

The noun

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

name three nouns that have to do with a car	wheels	engines	seats
name three nouns that have to do with a forest			
name three nouns that have to do with a library			
name three nouns that have to do with a garden			

Write a sentence for each of the following compound nouns.

sunflower

highway

suitcase

toothpick

sunlight

Circle the nouns in the following sentences

1. Kim swims on a team.
2. Nicole and Ramie formed a committee to clean up the park.
3. Eliza rides her bicycle to the library after school.
4. Her favorite author is Bee Smith.
5. Mrs. Maryon visited the White House in April.

A common noun is the general type of person, place, thing, or idea.

A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, thing, or idea.

Capitalize a common noun only if it is the first word of a sentence or title. Always capitalize a proper noun.

Common nouns= school, museum, astronaut, president

Proper nouns==Springdale School, John Glenn, Thomas Jefferson,
December

Fill in the chart with either a proper or common noun to match the opposite noun

common	proper
teacher	
state	France
city	
	Tuxedo Park
person	
	Donald Trump

Write these nouns on your paper. Capitalize the proper nouns.

1. actor 2. brazil 3. lake 4. jupiter 5. nathan 6 road

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

An abbreviation is a short form of a word. Capitalize the abbreviation if the whole word is a proper noun.

New York NY Doctor Clark Dr. Clark

Most of the words in an address are proper nouns. Write these addresses on your paper. Capitalize all of the proper nouns. Use abbreviations when you can. Use the US Postal abbreviations for states

mr.joe keller
route 2, box 206
marshall, iowa 50152

mrs.brooklyn maryon
3276 brevard rd
brevard, michigan 33866

Names of part of the country are proper nouns. However, directions are common nouns.

I visited the West last summer.

Susan will drive west next week.

Write these sentences and capitalize the proper nouns.

1. When susan, graduated from high school, she took a trip to the south.

2 he started in kentucky and spent the first night in north carolina.

3. the next day alex headed southeast towards florida.

The name of a language and a particular school course are proper nouns. The name of a school subject is a common noun.

Proper nouns==German, Introduction to Algebra

common nouns==language, art, mathematics

Circle the correct way the words should be in each sentence.

1. Karl got an A in (English, English).
2. Next year, Alex is taking (math and history, Math and History.)
3. Jennifer signed up for (Math II, math II.)
4. I hope to visit the (south, South.)
5. Do you enjoy your (art, Art) class?

A noun can be a title. Books, songs, movies, and people are some of the things that can have titles. A title is a proper noun. Capitalize the first word and all main words in a title.

President John Adams

Star Wars

A Tale of Two Cities

Italicize or underline the title of a book, movie, magazine, opera, or play. Put quotation marks around the title of a song, poem, or short story.

write these titles on your paper, capitalize the first word and all the main words.

the sound of music

the world almanac

dr. martin luther king, jr.

Copy these sentences and capitalize the proper nouns.

1. On wednesday, susan came home from florida.

2. He wants you to repot to the office on millstream drive tomorrow.

3. "Hello alex," jennifer said. "Welcome home from the south."

REVIEW

Copy the sentences correctly

1. Kim took math 101, not math 201, this year.

2. I'm going to take world history next year.

3. lisa and greg visited tuxedo park.

4. hannah's grandmother lives in michigan.

A concrete noun is a word that names something you can see or touch.
For example: money, clock, college, painting.

Abstract noun is a word that names something you can think or talk about. You cannot see it or touch it. For example: expense, time, education, art.

Read each pair of nouns, circle the abstract noun in each pair.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. teacher | learning |
| 2. bravery | soldier |
| 3. steel | strength |
| 4. value | dollar |
| 5. doctor | health |
| 6. flag | freedom |

A singular noun is the name of one person, place, thing, or idea.
A plural noun is the name of more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

Most plural nouns end in -s, -es.

singular—leash, peach

plural-leashes, peaches

Write the plural of each singular noun. Add -s or -es

address _____

car _____

school _____

tax _____

mountain _____

Write whether each word is singular or plural

bosses _____ -

nations _____

doctor _____

Alex _____ -

cousin _____

crowds _____

Nouns that end in -y and have a consonant before the y become plural by changing the y to an "i" and adding -es.

Nouns that end in -y and have a vowel before the y become plural by simply adding -s.

country

countries

turkey

turkeys

Write the plural of the singular nouns

monkey_____

country_____

body_____

army_____

bay_____

day_____

We make the plural of most nouns that end in –f or –fe by adding –s
roof- roofs chief-chiefs

Some nouns that end in –f or –fe change the f to a v and add –s or –es
leaf-leaves calf-calves wolf-wolves

To form the plural of some nouns ending with a consonant and –o, we add –es. We add only –s to others.

hero-heroes tomato-tomatoes photo-photos

To form the plural of nouns ending with a vowel and –o, we add –s.
radio-radios rodeo-rodeos

A few nouns become plural by changing letters within the word.
man-men mouse-mice tooth-teeth foot-feet

Sometimes the singular and plural nouns are the same.

one deer-or a herd of deer

one trout-a school of trout

Find the spelling mistakes and rewrite them.

1. Two deers surprised the mans in the woods.

2. They ate two loafs of bread and 10 potatos.

Review

Write the plural of each noun

radio _____

tomato _____

key _____

spy _____

dish _____

deer _____

tooth _____

A possessive noun is one that shows ownership or a relationship. A possessive noun ends in –s and has an apostrophe ('). An apostrophe is a punctuation mark that indicates that a noun is possessive.

Ownership: That jacket belongs to Jennifer. That is Jennifer's jacket.

Relationship: Nicole is the sister of Devon. Nicole is Devon's sister.

Write whether each bold word is plural or possessive.

1. **Alex's** insurance policy came in the mail. _____

2. The policy had several **pages**. _____

3. They came to see their **friend's** car. _____

4. They went to inspect the **car's** tires. _____

5. A few of her **friends** came over to play. _____

A possessive noun can be singular or plural.

1. Make a singular noun possessive by adding an apostrophe and –s ('s)

Greg --Greg's laptop

2. Make a plural noun possessive by adding only an apostrophe (').

ladies -ladies' purses

3. When a plural noun does not end in –s, make it possessive by adding an apostrophe and –s ('s).

women-women's shoes

Write the possessive nouns in these sentences on your paper. Next to each one write whether it is singular or plural.

For example: Kim's bicycle has a flat tire. Kim's -singular

1. The teachers' meeting was canceled.

2. The cat slept on the sofa's cushion.

3. The mice's tracks led under the baseboard.

4. Last week the children's room was painted.

5. Sam had to replace the camera's batteries.

Write the singular possessive form and the plural possessive form for these words on your paper.

Example: book book's books'

chapter_____

person_____

fox_____

man_____

foot_____

county_____

navy_____

NOUN REVIEW

Decide whether the underlined noun in these sentences are abstract or concrete. Then write on the line.

1. The party was over. _____
2. It had been a big surprise for their teacher. _____
3. Alex and Jennifer cleaned up their friend's mess. _____
4. A group of students gathered in the classroom. _____

Write all the proper nouns properly after each sentence.

5. In august, sam and paul will return to school.

6. Her brother, works at mr. wilson's store.

7. This year sam is taking french, math, and science.

Write the plural form of each of these singular nouns

wolf _____ quiz _____

Mike went to _____.

- a) Wade high School
- b) Wade High School
- c) wade high school
- d) wade High School

“Did you get your _____ worth?” she asked.

- a) moneys
- b) money’s
- c) monies
- d) moneys’

We baked four _____ of bread.

- a) loaf's
- b) loaves’
- c) loaves
- d) loaf’s

I like to read _____ stories.

- a) Charles Dickens’
- b) Charles Dickens
- c) Charles Dickens’s
- d) Charles Dickenses

The _____ live four miles west of town.

- a) Maryons
- b) Maryons’s
- c) Maryon’s
- d) Maryonses

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun. Without pronouns, you would have to repeat the same nouns over and over again.

Ex: Sam said that Sam was going to call Sam's brother.
Sam said that he was going to call his brother.

Every pronoun has an antecedent. The antecedent is the noun that the pronoun replaces. The pronouns must agree in number and gender.

Write each pronoun in bold and write the antecedent next to the pronoun.

1. Jack and I went to the game, and then **we** went to the dance.

2. Jack drove **his** father's van.

3. Alice's history book is in **her** locker.

4. Mr. and Mrs. Maryon drove **their** daughter to school.

Personal pronouns refer to people or things. They distinguish among the speaker, the person spoken to, and the person or thing spoken about.

A first-person pronoun refers to the speaker.
I am late.

A second-person pronoun refers to the person spoken to.
You are late.

A third-person pronoun refers to the person or thing spoken about.
He is late.

Personal pronouns express number. They can be singular or plural.
ex: singular==I am late.
plural==We are late.

We use personal pronouns in different ways

- as the subject of a sentence
- as the object of a sentence
- as a possessive that shows ownership

Subject pronouns are: I, he, she, it, we, you, they

Object pronouns are: me, him, her, us, you, them

Possessive pronouns are: my, mine, your, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

Replace the words in bold with a pronouns.

1. I have a **hammer and a saw**. _____

2. **The gloves** are lost. _____

3. **An airplane** is flying overhead. _____

4. **Anita's** house is in the country. _____

5. That is **Lauren and Ashley's** room. _____

Relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, that, and what.
Circle the relative pronouns in each sentence.

1. The car that Sam bought is black.
2. Kim wanted a car that had four doors.
3. Bob has a friend who is a mechanic.
4. Mike also had a friend whose father owned a garage.
5. The man who owned the garage sold Sam new tires.

Circle the pronouns in the list below.

him	he	car	whoever
Andy	I	Mrs. Maryon	its
friend	what	that	

Circle the correct pronoun

1. There are the shoes (who, that) I want.
2. The puppy (who, that) I found at the shelter is nice.
3. There is the girl (whom, what) I met at the library.
4. I like a house (who, that) has a big yard.
5. Did you see the lady (which, who) was wearing the red hat?

The interrogative pronouns are who, whom, which, what, and whose. They are called interrogative because they ask questions.

Circle the correct form

(Which, What) of these fish is larger?

(Whom,, Whose) did Kevin ask to the dance?

(Who, What) will win the World Series?

(Who, Whose) mother teachers at our school?

(Which, What) do you want for dinner?

Demonstrative pronouns point out particular persons or things. The demonstrative pronouns are this, these, that, and those.

Circle the demonstrative pronouns

1. Is that the movie you saw?
2. Those are new socks.
3. These are the pictures from my vacation.
4. Are these your favorite colors?
5. Is this the book you wanted?
6. Did Don buy that?
7. This is my favorite CD.

Circle the correct pronoun.

(This, These) is my house.

Are (that, those) the people who just moved in?

Tom bought two new CDs. "(These, That) are really great!" he said to Jim.

A car went speeding down the street. "Did you see (this, that)? asked Amanda.

Indefinite pronouns replace nouns that are understood by the listener or reader.

Here are some: Singular indefinite pronouns

another	each other	much	one
anybody	either	neither	one another
anyone	everybody	nobody	somebody
anything	everyone	no one	someone
each	everything	nothing	something

Plural indefinite pronouns

both few many others several

Circle the indefinite pronouns

1. Everyone brought food to the picnic.
2. Jack did not know anyone at the park.
3. Several of the boys were late.
4. Try to be nice to one another.
5. Everything is ready for the party.

Contractions

We also use an apostrophe (') in a contraction. A contraction is a word made from two words by leaving out one or more letters. An apostrophe takes the place of the missing letter (s). Contractions can come from a pronoun and a verb

I'd= I would or I had

I'll= I will

I'm-I am

I've-I have

you'll-you will

you're-you are

he's=he is

it's = it is, it has

who's=who is

we're=we are

we've=we have

they're-they are

that's-that is

what's=what is

Circle the contractions in this paragraph below. Rewrite each contraction as two words.

By the time Maya Angelou was 25, she'd been a cook, a dancer, and a streetcar conductor. Since then she's become a director, an actor, and a playwright. However, that's not what has made her famous. She's one of America's most popular writers. If you've read her first book, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, you know why she's so well liked. It's an autobiography that tells of her life up to age 16. I'm sure you'd like her poetry, too.

Chris is a person _____ likes to be active.

- a) whom
- b) which
- c) who
- d) whose

Biking is an exercise _____ he enjoys.

- a) that
- b) whom
- c) who
- d) whatever

He wears a helmet to protect _____.

- a) hisself
- b) ourselves
- c) oneself
- d) himself

On your paper write contractions as two words.

Jentzen decided he'd take the puppy for a walk. _____

Madelyn said she'd go to the mall, and we'd meet her there. _____

I'll let you know when I'm ready to
leave. _____

Adjective is a word that describes or tells about a noun or pronoun. One way to make your writer clearer and more interesting is by using adjectives.

It may tell what kind, which one, how many, or how much. You can use more than one adjective to describe a noun or pronoun

Write each noun that the adjectives describe. The adjectives are in bold.

What a **fantastic summer** vacation they had at the lake!_____

We did not have **enough** time to do everything._____

The next day, Collin hooked **three** trout._____

At night, a **large black** bear came into **our** camp._____

Write these sentences and add one or more adjectives to describe each noun.

Students brought books to class.

People brought food.

I saw mountains and rivers.

Write the adjectives in these sentences on your paper. Next to each adjective, write the noun or pronoun that the adjective describes.

1. The lake was beautiful on that morning.
2. The water was clear and cool.
3. Greg saw a large fish jump out of the sparkling water.
4. Collin used a trusty old rod.
5. By late afternoon, they had caught many fish.

Rewrite these sentences with more exciting adjectives.

The cat has **nice** fur.

The gardens were **pretty** today.

That was a **bad** excuse.

The articles: a, an, the, are always adjectives. They come before nouns in a sentence.

Use a before a word that begins with a consonant
use an before a word that begins with a vowel

an orange an apple a bike a car

Vowels are a,e,i,o,u

Circle the correct article.

Kim packed (a, an) apple for lunch.

They waited for (a, an) hour.

The teacher spoke in (a, an) soft voice.

They had (a, an) Math lesson.

I read (a, an) book about elephants.

Review

Kim is (a,an) talented writer.

She has written (a, an) book.

The article is about (a, the) Rocky Mountains.

She enjoys studying (a, the) land.

He thinks music makes (a, an) interesting topic.

Look up the topic in (a, the) index.

They saw(a, an) funny film.

Jill is (an,a) honest woman.

Bailey likes (an, the) blue coat in the window.

Look at all (a, the) stars.

We went to Chicago to see (a, an) play.

They did (a, the) activity in class.

Being invited was (a, an) honor.

Proper adjectives are proper nouns that we use as adjectives. It always begins with a capital letter.

Proper noun: He is an **American**.

Proper adjective: He is an **American** citizen.

Proper noun: I visited **France**.

Proper adjective: I love **French** food.

Draw an arrow from the proper adjective to the noun or pronoun it describes. Not all capitalized words are proper adjectives.

1. Bailey had Spanish class during first period.
2. He almost forgot his French book.
3. This year in social studies, we learned about American Indian cultures.
4. Mike had never tasted Thai food.

Complete each sentence with a proper adjective.

5. We ordered _____ dressing for our salad.
6. Mr Maryon likes _____ cheese.
7. Is _____-cooking easier than it looks?
8. Both his grandparents are _____.
9. We studied _____ history last year.
10. Ashlyn enjoys _____ cooking.

We often use common nouns as adjectives. To decide whether a word is a noun or adjective, look at how the writer used it in the sentence.

Noun: Kim plays the **piano**.

Adjective: Kim enjoys her **piano** lessons.

Noun: Bill plays **baseball**.

Adjective: Bill plays on the **baseball** team.

Write whether the bold faced words are used as adjective or nouns.

1. I'm looking for a **summer** job.
2. My sister found a great job for the **summer**.
3. Kailey will be working as a **park** leader.
4. She will probably work at the **park** near our house.
5. In fact, three different **college** coaches have called her.
6. Susan has not decided which **college** she will go to yet.

The common adjectives are in bold faced type. Draw a line to the noun it describes

7. Stephen grabbed his **lunch** bag and ran out the door.
8. He was going to be late for the **newspaper** meeting.
9. As the **sports** reporter, he went to all the games.

Possessive pronouns can also be possessive adjectives. They describe nouns.

His house is next door. (Which house is next door?)

Is that **their** yard?(Whose yard is that?)

That is **my** sister's bike. (my describes whose bike it is)

Write the noun the possessive adjective describes.

1. He left **his** hat on the bus.
2. **Our** family has always shopped in their store.
3. **Your** dog has a guilty look on its face.
4. We are having **her** birthday party next Sunday.
5. **His** bike is missing.

A number can be an adjective. Numbers describe by telling how many.

Twelve people came to the party.

Find the number words that are used as adjectives in the sentences.
Draw a line to the word they describe.

1. Twenty-four people are coming to my party.
2. Two students dropped out of class.
3. After a few weeks, the teacher gave a test.
4. Several members of the class got a perfect grade.
5. Most students enjoyed the teacher.

Adjectives describe people or things. We also use adjectives to compare two or more people or things. Adjectives have three forms: positive form, the comparative form, and the superlative form.

positive form describe one thing	comparative form compare two things	superlative compare more than two
strong	stronger	strongest
careful	more careful	most careful
good	better	best

1. Who is (taller, tallest) –Kim or Sue?
2. Mrs. Maryon knits the (softer, softest) blankets.
3. Mike is the (funnier, funniest) of all my friends.
4. Apple juice is the (tasty, tastiest).
5. I think apples are (sweeter, sweetest) than oranges.

Write the forms of the adjectives

positive	comparative	superlative
young		
old		
kind		
slow		
high		

Some use the words more or most to compare. Longer adjectives use more or less to compare. and most or least.

popular more popular most popular

powerful more/less powerful most/least powerful

These are the irregular ones that don't follow any of the rules

good better best
bad worse worst

That is the (redder, reddest) sunset I have ever seen.

Which of those two buildings is (taller, tallest)?

That movie was the (goodest, best) I have ever seen.

Sia is (gracefuller, more graceful) than I could ever be.

bad		
	prettier	
	less difficult	
	worse	
popular		
generous		
	less comfortable	
		nicest

REVIEW

Sarah was _____ to help than Russ.

- a) eagerest
- b) eager
- c) eagerer
- d) more eager

The day was clear and _____.

- a) bright
- b) brightly
- c) most bright
- d) brightest

She felt bad before the movie and _____ after.

- a) badder
- b) worst
- c) worse
- d) more worse

I am _____ than my brother.

- a) tall
- b) more tall
- c) tallest
- d) taller

A verb is a word that expresses action or state of being. An action verb is a word that expresses the action in a sentence. The verb tells what the subject does, did, or will do. The subject is the part of the sentence that tells who or what the sentence is about.

Find the verb by asking who or what is doing something or what are they doing.

Circle the verbs.

Mr Smith parked his car.

Several of his friends waved to him.

She likes all the people at the office.

Kelly called her boss.

Kelly reminded her about the meeting.

Some people sort mail.

The computer prints the checks.

A verb phrase contains a main verb and one or more helping verbs. A main verb is the last verb in a verb phrase.

Mr. Paul **has poured** his drink.

Paul **will come** to our home.

Underline the verb phrase.

Mrs. Anter had spoken to Mr. Franklin.

Later, she had remembered their friends.

She had recognized the problem immediately.

They will help each other out.

Mrs. Maryon has announced a new policy.

Circle the verbs:

Many different people work at the fire department.

The public appreciates their efforts.

Letter carriers load the mail into sacks.

Millions of pieces of mail travel from place to place.

Mom enjoys her work.

Dad will help her tonight.

The verb in a sentence expresses tense. A verb tense tells the time when an action takes place.

Present tense	play
past tense	played
future tense	will play

Write whether the verbs are present, past, or future tense.

1. I will play at the school tomorrow. _____

2. He baked a cake on Saturday. _____

3. She plays ball on the team. _____

4. We will go to the park. _____

5. I hated to leave my family. _____

6. Please follow me. _____

Present perfect tense—shows an action started in the past and continuing to the present.

Amy has tackled this book.

Past perfect tense—shows one action completed before another action began.

Amy had tackled that topic before.

Future perfect—shows an action that will be completed before a certain time in the future.

Amy will have tackled that book in the next few days.

Underline the verb phrase

1. The team has scored many touchdowns.
2. The coach has ordered shirts for the players.
3. The team have earned the victory.

Underline the main verb and/or the helping verb

4. The quarterback has worked hard all day.
5. He has thrown several good passes.
6. The team has a good record so far.
7. They have one win and no losses.
8. The circus has arrived in town.
9. The clowns had thrown confetti into the crowd.

Circle the correct form

1. Mrs. Maryon (be, was) the coach two years ago.
2. The children have already (eat, eaten) their lunch already.
3. They (do, done) their chores every night.
4. Mike has (cut, cuts) his finger.
5. I have (bend, bent) my bicycle wheel on the curb.
6. Steven has (know, known) Mike for many years.
7. Eliza has (write, written) her cousin in Washington.
8. Callie has (seen, see) that movie twice.
9. They had (know, known) each other for years.
10. Helen has (write, written) a poem for her mom.

Choose the correct form

1. Ron has been (playing, played) the piano for several years.
2. He has (playing, played) in the school band for three years.
3. This year the band is (going, gone) to Florida for a national contest.
4. So far they have (raising, raised) more than one thousand dollars.

Write the singular and plural form of the following nouns

lots of.....	but only one....
lamps	lamp
stages	
inches	
cherries	
deer	
men	

Pronoun review

1. The wet children left _____drippy umbrellas hanging on the porch rail.
 - a. his
 - b. their
 - c. her
 - d. they
2. Soon, each umbrella had a good-sized puddle beneath_____.
 - a. her
 - b. they
 - c. it
 - d. him
3. Inside, _____mother handed them fluffy towels.
 - a. us
 - b. your
 - c. she
 - d. their
4. “Gee, _____is the worst rain storm all spring,” the children remarked.
 - a. these
 - b. them
 - c. they
 - d. this
5. The fort,_____was high on a hill, would be too muddy and slippery.
 - a. whom
 - b. whose
 - c. who
 - d. which
6. The children went to_____computer and checked a local weather site.
 - a. their
 - b. your
 - c. they
 - d. what

Verb review

1. Jenny and I decided to ____ members of the camera club.
 - a. become
 - b. becoming
 - c. became
2. We ____ meetings twice a week—on Tuesday and Saturday.
 - a. has
 - b. have
 - c. having
3. Our advisor _____ once a photojournalist in Chicago.
 - a. were
 - b. will
 - c. was
4. Each member may also ____ --a digital camera to use.
 - a. borrowed
 - b. borrowing
 - c. borrow
5. We are _____ --to capture a scene to make it interesting.
 - a. learned
 - b. learn
 - c. learning
6. We hope you can _____ to the party where we will celebrate together.
 - a. coming
 - b. came
 - c. come
7. The evening will _____ with a short skit about photography.
 - a. begun
 - b. began
 - c. begin

Linking verbs

1. Last spring, my brother and I _____ helping Uncle Sam, who is a rancher.
 - a. are
 - b. was
 - c. were
 - d. have been
2. The first day we go there-it _____ a Friday—one of his mares had a new foal.
 - a. has been
 - b. was
 - c. may be
 - d. was being
3. That was the first time I _____ so close to such a big newborn animal.
 - a. being
 - b. were
 - c. have been
 - d. had been
4. Just before the birth, the mother horse _____ quietly pacing in her stall.
 - a. had been
 - b. has been
 - c. were
 - d. would be
5. The newborn's wobbly legs _____ longer than its body, yet the baby stood right up.
 - a. are
 - b. was
 - c. were
 - d. have been
6. We had such a great time on the ranch, Uncle Sam predicted that we _____ back soon.
 - a. was
 - b. would be
 - c. were
 - d. have been

Subject-verb agreement

A verb must agree in number –singular and plural--- with its subject.

Jack (hope, hopes) to win the race.

They (love, loves) history class.

I (want, wants) a new box of colored pencils.

He (watch, watches) his neighbor's dog.

The robin (fly, flies) to the feeder.

All of the noise (has, have) stopped.

Anyone (is, are) welcome at the play.

None of us(are, is) going.

None of you(need, needs) braces.

Most of the teachers (eats, eat) lunch in the faculty room.

Everyone (is, are) coming to the football game.

Few of them (was, were) prepared for the exam.

Both of you (need, needs) to finish getting dressed now.

Several of the students (choose, chooses) hot food for lunch.

The audience (like, likes) the performance.

The group (was, were) planning a party.

I hope the team(score, scores).

Your club (meet, meets) on Friday.

The troop (hold, holds) an annual party.

The troop (meet, meets) after lunch.

The jury (was, were) undecided.

The committee (record, records) the facts.

Jay (teach, teaches) people to play tennis.

He (participated, participate) in the tournament.

None of the workers (is, are) finished.

Anyone (is, are) invited.

None of us (has, have) prepared.

All of the students (go, goes) to the pep rally.

Every day Ken will (exercise, exercises) at the gym.

They could (exercise, exercises) on a regular basis.

Julie (might, mights) exercise today.

He would (goes, go) every day if he had the time.

Karen (must, musts) leave early.

I could (win, wins) if I tried.

(May, Mays) I take your picture?

The train (will, wills) leave at noon.

Did Paul _____ home yet?

- a) go
- b) went
- c) goes
- d) going

The herd _____ over the hill.

- a) runned
- b) running
- c) run
- d) runs

There _____ jugglers and clowns at the party.

- a) is
- b) was
- c) were
- d) be

Will Carol _____ at the meeting tomorrow?

- a) be
- b) been
- c) being
- d) is

She _____ almost always on time.

- a) be
- b) been
- c) is
- d) being

They _____ old friends of Sarah's.

- a) is
- b) be
- c) was
- d) are

Everyone _____ happy about the news.

- a) were
- b) be
- c) was
- d) been

Kelly _____ -glad about the new car.

- a) seem
- b) seems
- c) seeming
- d) do seem

Homophones. For each pair of homophones, write a single sentence that contains both words.

hear, here

guessed, guest

new, knew

right, write

there, their

wood, would

chews, choose

weather, whether

What is an adverb? An adverb is a word that answers questions about a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

They usually end in -ly. They answer the question, how, when, where, and to what extent.

Circle the adverb in the sentence below. They answer the questions when or how often.

Please begin immediately!

I will go first.

They jumped up instantly.

Lois hit a home run today.

I saw the movie before.

The weather has been nice lately.

Circle the adverbs that answers questions where or in what direction.

The team advanced the ball forward.

The storm was near.

Turn right at the corner.

Hang your coats here.

Adverbs answer questions about adjectives and other adverbs. They answer the questions: how much, how little, how often, and to what degree.

Circle the adverb

His old truck is so noisy.

Your puppy is quite friendly.

That is an unusually large pumpkin.

He has an extremely bad headache.

Mike has a rather interesting idea for the project.

I am almost ready to go.

Do your homework very carefully.

The band played unusually well.

He went far away.

Sometimes people are not sure whether a word is an adjective or an adverb.

An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. For ex: Julie is tall.

An adverbs answers a question about a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. For ex: Julie walked outside.

Write whether the bold word is an adjective or adverb.

Bill is **late**. _____

He is **here**. _____

She works **hard**. _____

Sam lives **here**. _____

Today we ran. _____

We looked **up**. _____

He runs **fast**. _____

He is a **fast** runner. _____

Speak **clearly**! _____

Is this the **early** show? _____

REVIEW

Circle all the adverbs

1. A heavy snowfall arrived early in December.
2. At home Sam was not so pleased.
3. He went to work anyway.
4. She danced gracefully.
5. The class did _____-on the test.
 - a) good
 - b) well
 - c) bad
 - d) gooder
6. The truck was moving_____.
 - a) fast
 - b) fastly
 - c) good
 - d) quick
7. Ron spoke _____-to the reporter.
 - a) calm
 - b) calmlier
 - c) calmly
 - d) more calm

Coordinating conjunction is a word that connects part of a sentence. The most common ones are: and, but, or, for nor, so, yet, as well as

circle the coordinating conjunctions.

Eight and eight makes sixteen.

All night the winds blew and the snow fell.

Matt is coming to the party as well as Tim.

The actor sang well, but he could not dance.

Fill in the blanks with conjunction

I will have milk _____-water with my dinner.

Paul hits well, _____-he cannot throw a curve ball.

Vince tried hard _____made the team.

Lori studies hard, _____-she has time for her friends.

Words in a series are separated by commas. Place the comma after each item in the series except the last one.

I like apples, bananas, and pineapple.

Add commas to separate the series if needed. Circle the conjunction.

We planted bushes trees and flowers around the house.

I ordered a salad and milk.

My brother sister father and mother ordered soup.

Write your own sentences

3 fruits you like

3 places you like to visit

3 friends you enjoy

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses a strong feeling. Always separate the interjection from the rest of the sentence with a punctuation mark. Use a comma, a question mark, or an exclamation mark. Use an exclamation mark after strong interjection.

Hurry! I'll be late again.

Oh? I didn't know you were sick.

Hey, don't ask me again.

When an ending punctuation comes after an interjection, capitalize the first word that follows.

If you use a comma, do not capitalize the next word of the sentence unless it is a proper noun.

Write these sentences and add punctuation after the interjection and at the end of each sentence. Capitalize the first words of the sentence.

quick I need help fast

wow what a great party this is

really I was surprised

whew that was fun

REVIEW

Circle the correct sentence.

- a) Paul bought a coat, he bought a scarf, He bought some gloves.
 - b) Paul bought a coat. A scarf. Some gloves.
 - c) Paul bought a coat, a scarf, and some gloves.
 - d) Paul bought a coat, He bought a scarf, he bought some gloves
-
- e) It rained on Monday, it rained on Tuesday.
 - f) It rained on Monday while it rained on Tuesday.
 - g) It rained on Monday, nor it rain on Tuesday.
 - h) It rained on Monday and Tuesday.
-
- i) Dan was absent, nor Rita was absent.
 - j) Dan and Rita were absent.
 - k) Dan but Rita was absent.
 - l) Dan or Rita are absent.

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Every sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with an end punctuation mark.

A group of words may look like a sentence, but if it does not express a complete thought, it is not a sentence.

Read each group of words. Write S if it is a sentence, write NS if it is not a sentence.

Stop for the red light!

Before the storm was over.

In the house across the street.

That's nice.

Where does he work?

She laughed.

Jack went fishing.

Turn each phrase into a complete sentence.

that she tried to read

when we left the park

if we are allowed to

as the light began to fade

Every sentence has two parts: the subject and the predicate.
The subject is the part of the sentence that tells what the sentence is about. It may be one word or many words.

Amy opened the window.

The man who taught us how to fish became a shop owner.

The simple subject is the noun or pronoun that the sentence is about.

The **test** in history was easy.

The complete subject is “the test in history”

Underline the complete subject. Circle the simple subject. A complete subject may be only one word.

1. Mr Ronald comes from Portland, Washington.
2. The entire class speaks in French every day.
3. The teacher asks the students questions in French.
4. They must answer her in French.
5. The students in this class learn quickly.
6. I am going to the store.
7. Three of our classmates went on the field trip.

Underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject.

Baseball season begins soon.

Kim and Karen are on the team.

They usually play infield.

Her birthday was in two weeks.

Both my hat and gloves are blue.

The predicate of a sentence tells what the subject did or what happened to the subject. The predicate can be one word or many words. It always contains a verb.

We **studied**.

Aaron **will look at the videotapes this weekend**.

Underline the predicate in the following sentences.

Amy lost her ring yesterday.

Denise found the ring today.

One of the stones was missing.

Someone had apparently stepped on it.

A jeweler can replace the stone in Amy's ring.

The main part of the predicate is the verb or verb phrase. The verb or verb phrase in the predicate is the simple predicate.

Jessica helped her mother in the kitchen.

Kim will meet us at the park.

Underline the predicate. Circle the verb or verb phrase.

Mrs. Maryon gave Matthew a surprise birthday party.

Kim's brother Will invited his friends.

Her friends had decorated the house.

Usually the predicate comes after the subject.
The whole school **enjoyed the game.**

In a question, part of the predicate comes before the subject.

Did you bring Sally the tapes?

Underline the predicate and circle the verb or verb phrase.

Did you talk to Christy after the party?

Why did Elena leave early?

Maybe she was feeling sick.

Her mother needed her at home.

Because of a computer problem, she was needed in the office.

A verb can be compound. A compound verb is two or more verbs or verb phrases joined by a conjunction.

The parents **clapped** and **cheered.**

The actors **looked** calm but **were** very nervous.

Underline predicate, circle the verb/verb phrase

The big cars cost too much and used too much gas.

The used cars showed rust spots and needed repairs.

Types of sentences

There are four types of sentences

Declarative—makes a statement Think of this phrase.....“Oh, I do declare.”—said with southern accent 😊

Interrogative—asks a question

Imperative—gives a command or makes a request

Exclamatory—your exclaiming something!

Decide which type of sentences these are:

Are you hungry? _____

I am starved! _____

Bring me my shoes, please. _____

We can eat at this restaurant. _____

Write your own:

declarative

interrogative

exclamatory

imperative

Double negatives

Do not write double negatives in a sentence.

I don't need no money. (no, and not)

Rewrite the sentences below to make them correct.

They won't ask no questions.

She don't never eat vegetables.

There ain't nobody at the door.

I never saw no shooting stars.

Choose the synonym. Pick the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. They felt so **drowsy** after the holiday party.
 - a. full
 - b. energetic
 - c. relaxed
 - d. sleepy
2. You can **obtain** samples at the customer service window.
 - a. get
 - b. purchase
 - c. borrow
 - d. copy
3. Emergency workers responded to **urgent** calls for help.
 - a. casual
 - b. critical
 - c. noisy
 - d. minor
4. We'd like to **extend** our vacation by several days.
 - a. limit
 - b. cancel
 - c. continue
 - d. remember
5. People who work **hastily** are more likely to make sloppy mistakes.
 - a. speedily
 - b. darkly
 - c. casually
 - d. fearfully
6. When Jadyn gets upset, her lips tend to **quiver**.
 - a. tighten
 - b. hurt
 - c. tremble
 - d. troop
7. The new student looked around the room with **envy** over all he had missed.
 - a. jealousy
 - b. anger
 - c. awe
 - d. pleasure
8. What is the annoying **clatter** coming from the attic?
 - a. odor
 - b. conversation
 - c. gossip
 - d. racket

Antonym---pick the word that means the opposite of the bold faced word.

1. The mayor's **loyal** aide takes care of every assignment.
 - a. unfaithful
 - b. professional
 - c. part-time
 - d. reliable
2. He is careful never to make **shallow** remarks, especially about key issues.
 - a. confusing
 - b. thoughtless
 - c. deep
 - d. supporting
3. In the upcoming election, it isn't clear which candidate will **triumph**.
 - a. transfer
 - b. vote
 - c. win
 - d. lose
4. But this **vibrant** mayor has many followers.
 - a. disguise
 - b. reveal
 - c. research
 - d. interrupt
5. In last night's speech, the mayor emphasized two **valid** reasons to support her.
 - a. sound
 - b. unconvincing
 - c. important
 - d. roundabout
6. The second was her success in cleaning up **toxic** waste from the region.
 - a. harmful
 - b. filthy
 - c. harmless
 - d. cluttered
7. Her trusty aide was there to **magnify** all the successes of her term in office.
 - a. boost
 - b. stress
 - c. repeat
 - d. lessen

Mark the answer that has the same meaning as the expression

1. Don't beat around the bush anymore
 - a. avoid the main point
 - b. rake the leaves
 - c. repeat yourself
 - d. get frustrated
2. Let's wait until all this blows over.
 - a. comes apart
 - b. gets worse
 - c. exhales
 - d. passes
3. It's an enjoyable way to break the ice.
 - a. climb a mountain
 - b. relax and interact
 - c. chill the room
 - d. stop the arguing
4. We must never cut corners on safety.
 - a. be foolish
 - b. disagree
 - c. take shortcuts
 - d. get excited
5. Dan got cold feet at the last minute.
 - a. became brave
 - b. wore heavy socks
 - c. lost his nerve
 - d. stepped in a puddle
6. I'm totally ready to hit the hay.
 - a. go to bed
 - b. be a farmer
 - c. do my exercises
 - d. take a break
7. That attitude makes them see red!
 - a. feel embarrassed
 - b. get angry
 - c. want to read
 - d. blush
8. Okay, it is time to throw in the towel.
 - a. do the laundry
 - b. give up
 - c. calm down
 - d. ask for seconds
9. That movie was really for the birds
 - a. about nature
 - b. breezy and light
 - c. terrible
 - d. scary

Explain figures of speech

Think about what the sentences mean—they are not literally they are figures of speech.

1. When my parents saw the damage, they really flew off the handle.

2. That new suit, fits like a glove.

3. I'd really like to join you, but can I take a rain check until later?

4. Dad was sorry, but he said it would cost an arm and a leg.

5. She was feeling slightly under the weather last night.

Add supporting details

Read each sentence. Then write two more sentences that add supporting details.

1. It started out like any other day at home.

2. The artist was preparing to start her latest painting.

3. The roller coaster moved slowly up the steep slope.

4. Each summer, the town holds an all day July 4th festival.

Prewriting: use story blocks

Plan a story for each title below. Fill in the blocks with your ideas for the story's settings, as well as the beginning, middle, and the end.

Lost in the woods!		
Setting:		
Beginning	middle	end

In the old trunk!		
Setting:		
Beginning	middle	end

Use a character map. Develop a character for a story. Use the character map to figure out what this character is like.

Personality

habits

The character's name:

Age: Gender:

Looks

Feelings

Prewriting: plan questions

You can gather information by asking good questions. An EMT works in an ambulance, helping people in trouble. Imagine you are going to visit an EMT on a field trip. Write some good questions to ask.

What _____

Who _____

How _____

When _____

Why _____

Where _____

Which _____

Use a chart to plan a book report. The ideas you list can help you write your report fully and thoughtfully. Pick a book you have read or are reading now.

Book title _____

Author _____

Setting _____

Characters _____

Plot _____

Theme _____

Fact vs Opinion

Write F for fact and O for opinion

_____Cameras bring happiness and pleasure.

_____Joseph Niepce of France took the first photograph in 1827.

_____He tried to photograph the view from his window.

_____The quality of that first picture wasn't worth the hours he spent on it.

_____But Niepce was the best photographer of his day.

_____1888 was the most important year in camera history.

_____Nowadays, everyone loves to take pictures.

_____Almost anyone can learn to use a camera.

_____Digital cameras are much better than film cameras.

_____Being a photographer is one of the best jobs you could have.

1. In which section of the library would you find a book about rockets?
 - a. fiction
 - b. biography
 - c. nonfiction
 - d. sports
2. Which book would give information about Egyptian painting?
 - a. an atlas
 - b. a book on deserts
 - c. an art book
 - d. a dictionary
3. If you want to know who won the first World Cup Soccer tournament. Which resource would you choose?
 - a. an encyclopedia
 - b. an almanac
 - c. a soccer Website
 - d. an interview with a soccer coach
4. To know if a book on submarines tells of the sinking of the Kursk check
 - a. Chapter 7
 - b. the index
 - c. the book jacket
 - d. a review
5. Every book tells the year in which it was published. This fact is called
 - a. the spine
 - b. the dedication
 - c. the call number
 - d. the copyright date
6. Where in a book will you find the name of its author?
 - a. in the glossary
 - b. in the index
 - c. on the title page
 - d. in the table of contents
7. To find the capital of Kenya which resource would you check?
 - a. an almanac
 - b. an encyclopedia
 - c. an atlas
 - d. all of the above

1. Sarah wants to know about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. In which volume of the encyclopedia should she look?
 - a. A
 - b. C
 - c. D
 - d. S
2. Ali is writing a report on passenger helicopters. Which book probably won't help?
 - a. Into Deep Space
 - b. Modern Aircraft
 - c. The Copter Chronicles
 - d. Heliports and Helipads
3. Penny wants to see a map of Easter Island. Which is the best source for her to check?
 - a. an atlas
 - b. thesaurus
 - c. dictionary
 - d. a holiday magazine
4. Gabriel wants to find the definition of the word dulcet. To which part of the dictionary should he turn?
 - a. beginning
 - b. middle
 - c. end
 - d. cannot tell
5. Rachel wants to see pictures of ancient rock art. Which might be the best place for her to look?
 - a. a rock video
 - b. a filmstrip about ancestors
 - c. a CD ROM on caves
 - d. a website on Alaska
6. To learn the symptoms of a skin condition called psoriasis, which of these sources probably won't help?
 - a. a thesaurus
 - b. a medical dictionary
 - c. a home health care book
 - d. an interview with a doctor
7. You want to know which albums won Grammy awards in 2001. Which resource would be your best choice?
 - a. an almanac
 - b. a music Website
 - c. an encyclopedia
 - d. an interview with a guitarist

Imagine someone who has never seen a pencil or a pencil sharpener. Give that person step by step written instructions for when and how to sharpen a pencil. Give all details clearly and in order. Use as many steps as you need.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

Write a strong topic sentence that pulls together each group of sentences.

1. The bright hallways smelled of fresh paint.

The bulletin boards were decorated with cheery welcome signs.

Stacks of crisp new books waited in each room.

2. People crowded along both sides of the street.

They waved flags and banners and held colorful balloons.

The distant sound of drums and horns could be heard to the north.

3. We wore our most comfortable shoes for the day.

We hoped to raise money for a worthy cause.

Reporters and photographers were there to cover the event.

Free water stops were set up every few blocks.

4 The cool air smelled salty and damp.

WE pulled our rain gear up over our heads and climbed aboard.

Seagulls squawked and flew overhead as we pulled away from the dock.

Your purpose for writing should guide how you write. Read the example below. It shows two sentences on the same topic. But each was written for a different purpose.

Topic: a child in a robot costume

Purpose: to amuse

A kid dressed in boxes and tin cans clanked up our front steps

Purpose: to frighten

A terrifying creature slowly crept up to our doorbell

Write two sentences on each topic. Make each sentence serve a different purpose.

Topic: Soaring in a hang glider

Purpose: to thrill _____

Purpose: to caution against

Topic: your sisters new outfit

Purpose: to flatter

Purpose : to hide your dislike

Make each dull sentence better. Add precise nouns and vivid verbs and adjectives

1. The first day of vacation is so good.

2. It's nice to get a chance to be lazy.

3. I don't have to get up early unless I want to.

4. Well, it is harder to see my friends.

5. There will be no homework tonight.

6. Today we went to pick up my new dog.

Write the days of the week

Write the months of the year

Sometimes people have difficulty using good, well, sure, surely, real and really correctly.

Adjectives	Adverbs
Good is an adjective when it describes a noun. That was a good dinner.	Good is never used as an adverb.
Well is an adjective when it means in good health or having a good appearance. She looks well.	Well is an adverb when it is used to tell that something is done capably or effectively. She writes well.
Sure is an adjective when it modifies a noun. A robin is a sure sign of spring.	Surely is an adverb. He surely wants a job.
Real is an adjective that means genuine or true. That was a real diamond.	Really is an adverb. Mary really played a good game.

You did a very(good/well) job of writing your book report.

The detective in the story used his skills (well/good).

He (sure/surely) solved the case before anyone else did.

I (real/really)want to read that book now.

Did it take you long to decide who the (real/really) criminal was?

Although the butler looked (well, good) and healthy, he died.

You will (sure/surely) get a good grade on that report.

Detective Sam read the clues (good/well) as he worked on the case.

For each word given below, write the root word, and prefix/suffix.
 Remember some root word's spelling have been changed before adding
 suffixes. Not all words will have a prefix and a suffix.

word	prefix	root word	suffix
resourceful			
numbness	XXXXXXXXXX		
convincing			
disobeying			
unmistakable			
disinfecting			
disclaimed			
reopening			
restless	XXXXXXX		
precaution			XXXXXXXXX

Each of these words has more than one meaning. Write the two meanings

word	meaning 1	meaning 2
spring		
run		
ruler		
duck		
cold		
tire		
rose		
face		
train		
pen		
box		
ride		
line		
bowl		

ABC order

_____hundred

_____cushion

_____generous

_____alabaster

_____delicate

_____peasant

_____humble

_____once

_____stallions

_____silks

_____jade

_____oxen

_____dragon

_____ivory

_____chests

synonyms mean the same

antonyms mean the opposite

word	synonyms		word	antonym
beautiful			helpful	
thrilled			lazy	
friendly			quiet	
done			enjoyed	
fair			hot	
wicked			calm	
amazed			tired	

syllables---show your child how to clap out syllables. How many syllables in each word

accident _____

advertise _____

carpenter _____

chocolate _____

harmony _____

hesitate _____

marvelous _____

peppermint _____

universe _____

Use commas to separate words or groups of words in a series of three or more.

Mom ate fried chicken, beans, and potato salad for dinner.

Your turn:

Place commas to separate the items in a series.

1. John bought buttered popcorn diet soda peanuts and a hot dog at the game.

2. The package of jelly beans held assorted flavors such as banana licorice strawberry watermelon and grape.

3. The picnic basket was filled with sandwiches pickles potato chips orange apples and brownies.

Rewrite the sentences below and add commas.

4. Karen had chocolate ice cream peanut butter cookies and strawberry licorice.

Use quotation marks to enclose the exact words of the speaker. The speaker's first word must begin with a capital letter. Also follow these rules:

- When the speaker is named before the direct quotation, separate the speaker from the quotation with a comma.
- When the speaker is named after the direct quotation, use a comma or the proper end mark inside the last quotation.

Ex: Mother said, "You must clean your room."

"Sara is cleaning her room," said Mother.

"Hurry up!" yelled John.

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. Father asked John, will you be home for dinner.

2. Hurry up yelled Pete

3. When will you have time to eat asked Dad

Subject/verb agreement

These two must agree. If the subject is singular, add s to the verb. If the subject is plural, do not add an ending to the verb.

Lava only **flows** when it is very hot. (singular)

Cinders **shoot** out of an active volcano. (plural)

Write the correct form of the verb.

1. Some volcanoes _____ quietly. (erupt)
2. The ground _____ around a volcano but before an eruption. (swell)
3. Tremors _____ as magma works its way to the surface. (increase)
4. The sky _____ from the ash and dust that explode out of a volcano. (darken)
5. Steam _____ when molten lava comes in contact with water. (flow)

Write the pronoun that agrees with the subject.

_____ (They, We, He) tries very hard to skate backwards at the skating rink.

_____ (I, She, You) tells everyone about all the fun things there are to do at the park.

_____ (We, You, He) invites a friend every time he goes to the bicycle acrobatic demonstrations.

_____ (It, We, He) send invitations to all our friends whenever there is a safety seminar at our school.

_____ (She, They, He) look both ways very carefully before crossing the street on their roller-blades.

Combining sentences. Two sentences can be written as one sentence by using connector words. Choose one of the words to combine the two sentences into one sentence.

1. We can eat now. We can eat after the game. (while, or, because)

2. We stood on the cabin's deck. The sun rose over the deck. (as, or, but)

3. The concert did not begin on time. The conductor was late arriving. (until, because, while)

4. The baseball teams waited in the dugouts. The rain ended and the field was uncovered. (or, until, after)

A cause and effect sentence has two parts: a cause, which tells why and effect which tells what happened.

Today is Saturday, (the cause) so I don't have to go to school (the effect)

Combine the two sentences into a cause-effect sentence.

1. I could not eat my dessert. I was full from dinner.

2. I love animals. I want to be a veterinarian someday.

3. The astronomer could not see clearly. The night was cloudy.

write your own cause-effect sentence

One is to once, as two is to _____

Reverse is to forward as sit is to _____

shiny is to dull as foolish is to _____

teacher is to education as judge is to _____

illness is to doctor as crime is to _____

1,2,3 is to count as a,b,c is to _____

Use a dictionary or online to help you answer the questions using complete sentences.

1. Which would you use to treat a sore throat: a gargoyle or gargle?

2. Which is an instrument: calligraphy or calliope?

3. If you trick someone, do you bamboozle him or barcarole him?

4. Which might you wear: argyles or calliopes?

5. In Venice, Italy, would you travel in a gondola or a calamity?

Remember double negatives? Only use one negative word in a sentence.

1. There wasn't (no, any) snow on our grass this morning.
2. I couldn't find anyone (nowhere, anywhere) who wanted to build a snowman.
3. We shouldn't ask (anyone, no one) to go ice skating with us.
4. Not a single student skiing (anywhere, nowhere) was unhappy yesterday.
5. No one (never, ever) thought it was a waste of time to go ice skating on the pond.
6. There wasn't (anything, nothing) wrong with using the clean, fresh snow to make our fruit drinks.

The pronoun “I” is always capitalized. Each part of a person’s or pet’s name begins with a capital letter.

An initial is always capitalized and is followed by a period.

Rewrite each sentence with correct capital letters.

1. where did molly parsons get her dog, laddie?

2. the most unusual pet is tom smith’s parrot named carl.

3. Write your initials =all three

4. write your dads full name using initials for mister

5. Use the pronoun “I” to tell what you like to eat best

Four types of sentences

declarative=makes a statement and ends with a period

exclamatory=exclaims something and ends with a !

interrogative =asks a question and ends with ?

imperative =gives a command or makes a request ends with period.

Write a declarative sentence

Write an exclamatory sentence

Write an interrogative sentence

Write an imperative sentence

Fact and Opinion

Facts can be proven. Opinions are someone's idea about something.

Write me a fact and an opinion about cats

Write me a fact and an opinion about summer

Write me a fact and an opinion about snow

Fiction and nonfiction (fiction books are made up stories and nonfiction books are facts)

Write fiction or nonfiction for the descriptions below

1. The Planets. This book describes the planets in our solar system. Descriptions and pictures of each planet are included.

2. Explorers Go To America. This book gives the routes the explorers took to America. Maps and illustrations are given.

3. The Chicken and the Dragon. This is the story of a dragon who helps a chicken remember his way home.

4. The Mouse and the Motorcycle. This is the story about Ralph the mouse and his adventures in a hotel.

5. Sports Legends. This book describes the lives of famous sports stars.

Google the US map and locate your state. Write the names of the states or bodies of water bordering your state

northwest	north	northeast
west	my state	east
southwest	south	southeast

Write two sentences about the topics listed below. Both sentences should support and be about the same thing.

winter

dogs

books

swimming

The topic sentence gives the main idea of a paragraph. The support sentences give the details about the main idea. Each sentence must relate to the main idea.

Write three support sentences to go with each topic sentence.

Giving a dog a bath can be a real challenge!

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

A daily newspaper features many kinds of news.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

I can still remember how embarrassed I was that day!

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Creative endings

Many events occurred in the story because of well thought-out plans. Now it is your turn to do the thinking. Each of the following events have been given a new twist. write what happens.

Uncle Mark was really a German Spy. With all of the gold he....

Mark Waters was wrong about the rain changing to snow. The children then decided to

The Commander ordered his doctor to examine the patients...

Write a complete sentence in response to the questions

What does our family do just for fun?

What makes you a good friend to others?

What do you admire most in someone famous?

What do you hope to be doing in the year 2030?

What did you eat for dinner last night?

Write two topic sentences about the following:

my birthday

a pet

my bedroom

games I play

A book review is a good way to share about a favorite book. Most good book reviews give facts about the book as well as the writers opinion.

Choose a favorite book and use the plan below to write a short book review.

Facts

Title:

author:

setting:

main characters:

basic plot:

special features:

what kind of book:

Do a book review like yesterday but today is on your Opinion.

Which character did I like best and why?

Was the plot interesting?

What was my favorite part?

Other things I liked about the book:

Some things I did not like:

Fact and Opinion

A fact is something that is proven to be true. An opinion is what someone believes. People hold differing opinion, some of which are unfair or untrue.

Label each as a Fact (F) or opinion (O)

1. ____ Girls are odd because they like to play with dolls.
2. ____ Sarah has blonde hair and a flat nose.
3. ____ Timothy was saving all the water for himself.
4. ____ Chris is strange because he doesn't know what rock music is.
5. ____ Fish swim in the water.
6. ____ Cats have long tails.
7. ____ North Carolina is a mountainous state.
8. ____ North Carolina is the prettiest state ever.
9. ____ We should always wash our hands.
10. ____ We should always walk if we can.
11. ____ Walking is good for our hearts.
12. ____ Walking up a mountain is harder than walking in the woods.
13. ____ Running is better than walking.
14. ____ Tablets are cooler than laptops.
15. ____ Everyone should have a cell phone.

Write a fact:

Write an opinion:

Write the days of the week

Write the months of the year

Cross out the word that does not belong in each group

filter, mixture, sieve

polish, claw, rip

rope, leather, cord

college, academy, apartment

soil, wash, clean

power, weakness, force

laugh, yell, cry

nail, bolt, hammer

plan, vacation, plot

How many days in the following:

January _____ February _____

March _____ April _____

May _____ June _____

July _____ August _____

September _____ October _____

November _____ December _____

Fill in the blanks.

1. The United States celebrates Independence Day on _____ 4th.
2. We celebrate _____ in the month of December.
3. Fools come out to play on this _____ day.
4. _____ is the shortest month of the year.
5. Summer begins in the month of _____.
6. Farmers bring in their crops, including pumpkins in the month of _____.
7. Winter begins in _____.
8. Your birthday is in _____.
9. We celebrate what in November? _____
10. Which day of the week is the Lord's day? _____
11. Which day of the week do they consider hump day? _____
12. Which two days are the weekend? _____
13. Which day do we have girls group? _____
14. Which month is Valentines Day? _____
15. What do we celebrate at the beginning of the year? _____

Sayings---what does this really mean

1. Time heals all wounds.

2. She invited Tom, Dick , and Harry to the party.

3. We will be eating this pot of soup till the cows come home.

4. Out of the frying pan and into the fire.

5. A penny saved is a penny earned.

List your favorite movie:

List your favorite book:

List your favorite two songs:

What is your favorite subject in school:

What are the names of the seven continents:

Name two cities close to us: _____

Rewrite the following words correctly. Use capitalization, spelling, and commas.

march 22 2012 _____

september 22 1998 _____

sunday janary 12 _____

tuesday april 16 _____

june 11 1876 _____

july 7 1998 _____

detroit michigan _____

raleigh north carolina _____

greenville south carolina _____

miami florida _____

hendersonville north carolina _____

dear michael _____

your daughter amy _____

february 10 1976 _____

Circle the correct word in parentheses.

1. Of the three bats, Sam's is the (light, lightest)
2. Lauren has a very (cute, cuter) kitten.
3. My notebook is (bigger, biggest) than yours.
4. (Light, lightest) rain fell on the roof.
5. Every mother thinks her child is the (cute, cutest) in the class.
6. After playing soccer, Aaron has a (big, bigger) appetite.
7. I think the cartoon at 9:00 is (cuter, cutest) than the cartoon at 9:30.
8. Adam has a (bigger, biggest) lead in the race than Samuel.
9. Of all the boxes, Joe picked the (lighter, lightest) to carry.

Fill in the blanks with correct word: more, most, good, better, best, bad, worse, worst.

1. I like my ice cream cone _____ than your ice cream cone.
2. This is the _____ banana in the bunch.
3. That was a _____ book.
4. Paula has _____ pencils than Sam.
5. Alicia has a _____ cold.

MORE	MOST	GOOD	BETTER	BEST
BAD	WORSE	WORST		

M X Q U W D O O G Q
M B E S T E N T O C
N O W O N P S W Y N
D V R L K O O Z V Q
E B Y E M R P F W I
S A Q S S H B E O L
R D Z T B E T T E R
O P Q V T Q X F T B
W C E H P I Y R U S
U F Q Q N O I Z I T

Write a letter to a friend inviting them to visit for the summer. Remember the parts of a letter: heading, greeting, body, closing, signature

Write your full name:

Write your full name with middle name initial

Write your 3 initials

Your birthday is

Your favorite food is

Your favorite color is

Your address is

Your mom's phone number is

The number to call for an emergency is:

Write an acronym for your name. Take the first letter of your name and write it down in a straight column. Then write words that describe something about YOU.

Give me 10 adjectives that describe YOU:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

What do you think you improved upon the most this year? _____

What class did you enjoy the most this year? _____

What is something you want to learn new next year?

What is something you "wish" you didn't have to do? _____

Write a paragraph trying to persuade me to allow you to do something. You have to give reasons as to why you should be allowed to do it.

Title

Topic sentence

Points to persuade

Summarize your paragraph

Write ten of your favorite foods

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Now number them in ABC order

Write me a declarative sentence(.)

Interrogative sentence (?)

Imperative sentence(.)

Exclamatory sentence (!)

Write your address properly

Write your birthday out with all the words

Write today's date out with words

Write out the months of the year

Write out the days of the week

Write your mothers full name with misses as abbreviation

Write your dads full name with mister as abbreviation

write your initials

Write all your siblings full names

write your full address like as on an envelope

Write me a book report about a book you just read.

Title

author

settings

characters

main point of the book

give a small summary of the book

Give me an example of a fiction book

Give me an example of a nonfiction book

Do you know what a biography is

Do you know what an autobiography is

What is a dictionary

What is an atlas

What is a thesaurus