# **Real Grammar for Real Life**

A Gentle but Complete Guide to English Grammar for High School and Beyond

**By Amy Maryon** 

#### What You'll Learn in This Book

This is more than just a grammar workbook — it's a complete, gentle course that teaches everything you need to know about how English works in the real world.

Whether you're a high school student, an adult brushing up on skills, or a homeschool parent teaching at home, this book will guide you step-by-step through the most important grammar topics with simple lessons, helpful worksheets, and real-life examples.

- You'll Learn How To:
- Identify and use all 8 parts of speech (like nouns, verbs, adjectives, and more)
- Write complete, clear sentences that sound natural
- Avoid common grammar mistakes and confusing word mix-ups
- Use punctuation and capitalization correctly
- Understand sentence patterns and grammar terms without the overwhelm
- Edit and improve your own writing with confidence
- Apply grammar to real life from emails and essays to thank-you notes and job applications

#### This Course Includes:

- 135 lessons, broken down into bite-sized chapters
- Worksheets after every lesson (with answers included!)
- Optional final guiz to review what you've learned
- Real-life practice: social media, schoolwork, resumes, and more
- Encouragement, examples, and a tone that's friendly not fussy

You'll be amazed how much more confident you feel once grammar starts to make sense. So go at your own pace, take what you need, and know that this book is here to help grammar feel doable — for real life.

#### **Chapter 1: Introduction to Grammar**

P Lesson 1: What Is Grammar?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll understand what grammar is and why it matters in both speaking and writing.

### **Explanation:**

Grammar is the system and structure of a language. It's the set of rules that help us organize words into clear and meaningful sentences. Whether you're texting a friend, writing an essay, or sending an email, grammar helps you say exactly what you mean. Good grammar doesn't make you perfect—it makes you understood.

### Worksheet – Lesson 1

Write **T** for true or **F** for false:

- 1. Grammar only matters when writing essays.
- 2. Good grammar helps people understand you more clearly.
- 3. Speaking and writing use different grammar rules.
- 4. Grammar is just for English teachers.
- 5. Even short messages like texts can benefit from good grammar.

- 1. F
- 2. T
- 3. F
- 4. F
- 5. T

### P Lesson 2: The 8 Parts of Speech

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the eight parts of speech that make up every sentence.

### **Explanation:**

Every word in a sentence belongs to a category called a part of speech. The main ones are:

- 1. **Noun** person, place, thing, or idea
- 2. **Pronoun** word that replaces a noun
- 3. Verb shows action or state of being
- 4. **Adjective** describes a noun or pronoun
- 5. Adverb describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb
- 6. **Preposition** shows relationship or direction
- 7. **Conjunction** connects words or groups of words
- 8. Interjection expresses emotion

### Worksheet – Lesson 2

Label the part of speech of each **bold** word:

- 1. The dog barked loudly.
- 2. **She** is going to the store.
- 3. He jumped high.
- 4. We left before lunch.
- 5. Wow, that was amazing!

- 1. Noun
- 2. Pronoun
- 3. Adverb
- 4. Preposition
- 5. Interjection

### P Lesson 3: Why Grammar Matters in Real Life

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll see how grammar affects everyday communication and opportunities.

### **P** Explanation:

Whether you're applying for a job, writing a text, or talking to a customer, how you speak and write matters. Clear grammar helps people understand your ideas. Sloppy grammar can send the wrong message—without you even realizing it. Learning grammar isn't about being perfect—it's about being clear and confident.

### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 3

Circle the sentences that are **clear and grammatically correct**:

- 1. I going store later.
- 2. We are baking cookies this afternoon.
- 3. Them went to the concert yesterday.
- 4. I don't know where she lives.
- 5. Him likes to draw cartoons.

Answers:

Correct sentences: 2 and 4

#### **Chapter 2: Nouns**

Lesson 4: What Is a Noun?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what nouns are and how to recognize them.

### **Explanation:**

A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. You use nouns every day when you talk about your family, your home, your thoughts, or even your favorite snack.

#### **Examples:**

People: teacher, friend, Mom
Places: store, Florida, library
Things: backpack, sandwich, car
Ideas: freedom, love, courage

#### Worksheet – Lesson 4

Underline all the nouns in each sentence:

- 1. The cat jumped onto the table.
- 2. My brother played soccer with his friend.
- 3. We visited a museum in the city.
- 4. Kindness is always appreciated.
- 5. I put my phone in my backpack.

- 1. cat, table
- 2. brother, soccer, friend
- 3. museum, city
- 4. Kindness
- 5. phone, backpack

# **P** Lesson 5: Common and Proper Nouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll understand the difference between common and proper nouns.

### **P** Explanation:

A **common noun** is a general name (girl, school, dog).

A **proper noun** is a specific name and always starts with a capital letter (Emily, Lincoln High School, Spot).

### Worksheet – Lesson 5

Circle the **proper nouns** and underline the **common nouns**:

- 1. My mom took me to **Publix**.
- 2. **Mr. James** teaches history at the school.
- 3. I saw a horse and a **Zebra** at the zoo.
- 4. We read the book Charlotte's Web in class.
- 5. The **United States** has many lakes and rivers.

- 1. mom (common), Publix (proper)
- 2. Mr. James (proper), history, school (common)
- 3. horse (common), Zebra (proper, though normally lowercase unless it's a name)
- 4. book (common), Charlotte's Web (proper), class (common)
- 5. United States (proper), lakes, rivers (common)

# **P** Lesson 6: Singular and Plural Nouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to tell if a noun is singular or plural and how to make nouns plural.

### **P** Explanation:

A singular noun means one. A plural noun means more than one.

Most nouns become plural by adding -s or -es.

- $dog \rightarrow dogs$
- box → boxes

Some are irregular:

- child → children
- mouse → mice

### ✓ Worksheet – Lesson 6

Write the plural form of each noun:

- 1. bus  $\rightarrow$
- 2. lady  $\rightarrow$
- 3. foot  $\rightarrow$
- 4. tomato  $\rightarrow$
- 5. book  $\rightarrow$

- 1. buses
- 2. ladies
- 3. feet
- 4. tomatoes
- 5. books

#### **P** Lesson 7: Concrete and Abstract Nouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to tell the difference between concrete and abstract nouns.

### **P** Explanation:

A concrete noun can be seen, touched, heard, smelled, or tasted (like apple, bell, or rain).

An **abstract noun** is something you can't see or touch—it's a feeling or idea (like hope, peace, or love).

### Worksheet – Lesson 7

Label each noun as **Concrete** or **Abstract**:

- 1. friendship
- 2. candle
- 3. truth
- 4. laughter
- 5. music

- 1. Abstract
- 2. Concrete
- 3. Abstract
- 4. Abstract (laughter is a sound, but still considered abstract)
- 5. Concrete (can be heard—often treated as concrete)

#### **P** Lesson 8: Collective Nouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what collective nouns are and how to use them.

### **P** Explanation:

A **collective noun** refers to a group of people or things as one unit (e.g., team, family, flock). Even though it names many, it's treated as a single noun.

### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 8

Circle the collective noun in each sentence:

- 1. The class studied for the exam.
- 2. A flock of birds flew overhead.
- 3. The committee voted to approve the plan.
- 4. Our family went on vacation.
- 5. The crowd cheered loudly.

- 1. class
- 2. flock
- 3. committee
- 4. family
- 5. crowd

#### **P** Lesson 9: Count and Noncount Nouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to tell the difference between count and noncount nouns.

### **P** Explanation:

**Count nouns** can be counted (books, eggs, cars).

**Noncount nouns** cannot be counted directly (milk, air, information). We use words like *some*, *much*, or *a little* with them.

### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 9

Write **Count** or **Noncount** for each noun:

- 1. water  $\rightarrow$
- 2. pencils  $\rightarrow$
- 3. sugar  $\rightarrow$
- 4. apples  $\rightarrow$
- 5. advice  $\rightarrow$

- 1. Noncount
- 2. Count
- 3. Noncount
- 4. Count
- 5. Noncount

#### **P** Lesson 10: Noun Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review all the types of nouns you've learned so far.

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 10

Identify the type of noun in **bold** (choose from: common, proper, collective, abstract, concrete, count, noncount):

- 1. The **happiness** on her face was obvious.
- 2. We saw the **Statue of Liberty** on vacation.
- 3. He drank a glass of milk.
- 4. The **audience** clapped for the performance.
- 5. I bought three **apples** at the market.

- 1. Abstract
- 2. Proper
- 3. Noncount
- 4. Collective
- 5. Count

#### **Chapter 3: Verbs**

• Lesson 11: What Is a Verb?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what a verb is and how it functions in a sentence.

### **Explanation:**

A **verb** is a word that shows **action** or **being**. Every complete sentence needs a verb.

- Action: run, swim, think
- Being: is, are, was, were

### Worksheet – Lesson 11

Underline the **verb** in each sentence:

- 1. She runs every morning.
- 2. I am tired today.
- 3. The dog barked loudly.
- 4. We were late to church.
- 5. He laughed at the joke.

- 1. runs
- 2. am
- 3. barked
- 4. were
- 5. laughed

### • Lesson 12: Action Verbs

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to identify and use action verbs.

### **Explanation:**

**Action verbs** show what someone or something does. They tell what is happening in the sentence.

Examples: jump, eat, write, study, shout

### Worksheet – Lesson 12

Circle the action verb in each sentence:

- 1. We cooked spaghetti for dinner.
- 2. They climbed the tall ladder.
- 3. I believe in you.
- 4. The baby cried all night.
- 5. He drove to the store.

- 1. cooked
- 2. climbed
- 3. believe
- 4. cried
- 5. drove

# **P** Lesson 13: Linking Verbs

### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to spot linking verbs that connect the subject with a description.

#### **P** Explanation:

**Linking verbs** do not show action. They connect the subject to more information. Common linking verbs include: **am, is, are, was, were, be, been, seem, become, feel** 

Example: She is happy. ("is" links "she" to "happy")

### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 13

Underline the **linking verb** in each sentence:

- 1. The soup smells delicious.
- 2. He is my best friend.
- 3. We were excited about the trip.
- 4. That seems difficult.
- 5. She became quiet.

- 1. smells
- 2. is
- 3. were
- 4. seems
- 5. became

### • Lesson 14: Helping Verbs

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to recognize helping verbs and how they work with main verbs.

### **Explanation:**

Helping verbs (also called auxiliary verbs) come before action or linking verbs to add meaning.

Examples: is, are, was, were, have, had, do, will, can, could

Example: She is going to the store. ("is" helps the main verb "going")

### Worksheet – Lesson 14

Underline the **helping verb** and circle the **main verb**:

- 1. He has eaten all the cookies.
- 2. We are leaving now.
- 3. I have finished my work.
- 4. She will try again.
- 5. They were playing outside.

- 1. has (helping), eaten (main)
- 2. are (helping), leaving (main)
- 3. have (helping), finished (main)
- 4. will (helping), try (main)
- 5. were (helping), playing (main)

# **9** Lesson 15: Verb Tense − Present, Past, Future

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how verb tense shows **time**.

### **Explanation:**

Verb **tense** tells *when* something happens.

Present: I walk
Past: I walked
Future: I will walk
Worksheet – Lesson 15

# Write whether each verb is **present**, **past**, or **future** tense:

- 1. She dances beautifully.
- 2. We walked to the park.
- 3. I will call you later.
- 4. They played a board game.
- 5. He will bake cookies.

- 1. Present
- 2. Past
- 3. Future
- 4. Past
- 5. Future

# P Lesson 16: Irregular Verbs

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to recognize irregular verbs and how they change in the past tense.

### **Explanation:**

**Irregular verbs** don't follow the usual -ed rule for past tense.

#### Examples:

- go → went
- run  $\rightarrow$  ran
- have → had
- eat → ate

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 16

Write the **past tense** of each irregular verb:

- 1. go →
- 2. eat  $\rightarrow$
- 3. write  $\rightarrow$
- 4. run  $\rightarrow$
- 5. see  $\rightarrow$

- 1. went
- 2. ate
- 3. wrote
- 4. ran
- 5. saw

### **P** Lesson 17: Subject-Verb Agreement (Singular & Plural)

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how verbs must match the subject in number.

### **Explanation:**

A singular subject takes a singular verb. A plural subject takes a plural verb.

- She runs.
- They run.

Add -s to the verb for he/she/it in the present tense.

### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 17

Circle the correct verb:

- 1. The dog (bark / barks) at the mailman.
- 2. My friends (like / likes) to play soccer.
- 3. She (write / writes) in her journal daily.
- 4. They (walk / walks) to school.
- 5. He (run / runs) every morning.

- 1. barks
- 2. like
- 3. writes
- 4. walk
- 5. runs

# **P** Lesson 18: Verb Phrases

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how verbs can be made of more than one word.

### **PEXPLANATION:**

A verb phrase is made up of a main verb and one or more helping verbs.

Example: She has been waiting all day.

("has been waiting" is the verb phrase)

### **ᄽ** Worksheet − Lesson 18

Underline the entire verb phrase in each sentence:

- 1. They have been working hard.
- 2. I will be leaving soon.
- 3. She has eaten already.
- 4. He might have called.
- 5. We are going to the game.

- 1. have been working
- 2. will be leaving
- 3. has eaten
- 4. might have called
- 5. are going

### **9** Lesson 19: Verb Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review everything from this chapter.

### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 19

Label each verb or verb phrase:

- 1. He was running. (type: helping + action)
- 2. They are tired. (type: linking)
- 3. I have finished the test. (type: helping + action)
- 4. The room smells clean. (type: linking)
- 5. We **jumped** on the trampoline. (type: action)

- 1. helping + action
- 2. linking
- 3. helping + action
- 4. linking
- 5. action

# PLesson 20: Creative Practice – Verb Story

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice using verbs naturally in writing.

# Activity – Lesson 20

Write 5–6 sentences about something you did yesterday. Try to include:

- 3 action verbs
- 1 linking verb
- 1 helping verb Underline your verbs!

# **✓** Sample Answer (answers will vary):

Yesterday, I woke up early. I was tired but started my day. I have eaten breakfast already. Then I went for a walk. The sky looked cloudy, so I came home.

#### **Chapter 4: Pronouns**

**P** Lesson 21: What Is a Pronoun?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what a pronoun is and why we use them.

### **P** Explanation:

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun. We use pronouns to avoid repeating the same noun over and over.

#### **Examples:**

- Sarah is my friend. **She** is kind.
- The book is new. **It** is exciting.

#### **ᄽ** Worksheet − Lesson 21

Circle the pronoun in each sentence:

- 1. He is going to the store.
- 2. We made cookies together.
- 3. They are working on the project.
- 4. I forgot my homework.
- 5. She loves playing piano.

- 1. He
- 2. We
- 3. They
- 4. I
- 5. She

# **P** Lesson 22: Personal Pronouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll understand how personal pronouns change depending on who is speaking and their role in a sentence.

### **Explanation:**

Personal pronouns refer to specific people or things.

#### Examples:

- Subject: I, you, he, she, it, we, they
- Object: me, you, him, her, it, us, them

### **ᄽ** Worksheet − Lesson 22

Fill in the blank with the correct personal pronoun:

- 1. \_\_\_ went to the store. (talking about yourself)
- 2. Mom gave the book to \_\_\_\_. (talking about you)
- 3. My brother and I went hiking. had fun.
- 4. She told a funny story. (talking about both of us)
- 5. \_\_\_\_ is my cat. (talking about an animal)

- 1. I
- 2. me
- 3. We
- 4. us
- 5. It

# **P** Lesson 23: Subject and Object Pronouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the difference between subject and object pronouns.

### **Explanation:**

A **subject pronoun** does the action: *He laughed*. An **object pronoun** receives the action: *I saw him*.

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 23

Choose the correct pronoun (subject or object):

- 1. (We/Us) went to the park.
- 2. Dad drove (they/them) to the library.
- 3. (She/Her) brought snacks.
- 4. We helped (he/him) with his backpack.
- 5. (They/Them) left early.

- 1. We
- 2. them
- 3. She
- 4. him
- 5. They

# **♀** Lesson 24: Possessive Pronouns What You'll Learn: You'll learn how to show ownership using pronouns. **P** Explanation: Possessive pronouns show ownership: • mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs, its

Example: That book is mine.

### Worksheet – Lesson 24

Fill in the blank with a possessive pronoun:

- 1. This backpack is \_\_\_\_. (belongs to me)
- 2. The house on the hill is \_\_\_\_. (belongs to them)
- 3. Is this pen ? (belongs to you)
- 4. That jacket is not \_\_\_\_. (belongs to him)
- 5. The choice is \_\_\_\_. (belongs to us)

- 1. mine
- 2. theirs
- 3. yours
- 4. his
- 5. ours

# **P** Lesson 25: Reflexive Pronouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what reflexive pronouns are and when to use them.

#### **P** Explanation:

#### **Reflexive pronouns** refer back to the subject:

• myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves *Example:* I made the costume **myself**.

### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 25

#### Circle the **reflexive pronoun**:

- 1. She taught herself to paint.
- 2. We baked the cake ourselves.
- 3. He found himself in a tough situation.
- 4. I reminded myself to stay calm.
- 5. The cat hurt itself.

- 1. herself
- 2. ourselves
- 3. himself
- 4. myself
- 5. itself

# **♀** Lesson 26: Demonstrative Pronouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use pronouns to point to something specific.

### **P** Explanation:

### **Demonstrative pronouns** point to things:

• this, that, these, those Example: **These** are my shoes.

### Worksheet – Lesson 26

Underline the demonstrative pronoun:

- 1. This is my favorite chair.
- 2. That was amazing!
- 3. I don't like those.
- 4. These are delicious.
- 5. Can you see that?

- 1. This
- 2. That
- 3. those
- 4. These
- 5. that

### **P** Lesson 27: Indefinite Pronouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use pronouns when you don't know who or how many.

#### **P** Explanation:

**Indefinite pronouns** refer to people or things that are not specific:

• anyone, someone, everyone, no one, nothing, few, all, many *Example:* **Someone** left their coat.

#### Worksheet – Lesson 27

Circle the indefinite pronoun:

- 1. Everyone was excited about the party.
- 2. Someone left their shoes.
- 3. Nothing is impossible.
- 4. Few knew the answer.
- 5. All are welcome.

- 1. Everyone
- 2. Someone
- 3. Nothing
- 4. Few
- 5. All

### **P** Lesson 28: Interrogative Pronouns

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use pronouns to ask questions.

### **P** Explanation:

#### **Interrogative pronouns** are used to ask questions:

who, whom, whose, what, which Example: What are you doing?

# Worksheet – Lesson 28

Underline the interrogative pronoun:

- 1. Who took the last cookie?
- 2. Whose book is this?
- 3. What are you looking for?
- 4. Which one do you want?
- 5. Whom did you invite?

- 1. Who
- 2. Whose
- 3. What
- 4. Which
- 5. Whom

# P Lesson 29: Pronoun Agreement

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to make sure pronouns match the nouns they replace.

### **Explanation:**

A pronoun must agree in **number** and **gender** with the noun it replaces.

*Incorrect:* Everyone took **their** book.

Correct: Everyone took his or her book.

### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 29

Choose the correct pronoun:

- 1. Each student brought (his/their) lunch.
- 2. The girls finished (her/their) chores.
- 3. Nobody remembered (his/their) phone.
- 4. Every dog needs (its/their) owner.
- 5. Everyone wants (his or her/their) voice heard.

- 1. his
- 2. their
- 3. his
- 4. its
- 5. his or her

#### **P** Lesson 30: Pronoun Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review all the types of pronouns and how they're used.

### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 30

Identify the **type** of each bolded pronoun (choose from: personal, possessive, reflexive, demonstrative, indefinite, interrogative):

- 1. **We** are going to the beach.
- 2. That towel is **mine**.
- 3. He bought the cake **himself**.
- 4. **Someone** left the gate open.
- 5. What is that noise?

- 1. personal
- 2. possessive
- 3. reflexive
- 4. indefinite
- 5. interrogative

#### **Chapter 5: Adjectives**

P Lesson 31: What Is an Adjective?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what adjectives are and how they describe nouns.

### **Explanation:**

An **adjective** is a word that **describes a noun or pronoun**. It tells what kind, how many, or which one.

Examples: red car, three apples, this house

### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 31

Underline the adjective(s) in each sentence:

- 1. The red balloon floated away.
- 2. She wore a beautiful dress.
- 3. I ate three slices of pizza.
- 4. That old book is falling apart.
- 5. We adopted a small dog.

- 1. red
- 2. beautiful
- 3. three
- 4. that, old
- 5. small

# P Lesson 32: Adjectives That Tell "What Kind?"

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice using adjectives that describe the type or quality of something.

### **Explanation:**

Adjectives that tell what kind answer: What is it like?

Examples: soft blanket, brave child, noisy room

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 32

Circle the adjective that tells what kind:

- 1. The noisy neighbors woke me up.
- 2. She has a loyal friend.
- 3. The spicy soup burned my tongue.
- 4. He gave me an honest answer.
- 5. We sat on the soft cushions.

- 1. noisy
- 2. loyal
- 3. spicy
- 4. honest
- 5. soft

# **P** Lesson 33: Adjectives That Tell "How Many?"

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to identify adjectives that tell number or quantity.

# **P** Explanation:

These adjectives tell **how many**:

Examples: two, several, many, few

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 33

Underline the adjective that tells how many:

- 1. I saw three birds.
- 2. She baked a dozen cookies.
- 3. We had several ideas.
- 4. Only one person showed up.
- 5. A few minutes passed.

- 1. three
- 2. dozen
- 3. several
- 4. one
- 5. few

# **P** Lesson 34: Adjectives That Tell "Which One?"

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice using adjectives that point out specific nouns.

# **Explanation:**

These adjectives tell **which one**: this, that, these, those, first, last Examples: this book, first row

# Worksheet – Lesson 34

Circle the adjective that tells which one:

- 1. That coat belongs to him.
- 2. These apples are fresh.
- 3. The first page is torn.
- 4. I like this song.
- 5. That chair is broken.

- 1. That
- 2. These
- 3. first
- 4. this
- 5. That

# **P** Lesson 35: Proper Adjectives

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn about adjectives that come from proper nouns.

# **P** Explanation:

Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns and always begin with a capital letter.

Examples: Spanish food, American culture, Christian song

# Worksheet – Lesson 35

Underline the **proper adjective** in each sentence:

- 1. We enjoy Italian pizza.
- 2. She read a French novel.
- 3. They watched a Japanese cartoon.
- 4. I bought a Mexican blanket.
- 5. He visited a Canadian museum.

- 1. Italian
- 2. French
- 3. Japanese
- 4. Mexican
- 5. Canadian

# **P** Lesson 36: Using More Than One Adjective

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use multiple adjectives in one sentence.

# **PEXPLANATION:**

When you use more than one adjective, put them in a natural order:

 $\mathsf{Number} \to \mathsf{Opinion} \to \mathsf{Size} \to \mathsf{Age} \to \mathsf{Shape} \to \mathsf{Color} \to \mathsf{Origin} \to \mathsf{Material} \to \mathsf{Purpose} + \mathsf{Noun}$ 

Example: three big old round red Spanish leather riding boots

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 36

Underline all the adjectives:

- 1. I found a small blue button.
- 2. He wore a long black coat.
- 3. She picked five ripe red apples.
- 4. We saw an old stone castle.
- 5. The dog has short curly hair.

- 1. small, blue
- 2. long, black
- 3. five, ripe, red
- 4. old, stone
- 5. short, curly

# **9** Lesson 37: Articles − A, An, and The

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll understand how to use the articles a, an, and the.

# **Explanation:**

Articles are a special kind of adjective.

- **a** (used before consonant sounds): a cat
- an (used before vowel sounds): an egg
- the (used when referring to something specific): the dog

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 37

Fill in the blank with *a, an,* or *the*:

- 1. I saw \_\_\_\_ elephant at the zoo.
- 2. She ate \_\_\_\_ apple.
- 3. He wants \_\_\_\_ new bike.
- 4. We walked through \_\_\_\_ forest.
- 5. I need \_\_\_ pencil.

- 1. an
- 2. an
- 3. a
- 4. the
- 5. a

# P Lesson 38: Comparative Adjectives

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to compare two things using adjectives.

# **Explanation:**

# Comparative adjectives compare two things.

- Add -er to short adjectives: taller, faster
- Use **more** for longer adjectives: more beautiful Examples: This book is **shorter** than that one.

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 38

Write the correct comparative form:

- 1.  $tall \rightarrow$
- 2.  $cold \rightarrow$
- 3. careful  $\rightarrow$
- 4. happy  $\rightarrow$
- 5. generous  $\rightarrow$

- 1. taller
- 2. colder
- 3. more careful
- 4. happier
- 5. more generous

# **P** Lesson 39: Superlative Adjectives

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to describe the highest or lowest degree of something.

#### **P** Explanation:

Superlative adjectives compare three or more things.

- Add -est to short adjectives: tallest
- Use **most** for longer adjectives: most helpful Example: That is the **fastest** car in the race.

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 39

Write the correct superlative form:

- 1. fast  $\rightarrow$
- 2. smart  $\rightarrow$
- 3. exciting  $\rightarrow$
- 4.  $good \rightarrow$
- 5. sweet  $\rightarrow$

- 1. fastest
- 2. smartest
- 3. most exciting
- 4. best
- 5. sweetest

# P Lesson 40: Adjective Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review everything about adjectives.

# **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 40

Identify and label the **adjective type** in bold (choose from: descriptive, number, proper, demonstrative, article, comparative, superlative):

- 1. I saw three owls in the tree.
- 2. That **German** bakery is popular.
- 3. This is the **best** cake ever.
- 4. He read **an** interesting story.
- 5. She is **taller** than her brother.

- 1. number
- 2. proper
- 3. superlative
- 4. article
- 5. comparative

#### **Chapter 6: Adverbs**

• Lesson 41: What Is an Adverb?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what an adverb is and how it's used to describe actions or details.

# **Explanation:**

An adverb describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It tells how, when, where, or to what extent something happens.

#### Examples:

- She sings **loudly**. (how)
- They arrived **late**. (when)
- He looked **outside**. (where)
- I am **very** tired. (to what extent)

#### Worksheet – Lesson 41

Underline the adverb in each sentence:

- 1. She quickly packed her bag.
- 2. We waited patiently for the bus.
- 3. He nearly fell.
- 4. I often forget my keys.
- 5. The dog barked loudly.

- 1. quickly
- 2. patiently
- 3. nearly
- 4. often
- 5. loudly

#### Lesson 42: Adverbs That Tell "How?"

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll identify adverbs that describe the way an action is done.

# **P** Explanation:

These adverbs describe **how** something happens. They often end in **-ly**: slowly, happily, carefully.

# **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 42

Circle the adverb that tells how:

- 1. He ran swiftly through the yard.
- 2. The child answered shyly.
- 3. She smiled warmly at the guest.
- 4. They quietly left the room.
- 5. He spoke clearly.

- 1. swiftly
- 2. shyly
- 3. warmly
- 4. quietly
- 5. clearly

# Lesson 43: Adverbs That Tell "When?"

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll identify adverbs that describe when something happens.

# **P** Explanation:

These adverbs tell when: now, later, yesterday, today, soon, always, often.

# Worksheet – Lesson 43

Underline the adverb that tells when:

- 1. I will call you later.
- 2. We always eat dinner at six.
- 3. She arrived yesterday.
- 4. He visits us often.
- 5. The baby is sleeping now.

- 1. later
- 2. always
- 3. yesterday
- 4. often
- 5. now

# Lesson 44: Adverbs That Tell "Where?"

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice identifying adverbs that show location or direction.

# **P** Explanation:

These adverbs tell where something happens: here, there, everywhere, outside, inside, nearby.

#### Worksheet – Lesson 44

Circle the adverb that tells where:

- 1. The children are playing outside.
- 2. Come here and see this!
- 3. We searched everywhere.
- 4. They are waiting nearby.
- 5. Look there!

- 1. outside
- 2. here
- 3. everywhere
- 4. nearby
- 5. there

# Lesson 45: Adverbs That Tell "To What Extent?"

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll understand how adverbs show degree or intensity.

# **P** Explanation:

These adverbs tell **to what extent**: very, almost, too, so, quite, rather, nearly. Example: I'm **very** tired.

# **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 45

Underline the adverb that shows to what extent:

- 1. He is very helpful.
- 2. She is almost ready.
- 3. The test was quite difficult.
- 4. I nearly fell asleep.
- 5. That was too much!

- 1. very
- 2. almost
- 3. quite
- 4. nearly
- 5. too

# **P** Lesson 46: Comparing with Adverbs

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to compare actions using adverbs.

# **PEXPLANATION:**

Adverbs can show comparisons, just like adjectives.

- Comparative (two actions): faster, more carefully
- Superlative (three or more): fastest, most carefully

#### Worksheet – Lesson 46

Choose the correct adverb form:

- 1. He ran (faster / fastest) than I did.
- 2. She sings (more beautifully / most beautifully) than her sister.
- 3. That athlete performed the (best / better) of all.
- 4. He drove (more cautiously / most cautiously) than usual.
- 5. Of all the kids, Max read (faster / fastest).

- 1. faster
- 2. more beautifully
- 3. best
- 4. more cautiously
- 5. fastest

# **P** Lesson 47: Adverbs vs. Adjectives

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the difference between adverbs and adjectives.

# **Explanation:**

- Adjectives describe nouns (She is happy).
- Adverbs describe verbs (She smiled happily).

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 47

Choose whether the bold word is an adjective or adverb:

- 1. She is a **quiet** student.
- 2. He spoke **quietly** to the baby.
- 3. I'm feeling sad today.
- 4. They laughed **loudly**.
- 5. The room is **bright**.

- 1. adjective
- 2. adverb
- 3. adjective
- 4. adverb
- 5. adjective

# **P** Lesson 48: Negative Adverbs and Double Negatives

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to avoid using double negatives.

# **PEXPLANATION:**

Negative adverbs: not, never, hardly, barely, nothing, no one

Don't use two negatives in the same sentence.

Incorrect: I don't know nothing. Correct: I don't know anything.

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 48

Rewrite each sentence to correct the double negative:

- 1. I can't find nothing.
- 2. She doesn't need no help.
- 3. They haven't never been here.
- 4. He didn't say nothing.
- 5. We won't go nowhere today.

- 1. I can't find anything.
- 2. She doesn't need any help.
- 3. They haven't ever been here.
- 4. He didn't say anything.
- 5. We won't go anywhere today.

#### **P** Lesson 49: Adverb Placement

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn where to place adverbs in a sentence.

# **Explanation:**

Adverbs can go at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.

#### Examples:

- Quickly, she left the room.
- She quickly left the room.
- She left the room quickly.

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 49

Underline the adverb and circle where it appears in the sentence: beginning (B), middle (M), or end (E)

- 1. Suddenly, the lights went out.
- 2. He always brushes his teeth.
- 3. We saw the fireworks tonight.
- 4. She spoke kindly to the child.
- 5. Gently, he placed the baby in the crib.

- 1. Suddenly B
- 2. always M
- 3. tonight E
- 4. kindly M
- 5. Gently B

# **P** Lesson 50: Adverb Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review all types and uses of adverbs.

# **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 50

Identify the **type** of adverb in bold (choose from: how, when, where, to what extent, comparison):

- 1. I almost missed the train.
- 2. The kids are playing outside.
- 3. She danced gracefully.
- 4. We'll leave soon.
- 5. He ran faster than me.

- 1. to what extent
- 2. where
- 3. how
- 4. when
- 5. comparison

#### **Chapter 7: Prepositions**

• Lesson 51: What Is a Preposition?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what prepositions are and how they show relationships between words.

# **Explanation:**

A **preposition** connects a **noun or pronoun** to another word in a sentence. It often shows **location**, **direction**, **or time**.

Examples: in, on, under, after, before, beside, between



Underline the **preposition** in each sentence:

- 1. The cat slept under the table.
- 2. We walked to the store.
- 3. She left before dinner.
- 4. The book is on the shelf.
- 5. He stood between his parents.

- 1. under
- 2. to
- 3. before
- 4. on
- 5. between

# **P** Lesson 52: Prepositional Phrases

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how prepositions work in groups called prepositional phrases.

# **Explanation:**

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun.

#### Examples:

- in the box
- behind the door
- after the show

# **ᄽ** Worksheet − Lesson 52

#### Underline the entire prepositional phrase:

- 1. The keys are in the drawer.
- 2. She sat beside her friend.
- 3. We met after the movie.
- 4. He ran through the tunnel.
- 5. I placed the vase on the table.

- 1. in the drawer
- 2. beside her friend
- 3. after the movie
- 4. through the tunnel
- 5. on the table

# PLesson 53: Prepositions That Show Place

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll focus on prepositions that show location.

# **P** Explanation:

Prepositions of place answer "Where?"

Examples: in, on, under, above, next to, behind, between

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 53

Circle the preposition that shows **place**:

- 1. The shoes are under the bed.
- 2. The dog sat next to the couch.
- 3. The painting hangs above the fireplace.
- 4. She hid behind the curtain.
- 5. I left the paper on the desk.

- 1. under
- 2. next to
- 3. above
- 4. behind
- 5. on

# **P** Lesson 54: Prepositions That Show Time

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to identify prepositions that relate to time.

# **Explanation:**

Time prepositions include: before, after, during, at, on, in Examples: at noon, after lunch, in December

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 54

Underline the preposition of time:

- 1. We arrived before sunset.
- 2. The party starts at 6 PM.
- 3. She was born in July.
- 4. He will leave after breakfast.
- 5. The test is on Monday.

- 1. before
- 2. at
- 3. in
- 4. after
- 5. on

# **♀** Lesson 55: Prepositions That Show Direction or Movement

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll identify prepositions that show motion.

# **P** Explanation:

Examples of directional prepositions: to, into, onto, over, through, toward

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 55

Circle the preposition that shows **movement**:

- 1. She walked into the room.
- 2. He jumped onto the platform.
- 3. We drove through the tunnel.
- 4. They ran toward the beach.
- 5. The bird flew over the trees.

- 1. into
- 2. onto
- 3. through
- 4. toward
- 5. over

P Lesson 56: Common Preposition List
What You'll Learn:
You'll review a list of commonly used prepositions.
<b>♀</b> Explanation:
Here are 20 common prepositions:
in, on, at, by, for, with, under, over, between, beside, into, through, toward, from, to, of, about,
before, after, during
✓ Worksheet – Lesson 56
Fill in each blank with a <b>preposition</b> from the list above:
1. I live Florida.
2. She walked the park.
3. He put the keys his pocket.
4. We met lunch.

# 5. The car drove \_\_\_\_ the bridge.

# Answers: in

- 2. through
- 3. in
- 4. during
- 5. over

# **P** Lesson 57: Avoiding Preposition Overuse

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to avoid using too many prepositional phrases in one sentence.

# **PEXPLANATION:**

Too many prepositional phrases can make writing confusing or wordy. Try combining or trimming them.

Too much: I went to the store with my friend in the afternoon on Friday.

Better: I went to the store with my friend Friday afternoon.

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 57

Rewrite each sentence to improve it by removing or combining prepositional phrases:

- 1. We sat on the bench in the park by the fountain.
- 2. He found the note in the drawer of the desk in the office.
- 3. The gift is on the table in the dining room by the window.

#### Answers:

(Sample answers – others possible)

- 1. We sat on the park bench by the fountain.
- 2. He found the note in the office desk drawer.
- 3. The gift is on the dining room table near the window.

# **P** Lesson 58: Preposition or Adverb?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the difference between a preposition and an adverb.

# **Explanation:**

Some words like up, down, in, out can be either.

- Preposition: He ran up the stairs. (has an object)
- Adverb: He stood up. (no object)

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 58

Decide if the bold word is a **preposition** or an **adverb**:

- 1. She walked **in** the room.
- 2. He looked **up** quickly.
- 3. They jumped **over** the puddle.
- 4. She sat down.
- 5. He ran **through** the hallway.

- 1. preposition
- 2. adverb
- 3. preposition
- 4. adverb
- 5. preposition

# **♀** Lesson 59: Ending a Sentence with a Preposition

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll understand when it's okay (and not okay) to end a sentence with a preposition.

# **Explanation:**

It's **usually okay** in conversation:

- Who are you talking to?
   More formal:
- To whom are you speaking?

#### Worksheet – Lesson 59

Rewrite these sentences to be more formal (if needed):

- 1. What are you looking at?
- 2. Where did he go to?
- 3. That's the person I was talking about.
- 4. Who are you waiting for?
- 5. This is the chair I sat on.

#### Answers:

- 1. At what are you looking?
- 2. To where did he go?
- 3. About whom was I speaking?
- 4. For whom are you waiting?
- 5. On which chair did I sit?

(Note: These are grammatically formal, but may sound awkward in modern speech. Both forms are acceptable depending on context.)

# **P** Lesson 60: Preposition Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review everything about prepositions.

# **ᄽ** Worksheet − Lesson 60

Underline the **preposition** or **prepositional phrase** in each sentence:

- 1. The puppy ran through the yard.
- 2. She sat beside me on the bus.
- 3. We ate lunch after the meeting.
- 4. They went into the store.
- 5. The bird flew over the roof.

- 1. through the yard
- 2. beside me, on the bus
- 3. after the meeting
- 4. into the store
- 5. over the roof

# **冷** Bonus Part: Common Prepositions to Memorize

These are some of the most frequently used prepositions in the English language. Learning them will help you quickly recognize prepositional phrases in writing and speech. 

Tip: A great way to practice is to try reciting them aloud in order or use them in simple sentences.

about above across after against along among around as at before behind below beneath beside besides between beyond but (when it means "except") by concerning despite down during except for from in inside into like near of off on onto opposite out outside over past regarding since through throughout till to toward under underneath until up upon

with within without

#### **Chapter 8: Conjunctions**

**P** Lesson 61: What Is a Conjunction?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what a conjunction is and how it connects parts of a sentence.

# **Explanation:**

A conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or clauses.

The most common are: and, but, or

#### Examples:

- I like pizza **and** salad.
- She is smart, **but** shy.
- Do you want tea **or** coffee?

#### Worksheet – Lesson 61

Underline the **conjunction** in each sentence:

- 1. I bought apples and oranges.
- 2. She tried, but she couldn't finish.
- 3. Would you like soup or salad?
- 4. He ran quickly and won the race.
- 5. We stayed inside, but the rain stopped.

- 1. and
- 2. but
- 3. or
- 4. and
- 5. but

# ▶ Lesson 62: Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS) What You'll Learn: You'll learn how to use coordinating conjunctions with FANBOYS. ▶ Explanation: FANBOYS = For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So They join equal parts of a sentence (words, phrases, or independent clauses). Example: I was tired, so I went to bed. ▶ Worksheet - Lesson 62 Fill in the blank with the correct FANBOYS conjunction: 1. I want to play outside, \_\_\_\_ it's raining. 2. He didn't study, \_\_\_\_ he failed the test. 3. You can have cake \_\_\_\_ ice cream. 4. We don't like carrots, \_\_\_\_ do we like spinach. 5. I like this shirt, \_\_\_\_ it's too expensive.

- 1. but
- 2. so
- 3. or
- 4. nor
- 5. but

# **P** Lesson 63: Joining Words and Phrases

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how conjunctions join individual words and groups of words.

# **Explanation:**

Conjunctions can join words or entire phrases.

#### Examples:

- peanut butter **and** jelly
- reading **or** writing
- slow but steady

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 63

Circle the conjunction and underline the words or phrases it connects:

- 1. We brought sandwiches and juice.
- 2. She is tall but graceful.
- 3. They want to go hiking or swimming.
- 4. The cat and the dog are friends.
- 5. He ran fast but lost the race.

- 1. and sandwiches, juice
- 2. but tall, graceful
- 3. or hiking, swimming
- 4. and the cat, the dog
- 5. but ran fast, lost the race

# **P** Lesson 64: Joining Independent Clauses

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use conjunctions to combine **complete sentences**.

# **Explanation:**

Use a **comma + coordinating conjunction** to connect two complete thoughts (independent clauses). Example:

• She was cold, **so** she grabbed a jacket.

# Worksheet – Lesson 64

Add a coordinating conjunction and punctuation to combine the two sentences:

- 1. I like coffee. I don't like tea.
- 2. He fell. He got back up.
- 3. We stayed up late. We watched a movie.
- 4. The storm passed. We went outside.
- 5. The book was long. It was interesting.

- 1. I like coffee, **but** I don't like tea.
- 2. He fell, but he got back up.
- 3. We stayed up late, and we watched a movie.
- 4. The storm passed, **so** we went outside.
- 5. The book was long, **yet** it was interesting.

# **P** Lesson 65: Subordinating Conjunctions

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use subordinating conjunctions to connect dependent clauses.

#### **P** Explanation:

**Subordinating conjunctions** make one part of the sentence depend on the other.

Examples: because, although, if, when, while, since, even though

Example: Because it rained, we stayed inside.

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 65

#### Underline the **subordinating conjunction**:

- 1. I stayed home because I was sick.
- 2. Although it was cold, we went outside.
- 3. I'll go if you come with me.
- 4. She was smiling while she worked.
- 5. Since it's late, let's head home.

- 1. because
- 2. Although
- 3. if
- 4. while
- 5. Since

# Lesson 66: Using Commas with Subordinating Conjunctions

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to punctuate sentences that start with subordinating conjunctions.

#### **P** Explanation:

If the sentence begins with a dependent clause, put a comma after it.

#### Example:

- When I arrived, the class had started.
  If the dependent clause comes **second**, no comma:
- The class had started when I arrived.

# **ᄽ** Worksheet − Lesson 66

Add commas where needed:

- 1. When the sun set we built a fire.
- 2. We stayed inside because it rained.
- 3. Although it was loud she kept reading.
- 4. Since you're here let's begin.
- 5. I was nervous before the test.

- 1. When the sun set, we built a fire.
- 2. (No comma needed)
- 3. Although it was loud, she kept reading.
- 4. Since you're here, let's begin.
- 5. (No comma needed)

# **P** Lesson 67: Correlative Conjunctions

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use correlative conjunctions—pairs of words that work together.

#### **Explanation:**

#### **Correlative conjunctions** come in pairs:

- either...or
- neither...nor
- both...and
- not only...but also

Example: **Both** the teacher **and** the students were ready.

## Worksheet – Lesson 67

Complete each sentence using a pair of correlative conjunctions:

- 1. \_\_\_ the book \_\_\_ the movie was interesting.
- 2. She is smart kind.
- 3. I will eat \_\_\_ pizza \_\_\_ pasta.
- 4. He is \_\_\_ coming \_\_\_ calling.
- 5. \_\_\_ the rain \_\_\_ the wind scared the dog.

- 1. Both...the book...and the movie
- 2. both...smart and kind
- 3. either...pizza or pasta
- 4. neither...coming nor calling
- 5. Either...the rain or the wind

## **P** Lesson 68: Conjunctions in Complex Sentences

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice using both coordinating and subordinating conjunctions together.

#### **P** Explanation:

Complex sentences often use **both** types of conjunctions to express detailed ideas. Example:

• I stayed home **because** I was sick, **but** I still did my homework.

## **№** Worksheet – Lesson 68

Circle the conjunction(s) and label each: **C** for coordinating, **S** for subordinating

- 1. We waited because she was late, but we didn't complain.
- 2. I cleaned up since it was messy and then went outside.
- 3. Although he tried, he didn't win the race.
- 4. She smiled, and we cheered when she arrived.
- 5. We can go out if it stops raining.

- 1. because (S), but (C)
- 2. since (S), and (C)
- 3. Although (S)
- 4. and (C), when (S)
- 5. if (S)

## **P** Lesson 69: Common Conjunction Mistakes

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to avoid run-ons, comma splices, and fragments caused by incorrect conjunction use.

## **Explanation:**

Wrong: I went to the store I forgot my list.

**Correct:** I went to the store, **but** I forgot my list.

#### Worksheet – Lesson 69

Fix each sentence by adding conjunctions or punctuation:

- 1. She was tired she went to bed.
- 2. We played soccer it started to rain.
- 3. He likes coffee he doesn't like tea.
- 4. The sun came out we had a picnic.
- 5. They were late we started without them.

- 1. She was tired, **so** she went to bed.
- 2. We played soccer, but it started to rain.
- 3. He likes coffee, **but** he doesn't like tea.
- 4. The sun came out, **so** we had a picnic.
- 5. They were late, **so** we started without them.

# P Lesson 70: Conjunction Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review all types of conjunctions.

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 70

Identify the **type** of conjunction in bold:

## C = Coordinating, S = Subordinating, CR = Correlative

- 1. I wanted to go, **but** I was too tired.
- 2. We'll leave after lunch.
- 3. **Either** you clean your room **or** you lose screen time.
- 4. She sings, and he plays guitar.
- 5. We stayed inside **because** of the thunder.

- 1. C
- 2. S
- 3. CR
- 4. C
- 5. S

#### **Chapter 9: Interjections**

P Lesson 71: What Is an Interjection?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what an interjection is and how it adds expression to writing and speech.

## **Explanation:**

An **interjection** is a word or phrase that shows **emotion** or **reaction**. It's often set apart from the sentence with an **exclamation point** or a **comma**.

#### Examples:

- Wow! That was amazing.
- **Oops,** I dropped my phone.
- **Oh no!** I forgot my homework.

## **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 71

Underline the **interjection** in each sentence:

- 1. Wow! That's a huge fish.
- 2. **Oh,** I didn't see you there.
- 3. **Oops!** I spilled the milk.
- 4. Yikes! That spider is big!
- 5. **Hooray!** We're going on a trip!



- 1. Wow
- 2. Oh
- 3. Oops
- 4. Yikes
- 5. Hooray

# **P** Lesson 72: Common Interjections

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn a variety of common interjections used in everyday language.

## **Explanation:**

Here are some examples of common interjections by emotion:

Excitement: Wow, Hooray, Yay Surprise: Oh, What, Whoa Fear/Shock: Yikes, Eek

Disappointment: Oh no, Darn

Pain: Ouch, Ow
Confusion: Huh, Um
Relief: Whew, Phew
Agreement: Yes, Yeah
Disagreement: No, Nope

Worksheet – Lesson 72

Match the interjection to the emotion it expresses:

- 1. Yikes -
- 2. Yay –
- 3. Um –
- 4. Ouch -
- 5. Oh no –

- 1. fear/shock
- 2. excitement
- 3. confusion
- 4. pain
- 5. disappointment

# P Lesson 73: Using Interjections in Sentences

## What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to punctuate interjections properly in a sentence.

## **Explanation:**

- Use a comma for mild interjections: Well, I guess that's it.
- Use an **exclamation point** for strong emotions: Wow! That's amazing!

#### Worksheet – Lesson 73

Add the correct punctuation after the interjection:

- 1. Wow\_\_\_\_ That was close.
- 2. Oh\_\_\_\_ I didn't realize that.
- 3. Yikes\_\_\_ That looks painful!
- 4. Oops\_\_\_ I forgot your birthday.
- 5. Whew\_\_\_\_ I'm glad that's over.

- 1. Wow!
- 2. Oh,
- 3. Yikes!
- 4. Oops,
- 5. Whew,

# **P** Lesson 74: Writing with Interjections

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice writing short sentences using interjections naturally.

## **Explanation:**

Interjections can help your writing sound more **real** and **emotional**, especially in dialogue or personal writing.

## **№** Worksheet – Lesson 74

Write your own sentence using the interjection in parentheses:

- 1. (Wow)
- 2. (Oops)
- 3. (Oh no)
- 4. (Yay)
- 5. (Whew)

# Sample Answers (will vary):

- 1. Wow! That was an amazing performance.
- 2. Oops, I left my keys at home.
- 3. Oh no! I missed the bus!
- 4. Yay! It's the weekend!
- 5. Whew, I finally finished my project.

# **P** Lesson 75: Interjection Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review what you've learned about interjections and practice identifying them in context.

## **ᄽ** Worksheet − Lesson 75

Identify the interjection in each sentence and name the emotion it expresses:

- 1. **Ouch!** That bee sting hurts.
- 2. **Hooray!** Our team won the game!
- 3. **Oh,** I see what you mean now.
- 4. No! I don't want to leave yet.
- 5. **Hmm,** I'm not sure what to do.

- 1. Ouch pain
- 2. Hooray excitement
- 3. Oh realization
- 4. No disagreement
- 5. Hmm hesitation/thoughtfulness

#### **Chapter 10: Sentence Structure**

• Lesson 76: What Makes a Sentence?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the basic parts that every complete sentence must have.

## **Explanation:**

#### A **complete sentence** must have:

- 1. A **subject** who or what the sentence is about
- 2. A **predicate** what the subject is or does

#### Example:

• The dog (subject) barked loudly (predicate).



Underline the **subject** once and the **predicate** twice:

- 1. The baby cried loudly.
- 2. My friends are coming over.
- 3. That old car broke down.
- 4. The sun is shining.
- 5. She read the book in one day.

- 1. The baby cried loudly
- 2. My friends are coming over
- 3. That old car broke down
- 4. The sun is shining
- 5. She read the book in one day

# **♀** Lesson 77: Simple and Complete Subjects & Predicates

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to tell the difference between the simple and complete parts of a sentence.

## **P** Explanation:

- Simple subject = main noun
- Complete subject = all words about the noun
- Simple predicate = main verb
- Complete predicate = all words about the verb

#### Example:

- Simple subject: dog
- Complete subject: The big brown dog
- Simple predicate: barked
- Complete predicate: barked at the mailman

#### Worksheet – Lesson 77

Label the simple subject (SS), complete subject (CS), simple predicate (SP), and complete predicate (CP):

- 1. The noisy children (CS) played outside in the yard (CP).
- 2. My little sister (CS) cried (SP).
- 3. The old train (CS) moved slowly down the track (CP).
- 4. We (SS) watched a movie together (CP).
- 5. That barking dog (CS) needs a walk (CP).

- 1. SS: children | CS: The noisy children | SP: played | CP: played outside in the yard
- 2. SS: sister | CS: My little sister | SP: cried | CP: cried
- 3. SS: train | CS: The old train | SP: moved | CP: moved slowly down the track
- 4. SS: We | CS: We | SP: watched | CP: watched a movie together
- 5. SS: dog | CS: That barking dog | SP: needs | CP: needs a walk

## **P** Lesson 78: Four Types of Sentences

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the different types of sentences and how they're used.

## **Explanation:**

There are four sentence types:

- 1. **Declarative** makes a statement (.)
- 2. Interrogative asks a question (?)
- 3. Imperative gives a command (.)
- 4. Exclamatory shows strong feeling (!)

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 78

Label each sentence type: declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory

- 1. Please close the door.
- 2. What time is it?
- 3. I love chocolate cake!
- 4. We're going to the park.
- 5. Don't touch that!

- 1. imperative
- 2. interrogative
- 3. exclamatory
- 4. declarative
- 5. imperative

# **P** Lesson 79: Sentence Fragments

## What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to recognize and fix incomplete sentences.

## **Explanation:**

A sentence fragment is missing a subject or verb or is not a complete thought.

- Fragment: After the game.
- Fixed: We went out to eat after the game.

#### Worksheet – Lesson 79

Mark each as **C** (complete sentence) or **F** (fragment):

- 1. Ran down the hill.
- 2. We baked cookies.
- 3. In the morning before school.
- 4. The children laughed.
- 5. Because it was cold.

- 1. F
- 2. C
- 3. F
- 4. C
- 5. F

#### **P** Lesson 80: Run-On Sentences

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what run-on sentences are and how to fix them.

## **P** Explanation:

A **run-on sentence** connects two or more sentences without proper punctuation or a conjunction.

- Run-on: I love to read I have many books.
- Fixed: I love to read, and I have many books.

## **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 80

Fix each run-on sentence:

- 1. We went to the store we bought apples.
- 2. She is kind everyone likes her.
- 3. I love music I listen every day.
- 4. The baby cried he was hungry.
- 5. They played soccer it started to rain.

- 1. We went to the store, and we bought apples.
- 2. She is kind, and everyone likes her.
- 3. I love music, and I listen every day.
- 4. The baby cried because he was hungry.
- 5. They played soccer until it started to rain.

# **P** Lesson 81: Compound Sentences

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to join two independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction.

## **P** Explanation:

A **compound sentence** joins two complete thoughts with a **comma and a coordinating conjunction** (FANBOYS).

 $\mathbf{F}$  – for

 $\mathbf{A}$  – and

N - nor

**B** – but

**O** – or

**Y** – yet

**S** – so

Example: She was tired, **but** she kept working.

## Worksheet – Lesson 81

Combine each pair of sentences using a compound structure:

- 1. I wanted to help. I didn't know how.
- 2. He washed the dishes. She cleaned the counters.
- 3. We were hungry. We made sandwiches.
- 4. The dog barked. The mailman ran away.
- 5. It was raining. We still went to the beach.

- 1. I wanted to help, but I didn't know how.
- 2. He washed the dishes, and she cleaned the counters.
- 3. We were hungry, so we made sandwiches.
- 4. The dog barked, and the mailman ran away.
- 5. It was raining, yet we still went to the beach.

## **P** Lesson 82: Complex Sentences

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to write complex sentences using subordinating conjunctions.

## **Explanation:**

A complex sentence has an independent clause and a dependent clause.

#### Example:

- Because it was late, we went home.
- We went home because it was late.

## **№** Worksheet – Lesson 82

Write your own complex sentence using the subordinating conjunction in parentheses:

- 1. (because)
- 2. (although)
- 3. (when)
- 4. (if)
- 5. (since)

# ✓ Sample Answers (will vary):

- 1. I stayed inside because it was raining.
- 2. Although I was tired, I kept working.
- 3. When I called, she answered.
- 4. If you study, you will do well.
- 5. Since we had time, we stopped for ice cream.

## **P** Lesson 83: Compound-Complex Sentences

## What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to recognize and write compound-complex sentences.

## **P** Explanation:

A compound-complex sentence has two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

#### Example:

Although it was late, we stayed up, and we watched a movie.

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 83

Label the clauses in this sentence:

**IC** = independent clause

**DC** = dependent clause

Sentence:

Although the rain was heavy, we left the house, and we brought umbrellas.

#### Answers:

DC: Although the rain was heavy

IC: we left the house IC: we brought umbrellas

## P Lesson 84: Sentence Structure Variety

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to vary sentence structure to improve writing.

## **Explanation:**

Using a mix of simple, compound, and complex sentences keeps writing interesting. Too many short sentences can sound choppy. Too many long ones can be hard to follow.

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 84

Label each sentence as: Simple, Compound, Complex, or Compound-Complex

- 1. We took a walk after dinner.
- 2. The sky was dark, and the stars were bright.
- 3. While we waited, the dog barked.
- 4. I stayed up late, but I still woke up early.
- 5. After I ate, I washed the dishes, and I cleaned the counters.

- 1. Simple
- 2. Compound
- 3. Complex
- 4. Compound
- 5. Compound-Complex

## **♀** Lesson 85: Sentence Structure Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review key concepts from this chapter.

# ✓ Worksheet – Lesson 85

Fix each sentence by correcting fragments, run-ons, or awkward structure:

- 1. I woke up early I didn't get out of bed.
- 2. Because I was hungry.
- 3. She laughed. Then she cried.
- 4. We played music we danced. We laughed.
- 5. While the cake was baking, I cleaned the kitchen.

- 1. I woke up early, but I didn't get out of bed.
- 2. I ate because I was hungry.
- 3. She laughed, and then she cried.
- 4. We played music, danced, and laughed.
- 5. (Correct as written complex sentence)

#### **Chapter 11: Punctuation and Capitalization**

• Lesson 86: What Is Punctuation?

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn what punctuation is and why it matters in writing.

## **Explanation:**

**Punctuation** includes the marks we use in writing to separate sentences, show pauses, and make our meaning clear. Just like traffic signs help us drive safely, punctuation helps readers understand our words.

Common punctuation marks:

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 86

Circle the punctuation mark used in each sentence:

- 1. Wow! That was amazing.
- 2. Where are you going?
- 3. I love reading, writing, and drawing.
- 4. It's a sunny day.
- 5. "Don't forget your coat," Mom said.

- 1. !
- 2. ?
- 3. ,
- 4
- 5. ""

# **♀** Lesson 87: Periods, Question Marks, and Exclamation Points

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to end sentences correctly with punctuation.

#### **Explanation:**

- Use a **period (.)** to end statements.
- Use a question mark (?) to end questions.
- Use an **exclamation point (!)** to show excitement or strong feeling.

## Worksheet – Lesson 87

Write the correct punctuation at the end of each sentence:

- 1. What time is it
- 2. I can't believe it
- 3. I read three books today
- 4. Where is your homework
- 5. That was the best game ever

- 1. ?
- 2. !
- 3. .
- 4. ?
- 5. !

# **P** Lesson 88: Commas in a Series

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use commas to separate items in a list.

## **Explanation:**

When listing three or more things, place commas between each item.

Example: I bought apples, bananas, and grapes.

#### Worksheet – Lesson 88

Add commas where needed:

- 1. We need paper pencils markers and glue.
- 2. I saw lions tigers and bears.
- 3. She bought eggs milk and bread.
- 4. The colors were red blue yellow and green.
- 5. I want to read nap and relax.

- 1. paper, pencils, markers, and glue
- 2. lions, tigers, and bears
- 3. eggs, milk, and bread
- 4. red, blue, yellow, and green
- 5. read, nap, and relax

## **P** Lesson 89: Commas with Introductory Words

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn to place a comma after a word or phrase that starts a sentence.

#### **P** Explanation:

Place a comma after introductory words like: yes, no, well, however, after that, finally Example: **Yes,** I understand.

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 89

Add commas after the introductory word(s):

- 1. Well I guess that's true.
- 2. Yes I did my homework.
- 3. No I haven't seen him.
- 4. After lunch we went shopping.
- 5. However she still won the race.

- 1. Well, I guess that's true.
- 2. Yes, I did my homework.
- 3. No, I haven't seen him.
- 4. After lunch, we went shopping.
- 5. However, she still won the race.

## P Lesson 90: Commas in Compound Sentences

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to place commas before coordinating conjunctions.

## **Explanation:**

When combining two complete thoughts with **FANBOYS**, place a comma **before** the conjunction. Example: I was hungry, **so** I made lunch.

## Worksheet – Lesson 90

Insert commas as needed:

- 1. I wanted to go but I was too tired.
- 2. We watched a movie and we ate popcorn.
- 3. The sun set yet the sky was still bright.
- 4. She ran fast so she won.
- 5. He studied hard and he passed the test.

- 1. I wanted to go, but I was too tired.
- 2. We watched a movie, and we ate popcorn.
- 3. The sun set, yet the sky was still bright.
- 4. She ran fast, so she won.
- 5. He studied hard, and he passed the test.

## **P** Lesson 91: Commas with Direct Address

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use commas when talking directly to someone.

## **Explanation:**

When you speak to someone in writing, use commas around their name.

Example: Lisa, can you help me?

#### Worksheet – Lesson 91

Add commas to show direct address:

- 1. Mom can we have pancakes?
- 2. Can you help me John?
- 3. Sarah do you want to go?
- 4. Please come here James.
- 5. Lisa can you hear me?

- 1. Mom, can we have pancakes?
- 2. Can you help me, John?
- 3. Sarah, do you want to go?
- 4. Please come here, James.
- 5. Lisa, can you hear me?

# **♀** Lesson 92: Apostrophes for Possession

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use apostrophes to show that something belongs to someone.

## **Explanation:**

- Singular noun: Add 's → the cat's toy
- Plural noun ending in -s: Add only ' → the girls' room
- Irregular plural: Add 's → the children's books

#### Worksheet – Lesson 92

Rewrite each phrase to show possession:

- 1. the toy of the dog  $\rightarrow$
- 2. the books of the students  $\rightarrow$
- 3. the homework of the child  $\rightarrow$
- 4. the paws of the puppies  $\rightarrow$
- 5. the room of the boys  $\rightarrow$

- 1. the dog's toy
- 2. the students' books
- 3. the child's homework
- 4. the puppies' paws
- 5. the boys' room

# **P** Lesson 93: Apostrophes for Contractions

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how apostrophes replace missing letters in contractions.

## **P** Explanation:

Contractions are made by combining two words and using an apostrophe for the missing letters. Examples:

- do not  $\rightarrow$  don't
- I am  $\rightarrow$  I'm
- she is  $\rightarrow$  she's

## **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 93

Write the contraction:

- 1. will not  $\rightarrow$
- 2. you are  $\rightarrow$
- 3. could not  $\rightarrow$
- 4. they are  $\rightarrow$
- 5. I have  $\rightarrow$

- 1. won't
- 2. you're
- 3. couldn't
- 4. they're
- 5. I've

## **P** Lesson 94: Quotation Marks for Dialogue

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use quotation marks correctly in conversation.

## **Explanation:**

Use **quotation marks** to show someone's exact words.

• "I love this song," she said.

## Worksheet – Lesson 94

Add quotation marks and commas as needed:

- 1. I'm ready said Sarah.
- 2. Did you hear that asked Mom.
- 3. Let's go yelled Tom.
- 4. I love pancakes said Joe.
- 5. Stop right there said the teacher.

- 1. "I'm ready," said Sarah.
- 2. "Did you hear that?" asked Mom.
- 3. "Let's go!" yelled Tom.
- 4. "I love pancakes," said Joe.
- 5. "Stop right there," said the teacher.

# **9 Proposition 9 Proposition 9 Proposition 1 Proposition 1 Proposition 1 Proposition 2 Proposition 3 Proposition <b>3 Proposition 3 Proposition 3 Proposition 3 Proposition 3 Proposition <b>3 Proposition 3 Proposition 3 Proposition <b>3 Proposition 3 Proposition <b>3 Proposition <b>3 Proposition 3 Proposition <b>3 P**

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the basic rules of capitalization.

## **P** Explanation:

#### Capitalize:

- The first word of every sentence
- The word "I"
- Proper nouns (names of people, places, specific things)

## **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 95

Rewrite with correct capitalization:

- 1. my friend and i went to the park.
- 2. she lives in texas.
- 3. we watched the lion king.
- 4. they visited disney world.
- 5. he and i made pancakes.

- 1. My friend and I went to the park.
- 2. She lives in Texas.
- 3. We watched *The Lion King*.
- 4. They visited *Disney World*.
- 5. He and I made pancakes.

## Lesson 96: Titles of Books, Movies, and More

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to capitalize and format titles properly.

## **P** Explanation:

Capitalize the first word, last word, and all important words in titles.

Italicize (or underline if handwritten) titles of books, movies, TV shows, and albums.

Use quotation marks for shorter works like poems, articles, and songs.

#### Examples:

- Charlotte's Web
- The Lord of the Rings
- "Let It Go"

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 96

Fix the capitalization and formatting in each title:

- 1. the hunger games
- 2. green eggs and ham
- 3. the star-spangled banner
- 4. frozen
- 5. the new york times

- 1. The Hunger Games
- 2. Green Eggs and Ham
- 3. "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- 4. Frozen
- 5. The New York Times

#### **P** Lesson 97: Colons and Semicolons

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use colons and semicolons correctly.

## **P** Explanation:

- Colon (:) introduces a list or explanation:
  - We bought: apples, oranges, and grapes.
- **Semicolon (;)** joins two related complete sentences: I love writing; it helps me think clearly.

#### Worksheet – Lesson 97

Choose the correct punctuation (colon or semicolon):

- 1. I need to buy the following items milk, eggs, and bread
- 2. I wanted to go I didn't have time
- 3. He brought three things a pen, a notebook, and a calculator
- 4. It's late I should go
- 5. You need one thing determination

- 1. I need to buy the following items: milk, eggs, and bread.
- 2. I wanted to go; I didn't have time.
- 3. He brought three things: a pen, a notebook, and a calculator.
- 4. It's late; I should go.
- 5. You need one thing: determination.

# P Lesson 98: Dashes, Parentheses, and Hyphens

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use these punctuation marks for clarity and style.

#### **P** Explanation:

- Dash (—) adds emphasis: I had one thing on my mind—pizza.
- Parentheses () add extra information: My dog (a golden retriever) loves baths.
- Hyphen (-) connects compound words: part-time job, well-known author

## Worksheet – Lesson 98

Choose the correct punctuation to complete each sentence:

- 1. I finally made it home \_\_\_\_ safe and sound.
- 2. She adopted a two \_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_ old cat.
- 3. The answer (I hope) is obvious.
- 4. We visited the museum \_\_\_\_ then had lunch.
- 5. My brother who's a great cook made dinner.

- 1. —
- 2. two-year-old
- 3. (I hope)
- 4. -
- 5. —who's a great cook—

# P Lesson 99: Ellipses and Slashes

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how ellipses and slashes are used in writing.

## **P** Explanation:

- Ellipses (...) show a pause, trailing thought, or omitted words. Example: I was thinking... maybe we should leave.
- Slashes (/) show choice or separation. Example: Bring your notebook and/or a tablet.

## **№** Worksheet – Lesson 99

Add an ellipsis or slash as needed:

- 1. I'm not sure what to say \_\_\_\_
- 2. You can have coffee \_\_\_\_ tea.
- 3. She hesitated then answered.
- 4. He said we should stay \_\_\_\_ or go.
- 5. I was going to go but \_\_\_\_ I changed my mind.

- 1. ...
- 2. /
- 3. ...
- 4. /
- 5. ...

# **P** Lesson 100: Punctuation and Capitalization Review What You'll Learn:

You'll review everything from this chapter.



Fix all punctuation and capitalization errors in this paragraph:

my mom said i could go to the park but i had to be home by 6 i packed a snack a book and my phone "don't forget your water" she said i smiled and said okay mom

## Answer:

My mom said I could go to the park, but I had to be home by 6. I packed a snack, a book, and my phone. "Don't forget your water," she said. I smiled and said, "Okay, Mom."

# Chapter 12: Common Usage Errors & Confusing Words Lessons 101–115

**P** Lesson 101: Their / There / They're

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the difference between these three confusing words.

#### P Explanation & Trick:

- **Their** = shows possession (Their dog is cute.)
- **There** = a place (Put it over there.)
- They're = they are (They're going to the park.)
  Trick: Try replacing with "they are" to check if "they're" fits.

## Worksheet – Lesson 101

Choose the correct word:

- 1. \_\_\_\_ going to the lake this weekend.
- 2. We saw new puppy.
- 3. Please put your shoes over .
- 4. \_\_\_\_ excited about the trip!
- 5. I love \_\_\_\_ new car.

- 1. They're
- 2. their
- 3. there
- 4. They're
- 5. their

# P Lesson 102: Your / You're

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to tell the difference between "your" and "you're."

## **P** Explanation & Trick:

- Your = something that belongs to you (Is this your book?)
- You're = you are (You're welcome.)
  Trick: Try replacing with "you are."

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 102

#### Fill in the blank:

- 1. Is that \_\_\_\_ pencil?
- 2. \_\_\_ doing a great job!
- 3. I like idea.
- 4. Don't forget \_\_\_ lunch.
- 5. \_\_\_ the one I trust.

- 1. your
- 2. You're
- 3. your
- 4. your
- 5. You're

# • Lesson 103: Its / It's

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to tell the difference between these similar words.

# **Explanation & Trick:**

- **Its** = possessive (The cat licked its paw.)
- It's = it is or it has (It's raining today.)
  Trick: If you can say "it is," use it's.

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 103

Choose the correct form:

- 1. \_\_\_ time to go!
- 2. The dog wagged \_\_\_\_ tail.
- 3. been a long day.
- 4. The baby dropped \_\_\_\_ toy.
- 5. \_\_\_ a beautiful sunset.

- 1. It's
- 2. its
- 3. It's
- 4. its
- 5. It's

# **9** Lesson 104: To / Too / Two

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use these words correctly.

# **Explanation & Trick:**

- **To** = direction or part of a verb (Go to school.)
- Too = also or excessively (Me too! / Too loud!)
- **Two** = the number 2

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 104

Choose the correct word:

- 1. I want to come \_\_\_\_.
- 2. She has \_\_\_\_ brothers.
- 3. Let's go \_\_\_\_ the store.
- 4. That's much candy.
- 5. They went \_\_\_\_ bed early.

- 1. too
- 2. two
- 3. to
- 4. too
- 5. to

# P Lesson 105: Then / Than

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the difference between these two commonly confused words.

# **Explanation & Trick:**

- Then = time (First we ate, then we left.)
- **Than** = comparison (She's taller than me.) **Trick**: If you're comparing, use **than**.

#### Worksheet – Lesson 105

#### Choose the correct word:

- 1. We'll eat dinner, \_\_\_ go to the movie.
- 2. I'd rather have pizza salad.
- 3. He ran faster \_\_\_\_ anyone else.
- 4. Back , things were different.
- 5. Let's finish this, \_\_\_\_ take a break.

- 1. then
- 2. than
- 3. than
- 4. then
- 5. then

# **9** Lesson 106: Affect / Effect

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use these two words correctly in writing.

#### **Proposition & Explanation & Trick:**

- Affect = verb, meaning to influence (The news affected her mood.)
- **Effect** = noun, meaning a result (The medicine had side effects.) **Trick:** Affect = Action; Effect = End result

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 106

Choose the correct word:

- 1. The loud noise didn't \_\_\_ me.
- 2. The movie had a big \_\_\_\_ on me.
- 3. Lack of sleep can \_\_\_\_ your focus.
- 4. What was the \_\_\_\_ of the change?
- 5. Will this weather \_\_\_ our flight?

- 1. affect
- 2. effect
- 3. affect
- 4. effect
- 5. affect

# **P** Lesson 107: Accept / Except

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the difference between "accept" and "except."

#### P Explanation & Trick:

- Accept = to receive or agree (I accept your apology.)
- **Except** = to leave out or exclude (Everyone is here except Joe.) **Trick**: Accept the invitation, except leaves someone out.

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 107

Choose the correct word:

- 1. I can't \_\_\_\_ this gift.
- 2. Everyone is coming \_\_\_\_ James.
- 3. Did she the offer?
- 4. I like all the colors \_\_\_\_ that one.
- 5. Please my thanks.

- 1. accept
- 2. except
- 3. accept
- 4. except
- 5. accept

# • Lesson 108: Lay / Lie What You'll Learn: You'll learn the correct forms of "lay" and "lie." **P** Explanation & Trick: • Lay = to put something down (You lay the book on the table.) • **Lie** = to rest or recline (I lie down to rest.) **Past Tense:** lay $\rightarrow$ laid, lie $\rightarrow$ lay Trick: You lay something down, but you lie down yourself. **№** Worksheet – Lesson 108

Choose the correct form:

- 1. I'm going to \_\_\_\_ down for a nap.
- 2. Please your keys on the counter.
- 3. He \_\_\_\_ the baby in the crib.
- 4. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_ down after lunch.
- 5. She always \_\_\_\_ her purse on the chair.

- 1. lie
- 2. lay
- 3. laid
- 4. lay
- 5. lays

# **♀** Lesson 109: Who / Whom

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to choose between "who" and "whom."

# **P** Explanation & Trick:

- Who = subject (Who is calling?)
- Whom = object (Whom did you call?)
  Trick: Try replacing with "he" (who) or "him" (whom).

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 109

#### Choose the correct word:

- 1. \_\_\_\_ is going to the party?
- 2. To should I send this?
- 3. \_\_\_ is at the door?
- 4. With \_\_\_\_ are you speaking?
- 5. \_\_\_ made this cake?

- 1. Who
- 2. Whom
- 3. Who
- 4. Whom
- 5. Who

# **9** Lesson 110: Good / Well

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use "good" and "well" correctly.

#### **P** Explanation & Trick:

- **Good** = adjective (That's a good idea.)
- Well = adverb (She sings well.)
   Use well after action verbs (run, do, write). Use good to describe nouns.

# Worksheet – Lesson 110

Choose the correct word:

- 1. He did very \_\_ on the test.
- 2. That's a \_\_\_\_ question.
- 3. I'm not feeling \_\_\_\_.
- 4. She's a \_\_\_\_ friend.
- 5. You speak very \_\_\_\_.

- 1. well
- 2. good
- 3. well
- 4. good
- 5. well

# P Lesson 111: Farther / Further

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn when to use "farther" vs. "further."

#### **P** Explanation & Trick:

- **Farther** = physical distance (We walked farther than before.)
- **Further** = additional or abstract (Let's discuss this further.) **Trick:** Farther = "far" = measurable distance

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 111

Choose the correct word:

- 1. We hiked much \_\_\_\_ today.
- 2. Let's not go any \_\_\_\_.
- 3. Can you explain that \_\_\_\_?
- 4. She moved \_\_\_\_ away last year.
- 5. I don't want to go any \_\_\_\_ with this idea.

- 1. farther
- 2. farther
- 3. further
- 4. farther
- 5. further

# **P** Lesson 112: Desert / Dessert

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn the difference between these look-alike words.

# **Explanation & Trick:**

- **Desert** = dry land (des-ert)
- **Dessert** = sweet treat (de-ss-ert has 2 S's for "something sweet")

Trick: You always want more S's in dessert!

# Worksheet – Lesson 112

Choose the correct word:

- 1. Would you like some \_\_?
- 2. The camel lives in the \_\_\_.
- 3. I skipped dinner but ate .
- 4. The \_\_ was hot and dry.
- 5. Chocolate cake is my favorite \_\_\_.

- 1. dessert
- 2. desert
- 3. dessert
- 4. desert
- 5. dessert

# PLesson 113: Passed / Past

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use "passed" and "past" correctly.

# **P** Explanation & Trick:

- Passed = verb (She passed the ball.)
- Past = time or position (In the past, I lived there.)
   Trick: Passed = action; Past = time/place

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 113

Choose the correct word:

- 1. He \_\_\_\_ the test.
- 2. We walked the school.
- 3. In the \_\_\_\_, we didn't have smartphones.
- 4. She me a note.
- 5. That happened in the distant \_\_\_\_.

- 1. passed
- 2. past
- 3. past
- 4. passed
- 5. past

# P Lesson 114: Capital / Capitol

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use "capital" and "capitol" properly.

#### **P** Explanation & Trick:

- Capital = city, money, or letter (Tallahassee is Florida's capital.)
- Capitol = government building (The Capitol has a dome.)

  Trick: Capitol with an O = building with a dOme

# Worksheet – Lesson 114

Choose the correct word:

- 1. The \_\_\_ of Texas is Austin.
- 2. Congress meets at the \_\_\_\_.
- 3. Write your name with a letter.
- 4. The \_\_\_\_ was surrounded by reporters.
- 5. We visited the state \_\_\_ on our trip.

- 1. capital
- 2. Capitol
- 3. capital
- 4. Capitol
- 5. Capitol

# Lesson 115: Usage Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review what you've learned from Lessons 101–114.

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 115

Fill in the blank with the correct word:

- 1. \_\_\_ going to the zoo later. (They're/Their)
- 2. I hope you \_\_\_\_ the gift. (accept/except)
- 3. She laid the book on \_\_\_\_ side. (its/it's)
- 4. I feel \_\_\_\_ about my decision. (good/well)
- 5. The speech had a strong \_\_\_\_. (affect/effect)

- 1. They're
- 2. accept
- 3. its
- 4. good
- 5. effect

# **Chapter 13: Mechanics of Writing** Lesson 116: What Are Writing Mechanics? What You'll Learn: You'll understand what "mechanics" means in writing and why it matters. **Explanation: Mechanics** are the rules and tools that help your writing look polished and clear. This includes: Punctuation Capitalization Sentence structure Spacing and indentation Paragraph breaks Worksheet – Lesson 116 Check the box next to each item that is part of writing mechanics: ☐ Drawing pictures ☐ Capitalizing names ☐ Using commas correctly ☐ Indenting paragraphs ☐ Telling a funny story

# Answers:

- Capitalizing names
- Using commas correctly
- ✓ Indenting paragraphs
- Ending a sentence with a period

☐ Ending a sentence with a period

# P Lesson 117: Capitalization in Writing

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review capitalization rules for writing longer pieces.

#### **P** Explanation:

#### Capitalize:

- First word of each sentence
- The word "I"
- Names of people, places, holidays, brands
- Titles of books, movies, and songs
- Days of the week, months (but not seasons)

#### Worksheet – Lesson 117

Fix the capitalization errors:

- 1. my aunt lives in ohio.
- 2. we're going to see aladdin on friday.
- 3. she read wonder by r.j. palacio.
- 4. is he going to school in september?
- 5. i love visiting grandma in spring.

- 1. My aunt lives in Ohio.
- 2. We're going to see Aladdin on Friday.
- 3. She read Wonder by R.J. Palacio.
- 4. Is he going to school in September?
- 5. I love visiting Grandma in spring.

# P Lesson 118: Paragraph Indentation

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn when and how to indent paragraphs.

# **Explanation:**

Indent the first line of a paragraph by about half an inch.

You should start a new paragraph when:

- A new idea begins
- A new speaker talks
- The setting or time changes

# Worksheet – Lesson 118

Mark each sentence with  $\checkmark$  if it should start a new paragraph:

- 1. She opened the book and began to read.
- 2. "Where are we going?" he asked.
- 3. We walked for a while before stopping to rest.
- 4. Then, we finally reached the river.
- 5. "Look at that!" she shouted.

- 1. ✓
- 2. ✓
- 3.
- 4.
- 5. ✓

# **P** Lesson 119: Writing Clear Sentences

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to avoid run-ons, fragments, and confusing structure.

# **PEXPLANATION:**

#### A clear sentence has:

- A subject and verb
- Complete thought
- Proper punctuation

# **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 119

#### Fix each sentence below:

- 1. When we get there.
- 2. We made dinner it was delicious.
- 3. Went to the store.
- 4. The sky is blue
- 5. I studied hard I passed!

- 1. When we get there, we'll unpack.
- 2. We made dinner, and it was delicious.
- 3. I went to the store.
- 4. The sky is blue.
- 5. I studied hard, so I passed!

# P Lesson 120: Using Transitions What You'll Learn: You'll learn how to connect ideas with transition words. P Explanation: Transitions help ideas flow. Examples: first, next, then, finally, however, because, therefore Worksheet − Lesson 120 Choose the best transition word for each sentence: 1. \_\_\_\_, we set up the tent. (First/Finally) 2. \_\_\_\_, it began to rain. (Next/Because) 3. We stayed inside \_\_\_\_ it was stormy. (because/then) 4. \_\_\_\_, the storm passed. (Finally/So) 5. We went hiking \_\_\_\_ the weather cleared. (after/but)

- 1. First
- 2. Next
- 3. because
- 4. Finally
- 5. after

# **P** Lesson 121: Combining Sentences

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to join short, choppy sentences into smoother ones.

# **P** Explanation:

Use conjunctions, phrases, or transition words to combine:

- The sun set. It got dark.
  - → The sun set, and it got dark.
  - → When the sun set, it got dark.

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 121

Combine each pair into one smooth sentence:

- 1. The bell rang. We left the room.
- 2. I was tired. I stayed up late.
- 3. It was raining. We played inside.
- 4. He opened the door. The dog barked.
- 5. The movie ended. We clapped.

- 1. When the bell rang, we left the room.
- 2. I was tired, but I stayed up late.
- 3. It was raining, so we played inside.
- 4. He opened the door, and the dog barked.
- 5. The movie ended, and we clapped.

# **P** Lesson 122: Editing for Wordiness

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to cut extra words to make your writing clearer.

# **Explanation:**

Wordy: It was a fact that she was really very kind.

Better: She was kind.

#### **✓** Worksheet – Lesson 122

Rewrite each sentence to make it clearer and less wordy:

- 1. It is a known fact that exercise is good.
- 2. He was sort of kind of upset.
- 3. The reason he left is because he was tired.
- 4. In my opinion, I think she's right.
- 5. I am writing this in order to say thank you.

# Sample Answers:

- 1. Exercise is good.
- 2. He was upset.
- 3. He left because he was tired.
- 4. I think she's right.
- 5. I'm writing to say thank you.

# **P** Lesson 123: Proofreading for Mistakes

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice spotting and correcting grammar errors.

# **§** Explanation:

When proofreading, check:

- Capitalization
- Punctuation
- Spelling
- Sentence structure
- Word choice

# Worksheet – Lesson 123

Find 3 errors in this sentence and correct it: my brother he don't like pizza but he eat it anyway

Answer:

My brother doesn't like pizza, but he eats it anyway.

# P Lesson 124: Final Edits for Clarity

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to revise sentences to sound smoother.

# **Explanation:**

Original: The big dog that we got last year barks really loudly all the time.

**Improved:** Our big dog from last year always barks loudly.

#### Worksheet – Lesson 124

Rewrite each sentence to make it smoother:

- 1. I went to the place where they sell food.
- 2. She said things that made no sense.
- 3. He was the kind of person who helped others.
- 4. We live in a house that is blue.
- 5. They had a party that everyone came to.

#### **✓** Sample Answers:

- 1. I went to the grocery store.
- 2. She said confusing things.
- 3. He was always helpful.
- 4. We live in a blue house.
- 5. Everyone came to their party.

# **P** Lesson 125: Mechanics Review

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll review everything from the writing mechanics chapter.



Fix the paragraph below:

we went hiking yesterday we packed snacks water and sunscreen first we climbed the trail then we reached the top wow the view was amazing we stayed there for a while we came home before dinner

#### Answer:

We went hiking yesterday. We packed snacks, water, and sunscreen. First, we climbed the trail. Then, we reached the top. Wow! The view was amazing. We stayed there for a while. We came home before dinner.

#### **Chapter 14: Grammar in Real Life**

PLesson 126: Writing a Polite Email

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to format and write a respectful, grammatically correct email.

# **Explanation:**

Good emails include:

- A greeting (Dear Ms. Carter,)
- Clear message
- Proper punctuation and capitalization
- A closing (Sincerely, John)

# Worksheet – Lesson 126

Choose the sentence that would be best in an email to your teacher:

- 1. Hey can u tell me my grade thx
- 2. I was wondering if you could tell me my grade. Thank you!
- 3. Wheres my grade????



Sentence 2

# P Lesson 127: Texting vs. Writing

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn when it's okay to use casual grammar (like texting) and when to be more formal.

# **P** Explanation:

Casual: "u coming 2 the game?" (Texting friends)

Formal: "Are you coming to the game?" (Writing or speaking to an adult)

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 127

Label each sentence: Texting or Formal

- 1. Can u send me the link
- 2. Please send me the link when you have a moment.
- 3. thx ttyl
- 4. Thank you. Talk to you later.

- 1. Texting
- 2. Formal
- 3. Texting
- 4. Formal

# **P** Lesson 128: Grammar in Job Applications

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn why grammar matters when applying for a job.

# **Explanation:**

Job applications need:

- Complete sentences
- Correct spelling and grammar
- Polite and professional tone

#### Worksheet – Lesson 128

Which of these would look better on a job application?

- A. "I got good people skillz and I like working wit others."
- B. "I have strong people skills and enjoy working with others."

# **P** Lesson 129: Grammar in School Assignments

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice using correct grammar in short answers and essays.

# **Explanation:**

In school writing, always:

- Start sentences with a capital letter
- End with punctuation
- Avoid texting language
- Use paragraphs

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 129

Correct this school answer:

"because i like it and it fun"



Because I like it, and it's fun.

# **9** Lesson 130: Posting on Social Media

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll see how grammar affects how people read your posts online.

# **§** Explanation:

Even online, grammar can:

- Show that you're thoughtful
- Help people understand you clearly
- Keep things respectful and kind

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 130

Which comment sounds better?

- 1. "ur wrong lol"
- 2. "I see your point, but I have a different opinion."



Sentence 2

# **P** Lesson 131: Real-Life Editing Practice

# What You'll Learn:

You'll get hands-on practice fixing grammar in real-world writing.

**✓** Worksheet – Lesson 131

Fix the errors:

"hey i seen ur post it was cool hope u have a good day :)"



Hey, I saw your post. It was cool! Hope you have a good day. :)

# **P** Lesson 132: Writing Instructions

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to use clear grammar when giving directions or instructions.

# **P** Explanation:

#### Use:

- Steps in order
- Command form (verbs first)
- Clear and simple language

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 132

Rewrite this in clear steps:

"put pizza in oven bake it take it out eat it"

- 1. Preheat the oven.
- 2. Put the pizza in.
- 3. Bake for the right amount of time.
- 4. Take it out carefully.
- 5. Let it cool, then eat.

#### **P** Lesson 133: Thank-You Notes and Kind Words

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll practice using polite grammar to express appreciation.

# **P** Explanation:

Thank-you notes should:

- Start with a greeting
- Say thank you clearly
- Include a personal message
- End with your name

#### **№** Worksheet – Lesson 133

Fill in the blanks to complete the thank-you note: Dear Grandma,
Thank you for the \_\_\_\_\_. I really enjoyed it.
It was so thoughtful of you!
Love,

# Sample Answer:

Dear Grandma, Thank you for the book. I really enjoyed it. It was so thoughtful of you! Love, Amy

# **P** Lesson 134: Giving Compliments

#### What You'll Learn:

You'll learn how to give kind and grammatically correct compliments.

# **§** Explanation:

Be specific, polite, and sincere:

- "You did a great job on your report."
- "I like how you organized your ideas."

# **№** Worksheet – Lesson 134

Fix and improve the compliment:

"nice job ig"



Nice job! I really liked how clearly you explained everything.

# **P** Lesson 135: Final Real-Life Grammar Review What You'll Learn:

You'll review key grammar tips for real-world use.

# Worksheet – Lesson 135

Choose the better sentence for each pair:

- 1. A. "Thanks I love it!"
  - B. "thanks i luv it"
- 2. A. "I'm not sure if your going."
  - B. "I'm not sure if you're going."
- 3. A. "ur awesome"
  - B. "You're awesome!"

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. B

Here is a **50-question optional final grammar quiz** for *Real Grammar for Real Life*. It gently checks understanding of the most important concepts across the full course. The quiz includes:

- Multiple choice, fill-in-the-blank, sentence corrections, and short answers
- Covers all 14 chapters
- No pressure just a helpful review
- Panswer key at the end, with matching lesson references

# Optional Final Quiz – 50 Questions

Use this as a review or assessment. Answers are at the end!

# PART 1: Multiple Choice (1–25)

- 1. Which part of speech is "quickly"?
  - A. Noun
  - B. Verb
  - C. Adjective
  - D. Adverb
- 2. Which word is a conjunction?
  - A. Beside
  - B. While
  - C. Never
  - D. Blue
- 3. Which word is a preposition?
  - A. Around
  - B. Is
  - C. Shouted
  - D. Kind
- **4.** Choose the **correct sentence**:
  - A. Me and him went to the store.
  - B. Him and I went to the store.
  - C. He and I went to the store.
  - D. I and he went to store.
- **5.** What's the **subject** of this sentence?

The tall boy ran down the street.

- A. boy
- B. tall
- C. ran
- D. street
- **6.** Choose the correct verb form:

She to the library yesterday.

- A. go
- B. gone
- C. went
- D. going

7.	Choose the proper contraction:
	going to the beach today.
	A. Your
	B. You're
	C. There
	D. Their
8.	Which sentence uses <b>past tense</b> ?
	A. I eat lunch.
	B. I will eat lunch.
	C. I am eating lunch.
	D. I ate lunch.
9.	What part of speech is "under" in this sentence?
	The cat is hiding under the couch.
	A. Noun
	B. Adjective
	C. Preposition
10	D. Adverb
10.	What punctuation does a <b>command</b> end with?  A
	A B. ?
	C. !
	D. Any of the above
11.	Choose the correct use of "its" or "it's":
	going to rain later.
	A. Its
	B. It's
12.	Which of these is an <b>interjection</b> ?
	A. Run
	B. Wow
	C. Beside
	D. Carefully
13.	Which sentence uses parallel structure?
	A. I like to swim, biking, and go on walks.
	B. I like swimming, biking, and walking.
	C. I like to swim, to bike, and walking.
	D. I like swim, biking, and to walk.
14.	Choose the correct possessive pronoun:
	This is pencil.
	A. your
	B. you're
15.	Which word best completes the sentence?
	We have more cookies they do.
	A. then
	B. than

<b>16.</b> What is the <b>predicate</b> in this sentence?
The kids played outside after dinner.
A. kids
B. played outside
C. outside after dinner
D. dinner
17. Which is a fragment?
A. I went to the park.
B. We left after dinner.
C. After we got home.
D. The dog barked loudly.
<b>18.</b> Choose the correct capitalization:
A. my brother lives in north carolina.
B. My brother lives in north Carolina.
C. My brother lives in North Carolina.
D. my Brother lives in North carolina.
<b>19.</b> What part of speech is "sadly" in this sentence?
He sadly walked away.
A. Adjective
B. Verb
C. Preposition
D. Adverb
20. Which word shows possession?
A. They're
B. There
C. Their
D. They
<b>21.</b> Choose the properly punctuated sentence:
A. "Did you go" she asked?
B. "Did you go," she asked.
C. "Did you go"? she asked.
D. "Did you go,"? she asked.
22. Which is the correct plural form?
A. Babys
B. Baby's
C. Babies
D. Babys'
<b>23.</b> Choose the clearer sentence:
A. The fact is that she is very smart.
B. She is smart.
<b>24.</b> Which word completes the sentence correctly?
The book is the table.
A. on
B. and
C. runs
D. he

<b>25.</b> Which type of sentence is this?
"Please turn in your paper."
A. Declarative
B. Interrogative
C. Exclamatory
D. Imperative
APART 2: Fill-in-the-Blank (26–35)
<b>26.</b> The team practicing every afternoon. (is / are)
<b>27.</b> We're going to the park, we? (aren't / are)
<b>28.</b> He was louder usual today. (then / than)
<b>29.</b> The dog found way home. (its / it's)
<b>30.</b> I'll call you when I home. (get / gets)
<b>31.</b> The cookies, which she baked, delicious. (was / were)
<b>32.</b> " going to love this movie," she said. (Your / You're)
<b>33.</b> The book, the pencil, and the notebook on the table. (was / were)
<b>34.</b> She is the girl to I gave the letter. (who / whom)
35. Everyone needs to bring own lunch. (their / his or her)
PART 3: Short Answer (36–50)
<b>36.</b> Write a sentence using a prepositional phrase.
37 Maite a contanta value a la luina vanh
<b>37.</b> Write a sentence using a helping verb.
<b>38.</b> Write a sentence that contains a compound sentence.
20.14
<b>39.</b> What is a conjunction?
<b>40.</b> What is the difference between "your" and "you're"?
<b>41.</b> What is a pronoun? Give two examples.
<b>42.</b> What does "subject-verb agreement" mean?
<b>43.</b> What's wrong with this sentence: "Him went to the store."
<b>44.</b> Fix the punctuation:
the teacher said we will read today
<b>45.</b> What is the purpose of punctuation in writing?
<del>-</del>

**46.** Write a sentence using "who" correctly.

<b>47.</b> Write a sentence using "because" to explain something.		
<b>48.</b> What's the difference between a fragment and a sentence?		
<b>49.</b> Write a thank-you note sentence with correct grammar.		
<b>50.</b> Why does grammar matter in real life?		

# **✓** PART 1: Multiple Choice (1–25)

	Q#	Answer	Lesson Reference		
	1	D. Adverb	Lesson 5		
	2	B. While	Lesson 7		
	3	A. Around	Lesson 6		
	4	C. He and I went	Lesson 51		
	5	A. boy	Lesson 49		
	6	C. went	Lesson 36		
	7	B. You're	Lesson 102		
	8	D. I ate lunch	Lesson 36		
	9	C. Preposition	Lesson 6		
	10	D. Any of the above	Lesson 119		
11   B. It's   Lesson 103					
12   B. Wow   Lesson 8					
13   B. swimming, biking, and walking   Lesson 111					
14   A. your   Lesson 101					
15   B. than   Lesson 105					
	•	6   B. played outside	•		
17   C. After we got home.   Lesson 119					
	•	•	es in North Carolina.   Lesson 117		
	19   D. Adverb   Lesson 5				
20   C. Their   Lesson 101					
	21   B. "Did you go," she asked.   Lesson 117				
	22   C. Babies   Lesson 60				
	23   B. She is smart.   Lesson 122				
24   A. on   Lesson 6					
	2	5   D. Imperative   L	esson 49		

# PART 2: Fill-in-the-Blank (26–35)

Q#	Answer	Lesson Reference
26	is	Lesson 49
27	aren't	Lesson 50
28	than	Lesson 105
29	its	Lesson 103
30	get	Lesson 36
31	were	Lesson 49
32	You're	Lesson 102
33	were	Lesson 49
34	whom	Lesson 109
35	his or her (or "their" for informal)	Lesson 101

# **№** PART 3: Short Answer (36–50)

Q#	Sample Answer	Lesson Reference
36	The book is <b>under the table</b> .	Lesson 6
37	She has been reading.	Lesson 35
38	I washed the dishes, <b>and</b> he dried them.	Lesson 49
39	A word that joins words or clauses (e.g., and, but)	Lesson 7
40	"Your" = possessive; "You're" = you are	Lesson 102
41	A pronoun replaces a noun. Ex: he, she, they	Lesson 2
42	The subject and verb must match in number.	Lesson 49
43	"Him" should be "He" – subject pronoun needed.	Lesson 51
44	The teacher said, "We will read today."	Lesson 117
45	It helps organize thoughts and avoid confusion.	Lesson 123

# Q# Sample Answer 46 She is the one who called me. 47 I stayed home because I was tired. 48 A fragment is incomplete; a sentence is a full thought. Lesson 119 49 Thank you for the book — I loved it! 50 It helps you speak and write clearly in everyday life. Chapter 14