## Unit 1 • Think It Through

### Clever Ideas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Sentences</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Think of Others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjects and Predicates</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjects and Predicates</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Subjects and Predicates</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Take Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compound Sentences</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound Sentences</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Compound Sentences</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ideas in Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clauses and Complex Sentences</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clauses and Complex Sentences</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Clauses and Complex Sentences</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TIME For Kids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Run-On Sentences</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-On Sentences</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Run-On Sentences</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Unit 2 • Amazing Animals

## Literary Lessons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common and Proper Nouns</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common and Proper Nouns</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Common and Proper Nouns</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Animals in Fiction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular and Plural Nouns</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular and Plural Nouns</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Singular and Plural Nouns</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Natural Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irregular Plural Nouns</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular Plural Nouns</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Irregular Plural Nouns</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Adaptations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possessive Nouns</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive Nouns</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Possessive Nouns</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Animals All Around

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combining Sentences</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combining Sentences</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Combining Sentences</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 4 • Fact or Fiction?

Our Government

- Pronouns and Antecedents ............... 76
- Pronouns and Antecedents ............... 77
- Mechanics .................................. 78
- Proofreading ................................ 79
- Test: Pronouns and Antecedents .......... 80

Leadership

- Types of Pronouns ......................... 81
- Types of Pronouns ......................... 82
- Mechanics .................................. 83
- Proofreading ................................ 84
- Test: Types of Pronouns ................... 85

Breakthroughs

- Pronoun-Verb Agreement .................. 86
- Pronoun-Verb Agreement .................. 87
- Mechanics .................................. 88
- Proofreading ................................ 89
- Test: Pronoun-Verb Agreement ............ 90

Wonders in the Sky

- Possessive Pronouns ....................... 91
- Possessive Pronouns ....................... 92
- Mechanics .................................. 93
- Proofreading ................................ 94
- Test: Possessive Pronouns ................. 95

Achievements

- Pronouns and Homophones ............... 96
- Pronouns and Homophones ............... 97
- Mechanics .................................. 98
- Proofreading ................................ 99
- Test: Pronouns and Homophones .......... 100
Unit 5 • Figure It Out

Making It Happen

Adjectives ........................................... 101
Adjectives ........................................... 102
Mechanics .......................................... 103
Proofreading ........................................ 104
Test: Adjectives ................................. 105

On the Move

Articles .............................................. 106
Articles .............................................. 107
Mechanics .......................................... 108
Proofreading ........................................ 109
Test: Articles ..................................... 110

Inventions

Adjectives That Compare ....................... 111
Adjectives That Compare ....................... 112
Mechanics .......................................... 113
Proofreading ........................................ 114
Test: Adjectives That Compare ............... 115

Zoom In

Comparing with More and Most ............... 116
Comparing with More and Most ............... 117
Mechanics .......................................... 118
Proofreading ........................................ 119
Test: Comparing with More and Most ....... 120

TIME For Kids

Comparing with Good and Bad ................ 121
Comparing with Good and Bad ................ 122
Mechanics .......................................... 123
Proofreading ........................................ 124
Test: Comparing with Good and Bad ....... 125
## Contents

### Unit 6 • Past, Present, and Future

#### Old and New

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverbs</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Adverbs</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes from the Past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comparing with Adverbs</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparing with Adverbs</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Comparing with Adverbs</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negatives</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negatives</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Negatives</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Money Matters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepositions</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepositions</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Prepositions</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Finding My Place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Using Prepositions</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Prepositions</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreading</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test: Using Prepositions</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name

• A **sentence** is a group of words that shows a complete thought.
• A **sentence fragment** is a group of words that does not show a complete thought.
• Every sentence begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **punctuation mark**.

Read each group of words. On the lines provided, write **sentence** if the group of words forms a sentence. Write **fragment** if it does not form a sentence.

1. There are many stars in the sky. _________________
2. Brought it into the kitchen. _________________
3. My classroom at school. _________________
4. Did you see the rabbit? _________________
5. I can jump very high. _________________
6. Great day! _________________
7. The student was late. _________________
8. Laughing loudly at the joke. _________________
9. Do you want to play a game? _________________
10. I think we won! _________________
Grammar: Types of Sentences

Read each group of words. Underline the group of words that is a sentence. Then write statement, question, command, or exclamation to name the type of sentence it is.

1. Live far away from me. / You live far away. ________________


3. This is the best gift ever! / Best gift I ever got! ________________

4. The button when the light comes on. / Push the button quickly. ________________

5. How old is your cousin? / Your cousin’s age? ________________

6. The tallest building in the world! / That is the tallest building! ________________

7. Red backpack today. / My backpack ripped. ________________

8. The name of your teacher? / Who is your teacher? ________________

9. Finish your dinner. / Eating dinner. ________________

10. Will be there. / We will arrive soon. ________________
Grammar: Sentence Punctuation

Name ________________________________

- Every sentence begins with a **capital letter**.
- A **statement** ends with a **period**. (.)
- A **question** ends with a **question mark**. (?)
- A **command** ends with a **period** or an **exclamation mark**. (, or !)
- An **exclamation** ends with an **exclamation mark**. (!)

Write each sentence correctly using capital letters and end punctuation. Label each sentence as a **statement**, **question**, **command**, or **exclamation**.

1. put the bottle in the bin outside ______________________
   ______________________________________________________

2. who is your favorite actor ______________________
   ______________________________________________________

3. the snow sticks to the tree branches ______________________
   ______________________________________________________

4. how many push-ups can you do in a row ______________________
   ______________________________________________________

5. the beautiful fireworks are an awesome sight ______________________
   ______________________________________________________
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting any mistakes you might find.

1. today was the best day ever? woke up to find that it snowed last night. Was no school! I made a snowman with my sister. then we went sledding?

2. Have you ever made a peanut butter and jelly sandwich. is really easy. Spread peanut butter on one slice of bread? then spread jelly on the other slice. The two slices together. now you have a delicious sandwich!

3. I wrote a science report about the desert! Wrote about the weather and the animals that live there. now I want to visit the desert to see it in person? what place would you like to see?
A. Circle the letter of the group of words that is a complete sentence.

1. a. Knows the answer.
   b. Have you ever?
   c. The ripe and delicious apple!
   d. My friend can swim.

2. a. Our first trip to the beach.
   b. What is your name?
   c. Blue sky so perfect!
   d. Rolls happily in the grass.

B. Decide if the sentence is a statement, question, command, or exclamation. Write your answer next to the sentence. Then rewrite the sentence using the correct punctuation and capitalization.

3. bring me a pencil from the desk

4. can you read all of the words on the page

5. i won first prize in the art contest

6. the dog needs a bath today

7. do you want to go to the library with me
A. Read each sentence and circle the complete subject. Then write the simple subject on the line provided.

1. The young boy rode the bus to school. ________________

2. My teacher Mrs. Hill likes museums. ________________

3. The two playful children made up a new game. ________________

4. My sister’s friend Ana plays soccer. ________________

5. The friendly dog ran very fast. ________________

B. Read each sentence and circle the complete predicate. Then write the simple predicate on the line provided.

6. We walked to the park. ________________

7. My brother Ken collects old stamps. ________________

8. I cooked a delicious dinner. ________________

9. Mom works hard all day. ________________

10. The shy rabbit hopped away quickly. ________________
Grammar: **Compound Subjects and Predicates**

Name ____________________________________________________________

- The **subject** names the person or thing the sentence is about. The **predicate** tells what the subject is or does.
- A **compound subject** is two or more subjects with the same predicate. The subjects are usually joined by **and** or **or**.
- A **compound predicate** is two or more predicates with the same subject. The simple predicates in a compound predicate are usually joined by **and**, **but**, or **or**.

Read each sentence. Underline the compound subject or compound predicate. Then write **compound subject** or **compound predicate** on the line provided.

1. The cat and dog get along very well. ________________
2. Mom and Dad rented a car for the vacation. ________________
3. We could drive or walk to school. ________________
4. My little sisters whine, fuss, and cry at bedtime. ________________
5. Aunt Eileen and Uncle Will live down the block. ________________
6. The sick child complained but went to the doctor. ________________
7. The earth settles and hardens over time. ________________
8. Henry, Noah, or Lin will win first prize. ________________
9. The teachers and students crowded into the auditorium. ________________
10. Did you draw a picture or use the clay? ________________
• If a **compound subject** has two subjects, the subjects are not separated by a comma. If it has three or more subjects, they are separated by commas.

• If a **compound predicate** has two predicates, the predicates are not separated by a comma. If it has three or more predicates, they are separated by commas.

Read each sentence. Decide if the compound subject or compound predicate needs commas. If it does, rewrite the sentence correctly on the line provided. If it does not, write *No change needed* on the line.

1. My mother my cousin and I went to the store together.
   
   _____________________________

2. We all sat ate and drank at the dinner table.
   
   _____________________________

3. Miguel dove off the diving board and swam across the pool.
   
   _____________________________

4. The gray horse brown horse or black horse will win the race.
   
   _____________________________

5. She was hungry but found nothing in the refrigerator.
   
   _____________________________

6. I ran to the closet grabbed my coat and hurried out the door.
   
   _____________________________
Rewrite the sentences below, adding commas and correcting mistakes in punctuation.

1. The flags banner or ribbons will blow away in the storm.

2. Did the ranger call in and record his status on the way up the trail.

3. The baby robins tweeted, cried and called for their mother.

4. Regan Katrina, and I watched the amazing sight above us.

5. How long can we continue to sit but not talk, during the movie!

6. The badger and the snake circled bit and fought with each other.
Grammar: Subjects and Predicates

A. Match the circled part of each sentence on the left with the correct name for it on the right.

1. The rain falls heavily on the roof. simple subject
   - The rain (falls) heavily on the roof.

2. Our teacher Mr. Rye volunteered. simple predicate
   - Our teacher Mr. Rye (volunteered).

3. I broke my favorite toy. complete subject
   - I (broke my favorite toy).

4. The red cap floated in the breeze. complete predicate
   - The red cap (floated in the breeze).

B. Circle the letter of the sentence that has a compound subject or compound predicate.

5. a. Do you read or write Spanish?
    b. I finished my homework early.
    c. My friends go to a different school.
    d. She ate the tasty crackers at lunch.

    b. Elsie practices her flute every day.
    c. Mom’s plants grow best in the sunlight.
    d. Rocks and shells collect on the shore.
Grammar: Simple and Compound Sentences

Read each sentence. On the lines provided, write simple if it has one independent clause. Write compound if it has two or more independent clauses.

1. I wanted to go to the concert, but my parents wouldn’t let me. ____________
2. Mrs. Gupta lives on a very busy road in the middle of the city. ____________
3. He got a hot dog, she got a hamburger, and you got a salad. ____________
4. Can we go to the movies later this evening? ____________
5. There are too many stars in the sky to count all of them. ____________
6. The little puppy was adopted quickly, for it was very sweet. ____________
7. The balloon drifted up into the fluffy clouds above. ____________
8. We left early, yet the traffic on the highway still made us late. ____________
9. Do you want to read a book, or would you like to take a walk? ____________
10. My cousin thinks he was lucky to get into his favorite college. ____________

A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb.
An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence.
A simple sentence has one independent clause.
A compound sentence has two or more independent clauses.
Name ____________________________________________

**A clause** has a subject and a verb. An **independent clause** can stand alone as a sentence.

**A simple sentence** has one independent clause. A **compound sentence** has two or more independent clauses.

Independent clauses in a compound sentence are usually joined by a **coordinating conjunction**, such as **and**, **but**, **or**, **for**, **nor**, or **yet**.

---

Read each sentence. Circle the coordinating conjunction that best completes the sentence and write it on the line provided.

1. We can go to Florida for vacation, (or / nor) we can visit California. _____
2. My sister asked me to go with her, (for / but) I did not want to. _____
3. I brought a stool into the kitchen, (or / for) I could not reach the cabinet. _____
4. The ostrich has feathers and wings, (yet / nor) this bird cannot fly. _____
5. Haley is good at math, (but / for) Raul is better at science. _____
6. She got home late from work, (or / and) we asked if she was tired. _____
7. They did not see the solar eclipse, (nor / yet) did they see the comet. _____
8. Firefighters put their lives at risk, (for / yet) they take important safety measures. _____
9. The dog ate his biscuit, (and / or) a squirrel stole the treat. _____
10. Summer is almost over, (and / nor) school will begin soon. _____
Grammar: Punctuating Compound Sentences

A. Use a comma and a coordinating conjunction to combine each pair of independent clauses and form a compound sentence.

1. I am good at football. Luis is a better player than I am.

2. There is no milk left. My friends drank it all.

3. The class can take a trip to the zoo. We can visit the museum.

B. Use a semicolon to combine each pair of independent clauses and form a compound sentence.

4. Alligators have wide snouts. Crocodiles have narrow snouts.

5. I could not remember the answer. I had to take a guess.
Grammar: Proofread

Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting any mistakes you might find in conjunctions and punctuation in compound sentences.

1. I love to listen to jazz music, but my sister only likes pop music. We had to come up with a solution. For we both share the same bedroom. We decided to switch music every day: it’s working out great!

   I love to listen to jazz music, but my sister only likes pop music. We had to come up with a solution. For we both share the same bedroom. We decided to switch music every day: it’s working out great!

2. The mustang is America’s symbol of the Wild West. These horses once roamed free; yet today there are few remaining. People are trying to save the mustangs that are left. And we should do what we can to help.

   The mustang is America’s symbol of the Wild West. These horses once roamed free; yet today there are few remaining. People are trying to save the mustangs that are left. And we should do what we can to help.

---

A clause has a subject and a verb. An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence.

A simple sentence has one independent clause. A compound sentence has two or more independent clauses.

Independent clauses in a compound sentence are usually joined by a coordinating conjunction, such as and, but, or, for, nor, or yet.

Use a comma or a semicolon with a coordinating conjunction to join two independent clauses and form a compound sentence.
A. Read each sentence. On the lines provided, write S if it is a simple sentence. Write C if it is a compound sentence. Circle the coordinating conjunction in the compound sentences.

1. I have a solo in this year's winter concert. ______

2. She can listen to music, or she can study for the test. ______

3. I am good at some things, and I am bad at others. ______

4. The ocean tide will come in later this evening. ______

5. Aaron is the fastest runner in the entire school. ______

6. My mother is angry, for I did not clean my room. ______

B. Read the independent clauses. Circle the letter of the conjunction that would best combine the clauses to form a compound sentence.

7. He does not play video games.
   He does not watch television.

   a. yet
   b. but
   c. and
   d. or

8. Maya went to bed early.
   She was still tired the next day.

   a. but
   b. or
   c. for
   d. nor
Grammar: Clauses

Read each clause. On the lines provided, write I if the clause is independent and can stand alone as a sentence. Write D if it is dependent and cannot. Underline the subordinating conjunction if it is a dependent clause.

1. She got a perfect score. ______________
2. Because she was so smart. ______________
3. When it was time to go. ______________
4. The school bell rang. ______________
5. Because of the heat outside. ______________
6. I felt very sleepy. ______________
7. The doctor helped. ______________
8. Before I could ask. ______________
9. When people drive fast. ______________
10. It can be dangerous. ______________
• An **independent clause** can stand alone as a sentence, but a **dependent clause** cannot. A dependent clause usually begins with a **subordinating conjunction**.

• A **complex sentence** includes an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

• The subordinating conjunctions **who**, **whose**, **whom**, **which**, and **that** are called **relative pronouns**.

• The subordinating conjunctions **where**, **when**, and **why** are called **relative adverbs**.

---

**Read each sentence and circle the subordinating conjunction. Based on the conjunction, write relative pronoun or relative adverb on the line provided.**

1. Call me when you arrive. ______________________

2. This is Harry, whom I met yesterday. ______________________

3. I fixed the lock, which wasn’t easy! ______________________

4. This was the place where we had lunch. ______________________

5. I know the reason why we can’t go. ______________________

6. Carlos returned the shirt that he just bought. ______________________

7. I cheered for the pitcher, who just threw a strike. ______________________

8. Get Manny, whose telephone is ringing. ______________________

9. She did not know when to make dinner. ______________________

10. We put our bikes in the garage, where they belonged. ______________________
Grammar: **Punctuate Complex Sentences**

Name _________________________________________________________

- When an independent clause begins a complex sentence, it is usually not followed by a comma.
- When a dependent clause begins a complex sentence, it is usually followed by a comma.

**Read each sentence. Decide if a clause needs a comma. If it does, rewrite the sentence correctly on the line provided. If it does not, write No change needed on the line.**

1. When I get up in the morning I am hungry.
   ______________________________________________________________

2. Before the clock struck twelve Cinderella had to be home.
   ______________________________________________________________

3. Camille closes her eyes before going underwater.
   ______________________________________________________________

4. Ants are amazing because they work together to complete a task.
   ______________________________________________________________

5. When frogs are colorful they are often poisonous.
   ______________________________________________________________

6. Because of the hurricane school was closed for a week.
   ______________________________________________________________
Rewrite the sentences below, adding commas and correcting mistakes in punctuation.

1. Because of the wind did the power lines come down.

2. I was four years old, when my brother was born.

3. She welcomed the people who just moved in?

4. When a year has passed Earth has revolved once around the sun.

5. Turn off the timer, that is buzzing in the kitchen.

A. Circle the letter of the group of words that is an independent clause.

1. a. Because of the time.
   b. It got very cold.
   c. Before the morning.
   d. When the moon is high.

2. a. When it was springtime.
   b. Before the cat woke up.
   c. I shook my head.
   d. Because I was happy.

B. Underline the subordinating conjunction in each sentence.

3. I watched where you went.

4. Did you see who was in the car?

5. My birthday comes before the holiday.

6. She did not know why the baby cried.

C. Circle the correct subordinating conjunction to form a complex sentence.

7. The Arctic is barren (before / because) it is so cold.

8. Will you read this article (that / when) I found yesterday?

9. You should follow me (when / who) I go home.

10. I would like to go to a place (where / that) it is sunny.
Grammar: Run-On Sentences

Correct each run-on sentence by separating it into two sentences.

1. We have a new car it is bright red.
   ____________________________________________________

2. I must hurry up the store will close shortly.
   ____________________________________________________

3. The dog ran to meet its owner it was happy to see him.
   ____________________________________________________

4. The baby looked up at the sky the sun was shining.
   ____________________________________________________

5. Snowflakes come in different sizes I like big snowflakes best.
    ____________________________________________________

6. She was nervous when she got on stage there were so many people!
    ____________________________________________________
A run-on sentence combines two or more independent clauses incorrectly.

1. It may be missing a coordinating conjunction and comma.
2. It may include a comma, but it does not include a coordinating conjunction or connecting word.
3. It may include a comma and coordinating conjunction, but it has too many independent clauses.

Read each sentence. Write C if the sentence is written correctly. If it is a run-on sentence, write the number from above that correctly describes the sentence.

1. We tried to catch the mouse, it got away. _____
2. The student was shy and did not make friends quickly. _____
3. The joke was funny everyone laughed at it. _____
4. You should bring an umbrella because it is raining outside. _____
5. My parents like to exercise, they go hiking with me a lot. _____
6. I have a game, and my family plays it with me, and it is fun. _____
7. There is a rainbow over the field it is beautiful to see. _____
8. My friend called, but it is late, but we talk on the phone. _____
9. Do you know where I can find a taxi in this neighborhood? _____
10. I did not like the sushi, I did not eat it. _____
A sentence has a subject and a predicate. A fragment is a group of words that is missing a subject, a predicate, or both. Finish the thought.

To correct a run-on sentence, rewrite it as separate sentences or combine the sentences correctly.

Rewrite the sentence correctly on the line provided. If no change is needed, write No change needed on the line.

1. Likes to eat oatmeal and waffles for dinner sometimes.

2. I am happy about it.

3. They carried the bags, I held the door for them.

4. My little sister practices hard.

5. To school in the morning when the sun comes up.

6. Dad was driving the car I fell asleep in the back seat.
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting any run-on sentences or fragments.

1. Venus is a planet in our solar system. It is about the same size as Earth, it is much hotter than Earth, is closer to the sun. Venus is too hot for people to live on it. There are many volcanoes there are also many mountains.

2. I live in Florida, my Aunt Ana lives in Puerto Rico. I only see her a few times every year. Sometimes she visits me sometimes I visit her. Like going to Puerto Rico. It is warm, and it is sunny, and the markets have delicious foods. My favorite thing to do with Aunt Ana.
A. Circle the letter of the run-on sentence.

1. a. They bought apples, grapes, and cherries.
   b. We followed the path, we still got lost.
   c. You have to fix your bed and wash the dishes.

2. a. The stars glittered in the sky they were far away.
   b. The ground was soft in one spot, so we did not step there.
   c. The eagle soared high above the trees and mountains.

3. a. Ants work together to gather food and build a home.
   b. My brother likes to sleep late on Saturdays, he is very lazy.
   c. We will visit national parks, museums, and landmarks on vacation.

B. Read each sentence. Write R if it is a run-on sentence. Write C if the sentence is written correctly.

4. I went to school, and I took a test, and the teacher said I did well. _______

5. The roof of the house has a hole in it, rain will come into the house. _______

6. The horse has a crack in its hoof and cannot walk very well. _______

7. There are pencils in this tin can and pens in that one. _______

8. The shop was filled with items I was careful not to break anything. _______
• A noun is a word that names a person, a place, or a thing.
• A common noun names any person, place, or thing.
• A proper noun is the name or title of a specific person, place, or organization.
• Proper nouns begin with capital letters. If a proper noun has more than one word, each important word begins with a capital letter.

Read each sentence and circle the nouns. Write C over each noun that is a common noun. Write P over each noun that is a proper noun.

1. The house is brown and white.

2. Mrs. LaRusso is my teacher.

3. My cousin is moving to New York City.

4. Does Ellie want to go to the carnival?

5. Uncle Pete is volunteering for the Peace Corps.

6. Dr. Grady was kind and helpful.

7. The dog and cat waited patiently for dinner.

8. Derek knows how to play the trumpet and the trombone.

9. The Big Apple Circus was first performed in Kent, England.

10. Many actors auditioned for the lead role in the play.
A noun is a word that names a person, a place, or a thing.

A common noun names any person, place, or thing. A proper noun is the name or title of a specific person, place, or organization.

A concrete noun names a person, place, or thing that can be identified with any of the five senses: sight, hearing, touch, smell, or taste.

An abstract noun names a person, place, or thing that cannot be identified with any of the five senses. Abstract nouns usually name ideas.

Read the list of nouns below. Decide whether each word is a concrete noun or an abstract noun. Sort the words in the correct columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paper</td>
<td>loyalty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trust</td>
<td>baseball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>honesty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love</td>
<td>animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>perfume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>watermelon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>courage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sunshine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>peace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ____________
2. ____________
3. ____________
4. ____________
5. ____________
6. ____________
7. ____________
8. ____________
9. ____________
10. ____________
11. ____________
12. ____________
13. ____________
14. ____________
15. ____________
16. ____________
Name ____________________________________________________________

• Capitalize each important word in a proper noun.
• Capitalize names of days of the week, months, and holidays; important words in titles of publications; names of languages, races, nationalities, and historical events; and product and geographical names.

Write each sentence correctly using capital letters for proper nouns.

1. I will speak with MR. Perry on Friday.

2. I read an essay called, “The kindness of a stranger.”

3. We will visit the Grand Canyon right after Memorial Day!

4. Did you see Alfonso make that goal on the soccer field?

5. The family visited Paris but did not speak French.

6. My friend Lucy is Asian, and I am African American.

7. The Civil War was a difficult time in American history.

8. What flavor of white Brite toothpaste is your favorite?
Rewrite the sentences below correcting mistakes in capitalization of nouns.

1. My brother Eli says that all soldiers are brave.
   
2. Does your Aunt have an appointment with the Dentist in January?
   
3. I moved from Chicago to Orlando a few Years ago.
   
4. Mom and dad have Faith that things will work out for the best.
   
5. Is this book written in Spanish or Italian?
A. Read each sentence. Circle the letter of the sentence that has an abstract noun.

1. a. The wagon could only hold twenty people.
   b. The report was too long.
   c. These flowers were a nice thought.
   d. My sister wants to be a lawyer.

2. a. I could barely contain my excitement!
   b. Does Winston know how to get to the party?
   c. The lion hid in the tall grass on the plains.
   d. The song played loudly on the radio.

B. Read each sentence. Circle the noun that uses correct capitalization. Then identify the noun as common or proper on the line provided.

3. The car skidded off Berry (road / Road) and rolled into the grass field. ________

4. I was born at (noon / Noon) on a Sunday in the state of Wisconsin. ________

5. Do you know what my (mother / Mother) does for a living? ________

6. Mr. Davidson knows all about the American (revolution / Revolution). ________

7. Can we go to the Chinese (restaurant / Restaurant) that just opened in town? ________

8. Independence (day / Day) is my favorite holiday of the year! ________

9. Did you read this article called, “Being a Good (friend / Friend)”? ________

10. Mr. and Mrs. Schloss have to buy some items at the (market / Market). ________
Grammar: Singular and Plural Nouns

Circle the nouns in each sentence. Write the plural noun on the line provided.

1. The boy has two pencils in his backpack. 
2. Which trains have already arrived at the station? 
4. There were computers at every desk in the room. 
5. The tree dropped a few nuts from its branch. 
6. Aunt Fran likes to eat brownies. 
7. Can the dog have treats before dinner? 
8. Dr. Owens is taking a vacation in a few weeks. 
9. Will the housekeeper bring two pillows to Room 225? 
10. A whale can swim nonstop for many miles.

A singular noun names one person, place, or thing.
A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing.
Add -s to form the plural of most singular nouns.
On the line provided, write the correct plural form of each noun in parentheses.

1. We saw baby (bear) ______________ coming out of the den.

2. The (bush) ______________ needed to be trimmed.

3. After the rain, the (match) ______________ were useless.

4. How many (phone) ______________ are in the house?

5. Name two (country) ______________ that border the United States.

6. (Airplane) ______________ make travel a lot easier.

7. Do you know what is in those (box) ______________?

8. The store was filled with colorful (dress) ______________.

9. How many (quiz) ______________ did you have this week?

10. There are ten (copy) ______________ of the book on the shelf.
Grammar: **Commas in a Series**

Read each sentence. If commas are needed, rewrite the sentence correctly on the line. If no commas are needed, write *No change needed* on the line.

1. The students with the highest scores were Ana, Sarah, and Jonathan.  
   
2. I need to get milk and eggs at the supermarket this afternoon.  
   
3. The girl wore a hat, gloves, and scarf when she went to play in the snow.  
   
4. Cate plays tennis, basketball, and field hockey at her school.  
   
5. The horse trotted and cantered happily around the paddock.  
   
6. My bedroom is dirty, messy, and uncomfortable.  

- If three or more items are listed in a series, use commas to separate them.  
- If only two items are listed in a sentence, do not use a comma to separate them.
Rewrite the paragraphs below correcting mistakes in plural nouns and in punctuating items in a series.

1. My brotheres play football, and basketball at school. I’m not good at sports. Instead, I like to draw paint, and sculpt. My parentes say I don’t have to be like my siblings. I’m special just the way I am.

2. Do you like to sing dance and laugh? Then Catch the Beat is the perfect game for you. Groups of playeres take turns singing and dancing for each other. The first one to make the other group laugh wins! Buy it today. You’ll be sure to make girles boys, and even babys giggle with joy!

- A **singular noun** names one person, place, or thing. A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing.

- Nouns can be made plural by adding **-s**, by adding **-es**, or by changing the final **y** to **i** and adding **-es**. The plural rules depend on the letters at the end of the singular noun.

- Commas are used to separate three or more items in a series. If only two items are listed, do not use a comma to separate them.
A. Read each sentence. Circle the singular noun. Underline the plural noun.

1. The teachers organized a quick meeting.

2. The sandy beach was filled with seashells.

3. I have two books for each subject.

4. Tiny candies filled the blue dish.

5. The hiker saw the foxes trotting silently away.

B. Circle the letter of the sentence that is written correctly.

6. a. There are many citys in my state.
   b. Our team scored in the last two innings.
   c. How many wishs did you make on the shooting star?
   d. Put these boxs on the floor.

7. a. We both take buses to school.
   b. That CD costs twenty dollares.
   c. How many seasones are in one year?
   d. The daisys sway gently in the breeze.

8. a. This is my favorite pair of shoees.
   b. There are a lot of flies in the barn.
   c. She packed two lunchs for the twins.
   d. We left footprintes in the wet snow.
Grammar: Irregular Plural Nouns

Read each sentence. Circle the irregular plural and write it on the line provided.

1. We watched the geese fly into the clouds. ________________

2. The men picked up their suitcases and boarded the plane. ________________

3. Two halves of the pie equal one whole. ________________

4. The patients waited for the dentist to look at their teeth. ________________

5. They asked their wives to join them on stage. ________________

6. The teams of oxen pulled the plows across the field. ________________

7. Are there enough knives for all of the dishes on the table? ________________

8. All the women were asked to come onto the dance floor. ________________

9. We needed rakes to clean up the fallen leaves. ________________

10. The gentlemen arrived wearing suits and ties. ________________

- Some nouns have **irregular plurals** that do not follow regular plural rules.
- Many nouns that end in *-f* or *-fe* are made plural by changing the *f* to a *v* and adding *-es*, such as *life/lives*.
- Some nouns are made plural by changing their vowel sound and spelling, such as *foot/feet*.
- Some nouns are made plural by using different endings, such as *child/children*. 
A. Read each sentence. Decide whether the underlined noun is singular or plural. Write your answer on the line.

1. Moose are beautiful but shy creatures. ______________

2. How many shrimp come in one bag? ______________

3. I watched the sheep shake its head back and forth. ______________

4. The mice ran quickly into the hole in the wall. ______________

5. Slowly, the lonely buffalo moved across the grassy plains. ______________

B. Read each sentence. Circle the collective noun and write it on the line provided.

6. The band is having a winter concert next month. ______________

7. I saw the herd of horses down in the valley. ______________

8. Do you know when the jury will come to a decision? ______________
Name __________________________________________

- Some irregular plurals that are not based on rules must be memorized.
- There is a rule for forming the plural nouns that end in -f or -fe, but not all nouns follow this rule, such as roof/roofs.
- Some nouns have the same singular and plural forms, such as deer/deer.
- Some nouns use a different ending to form the plural, such as man/men.
- Some nouns change completely from singular to plural, such as mouse/mice.

Read each sentence. Circle the word that is the correct plural form. Then write the sentence on the line provided.

1. The (loafs, loaves) of bread smelled delicious!

2. I watched as the (fish, fishes) jumped in and out of the water.

3. How many (persons, people) can fit in this little car?

4. There were ten (childes, children) on the playground.

5. There are many different (species, specieses) of animals.

6. Computers have changed the (lifes, lives) of many.
Some nouns have **irregular plurals** that do not follow regular plural rules. They are either based on their own rules or do not follow a rule at all and must be memorized.

Irregular plurals may involve changing the *f* to a *v* and adding **-es** in words that end in *-f* or *-fe*, changing a middle vowel sound and spelling, and using different endings.

In addition, irregular plurals may involve making no change to a word (such as **deer/deer**) or using a completely new word altogether (**person/people**).

**Collective nouns** are words that name groups of people, places, or things, such as **class** or **army**.

Rewrite the sentences below correcting mistakes in plurals.

1. The pack of wolfes included males, femals, and cubs.
   
   ____________________________

2. My foots and calfs are sore from walking on the trails yesterday.
   
   ____________________________

3. The womans entered the room even though they were afraid of the mouses.
   
   ____________________________

4. How many chevs are needed for the feast this weekend?
   
   ____________________________

5. The trouts are passing through these riveres at this time of year.
   
   ____________________________
A. Write the correct plural form of the noun below.

1. shrimp ____________________
2. goose ____________________
3. thief ____________________
4. tooth ____________________
5. moose ____________________
6. elf ____________________

B. Complete each sentence with the plural form of the singular noun in parentheses.

7. How many (man) ____________________ are on the team?
8. Did you fill all the (shelf) ____________________?
9. The (ox) ____________________ are grazing in the field.
10. Most (child) ____________________ enjoy playing games.
11. There were (elk) ____________________ at the edge of the woods.
12. The (person) ____________________ were very hot in the ballroom.
13. How many (foot) ____________________ deep is the swimming pool?
14. She made a pretty picture with the (leaf) ____________________.
15. There are a lot of different (species) ____________________ at this zoo.
Grammar: Possessive Nouns

Read each sentence. Write the possessive form of the underlined singular noun.

1. The **family** trip was cancelled because of the rain. 
2. My mother went to the **school** fundraiser event. 
3. The **kite** tail was missing, so we attached some ribbon. 
4. **Annie** class is going on a field trip next week. 
5. The **television** screen is old and not working well. 
6. **Grandma** car needs to be taken to the auto repair shop. 
7. The **snake** skin sheds from its body every few months. 
8. I could not wait to watch **America** favorite pastime—baseball! 
9. Does the **photographer** album show his best work? 
10. My **cousin** mother is Aunt Sophie.

- A **possessive noun** shows ownership.
- When a possessive noun is used before another noun, it shows to what or whom that noun belongs.
- To form the possessive of a singular noun, add an **apostrophe** and an **-s** to the end of the noun.
Name

- When a **possessive noun** is used before another noun, it shows to what or whom that noun belongs.
- To form the possessive of a singular noun, add an **apostrophe** and an **-s** to the end of the noun.
- To form the possessive of a plural noun that ends in **s**, add only an apostrophe to the end of the noun.
- To form the possessive of a plural noun that does not end in **s**, add an apostrophe and an **-s** to the end of the noun.

Read each sentence. Write the possessive form of the underlined plural noun.

1. The mayor honored the two **firefighters** heroic act.
2. The **people** opinion is that none of the candidates are good.
3. I found the **insects** habits interesting to watch in the ant farm.
4. The **women** purses were all black and quite large.
5. Photos show different **flowers** petals and how they open in the morning.
6. The **workers** lunch was waiting for them in the cafeteria.
7. Some visitors wished they had the **men** coats to keep warm!
8. Several **countries** athletes ran in the race.
9. All of the **robes** linings were torn.
10. My **sheep** wool will keep them warm.
Grammar: **Apostrophes**

Read each sentence. Rewrite the possessive nouns with correct punctuation.

1. I could not get out of the cars back seat.

2. This movies title is so bad that it is funny!

3. The sisters bedroom is decorated in purple and white.

4. Benjis hometown is miles away from where he lives now.

5. Turtles shells are all different in some ways and similar in other ways.

6. The gentlemens names were all noted at the front desk.

- Use an apostrophe and an -s to form the possessive of a singular noun.
- Use an apostrophe and an -s to form the possessive of a plural noun that does not end in s.
- Use an apostrophe alone to form the possessive of a plural that ends in s.
Rewrite the paragraphs below correcting mistakes in punctuating possessive nouns.

1. Madisons school was having a food drive. Her sisters school was having a fundraiser. Both schools goals were to help victims of last months hurricane. The childrens parents helped them collect food and money to meet their goals.

2. Polar bears live difficult lives. A polar bears days are usually spent alone, unless a mother has cubs. Polar bears coats are very thick to help keep them warm when the areas temperature is below zero. It is not easy to be a polar bear!
A. Circle the correct possessive form of each noun below. Write *singular possessive* or *plural possessive* on the line provided.

1. apple apple’s / apples’s

2. women womens’ / women’s

3. animals animals’s / animals’

4. person person’s / persons’

B. Read each sentence. Write the correct possessive form of the noun in parentheses.

5. The (judge) ________________ decision was final.

6. (Cassandra) ________________ floor routine was the best in the gym.

7. The (countries) ________________ leaders made a peaceful agreement.

8. The (mice) ________________ home was under the pile of lumber.

9. Our twin (cousins) ________________ dog is a Great Dane.

10. The (cloud) ________________ shape was similar to a castle.

11. Do not swallow the (cherry) ________________ pit.

12. The police remove the (thieves) ________________ masks.
Read each pair of sentences. Circle the subject in each sentence. Then combine the sentences by using the word and to join the two nouns in the subject.

1. Kelsey goes to summer camp. Alvin goes to summer camp.

2. The rabbit hides under a bush. The squirrel hides under a bush.

3. My sister likes to watch football. I like to watch football.

4. The teacher knows the correct answer. The student knows the correct answer.

5. Mom eats dinner with me at the table. Aunt Macy eats dinner with me at the table.

6. The ball rolls down the sidewalk of my street. The skateboard rolls down the sidewalk of my street.
Grammar: Combining Sentences: Predicate Nouns

Read each pair of sentences. Circle the predicate noun in each sentence. Then combine the sentences by using the word and to join the two predicate nouns.

1. The woman is an actress. The woman is a waitress.

2. My dog seemed like a statue. He seemed like a rock.

3. I am a student. I am a volunteer.

4. My parents are citizens. My parents are community leaders.

5. He has been a doctor in the past. He has been a lawyer in the past.

6. They are my cousins. They are my best friends.
Read each sentence. On the line, write whether the underlined word or words are a phrase, an appositive, or an interjection. Then rewrite the sentence using correct punctuation.

1. Eli a strong soccer player scored the most goals. ________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. Once upon a time there was a beautiful princess. ________________
   ________________________________________________________________

3. The secretary a fast typist finished the letter quickly. ________________
   ________________________________________________________________

4. Ouch I stepped on something sharp. ________________
   ________________________________________________________________

5. At the end of the day I was tired and ready for bed. ________________
   ________________________________________________________________

6. Hey It was my turn in the game. ________________
   ________________________________________________________________
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in punctuation.

1. Long ago there was a woodcutter with three sons. The woodcutter a strong man would spend his day chopping trees. Meanwhile, his sons would argue the entire time he was gone. Then one day the woodcutter used a batch of twigs to show they were stronger when they were together as one. Ah the woodcutter’s sons never fought again.

2. Kids growing machines get taller and taller every year. This is because their bones are still growing. Like most people you probably think that we stop growing when we become adults. This is not true. Your nose and ears never stop growing. Wow although this is odd, it does explain why many older people have large noses and ears.
A. Read each pair of sentences. Circle the subject nouns that should be joined if the sentences were combined.

1. Callie rides her bike to school. Carl rides his bike to school.
2. The cat slept in the soft bed. The dog slept in the soft bed.
3. Mrs. Yin helped at the fund-raiser. My mother helped at the fund-raiser.

B. Read each pair of sentences. Circle the predicate nouns that should be joined if the sentences were combined.

4. He is an excellent artist. He is an excellent musician.
5. My mother was a dancer in the show. She was a singer in the show.
6. I have been a good student in the past. I have been a good teacher in the past.

C. Combine the sentences by using the word and to join the subject nouns or the predicate nouns.

7. We will be good listeners at the museum. We will be good learners.

Grammar: Verbs

Read each sentence and find the verb. Write it on the line provided.

1. The white cat sleeps on the sofa. ________________
2. She was counting the fluffy clouds. ________________
3. The lights blinked on and off quickly. ________________
4. He sang that song perfectly! ________________
5. We will visit my grandparents next week. ________________
6. She can jump higher than her brother. ________________
7. I need another blanket. ________________
8. He spoke loudly and clearly to the audience. ________________
9. My mother works at the hospital. ________________
10. I finished my homework early tonight. ________________

A verb tells what the subject does or is.
A verb can include more than one word. There may be a main verb and a helping verb.
Read each sentence and circle the action verb. On the line, write past, present, or future to name the tense of each underlined verb.

1. The angry baby cries loudly for her bottle. ________________

2. The weatherman will predict the weather after this commercial break. ________________

3. She played the piano beautifully at the concert. ________________

4. Scientists will search for the tomb inside the pyramid. ________________

5. The audience laughed at the comedian’s jokes. ________________

6. Birds protect their babies from predators. ________________

7. My friend and I will walk home from school together. ________________

8. The computer made a loud and unusual noise. ________________

9. My aunt raises money for a local charity. ________________

10. The theater dimmed the lights at the beginning of the movie. ________________
Name

• Underline or italicize titles of television shows, movies, books, and CDs; and names of newspapers and magazines.

• Use quotation marks around titles of stories, articles, essays, songs, and poems.

• Capitalize every word in a title except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions that are not at the beginning or end of the title.

Write each sentence correctly using capital letters and correct punctuation for titles.

1. Have you ever read the book Peter Pan by J. M. Barrie?

2. I like the article Real school Kids in the magazine School Times.

3. My sister went to see the new movie life on mars last Saturday.

4. I miss you is my favorite song on the CD “Songs from the heart.”

5. I read aloud the poem My Shadow by Robert Louis Stevenson.

6. Do you like to read the newspaper “The Daily times” or “Daily sun”?
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in verb tenses and titles.

1. Deven likes the action movie “the cowboy.” It has great music and an exciting plot. His sister Anya likes the comedy “strawberry hill” because it is so funny. It also will include her favorite song, “don’t look back.”

2. I will read an article in the newspaper “The Sun Times” yesterday. It was called How to Choose a vacation spot. It reminded me of a book I will read called My Summer Vacation. I run to tell my mom about it.
A. Read each sentence. Circle the letter of the sentence that has a present-tense action verb.

1. a. People walked past the frozen lake.
   b. The leaves flutter in the breeze.
   c. Sunshine warmed the ground below.
   d. Summer will arrive soon.

2. a. The horse ran the race the fastest.
   b. It will rain this evening.
   c. I hide quietly behind a tree.
   d. You will win the contest.

B. Read each sentence. Circle the correct verb tense. Then identify the verb as past, present, or future on the line provided.

3. Dad (tries / will try) to fix my bike tomorrow. ________________

4. The principal (asked / asks) for a teacher meeting earlier.
   ________________

5. The hippo (waded / will wade) through the water and snorted loudly.
   ________________

6. These clouds (drift / will drift) away later today. ________________

7. He (hoped / hopes) and wishes for a new baseball mitt. ________________

8. The bathtub (overflowed / will overflow) the other day. ________________

9. Ella’s band (played / plays) three songs and then left the stage.
   ________________

10. I (drink / will drink) water while I eat my meal. ________________
Name

The verb tense tells when in time an action is happening. A verb in the present tense shows that the action is happening now or over and over.

- Use am, is, or are with the -ing form of a main verb to create the progressive form of a present-tense verb: is walking, are talking.

- A present-tense verb must agree with the subject of the sentence. For singular subjects, add -s to most verbs.

Circle the present-tense verb in each sentence. Rewrite the sentence with the progressive form of the verb.

1. She turns the light on.
   
2. We ride the bus to school.
   
3. He eats a turkey sandwich.
   
4. I paint a picture of my backyard.
   
5. Mom and Dad try to build the bookcase.
   
6. Farrah goes to dance class after school.
Grammar: More Verb Tenses

Name

- A verb in the **present tense** shows that the action is happening now or over and over.
- A verb in the **past tense** shows that the action has already happened. Use *was* or *were* with the *-ing* form of a main verb to create the **progressive form** of a past-tense verb.
- A verb in the **future tense** shows action that will happen. Use *will be* with the *-ing* form of a main verb to create the **progressive form** of a future-tense verb.

Read each sentence and underline the verb. On the line provided, identify the verb as **past, past progressive, future, or future progressive**.

1. The telephone was ringing all day. _____________
2. I watched the deer in the woods. _____________
3. My grandmother will call soon. _____________
4. Dr. Lewis will be teaching a course next year. _____________
5. The television broke a long time ago. _____________
6. The ocean tide will be rising in the next few hours. _____________
7. My sister was crying about the broken toy. _____________
8. I will leave early for school. _____________
9. We talked for hours on the phone. _____________
10. The plane was flying high in the clouds. _____________
Read each sentence. On the line provided, write the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Miguel ____________ the doorbell at his neighbor’s house. (ring)

2. Shamese and Kim ________________ twice around the track. (run)

3. I ________________ a salad and an apple for lunch. (choose)

4. She ________________ at the silly costume. (chuckle)

5. We ________________ our lines for the play. (practice)

6. You ________________ a lot in this bag! (carry)

7. The cat ________________ its paws during the day. (lick)

8. The driver ________________ the horn at the car. (beep)

9. My bird ________________ how to say my name. (know)

10. Renee ________________ her chores early on the weekend. (do)
Grammar: Proofread

Rewrite the sentences below based on the information in the parentheses. Correct mistakes in verb tenses and in subject-verb agreement.

1. We was cheering for our team at the football game. (past progressive)

2. You is go to the science fair next weekend. (future)

3. Cammy is reach for the sugar on the top shelf. (present)

4. I was gets another balloon for her. (past progressive)

5. The kittens plays with the big box. (present)

6. The train will be zoom past my stop! (future progressive)
A. Read each sentence. Circle the verb. Rewrite it on the line, using the correct tense in parentheses.

1. The ball roll down the street. (past) _________________

2. I skip on the sidewalk. (past progressive) _________________

3. We climb the mountain. (future) _________________

4. Matt wave happily at me. (present) _________________

5. Uncle Bill tell a story. (future progressive) _________________

B. Circle the letter of the sentence with subject-verb agreement.

6. a. You brings your flute to school.
   b. I knows the answer to the question.
   c. Mrs. Katz give a test today.
   d. Trisha asks for a pencil.

7. a. We eats breakfast early.
   b. They drives down the road.
   c. The neighbor water his lawn.
   d. I watched an hour of television.

8. a. The rain falls heavily outside.
   b. I sees the leaves on the trees.
   c. My brother call for me.
   d. Ana clean up after dinner.
Grammar: Main and Helping Verbs

Read each sentence. Circle the main verb. Underline the helping verb.

1. We are going to the store for milk.
2. I will help you in the kitchen.
3. He has taken this test once before.
4. The shoe is missing from the closet.
5. My mother is waiting in the parking lot.
6. You will want dessert soon.
7. The birds had followed the leader in the sky.
8. I was wishing for a pony.
9. He has asked for a new skateboard.
10. These horses have lived here for years.

• The **main verb** in a sentence tells what the subject does or is.
• A **helping verb** helps the main verb tell about an action or make a statement.

Name ________________________________
A. Read each sentence. Circle the helping verb. On the line provided, write whether the verb is in the past, present, or future tense. If there is no tense, write none.

1. She had prepared well for the test. ________________

2. I will rest before the big game. ________________

3. We have completed the puzzle! ________________

4. The alligator may choose a resting spot soon. ________________

5. Ian was thinking about his book. ________________

6. They will review the test scores over the weekend. ________________

7. I am getting a bathing suit for the trip. ________________

8. The river can rise very quickly. ________________

9. My sisters were pleading for a bedtime story. ________________

10. The trees are losing their leaves. ________________
A contraction is a word that combines two words and leaves out one or more letters from one or both words.
• Use an apostrophe in a contraction for the letters that have been left out.
• Use parentheses around material that is added to a sentence but not important to the meaning. Include an opening and closing parenthesis.

A. Read each sentence. Write the contraction for each set of underlined words.

1. The dentist should not have to pull the patient’s tooth. __________

2. We have not gone swimming in the pool yet. __________

3. They will want to come along with us. __________

4. I think she is two years older than I am. __________

5. We have got to leave if we want to catch the bus. __________

6. I am excited to see the new movie that came out! __________

B. Add parentheses where they are needed in each sentence.

7. My dog’s collar which is old needs to be replaced.
   ______________________________________________________________________

8. The restaurant offered chocolate chip pancakes my favorite.
   ______________________________________________________________________
Grammar: Proofread

Rewrite the sentences below, correcting mistakes in helping and main verbs, contractions, and parentheses.

1. Mrs. Ryan my math teacher) have formed a club after school.

2. We will hiked the trail if it does’nt rain.

3. I have get my permission slip signed already.

4. Dont you want to get some ice cream (your favorite dessert?

5. I is recording this song because i’ts my favorite one of all time!

6. The fence may falling down soon if it is not fixed.
A. Read each sentence. Circle the main verb. Underline the helping verb.

1. I was watching the mouse run across the floor.
2. The toy top has spun for ten seconds already.
3. My father will paint the model train with me.
4. She must remember many things today.
5. They have exchanged gifts already.

B. Circle the letter of the helping verb that correctly completes the sentence.

6. Sasha ________________ getting ready for school.
   a. am
   b. are
   c. was

7. We all ________________ helping by handing out flyers.
   a. was
   b. are
   c. is

8. The class ________________ finished the project.
   a. will
   b. have
   c. has
Read each sentence and underline the linking verb. Write it on the line provided.

1. The refrigerator was new. ________________
2. The used car seems reliable. ________________
3. I feel sick today for some reason. ________________
4. They are my cousins from Atlanta. ________________
5. You were my best friend in kindergarten. ________________
6. She appears happy in her new home. ________________
7. The house is brown and white. ________________
8. I am sure about this! ________________
9. Lou and Gina look different somehow. ________________
10. The hot pretzel was soft and chewy. ________________
Grammar: Tense and Agreement of Linking Verbs

Name ____________________________________________________________

• A linking verb connects the subject to a noun or adjective in the predicate.
• Linking verbs are usually forms of be, but can be other verbs.
• A linking verb must agree in number with the subject of the sentence.

Circle the correct linking verb in parentheses to complete the sentence. Then rewrite the sentence on the line.

1. This meat (is / are) not good anymore.

2. Some of my toys (was / were) in the yard sale.

3. The bed (feels / smells) nice and soft.

4. My hair (was / were) longer last year.

5. Your backpack (are / seems) newer than mine.

6. I (am / are) happy to see you!

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The present-tense forms of *be* are *am*, *is*, and *are*. The past-tense forms of *be* are *was* and *were*. The future-tense form of *be* is *will be*.

Use *am*, *was*, or *will be* with *I*. Use *is*, *was*, or *will be* with all singular subjects. Use *are*, *were*, or *will be* with all plural subjects.

A. Write *am*, *is*, or *are* to complete each sentence.

1. I _____________ late for the birthday party.

2. The cat and dog _____________ good pals.

3. My lampshade _____________ old and ripped.

4. The jewelry _____________ very valuable.

5. Robbie and Katrina _____________ class leaders.

B. Write *was*, *were*, or *will be* to complete each sentence.

6. She _____________ tired soon.

7. They _____________ braver yesterday.

8. I _____________ angry at first about what she did.

9. David _____________ here later tonight.

10. June and I _____________ confused until you explained it.
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in linking verbs and subject-verb agreement.

1. Owning a pet was a big responsibility. A pet will be a friend that will love you. But pets were also a lot of work. Some pets seem easier to take care of than they really are. For example, a puppy may look cute and cuddly, but it requires a lot of time and energy to raise.

2. Have you ever said to yourself, “I is tired of junk food”? Well, a healthy snack was easy to make. The best part is that it tastes great, too! Carrots and celery is great to munch on when you’re hungry. And a veggie sandwich will be excellent for lunch. The choices for healthy snacks were endless!
A. Circle the correct linking verb in parentheses to complete the sentence.

1. My father (is / were) good at a lot of things.

2. I know that I (am / is) too shy sometimes.

3. Do the clouds (are / appear) gray to you?

4. The apples (was / were) juicy and sweet.

5. These roses (smell / taste) wonderful!

B. Circle the correct letter of the linking verb that correctly completes the sentence.

   a. is
   b. are
   c. was

7. The job offer ________________ interesting.
   a. was
   b. are
   c. am

8. My watch ________________ broken.
   a. am
   b. were
   c. is
Grammar: Irregular Verbs

Read each sentence and underline the verb. On the line, write the correct past-tense form of the verb.

1. We drive all night to my cousin’s house. ________________
2. The child break the glass vase. ________________
3. The bumblebee is on the flower. ________________
4. Carlos go to school late today. ________________
5. She eat everything on her plate! ________________
6. We see all the water in the basement. ________________
7. I feel sick after breakfast this morning. ________________
8. You come to my winter concert last night. ________________
9. He has a book about sharks in the ocean. ________________
10. The rain begin to fall outside. ________________

- Regular past-tense verbs end with -ed. **Irregular past-tense verbs** do not end with -ed.
- The verbs be and have also have irregular spellings for the present and past tenses.
Read each sentence. Circle the verb choice in parentheses that correctly completes the sentence. Then write R on the line if it is a regular verb. Write I if it is an irregular verb.

1. The workers slowly (built / builded) the house. _________

2. She (fold / folded) the laundry before putting it away. _________

3. I (smelt / smelled) the pie baking from down the street. _________

4. My mother (set / setted) the table earlier. _________

5. Together we (drew / drawed) a picture of our family. _________

6. They had (knew / known) that this would happen. _________

7. My teacher (smile / smiled) when she saw me come into class. _________

8. The monkeys have (stole / stolen) all of the bananas! _________

9. She has (done / did) all of her chores already. _________

10. Maya (shot / shooted) an arrow at the target. _________
Rewrite each sentence with the correct past-tense form of the underlined helping verb and main verb.

1. We **have spended** too much time here already.

2. The people **were took** to their seats.

3. I **had forgot** how to braid my hair correctly.

4. My baby sister **has grew** so much!

5. The leaves **were shook** from the branches.

6. They **have maken** me a delicious birthday cake!
The past tense of irregular verbs may be formed with a spelling change or without a spelling change.

Many irregular verbs have the same form when they are used alone or with a helping verb to tell about the past.

Some irregular verbs have a different form when they are used alone than when they are used with a helping verb to tell about the past. Often, the verb will end with -n or -en.

Rewrite the sentences below, correcting mistakes in irregular verbs.

1. The reporter bringed his pad and taked notes while the mayor speaked.

2. I cutted the paper and folded it in the shape of an animal.

3. You have fell down twice while skiing this morning.

4. The shirt was teared in the washing machine and ruined.

5. My mother letted me play outside while she maked dinner.
A. Circle the letter of the correct irregular verb that completes the sentence.

1. My mother ____________ my hair too short.
   a. cut
   b. cutted
   c. cutten
   d. cuttened

2. The last car ____________ the empty parking lot.
   a. leave
   b. leaved
   c. leaven
   d. left

B. Circle the letter of the correct irregular verb and helping verb that complete the sentence.

3. We ____________ the school bell, and so we ran inside.
   a. had heared
   b. has heared
   c. had heard
   d. has heard

4. My nose ____________ after playing outside in the snow.
   a. was frozen
   b. were frozen
   c. was freezed
   d. were freezed
Read each sentence and underline the pronoun. Write the pronoun on the line provided.

1. José was busy and could not get it for me. ________________

2. My mom, who is a nurse, works long hours. ________________

3. Did you see her climb the tree? ________________

4. Has anyone seen a pink baseball cap? ________________

5. The student in the red shirt is slightly taller than you. ________________

6. These are the seeds that the gardener will plant. ________________

7. Do not touch anything on the top shelf. ________________

8. They were not sure if the school was north or south of the library. ________________

9. Bessie is the girl whose dog got loose. ________________

10. Everyone was tired after the long day of work. ________________

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of one or more nouns.

A personal pronoun refers to a person or thing, such as I, he, she, it, or you.

An indefinite pronoun does not name a specific person or thing, such as anyone, everything, or someone.

A relative pronoun is used at the beginning of a dependent clause, such as that, which, who, whom, or whose.
Circle the pronoun in parentheses that agrees with the antecedent and correctly completes each sentence. Write the antecedent on the line.

1. If the people go outside, (he, they) will be very cold. ________________

2. The dog wagged (its, their) tail playfully. ________________

3. My aunt and (his, her) friend are driving cross-country. ________________

4. The mayor did (their, his) best to solve the traffic problem. ________________

5. Both students did a great job. (Her, Their) teacher was very proud. ________________

6. When the tired woman went to bed, (he, she) fell asleep immediately. ________________

7. The team tried very hard. Still, (it, they) did not win the game. ________________

8. The second half of the movie lost (his, its) appeal for me. ________________

9. Each of the airplanes had begun (its, their) descent from the sky. ________________

10. One of the girls will win the award with (her, his) science project. ________________
Name

- The pronoun I is always capitalized.
- If it is not clear which noun a pronoun refers to, repeat the noun or rewrite the sentence.

Write each sentence correctly so that it is clear and uses correct capitalization.

1. Even though Hector and Henry play baseball, he is not as good at it.

2. My sister and I are both in the same elementary school.

3. Be careful with it when you put this dish in the glass case.

4. Spring has pretty flowers and green grass, which is nice.

5. When I go to self-defense class, I feel strong.

6. The heavy object fell onto the floor, but it did not break.
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in pronouns and antecedents.

1. My older sister Amy and i like to play word games. They have a lot of fun with them. Sometimes the game is too hard, so i do not like to play it. She always wins. Still, I have a lot of fun playing any game with my sister.

2. My family and i went to visit the local nature center today. There were two guides, and she showed us around the center. I saw an owl with a broken wing. Sam, my little brother, said that he had never seen it before.
A. Read the sentences. Circle the letter of the choice that does not have pronoun-antecedent agreement.

1. a. Dave and I like Sundays because we can watch football.
   b. The police officers arrested the suspect and put it in jail.
   c. The old wooden bed creaked when the child sat on it.
   d. Kyle wasn’t surprised when he saw the bus waiting at the curb.

2. a. Ana likes to listen to music; she wants to be a singer.
   b. The group did well in the competition, so it won easily.
   c. Dolphins are smart, and they communicate well.
   d. I had fun with Heather. He was funny.

B. Read each sentence. Choose a pronoun from the box to replace the underlined word or words. Write the pronoun on the line.

3. We will carry the box down the stairs for you. _____________

4. Do you want me to unload all of the items in this truck? _____________

5. My dog and I went for a short walk around the block. _____________

6. Do you know if a person was here earlier? _____________

7. My grandmother came to see me perform in the school play. _____________

8. I watched as the ants marched toward the picnic table. _____________
Grammar: Subject and Object Pronouns

Name ________________________________

- A subject pronoun takes the place of a noun in the subject of a sentence. Subject pronouns include I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.
- An object pronoun takes the place of a noun that follows an action verb or a preposition. Object pronouns include me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.

Read each sentence and circle the pronoun. Write S on the line if it is a subject pronoun. Write O if it is an object pronoun.

1. My mom does not like him. _____
2. I read a chapter every night. _____
3. Sometimes they go to the zoo together. _____
4. Will the captain say hello to us? _____
5. You can ride in the car with Jessie. _____
6. The girl did not invite them to the party. _____
7. Laurie gave the book to me. _____
8. It can run on batteries. _____
9. That ball almost hit you! _____
10. She is the best soccer player on the team. _____
Circle the correct reflexive pronoun in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. I almost hurt (myself / yourself) while walking down the stairs.
2. The cat licked (itself / themselves) after eating dinner.
3. My dad bought (herself / himself) a hot dog at the game.
4. Lila and Raul did all of the work (ourselves / themselves).
5. Did you both get (yourself / yourselves) some ice cream?
6. She watched (herself / myself) in the mirror across the dance floor.
7. We helped (ourselves / yourselves) to the fresh lemonade.
8. The snake coiled (himself / itself) into a tight ball.
10. I find (herself / myself) wanting to help you.
Name ____________________________________________

- Use a subject pronoun when replacing the subject of a sentence or a noun that follows a form of the verb to be.
- Use an object pronoun after an action verb or a preposition.
- Do not use a reflexive pronoun in place of a personal pronoun. Do not add -self or -selves to a subject pronoun.

Read each sentence. On the line, rewrite the sentence using correct subject and object pronouns.

1. I didn’t realize it at first, but my cousin is him.
   ____________________________________________

2. Myself am very excited to see the movie.
   ____________________________________________

3. Do you want to travel with we in the car?
   ____________________________________________

4. Them brought flowers in from outside.
   ____________________________________________

5. It was her who scored the highest on the test.
   ____________________________________________

6. Itself was quite fluffy and very soft.
   ____________________________________________
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in subject and object pronouns.

1. My mom and me went to the mall yesterday to buy my dad a birthday gift. Ourselves had no idea what to get him. Then I thought to myself that him really loves airplanes. I bought a model airplane at the hobby shop there and smiled the whole way home!

   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

2. It was sunny. My brother and me ran outside and sat in the grass while ourselves waited for my dad. Suddenly, the car pulled into the driveway. It was him! Now us could finally all go to the park.

   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
A. Circle the pronoun in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. (She / Herself) was thrilled to see me.

2. We couldn’t stop (themselves / ourselves) from laughing.

3. The winner was (he / him)!

4. Carrie is going to visit (they / them) next month.

5. My kitten makes (herself / itself) comfortable.

6. They followed (us / we) to the museum.

B. Circle the letter of the sentence that is written correctly.

7. a. I thought us were going to get some lunch.
   b. Herself found the hidden entrance.
   c. I solved it myself!
   d. Do you want to go with he?

8. a. I will call him later.
   b. Do yourself have the answer?
   c. The winners were them.
   d. Itself is hard to see.
Complete each sentence by writing the correct form of the present-tense verb in parentheses.

1. It (flash) _______________ on and off.

2. They (howl) _______________ at the moon.

3. At first, we don’t (remember) _______________ the story.

4. I think he (carry) _______________ too many bags.

5. You (listen) _______________ carefully for the sound of the car.

6. She (try) _______________ hard to get a good grade.

7. I (know) _______________ where we are going.

8. They (see) _______________ the sun rise.

9. When the rain falls, it (soak) _______________ the earth.

10. He (arrive) _______________ just in time!
A. Read each sentence. Complete the sentence with *have* or *has*, based on the subject pronoun.

1. They ____________ gone to the supermarket.

2. I think it ____________ melted in the glass.

3. Do you know that we ____________ twenty marbles?

4. I ____________ more dresses than you.

5. He ____________ received a lot of gifts for his birthday.

B. Read each sentence. Complete the sentence with *am*, *are*, or *is*, based on the subject pronoun.

6. I ____________ so lucky to know you!

7. We ____________ going to bed now.

8. The teacher said she ____________ giving a test.

9. I think they ____________ older than they look.

10. You ____________ my favorite coach.
Rewrite each sentence correctly by adding quotation marks and using correct capitalization and punctuation.

1. Jane said, I like to read about unusual animals.

2. My teacher asked, do you know who the president is?

3. My family at home includes my mother, father, sister, and me, I said.

4. Ms. Mendez exclaimed, close that window quickly!

5. I rushed inside and shouted, quick! Where is my camera?

6. She explained, we need to do some research for our science report.

• Use quotation marks at the beginning and end of a speaker’s exact words. Begin a quotation with a capital letter.

• **Commas** and **periods** always go inside quotation marks.

• A question mark or an exclamation mark goes inside quotation marks when it is part of the quotation.

• A question mark or an exclamation mark goes outside quotation marks when it is not part of the quotation.
Rewrite the sentences below, correcting mistakes in present-tense pronoun-verb agreement and quotation marks.

1. I asks, “What is your favorite season”?

2. Let’s eat before we finish the puzzle, I suggests.

3. You has more balloons than I do.

4. They is very happy to let us has the prize.

5. What am you doing? I asks worriedly.

6. It rock back and forth in a noisy way.
A. Write the correct form of have or be to complete each sentence.

1. We ____________ sure that this is the correct place.
2. She ____________ two parties to go to this weekend.
3. They ____________ traveled to many different places.
4. You ____________ never going to finish in time.
5. It ____________ bright red and very shiny.

B. Circle the letter of the sentence that has pronoun-verb agreement and is written correctly.

7. a. It honk loudly.
   b. They whisper softly.
   c. I stumbles on the sidewalk.
   d. She touch the slippery eel.

8. a. We hurries away from the danger.
   b. He fall into a deep sleep.
   c. You speak very quickly.
   d. They crawls along the floor.
Read each sentence and rewrite the underlined word or words using a possessive pronoun or a possessive pronoun and a noun.

1. My uncle’s ranch is in Texas. _________________

2. I left the book that belongs to me at home. _________________

3. Lisa’s telephone is broken. _________________

4. The mechanic said that the car’s wheels are brand new. _________________

5. The bedroom that belongs to you and me needs to be cleaned. _________________

6. We watched the tiger’s cubs as they played. _________________

7. May I borrow the necklace that belongs to you? _________________

8. Maya and Lucy’s parrot says “Hello.” _________________

9. The foot that belongs to me is hurting. _________________

10. The woman’s dream was to become a lawyer. _________________
Grammar: Stand-Alone Possessive Pronouns

Circle the correct possessive pronoun in parentheses to complete the sentence. Then rewrite the sentence on the line.

1. Are these beautiful paintings (your / yours)?

2. I think that this skateboard is (his / its).

3. I do not know what I want for (my / mine) birthday.

4. This is (hers / her) and that is (your / yours).

5. I took (theirs / their) blankets back in the morning.

6. I will watch your dog if you watch (my / mine).
Rewrite each sentence. Correct the punctuation of possessive nouns and pronouns.

1. My little sisters favorite game is hide-and-seek.

   ___________________________________________________________

2. The childrens dog ate it’s food too quickly.

   ___________________________________________________________

3. Five truck’s horns made an overpowering noise.

   ___________________________________________________________

4. Sometimes the ocean waves power can destroy the surf.

   ___________________________________________________________

5. The subject of the report was our’s to choose.

   ___________________________________________________________

6. The cowboys horse was tired, so the man dismounted his steed.

   ___________________________________________________________
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in possessive nouns and pronouns.

1. Me name is Robert, and this is mine wife, Florence. That’s her’ given name, but she prefers to be called Flossy. Let us show you around our’s home. Down the hall we have ours offices. The one on the left is mines, and the one on the right is Flossys.

2. The rancher watched hi’s horses as they ran around theirs paddock. They all looked happy except for one. It’s leg was lifted and it was limping. The rancher frowned and told his’ daughter to get hers lasso. He would have to bring this horse in to give it time to rest.
A. Circle the correct possessive pronoun in parentheses to complete the sentence.

1. I believe this wallet is (your / yours).
2. Have you seen (her / hers) backpack anywhere?
3. I think (our / ours) turn is coming up.
4. That orange was (my / mine).
5. I wish I had (their / theirs) luck!

B. Circle the letter of the possessive pronoun that correctly completes the sentence.

6. I like this town because ________________ family has lived here for years.
   a. hers
   b. theirs
   c. my

7. Isn’t this report card ________________?
   a. its
   b. our
   c. yours

8. People walked to the diner to have ________________ breakfast and chat.
   a. their
   b. your
   c. mine
Read each sentence. Circle the correct word in parentheses and write it on the line to complete the sentence.

1. (their / there) The boys put on ________________ coats and ran outside.

2. (your / you’re) Did you drop ________________ letter in the mailbox?

3. (its / it’s) Bring an umbrella if ________________ raining.

4. (there / they’re) Did you go ________________ last Saturday?

5. (your / you’re) ________________ lucky to be in the school play.

6. (their / they’re) I think ________________ coming to my party.

7. (its / it’s) The log is slippery because ________________ wet.

8. (your / you’re) Is that cute puppy ________________ dog?

9. (their / there) I took ________________ advice and did my homework early.

10. (your / you’re) I think ________________ the best friend in the world.

• Homophones are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings.

• Some pronouns are homophones.
• **Homophones** are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings. Some pronouns are also homophones.

• **Subject pronouns** are often used in conjunction with verbs to form contractions.

• **Contractions** and **possessive pronouns** can be homophones.

A. Read each sentence and circle the subject pronoun. On the line, write a contraction for the subject pronoun and verb.

1. They are about to get on the bus. _________________

2. You are early for the movie. _________________

3. It is in the box on the floor. _________________

B. Underline the homophone that correctly completes each sentence.

4. Do you think (their / they’re / there) at the park right now?

5. Is this (your / you’re) backpack?

6. The cat licked (its / it’s) paw over and over again.
An apostrophe is used in a contraction to take the place of the missing letter or letters. An apostrophe should not be used with a possessive pronoun.

Rewrite each sentence. Correct any incorrect contractions and possessive pronouns.

1. I put my bag here and my parents stored their’s at their feet.
2. You’re going to love this new book that just came out.
3. Do you think they’re going to be late for the show?
4. I picked up the small suitcase by its handle.
5. Is that your aunt sitting with your mother in the audience?
6. I think it’s funny that you and I have the same first name.
• **Subject pronouns** are often used with verbs to form contractions.
• **Contractions** and **pronouns** can be homophones.
• An apostrophe is used in a contraction to take the place of the missing letter or letters.
• An apostrophe should not be used with a possessive pronoun.

Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in contractions and pronouns.

1. If your afraid of heights, do not go to the top of the Empire State Building in New York City. Its one of the tallest buildings in the world. Millions of people go there every year. They say theyre not afraid, but once they see how high it is they change there minds!

2. Ana is happy today. Shes going to meet her pen pal, Marco. He’s visiting with his family from Brazil. There good friends and write all the time. Ana thinks its exciting to finally meet Marco face to face! She can’t wait to talk to him in person.
Grammar: Pronouns and Homophones

A. Circle the correct word in parentheses to complete the sentence.

1. Do you want to go to summer camp with (your / you’re) friends this year?
2. I watched the alligator move (its / it’s) tail back and forth.
3. We must hurry because (their / they’re) waiting for us in the car.
4. (Its / It’s) almost eight o’clock in the evening.

B. Read each sentence and underline the subject pronoun. On the line, write a contraction for the subject pronoun and verb.

5. They are patiently waiting for the bus. _____________
6. Somehow, it is missing from the safe. ________________
7. You are going to be sore tomorrow. ________________
8. Next week, it is probably going to rain. ________________
Read each sentence and find the adjective or adjectives. Write all of the adjectives in the sentence on the line provided.

1. The garden has red roses. ________________
2. Our playful friends play many games. ________________
3. The waves looked dangerous. ________________
4. Have you seen my little dog? ________________
5. The big red truck drove down the busy road. ________________
6. This dinner smells delicious. ________________
7. The book was long but interesting. ________________
8. Where is the golden key that opens the locked door? ________________
9. Do not leave the curious baby alone. ________________
10. We cooked the tasty breakfast on a hot skillet. ________________

• An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun.
• An adjective usually comes before the noun or pronoun it describes. It also may follow a linking verb.
• Adjectives are usually placed in order of *opinion, size, age,* and then *color.*
Circle the proper adjective that is incorrectly written in each sentence. Write the proper adjective correctly on the line.

1. I ordered french fries with my hamburger. _______________

2. She visited jefferson Library yesterday. _______________

3. There is nothing like the warm feel of florida sunshine. _______________

4. It is an italian custom that has been in my family for years. _______________

5. The chinese exchange student spoke English well. _______________

6. Her mother and father are both hispanic. _______________

7. My favorite brand of socks is red Hot Socks. _______________

8. There are many african countries in need of aid. _______________

9. I won’t miss the chill of minnesota winters. _______________

10. The four Peaks Water Company made a huge profit last year. _______________
Write each sentence correctly by adding commas and quotation marks where they belong.


2. My friend said, I can walk home with you after school.

3. “She is a good pet rabbit” my dad said about Lila.

4. My favorite short story is Under the Blue Sky.

5. He asked Can I go with you to the supermarket?

6. We loved your play, my grandmother said proudly.

7. Mr. Peters asked my mom How are you?

8. “It is time for dinner” I said to everyone.
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in adjectives and quotations.

1. Next week, I will go to my first Spanish class. It will be at the Riverwood Center in town. My mom said I’m so proud of you for learning a new language. I am worried though, since there are still many English words that I don’t understand!

2. I love the Japanese bookstore that just opened in the mall. It is small, but it has interesting books. I bought a book of short stories there. My favorite story in the book is The Warrior. “That is my favorite one, too” said the manager of the bookstore.
A. Choose an adjective from the box to complete each sentence. Write the adjective on the line and capitalize proper adjectives. Use each adjective only once.

spanish    excited    pacific    new england    sandy

1. Do you live near the ______________ coast?
2. The ______________ beach was pink and white.
3. My brother is enjoying his ______________ class.
4. I am ______________ to go to the concert with you.
5. A ______________ fall attracts many tourists.

B. Circle the letter for the choice that correctly completes the sentence.

6. Look at that ______________ snowman!
   a. Funny, Big
   b. Funny, big
   c. funny, big

7. We visited the ______________ town on vacation.
   a. Small German
   b. small German
   c. small german

8. My dad’s ______________ driver license is old.
   a. New York
   b. New york
   c. new york
Grammar: Use of a, an, and the

Name __________________________________________________________

- An article is a type of adjective. It comes before the noun it describes.
- The article the identifies a particular person, place, or thing. It refers to both singular and plural nouns.
- The articles a and an refer to a general person, place, or thing. They refer to singular nouns only.

Read each sentence and circle the article. On the line, write S if the related noun is singular. Write P if the noun is plural.

1. We saw a film in science class today. _________________
2. These are the people I was telling you about. _________________
3. Did you go to see the movie that I suggested? _________________
4. I ate an omelet this morning. _________________
5. My sisters are the captains of their cheerleading squad. _________________
6. They are the biggest fans of that music group. _________________
7. Give his horse a carrot. _________________
8. We saw an eagle soaring high above. _________________
9. I must study for the test tonight. _________________
10. Have a great day! _________________

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Name

- The words a, an, and the are special adjectives called **articles**. They identify people, places, or things.
- **This, that, these, and those** are demonstrative adjectives. They show whether the related noun is singular or plural. They also show if an object is close to or far from the speaker or writer.
- **This** and **that** refer to singular nouns. **These** and **those** refer to plural nouns.

Circle the correct demonstrative adjective in parentheses to complete each sentence. On the line, write S if the related noun is singular. Write P if the noun is plural.

1. I took (this / these) napkin for myself. ________________
2. Are (that / those) earrings your mother's? ________________
3. Put this crate over here and put (that / those) crate over there. ________________
4. I love (this / those) colors that you chose! ________________
5. Have you seen (that / those) new dresses in the store window? ________________
6. Hannah does not understand (this / these) math problem. ________________
7. Get me placemats that look like (that / these) two. ________________
8. What type of material is (that / those) scarf made from? ________________
9. I knew (this / those) party would be fun! ________________
10. She got (that / those) shoes yesterday. ________________
Grammar: Articles and Demonstrative Adjectives

Name ____________________________________________

• Use a before a word if the word begins with a consonant sound. Use an before a word if the word begins with a vowel sound.
• Do not use a or an before a plural noun.
• This and that refer to singular nouns. These and those refer to plural nouns.

Read each sentence. Circle the article or demonstrative adjective that is incorrect. Explain why it is incorrect on the line.

1. Did you read a books I lent you for the weekend?
   ____________________________________________

2. Remi did not pick those apple from the tree.
   ____________________________________________

3. She is a eager student who wants to learn.
   ____________________________________________

4. Give these cards to me and put that flowers over there.
   ____________________________________________

5. I have an oboe and an flute in my bedroom.
   ____________________________________________

6. Could you bring this potatoes to the table?
   ____________________________________________
Rewrite the sentences below, correcting mistakes in articles and demonstrative adjectives.

1. I will paint an picture of that clouds in the sky.
   ____________________________________________________________

2. This grades show that he is an bright student.
   ____________________________________________________________

3. I watched the bird fly over those hill.
   ____________________________________________________________

4. The elephant is a largest land mammal.
   ____________________________________________________________

5. Can I order this doughnuts for an party on Saturday?
   ____________________________________________________________

6. I have to walk these dog after school when I get off a bus.
   ____________________________________________________________

• The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are special adjectives called **articles**. They identify people, places, or things. Use *a* and *an* for singular nouns. Use *the* for singular or plural nouns.

• Use *a* before a word if the word begins with a consonant sound. Use *an* before a word if the word begins with a vowel sound.

• *This*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are **demonstrative adjectives**. Use *this* and *that* for singular nouns. Use *these* and *those* for plural nouns.
Grammar: Articles

A. Circle the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Put (a / the) umbrellas in the trunk of the car.

2. I just had to get (that / those) sneakers!

3. Did you see (the / an) episode we talked about?

4. I have (this / these) gloves, too.

5. There is (a / the) way to solve every problem.

6. I’ll take this and you take (this / that).

B. Circle the letter of the sentence that is written correctly.

7. a. I will buy an earphones today.
   b. Do you hear those dog barking?
   c. Which of this books do you like best?
   d. She will fill the water bowl for Riley.

8. a. Did you like those fairy tale?
   b. Where are these items in the store?
   c. A water slide was a lot of fun!
   d. I watched an wheels spin quickly.
Grammar: Adjectives That Compare

Complete each sentence by circling the correct comparative or superlative adjective in parentheses.

1. My hair is (longer, longest) than yours.
2. This flower is the (prettier, prettiest) of all of them.
3. The turtle in the back is the (slower, slowest) in the group.
4. My father is (stronger, strongest) than I am.
5. This lake is the (more, most) peaceful place I have ever been.
6. I am (happier, happiest) to go here than my brother is.
7. It is (less, least) sunny today than yesterday.
8. The summer is (warmer, warmest) than the winter.
9. This is the (heavier, heaviest) piece of furniture in the house.
10. She is the (smarter, smartest) girl in our school.

• **Comparative adjectives** compare two things. They usually end in -er or include the word *more or less*.

• **Superlative adjectives** compare more than two things. They usually end in -est or include the word *most or least*.
Grammar: **Irregular Adjectives for Comparison**

- **Comparative** and **superlative adjectives** compare things. They usually end in -er or -est, or they include the words more/most or less/least.
- The comparative form of *good* is *better*. The superlative form of *good* is *best*.
- The comparative form of *bad* is *worse*. The superlative form of *bad* is *worst*.

**A. Complete each sentence with better or best, based on whether a comparative or superlative form is needed.**

1. This meal was _____________ than the last one we ate.

2. You are the _____________ friend I could ever have.

3. He had the _____________ score in the entire class.

4. Tomorrow’s weather will be _____________ than today’s.

5. I hope I feel _____________ than this soon.

**B. Complete each sentence with worse or worst, based on whether a comparative or superlative form is needed.**

6. That is the _____________ smell in the world!

7. I did _____________ on the test than I thought.

8. Khalil is _____________ at English than math.

9. This photo is the _____________ of the three.

10. My aunt is a _____________ cook than my mother.
Grammar: *Punctuation in Letters*

Rewrite each letter greeting and closing using correct capitalization and punctuation.

1. To Whom It May concern: ____________________________
2. sincerely, ____________________________
3. Dear Mister Edwards ____________________________
4. to the Store Manager; ____________________________
5. Love always ____________________________
6. Dear doctor Chen: ____________________________
7. best wishes, ____________________________
8. Hi Cory: ____________________________
9. warm wishes ____________________________
10. dear elsie, ____________________________
Rewrite the letter below, correcting mistakes in comparative and superlative adjectives as well as in the letter’s greeting and closing.

Dear Mister woodhouse

I am writing to say that I love your garden. My garden is much worst.

Your tomatoes are redder and your cucumbers are biggest. How do you do it?

I’m sure you know the goodest gardening secrets in the world! You are the nicer person I know. Could you help me with my garden?

Your neighbor,

Jeremy
A. Write the correct comparative or superlative form of good or bad to complete each sentence. Use the adjective in parentheses to help you.

1. These are the (bad) _______________ pancakes I have ever eaten!

2. My teacher said that this report was (good) _______________ than the last one.

3. You have the (good) _______________ costume of everyone.

4. That was the (bad) _______________ excuse I have given in a while.

5. My stomach feels (bad) _______________ after eating a big lunch.

6. Michelle is a (good) _______________ gymnast than I am.

B. Read each sentence and circle the comparative or superlative adjective. Write the correct form of the adjective on the line. If the sentence is correct, write Correct as is.

7. It is brightest in here than it is in the living room. _______________

8. This deli makes the thicker sandwich in the entire neighborhood. _______________

9. My snowman is cheerier with a top hat. _______________

10. That is the quicker bunny in the yard. _______________
Write more or most to correctly complete each sentence.

1. This book is _______________ exciting than the last one I read.

2. I am _______________ nervous about the race than you are.

3. Which city is the _______________ crowded of all?

4. I am _______________ talented in art than in music.

5. That is the _______________ ridiculous thing I have ever seen.

6. This is the _______________ interesting magazine available for nature lovers.

7. I am _______________ flexible after stretching than before.

8. Of all of us, she is the _______________ eager to see the dolphins.

9. Soccer is _______________ popular than basketball in Brazil.

10. The ice cream was the _______________ popular dessert at the party.

• For most adjectives with two or more syllables, add more to compare two nouns.
• Add most to compare more than two nouns.
Grammar: When to Use More and Most

Name ________________________________________________________________

- For most adjectives with two or more syllables, add more to compare two nouns. Add most to compare more than two nouns.
- Use -er or -est with many common two-syllable adjectives, but not all. If you are unsure whether to use -er/-est or more/most, look in a dictionary.
- When you add more or most, do not use the -er or -est form of the adjective.

Rewrite each sentence. Use the correct form of the adjective.

1. The roller coaster is the most thrillingest ride in the entire theme park!
   ________________________________________________________________

2. I think this pattern is more ugly than the last one we saw.
   ________________________________________________________________

3. She was the carefulllest volunteer at the shelter.
   ________________________________________________________________

4. This is the most hungry I’ve been all day.
   ________________________________________________________________

5. You are more considerater than I am.
   ________________________________________________________________

6. That was the most amazingest sight I’ve ever seen!
   ________________________________________________________________
Name

Grammar: Combining Sentences

Combine each pair of sentences. Write the new sentence on the lines.

1. I want to go to the movies. I don’t want to go ice skating.

2. The dog ran around the backyard. It was a playful pup.

3. I am late for school. I am almost ready to leave.

4. He finished his homework. He was quick.

5. Wolves stay away from humans. Wolves are shy creatures.
Rewrite the sentences below, correcting mistakes in adjectives and combining sentences.

1. I think you are more thirstier than I am.
   _______________________________________________________

2. The cat is black. The dog is white.
   _______________________________________________________

3. She is the creativist person I know.
   _______________________________________________________

4. My coat is very warm. It is red.
   _______________________________________________________

5. He is a talenteder singer than I am.
   _______________________________________________________

6. She was the interestingest person at the party.
   _______________________________________________________

• For most long adjectives, use more or most to compare people, places, or things.
• If you are unsure whether to use -er/-est or more/most, look in a dictionary.
• Use a comma before the coordinating conjunction when you combine two simple sentences to form a compound sentence.
• Appositive, adjective, adverb, and correlative conjunctions may be used to combine sentences.
Grammar: Comparing with More and Most

Name ________________________________

A. Circle more or most to correctly complete each sentence.

1. I am (more / most) helpful than my sister.

2. We have (more / most) complicated lessons than you.

3. The winner was the (more / most) talented athlete.

4. It seemed (more / most) gloomy on Sunday of all the days.

5. She was (more / most) doubtful than he was.

B. Circle the letter of the adjective that correctly completes the sentence.

6. Keisha is ____________ than Dwayne.
   a. sillier
   b. silliest
   c. more sillier
   d. most silliest

7. My mother was ____________ than I thought she would be.
   a. gratefuller
   b. more grateful
   c. more gratefuller
   d. most grateful

8. This piece of jewelry is my ____________ possession.
   a. importantest
   b. more importantest
   c. most important
   d. most importantest
Write *better* or *best* to correctly complete each sentence.

1. This is a ____________ meal than the one we had last night.

2. This painting has the ____________ frame in the art gallery.

3. Michael is the ____________ singer of everyone in the chorus.

4. Tigers are ____________ swimmers than lions.

5. That is the ____________ movie I’ve seen in a long time.

6. You have a ____________ chance at winning the race than I do.

7. This is the ____________ sofa in the furniture store.

8. The ____________ books in the library are sometimes hard to find.

9. I have a ____________ baseball mitt than I used to have.

10. This has been the ____________ day ever!
Write worse or worst to correctly complete each sentence.

1. The rainy weather created ____________ conditions than before.

2. Monday is always the ____________ day of the week for me.

3. I am a ____________ cook than my mother.

4. The plant has a ____________ fungus than I thought.

5. Finally, the ____________ part of the test was over.

6. These are the ____________ seats in the theater.

7. This is ____________ traffic than it was this morning.

8. Our house has the ____________ damage from the storm.

9. Yours is a ____________ excuse than mine!

10. Her ____________ fear was that she would be late.
• **Adjectives** can be used to combine two sentences into one longer sentence.

• **Participial phrases** can be used to combine two sentences into one longer sentence.

• **Appositives** can be used to combine two sentences into one longer sentence.

• **Adverbs** and **prepositional phrases** can also be used to combine sentences.

Combine each pair of sentences. Write the new sentence on the lines.

1. This school has students who like to build things. They are creative.

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

2. The girl was the winner of the spelling bee. She had spelled a very difficult word.

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

3. My brother is a clumsy kid. He always bumps into things.

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________

4. The geese flew upward toward the clouds. They flew quickly.

   ____________________________________________________________

   ____________________________________________________________
Rewrite the sentences below, correcting mistakes in adjectives and combining sentences.

1. This is a good song than the last one, but the first song is the better.

2. I am the worse gardener in my entire family.

3. The sun set below the horizon. The sun moved slowly.

4. The student got a gold star in class. He got the better score on the test.

5. The bad day I ever had was when I was in the third grade.

6. Ramon is a worst soccer player than Andrew, but Kyle is bad of all.
Grammar: Comparing with Good and Bad

A. Circle better or best to correctly complete each sentence.

1. Our school has the (better / best) playground in the county.

2. My mother is the (better / best) dentist you will ever find.

3. This is a (better / best) flavor of ice cream than the last one.

4. The weather is (better / best) today than yesterday.

B. Write worse or worst to correctly complete each sentence.

5. That is the ________________ chapter in the book.

6. This was the ________________ vacation of the two I went on.

7. That bridge is in ________________ condition than the other one.

8. I am the ________________ person in the world to tell a secret.
Read each sentence and underline the adverb. Write it on the line provided.

1. She slept late on Tuesday morning.  
2. We leaned carefully over the fence.  
3. My dad and I tried hard to fix the car.  
4. The baby loudly cried for her mother.  
5. He always wanted to see the national park.  
6. I stepped backwards off the curb.  
7. She often watches her favorite movie.  
8. Lara shouted painfully when she hit her elbow.  
9. The car turned right at the stop sign.  
10. We nicely asked if we could stay.  

An adverb is a word that tells more about a verb, such as how, when, or where an action takes place.

Adverbs can be written before or after the verbs they describe.

Many adverbs end in -ly and usually tell how.
Name __________________________________________

• An **adverb** is a word that tells more about a verb. It can be written before or after the verb it describes. Some adverbs tell *where* an action takes place.

• Some adverbs tell *when* an action takes place. These adverbs may describe how often an action takes place.

• Some adverbs tell *how* an action takes place. These adverbs may describe how completely an action is performed.

• Relative adverbs (*where, when, how*) begin adjective clauses that modify nouns.

Circle the adverb in each sentence. On the line, write if the adverb tells *where, when, or how* the action takes place.

1. The little bird flew away. ______________________

2. The student clearly wrote her name. ______________________

3. That man entered the room last ______________________

4. We joyfully sang our favorite song. ______________________

5. Remember to not look down! ______________________

6. I never see my cousins in Europe. ______________________

7. She spoke angrily to the naughty children. ______________________

8. I will get ready for bed now. ______________________

9. The boy freed the butterfly outside. ______________________

10. The water in the geyser suddenly shot up from the ground. ______________________
Name ___________________________________________________________

• *Good* is an adjective and is used only to modify a noun.
• *Well* is an adverb when it is used to modify a verb. It tells *how* about a verb.
• Do not confuse the adjective *good* with the adverb *well*.

**Complete each sentence by writing **good** or **well** on the line.**

1. You completed that task very _________________.
2. Do you know him ________________?
3. This is a ________________ example of what I mean.
4. You have written a very ________________ book review.
5. The girl spoke ________________ even though she was tired.
6. You have received a ________________ score.
7. That is a ________________ reason to leave.
8. We will run ________________ in the race if we are rested.
9. The charity leader was a kind and ________________ person.
10. The dog buried its bone ________________.
Rewrite the sentences below correcting mistakes in adverbs and adjectives.

1. We mistaken thought that there would be enough chairs for everyone.

2. Did you search good enough for the missing shoe?

3. I shut the door very quiet so that I would not wake the baby.

4. The horse jumped overly the hay bale in the pasture.

5. She did good on the difficult test.

6. She said her name soft, and I did not hear it.
A. Circle the adverb in each sentence. On the line, write if the adverb tells where, when, or how the action takes place.

1. The player easily hit the ball into the goal. ________________

2. The teacher placed the apple there. ________________

3. The cat stretched lazily after its nap. ________________

4. I will clean my room next. ________________

5. He looked up at the helicopter in the sky. ________________

B. Read each sentence. Use the clue in parentheses to help you circle the letter of the adverb that correctly completes the sentence.

6. The audience clapped ________________ after the performance. (how?)
   a. around
   b. excitedly
   c. soon

7. ________________ I saw an owl in a tree. (when?)
   a. Today
   b. Wisely
   c. Here

8. We came ________________ from the cold. (where?)
   a. inside
   b. happily
   c. later
Complete each sentence by circling the correct adverb in parentheses.

1. I swim the (faster, fastest) in my team.
2. She stroked the kitten (more, most) gently than her sister did.
3. The patient arrived (sooner, soonest) than expected.
4. My mother acted (more, most) elegantly than my father.
5. She stumbled over the log the (more, most) awkwardly of everyone.
6. The baseball player threw the ball (farther, farthest) than I could.
7. This plane flew the (closer, closest) to the tower of all the planes.
8. Out of everyone, she behaved (more, most) lovingly toward me.
9. I tossed the flying disc (harder, hardest) than I intended.
10. The bunny moves (more, most) rapidly than the turtle.
Grammar: Comparing with Irregular Adverbs

A. Complete each sentence with better or best to compare.

1. She did the _____________ of all the students in the class.

2. A dog can hear _____________ than a human being.

3. I performed _____________ in the race than my brother.

4. This lawyer argued _____________ than that one.

5. That artist painted the _____________ in the entire group.

B. Complete each sentence with worse or worst to compare.

6. I scored _____________ on the test than my friend.

7. Harry plays the piano _____________ when he does not practice.

8. He sounds the _____________ of all when his voice is hoarse.

9. The baby birds flew _____________ than their parents.

10. I sleep the _____________ of all when there is a storm outside.

• Add -er/-est or more/most to most adverbs to compare actions.
• Use better and best to make comparisons using the adverb well.
• Use worse and worst to make comparisons using the adverb badly.
Name

- Use a comma before coordinating conjunctions, after a beginning dependent clause, and to separate three or more items in a series.
- Capitalize sentence beginnings, proper adjectives, proper nouns, and the first word in a quotation that is a full sentence.
- A comma or period always goes inside closing quotation marks. A question mark or exclamation mark goes inside when it is part of the quotation.

Write each sentence correctly by fixing capitalization and punctuation errors.

1. My father had a german shepherd when he was a boy.

2. It was a sunny day but there were dark clouds in the distance.

3. I shouted at my friends, “I’m over here”!

4. There were big medium and small sizes available.

5. “Get me some sugar from the pantry” my mother requested.

6. we didn’t know if lisa wanted to come with us.
• Add -er/-est or more/most to adverbs to compare actions.
• Make comparisons using better/best for the adverb well and worse/worst for the adverb badly.
• Follow correct punctuation rules for commas and quotation marks.
• Follow correct capitalization rules.

Rewrite the sentences below correcting mistakes in adverbs, capitalization, and punctuation.

1. When I was, rehearsing I acted weller then I did on stage.

2. “She laughed happilyer when she saw the clown” my aunt explained.

3. Does the canada goose fly most fast of all geese?

4. She drew worst than she thought she would.

5. The man stood most close to the fire hydrant.

6. Trying not to wake anyone he tiptoed the quietliest of everyone.
A. For each adverb below, write the form of the word as described in parentheses.

1. correctly (three things) ________________
2. soon (two things) ________________
3. low (three things) ________________
4. completely (two things) ________________
5. tall (two things) ________________

B. Circle the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

6. Of the three card players, Hannah plays the (worse/worst).
7. My sister sings (better/best) than I do.
8. In our entire family, my dad cooks the (better/best).
9. I climbed the (worse/worst) out of everyone on the rock wall.
10. My pet rabbit eats (better/best) than my pet turtle.
A negative is a statement that means “no,” or the opposite of its regular meaning. Most statements can be changed to a negative form.

If a sentence has a form of be or have as a main or helping verb, add not to make it negative.

Rewrite each sentence by changing it to a negative form.

1. He does have dark hair.
   ____________________________________________

2. I will go to bed early tonight.
   ____________________________________________

3. I was glad that the day was over.
   ____________________________________________

4. She does want to see the new action movie.
   ____________________________________________

5. I have grown a lot in the past year.
   ____________________________________________

6. They do know the way out of the forest.
   ____________________________________________
A negative is a statement that means “no,” or the opposite of its regular meaning.

Many verbs with not can be made into contractions.

There are other negative words that can be used in sentences, such as never, no one, and nothing.

A. Read each sentence. Underline the verb with not. Write the contraction for the words on the line.

1. I do not want to go to the carnival. __________________

2. He will not see his friend all summer. __________________

3. They tried, but they could not open the door. __________________

4. The bear would not leave her cubs. __________________

5. We have not gone on vacation in years. __________________

B. Circle the negative word that correctly completes each sentence.

6. (Nothing/No one) is home right now.

7. The girls did (no/not) walk to school.

8. I wanted an apple, but there were (never/none) left.

9. She had (not/nothing) to do while she waited.

10. I have (no/never) been to Africa.
Grammar: **Correcting Double Negatives**

**Do not use two negatives in the same sentence.**

**You can correct a sentence with two negatives by removing one negative.**

**You can correct a sentence with two negatives by changing one negative to a positive word.**

**Rewrite each sentence by dropping a negative or changing one negative to a positive word.**

1. I do not know nothing about this book.

2. We didn’t have no reason to complain.

3. She hasn’t never tried to solve the puzzle.

4. There isn’t no one here to help us.

5. We couldn’t find the rare bird nowhere.
Grammar: Proofread

Name _____________________________________________

- **A negative** is a statement that means “no,” or the opposite of its regular meaning.
- Many verbs with *not* can be made into contractions.
- Do not use two negatives in the same sentence. You can correct a sentence with two negatives by removing one negative or by changing one negative to a positive word.

Rewrite the paragraphs below correcting mistakes in negatives and contractions.

1. There is no way that no one could have had a worse day. First, I did’nt have no money for lunch because I had left it at home. Then, I couldnt get to the bus on time after school, and it left without me. I probably won’t never have a day like this again!

   ________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________

2. The wild horses couldn’t find no water. They didn’t not want to leave their grassy field, but they were thirsty. The stallion led the herd and wouldn’t let the horses just go no where. He crossed the hill and found a stream where they wouldnt not be disappointed.

   ________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________

   ________________________________________________
Name __________________________________________

A. Write the correct contraction for the words in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. The snow (did not) _________________ fall until later that night.

2. My pumpkin carving (was not) _________________ the best in the competition.

3. Our neighbor’s dog (could not) _________________ get into our yard.

4. The dangerous storm (would not) _________________ hit our area.

5. The late train (has not) _________________ arrived yet.

B. Circle the letter for the negative that correctly completes the sentence.

6. We will _________________ forget this incredible day!
   a. none
   b. no one
   c. never

7. _________________ of the shells were left on the beach.
   a. None
   b. No
   c. Nothing

8. They did _________________ knock on the door.
   a. no one
   b. nowhere
   c. not
Read each sentence. Underline the preposition and circle the object of the preposition. Write the preposition on the line.

1. The waitress placed the glasses on the table. _________________
2. We decided to come home after the game. _________________
3. Did you find your slippers under the bed? _________________
4. The worker ran errands during his lunch break. _________________
5. Put the dirty laundry in the washing machine. _________________
6. My best friend lives around the block. _________________
7. We are finally near the amusement park. _________________
8. Do you see that low beam above you? _________________
9. The excited kitten slid across the slippery floor. _________________
10. I bought flowers for her. _________________
A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in a sentence. The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition is the object of the preposition.

A prepositional phrase is a group of words that includes a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any words in between.

Prepositions and prepositional phrases tell about location, time, or direction, or they provide details.

When a pronoun is the object of a preposition, it should be an object pronoun, such as me, you, him, her, it, us, and them.

Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence.

1. Do you think you will go on the Ferris wheel?

2. We carried the bag home from the market.

3. Let’s meet this afternoon at the public library.

4. Did you drop a penny down the wishing well?

5. We came in from the cold and made some hot chocolate.

6. He put the quarters into his piggy bank.

7. The dog and cat sat by the warm fireplace.

8. The teacher spoke to the students.

9. She stood beside me and smiled.

10. The squirrel searched for the hidden nuts.
Grammar: Review Using Quotations

Rewrite each sentence by punctuating and capitalizing quotations correctly.

1. I do not want to leave yet whined the young child.

2. The student asked, “when are the reports due?”

3. The Big Blue Sea is one of my favorite short stories.

4. I said softly I do not understand.”

5. Come here, Jessie, and I will show you how to do it, he said.

6. Have you heard of the fable The Tortoise and the Hare”?
Rewrite the sentences below, correcting mistakes in prepositions and quotations.

1. We walked slowly over the woods.

2. The runner zoomed beside the finish line first.

3. “how are you? my mother asked my teacher.

4. She leaned down the wall to keep herself from falling.

5. I just read a short tale called Winter Rain.

6. The dog jumped into the low backyard fence.
A. Circle the correct preposition to complete each sentence.

1. The little bunny slid (under/over) the gate.
2. Be sure to arrive (before/until) the show begins.
3. The hawk sat (through/on) the telephone pole.
4. There will be cake (after/above) the ceremony.
5. The woman stepped (underneath/into) a puddle.

B. Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence.

6. The host talked among his guests.
7. I watched the ball sail toward me.
8. She moved me between two other students in the line.
9. He is going there with his friend.
10. I fell asleep during the long and boring movie.
Name

• Two or more simple sentences that have **prepositional phrases** can sometimes be combined into one sentence.

• Prepositional phrases show location, time, and direction. They provide more details.

**Combine the sentences with prepositional phrases.**

1. We saw zebras at the zoo. The zoo was in the city.

2. Wally walked around the building. The building was on the hill.

3. The rabbit ran across the field. It ran to a low bush.

4. The car pulled into the driveway. It arrived before nightfall.

5. The baby was crying in the nursery. It was crying at the hospital.

6. I pointed high above me. I pointed at the sky.
Grammar: Rules for Using Prepositional Phrases

Name

- Two or more simple sentences that have **prepositional phrases** can sometimes be combined.
- Prepositional phrases show location, time, and direction. They provide more details.
- A prepositional phrase may be at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence.
- If the prepositional phrase begins the sentence, a comma is often inserted at the end of the phrase.

A. Read each sentence and the prepositional phrase in parentheses. Add the prepositional phrase to the **beginning** of the sentence and rewrite the sentence on the line.

1. We all went back to the classroom. (after lunch)

   __________________________________________

2. You can see the little town. (past the mountain)

   __________________________________________

B. Read each sentence and the prepositional phrase in parentheses. Add the prepositional phrase to the **end** of the sentence and rewrite the sentence on the line.

3. I leaned tiredly. (against the gym wall)

   __________________________________________

4. Will you go to the supermarket? (with me)

   __________________________________________
Name ____________________________________________________________

- A prepositional phrase that begins a sentence is often followed by a comma.
- A prepositional phrase that appears in the middle of a sentence may be set off by commas.
- Appositive and appositive phrases are usually set off by commas.
- When two adjectives modify a noun in the same way, there should be a comma between them.

**Rewrite each sentence correctly by adding commas.**

1. The tall thin man walked quickly across the room.

2. My pet lizard a sneaky creature escaped when I wasn’t looking.

3. In the morning I like to have breakfast before getting dressed.

4. My grandfather a great man lives near the railroad tracks in town.

5. The cold smooth ice tasted delicious on the hot and steamy day.

6. After the movie do you want to get something to eat?
Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in prepositional phrases and punctuation.

1. Hannah my best friend, really went out of her way to help me today. On the bus this morning she helped me study for my math test. At lunch, she gave me half of her dessert. It was a sweet crunchy cookie. She also lent me a pencil when I lost mine. I couldn’t ask for a better friend!

2. Growing a garden is harder than you might think. When you plant, the seeds should be spaced evenly. Small shallow, holes are usually best. Then you must water the seeds and be patient. Waiting can be the hardest part.
Circle the letter of the choice that correctly combines the two sentences.

1. The people watched the ship sail. It was sailing to the open sea.
   a. The people watched the sailing ship the open sea.
   b. The people watched the ship sail to the open sea.
   c. The people watched the open ship sailing to the sea.

2. I laughed and cleared my throat. It was in a nervous way.
   a. I laughed and cleared my throat in a way.
   b. In a nervous laugh, I cleared my throat.
   c. In a nervous way, I laughed and cleared my throat.

3. The audience cheered. They cheered for the singer.
   a. The audience cheered the singer for.
   b. The audience cheered for the singer.
   c. For the audience, the singer cheered.

4. We pulled out our fishing rods. We pulled them out of the garage.
   a. We pulled our fishing rods out of the garage.
   b. We pulled our fishing rods and the garage out.
   c. We out of the garage pulled our fishing rods out.

5. I walked to the park. The park was down the block.
   a. I walked to the park down the block.
   b. I walked the park down the block.
   c. I walked to the park was down the block.

6. The friends went to the library. It was after school.
   a. After the library, the friends went after school.
   b. The friends went to the library was after school.
   c. After school, the friends went to the library.