

Grade 2



Evan-Moor®
EMC 2752

Language **GRADE 2** Fundamentals

Correlated to State Standards

- Test prep
- Language skills assessment
- Grammar, mechanics, and usage practice
- Sentence-editing practice

Grammar

Mechanics

Editing

Usage

Vocabulary

Perfect
companion to
Evan-Moor's
*Daily Language
Review*

**Complete
Sentences**

Nouns

Pronouns

Capitalization

Synonyms

Antonyms

E-book



Thank you for purchasing an Evan-Moor e-book!

Attention Acrobat Reader Users: In order to use this e-book you need to have Adobe Reader 8 or higher. To download Adobe Reader for free, visit www.adobe.com.

Using This E-book

This e-book can be used in a variety of ways to enrich your classroom instruction.

You can:

- engage students by projecting this e-book onto an interactive whiteboard
- save paper by printing out only the pages you need
- find what you need by performing a keyword search
- ... and much more!

For helpful teaching suggestions and creative ideas on how you can use the features of this e-book to enhance your classroom instruction, visit www.evan-moor.com/ebooks.

User Agreement

With the purchase of Evan-Moor electronic materials, you are granted a single-user license which entitles you to use or duplicate the content of this electronic book for use within your classroom or home only. Sharing materials or making copies for additional individuals or schools is prohibited. Evan-Moor Corporation retains full intellectual property rights on all its products, and these rights extend to electronic editions of books.

If you would like to use this Evan-Moor e-book for additional purposes not outlined in the single-user license (described above), please visit www.evan-moor.com/help/copyright.aspx for an *Application to Use Copyrighted Materials* form.

Language Fundamentals

Correlated to State Standards

Visit
www.teaching-standards.com
to view a correlation of
this book's activities
to your state's standards.
This is a free service.

What?

- A comprehensive resource for grammar, mechanics, usage, and vocabulary practice
- 160 student-friendly activity pages, scaffolded to accommodate students' varied skill levels
- Multiple-choice review pages for assessment and standardized test preparation
- Sentence Editing pages that provide “real-world” application of skills

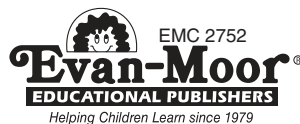
Why?

- To reteach, reinforce, and provide extra practice for targeted language skills
- To assess students' skill acquisition
- To provide standardized test preparation
- To meet individual student needs

Language Fundamentals

Correlated to State Standards

Visit
www.teaching-standards.com
to view a correlation of
this book's activities
to your state's standards.
This is a free service.



Editorial
Development: Bonnie Brook
Communications
Editors: Marilyn Evans
Leslie Sorg
Copy Editor: Sonny Bennett
Illustrator: Mary Rojas
Desktop: Arynne Elfenbein
Cover: Liliana Potigian

**Congratulations on your purchase of some of the
finest teaching materials in the world.**

*Photocopying the pages in this book is permitted for
single-classroom use only. Making photocopies for additional
classes or schools is prohibited.*

For information about other Evan-Moor products, call 1-800-777-4362,
fax 1-800-777-4332, or visit our Web site, www.evan-moor.com.
Entire contents © 2007 EVAN-MOOR CORP. 18 Lower Ragsdale Drive,
Monterey, CA 93940-5746. Printed in USA.

Table of Contents

Targeted Skill Practice

Nouns

1	Identifying Nouns.....	11
2	Identifying Nouns	12
3	Identifying Singular and Plural Nouns	13
4	Plural Nouns (adding es).....	14
5	Plural Nouns (changing <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and adding <i>es</i>)	15
6	Irregular Plural Nouns.....	16
7	Irregular Plural Nouns.....	17
	REVIEW 1	18
8	Singular Possessive Nouns (See Punctuation)	19
9	Plural Possessive Nouns (See Punctuation)	20
10	Common and Proper Nouns (See Capitalization)	21
11	Proper Nouns	22
	REVIEW 2	23

Adjectives

1	Identifying Adjectives	24
2	Identifying Adjectives	25
3	Descriptive Adjectives.....	26
4	Quantitative Adjectives	27
	REVIEW 1	28
5	Comparative Adjectives	29

6	Superlative Adjectives	30
7	Using <i>Good/Better/Best</i> ; <i>Bad/Worse/Worst</i>	31
	REVIEW 2	32
8	Proper Adjectives	33
9	Indefinite Articles (See Usage)	34
10	Definite Articles.....	35
	REVIEW 3	36

Pronouns

1	Identifying Pronouns	37
2	Identifying Pronouns	38
3	Singular Pronouns	39
4	Plural Pronouns	40
	REVIEW 1	41
5	Subject Pronouns (See Usage)	42
6	Object Pronouns (See Usage)	43
7	Possessive Pronouns	44
8	Possessive Pronouns	45
9	Noun-Pronoun Agreement	46
10	Noun-Pronoun Agreement	47
	REVIEW 2	48

Verbs

1	Identifying Verbs	49
2	Identifying Verbs	50
3	Action Verbs	51

4	Action Verbs	52
	REVIEW 1	53
5	Linking Verbs	54
6	Linking Verbs	55
7	Present Tense Verbs.....	56
8	Present Tense Verbs.....	57
	REVIEW 2.....	58
9	Past Tense Verbs.....	59
10	Past Tense Verbs.....	60
11	Irregular Verbs.....	61
12	Irregular Verbs.....	62
	REVIEW 3.....	63
13	Future Tense Verbs	64
14	Future Tense Verbs	65
	REVIEW 4.....	66
15	Choosing the Correct Verb Tense	67
16	Choosing the Correct Verb Tense	68
17	Subject-Verb Agreement	69
18	Subject-Verb Agreement	70
	REVIEW 5.....	71

Adverbs

1	Identifying Adverbs	72
2	Adverbs Without <i>-ly</i>	73
3	Adverbs That Tell <i>How</i>	74
4	Adverbs That Tell <i>When</i> or <i>Where</i>	75
5	Negative Adverbs (See Usage).....	76
	REVIEW	77

Sentences

1	Identifying Types of Sentences (See Punctuation).....	78
2	Declarative Sentences.....	79
3	Declarative Sentences.....	80
4	Interrogative Sentences	81
5	Interrogative Sentences	82
6	Exclamatory Sentences	83
7	Exclamatory Sentences	84
	REVIEW 1	85
8	Identifying Sentence Fragments.....	86
9	Identifying Complete Sentences v. Sentence Fragments	87
10	Combining Fragments to Form Sentences.....	88
	REVIEW 2.....	89
11	Subjects	90
12	Subjects	91
13	Predicates	92
14	Subjects and Predicates	93
	REVIEW 3.....	94
15	Compound Sentences with <i>and</i>	95
16	Compound Sentences with <i>but</i>	96
17	Compound Sentences with <i>or</i>	97
18	Combining Short Sentences	98
	REVIEW 4.....	99

Capitalization

1	Beginning of a Sentence	100
2	Days of the Week.....	101
3	Months of the Year	102

4	Holidays	103
	REVIEW 1	104
5	Names of People (See Nouns)	105
6	Names of Places (See Nouns)	106
7	Titles of Published Works (See Punctuation)	107
	REVIEW 2	108

Abbreviations

1	Days of the Week.....	109
2	Months of the Year	110
3	Titles of People	111
4	Names of Streets and Highways.....	112
5	State Names.....	113
6	Identifying Abbreviations.....	114
7	Measurements	115
	REVIEW	116

Punctuation

1	Periods and Question Marks (See Sentences).....	117
2	Periods and Question Marks.....	118
3	Exclamation Points	119
4	Choosing the Correct End Mark	120
	REVIEW 1	121
5	Commas with Words in a Series	122
6	Commas with Words in a Series	123
7	Commas in Dates	124

8	Commas in Dates	125
9	Commas in Addresses	126
	REVIEW 2.....	127
10	Commas in Dialogue	128
11	Commas in Dialogue.....	129
12	Commas in a Friendly Letter	130
13	Commas with Nouns in Direct Address.....	131
	REVIEW 3.....	132
14	Quotation Marks in Dialogue	133
15	Quotation Marks in Titles	134
16	Punctuating Book and Movie Titles (See Capitalization)	135
	REVIEW 4.....	136
17	Apostrophes in Contractions.....	137
18	Apostrophes in Contractions.....	138
19	Apostrophes in Contractions.....	139
20	Apostrophes in Contractions	140
21	Apostrophes with Singular Possessives (See Nouns)	141
22	Apostrophes with Plural Possessives (See Nouns)	142
	REVIEW 5.....	143

Usage

1	Indefinite Articles (See Adjectives).....	144
2	Using <i>I</i> and <i>Me</i> (See Pronouns).....	145
3	Compound Subjects.....	146

4	Double Negatives (See Adverbs).....	147
5	Double Negatives (See Adverbs).....	148
6	Using <i>Good</i> and <i>Well</i>	149
7	Using <i>Bad</i> and <i>Badly</i>	150
	REVIEW 1	151
8	Frequently Confused Words (<i>Too/Two/To</i>) (See Vocabulary).....	152
9	Frequently Confused Words (<i>For/Four; Our/Hour</i>) (See Vocabulary).....	153
	REVIEW 2	154

Vocabulary

1	Rhyming Words	155
2	Rhyming Words	156
3	Rhyming Words	157
	REVIEW 1	158
4	Prefix <i>re-</i>	159
5	Prefix <i>un-</i>	160
6	Suffix <i>-er</i>	161
7	Suffixes <i>-ful</i> and <i>-less</i>	162
	REVIEW 2	163
8	Synonyms	164
9	Synonyms	165
10	Synonyms	166
11	Antonyms	167
12	Antonyms	168
13	Antonyms	169
	REVIEW 3	170

14	Homophones (See Usage)	171
15	Homophones See Usage)	172
16	Homophones See Usage)	173
	REVIEW 4	174
17	Compound Words	175
18	Compound Words	176
19	Homonyms	177
20	Word Meaning (context)	178
21	Frequently Misspelled Words	179
22	Frequently Misspelled Words	180
23	Frequently Misspelled Words	181
	REVIEW 5	182

Sentence Editing

Nouns.....	183
Adjectives	187
Pronouns	189
Verbs	191
Sentences	195
Capitalization.....	197
Abbreviations.....	203
Punctuation	206
Usage	212

Answer Key

For Targeted Skill Practice.....	215
For Sentence Editing	234

What's in *Language Fundamentals*?

Language Fundamentals is your comprehensive resource for grade-level grammar, mechanics, usage, and vocabulary practice. The broad scope of language skills and the range in difficulty of the activity pages enable you to precisely target those skills that each student needs to practice.

Targeted Skill Practice

The core of *Language Fundamentals* is the 160-plus pages of student-friendly skill activities.

Name _____

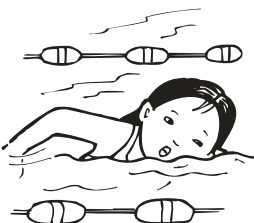
Sentences 12

The naming part of a sentence names something or someone that the sentence is about.

Mark swims across the pool.
The water in the swimming pool is cold.

Underline the naming part of each sentence.

1. The swimming teacher blows her whistle.
2. The swimmers line up.
3. Briana shivers.
4. This swimming lesson will begin soon.
5. Mark and David splash in the pool.



Write three sentences about your favorite sport. Circle the naming part of each sentence.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals

Subjects 91

Lesson identifier to let you know the skill section and the page within that section.

Instructional rule box with examples to show students how the rule is applied in writing and to provide a reference for students as they complete the page.

One or more activities to practice the rule. Most activities revolve around a theme, elevating student interest. Directions are age appropriate.

Skill identifier to indicate specific skill within the section.

Review Pages

There are 32 review pages presented in multiple-choice test format to provide test-prep practice. Each review covers a small subset of skills and may be used as an assessment of student skill acquisition.

Sentence Editing

These pages provide students with an opportunity to edit and correct sentences containing errors commonly made at this grade level. Each page is tied to specific skills addressed in the Targeted Skill Practice pages. After practicing a skill, students can use the corresponding pages in this section to transfer the skill to the context of writing.

Name

Pronouns
Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence has a pronoun in the telling part of the sentence?

A

B

C

D

The dog wants to come with us.

He is barking at the door.

We have room in the car for the dog.

I would love to have a dog.

2. Which sentence has a pronoun in the naming part of the sentence?

A

B

C

D

The weather is too hot for us.

We need to stay cool.

A swim would be nice.

Mom gave me some lemonade.

3. Choose the sentence with a pronoun that shows belonging.

A

B

C

D

You can see many stars with just your eyes.

Eric's telescope sees more stars in the sky.

It is amazing to look through a telescope.

Have you looked through a telescope?

4. Choose the correct pronoun to finish the sentence.
Adam has his jacket, but Olivia and Sean forgot to bring _____.

A

B

C

D

hers

ours

his

theirs

5. In which sentence do the nouns and pronouns agree?

A

B

C

D

Nicole is making cookies for his party.

Nicole put peanut butter in her cookies.

Nicole's brother is eating their cookies.

Nicole is mad at his brother.

48

Pronouns: Review 2

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name

EDITING:
Nouns
4

Correct these sentences.

1. Are these your sheeps?

2. Those sheep belong to kate.

3. I thought Kate had two lamb's.

4. Does mary have any lambs?

5. Mary has one lamb and two goose.

6. Marys lamb has fleece as white as snow.

186

Sentence Editing: Nouns

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name

EDITING:
Usage
30

Correct these sentences.

1. Me and Jackie are going to the show.

2. My dad is taking Jackie and I.

3. I and Dad are going to pick up Jackie.

4. My father drives good.

5. Me and Dad have fun in the car.

6. Jackie and me are happy to go to the show with Dad.

212

Sentence Editing: Usage

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name

EDITING:
Sentences
14

Combine the two short sentences to make one sentence.

1. I go to the school. The school is on Park Street.

2. I walk to school. My brother takes the bus.

3. He can run for the bus now. He can take the next bus.

4. The bus is yellow. The bus is black.

5. The driver is nice. The driver is friendly.

6. Zeke was late. I got there early.

196

Sentence Editing: Sentences

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Use *Language Fundamentals* to Reteach and Reinforce

As a supplement to your core language arts program

What if...

- you've finished the material on a particular skill in your core program and your students still don't seem to get it?
- there is an objective in your state standards that is not covered in the core program?
- you need homework materials to reinforce the core program lessons?
- you get a new student who missed a number of vital language lessons?
- you want to provide a resource teacher, after-school program, or tutor with language practice that connects with class work?
- you want to provide ongoing test-prep exercises as you move through your language program?

Language Fundamentals can meet all these needs.

As an at-the-ready resource for those teachable moments

What if...

- student writing samples show a lack of understanding of when to use the articles *a* and *an*?
- when listening to students' oral language, you notice the frequent use of double negatives, such as "I don't have no pencil"?
- you'd like to encourage more interesting writing by teaching students different ways to combine sentences?

Language Fundamentals has practice to address these skill needs.

As the perfect companion to Evan-Moor's *Daily Language Review*

Thousands of grade 1 through 6 classrooms use *Daily Language Review* for focused practice and review. Multiple studies show that this type of distributed, or spaced, practice is a powerful strategy for achieving proficiency and retention of skills.

Student responses on the weekly *Daily Language Review* units will indicate those skills needing further reinforcement. *Language Fundamentals* can then be used to provide the reteaching and additional practice. For example:

The student makes errors on week 29 of *Daily Language Review*. Your assessment is that the student needs more practice with these skills because:

- the student uses incorrect irregular adjectives.
- the student misplaces a comma in a date.

Daily Language Review
Name: Ally **Monday** **29**

Correct the sentences.

1. sam and george were bestest friends
☒ Sam and George were bestest friends.
2. saturday was so hot that us all went to the beach
Saturday was so hot that we all went to the beach.

Which words have the same sound as the /ea/ in "dream"?

3. need bead bread clean

Find the word that does not belong.

4. alligator lion tiger bobcat

Which is correct?

5. My uncle joined the army on July, 26, 1995
 a. July 26 1995 ☒ b. July, 26, 1995 c. July 26, 1995

©2005 Evan-Moor Corp. • Daily Language Review, Grade 2 • EMC 580

Use these pages from *Language Fundamentals* to reteach and practice the skills the student has not mastered.

Adjectives
7

Name: _____

Some adjectives do not use **er** or **est** to compare things. They use different words.

A sandwich is a good lunch.	Last week, we had a bad game.
Pizza is a better lunch.	Yesterday, we had a worse game.
Spaghetti is the best lunch of all.	Today, we played the worst game ever!

Fill in the blanks with **good, better, or best**.

1. This year, I sing _____ than I did last year.
2. Last year, my singing was _____ for my age.
3. I will practice to sing the _____ that I can.

Fill in the blanks with **bad, worse, or worst**.

4. I have had a terrible cold all week and feel the _____ today.
5. My mother feels _____ than I do.
6. I think my little sister gave us all this _____ cold.

Use the adjectives **best** and **worst** in two sentences of your own.

7. _____
8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Using Good/Better/Best/Bad/Worse/Worst 31

Punctuation
7

Name: _____

Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.
 November 11, 1918

Add commas to the following dates.

1. December 25 2009
2. August 3 2007
3. October 31 2008
4. January 1 2007
5. July 4 1776
6. September 22 1989
7. February 14 2003
8. May 5 2007

Write today's date on the line below.

9. _____

Write the date on which you were born on the line below.

10. _____

124 Continues in Dates Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

A noun names a person, place, or thing.

Person

girl
friend

Place

city
room

Thing

chair
car

Circle the noun in each pair of words.

1. big cat

4. tiny kittens

2. round basket

5. more pets

3. warm room

6. happy child

Underline the noun in each sentence.

7. A man is walking quickly.

8. The bag is heavy.

9. The street is long.

10. Here is the house.

11. A little boy is excited.

12. A favorite uncle is visiting.



A noun names a person, place, or thing.

The word **captain** names a person. It is a noun.

The word **lake** names a place. It is a noun.

The word **ship** names a thing. It is a noun.

Underline the noun in each sentence. Then circle **person**, **place**, or **thing** to tell what the noun names.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. The store is very busy. | person | place | thing |
| 2. Many children are here. | person | place | thing |
| 3. Look at all the different shoes. | person | place | thing |
| 4. That woman can help. | person | place | thing |
| 5. Let's buy the blue sneakers. | person | place | thing |
| 6. Now let's go sit outside. | person | place | thing |
| 7. Here is a seat. | person | place | thing |
| 8. Please choose a snack to eat. | person | place | thing |



A singular noun names one.

A plural noun names more than one.

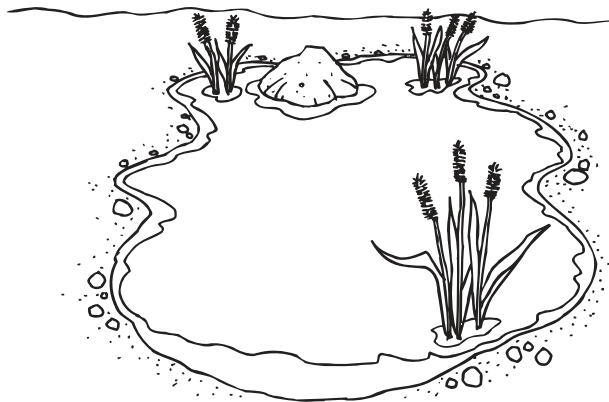
Add an **s** to most nouns to name more than one.

Singular	Plural
baker	bakers
pie	pies
bird	birds

Write **S** if the underlined noun is singular.

Write **P** if the underlined noun is plural.

- _____ The pond is quiet.
- _____ Then the ducks start to quack.
- _____ The eggs have hatched.
- _____ Now the frogs are croaking.
- _____ A snake is nearby.
- _____ There are many rocks.
- _____ Worms are underneath.
- _____ One boy goes fishing.



Write two nouns that you know. Write **S** or **P** after each noun to show singular or plural.

9. _____

10. _____

Add **es** to some nouns to name more than one.

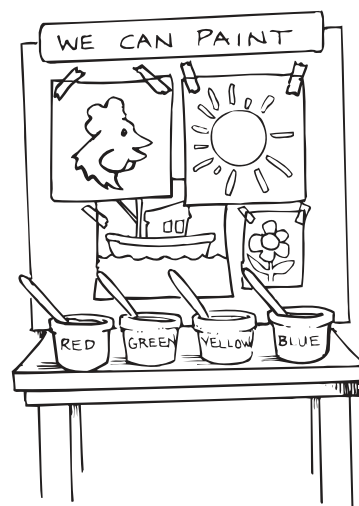
Add **es** to nouns that end in **s, ch, sh, x, or z**.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
dress	dresses
beach	beaches
wish	wishes
fox	foxes

Choose the plural noun from the word box to complete each sentence.

boxes brushes buses classes
dishes glasses klutzes lunches

1. Look inside the _____.
2. The green drinking _____ are inside.
3. The blue _____ are inside, too.
4. We painted them with big _____.
5. Those art _____ were fun.
6. We rode on yellow _____.
7. One day we spilled paint on our yummy _____.
8. What silly _____ we were!

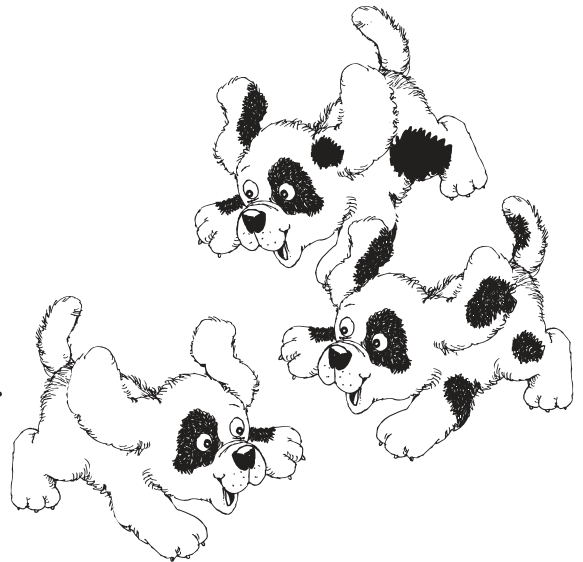


Some nouns end in a consonant letter and **y**.
Change the **y** to **i** and add **es** to make the plural.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
sky	skies
fairy	fairies

Look at the noun in parentheses ().
Write the plural form of each noun in the sentence.

1. I love to eat red _____.
(cherry)
2. I like red _____, too.
(berry)
3. The mother dog had _____.
(baby)
4. Now we have three _____.
(puppy)
5. I will have two birthday _____.
(party)
6. We will see many _____.
(family)
7. I can find some _____ on a map.
(country)
8. I can find some _____, too.
(city)



The plurals of some nouns have special spellings.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
foot	feet
goose	geese
mouse	mice
tooth	teeth
man	men
woman	women
child	children

Choose the correct word from the word box to complete each sentence.

child children tooth teeth man women

1. The _____ in the class are smiling.
2. Two _____ are special visitors today.
3. A _____ is helping them, too.
4. They are giving a lesson on _____.
5. One _____ in the class has something to tell.
6. A _____ fell out last night!



Use each word in a sentence.

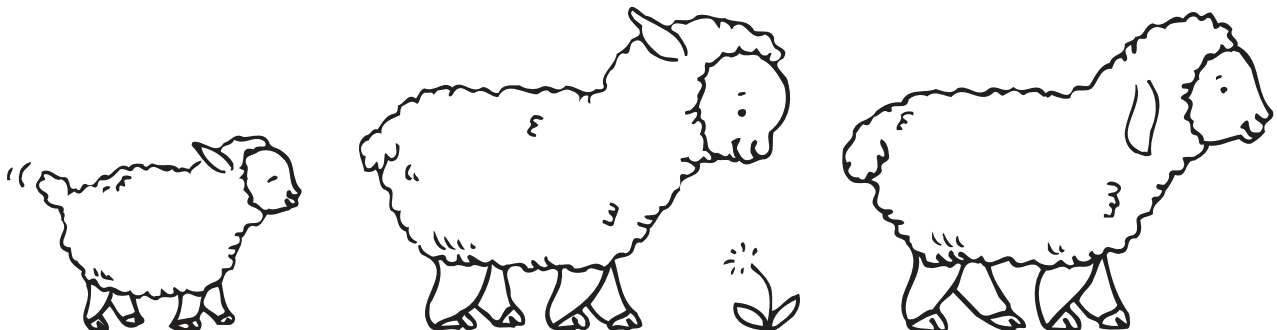
7. (mice) _____
8. (feet) _____

Some special nouns are spelled the same in both singular and plural. Pay attention to other words in the sentence to decide if the special noun names one or more than one.

Singular	Plural
one deer	two deer
this sheep	those sheep
a fish	many fish

Read each sentence. Underline the special noun. Then circle **singular** or **plural** to tell if it names one or more than one.

- | | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| 1. The farmer has many sheep. | singular | plural |
| 2. I would like to pet a sheep. | singular | plural |
| 3. All the sheep have soft wool. | singular | plural |
| 4. I see a deer out in the field. | singular | plural |
| 5. The farmer sees five deer. | singular | plural |
| 6. Those deer are looking for food. | singular | plural |
| 7. The farmer has a pond with lots of fish. | singular | plural |
| 8. I see one fish watching me! | singular | plural |



Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence tells what a noun is?
 - Ⓐ A noun names a person, pet, or thing.
 - Ⓑ A noun names a person, place, or thing.
 - Ⓒ A noun names a person, place, or pet.
 - Ⓓ A noun names a person, place, or park.

2. Which sentence has a noun that names one?
 - Ⓐ The cats are sleeping.
 - Ⓑ The dogs are napping.
 - Ⓒ The mice eat the cheese.
 - Ⓓ The house is quiet.

3. Which sentence has a noun that names more than one?
 - Ⓐ The dishes are empty.
 - Ⓑ The meal was delicious.
 - Ⓒ We can leave the table.
 - Ⓓ My belly is full.

4. Which sentence has the correct plural for **family**?
 - Ⓐ I see many familys at the zoo.
 - Ⓑ Some family are having a picnic.
 - Ⓒ Familes are important.
 - Ⓓ There are animal families, too.

5. Which sentence tells the correct rule for making **fish** plural?
 - Ⓐ **Fish** is spelled the same in singular and plural.
 - Ⓑ Add **s** to **fish** to make **fishs**.
 - Ⓒ Add **ies** to **fish** to make **fishies**.
 - Ⓓ Change the **h** to **i** and add **es**.

Add an apostrophe (') and s to a singular noun to show belonging.

Noun	Noun That Shows Belonging	Example
Mark	Mark's	Mark's coat
butterfly	butterfly's	butterfly's wings
bus	bus's	bus's wheels

Add 's to the underlined words to show belonging.

1. Matt team is playing today.
2. The team players are excited.
3. The winner of today game gets a prize.
4. The coach son is the pitcher.
5. He throws the ball at the catcher mitt.
6. The pitcher aim was good.
7. The batter swing was better.
8. Matt catch is the best of all!



Follow these rules when plural nouns show belonging.

- When a plural noun ends in **s**, just add an apostrophe (').

girls	girls'
babies	babies'
dresses	dresses'

- For special plural nouns, add **'s**.

geese	geese's
children	children's
women	women's

Complete each sentence with the belonging form of the word in parentheses ().

1. The _____ leaves are green.
(trees)

2. The _____ yells are loud.
(children)

3. The _____ shirts are white.
(men)

4. _____ eggs are blue.
(Robins)

5. I know what the _____ meals will be.
(babies)

6. Worms are many _____ favorite food!
(animals)



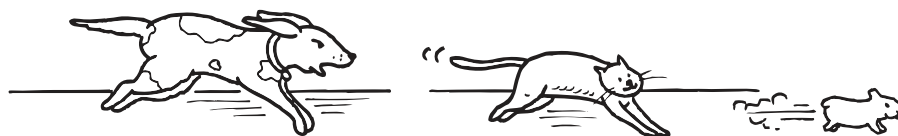
A common noun names any person, place, or thing.
It does not begin with a capital letter.

A proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing.
It begins with a capital letter.

<u>Common Noun</u>	<u>Proper Noun</u>
teacher	Mr. Harper
friend	Eliza
dog	Buster
cat	Fluffy

Underline the common nouns. Circle the proper nouns.

1. Amanda's friends have pets.
2. Kayley has a cat named Orange.
3. Orange looks like an orange with fur.
4. Duke is a black dog that belongs to Ryan.
5. Jose has a hamster named Harry.
6. Duke the dog chased Orange the cat.
7. Orange chased Harry the hamster.
8. Amanda, Kayley, Ryan, and Jose all chased the animals!



Proper nouns can be special places. They begin with a capital letter.

A common noun does not begin with a capital letter.

Common Noun

restaurant
country
motel
river

Proper Noun

Family Diner
United States
Sam's Motel
East River

Write **C** if the underlined word or words are a common noun. Write **P** if the underlined word or words are a proper noun.

1. _____ The students attend Lincoln School.
2. _____ The children are learning about their city.
3. _____ They took a field trip to Our Town Museum.
4. _____ They saw old pictures of stores on Main Street.
5. _____ Main Street Hardware looks just the same today.
6. _____ The Big West Mall is very different from those old stores.

Write two sentences about your town. Use proper nouns.

7. _____

8. _____

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which noun shows belonging?
☐ Ⓐ men
☐ Ⓑ man's
☐ Ⓒ boys
☐ Ⓓ mans

2. Which sentence has a singular noun that shows belonging?
☐ Ⓐ The cars will race.
☐ Ⓑ The front tire is flat.
☐ Ⓒ The car's seats are white.
☐ Ⓓ The cars' colors are blue and red.

3. Which sentence has a plural noun that shows belonging?
☐ Ⓐ Look for the mall's lights.
☐ Ⓑ The parking lots are filled with cars.
☐ Ⓒ The front doors are closed.
☐ Ⓓ The stores' signs are big.

4. Which sentence has a proper noun?
☐ Ⓐ Molly is my best friend.
☐ Ⓑ Those girls are fun.
☐ Ⓒ I love my friends.
☐ Ⓓ Friends are great!

5. In which sentence does the proper noun name a place?
☐ Ⓐ Mr. Hernandez is our new music teacher.
☐ Ⓑ He told us that he has a singing parrot named Pete.
☐ Ⓒ We bought toys for Pete at the pet store.
☐ Ⓓ Pete will visit Sunrise Elementary School soon.

An adjective describes a noun.

brown dog

shiny hair

hot sun

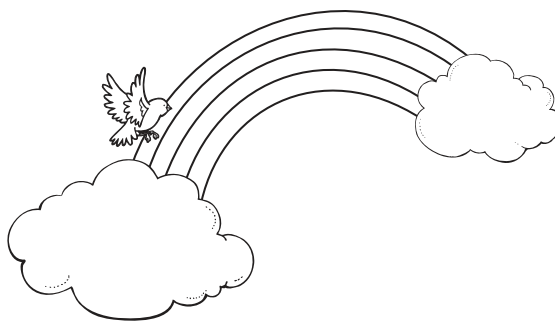
pink shoes

tall woman

two houses

Circle the adjective that describes each underlined noun.

1. Look at the colorful rainbow.
2. The blue sky is full of fluffy clouds.
3. One cloud looks like a white elephant.
4. I see floppy ears and a long trunk.
5. There are yellow flowers in the wet grass.
6. A rainy day helps the plants grow.



Write adjectives to describe the nouns.

7. _____ trees

11. _____ shells

8. _____ insects

12. _____ birds

9. _____ kitten

13. _____ candy

10. _____ pillow

14. _____ night

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. Some adjectives come before a noun.

A **white** bear sits in a chair.

Some adjectives come after **is** or **are**.

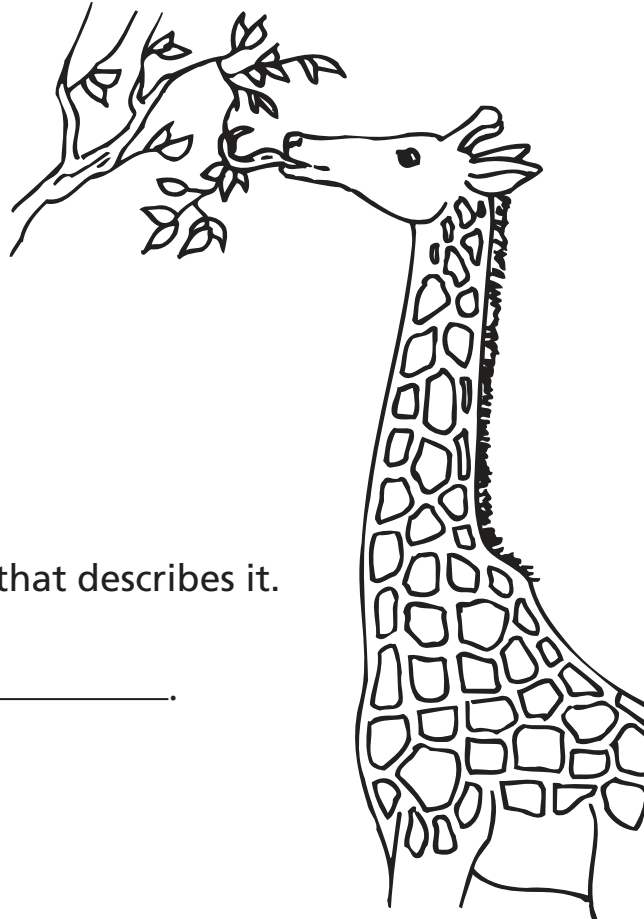
The bear **is white**.

Circle the adjective in each sentence. Underline the noun that each adjective describes.

1. The monkey is funny.
2. The giraffes are tall.
3. The lion is asleep.
4. The hippos are huge.
5. The frogs are green.
6. The flamingo is pink.
7. The zoo is fun to visit!

Fill in the blanks with a noun and an adjective that describes it.

8. The _____ is _____.



An adjective can describe how a noun looks, feels, sounds, smells, or tastes.

Looks	round red ball
Feels	scratchy scarf
Sounds	honking horn
Smells	stinky skunk
Tastes	sour apple

Choose an adjective from the word box to complete each sentence.

orange slick noisy delicious smoky cold

1. The _____ geese are at the lake.
2. The fall leaves are _____ on the trees.
3. I smell a _____ fire.
4. The water is _____.
5. This fish feels _____.
6. It will be _____ to eat.

Write two adjectives that describe the color and shape or size of a tree.

7. _____
8. _____

An adjective can tell how many, how much, or what size.

How Many Five children are going to the party.

How Much There is **more** soup if you are hungry.

What Size The **giant** snake is in the window of the pet store.

Circle the adjective that completes each sentence.

- | | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| 1. The fun park is _____ miles from our house. | nine | bumpy |
| 2. I find the rides for _____ children my size. | good | little |
| 3. My brother likes the rides for _____ kids. | tall | smart |
| 4. There are _____ people in line for the roller coaster. | many | nervous |
| 5. I see _____ friends from school. | new | three |
| 6. There are _____ parents my mother knows. | several | tired |
| 7. I am thirsty and want the _____ drink. | slushy | jumbo |
| 8. Mom says it is too _____ and not good for me. | sweet | big |
| 9. She says we have _____ minutes before we leave. | ten | quick |
| 10. I think that is too _____, but she is in charge! | sad | few |



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. How many adjectives are in this sentence?

The brown bunnies are pets.

- Ⓐ one
- Ⓑ two
- Ⓒ three
- Ⓓ four

2. Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells how a noun looks.

I like the _____ crackers.

- Ⓐ crunchy
- Ⓑ delicious
- Ⓒ salty
- Ⓓ square

3. Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells what size.

I picked up this _____ shell on the beach.

- Ⓐ tiny
- Ⓑ white
- Ⓒ pretty
- Ⓓ dirty

4. Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells how many or how much.

I need _____ cars to finish my collection.

- Ⓐ new
- Ⓑ racing
- Ⓒ more
- Ⓓ blue

Add **er** to an adjective to compare two people, places, or things.

young + **er** = younger

My sister is **younger** than my brother.

tall + **er** = taller

That tree is **taller** than the other one.

Circle the adjectives that compare. Then underline the people, places, or things being compared.

1. The gray cat is darker than the calico cat.
2. The roses smell sweeter than the tulips.
3. The flower garden is prettier than the vegetable garden.
4. Our yard is greener than Mr. Jensen's yard.
5. This little dog is busier than that big dog.
6. The little dog's bone is bigger than the big dog's bone.
7. Today is hotter than yesterday.
8. The lemonade tastes sweeter than the iced tea.



Add **er** to an adjective to compare two people, places, or things.

cold + **er** = colder

Canada is **colder** than Mexico.

Add **est** to an adjective to compare three or more people, places, or things.

slow + **est** = slowest

The sloth is the **slowest** animal of all.

Circle the correct adjective to make the comparison in each sentence.

- | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| 1. That star is the _____ of all the stars. | brighter | brightest |
| 2. The moon looks _____ than it did last night. | rounder | roundest |
| 3. This is the _____ night all summer. | warmer | warmest |
| 4. The insects are _____ than on a cool night. | noisier | noisiest |
| 5. I see four clouds, and that one is the _____. | bigger | biggest |
| 6. I see two planes, and one is _____ than the other. | faster | fastest |
| 7. Sitting inside makes me _____ than being outside. | sleepier | sleepiest |

Use the adjective **happiest** in a sentence of your own.

8. _____
- _____

Some adjectives do not use **er** or **est** to compare things. They use different words.

A sandwich is a **good** lunch.

Last week, we had a **bad** game.

Pizza is a **better** lunch.

Yesterday, we had a **worse** game.

Spaghetti is the **best** lunch of all.

Today, we played the **worst** game ever!

Fill in the blanks with **good**, **better**, or **best**.

1. This year, I sing _____ than I did last year.
2. Last year, my singing was _____ for my age.
3. I will practice to sing the _____ that I can.

Fill in the blanks with **bad**, **worse**, or **worst**.

4. I have had a terrible cold all week and feel the _____ today.
5. My mother feels _____ than I do.
6. I think my little sister gave us all this _____ cold.

Use the adjectives **best** and **worst** in two sentences of your own.

7. _____
8. _____

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Choose the correct rule that tells how to compare with adjectives.
 - (A) Use the **er** ending to compare two people, places, or things.
 - (B) Use the **est** ending to compare two people, places, or things.
 - (C) Use **best** and **worst** to compare two people, places, or things.
 - (D) Use **good** and **bad** to compare two people, places, or things.

2. Choose another rule that tells a correct way to compare with adjectives.
 - (A) Use the **er** ending to compare three or more people, places, or things.
 - (B) Use the **est** ending to compare three or more people, places, or things.
 - (C) Use **better** and **worse** to compare three or more people, places, or things.
 - (D) Use **good** and **bad** to compare three or more people, places, or things.

3. Choose the correct adjective to complete the second sentence.
Here is a picture of our horses. My horse looks _____ of all.
 - (A) smart
 - (B) good
 - (C) bigger
 - (D) blackest

4. Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - (A) That was the baddest movie I have ever seen.
 - (B) Jamal thought it was the goodest movie of all.
 - (C) Kaylea thought it was the worse movie she has ever seen.
 - (D) Angela thought it was the worst movie ever.

5. How many adjectives are in this sentence?
We need faster runners and stronger hitters.
 - (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four

Proper adjectives are made from some proper nouns. They begin with capital letters.

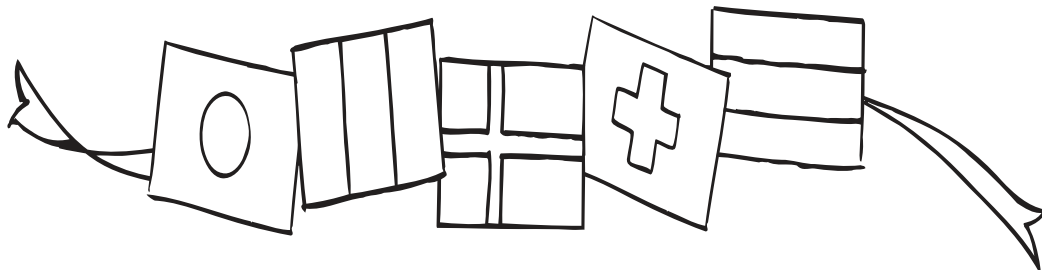
I have never been to Mexico, but I like **Mexican** food.

Here are some other proper nouns and proper adjectives.

<u>Proper Noun</u>	<u>Proper Adjective</u>
China	Chinese
France	French
England	English

Read each sentence. Circle the proper adjective. Underline the proper noun it comes from.

1. I can find Africa on a map and name some African countries.
2. There are Asian countries that are in Asia.
3. The American flag flies everywhere in the United States of America.
4. Does Swiss cheese come from Switzerland?
5. Does Irish stew come from Ireland?
6. Do Swedish meatballs come from Sweden?
7. I think Italian food must come from Italy.
8. I am sure that Japanese food comes from Japan!



The words **a** and **an** are special adjectives that come before nouns.

- Use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound.

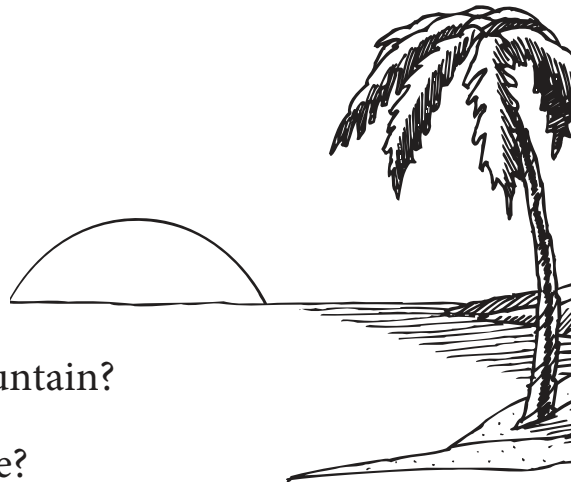
A man is talking.

- Use **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound.

An owl is hooting.

Write **a** or **an** in each blank.

1. Have you ever seen _____ ocean?
2. Have you ever been to _____ beach?
3. Have you ever floated on _____ big wave?
4. Have you ever been to _____ island?
5. Have you ever seen _____ iceberg?
6. Have you ever slid down _____ snowy mountain?
7. Have you ever been to _____ amazing place?



Finish the sentence to ask a question of your own. Use **a** or **an**. Be sure to add a question mark.

8. Have you ever _____

The word **the** is a special adjective that comes before a noun.

The boat belongs to my uncle.

Underline the special adjective **the** in each sentence. Circle the noun it describes.

1. The painting belongs to me.
2. I used the red and yellow paints.
3. How did I make the orange sun?
4. I dipped the brush in red paint and made a circle.
5. I added yellow paint to the circle.
6. I like the fun of mixing paints!



Write two sentences about something you like to do. Include **the** in each sentence.

7. _____

8. _____

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which word is a proper adjective?
☐ (A) America
☐ (B) American
☐ (C) United States
☐ (D) Amanda

2. Which sentence contains a proper adjective and a proper noun?
☐ (A) Aunt Mary is visiting Mexico this month.
☐ (B) The German music had an oom-pa-pa sound.
☐ (C) Swiss cheese is good on crackers.
☐ (D) People in England speak the English language.

3. How many special adjectives are in this sentence?
Let's go to an orchard for the day.
☐ (A) none
☐ (B) one
☐ (C) two
☐ (D) three

4. Choose the sentence that is correct.
☐ (A) You need a coat to wear.
☐ (B) A October day can be chilly.
☐ (C) There is a extra coat in the closet.
☐ (D) Be sure to find an scarf.

5. Choose the sentence that is correct.
☐ (A) The ocean is an wonderful place.
☐ (B) I can ride on an boat.
☐ (C) A octopus would be fun to see!
☐ (D) An eel swims in the reef.

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

I you he she it they we

Jasmine likes to fish.

She likes to fish.

Noah and I like to fish.

We like to fish.

Cody and John like to fish.

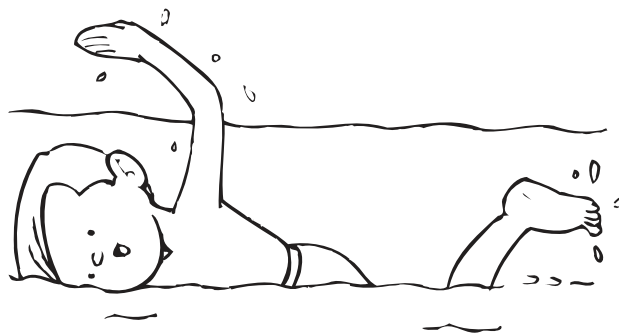
They like to fish.

A fish is fun to catch.

It is fun to catch.

Underline all the pronouns in the sentences.

1. Paige and I are going swimming today.
2. She is a great swimmer.
3. We are taking swimming lessons together.
4. We meet other kids at the pool.
5. They are taking lessons from Mr. Apeno, too.
6. They say he is very strict.
7. I listen carefully when he explains the rules.
8. It is very important to be safe at the pool and to have fun!



A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

I you he she it they we

Jason has a puppy.

He has a puppy.

Molly and I want a puppy, too.

We want a puppy, too.

When there are two sentences about the same person or thing, you can use a pronoun to start the second sentence.

Kayley has a new kitten. **She** has a puppy, too.

Rewrite the sentences. Use pronouns to take the place of the underlined nouns.

1. Seth is having a birthday.

2. Gabriella and I are looking for a present.

3. Gabriella has an idea.

4. Gabriella has a cat. The cat has what Gabriella and I can give.

5. Seth will like the present. Seth will love a kitten!

A singular pronoun takes the place of one person, place, or thing.

I you he she it

Vanessa has a new soccer ball.

Adrian wants to borrow **the ball**.

She has a new soccer ball.

Adrian wants to borrow **it**.

You can be a singular pronoun when one person is being spoken to.

Ryan, do **you** know who won the game?

Write the correct singular pronoun to replace each underlined noun.

1. Marissa is joining the soccer team.

_____ is joining the soccer team.

2. Last year, Miguel was on the soccer team.

Last year, _____ was on the soccer team.

3. Miguel helped the team win every game.

_____ helped the team win every game.

4. Now Miguel is too old for soccer, but Marissa can play.

Now _____ is too old for soccer, but _____ can play.

5. Soccer runs in that family.

_____ runs in that family.

6. Miguel taught his sister everything about soccer!

_____ taught his sister everything about _____!



A plural pronoun takes the place of more than one person, place, or thing.

they we you

Jay and Jeff went to a movie.

Ryan and I saw the same movie.

They went to a movie.

We saw the same movie.

You can be a plural pronoun when more than one person is being spoken to.

“**You** all did a great job on that project,” the teacher told the students.

Underline the plural pronouns in the sentences.

1. We went to see a movie about penguins.
2. They are very interesting animals.
3. You would be amazed at what they can do!
4. After the movie, we wanted to see some live penguins, too.
5. We asked my dad and mom, “Do you know where we can see penguins?”
6. They knew where there are hundreds of penguins.
7. They live in the penguin house at the zoo.
8. You can watch the penguins through a big window.
9. We decided that they were just like in the movie, except for one thing.
10. They can watch the people through the window, too!



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence tells what pronouns do?
 - Ⓐ Pronouns take the place of adjectives.
 - Ⓑ Pronouns take the place of nouns.
 - Ⓒ Pronouns take the place of any word.
 - Ⓓ Pronouns take the place of animals.

2. Which sentence has a singular pronoun?
 - Ⓐ We want to visit the zoo.
 - Ⓑ We can ride on the bus.
 - Ⓒ It stops at the zoo.
 - Ⓓ They take our tickets.

3. Which sentence has two pronouns?
 - Ⓐ I have an envelope, and you have a stamp.
 - Ⓑ We can mail the letter tomorrow.
 - Ⓒ She will finish writing the letter tonight.
 - Ⓓ I will take the letter to the post office.

4. Which sentence has a plural pronoun?
 - Ⓐ She has many friends.
 - Ⓑ They are planning a party.
 - Ⓒ It will be a big surprise party.
 - Ⓓ I will bring a present.

5. Choose the correct pronoun to fill in the blank.
Mom and I can look for shells on the beach. _____ love shells.
 - Ⓐ They
 - Ⓑ You
 - Ⓒ She
 - Ⓓ We

These pronouns can take the place of a noun in the naming part of a sentence. Some pronouns tell who or what a sentence is about.

I you he she it we they

Sara lives by a lake.

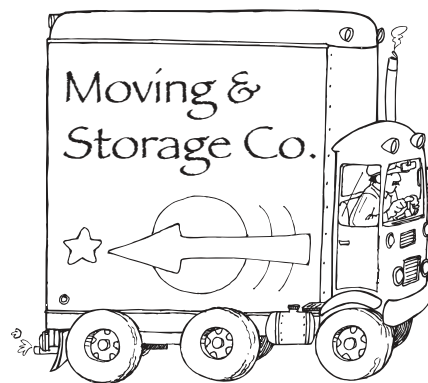
Sara and Lucas are neighbors.

She lives by a lake.

They are neighbors.

Circle the pronoun that tells who or what the sentence is about.

1. We are moving to a new state.
2. It is in a different part of the United States.
3. I will fly there on an airplane with my family.
4. You can come visit me this summer.



Write the correct pronouns to replace the nouns in parentheses ().

5. _____ says I will like the new house.
(My mother)
6. _____ will have our own rooms.
(My brother and I)
7. _____ says there are kids our age in the neighborhood.
(My father)
8. _____ will be new friends, I hope!
(The kids)

Some pronouns take the place of a noun in the telling part of a sentence.

me you him her them us

Sofia met **Alexa and Tim**.

Alexa gave **Sofia** a ticket.

Sofia met **them**.

Alexa gave **her** a ticket.

Tim saved a seat for **Ty**.

He has seats for **Ty and me**.

Tim saved a seat for **him**.

He has seats for **us**.

Rewrite each sentence by replacing the underlined word(s) with a pronoun.

1. I will go to the baseball game with Lily and Dan.

2. Dan likes to go with Lily and me.

3. I tell Dan about the players.

4. Dan likes to sit by Lily.

5. A baseball lands by Lily and Dan.

6. Watching the game with Lily brings Dan and me luck!

Some pronouns show belonging.

his her my our their your

Colin's cap is blue.

His cap is blue.

The children's coats are old.

Their coats are old.

Molly's scarf is green.

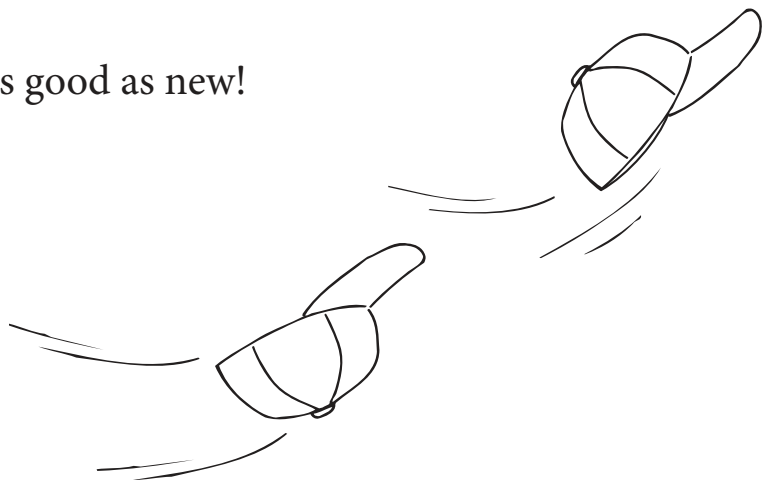
Her scarf is green.

Dad's and my hats are new.

Our hats are new.

Circle the pronouns that take the place of the underlined nouns in the sentences.

1. Sierra's and my shoes were lost at the beach. A big wave took our shoes.
2. The dog chewed Jocelyn's socks. The dog made big holes in her socks.
3. The rain soaked Owen's new shirt. Owen thought his shirt was ruined.
4. The wind blew off the boys' caps. Their caps blew far away.
5. The other kids' and my things were gone. Our parents took us shopping.
6. Sierra's new shoes are blue. My new shoes look like her shoes.
7. Jocelyn's new socks and the boys' new caps are the same color. Her socks and their caps are orange.
8. Owen's shirt is dry now. His shirt is good as new!



Some pronouns that show belonging follow the words **is** or **are**.

his hers mine ours theirs yours

The book is **Wyatt's**.

The book is **his**.

The magazine is **Mom's**.

The magazine is **hers**.

These are **Wyatt's and Mom's**.

These are **theirs**.

Those are **Wyatt's and mine**.

Those are **ours**.

Complete each sentence with the correct pronoun from the word box.

theirs ours mine hers yours his

1. Audrey says this skateboard is _____.
2. Patrick says this firetruck is _____.
3. Carlos and Maya say the computer games are _____.
4. You say the board game is _____.
5. Jada and I say the bat and ball are _____.
6. The idea to give away old toys is _____.

Write two sentences with a pronoun from the word box.

7. _____

8. _____

A pronoun must agree with the noun it is replacing.

Incorrect Nathan finished **her** book.

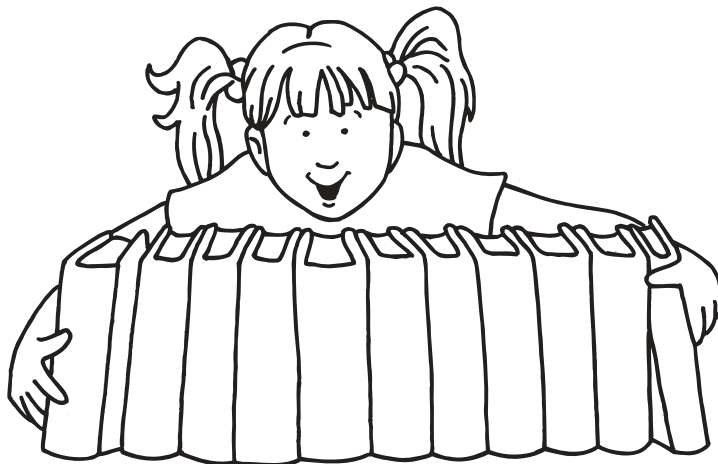
Correct Nathan finished **his** book.

Incorrect Caleb and Jenna just started **my** books.

Correct Caleb and Jenna just started **their** books.

Circle each pronoun that replaces the underlined noun or nouns in the sentences.

1. The children are reading books for their class project.
2. The children earn points for the books they read.
3. Rebecca says she will read two books.
4. Justin says he will read three books.
5. Brandon finished his second book yesterday.
6. Tiffany and I are reading the sports books that our coach gave us.
7. Tiffany thinks she will finish her book tonight.
8. Mason has read the most books and will earn many points for them.



When a pronoun takes the place of a noun, it must agree with the noun it is replacing.

Heather has a new bicycle to show **her** friends.

Mia and Jose are riding **their** new bicycles.

Write the correct pronoun to complete each sentence. Underline the noun or nouns the pronoun replaces.

1. Lajoya wants to be in a race with _____ friends.
2. The children are raising money for _____ school.
3. Devin will race _____ bicycle around the track.
4. Kari will ride _____ scooter.
5. Isabella, Leah, and I will run together when it is _____ turn.
6. The judges will time Isabella, Leah, and me to see how fast _____ run.
7. Connor ran in two races and won _____ both!
8. Connor showed us _____ trophies.



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence has a pronoun in the telling part of the sentence?
☐ Ⓐ The dog wants to come with us.
☐ Ⓑ He is barking at the door.
☐ Ⓒ We have room in the car for the dog.
☐ Ⓓ I would love to have a dog.

2. Which sentence has a pronoun in the naming part of the sentence?
☐ Ⓐ The weather is too hot for us.
☐ Ⓑ We need to stay cool.
☐ Ⓒ A swim would be nice.
☐ Ⓓ Mom gave me some lemonade.

3. Choose the sentence with a pronoun that shows belonging.
☐ Ⓐ You can see many stars with just your eyes.
☐ Ⓑ Eric's telescope sees more stars in the sky.
☐ Ⓒ It is amazing to look through a telescope.
☐ Ⓓ Have you looked through a telescope?

4. Choose the correct pronoun to finish the sentence.
Adam has his jacket, but Olivia and Sean forgot to bring _____.
☐ Ⓐ hers
☐ Ⓑ ours
☐ Ⓒ his
☐ Ⓓ theirs

5. In which sentence do the nouns and pronouns agree?
☐ Ⓐ Nicole is making cookies for his party.
☐ Ⓑ Nicole put peanut butter in her cookies.
☐ Ⓒ Nicole's brother is eating their cookies.
☐ Ⓓ Nicole is mad at his brother.

A verb is a word that tells what a noun does or is.

talk	walk	read	count
kick	write	pull	swim
eat	teach	draw	is
call	send	drive	are

Is it a verb or a noun? Circle the five verbs in the word box and make a list.

hat	shirt	climb	swim	chair
ask	sit	library	earn	desk

1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

Circle the verb in each sentence.

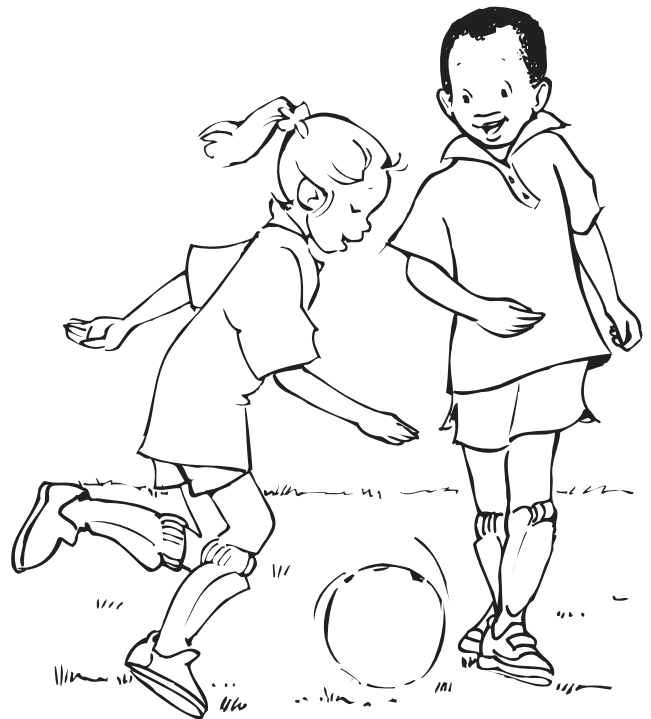
6. My friends play kickball.

7. The sun shines on our backyard.

8. John and Amber like this game.

9. The players run around the bases.

10. Nathan rests in the shade.



A verb is a word that tells what a noun does or is.
Every sentence has a verb.

Birds **sing** in the trees.

Sing tells what the birds do.

Susan **is** my little sister.

Is tells who Susan is.

Underline the verb in each sentence.

1. I watch my sister in the sandbox.
2. Susan digs in the soft sand.
3. She builds roads in the sand.
4. She pushes toy cars on the roads.

Complete each sentence with the best verb from the word box.

washes sings licks wave is wags

5. I _____ to my neighbor.
6. He _____ his bike.
7. Susan _____ her favorite song.
8. Our dog _____ friendly.
9. He _____ his tail.
10. He _____ my face!



There are different kinds of verbs. An action verb tells what a noun does.

The kitten **eats** her food.

Eats is an action verb. It tells what the kitten does.

The children **drink** milk.

Drink is an action verb. It tells what the children do.

Write the answer to each question. The answer is the action verb in the sentence.

Sentence	Question	Action Verb
1. Our kitten washes her paws.	What does the kitten do?	She _____.
2. She licks her paws.	What does she do?	She _____.
3. Ella plays with Mittens.	What does Ella do?	She _____.
4. Mittens chases Ella.	What does Mittens do?	She _____.
5. Dad throws a little ball.	What does Dad do?	He _____.

Draw pictures of different actions. Write the action verb below each one.

--	--	--

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence tells what a verb is?
 - Ⓐ A verb is a word that describes a noun.
 - Ⓑ A verb is a word that tells what a noun says.
 - Ⓒ A verb is a word that tells what a noun is or does.
 - Ⓓ A verb is a word that names a person, place, or thing.

2. Which word is a verb?
 - Ⓐ red
 - Ⓑ run
 - Ⓒ piano
 - Ⓓ actor

3. Which sentence has an action verb in it?
 - Ⓐ Roger is my best friend.
 - Ⓑ Roger is my neighbor.
 - Ⓒ Roger and his family are nice to me.
 - Ⓓ Roger and I play games on the computer.

4. Which verb names an action that cannot be seen or heard?
 - Ⓐ think
 - Ⓑ kick
 - Ⓒ sweep
 - Ⓓ buy

5. In which sentence is the action verb underlined?
 - Ⓐ Roger punches buttons on a video game.
 - Ⓑ Liz and Celia spread cards on the table.
 - Ⓒ Dani tells a story.
 - Ⓓ I read a book.

Some verbs do not show action. They connect the noun to words that tell what the noun is or is like.

I **am** a good swimmer.

You **are** my teammate.

Today **is** the swim meet

Yesterday **was** our best practice.

We **were** really good.

Circle the verb in each sentence.

1. I am a good speller.
2. Mr. Murin is my spelling teacher.
3. Our class is in a spelling bee.
4. We are a little nervous.
5. Yesterday's practice was our first.
6. Mr. Murin was proud of us.
7. The other team is the winning team from last year.
8. They were excellent spellers.
9. Mr. Murin is a great teacher.
10. I am happy about the spelling bee.



Some verbs connect the noun to words that tell what the noun is or is like.

Dinner **smells** good.

You **seem** hungry.

The meatloaf **looks** delicious.

It **tastes** yummy, too.

After dinner, we all **feel** full.

Write the verb in each sentence.

1. Julia feels hungry.

2. Her kitchen seems cozy.

3. That stew smells very good!

4. The table looks beautiful.

5. Everything tastes great!

Write three sentences. Use **feels**, **looks**, **seems**, **smells**, or **tastes** in each sentence.

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Verbs can tell what is happening now.

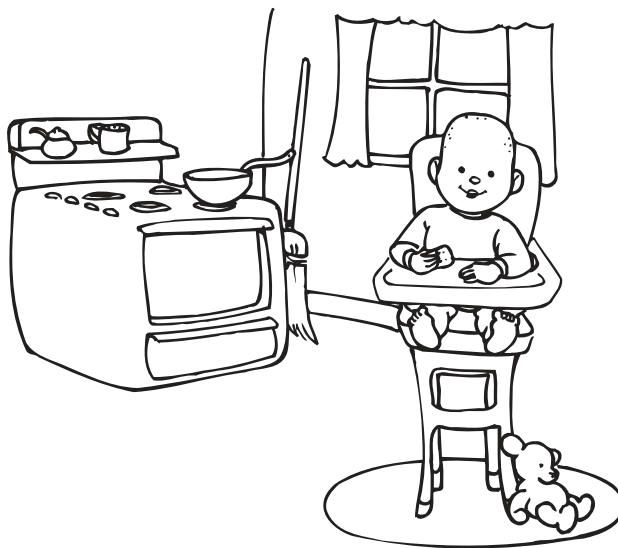
Mom and Dad **make** breakfast in the kitchen.

We **sit** around the kitchen table.

It **is** time for pancakes.

Circle the verb that tells what is happening now in each sentence.

1. Mom fries bacon in a big skillet.
2. Dad flips pancakes.
3. I open the refrigerator.
4. My brother folds napkins.
5. Little Katie waits in her highchair.
6. I pour the milk and orange juice.
7. Outside, leaves fall from the trees.
8. Inside, we eat our big breakfast.
9. Mom tells a funny story.
10. We laugh at her story.
11. Katie looks at us.
12. She eats her breakfast.



Verbs can tell what is happening now.

We **walk** to the pet store.

Lizards **live** in glass tanks.

Fish **swim** in tanks, too.

Complete each sentence. Choose a verb that tells what is happening now.

needs dart sticks are blinks buy

1. That lizard _____ its tongue out.
2. The other lizard slowly _____ its eyes.
3. Fish _____ from one side of the tank to the other.
4. Our dog _____ a new chew toy.
5. We _____ food for our cat.
6. These cat toys _____ cute!

Write two sentences about pets. Use verbs that tell what is happening now.

7. _____

8. _____

Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which verb is an action word?

- Ⓐ buy
- Ⓑ were
- Ⓒ am
- Ⓓ is

2. Which word is the verb in this sentence?

Her new car is blue.

- Ⓐ new
- Ⓑ car
- Ⓒ is
- Ⓓ blue

3. Which sentence has an action word in it?

- Ⓐ A new car smells good.
- Ⓑ The seats are comfortable.
- Ⓒ The inside looks shiny.
- Ⓓ Mom fixes the rearview mirror.

4. In which sentence is the verb underlined?

- Ⓐ The car radio plays my favorite song.
- Ⓑ Do you like to dance?
- Ⓒ I love to dance.
- Ⓓ I move to the music.

5. Which sentence has a verb that tells what is happening now?

- Ⓐ Yesterday I spilled popcorn in the car.
- Ⓑ I hold this cup carefully now.
- Ⓒ I cleaned the car.
- Ⓓ I picked up the kernels.

Verbs can tell what already happened. Add **ed** to many verbs to tell about actions that already happened.

Caitlyn **looked** at the photos.

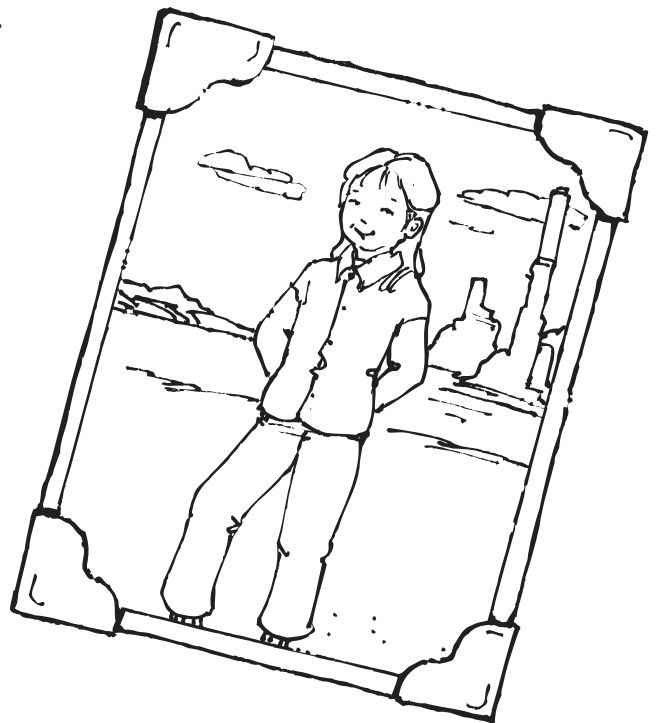
She **pasted** them in her scrapbook.

Underline the verb that tells about an action that already happened.

1. I picked the blue scrapbook from the shelf.
2. I showed the book to my friends.
3. Gina pointed to a picture.
4. She laughed!

Add **ed** to the verb to make it tell about an action that already happened.

5. My friends help_____ me with a new page.
6. We paint_____ pictures on the page.
7. Finally, we finish_____ our project.
8. We look_____ proudly at the page.



Some verbs need a spelling change before adding **ed**.
Use the following rules to help you.

- For verbs that end with a silent **e**, drop the **e** and add **ed**.

use → used

save → saved

love → loved

- For verbs that end in a vowel followed by a consonant, double the consonant and add **ed**.

shop → shopped

trim → trimmed

trip → tripped

Use the rules above to make the verbs tell about actions that already happened.

Happening Now**Already Happened**

1. hop

2. stare

3. plan

4. hope

5. skip

6. like

7. cure

8. slam



Some verbs use a special form to tell about actions that happened in the past.

I **do** homework at my desk.

I **get** an “A” for excellent work.

We **go** to gym class.

I **did** my homework before supper.

I **got** a “B” on the math quiz.

We **went** to music class yesterday.

Complete each sentence with the form of the verb in parentheses () that tells about the past.

1. Last year, I _____ to a different school.
(go)

2. I _____ a lot of homework.
(do)

3. Our teacher _____ an award.
(get)

4. Once, I _____ an “A+” on a test.
(get)

5. We _____ on a field trip to the city.
(go)

6. I _____ a report on the field trip.
(do)

7. We _____ to a museum.
(go)

8. I _____ a drawing of the museum.
(do)



Many verbs have special forms to talk about the past.
We learn them by hearing and using them every day.

Present Tense

have

make

say

Past Tense**had****made****said**

Rewrite each sentence to tell about the past.

1. I have a fever.

2. Mom makes the bed for me.

3. She says that I must nap.

4. Dad makes orange juice for me.

5. I have a quiet day in bed.

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence has a verb that tells about the past?
 - Ⓐ I like the characters on this television show.
 - Ⓑ I watch the show every Saturday.
 - Ⓒ I laughed hard at last week's show.
 - Ⓓ It is my favorite show.

2. What ending is often added to a verb to make it tell about the past?
 - Ⓐ -ing
 - Ⓑ -ed
 - Ⓒ -es
 - Ⓓ -ging

3. Which one shows the correct spelling for the past form of the verb **hop**?
 - Ⓐ hopped
 - Ⓑ hopping
 - Ⓒ hopd
 - Ⓓ hoped

4. Which sentence is correct?
 - Ⓐ I doed my homework before the show.
 - Ⓑ I does my homework before the show.
 - Ⓒ I done my homework before the show.
 - Ⓓ I did my homework before the show.

5. Which sentence is correct?
 - Ⓐ Mom sayed that she liked the show, too.
 - Ⓑ Mom said that she liked the show, too.
 - Ⓒ Mom say that she liked the show, too.
 - Ⓓ Mom sed that she liked the show, too.

Verbs can tell about what will happen in the future. Use **will** with the verb to tell about an action that will happen.

Yumi **will make** cookies for the party.

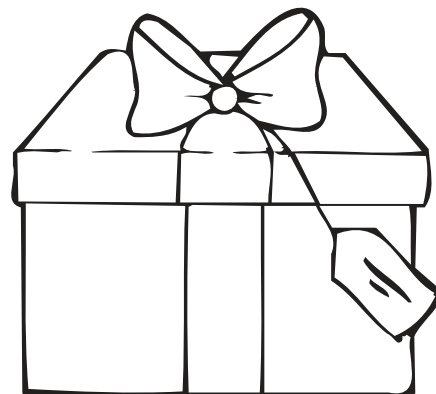
She **will bring** a present, too.

Underline the verbs that tell about what will happen in the future.

1. Candace will be eight years old next Saturday.
2. Her parents will have a party for her.
3. I will buy a present.
4. We will eat ice cream and cake.
5. Everyone will go to the party.

Fill in the blank with the form of the verb in parentheses () that tells what will happen in the future.

6. I _____ at the bookstore for a present.
(shop)
7. Candace _____ this book about penguins.
(like)
8. She _____ it right away.
(read)
9. She _____ at the pictures.
(look)
10. The pictures _____ her smile.
(make)



Verbs can tell about what will happen in the future. Use the word **will** with the verb to tell about an action that will happen.

Past Yesterday, I **watched** a good television show.

Now Now, I **watch** a silly program.

Future I **will watch** my favorite program tomorrow.

Read the sentence pairs. Use the underlined verb in the first sentence to tell about the future.

1. Today, I play in the backyard. Tomorrow, I _____ with Tommy.
2. Today, I walk to school. Tomorrow, I _____ to the store.
3. Today, I call Jenna. Tomorrow, I _____ Michael.
4. Today, I do my homework. Tomorrow, I _____ my chores.

Rewrite the sentences so that they tell about something that will happen.

5. I listen to music in my bedroom.

6. I tap my feet to the beat.

7. My sisters play a duet on the piano.

8. They sing songs, too.

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which word works with a verb to tell about something that will happen?
☐ (A) is
☐ (B) was
☐ (C) well
☐ (D) will

2. Which sentence tells about something that is happening now?
☐ (A) I fell in a puddle yesterday.
☐ (B) People will need umbrellas.
☐ (C) The rain falls on the city.
☐ (D) My clothes were wet.

3. Which sentence tells about something that already happened?
☐ (A) The rainwater soaked my socks.
☐ (B) I change my socks.
☐ (C) I will put on dry shoes, too.
☐ (D) I lay my socks in the dryer.

4. Which sentence tells about something that will happen?
☐ (A) Kelly puts away her umbrella.
☐ (B) Tim shakes out his raincoat.
☐ (C) We will dry off by the fire.
☐ (D) We walked inside from the rain.

5. Which sentence tells about something that will happen?
☐ (A) The city looks gray in the rain.
☐ (B) I hoped for better weather.
☐ (C) I wanted to go swimming.
☐ (D) The sun will come out tomorrow.

To tell a reader when the action happens,
you must choose the correct form of the verb.

Incorrect

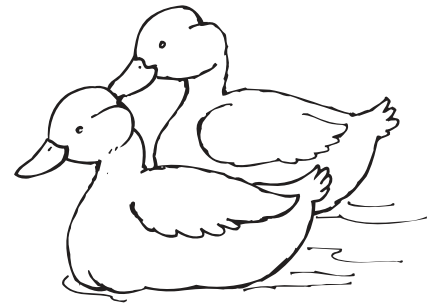
Now, we walked to the park.
Yesterday, I go to the pond.
Tomorrow, I played at home.

Correct

Now, we **walk** to the park.
Yesterday, I **went** to the pond.
Tomorrow, I **will play** at home.

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().
Underline the word in the sentence that tells you when the action happens.

1. Yesterday, ducks _____ on the pond.
(quack)
2. My dog _____ at the ducks yesterday.
(bark)
3. Now, the rain _____ on the pond.
(fall)
4. Now, the rain _____ circles on the pond.
(make)
5. Tomorrow, the sun _____.
(shine)
6. Then, we _____ in the pond.
(fish)
7. Someday, we _____ in the pond.
(swim)
8. For now, we _____ inside where it's dry!
(play)



The verb tells the reader when the action happens.

Has Already Happened Dad **called** the sitter yesterday.

Is Happening Now The sitter **rings** our doorbell.

Is Going to Happen The sitter **will make** popcorn for us.

Fill in the form of the verb in parentheses () that shows that the action is going to happen.

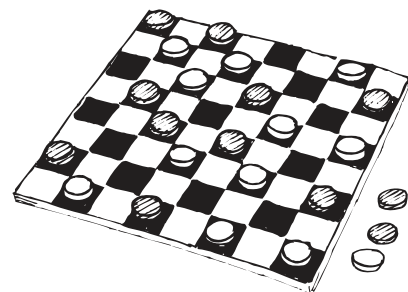
1. Our parents _____ out to the movies next Saturday.
(go)
2. Our favorite sitter _____ games with her.
(bring)

Fill in the form of the verb in parentheses () that shows that the action is happening now.

3. We _____ for our sitter, Diane.
(wait)
4. My sister and I _____ our favorite board game with Diane.
(play)

Fill in the form of the verb in parentheses () that shows that the action took place in the past.

5. Last Saturday, we _____ on a puzzle with Diane.
(work)
6. We _____ fun then, too.
(have)



A verb must agree in number with the naming part of the sentence. A singular noun uses a singular verb. A plural noun uses a plural verb. **I** and **you** are special.

Singular Noun	Singular Verb	Plural Noun	Plural Verb
Mary	laughs	The girls	laugh
The dog	plays	They	play
I	laugh	We	laugh
You	laugh	You	laugh

Underline the noun or pronoun in the naming part. Circle the form of the verb that agrees in number with the naming part. Write it on the line.

- I _____ my dog every morning.
(feed, feeds)
- Dogs _____ tasty food.
(want, wants)
- My dog Charlie _____ crunchy food.
(like, likes)
- Your cat _____ food, too.
(need, needs)
- You _____ her smelly food!
(give, gives)
- Cats _____ tuna.
(like, likes)
- Your cat _____ in a sunny spot.
(sleep, sleeps)
- I _____ animals!
(love, loves)



A verb must agree in number with the naming part of the sentence.

Connor **wants** a tent.

The kids **want** a clubhouse.

You **want** a fancy house.

Margo **wishes** for a treehouse.

Lucy and Toby **wish** for a castle.

I **wish** for a log cabin.

Fill in the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().

1. Connor and his dad _____ in a tent.
(sleep)

2. Neighborhood kids _____ for a clubhouse.
(plan)

3. Margo _____ a picture of a treehouse.
(draw)

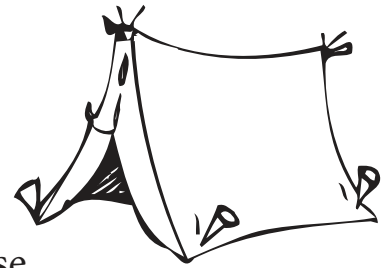
4. The sisters _____ of a treehouse in the backyard.
(dream)

5. You _____ a picture of a big house.
(paint)

6. I _____ a miniature log cabin.
(build)

7. My uncle _____ in a log cabin in the woods.
(live)

8. He _____ me about the woods.
(teach)



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which form of the verb **dance** would you choose to tell about now?
☐ Ⓐ will dance
☐ Ⓑ dance
☐ Ⓒ danced
☐ Ⓓ dancer
2. Which sentence has the correct form of the verb **practice**?
☐ Ⓐ Yesterday, the dancers practice on the stage.
☐ Ⓑ Yesterday, the dancers will practice on the stage.
☐ Ⓒ Yesterday, the dancers practiced on the stage.
☐ Ⓓ Yesterday, the dancers practices on the stage.
3. Which sentence has the correct form of the verb **twirl**?
☐ Ⓐ Tomorrow night, Jamie twirled in the center of the stage.
☐ Ⓑ Tomorrow night, Jamie twirls in the center of the stage.
☐ Ⓒ Tomorrow night, Jamie twirl in the center of the stage.
☐ Ⓓ Tomorrow night, Jamie will twirl in the center of the stage.
4. In which sentence do the noun and verb agree?
☐ Ⓐ The dancers lines up in front of the mirror.
☐ Ⓑ They listen to the music.
☐ Ⓒ Kelly and Jamie listens closely.
☐ Ⓓ They practices their dance.
5. In which sentence do the noun and verb agree?
☐ Ⓐ The dance teacher claps her hands to the beat.
☐ Ⓑ The students claps, too.
☐ Ⓒ Jamie wait for the strongest beat.
☐ Ⓓ She take her turn.

An adverb is a word that tells more about a verb. Many adverbs end in **-ly**.

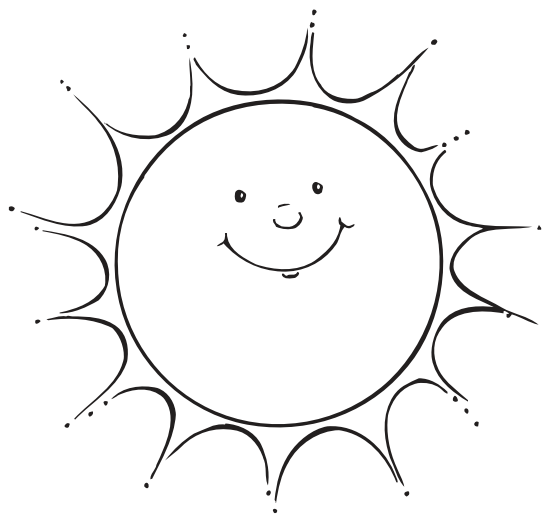
Joe snored.

Joe snored **loudly**.

The adverb **loudly** describes the verb **snored**.

Read each sentence. The verb is underlined.
Circle the adverb that describes it.

1. The sun was shining brightly.
2. Clouds were floating slowly across the sky.
3. The children played happily in the woods.
4. They went there weekly for a picnic.
5. The boys splashed noisily in the creek.
6. The girls picked blackberries carefully.
7. Dark clouds suddenly blocked the sun.
8. A crash of thunder boomed loudly.
9. The children ran quickly back to their parents.
10. Everyone climbed into their cars instantly.



An adverb can tell more about a verb. It can tell **how**, **where**, or **when**.

How Ana runs **fast**.
Where She runs **outside**.
When Ana and her father run **before** breakfast.

Read the sentence. Then read the question.
Write the adverb that answers the question.

1. The little pig ran upstairs.

Where did the pig run? _____

2. He saw the wolf outside.

Where did he see the wolf? _____

3. The wolf came to the house often.

When did the wolf come? _____

4. The little pig felt scared.

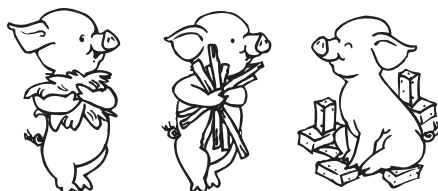
How did the pig feel? _____

5. He had to think fast.

How did he have to think? _____

Write a sentence to finish the story. Use an adverb.

6. _____



An adverb can tell more about a verb. Some adverbs tell how something happens. These adverbs often end in **-ly**.

Lilia worked **quietly**.

Read each sentence. Write the best adverb to tell **how**.

1. The snow fell _____.
(quietly, loudly)
2. A bear slept _____.
(angrily, soundly)
3. In the tree, an owl hooted _____.
(silently, softly)
4. A fox ran _____.
(gracefully, brightly)
5. The night passed _____.
(slowly, proudly)

Write a sentence to describe this picture. Use the adverb **peacefully**.

6. _____



An adverb can tell more about the verb.

- Some adverbs tell when something happens.

They left **today**.

- Some adverbs tell where something happens.

They live **nearby**.

Read each sentence. Underline the adverb. Does the adverb tell **when** or **where**? Circle the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. I finished my book yesterday. | when | where |
| 2. I have been reading it daily. | when | where |
| 3. I like to read upstairs. | when | where |
| 4. On hot days, I sit outside. | when | where |
| 5. Mom likes to know that I am nearby. | when | where |
| 6. She always asks about my book. | when | where |
| 7. I will write my book report now. | when | where |

Write a sentence with an adverb.

8. _____
- _____

Some adverbs show that an action does not happen.

There is **no** talking in the library.

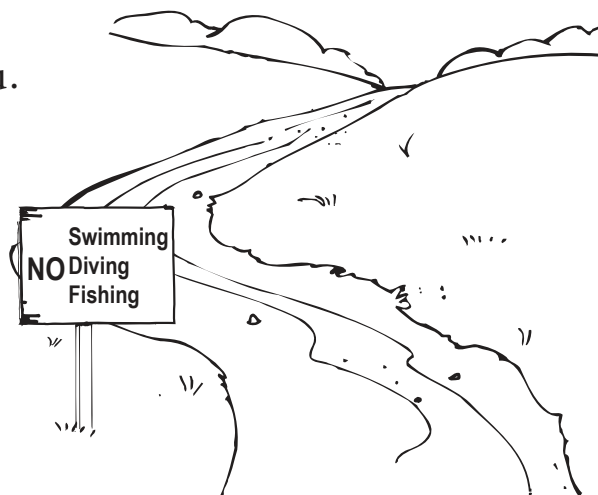
You may **not** eat in a museum.

I **never** ride my bike without a helmet.

Read each sentence. Underline the verbs.

Circle the word that shows that the action does not happen.

1. I never wade in a rushing river.
2. You never know when a big rock might trip you.
3. There is no swimming in this river.
4. Diving from the bridge is not allowed either.
5. You do not know how deep the water is.
6. You will not see the rocks from above.
7. I never dive into the water.
8. The sign says there is no fishing here either.
9. Another sign says we should not drink the water.
10. I guess we should not stay here.



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Choose the adverb that tells **how**.

Both of us check our answers carefully.

- Ⓐ both
- Ⓑ check
- Ⓒ answers
- Ⓓ carefully

2. Choose the adverb that tells **when**.

I practice the guitar _____.

- Ⓐ daily
- Ⓑ inside
- Ⓒ quietly
- Ⓓ quickly

3. Choose the adverb that tells **where**.

The cars had to move _____.

- Ⓐ now
- Ⓑ tonight
- Ⓒ forward
- Ⓓ instantly

4. Choose the sentence with a word that shows that an action does not happen.

- Ⓐ I could see that there were clouds in the sky.
- Ⓑ I was sure that it would not rain again today.
- Ⓒ The weather is always nice in June.
- Ⓓ I hope we can go hiking nearby.

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

There are different kinds of sentences. When you write, it is good to use different kinds of sentences.

- A telling sentence ends with a period.

Giraffes have long necks.

- An asking sentence ends with a question mark.

Have you ever seen a giraffe?

- An exclamation shows strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point.

I love the zoo!

Read each sentence. Decide what kind of sentence it is.

Write **telling**, **asking**, or **exclamation** on the line.

1. I want to see the lions.

2. Will that lion roar?

3. His teeth are huge!

4. I like the prairie dogs.

5. They are so cute!

6. Are prairie dogs really dogs?

7. I don't think so.

8. We will ask a zookeeper.

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

A telling sentence is called a statement. A statement begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.).

My grandfather bakes bread.

Yeast will make the bread rise.

I ate a slice of warm bread.

Complete each statement below. Add the correct end mark.

1. Warm bread smells good_____

2. The oven is hot_____

3. I like to bake cookies_____

Draw two pictures of things you like to do. Write a statement about the picture under each one.

--	--

4. _____

5. _____

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

A statement is a sentence that tells something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Answer each question with a statement. Make sure that your statement begins with a capital letter, ends with a period, and expresses a complete thought.

1. What is the name of your school? _____

2. How do you get to school in the morning? _____

3. What special place have you visited? _____

4. What did you like best about that place? _____

5. What will you do after school today? _____

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

An asking sentence is called a question. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark (?).

How old are you?

Can you ride a bicycle?

Who will teach me to ride?

Use either a question mark or a period to end each sentence correctly. Write **S** on the line after each statement. Write **Q** after each question.

1. My bicycle is green with silver stripes_____

2. What color is your bicycle_____

3. Will you ride down that hill_____

4. The hill is very steep_____

5. Have you tested your brakes_____

6. Are you wearing your helmet_____

7. A good bike helmet is important_____

8. May I ride your bike_____



A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

A question asks something. It ends with a question mark (?).

Many questions begin with **Who**, **What**, **When**, **Where**, or **Why**.

Who is that girl in the red shoes?

What is her name?

When did she move here?

Where does she live?

Why don't we invite her to our table?

Underline each question word and add a question mark to each sentence.

1. What is the new girl's name_____
2. When can we meet her_____
3. Where did she come from_____
4. Who will invite her to our lunch table_____
5. Why don't we all invite her_____
6. When did she start at our school_____



Write two questions you would like to ask a new student.

Use a question word to begin each question.

7. _____

8. _____

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

A sentence that shows excitement or another strong feeling is called an exclamation. All exclamations begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation point (!).

That storm was awesome!

Watch out for that puddle!

I can't jump that far!

Add the correct punctuation mark to the end of each exclamation.

1. Listen to that thunder____
2. That lightning bolt was bright____
3. You must not go out there____
4. Lightning is dangerous____
5. There's another bolt____



Write an exclamation about a storm.

6. _____
- _____
- _____

An exclamation shows excitement or another strong feeling.

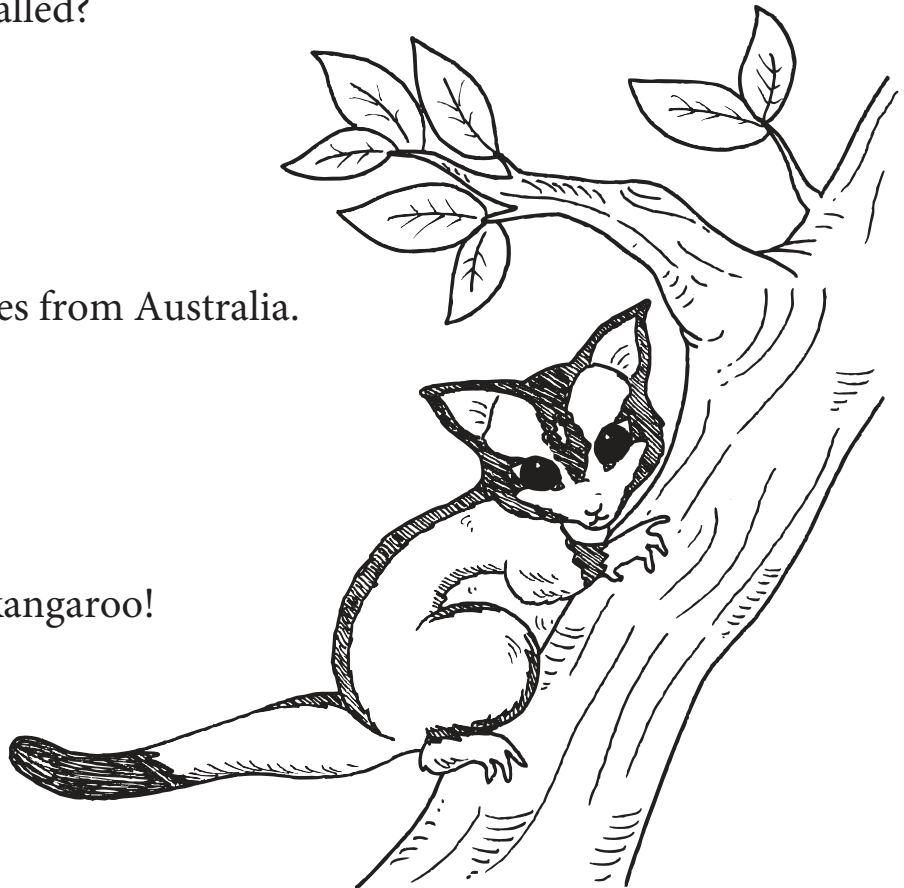
Emily has the most interesting pet!
I've never heard of that animal!

Sometimes, an exclamation begins with a question word such as **What** or **How**.

What a cute pet!
How amazing!

Circle the exclamations. Draw a line through the sentences that are not exclamations.

1. Emily has a new pet!
2. What is this animal called?
3. It's a sugar glider!
4. How cute it is!
5. The sugar glider comes from Australia.
6. What big eyes it has!
7. Look!
8. It has a pouch like a kangaroo!



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which one tells what a statement is?
 - Ⓐ A statement is a sentence that asks something.
 - Ⓑ A statement is an incomplete thought.
 - Ⓒ A statement is a sentence that shouts something.
 - Ⓓ A statement is a sentence that tells something.

2. Which of these is a statement?
 - Ⓐ The snow is so deep!
 - Ⓑ How can we go to school?
 - Ⓒ A foot of snow fell today.
 - Ⓓ Have you ever seen snow this deep?

3. Which one of these tells what a question is?
 - Ⓐ A question shows excitement.
 - Ⓑ A question is a sentence that asks something.
 - Ⓒ A question is a sentence that tells something.
 - Ⓓ A question is an incomplete thought.

4. Which of these is a question?
 - Ⓐ Will you build a snow fort?
 - Ⓑ How cold it is!
 - Ⓒ You will need mittens.
 - Ⓓ I will find some for you.

5. Which of these shows strong feeling or excitement?
 - Ⓐ How should we build our fort?
 - Ⓑ I think we should use boxes.
 - Ⓒ May my dog come in your fort?
 - Ⓓ What an awesome fort!

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

A sentence fragment is missing something. It is not a complete thought.

Complete Sentence My brother cooks a pot of stew.

Sentence Fragment My brother.

Sentence Fragment Cooks a pot of stew.

Read each group of words. Write **sentence** or **fragment** on the line to tell what each word group is.

1. The cook stirs the stew. _____

2. In the kitchen. _____

3. Our family sits down at the table. _____

4. My dad is a good cook. _____

5. Everyone enjoys the stew. _____

6. Will become a famous chef. _____

7. I just want him to keep cooking dinner. _____

8. My favorite foods. _____



A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

A sentence fragment is missing something. It is not a complete thought.

Complete Sentence My family decorates the house.

Sentence Fragment My favorite holiday.

Sentence Fragment Eat my favorite food.

Read each group of words. Write **sentence** or **fragment** on the line to tell what each word group is.

1. My family celebrates this holiday. _____

2. We make a special meal. _____

3. Turkey with stuffing. _____

4. We use the special plates. _____

5. Eat in the dining room. _____

6. Everyone smiles. _____

7. My grandparents are here. _____

8. My cousins, too. _____



A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

A sentence fragment is missing something. It does not express a complete thought.

Sentence Fragment My friend Kim.

Sentence Fragment Will visit our apartment.

Complete Sentence My friend Kim will visit our apartment.

Join the two fragments to make a complete sentence. Remember to begin the sentence with a capital letter and end with a period.

1. Fragments: My big family. Lives in an apartment.

Sentence: _____

2. Fragments: Our apartment on the top floor of the building. Is sunny.

Sentence: _____

3. Fragments: Everyone in the building. Rides the elevator.

Sentence: _____

4. Fragments: I see. Many neighbors every day.

Sentence: _____

5. Fragments: The neighbors on our floor. Are very nice people.

Sentence: _____

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which of these is the best definition of a sentence?
 - Ⓐ A sentence is a group of words.
 - Ⓑ A sentence is about something.
 - Ⓒ A sentence is a group of words that is not a complete thought.
 - Ⓓ A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.

2. Which of these is the best definition of a fragment?
 - Ⓐ A fragment is a group of words that is not a complete thought.
 - Ⓑ A fragment is a group of words that is a complete thought.
 - Ⓒ A fragment is a complete thought with a period.
 - Ⓓ A fragment is a group of words with a question mark.

3. Which group of words is a fragment?
 - Ⓐ I like this toy store.
 - Ⓑ The clerk at the toy store.
 - Ⓒ I found a puzzle.
 - Ⓓ May I buy it?

4. Which group of words is a complete sentence?
 - Ⓐ In his living room.
 - Ⓑ With my grandfather.
 - Ⓒ I build puzzles.
 - Ⓓ A lot of fun.

5. Which group of words is a complete sentence?
 - Ⓐ The puzzle in this box.
 - Ⓑ The puzzle is hard.
 - Ⓒ A picture of a waterfall.
 - Ⓓ Is on it.

Every sentence has two parts. The naming part names someone or something.

Jenna and Ray went to the costume party.

One boy dressed as a superhero.

Write the naming part of each sentence.

1. Two girls wore princess costumes.

2. A neighbor rang the doorbell.

3. Mrs. Campo dressed like a firefighter.

4. Her big helmet looked heavy.

5. My older brother went as a monster.

6. The guests voted on the best costumes.

7. A princess won the prize!

8. Costume parties are so much fun!



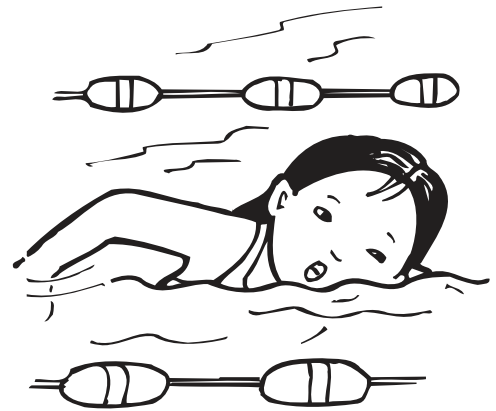
The naming part of a sentence names something or someone that the sentence is about.

Mark swims across the pool.

The water in the swimming pool is cold.

Underline the naming part of each sentence.

1. The swimming teacher blows her whistle.
2. The swimmers line up.
3. Briana shivers.
4. This swimming lesson will begin soon.
5. Mark and David splash in the pool.



Write three sentences about your favorite sport. Circle the naming part of each sentence.

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Every sentence has two parts. The telling part tells what that someone or something is or does.

Naming Part	Telling Part
Carolyn	goes to the dentist.
Dr. Ride	cleans teeth.
Dr. Ride	is my dentist, too.

Underline the telling part of each sentence.

1. My sister Carolyn takes good care of her teeth.
2. I brush my teeth carefully, too.
3. Dr. Ride shows us a model of a tooth.
4. I open my mouth wide.
5. Dr. Ride looks at my teeth.
6. He cleans my teeth.
7. I rinse my mouth.
8. Dr. Ride is happy.
9. My teeth are healthy!
10. I am happy, too!



Every sentence has two parts.

- The naming part names someone or something.
- The telling part tells what that someone or something does or is. The telling part of the sentence has at least one verb.

Naming Part	Telling Part
My Aunt Grace	plants flowers.
My dad and I	cut grass and pull weeds.
Aunt Grace's flowers	are pretty.

Draw one line under the naming part of the sentence and two lines under the telling part.

1. The pansies are purple and yellow.
2. My dad smells the purple lilacs.
3. Aunt Grace digs with a small shovel.
4. I pull weeds from the edge of the garden.
5. I planted petunias yesterday.
6. The garden will be beautiful this summer.



Write two sentences of your own. Circle the telling part of your sentences.

7. _____

8. _____

Review 3

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. What does the naming part of the sentence do?
 - Ⓐ It tells what someone does.
 - Ⓑ It names someone or something that the sentence is about.
 - Ⓒ It tells what something is.
 - Ⓓ It tells what happens in the sentence.

2. What does the telling part of the sentence do?
 - Ⓐ It tells what someone or something is or does.
 - Ⓑ It tells when the action happens.
 - Ⓒ It tells where the action happens.
 - Ⓓ It tells what the sentence is about.

3. In which sentence is the naming part underlined?
 - Ⓐ Austin plays the violin.
 - Ⓑ He practices for an hour.
 - Ⓒ Austin wants to be like his teacher.
 - Ⓓ Austin's violin teacher plays in concerts.

4. In which sentence is the telling part underlined?
 - Ⓐ A string on Austin's violin broke today.
 - Ⓑ His teacher will help him.
 - Ⓒ He will play a beautiful song.
 - Ⓓ He practiced for many hours.

5. Which sentence is correctly divided into its two parts?
 - Ⓐ Austin's teacher / tunes the violin.
 - Ⓑ Austin and his teacher listen / closely.
 - Ⓒ Austin / and his teacher play a duet.
 - Ⓓ They make beautiful / music together.

When you write, it is good to use both short sentences and longer sentences. You can combine short sentences with a comma (,) and the joining word **and**.

Short Sentences My dad likes to drive. He fixes cars.

Combined My dad likes to drive, **and** he fixes cars.

Circle the comma and the joining word in these combined sentences.

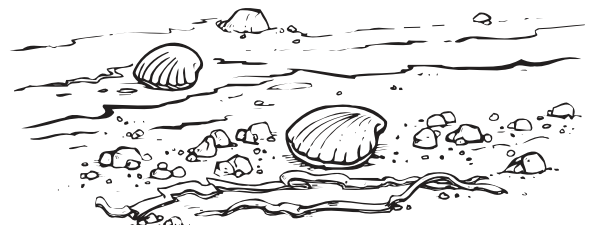
1. Jacob went to the beach, and his friends went to the park.
2. The girls swam in the water, and the boys played in the sand.
3. Jacob loves the ocean, and he collects seashells.

Combine the two short sentences to make a longer sentence.
Use a comma and the joining word **and**.

4. I saw sea star. Jacob saw a crab.

5. Dad wears sunglasses. Mom wears a hat.

6. A swimmer goes too far. The lifeguard blows a whistle.



You can combine sentences with a comma (,) and the joining word **but**. Use the joining word **but** to compare and contrast.

Short Sentences The sun is warm. The breeze is cool.

Combined The sun is warm, **but** the breeze is cool.

Join the two short sentences with a comma and the joining word **but**.

1. Maria likes summer best. Brandon likes winter.

2. Brandon is not a good swimmer. He is a great skier.

3. The day is very cold. Brandon wears a warm parka.

4. Maria is a good skier. Brandon is better.

5. The skiers would like to go down the hill again. It is getting late.

You can combine sentences with a comma (,) and the joining word **or**. Use the joining word **or** to show a choice.

Short Sentences Zoe could act in the play. She could sing in the choir.

Combined Zoe could act in the play, **or** she could sing in the choir.

Short Sentences Should Dale dance? Should he tell jokes?

Combined Should Dale dance, **or** should he tell jokes?

Join these short sentences with a comma and the joining word **or**.

1. Zoe will sing a song. She will recite a poem.

2. We could go to the talent show. We could go to the game.

3. Should I clap for the show? Should I cheer at the game?

Choose the best joining word. Write **and**, **but**, or **or** for each combined sentence.

4. That singer was very good, _____ the trumpet player was good, too.

5. I liked the first song, _____ I did not like the second one.

6. I could learn to play the piano, _____ I could learn to play the tuba.

Your writing can sound choppy if you use too many short sentences in a row. Combine sentences to make your writing sound smoother.

Short Sentences My white cat **meowed**. My yellow cat **meowed**.

Combined My white cat and my yellow cat **meowed**.

Short Sentences I like the **collar**. The **collar** is pink.

Combined I like the pink **collar**.

Combine the short sentences.



1. We went to the pet show. We went on Saturday.

2. The dogs wag their tails. The dogs bark.

3. The hamsters are in cages. The gerbils are in cages.

4. There are tan guinea pigs. There are spotted guinea pigs.

5. My cat won. She won a blue ribbon.

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ My family went to Paris and we saw the Eiffel Tower.
 - Ⓑ My family went to Paris, and we saw the Eiffel Tower.
 - Ⓒ My family went to Paris and, we saw the Eiffel Tower.
 - Ⓓ My family went to Paris, and, we saw the Eiffel Tower.

2. Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ We went to London, but we did not see the Queen.
 - Ⓑ We went to London but we did not see the Queen.
 - Ⓒ We went to London but, we did not see the Queen.
 - Ⓓ We went to London, but, we did not see the Queen.

3. Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Should I go to Greece or should I go to Kenya?
 - Ⓑ Should I go to Greece or, should I go to Kenya?
 - Ⓒ Should I go to Greece, or should I go to Kenya?
 - Ⓓ Should I go to Greece, or, should I go to Kenya?

4. Which one is the best way to combine the short sentences?
My parents bought a plane ticket. The plane ticket is for Iceland.
 - Ⓐ My parents bought a plane ticket for Iceland.
 - Ⓑ My parents bought a plane ticket, and it is a ticket for Iceland.
 - Ⓒ My parents bought a plane ticket. It is for Iceland.
 - Ⓓ My parents bought a plane ticket, for Iceland.

5. Which one is the best way to combine the short sentences?
I looked at the atlas. I looked at the globe.
 - Ⓐ I looked at the atlas, but I looked at the globe.
 - Ⓑ I looked at the atlas globe.
 - Ⓒ I looked at the atlas and looked at the globe.
 - Ⓓ I looked at the atlas and the globe.

Use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence.

My dog's name is Buster.

Did you see him jump?

That was amazing!

Complete each sentence. Be sure to use a capital letter.

1. _____ like to go to the playground.
2. _____ bring our lunch.
3. _____ mom runs on the track.
4. _____ plays ball with me.
5. _____ tells us stories.
6. _____ people play soccer.
7. _____, my friend, often comes, too.
8. _____ is fun to play outside.



Use capital letters for the names of the days of the week.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

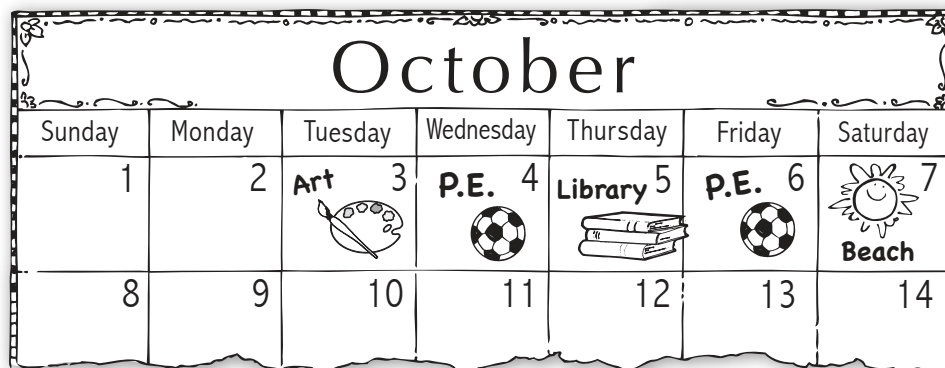
Write a capital letter at the beginning of each day of the week in this paragraph.

_____unday is the first day of the week. On _____onday, we start the school week. _____uesday, we have art. On _____ednesday, we have P.E. My favorite day is _____hursday, Library Day. On _____riday, we have P.E. again. _____aturday is my day to play with my sister. We have lots of fun.

Write a sentence about what you like to do on one of the days of the week.

On _____, I like to _____

_____.



The names of the months of the year begin with capital letters.

January, February, March, April, May, June
July, August, September, October, November, December

Fix the sentences. Write the names of the months of the year. Use a capital letter at the beginning of the name of each month.

1. In january, we go sledding.

2. It rains a lot in april.

3. may is my favorite month.

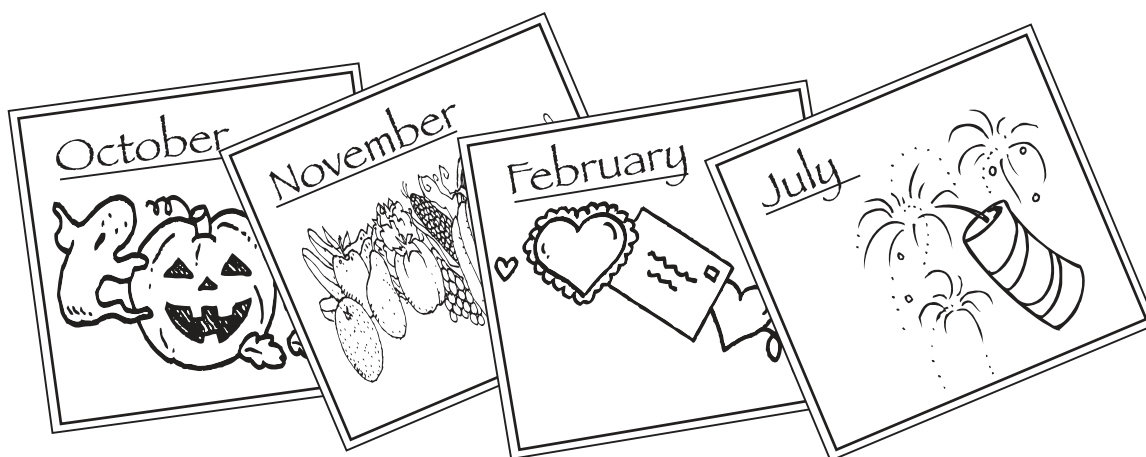
4. It is too hot in july.

5. We will go on a trip in august.

6. I like the leaves in october.

7. In november, we cook a turkey.

8. We send out cards in december.



Start the names of holidays with capital letters.

Labor Day is in September.

Valentine's Day is in February.

We watch fireworks on the Fourth of July.

Thanksgiving is a fun holiday.

Write answers to the questions. Remember to start the names of holidays with capital letters.

1. What is your favorite holiday?

2. What holiday comes in the summer?

3. On what holiday do we decorate with turkeys and Pilgrims?

4. On what holiday do we remember Presidents Lincoln and Washington?

5. What holiday takes place in the winter?



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ the dog is fast.
☐ Ⓑ the cat is furry.
☐ Ⓒ THE rabbit is tiny.
☐ Ⓓ The horse is big.

2. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ it feels warmer after a while.
☐ Ⓑ the water is very cold.
☐ Ⓒ i'll warm up.
☐ Ⓓ I am learning how to swim.

3. Which day of the week is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ monday
☐ Ⓑ Tuesday
☐ Ⓒ wednesday
☐ Ⓓ thursday

4. Which month is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ January
☐ Ⓑ february
☐ Ⓒ june
☐ Ⓓ december

5. Which holiday is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ thanksgiving
☐ Ⓑ fourth of july
☐ Ⓒ presidents' Day
☐ Ⓓ Labor Day

Use capital letters at the beginning of people's first and last names.

Aida Sanchez

Alice Wong

Kyle Evans

Ramesh Kumar

Write the sentences correctly. Start each name with a capital letter.

1. josefina met her friend sally at school.

2. They both play with mina at the park.

3. mina has a brother named ekram.

4. Ekram plays with sally's brother, carl.

5. ekram also plays with josefina's brother, juan.

6. Sally's mother, Mrs. stewart, watches them play.

Name _____

Begin the name of a specific place with a capital letter.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

United States

Tenth Street

Wallace Park

Lakewood School

Newton Public Library

Write the answer to each question.

1. What is the name of your state?

2. What is the name of the town where you live?

3. What is the name of your street?

4. What is the name of a store near you?

5. In what country were your parents born?

6. What other city have you visited?

A title is the name of a book, story, poem, magazine, or song.
The important words in a title start with capital letters.

Henry and Mudge
“Yankee Doodle”

“Super Samson Simpson”
“Jack and the Beanstalk”

Spider Magazine

For each sentence, write the word or words that should start with capital letters.

1. My brother likes to read nick magazine.

2. My sister loves the book called eloise.

3. I like Shel Silverstein’s poem “backward bill.”

4. I also like his book called falling up.

5. We learned the song “this old man.”

6. My favorite fairy tale is “cinderella.”

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which person's name is written correctly?

- Ⓐ cara jones
- Ⓑ Jared adams
- Ⓒ rachel Walker
- Ⓓ Connor Allen

2. Which person's name is written correctly?

- Ⓐ Emma sacks
- Ⓑ hayden smith
- Ⓒ Aurora Sanchez
- Ⓓ ava Moore

3. Which place name is written correctly?

- Ⓐ Cleveland
- Ⓑ detroit
- Ⓒ San francisco
- Ⓓ baltimore

4. Which place name is written correctly?

- Ⓐ sixth Street
- Ⓑ Ninth street
- Ⓒ Fourth Street
- Ⓓ tenth street

5. Which book title is written correctly?

- Ⓐ charlie and the chocolate factory
- Ⓑ The Silver Chair
- Ⓒ Lily's purple plastic purse
- Ⓓ ramona Quimby, Age 8

Each day of the week has an abbreviation.
These abbreviations end with a period.

<u>Day of the Week</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Sunday	Sun.
Monday	Mon.
Tuesday	Tues.
Wednesday	Wed.
Thursday	Thurs.
Friday	Fri.
Saturday	Sat.

Answer each question.

1. What is the abbreviation for **Thursday**? _____
2. What does **Fri.** stand for? _____
3. What is the abbreviation for **Tuesday**? _____
4. What does **Sat.** stand for? _____
5. What is the abbreviation for **Wednesday**? _____
6. What does **Sun.** stand for? _____
7. What is the abbreviation for **Monday**? _____
8. What does **Thurs.** stand for? _____

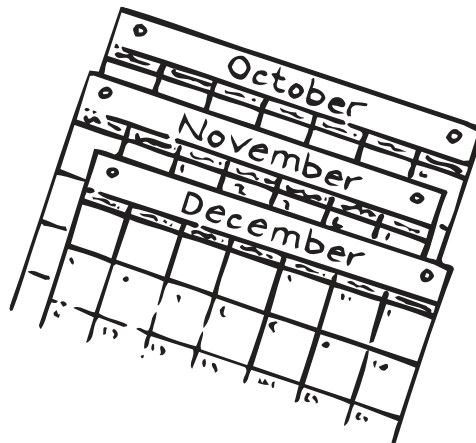
Most months have abbreviations.
These abbreviations end with a period.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
August	Aug.
September	Sept.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.

May, June, and July are not usually abbreviated.
Their names are already very short.

Write the abbreviation for each month.

1. February _____
2. December _____
3. October _____
4. August _____
5. January _____
6. April _____
7. September _____
8. November _____



Some people have titles before their names. Each title has an abbreviation. These abbreviations end with a period.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Married woman	Mrs.
Married or unmarried woman	Ms.
Married or unmarried man	Mr.
Doctor	Dr.

Read the sentences. Complete the abbreviations.

1. _____r. Sheen is my soccer coach.
2. His wife, M_____ Sheen, watches every game.
3. Their son is D_____ Marvin Sheen.
4. Their friend, Ms_____ Katherine Lauder, is a writer.
5. Their neighbor, M_____ Bill Washington, owns a bookstore.

Answer each question below. Use abbreviations for people's titles.

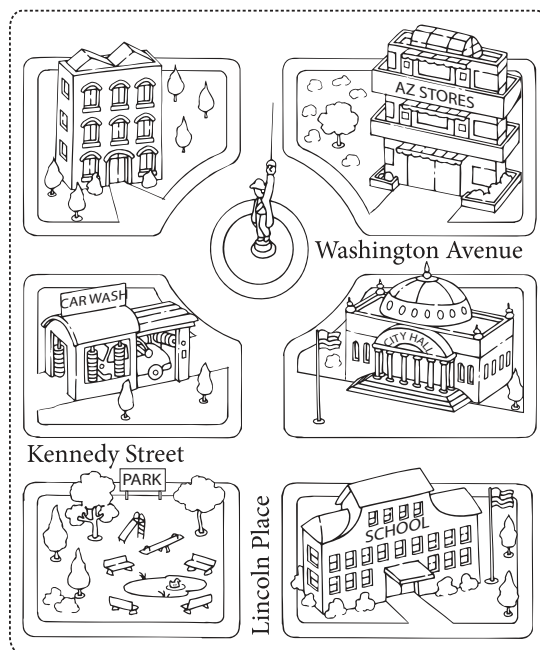
6. What is your teacher's name? _____
7. What is your principal's name? _____
8. What is your doctor's name? _____

Names of streets and highways have abbreviations.
These abbreviations end with a period.

Name	Abbreviation
Thunder Road	Thunder Rd.
Tenth Avenue	Tenth Ave.
Fourth Street	Fourth St.
Proctor Drive	Proctor Dr.
Capital Parkway	Capital Pkwy.
Pacific Coast Highway	Pacific Coast Hwy.
Landon Place	Landon Pl.
Penny Lane	Penny Ln.

Draw a line to match the word to its abbreviation.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. Street • | • Ave. |
| 2. Drive • | • St. |
| 3. Avenue • | • Rd. |
| 4. Road • | • Dr. |
| 5. Parkway • | • Ln. |
| 6. Highway • | • Pkwy. |
| 7. Lane • | • Hwy. |



What is the name of your street?

8. _____

Each state has an abbreviation. The abbreviations for states are usually written without a period.

Alabama AL	Alaska AK	Arizona AZ	Arkansas AR	California CA
Colorado CO	Connecticut CT	Delaware DE	Florida FL	Georgia GA
Hawaii HI	Idaho ID	Illinois IL	Indiana IN	Iowa IA
Kansas KS	Kentucky KY	Louisiana LA	Maine ME	Maryland MD
Massachusetts MA	Michigan MI	Minnesota MN	Mississippi MS	Missouri MO
Montana MT	Nebraska NE	Nevada NV	New Hampshire NH	New Jersey NJ
New Mexico NM	New York NY	North Carolina NC	North Dakota ND	Ohio OH
Oklahoma OK	Oregon OR	Pennsylvania PA	Rhode Island RI	South Carolina SC
South Dakota SD	Tennessee TN	Texas TX	Utah UT	Vermont VT
Virginia VA	Washington WA	West Virginia WV	Wisconsin WI	Wyoming WY

Read each sentence. Circle the correct abbreviation for the underlined state.

- Ethan lives in Nevada. ND NV
- Hannah wants to go to Florida. FL FA
- Ethan met Hannah at camp in Maine. MI ME
- Ethan wants to live in California. CF CA

Answer each question with an abbreviation.

- In which state do you live? _____
- Which state would you like to visit? _____

An abbreviation is a short way of writing a word or words.

Most abbreviations end with a period, but some are written without a period at the end.

<u>Word or Words</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Avenue	Ave.
Friday	Fri.
February	Feb.
ounce	oz.
kilometer	km
North Carolina	NC

Write the letter of the correct abbreviation. Circle the abbreviations that are written without a period.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| 1. Tuesday _____ | a. Aug. |
| 2. New York _____ | b. Tues. |
| 3. Doctor _____ | c. NY |
| 4. August _____ | d. tsp. |
| 5. teaspoon _____ | e. Dr. |
| 6. street _____ | f. p. |
| 7. television _____ | g. St. |
| 8. page _____ | h. TV |



The names for most units of measurement have abbreviations. Abbreviations for metric measurements do not end with a period.

inch	in.	ounce	oz.
foot	ft.	pound	lb.
centimeter	cm	gram	g
kilometer	km	kilogram	kg

Write the word that each abbreviation stands for.

1. km _____

2. ft. _____

3. g _____

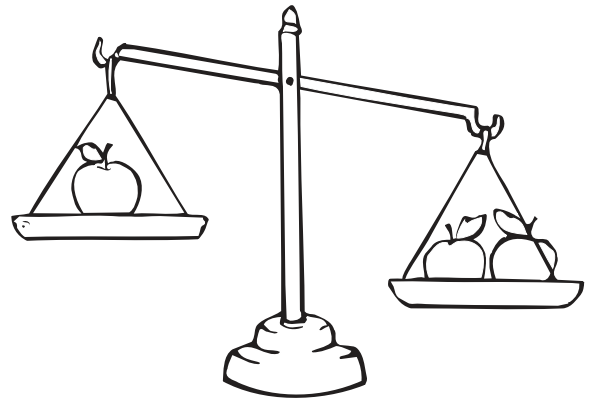
4. in. _____

5. lb. _____

6. cm _____

7. kg _____

8. oz. _____



Answer the questions. Ask your teacher if you need help. Use abbreviations.

9. How many inches are in a foot? _____

10. How many centimeters are in a kilometer? _____

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which one is an abbreviation for a day of the week?
☐ Ⓐ Jan.
☐ Ⓑ lb.
☐ Ⓒ Rd.
☐ Ⓓ Sun.

2. Which one is an abbreviation for a month of the year?
☐ Ⓐ Dec.
☐ Ⓑ cm
☐ Ⓒ St.
☐ Ⓓ Sat.

3. Which one is an abbreviation for a person's title?
☐ Ⓐ Feb.
☐ Ⓑ Dr.
☐ Ⓒ Ave.
☐ Ⓓ yd.

4. Which one is an abbreviation for a type of street?
☐ Ⓐ Apr.
☐ Ⓑ Ave.
☐ Ⓒ Thurs.
☐ Ⓓ Fri.

5. Which one is an abbreviation for a measurement?
☐ Ⓐ Aug.
☐ Ⓑ NH
☐ Ⓒ Tues.
☐ Ⓓ tsp.

End a telling sentence with a period (.).

We are studying the rainforest.

We have learned some interesting facts.

End a question with a question mark (?).

Do you have any books about the rainforest?

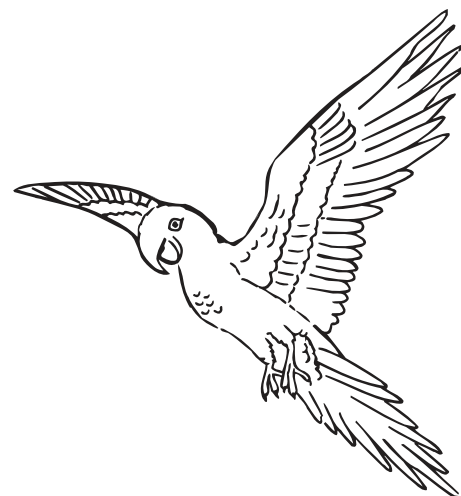
Where are they?

Circle to show whether each sentence is a telling sentence or a question.
Then write the correct punctuation.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|----------|
| 1. Monkeys live in the rainforest_____ | telling sentence | question |
| 2. Have you ever seen a monkey_____ | telling sentence | question |
| 3. Colorful birds live in the rainforest_____ | telling sentence | question |
| 4. Many reptiles live in the rainforest_____ | telling sentence | question |
| 5. Would you like to see a rainforest_____ | telling sentence | question |

Write the correct end mark for each sentence.

6. Bananas grow in the rainforest_____
7. Did you know Brazil nuts also grow there_____
8. Parrots come from rainforests_____



A telling sentence ends with a period (.).

Luis lives near the desert.

He loves to go there with his uncle.

A question ends with a question mark (?).

Do any animals live in the desert?

Do many plants grow there?

Write a period after each telling sentence. Write a question mark at the end of each question.

1. Why does anyone live in the desert_____

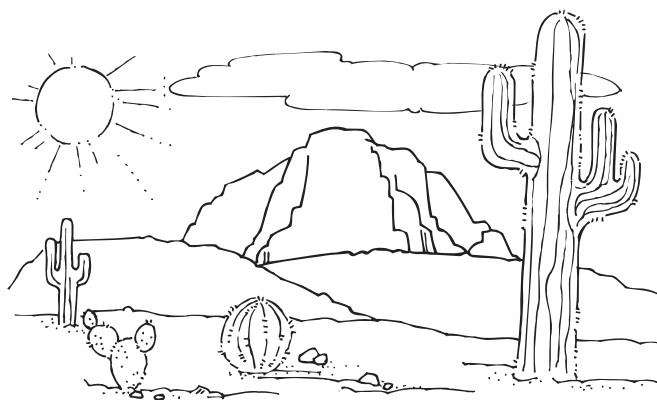
2. Is the desert a safe place to live_____

3. How do people get water_____

4. Deserts don't have much rainfall_____

5. I think the desert is pretty_____

6. Have you ever seen a desert_____



Write one telling sentence and one question. Use correct punctuation.

7. _____

8. _____

Use an exclamation point to end sentences that show strong feeling.

Get out of the road!

This class is the best!

Read each sentence. Write a question mark (?) at the end of each question. Write an exclamation point (!) at the end of each sentence that shows strong feeling.

1. Did you go to the amusement park last week_____

2. We loved it_____

3. Have you been on the roller coaster there_____

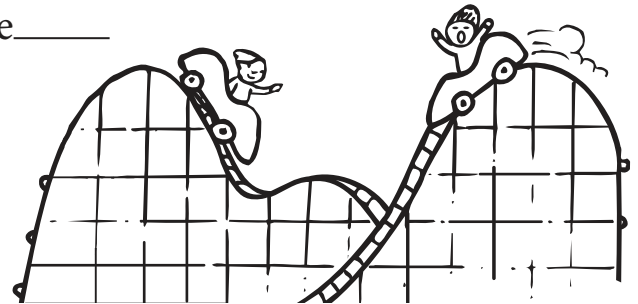
4. I was so scared_____

5. It's huge_____

6. Do you like to go on rides_____

7. Hooray, we're going again_____

8. Wow, this is great_____



Write one question and one exclamation. Use correct punctuation.

9. _____

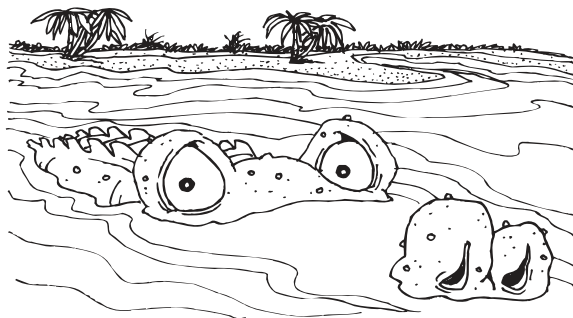
10. _____

Every sentence should have an end mark.

- Telling sentences end with periods (.).
- Questions end with question marks (?).
- Sentences that show strong feeling end with exclamation points (!).

Circle the correct end mark for each sentence.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Have you ever seen a swamp | . | ? | ! |
| 2. Watch out for crocodiles | . | ? | ! |
| 3. Earthworms live in swamps | . | ? | ! |
| 4. Toads also live in swamps | . | ? | ! |
| 5. Wow, there are so many mosquitoes | . | ? | ! |
| 6. Did you know that newts live in swamps | . | ? | ! |
| 7. Cougars also live in swamps | . | ? | ! |
| 8. Help, a cougar is coming | . | ? | ! |
| 9. Are we safe here | . | ? | ! |
| 10. Yes, it's safe here | . | ? | ! |



Review 1

Which end mark should be used in each sentence?
Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. **Would you rather live in the desert or in a swamp_____**
Ⓐ period (.)
Ⓑ question mark (?)
Ⓒ exclamation point (!)
2. **It would be interesting to live in a rainforest_____**
Ⓐ period (.)
Ⓑ question mark (?)
Ⓒ exclamation point (!)
3. **That would be really exciting_____**
Ⓐ period (.)
Ⓑ question mark (?)
Ⓒ exclamation point (!)
4. **Bobcats can be found in swamps_____**
Ⓐ period (.)
Ⓑ question mark (?)
Ⓒ exclamation point (!)
5. **Watch out for that bobcat_____**
Ⓐ period (.)
Ⓑ question mark (?)
Ⓒ exclamation point (!)

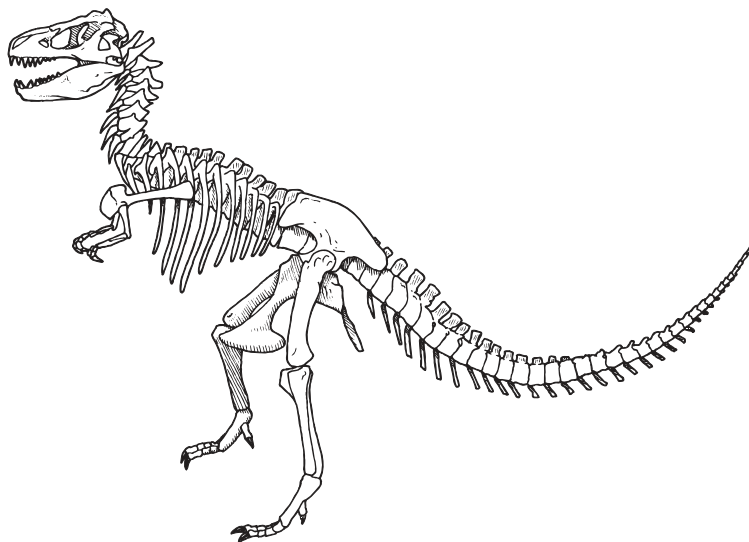
Use commas to separate things in a list of three or more items.

My favorite sports are **baseball, basketball, and soccer.**

Jana, Lian, and Mori had lunch together.

Read each sentence. Add commas to separate the things in each list.

1. Samantha Chris and James went downtown.
2. They went to a clothing store a toy store and a museum.
3. Samantha bought a skirt a blouse and shoes.
4. Chris bought a shirt pants and sneakers.
5. James wanted a yo-yo a kite and a ball.
6. They ate sandwiches carrots and applesauce for lunch.
7. Samantha brought her wallet glasses and a book.
8. Chris had pencils markers and paper in his backpack.
9. They saw mummies fossils and models of dinosaurs at the museum.
10. The children their parents and the teachers had fun.



Use commas to separate things in a list of three or more items.

We **ate, talked, and laughed.**

Add commas where they are needed.

1. Abigail runs swims and jumps rope.
2. Will hikes skates and dances.
3. Mr. Ray cooks eats and cleans up.
4. Mrs. Chang walks drives or takes the bus to work.
5. Asa sits reads and listens to music.
6. Hiroshi sits watches television and falls asleep.

Write a sentence about three things you have done today. Use commas.

7. _____

Write a sentence about three things you want to do this weekend.
Use commas.

8. _____

Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.

November **11, 1918**

Add commas to the following dates.

1. December 25 2009
2. August 3 2007
3. October 31 2008
4. January 1 2007
5. July 4 1776
6. September 22 1989
7. February 14 2003
8. May 5 2007



Write today's date on the line below.

9. _____

Write the date on which you were born on the line below.

10. _____

Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.

Julio's grandfather was born on August 23, 1957.

Write the sentences correctly. Add commas where they belong.

1. My grandparents were married on June 6 1972.

2. My mother was born on September 20 1973.

3. My mother and father met on May 6 1993.

4. They got married on March 3 1995.

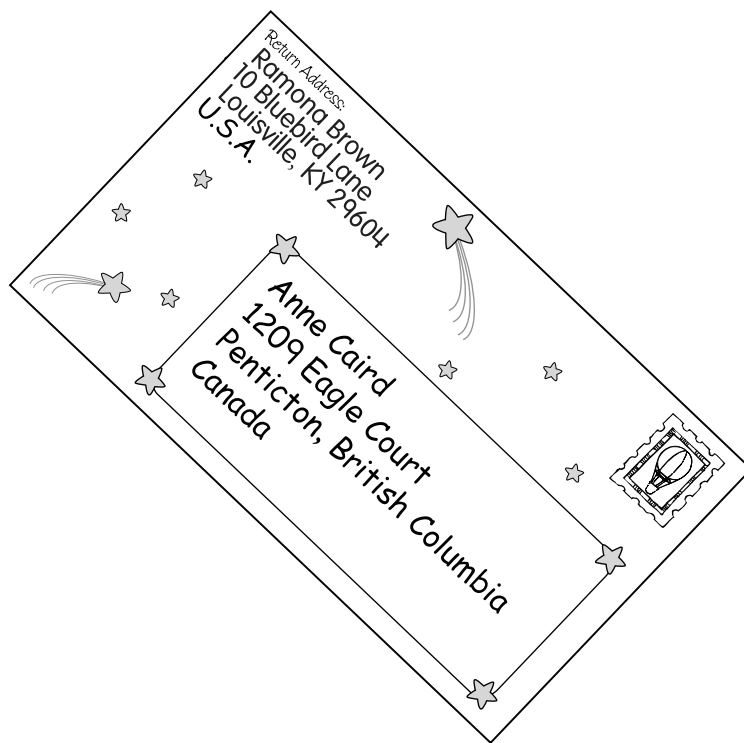
5. I was born on July 4 1998.

When you address an envelope, use a comma between the city and state in an address.

Mrs. Janelle Washington
422 Main Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 10100

Add commas where needed in these addresses.

1. Samuel Irving
231 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles California 90007
2. Mary Jefferson
18 Broadway
Atlanta Georgia 30703
3. Juan Gomez
31 Donceles St.
Santa Fe New Mexico 86505
4. Annie Martin
651 Central Parkway
Austin Texas 78707
5. Evan Harper
123 Lincoln Street
Evanston Illinois 60903
6. Julia Osborne
789 Merrimac Street
Newburyport Massachusetts 05950



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ Maria likes mangoes bananas, and coconuts.
☐ Ⓑ Ryan likes apples, oranges, and grapes,
☐ Ⓒ Ryan likes peppers potatoes and lettuce.
☐ Ⓓ Maria likes corn, peas, and broccoli.

2. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ Ji Sun hops, skips, and runs.
☐ Ⓑ Manuel reads writes, and draws pictures.
☐ Ⓒ Laurel sits rests and sleeps.
☐ Ⓓ Fleur draws paints and, writes.

3. Which date is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ December, 1 1969
☐ Ⓑ November 13, 2003
☐ Ⓒ April 18 2010
☐ Ⓓ September, 19, 1988

4. Which date is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ I was born on October 15 2000.
☐ Ⓑ My mother was born on June, 15 1975.
☐ Ⓒ My friend was born on August 11, 2001.
☐ Ⓓ My father was born on December, 6, 1973.

5. Which address is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ San Francisco California,
☐ Ⓑ Cleveland Ohio
☐ Ⓒ Detroit. Michigan
☐ Ⓓ Dallas, Texas

A quotation is someone's exact words. Use a comma before a quotation to set it off from the person speaking.

Anna said, "I have to miss practice."

Mom answered, "You must not be feeling well."

Add commas where they belong in these sentences.

1. Ethan said "I don't feel well."
2. Mrs. Granger said "Do you need to go see the doctor?"
3. Ethan answered "I don't think so."
4. Mrs. Granger said "You don't have a fever."
5. Ethan said "I guess I have a cold."
6. Mrs. Granger said "You'd better stay home tomorrow."

Write down something you said and something that a friend said.
Use a comma before each person's exact words.

7. _____ said " _____
_____. "
- _____ said " _____
_____ "

Use a comma to set off a quotation from the person speaking.
Put the comma before the ending quotation mark.

“I want to go to the park,” said Connor.

Add commas where they belong.

1. “I’m bored ” said James.
2. “Will has a clubhouse ” said Isabella.
3. “I want to go there ” said James.
4. “He has to invite you ” said Isabella.
5. “He’ll let me in ” said James.
6. “I guess you’re right ” said Isabella.
7. “Okay, let’s go ” James said.
8. “It’s this way ” Isabella said.
9. “I guess you have been invited ” James said.
10. “You’re right again ” said Isabella.



Use a comma after the greeting in a friendly letter.

Dear Mom,

Use a comma after the closing in a friendly letter.

Love,

Place commas where they belong in these friendly letters.

Dear Grandpa

It's different here in California. Everything seems far apart. People are friendly, though.

Love
Allison

Dear Allison

It must be exciting to be where you are. I know you'll make friends in no time. Of course, we miss you here.

Much Love
Grandpa

Dear Ava

I think I'll like my new school. Mom and I like our house. We can't wait until you visit.

Your friend
Allison

Dear Allison

I looking forward to visiting you soon. It's not the same without you here!

Yours truly
Ava

Use a comma to set off the person being spoken to from the words being said.

Cynthia, are you ready for class?

Dr. Marks, thank you for giving us a ride.

Rewrite the following sentences. Add commas.

1. Linh I'm sure you know the answer.

2. Ms. Aragon I don't think that I do.

3. Hector do you know?

4. Ms. Aragon Albany is the capital of New York.

5. Ima can you tell us the capital of Wyoming?

Review 3

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ Maya said “That’s it!”
☐ Ⓑ Brianna said, “You’re right!”
☐ Ⓒ Ryan said I don’t agree.
☐ Ⓓ Betsy, said “I don’t know.”

2. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ “I want to tell our teacher now” said Maya.
☐ Ⓑ “I don’t think she’ll like it said Ryan.
☐ Ⓒ “I’m not sure”, said Betsy.
☐ Ⓓ “I know she’ll think it’s a great idea,” said Brianna.

3. Which greeting for a friendly letter is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ Dear Samuel:
☐ Ⓑ Dear, Tyler
☐ Ⓒ Dear Tatiana
☐ Ⓓ Dear Samantha,

4. Which closing for a friendly letter is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ Yours truly,
☐ Ⓑ Love
☐ Ⓒ Sincerely—
☐ Ⓓ Sincerely yours:

5. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ Matthew have you seen my tie?
☐ Ⓑ Emily-will you hand me my watch?
☐ Ⓒ Matthew, is that what you’re wearing?
☐ Ⓓ Emily would you please get my shoes?

Use quotation marks around the exact words that someone says.

Mom said, "Let's get moving."

"Okay, Mom," said Liam.

Write each sentence correctly. Use quotation marks around someone's exact words.

1. What are baby kangaroos called? asked Julieta.

2. They are called joeys, said Joseph.

3. That must be easy for you to remember, said Julieta.

4. It is, said Joseph.

Use quotation marks around the titles of stories, songs, and poems.

“Molly Whuppie” “Hot Potato” “The Boa”

Rewrite each sentence. Put quotation marks around each title.

1. Lionel’s favorite song is Step in Time.

2. Donya likes the song A Spoonful of Sugar.

3. The Bat is my favorite poem.

4. Kate Crackernuts is Jenna’s favorite story.

Answer the question. Use quotation marks.

5. What is your favorite song? _____

Underline the titles of books and movies.

Henry and Mudge Shrek

If you are using a computer, use italics for book and movie titles.

Monsters, Inc. *Curious George*

Underline the book and movie titles in the sentences.

1. Have you read Bill and Pete to the Rescue by Tomie dePaola?
2. No, but I just read Frog and Toad Are Friends by Arnold Lobel.
3. We watched the movie Toy Story last night for the tenth time.
4. My little brother's favorite movie is Finding Nemo.

Answer each question. Remember to underline the title of a book or a movie.

5. What is your favorite book? _____

6. What is the last movie you saw? _____



Review 4

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ I like to play soccer, said Maria.
☐ Ⓑ I like to play baseball,” said Daniel.
☐ Ⓒ “I think baseball is better”, said Daniel.
☐ Ⓓ “I think soccer is better,” said Maria.

2. Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ Cora said, I like putting on plays.
☐ Ⓑ Abdul said, “I like drawing.”
☐ Ⓒ Cora said, “That’s fun, too.
☐ Ⓓ Abdul said, Look at what I drew today.”

3. Which song title is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ “Wheels on the Bus”
☐ Ⓑ Wheels on the Bus
☐ Ⓒ “Wheels on the Bus”
☐ Ⓓ Wheels on the Bus

4. Which book title is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ “Beast Feast”
☐ Ⓑ Beast Feast
☐ Ⓒ “Beast Feast”
☐ Ⓓ Beast Feast

5. Which movie title is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ “Ice Age”
☐ Ⓑ Ice Age
☐ Ⓒ “Ice Age”
☐ Ⓓ Ice Age

Contractions are a short way of writing two words. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

did not → **didn't** Tino **didn't** wear a sweater today.

he will → **he'll** I think **he'll** get cold if it's windy.

Write the correct contraction on each line. Remember to use apostrophes.

didn't	he'll	she's	I'm	it's
they're	I'd	we've	haven't	let's

1. did not

2. I am

3. they are

4. he will

5. it is

6. she is

7. let us

8. we have

9. have not

10. I would

’

’

’

’

’

Contractions are a short way of writing two words. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

they are → **they're**

I am → **I'm**

he is → **he's**

Match the words to their contractions.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. we are • | • I'm |
| 2. she is • | • they're |
| 3. I am • | • he's |
| 4. they are • | • we're |
| 5. he is • | • she's |
| 6. you are • | • you're |



Write the contraction.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 7. they are | _____ |
| 8. he is | _____ |
| 9. you are | _____ |
| 10. I am | _____ |

Contractions are a short way of writing two words. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

I will → **I'll**

they have → **they've**

Read each sentence. Write a contraction for the underlined words.

1. They have got to make projects for the science fair. _____
2. They will spend a lot of time on their projects. _____
3. We have made a really good project. _____
4. We will win if we work hard. _____
5. She will be happy if we do. _____
6. You have got a great project. _____
7. He will be so proud if he wins. _____
8. I will do my best. _____
9. You will have to come to the fair. _____
10. I have got an extra ticket. _____



Contractions are a short way of writing two words. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

have not → haven't

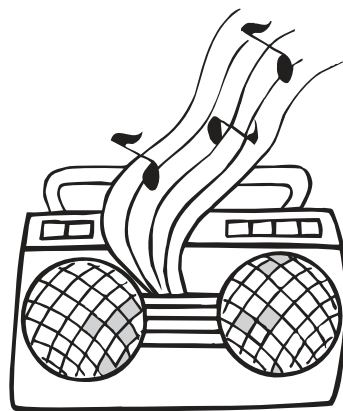
I **haven't** heard that song before.

cannot → can't

I **can't** remember the title.

Write the contraction.

1. did not _____
2. are not _____
3. has not _____
4. can not _____
5. have not _____
6. is not _____
7. would not _____
8. were not _____
9. do not _____
10. does not _____



Add an apostrophe and an s ('s) to a singular noun to show ownership or belonging.

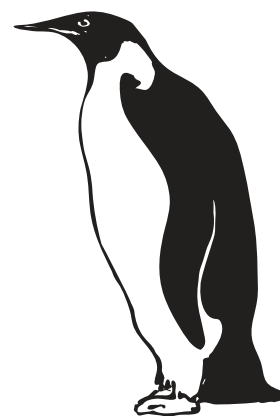
Becca's spin art

Daniel's fish

the grass's smell

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. (Deven's, Devens) sandwich fell on the ground.
2. Are these (Ashleys, Ashley's) pennies?
3. This (cats, cat's) toy is noisy.
4. This (penguins, penguin's) home is far away.
5. My (class's, classes) projects are great.



Complete each sentence. Write the form of the noun in parentheses () that shows belonging.

6. This is _____ homework.
(Andrew)
7. The _____ outfit was black.
(girl)
8. That _____ kite flew in the air.
(boy)
9. That _____ feathers were red.
(bird)
10. This is _____ jacket.
(Emily)

With plural nouns, add just an apostrophe (') to show ownership or belonging.

boys' interests

cats' owner

Circle the correct word in each sentence.

1. The (girls, girls') locker room is closed.
2. The (boys, boys') lockers are on the first floor.
3. The (puppy's, puppies') leashes became tangled as they walked.
4. The (rabbits', rabbit's) hutch was too small for them.
5. The (horses', horses) stalls were clean.

Write the correct word to show ownership. Remember to put the apostrophe in the correct place.

6. the babies belonging to the mothers

the _____ babies

7. the clubhouse belonging to the boys

the _____ clubhouse

8. the treehouse belonging to the girls

the _____ treehouse

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which contraction is written correctly?

- Ⓐ we'r
- Ⓑ wer'e
- Ⓒ were
- Ⓓ we're

2. Which contraction is written correctly?

- Ⓐ did not
- Ⓑ didn't
- Ⓒ di'dnt
- Ⓓ didnt

3. Which contraction is written correctly?

- Ⓐ woud'nt
- Ⓑ would'nt
- Ⓒ wouldn't
- Ⓓ wouldnt'

4. Which is another way to write **the uniform belonging to Bob**?

- Ⓐ Bob uniform
- Ⓑ Bobs uniform
- Ⓒ Bob's uniform
- Ⓓ Bobs' uniform

5. Which is another way to write **the uniforms belonging to the girls**?

- Ⓐ the girls' uniforms
- Ⓑ the girl's uniforms
- Ⓒ the girl uniforms
- Ⓓ the girls uniforms'

The words **a** and **an** are often used before a noun.

- Use the article **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound.

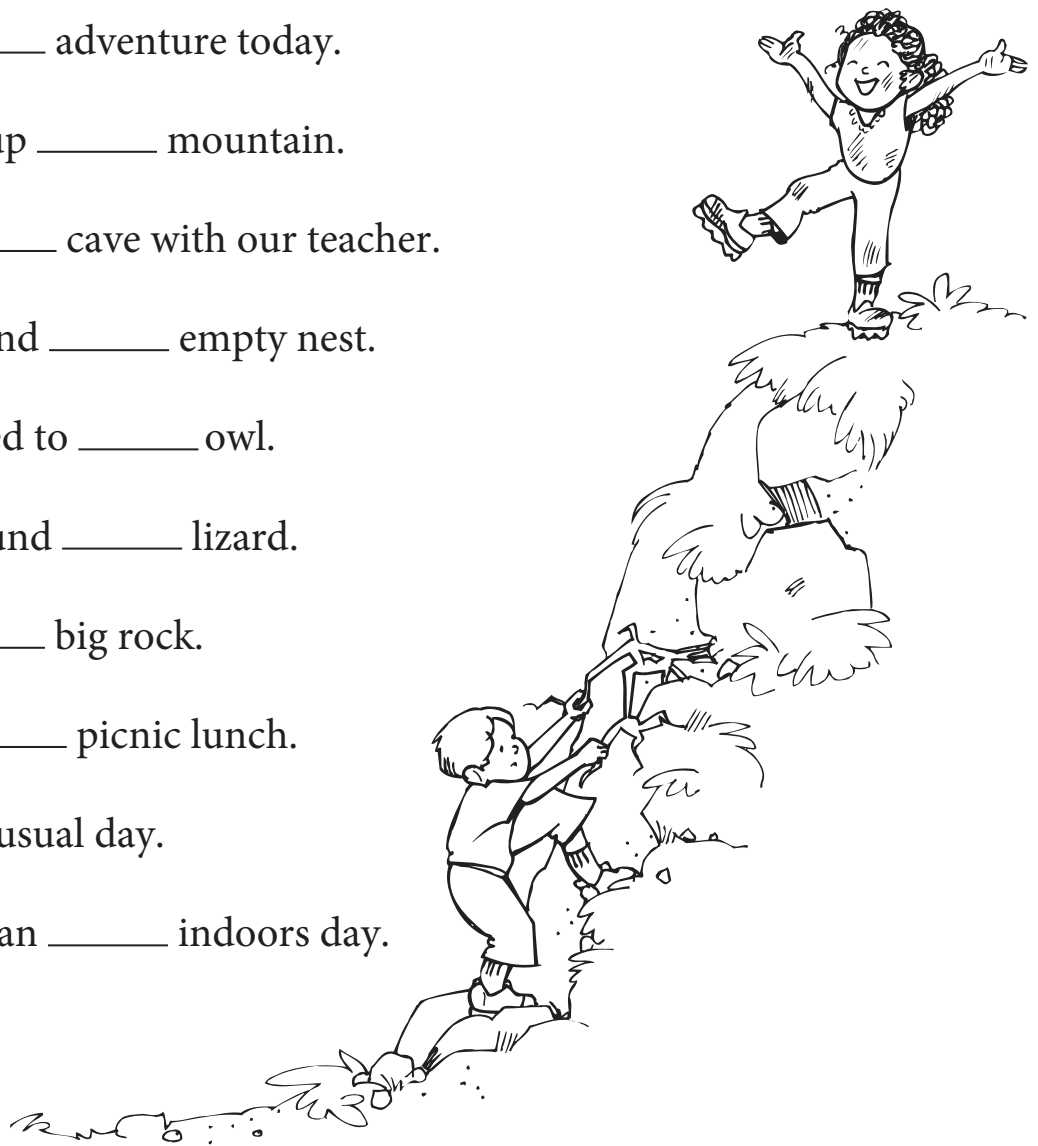
a cat, **a** mouse, and **a** bird

- Use the article **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound.

an apple, **an** orange, and **an** enormous melon

Read each sentence. Write **a** or **an** in the blank.

1. We went on _____ adventure today.
2. Our class hiked up _____ mountain.
3. We explored _____ cave with our teacher.
4. Martin and I found _____ empty nest.
5. Maybe it belonged to _____ owl.
6. Suzy and Mei found _____ lizard.
7. It ran under _____ big rock.
8. Later, we had _____ picnic lunch.
9. It was _____ unusual day.
10. I liked it more than _____ indoors day.



Use **I** and **me** to tell about yourself in a sentence.

- Use **I** in the naming part of a sentence.

I play basketball every day.

- Use **me** after action words.

Nico passed **me** the ball.

Read each sentence. Write the best word to tell about yourself.

1. _____ took part in the school spelling bee.
2. They gave _____ my first word.
3. _____ had never heard that word before.
4. _____ thought about it carefully.
5. Dad had told _____ not to rush.
6. Then _____ spelled the word.
7. What happened next really surprised _____.
8. _____ got it right!



When you tell about yourself and someone else,
the other person's name always comes first.

Laura and I love to dance.

Will you dance with **Laura and me**?

Read each sentence.

Write **Sam and I** if the blank is in the naming part of the sentence.

Write **Sam and me** if the blank is in the telling part of the sentence.

1. _____ play on the baseball team.
2. The coach told _____ to practice batting.
3. The coach pitched to _____.
4. Then _____ went to the outfield.
5. The coach hit fly balls to _____.



Finish the story.

Use **Sam and I** or **Sam and me**.

6. _____

Many words include **not** as part of their meaning.

aren't = are **not**

can't = can **not**

never = **not** ever

nothing = **not** a thing

Never use more than one of these words in the same sentence.

Incorrect I **can't never** stay up late.

Correct I **can't** stay up late.

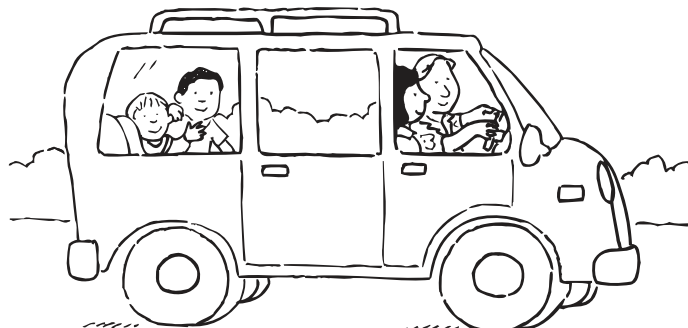
Correct I **never** stay up late.

Read the sentence.

Cross out one of the words that has **not** as part of its meaning.

Reread the sentence to be sure it sounds correct.

1. We aren't never going to get to school on time.
2. I don't never want to miss school.
3. There's not nothing we can do about it now.
4. Dad shouldn't never drive when the gas tank is on "empty."
5. There's not nobody else driving on this road.
6. We don't have no extra gas.
7. There's not no place to buy gas either.
8. It's a good thing we don't never forget the cellphone!



Never use more than one word in the same sentence that includes **not** as part of its meaning.

Incorrect There is **not no** talking during the test.

Correct There is **no** talking during the test.

Correct these sentences. You may cross out words or letters. You may add in words or letters, too. The first one has been done for you.

1. My mom won't ^{ever}~~never~~ let me go to school if I'm sick.
2. I haven't never missed a day of school this year.
3. I don't never like to be absent.
4. There's not nothing I hate more than being sick.
5. You can't do nothing when you're sick.
6. My mom won't let nobody visit me.
7. I can't get no help with my homework when I'm home sick.
8. I hope I don't never miss a day of class all year long!

Write two sentences to tell what you can't do when you're sick.

9. _____

10. _____

The words **good** and **well** are often confused.

- Use **good** to describe a noun. **Good** tells “what kind.”

This is a **good** book.

Book is a noun. **Good** tells what kind of book it is.

- Use **well** to describe a verb. **Well** tells “how.”

This author writes **well**.

Writes is a verb. **Well** tells how the author writes.

Read each sentence.

Write the best word to correctly complete the sentence.

1. Camille is such a _____ swimmer.
(good, well)
2. She did really _____ at the last swim meet.
(good, well)
3. It was a _____ day for the whole team.
(good, well)
4. Even the slowest swimmer raced _____.
(good, well)
5. She had a _____ race and improved her time.
(good, well)
6. Our coach was proud that we all did so _____.
(good, well)

The words **bad** and **badly** are often confused.

- Use **bad** to describe a noun. **Bad** tells “what kind.”

Jessica is a **bad** singer.

Singer is a noun. **Bad** tells what kind of singer Jessica is.

- Use **badly** to describe a verb. **Badly** tells “how.”

She sings **badly**.

Sings is a verb. **Badly** tells how she sings.

Read each sentence.

Write the best word to correctly complete the sentence.

1. Spunky is a _____ clown.
(bad, badly)

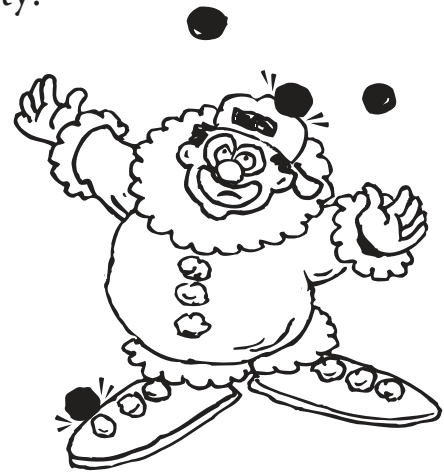
2. He did _____ at Carrie’s birthday party.
(bad, badly)

3. His tricks were _____.
(bad, badly)

4. He told many _____ jokes.
(bad, badly)

5. Even his clothes were _____ made.
(bad, badly)

6. Carrie thinks her party went _____.
(bad, badly)



Fill in the bubble next to the correct sentence.

1. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
 - Ⓐ I want a ice-cream cone.
 - Ⓑ Mom wants a shake.
 - Ⓒ Eve wants an sundae.
 - Ⓓ Dad wants an malt.

2. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
 - Ⓐ Me having fun riding the new bike.
 - Ⓑ Papa Ed gave it to I.
 - Ⓒ I learned to ride it in two days.
 - Ⓓ Then me taught my sister.

3. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
 - Ⓐ Sarah and I both wanted the same book.
 - Ⓑ Our teacher told Sarah and I to find something else.
 - Ⓒ Soon, Sarah and me each found some other books.
 - Ⓓ Sarah and me sat down to read.

4. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
 - Ⓐ I can't never find my shoes in the morning.
 - Ⓑ Maybe it's because I never put them in the same place.
 - Ⓒ Maybe it's because I don't never put on my glasses first.
 - Ⓓ I can't see nothing without my glasses.

5. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
 - Ⓐ Lupe writes really good.
 - Ⓑ Her last poem sounded well.
 - Ⓒ Lupe works hard to write good.
 - Ⓓ Our teacher said she's a good writer.

Some words sound the same when you say them, but they have different spellings and different meanings.

too two to

We're going **to** the beach.

There's room for **two** more in the van.

They can come, and Diana can come, **too**.

Complete each sentence with **too**, **two**, or **to**.

1. Our family loves _____ go camping.
2. Last year, we went with _____ other families.
3. We need _____ campsites.
4. One day, we all hiked _____ a lake.
5. My little brother hiked, _____.
6. We had brought _____ rafts with us.
7. We had _____ take turns using them.
8. This year, our neighbors are coming, _____.



Some words sound the same when you say them, but they have different spellings and different meanings.

for four

We will have the **four** chairs ready **for** you to borrow.

our hour

Come to **our** house in one **hour**.

Read each sentence.

Choose the correct word from the word box to complete it.

for four hour our to two

1. You only have one _____ before bedtime.
2. Is that enough time _____ doing your math?
3. I only have _____ do one page.
4. Will we have time to read _____ story?
5. We might even have time to read _____ stories.
6. We still have _____ more library books to read.

Write two sentences about reading. Use words from the word box.

7. _____

8. _____

Fill in the bubble next to the correct sentence.

1. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ Ⓐ We are going too the pool.
☐ Ⓑ My little sister wants two come.
☐ Ⓒ We will take to cars.
☐ Ⓓ Your mom has to come, too.

2. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ Ⓐ Lots of sugar isn't good four you.
☐ Ⓑ Vegetables are better for you.
☐ Ⓒ You should eat vegetables for times daily.
☐ Ⓓ Which vegetables are best four you?

3. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ Ⓐ That is our puppy.
☐ Ⓑ We have to feed it every our.
☐ Ⓒ It sleeps in hour room.
☐ Ⓓ Hour family loves the puppy.

4. Choose the best word to complete this sentence.
There are _____ seasons in the year.
☐ Ⓐ for
☐ Ⓑ fore
☐ Ⓒ four

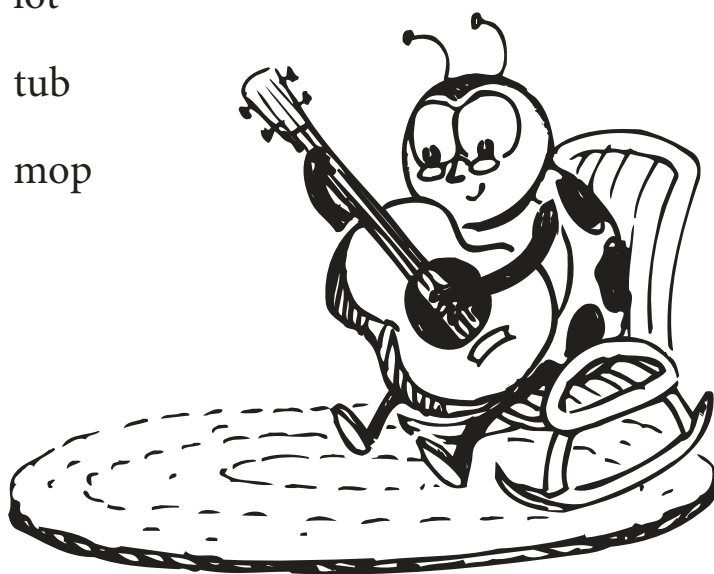
5. Choose the best word to complete this sentence.
It's _____ hot for hiking today.
☐ Ⓐ to
☐ Ⓑ too
☐ Ⓒ two

Rhyming words end with the same sound. They start with different letters. Knowing rhyming words helps you read and write new words.

<u>-at</u>	<u>-ed</u>
sat	bed
bat	fed
mat	led

Draw a line to match the rhyming words.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. bag • | • rug |
| 2. pen • | • kite |
| 3. sit • | • wag |
| 4. dot • | • fit |
| 5. bug • | • hen |
| 6. bite • | • lot |
| 7. top • | • tub |
| 8. rub • | • mop |



Rhyming words end with the same sound,
but start with different letters.

<u>-ug</u>	<u>-oke</u>
mug	poke
dug	joke

Write the word from the word box that goes with each picture.
Draw a line to match the rhyming words.

coat dig goat hat pail pig bat sail



_____ •



_____ •



_____ •



_____ •



_____ •



_____ •



_____ •



_____ •

Rhyming words end with the same sounds and letters.

Rhyming words can start with one or two different letters.

<u>-ight</u>	<u>-en</u>
night	den
flight	then
bright	when

Read the poem. Find the pairs of rhyming words.

Write them on the lines. Circle the letters that are different.

Waves are crashing on the ground

with a loud, splashing sound.

Now the tide's gone out so far

that I can see a big sea star.

It's on a rock in a tidal pool

where ocean water keeps it cool.

When the tide comes in once more,

water will cover up the shore.

The star will hold onto that rock tightly,

and underwater will shine quite brightly.

Fill in the bubble next to the correct sentence.

1. Which one correctly completes this sentence?

Words that rhyme _____.

- Ⓐ always end with different letters
- Ⓑ always start with the same letters
- Ⓒ always begin with the same sound
- Ⓓ can start with one or two different letters

2. Which word is not in the same rhyming family as **pen**?

- Ⓐ pan
- Ⓑ men
- Ⓒ when
- Ⓓ den

3. Choose the word that rhymes with **bright**.

- Ⓐ bride
- Ⓑ light
- Ⓒ bridge
- Ⓓ brine

4. Choose the best word to finish this rhyme.

My brother thinks that he's the best.

I just think that he's a _____.

- Ⓐ baby
- Ⓑ pest
- Ⓒ bother
- Ⓓ mess

Word parts can be added to base words to make new words.

A prefix can be added to the beginning of a base word to make a new word.

The prefix **re-** means “to do again.”

Prefix	+	Baseword	=	New Word
re	+	use	=	reuse

You can **reuse** empty milk cartons as storage containers.

Underline the word with a prefix in each sentence.
Write the base word on the line.

1. It's a good idea to recycle as often as you can. _____
2. You can reuse glass jars instead of throwing them out. _____
3. Jars can be refilled with other things you need to store. _____
4. Some materials can be reworked to make new products. _____
5. Newspapers aren't rewritten, but the paper is used again. _____
6. Review rules for separating glass, metal, and cardboard. _____
7. Reread the ideas on this page, then help spread the word. _____
8. Retell these ideas to friends and family members. _____

A prefix can be added to the beginning of a base word to make a new word. Adding a prefix changes the meaning of the word.

The prefix **un-** means “not” or “the opposite of.”

un + happy = unhappy

The sick puppy was **unhappy**.

un + wrap = unwrap

Unwrap your birthday present!

Read each riddle. Choose a word from the word box to answer it.

unamused uncover unload unlock
unsure untie unwrap unplug

1. You do this before you open a locked door. _____
2. You do this when you pull out a plug. _____
3. When you take things off a truck, you do this. _____
4. You do this when you take off the wrapping. _____
5. Before you take off your shoes, you do this. _____
6. If you are not sure, this is what you are. _____
7. This is what you are if you are not amused. _____
8. This is what you do when you take off the cover. _____

A suffix can be added to the end of a base word to make a new word. Adding a suffix changes the meaning of the base word.

The suffix **-er** means “a person who.”

teach + **er** = **teacher**

Underline a base word in each riddle.

Add **-er** to the base word to write the answer to the riddle.

The first one has been done for you.

1. For my job, I teach children. Who am I?

a teacher

2. I sing to make my living. Who am I?

3. I am paid to write. Who am I?

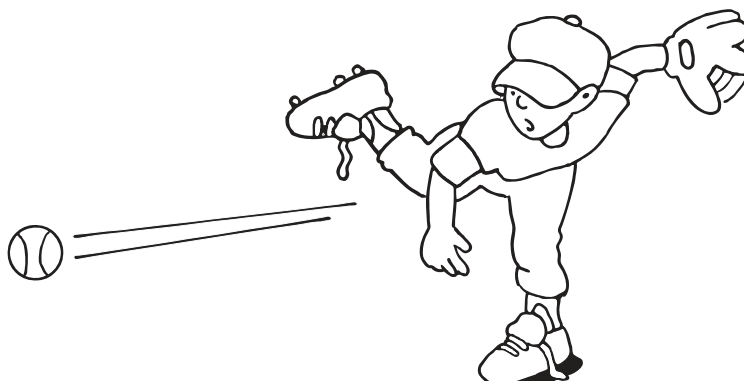
4. I work on a farm. Who am I?

5. I paint houses. Who am I?

6. I work underground in a mine. Who am I?

7. I can drive a taxi or a limo. Who am I?

8. I get paid to pitch a baseball. Who am I?



A suffix can be added to the end of a base word to make a new word. Adding a suffix changes the meaning of the word.

- The suffix **-ful** means “full of.”
use**ful** = full of use
- The suffix **-less** means “without.”
use**less** = without use

Read each sentence. Look at the base words in the word box.
Write a base word plus **-ful** or **-less** to complete each sentence.

care fear thought

1. Ben is a kind and _____ young man.
2. You must be _____ to walk on the high wire.
3. Try not to be _____ when you're throwing out trash.
4. Why is she so _____ of a spider?
5. You must be _____ when you hold a baby.
6. Don't be _____ when you ride a bike.



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which word has a prefix that means “not”?
☐ Ⓐ reuse
☐ Ⓑ unseen
☐ Ⓒ careless
☐ Ⓓ fearful

2. Which word has a prefix that means “again”?
☐ Ⓐ undo
☐ Ⓑ over
☐ Ⓒ thoughtless
☐ Ⓓ repaint

3. Which word has a suffix that means “without”?
☐ Ⓐ toothless
☐ Ⓑ helpful
☐ Ⓒ loser
☐ Ⓓ redo

4. Which word has a suffix that means “full of”?
☐ Ⓐ painter
☐ Ⓑ timeless
☐ Ⓒ wonderful
☐ Ⓓ unwrap

5. Which of these statements is true?
☐ Ⓐ A base word comes before a prefix.
☐ Ⓑ A prefix is added to the end of a base word.
☐ Ⓒ A suffix is added to the beginning of a base word.
☐ Ⓓ Adding a prefix or a suffix changes the meaning of a base word.

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

Words for **pretty**: beautiful, lovely, gorgeous

Words for **sleep**: nap, snooze, slumber

Draw a line from each word in column 1 to its synonym in column 2.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. funny • | • pebble |
| 2. start • | • perhaps |
| 3. stone • | • huge |
| 4. big • | • silly |
| 5. maybe • | • begin |

Rewrite each sentence. Use a synonym from above.

6. I skipped a stone on the lake.

7. The baby made a silly face.

8. Maybe you can think about that.

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

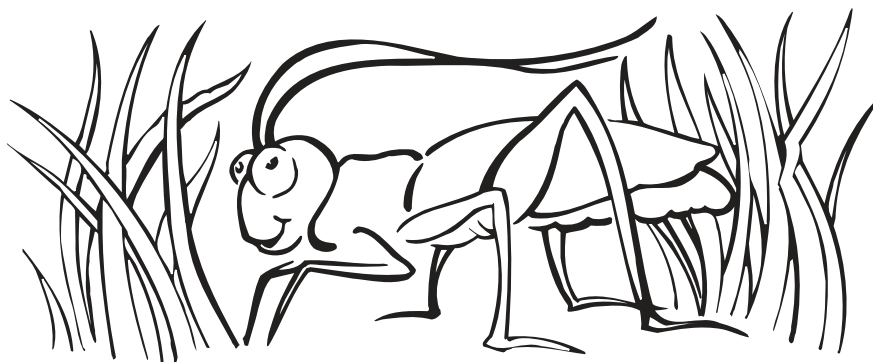
Words for **quiet**: silent, still, soundless

Words for **big**: huge, gigantic, enormous

Reach each sentence. Write a synonym from the word box to replace the underlined word.

children creepy done get insects like scared tiny

1. We are studying bugs in science. _____
2. Some kids don't like to touch them. _____
3. Some are even afraid of bugs! _____
4. I enjoy looking at them. _____
5. I like to see their six little legs and their funny faces. _____
6. Some of them do look scary. _____
7. We put the insects back outside when we're finished. _____
8. Maybe another class will catch them tomorrow! _____



Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.
Some words have many synonyms.

<u>little</u>	<u>big</u>	<u>funny</u>	<u>laugh</u>	<u>happy</u>
small	huge	silly	chuckle	joyful
tiny	enormous	goofy	giggle	cheerful

Use synonyms to make your writing more interesting.

Write a synonym for the word in parentheses () to complete each sentence.

1. I have a _____ dog.
(little)

2. He knows so many _____ tricks.
(funny)

3. My dog makes everybody _____.
(laugh)

4. Tuffy loves to chew on a _____ bone.
(big)

5. He looks so _____ when he's busy with that bone.
(happy)



Write another sentence about Tuffy. Use a synonym from the rule box.

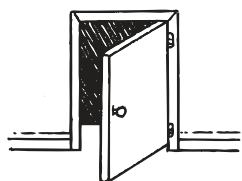
6. _____

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

float—sink dirty—clean open—closed

Write a label for each picture. Use words from the rule box. Draw a line from a word in column 1 to its antonym in column 2.

1.



_____ •



_____ •

2.



_____ •

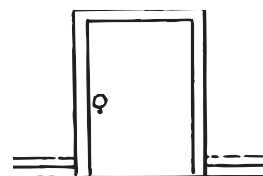


_____ •

3.



_____ •



_____ •

Write two sentences using a pair of antonyms from above.
Use one in each sentence.

4. _____

5. _____

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

best—worst

most—least

out—in

quickly—slowly

short—long

ugly—pretty

Replace the underlined word with its antonym.

1. That book was so short. _____

2. I read it very quickly. _____

3. I liked the pictures most of all. _____

4. They were really pretty. _____

5. Now I must check the book in at the library. _____

Read the sentence. Look at the underlined words. Write a sentence that uses antonyms to give the opposite meaning.

6. The best book I ever read was exciting and funny.



Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
You can use antonyms to compare things.

old—new broken—fixed wide—narrow fast—slow shiny—dull

Write an antonym to complete each comparison. Use words from the rule box.

1. My dad has an old car, but my uncle has a _____ one.
2. My dad's car is slow, but my uncle's car is _____.
3. My dad's car had some broken parts, but he got them _____.
4. My uncle's car is nice and shiny, but the paint on my dad's
car is _____.
5. My dad's car is so wide that it can barely fit in a _____ alley.

Draw a picture of the two cars.
Use antonyms to describe them in a sentence.



6. _____

Which one correctly completes each sentence?
Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Synonyms are words that _____.
☐ Ⓐ are spelled the same
☐ Ⓑ sound the same
☐ Ⓒ are opposites
☐ Ⓓ mean almost the same thing

2. The words _____ and _____ are synonyms.
☐ Ⓐ tiny, small
☐ Ⓑ tiny, huge
☐ Ⓒ funny, bunny
☐ Ⓓ small, smile

3. You can use synonyms to _____.
☐ Ⓐ compare things
☐ Ⓑ make your writing more interesting
☐ Ⓒ use fewer words when you write
☐ Ⓓ show differences

4. Antonyms are words that _____.
☐ Ⓐ sound alike
☐ Ⓑ rhyme
☐ Ⓒ have almost the same meaning
☐ Ⓓ mean the opposite

5. The words _____ and _____ are antonyms.
☐ Ⓐ beautiful, lovely
☐ Ⓑ beautiful, careful
☐ Ⓒ beautiful, ugly
☐ Ⓓ small, tiny

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

This is a new **pair** of shoes.

Have a slice of this delicious **pear**.

Write the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

1. We usually go to bed at _____.
(ate, eight)
2. My _____ let us stay up late last night.
(ant, aunt)
3. We _____ strawberries with chocolate sauce.
(ate, eight)
4. There was an _____ crawling on the table.
(ant, aunt)
5. I ate the _____ bag of oranges.
(hole, whole)
6. May I _____ this game?
(by, buy)
7. There is a _____ in my jeans.
(hole, whole)
8. I _____ I did well on the test.
(no, know)
9. I won the game _____ two points.
(by, buy)
10. I have _____ lunch today.
(no, know)

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

its pronoun that shows belonging

it's contraction of **it is**

your pronoun that shows belonging

you're contraction of **you are**

Write the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

1. _____ going to be cold today.
(Its, It's)

2. _____ going to need a coat.
(Your, You're)

3. I will help you with _____ buttons.
(its, it's)

4. _____ sister will walk you to school.
(Your, You're)



Write the meaning of each homophone. Then write a sentence for each one.

5. **sum**

Meaning: _____

Sentence: _____

6. **some**

Meaning: _____

Sentence: _____

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

their	pronoun that shows belonging
they're	contraction of they are
there	location or place

Write the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

1. Can you help me find _____ shoes?
(their, they're, there)

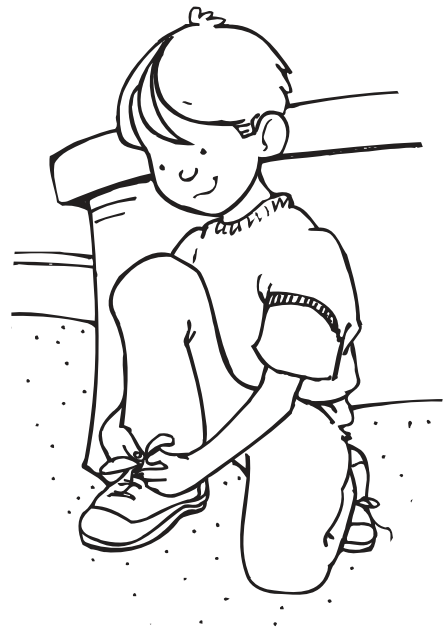
2. _____ about to leave for school.
(Their, They're, There)

3. I see them over _____!
(their, they're, there)

4. How did they get _____?
(their, they're, there)

5. Now, I need to find _____ socks.
(their, they're, there)

6. Finally, _____ ready to go.
(their, they're, there)



Write the meaning of each homophone. Then write a sentence for each one.

7. **hear**

Meaning: _____

Sentence: _____

8. **here**

Meaning: _____

Sentence: _____

Review 4

Which word correctly completes each sentence?
Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Do you think _____ going to the zoo?

- Ⓐ your
- Ⓑ you're
- Ⓒ their
- Ⓓ there

2. The kitten cried for _____ mother.

- Ⓐ its
- Ⓑ it's
- Ⓒ their
- Ⓓ there

3. Can we stop _____ the store?

- Ⓐ no
- Ⓑ know
- Ⓒ by
- Ⓓ buy

4. I ate the _____ thing!

- Ⓐ hole
- Ⓑ whole
- Ⓒ no
- Ⓓ know

5. I _____ the answer.

- Ⓐ its
- Ⓑ it's
- Ⓒ no
- Ⓓ know

A compound word is made from two smaller words.

pan + cake = **pancake**

rain + bow = **rainbow**

Put the two smaller words together to make a compound word.

1. back + pack = _____

2. camp + fire = _____

3. day + light = _____

4. horse + back = _____

5. moon + light = _____



Complete each sentence with a compound word from above.

6. We had ridden all day on _____.

7. Then the _____ was almost gone.

8. We made camp and lit our _____.

9. I pulled my sleeping bag out of my _____.

10. In no time, I would be sleeping under the _____.

A compound word is made from two smaller words.

key + board = **keyboard**

head + phones = **headphones**

Underline the compound word in each sentence.

Write the compound word and the two smaller words that form it.

The first one has been done for you.

1. Donna and I were sleeping in her backyard.

backyard = back + yard

2. A strange noise somewhere woke me up.

_____ = _____ + _____

3. I grabbed my flashlight and went to take a look.

_____ = _____ + _____

4. Maybe it was a bullfrog.

_____ = _____ + _____

5. I walked toward the blackberry bushes.

_____ = _____ + _____

6. A raccoon was enjoying its nighttime snack!

_____ = _____ + _____

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings. You must read the whole sentence to know which meaning is used.

Pitcher can mean “something to hold water.”

Fill the **pitcher**, please.

Pitcher can mean “a player on a baseball team.”

The **pitcher** struck him out.

Read the two meanings of a word.

Write a word from the word box that fits both meanings.

bark bat fan foot plant ring

Meanings	Word
1. a. the sound a bell makes b. jewelry you wear on your finger	_____
2. a. a machine that moves air b. someone who cheers for a team	_____
3. a. a unit of measurement b. something you stand on	_____
4. a. a stick used in baseball b. a flying mammal	_____
5. a. the sound a dog makes b. the outside of a tree	_____

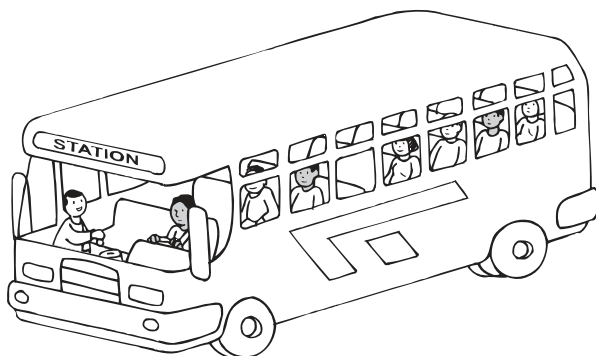
Sometimes other words in a sentence can help you figure out what new words mean.

The coach was **elated** when his team won.

You can figure out that **elated** means “excited” or “happy” because a coach might feel that way if his team won.

Circle the correct meaning for each boldfaced word.
Use the underlined clues to help you figure it out.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| 1. <u>We began to shiver</u> on that brisk morning. | cold | early |
| 2. I looped a warm scarf <u>around my neck</u> . | knitted | wrapped |
| 3. I grasped my bus pass <u>in my hand</u> . | tore | held |
| 4. The <u>crowd</u> buzzed with <u>excitement</u> . | talked loudly | smiled |
| 5. A <u>police siren</u> wailed on a nearby street. | cried | sounded loudly |
| 6. The bus <u>slowly</u> approached the bus stop. | came near | stop |
| 7. There were <u>hardly any seats</u> on the packed bus. | empty | crowded |
| 8. I was wedged <u>between</u> two tall men. | seated | squeezed |
| 9. The <u>heat</u> soon became intolerable . | too much to take | nice |
| 10. I was so relieved <u>to get off</u> that bus. | exhausted | thankful |



Spelling rules can help you spell words correctly.

If a word ends with a consonant and a **y**, change the **y** to **i** before you add the endings **-es**, **-ed**, **-er**, or **-est**.

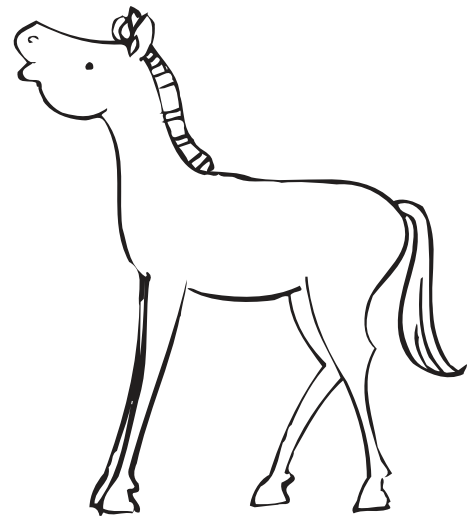
fly → flies, flier

happy → happier, happiest

Read each word.

Add the ending given.

1. pony (es) _____
2. cry (ed) _____
3. handy (er) _____
4. fancy (est) _____



Complete each sentence. Use the word given.

Add the ending **-es**, **-ed**, **-er**, or **-est**.

5. Today is _____ than yesterday.
(sunny)
6. Yesterday was the _____ day of the week.
(cloudy)
7. We _____ to have a picnic.
(try)
8. Jake was the _____ after the rain.
(dry)

Spelling rules can help you spell words correctly.

If a base word ends with a silent **e**, drop the **e** before you add the endings **ed**, **er**, **est**, or **ing**.

bake → baked, baker, baking

cute → cuter, cutest

Read each word.

Add the ending given.

1. write (ing)

2. fade (ed)

3. ride (er)

4. blue (est)



Complete each sentence. Use the word given.

Add the ending **-ed**, **-er**, **-est**, or **-ing**.

5. We are _____ it will be sunny for the picnic.
(hope)

6. I _____ the papers for the teacher.
(file)

7. Who is the _____ person you know?
(rude)

8. Who is the _____ in your family?
(joke)

Some words are easily confused. Use the correct spelling for each meaning.

where	location or place
were	form of the verb be
we're	contraction of we are

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

- _____ are we going?
(Where, Were, We're)
- _____ going on a trip.
(Where, Were, We're)
- We _____ going to visit my aunt.
(where, were, we're)
- Now _____ going skiing.
(where, were, we're)
- That's _____ my aunt will be.
(where, were, we're)



Write three sentences of your own using **where**, **were**, and **we're**.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.

Some people display a flag outside their house.

- Ⓐ play with
- Ⓑ disrespect
- Ⓒ plant
- Ⓓ show

2. Complete the sentence with the correct word.

_____ going to the park.

- Ⓐ Were
- Ⓑ We're
- Ⓒ Where
- Ⓓ We

3. Choose the word that is spelled correctly.

- Ⓐ happiest
- Ⓑ happier
- Ⓒ happyest
- Ⓓ happi

4. Choose the word that is spelled correctly.

- Ⓐ tradeing
- Ⓑ pleaseing
- Ⓒ loving
- Ⓓ care

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. My little sister Emma has many dollies.

2. Emma thinks of her dolls as her babys.

3. She keeps all their clothes in box's.

4. She dresses them up for doll partys.

5. She sets out doll dish's on a little table.

6. Two other child come to her doll parties.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Did you know that a puppy loses its tooths?

2. Puppys and children have two sets of teeth.

3. Mia's dog's are old now.

4. Mia also has two catses.

5. All the familys on Mia's block have pets.

6. Mia and her friend's walk their dogs together.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Sams family has a cabin in the woods.

2. The cabin is at elk lake.

3. Elk Lake is in michigan.

4. Sam and his brother luke like to go there.

5. Sometimes they see deers there.

6. The family eats out at spike's diner.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Are these your sheeps?

2. Those sheep belong to kate.

3. I thought Kate had two lamb's.

4. Does mary have any lambs?

5. Mary has one lamb and two goose.

6. Marys lamb has fleece as white as snow.

Name _____

Correct these sentences

1. Which food is most good for you?

2. Fresh vegetables are more good for you than cookies.

3. Some fruit tastes more sweeter than candy.

4. Fried foods can be the most bad for you.

5. It is gooder to eat fruits and vegetables.

6. People feel more stronger when they are healthy.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. I love to eat chinese food.

2. My mom loves mexican food.

3. Mexican food can be spicy than Irish food.

4. Thai food can be the spicier of them all!

5. These spring rolls are the most good I've ever tasted!

6. This dipping sauce is sweetest than that one.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Kendra and me love to jump rope.

2. Her and I can jump rope for hours.

3. My mother called Kendra and I for dinner.

4. Us didn't hear her call.

5. Mom called again, and then he came looking for us.

6. She was worried about Kendra and I until she saw us.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Do yous two want to play ball?

2. Jenny and me are leaving now.

3. You can walk there with her and I.

4. Jack and Annie are bringing they're gloves.

5. Gina's mother is bringing his catcher's mask.

6. Her will be the catcher for our game.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Yesterday, I ask my dad to read to me.

2. He pull a book down off the shelf and started to read.

3. Last night, I thank him for reading the story.

4. Tomorrow, I read the story to my little brother.

5. Next week, Dad let me buy a new book.

6. Next weekend, I show it to my brother.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Howie want to go to the game.

2. He and his dad gone to another game last month.

3. That game last month were a long one.

4. The game last month last 4 hours!

5. Tomorrow's game took place during the day.

6. Howie's dad get tickets last night.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Last week, Dad sayed the ground was ready.

2. Yesterday, Ned said he want to plant a garden.

3. Last night, Nila promise to help.

4. Tomorrow, they dig holes.

5. The day after tomorrow, they plant seeds.

6. Ned and Nila likes working in the garden.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Mr. Markson teach music at our school.

2. Dino play piano very well.

3. Ana like the tuba.

4. Petra take drum lessons every Saturday.

5. Tarik practice on the flute every day.

6. He hope to give a concert some day.

Name _____

Use words from the word box to make complete sentences.

700 pounds live the wild Most tigers beautiful animals

1. Tigers live in.

2. They mostly in Asia.

3. Have orange fur with black and white stripes.

4. These big cats can weigh as much as.

5. Tigers are.

Name _____

Combine the two short sentences to make one sentence.

1. I go to the school. The school is on Park Street.

2. I walk to school. My brother takes the bus.

3. He can run for the bus now. He can take the next bus.

4. The bus is yellow. The bus is black.

5. The driver is nice. The driver is friendly.

6. Zeke was late. I got there early.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. what time is it?

2. it's time to go to bed.

3. may I stay up just a little longer?

4. you need to get up early for school tomorrow.

5. i promise I won't sleep late.

6. you can stay up for another half-hour.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Toni's birthday is on monday.

2. She is having a party on sunday.

3. She knows three people with birthdays in march.

4. Jorge's birthday is in august.

5. He has a party in september so everyone can come.

6. Next year, Jorge's birthday is on a tuesday.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. We have a party every year on the fourth of july.

2. We wear costumes on halloween.

3. We make cards for valentine's day.

4. We make a turkey dinner on thanksgiving day.

5. We go to the beach on labor day.

6. We stay up late on new year's eve.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. My best friend's name is danny carson.

2. Danny lives next door to sofia sanchez.

3. Sofia has a little sister named rosa.

4. Rosa plays with lily wang.

5. Ms. james watches them after school.

6. Danny and sofia play with rosa and lily sometimes.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. My mother was born in new york.

2. My father was born in arkansas.

3. They got married in chicago.

4. Then they moved to california.

5. Now we live near griffith park.

6. Our house is on flower street.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. I like to read ranger rick and learn about animals.

2. I have a book about cats called cat.

3. I also like the book koko's kitten.

4. Have you ever read the poem called "fog"?

5. Let's sing the song "bingo."

6. Have you read the book good dog?

Name _____

Correct these sentences. Be sure to write the abbreviations correctly.

1. On mon, take Petey to see dr. Lacey.

2. On tues, practice for your dance recital.

3. The recital is on Sund., oct. 4.

4. Dance class ends on apr 30.

5. Winter vacation starts on feby. 22.

6. Buy new skates on satur., Feb 1.

Name _____

Correct these sentences. Be sure to write the abbreviations correctly.

1. Where does Mrs Alberto live?

2. She lives on Park dri.

3. Is that near mr Lee's house on Hanson ave?

4. Yes, it's also next to Sands hway.

5. Did you know that dr. Santos is from Orlando, fl?

6. I thought she was from New York, ny.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. ms Jackson taught us about measurements.

2. Did you know that there are 1,000 gr. in a Kg?

3. There are 16 ouns in a LB.

4. I know that 1 fT. equals 12 incs.

5. Ms. Jackson taught us that 1 km. equals 100,000 Cm.

6. I wonder how many pnds. are in a Kilogram.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Do you know the way to the park

2. The park is twelve blocks from here

3. That's a really long way to walk

4. You could walk ride a bicycle or take a bus.

5. I think we should walk

6. There are swings slides and hanging bars there.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. We had flour salt and sugar.

2. We needed eggs milk and raisins

3. The date on the milk was June 2 2006.

4. We were baking on June 7 2006.

5. We made new milk with powder water and a whisk.

6. We made another cake on August 23 2006.

Name _____

Correct the mistakes in this letter.

November 29 2006

Dear Nana

How are you? I hear Grandpa Bill is feeling much better.
I hope he will be able to go camping hiking and fishing soon.

Nana did you hear that I got the lead in the school play?
I play a giant tomato! I hope you and Grandpa Bill can come
see it. The play is on January 6 2007. That gives me plenty
of time to buy red shoes red socks and red pants.

If you want to get tickets ahead of time, here is the
school's address:

Lake Street Elementary School

16 Lake Street

Crystal Lake Illinois 60012

I can't wait to see you and Grandpa Bill!

Love

Maddie

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. "I'm going to the library at 330 said Lucita.

2. I'll come with you" her father answered.

3. He said "There is a book I want to read.

4. Lucita said I hope they have it.

5. "I hope so, too Lucita's father answered.

6. He said Let's hurry because the library closes at 500 today."

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Have you read the book Blueberries for Sal?

2. The same author wrote the book Make Way for Ducklings.

3. I think the poem Sneezles is very funny.

4. Old Mr. Rabbit is an old folk song.

5. Gray Goose is another folk song that is fun to sing.

6. I like to read the magazine Spider.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Tina borrowed Jasons hat.

2. Shes planning on going outside.

3. Jason borrowed Matts scarf.

4. Hes feeling very cold.

5. All the boys mittens are on their hands.

6. It isnt going to get warm soon.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Me and Jackie are going to the show.

2. My dad is taking Jackie and I.

3. I and Dad are going to pick up Jackie.

4. My father drives good.

5. Me and Dad have fun in the car.

6. Jackie and me are happy to go to the show with Dad.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. I am hungry for a apple.

2. I don't see no apples.

3. These apples don't taste no good.

4. I see an pear over there.

5. I don't want no pears.

6. There isn't nothing left to eat.

Name _____

Correct these sentences.

1. Jenna has too slices of bread.

2. She's going two make a sandwich.

3. Jenna put to much jam on the sandwich!

4. She made for more sandwiches four her brothers.

5. I'm going to join them in an our.

6. "Let's eat hour sandwiches then," I say to Jenna.

Answer Key

Page 11

Name _____

Nouns 1

A noun names a person, place, or thing.

Person	Place	Thing
girl	city	chair
friend	room	car

Circle the noun in each pair of words.

- big cat
- round basket
- warm room
- tiny kittens
- more pets
- happy child

Underline the noun in each sentence.

- A man is walking quickly.
- The bag is heavy.
- The street is long.
- Here is the house.
- A little boy is excited.
- A favorite uncle is visiting.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Identifying Nouns 11

Page 12

Name _____

Nouns 2

A noun names a person, place, or thing.

The word captain names a person. It is a noun.
The word lake names a place. It is a noun.
The word ship names a thing. It is a noun.

Underline the noun in each sentence. Then circle person, place, or thing to tell what the noun names.

- The store is very busy. person place thing
- Many children are here. person place thing
- Look at all the different shoes. person place thing
- That woman can help. person place thing
- Let's buy the blue snackers. person place thing
- Now let's go sit outside. person place thing
- Here is a seat. person place thing
- Please choose a snack to eat. person place thing



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Identifying Nouns 12

Page 13

Name _____

Nouns 3

A singular noun names one.
A plural noun names more than one.
Add an s to most nouns to name more than one.

Singular	Plural
baker	bakers
pie	pies
bird	birds

Write S if the underlined noun is singular.
Write P if the underlined noun is plural.

- S The pond is quiet.
- P Then the ducks start to quack.
- P The eggs have hatched.
- P Now the frogs are croaking.
- S A snake is nearby.
- P There are many rocks.
- P Worms are underneath.
- S One bug goes fishing.



Write two nouns that you know. Write S or P after each noun to show singular or plural.

- Answers will vary _____
- _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Identifying Singular and Plural Nouns 13

Page 14

Name _____

Nouns 4

Add es to some nouns to name more than one.
Add es to nouns that end in s, ch, sh, x, or z.

Singular	Plural
dress	dresses
beach	beaches
wish	wishes
fox	foxes

Choose the plural noun from the word box to complete each sentence.

boxes brushes buses classes dishes glasses klutzes lunches

- Look inside the boxes.
- The green drinking glasses are inside.
- The blue dishes are inside, too.
- We painted them with big brushes.
- Those art classes were fun.
- We rode on yellow buses.
- One day we spilled paint on our yummy lunches.
- What silly klutzes we were!



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Plural Nouns (adding es) 14

Page 15

Name _____

Nouns 5

Some nouns end in a consonant letter and y.
Change the y to i and add es to make the plural.

Singular	Plural
sky	skies
fairy	fairies

Look at the noun in parentheses (.).
Write the plural form of each noun in the sentence.

- I love to eat red cherries (cherry).
- I like red berries (berry) too.
- The mother dog had babies (baby).
- Now we have three puppies (puppy).
- I will have two birthday parties (party).
- We will see many families (family).
- I can find some countries (country) on a map.
- I can find some cities (city) too.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Plural Nouns (changing y to i and adding es) 15

Page 16

Name _____

Nouns 6

The plurals of some nouns have special spellings.

Singular	Plural
foot	feet
goose	geese
mouse	mice
tooth	teeth
man	men
woman	women
child	children

Choose the correct word from the word box to complete each sentence.

child children tooth teeth man women

- The children in the class are smiling.
- Two women are special visitors today.
- A man is helping them, too.
- They are giving a lesson on teeth.
- One child in the class has something to tell.
- A tooth fell out last night!



Use each word in a sentence.

- (mice) _____
- (feet) _____

Answers will vary

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Irregular Plural Nouns 16

Page 17

Name _____

Nouns 7

Some special nouns are spelled the same in both singular and plural. Pay attention to other words in the sentence to decide if the special noun names one or more than one.

Singular	Plural
one deer	two deer
this sheep	those sheep
a fish	many fish

Read each sentence. Underline the special noun. Then circle singular or plural to tell if it names one or more than one.

- The farmer has many sheep. singular plural
- I would like to pet a sheep. singular plural
- All the sheep have soft wool. singular plural
- I see a deer out in the field. singular plural
- The farmer sees five deer. singular plural
- Those deer are looking for food. singular plural
- The farmer has a pond with lots of fish. singular plural
- I see one fish watching me! singular plural



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Irregular Plural Nouns 17

Page 18

Name _____

Nouns Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which sentence tells what a noun is?
 - Ⓐ A noun names a person, pet, or thing.
 - Ⓑ A noun names a person, place, or thing.
 - Ⓒ A noun names a person, place, or pet.
 - Ⓓ A noun names a person, place, or park.
- Which sentence has a noun that names one?
 - Ⓐ The cats are sleeping.
 - Ⓑ The dogs are napping.
 - Ⓒ The mice eat the cheese.
 - Ⓓ The house is quiet.
- Which sentence has a noun that names more than one?
 - Ⓐ The dishes are empty.
 - Ⓑ The meal was delicious.
 - Ⓒ We can leave the table.
 - Ⓓ My belly is full.
- Which sentence has the correct plural for family?
 - Ⓐ I see many families at the zoo.
 - Ⓑ Some family are having a picnic.
 - Ⓒ Families are important.
 - Ⓓ There are animal families, too.
- Which sentence tells the correct rule for making fish plural?
 - Ⓐ Fish is spelled the same in singular and plural.
 - Ⓑ Add s to fish to make fishes.
 - Ⓒ Add ies to fish to make fishies.
 - Ⓓ Change the h to i and add es.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Nouns: Review 1 18

Page 19

Name _____

Nouns 8

Add an apostrophe (') and s to a singular noun to show belonging.

Noun	Noun That Shows Belonging	Example
Mark	Mark's	Mark's coat
butterfly	butterfly's	butterfly's wings
bus	bus's	bus's wheels

Add 's to the underlined words to show belonging.

- Mat's team is playing today.
- The team's players are excited.
- The winner of today's game gets a prize.
- The coach's son is the pitcher.
- He throws the ball at the catcher's mitt.
- The pitcher's aim was good.
- The batter's swing was better.
- Mat's catch is the best of all!



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Singular Possessive Nouns 19

Page 20

Name _____

Nouns
9

Follow these rules when plural nouns show belonging.

- When a plural noun ends in s, just add an apostrophe (').
- For special plural nouns, add 's.

girls' dresses	girls' dresses
babies' dresses	babies' dresses
geese's children	geese's children
women's children	women's children

Complete each sentence with the belonging form of the word in parentheses ().

- The tree's leaves are green. (trees)
- The children's yells are loud. (children)
- The men's shirts are white. (men)
- The Robins' eggs are blue. (Robins)
- I know what the babies' meals will be. (babies)
- Worms are many animals' favorite food! (animals)



20 Plural Possessive Nouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 21

Name _____

Nouns
10

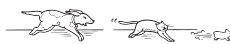
A common noun names any person, place, or thing. It does not begin with a capital letter.

A proper noun names a specific person, place, or thing. It begins with a capital letter.

Common Noun	Proper Noun
teacher	Mr. Harper
friend	Eliza
dog	Buster
cat	Fluffy

Underline the common nouns. Circle the proper nouns.

- Amanda's friends have pets.
- Kayley has a cat named Orange.
- Orange looks like an orange with fur.
- Duke is a black dog that belongs to Ryan.
- Jose has a hamster named Harry.
- Duke the dog chased Orange the cat.
- Orange chased Harry the hamster.
- Amanda, Kayley, Ryan, and Jose all chased the animals!



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Common and Proper Nouns 21

Page 22

Name _____

Nouns
11

Proper nouns can be special places. They begin with a capital letter.

A common noun does not begin with a capital letter.

Common Noun	Proper Noun
restaurant	Family Diner
country	United States
motel	Sam's Motel
river	East River

Write C if the underlined word or words are a common noun. Write P if the underlined word or words are a proper noun.

- P The students attend Lincoln School.
- C The children are learning about their city.
- P They took a field trip to Our Town Museum.
- C They saw old pictures of stores on Main Street.
- P Main Street Hardware looks just the same today.
- P The Big West Mall is very different from those old stores.

Write two sentences about your town. Use proper nouns.

Answers will vary.

22 Proper Nouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 23

Name _____

Nouns
Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which noun shows belonging?
 - A men
 - B man's
 - C boys
 - D mans
- Which sentence has a singular noun that shows belonging?
 - A The cars will race.
 - B The front tire is flat.
 - C The car's seats are white.
 - D The cars' colors are blue and red.
- Which sentence has a plural noun that shows belonging?
 - A Look for the mall's lights.
 - B The parking lots are filled with cars.
 - C The front doors are closed.
 - D The stores' signs are big.
- Which sentence has a proper noun?
 - A Molly is my best friend.
 - B Those girls are fun.
 - C I love my friends.
 - D Friends are great!
- In which sentence does the proper noun name a place?
 - A Mr. Hernandez is our new music teacher.
 - B He told us that he has a singing parrot named Pete.
 - C We bought toys for Pete at the pet store.
 - D Pete will visit Sunrise Elementary School soon.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Nouns: Review 2 23

Page 24

Name _____

Adjectives
1

An adjective describes a noun.

brown dog	shiny hair
hot sun	pink shoes
tall woman	two houses

Circle the adjective that describes each underlined noun.

- Look at the colorful rainbow.
- The blue sky is full of fluffy clouds.
- One cloud looks like a white elephant.
- I see floppy ears and a long trunk.
- There are yellow flowers in the wet grass.
- A rainy day helps the plants grow.

Write adjectives to describe the nouns.

Answers will vary.

7. _____ trees	11. _____ shells
8. _____ insects	12. _____ birds
9. _____ kitten	13. _____ candy
10. _____ pillow	14. _____ night



24 Identifying Adjectives Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 25

Name _____

Adjectives
2

Adjectives are words that describe nouns. Some adjectives come before a noun.

A white bear sits in a chair.

Some adjectives come after is or are.

The bear is white.

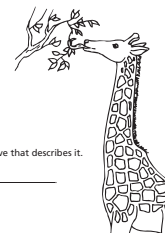
Circle the adjective in each sentence. Underline the noun that each adjective describes.

- The monkey is funny.
- The giraffes are tall.
- The lion is sleepy.
- The hippos are huge.
- The frogs are green.
- The flamingo is pink.
- The zoo is fun to visit!

Fill in the blanks with a noun and an adjective that describes it.

Answers will vary.

8. The _____ is _____.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Identifying Adjectives 25

Page 26

Name _____

Adjectives
3

An adjective can describe how a noun looks, feels, sounds, smells, or tastes.

Looks	round red ball
Feels	scratchy scarf
Sounds	honking horn
Smells	stinky skunk
Tastes	sour apple

Choose an adjective from the word box to complete each sentence.

orange slick noisy delicious smoky cold

- The noisy geese are at the lake.
- The fall leaves are orange on the trees.
- I smell a smoky fire.
- The water is cold.
- This fish feels slick.
- It will be delicious to eat.

Write two adjectives that describe the color and shape or size of a tree.

Answers will vary.

26 Descriptive Adjectives Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 27

Name _____

Adjectives
4

An adjective can tell how many, how much, or what size.

How Many Five children are going to the party.

How Much There is more soap if you are hungry.

What Size The giant snake is in the window of the pet store.

Circle the adjective that completes each sentence.

- The fun park is _____ miles from our house. (nine) bumpy
- I find the rides for _____ children my size. good (little)
- My brother likes the rides for _____ kids. tall smart
- There are _____ people in line for the roller coaster. (many) nervous
- I see _____ friends from school. new (three)
- There are _____ parents my mother knows. (several) tired
- I am thirsty and want the _____ drink. slushy (jumbo)
- Mom says it is too _____ and not good for me. sweet big
- She says we have _____ minutes before we leave. (ten) quick
- I think that is too _____, but she is in charge! sad (few)



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Quantitative Adjectives 27

Page 28

Name _____

Adjectives
Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- How many adjectives are in this sentence? The brown bunnies are pets.
 - A one
 - B two
 - C three
 - D four
- Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells how a noun looks. I like the _____ crackers.
 - A crunchy
 - B delicious
 - C salty
 - D square
- Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells what size. I picked up this _____ shell on the beach.
 - A tiny
 - B white
 - C pretty
 - D dirty
- Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells how many or how much. I need _____ cars to finish my collection.
 - A new
 - B racing
 - C more
 - D blue

28 Adjectives: Review 1 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 29

Name _____

Adjectives
5

Add **er** to an adjective to compare two people, places, or things.

young + er = younger
My sister is **younger** than my brother.

tall + er = taller
That tree is **taller** than the other one.

Circle the adjectives that compare. Then underline the people, places, or things being compared.

- The gray cat is darker than the calico cat.
- The roses smell sweeter than the tulips.
- The flower garden is prettier than the vegetable garden.
- Our yard is greener than Mr. Jensen's yard.
- This little dog is bigger than that big dog.
- The little dog's bone is bigger than the big dog's bone.
- Today is hotter than yesterday.
- The lemonade tastes sweeter than the iced tea.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Comparative Adjectives 29

Page 30

Name _____

Adjectives
6

Add **er** to an adjective to compare two people, places, or things.

cold + er = colder
Canada is **colder** than Mexico.

Add **est** to an adjective to compare three or more people, places, or things.

slow + est = slowest
The sloth is the **slowest** animal of all.

Circle the correct adjective to make the comparison in each sentence.

- That star is the _____ of all the stars. brighter (brightest)
- The moon looks _____ than it did last night. rounder (roundest)
- This is the _____ night all summer. warmer (warmest)
- The insects are _____ than on a cool night. noisier (noisiest)
- I see four clouds, and that one is the _____. bigger (biggest)
- I see two planes, and one is _____ than the other. faster (fastest)
- Sitting inside makes me _____ than being outside. sleepier (sleepiest)

Use the adjective **happiest** in a sentence of your own.

8. _____

Answers will vary.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Superlative Adjectives 30

Page 31

Name _____

Adjectives
7

Some adjectives do not use **er** or **est** to compare things. They use different words.

A sandwich is a **good** lunch. Last week, we had a **bad** game.
Pizza is a **better** lunch. Yesterday, we had a **worse** game.
Spaghetti is the **best** lunch of all. Today, we played the **worst** game ever!

Fill in the blanks with **good, better, or best**.

- This year, I sing _____ **better** _____ than I did last year.
- Last year, my singing was _____ **good** _____ for my age.
- I will practice to sing the _____ **best** _____ that I can.

Fill in the blanks with **bad, worse, or worst**.

- I have had a terrible cold all week and feel the _____ **worst** _____ today.
- My mother feels _____ **worse** _____ than I do.
- I think my little sister gave us all this _____ **bad** _____ cold.

Use the adjectives **best** and **worst** in two sentences of your own.

7. _____

Answers will vary.

8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Using Good/Better/Best, Bad/Worse/Worst 31

Page 32

Name _____

Adjectives
Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Choose the correct rule that tells how to compare with adjectives.
 - Use the **er** ending to compare two people, places, or things.
 - Use the **est** ending to compare two people, places, or things.
 - Use **best** and **worst** to compare two people, places, or things.
 - Use **good** and **bad** to compare two people, places, or things.
- Choose another rule that tells a correct way to compare with adjectives.
 - Use the **er** ending to compare three or more people, places, or things.
 - Use the **est** ending to compare three or more people, places, or things.
 - Use **better** and **worse** to compare three or more people, places, or things.
 - Use **good** and **bad** to compare three or more people, places, or things.
- Choose the correct adjective to complete the second sentence. Here is a picture of our horses. My horse looks _____ of all.
 - smart
 - good
 - bigger
 - blackest
- Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - That was the baddest movie I have ever seen.
 - Jamal thought it was the gooddest movie of all.
 - Kaylea thought it was the worse movie she has ever seen.
 - Angela thought it was the worst movie ever.
- How many adjectives are in this sentence? We need faster runners and stronger hitters.
 - one
 - two
 - three
 - four

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Adjectives: Review 2 32

Page 33

Name _____

Adjectives
8

Proper adjectives are made from some proper nouns. They begin with capital letters.

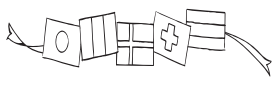
I have never been to Mexico, but I like **Mexican** food.

Here are some other proper nouns and proper adjectives.

Proper Noun	Proper Adjective
China	Chinese
France	French
England	English

Read each sentence. Circle the proper adjective. Underline the proper noun it comes from.

- I can find Africa on a map and name some African countries.
- There are Asian countries that are in Asia.
- The American flag flies everywhere in the United States of America.
- Does Swiss cheese come from Switzerland?
- Does Irish stew come from Ireland?
- Do Swedish meatballs come from Sweden?
- I think Italian food must come from Italy.
- I am sure that Japanese food comes from Japan!



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Proper Adjectives 33

Page 34

Name _____

Adjectives
9

The words **a** and **an** are special adjectives that come before nouns.

- Use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound.
A man is talking.
- Use **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound.
An owl is hooting.

Write a or an in each blank.

- Have you ever seen a ocean?
- Have you ever been to a beach?
- Have you ever floated on a big wave?
- Have you ever been to a island?
- Have you ever seen a iceberg?
- Have you ever slid down a snowy mountain?
- Have you ever been to a amazing place?



Finish the sentence to ask a question of your own. Use **a** or **an**. Be sure to add a question mark.

8. Have you ever _____ **Answers will vary** _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Indefinite Articles 34

Page 35

Name _____

Adjectives
10

The word **the** is a special adjective that comes before a noun.

The boat belongs to my uncle.

Underline the special adjective **the** in each sentence. Circle the noun it describes.

- The painting belongs to me.
- I used the red and yellow paints.
- How did I make the orange juice?
- I dipped the brush in red paint and made a circle.
- I added yellow paint to the circle.
- I like the fun of mixing paints!



Write two sentences about something you like to do. Include **the** in each sentence.

Answers will vary.

7. _____

8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Definite Articles 35

Page 36

Name _____

Adjectives
Review 3

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which word is a proper adjective?
 - America
 - American
 - United States
 - Amanda
- Which sentence contains a proper adjective and a proper noun?
 - Aunt Mary is visiting Mexico this month.
 - The German music had an oom-pa-pa sound.
 - Swiss cheese is good on crackers.
 - People in England speak the English language.
- How many special adjectives are in this sentence? Let's go to an orchard for the day.
 - none
 - one
 - two
 - three
- Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - You need a coat to wear.
 - A October day can be chilly.
 - There is a extra coat in the closet.
 - Be sure to find an scarf.
- Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - The ocean is an wonderful place.
 - I can ride on an boat.
 - A octopus would be fun to see!
 - An eel swims in the reef.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Adjectives: Review 3 36

Page 37

Name _____

Pronouns
1

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

I you he she it they we

Jasmine likes to fish. Cody and John like to fish.
She likes to fish. They like to fish.
Noah and I like to fish. A fish is fun to catch.
We like to fish. It is fun to catch.

Underline all the pronouns in the sentences.

- Paige and I are going swimming today.
- She is a great swimmer.
- We are taking swimming lessons together.
- We meet other kids at the pool.
- They are taking lessons from Mr. Apeno, too.
- They say he is very strict.
- I listen carefully when he explains the rules.
- It is very important to be safe at the pool and to have fun!



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Identifying Pronouns 37

Page 38

Name _____

Pronouns 2

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.

I you he she it they we

Jason has a puppy. Molly and I want a puppy, too.
He has a puppy. We want a puppy, too.

When there are two sentences about the same person or thing, you can use a pronoun to start the second sentence.

Kayley has a new kitten. She has a puppy, too.

Rewrite the sentences. Use pronouns to take the place of the underlined nouns.

- Seth is having a birthday.
He is having a birthday.
- Gabriella and I are looking for a present.
We are looking for a present.
- Gabriella has an idea.
She has an idea.
- Gabriella has a cat. The cat has what Gabriella and I can give.
She has a cat. It has what we can give.
- Seth will like the present. Seth will love a kitten!
Seth will like it. He will love a kitten!

38 Identifying Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 39

Name _____

Pronouns 3

A singular pronoun takes the place of one person, place, or thing.

I you he she it

Vanessa has a new soccer ball. Adrian wants to borrow the ball.
She has a new soccer ball. Adrian wants to borrow it.

You can be a singular pronoun when one person is being spoken to.

Ryan, do you know who won the game?

Write the correct singular pronoun to replace each underlined noun.

- Marissa is joining the soccer team.
She is joining the soccer team.
- Last year, Miguel was on the soccer team.
Last year, he was on the soccer team.
- Miguel helped the team win every game.
He helped the team win every game.
- Now Miguel is too old for soccer, but Marissa can play.
Now he is too old for soccer, but she can play.
- Soccer runs in that family.
It runs in that family.
- Miguel taught his sister everything about soccer!
He taught his sister everything about it!

39 Singular Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 40

Name _____

Pronouns 4

A plural pronoun takes the place of more than one person, place, or thing.

they we you

Jay and Jeff went to a movie. Ryan and I saw the same movie.
They went to a movie. We saw the same movie.

You can be a plural pronoun when more than one person is being spoken to.

"You all did a great job on that project," the teacher told the students.

Underline the plural pronouns in the sentences.

- We went to see a movie about penguins.
- They are very interesting animals.
- You would be amazed at what they can do!
- After the movie, we wanted to see some live penguins, too.
- We asked my dad and mom, "Do you know where we can see penguins?"
- They knew where there are hundreds of penguins.
- They live in the penguin house at the zoo.
- You can watch the penguins through a big window.
- We decided that they were just like in the movie, except for one thing.
- They can watch the people through the window, too!

40 Plural Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 41

Name _____

Pronouns Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which sentence tells what pronouns do?
 - ☐ A. Pronouns take the place of adjectives.
 - ☐ B. Pronouns take the place of nouns.
 - ☐ C. Pronouns take the place of any word.
 - ☐ D. Pronouns take the place of animals.
- Which sentence has a singular pronoun?
 - ☐ A. We want to visit the zoo.
 - ☐ B. We can ride on the bus.
 - ☐ C. It stops at the zoo.
 - ☐ D. They take our tickets.
- Which sentence has two pronouns?
 - ☐ A. I have an envelope, and you have a stamp.
 - ☐ B. We can mail the letter tomorrow.
 - ☐ C. She will finish writing the letter tonight.
 - ☐ D. I will take the letter to the post office.
- Which sentence has a plural pronoun?
 - ☐ A. She has many friends.
 - ☐ B. They are planning a party.
 - ☐ C. It will be a big surprise party.
 - ☐ D. I will bring a present.
- Choose the correct pronoun to fill in the blank.
Mom and I can look for shells on the beach. _____ love shells.
 - ☐ A. They
 - ☐ B. You
 - ☐ C. She
 - ☐ D. We

41 Pronouns Review 1 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 42

Name _____

Pronouns 5

These pronouns can take the place of a noun in the naming part of a sentence. Some pronouns tell who or what a sentence is about.

I you he she it we they

Sara lives by a lake. Sara and Lucas are neighbors.
She lives by a lake. They are neighbors.

Circle the pronoun that tells who or what the sentence is about.

- We are moving to a new state.
- It is in a different part of the United States.
- It will fly there on an airplane with my family.
- You can come visit me this summer.

Write the correct pronouns to replace the nouns in parentheses.

- She says I will like the new house.
(My mother)
- We will have our own rooms.
(My brother and I)
- He says there are kids our age in the neighborhood.
(My father)
- They will be new friends, I hope!
(The kids)

42 Subject Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 43

Name _____

Pronouns 6

Some pronouns take the place of a noun in the telling part of a sentence.

me you him her them us

Sofia met Alexa and Tim. Alexa gave Sofia a ticket.
Sofia met them. Alexa gave her a ticket.

Tim saved a seat for Ty. He has seats for Ty and me.
Tim saved a seat for him. He has seats for us.

Rewrite each sentence by replacing the underlined word(s) with a pronoun.

- I will go to the baseball game with Lily and Dan.
I will go to the baseball game with them.
- Dan likes to go with Lily and me.
Dan likes to go with us.
- I tell Dan about the players.
I tell him about them.
- Dan likes to sit by Lily.
Dan likes to sit by her.
- A baseball lands by Lily and Dan.
A baseball lands by them.
- Watching the game with Lily brings Dan and me luck!
Watching the game with her brings us luck!

43 Object Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 44

Name _____

Pronouns 7

Some pronouns show belonging.

his her my our their your

Colin's cap is blue. Molly's scarf is green.
His cap is blue. Her scarf is green.

The children's coats are old. Dad's and my hats are new.
Their coats are old. Our hats are new.

Circle the pronouns that take the place of the underlined nouns in the sentences.

- Sierra's and my shoes were lost at the beach. A big wave took our shoes.
- The dog chewed Jocelyn's socks. The dog made big holes in her socks.
- The rain soaked Owen's new shirt. Owen thought his shirt was ruined.
- The wind blew off the boys' caps. Their caps blew far away.
- The other kids' and my things were gone. Our parents took us shopping.
- Sierra's new shoes are blue. My new shoes look like her shoes.
- Jocelyn's new socks and the boys' new caps are the same color. Her socks and their caps are orange.
- Owen's shirt is dry now. His shirt is good as new!

44 Possessive Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 45

Name _____

Pronouns 8

Some pronouns that show belonging follow the words is or are.

his hers mine ours theirs yours

The book is Wyatt's. The magazine is Mom's.
The book is his. The magazine is hers.

These are Wyatt's and Mom's. Those are Wyatt's and mine.
These are theirs. Those are ours.

Complete each sentence with the correct pronoun from the word box.

theirs ours mine hers yours his

- Audrey says this skateboard is hers.
- Patrick says this firetruck is his.
- Carlos and Maya say the computer games are theirs.
- You say the board game is yours.
- Jada and I say the bat and ball are ours.
- The idea to give away old toys is mine.

Write two sentences with a pronoun from the word box.

Answers will vary.

45 Possessive Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 46

Name _____

Pronouns 9

A pronoun must agree with the noun it is replacing.

Incorrect Nathan finished her book.
Correct Nathan finished his book.

Incorrect Caleb and Jenna just started my books.
Correct Caleb and Jenna just started their books.

Circle each pronoun that replaces the underlined noun or nouns in the sentences.

- The children are reading books for their class project.
- The children earn points for the books they read.
- Rebecca says she will read two books.
- Justin says he will read three books.
- Brandon finished his second book yesterday.
- Tiffany and I are reading the sports books that our coach gave us.
- Tiffany thinks she will finish her book tonight.
- Mason has read the most books and will earn many points for them.

46 Noun-Pronoun Agreement Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 47

Name _____

Pronouns
Review 1

When a pronoun takes the place of a noun, it must agree with the noun it is replacing.

Heather has a new bicycle to show her friends.
Mia and Jose are riding their new bicycles.

Write the correct pronoun to complete each sentence. Underline the noun or nouns the pronoun replaces.

1. Lajoya wants to be in a race with her friends.
2. The children are raising money for their school.
3. Devin will race his bicycle around the track.
4. Kari will ride her scooter.
5. Isabella, Leah, and I will run together when it is our turn.
6. The judges will time Isabella, Leah, and me to see how fast we run.
7. Connor ran in two races and won them both!
8. Connor showed us his trophies.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals
Noun-Pronoun Agreement 47

Page 48

Name _____

Pronouns
Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence has a pronoun in the telling part of the sentence?
 - Ⓐ The dog wants to come with us.
 - Ⓑ He is barking at the door.
 - Ⓒ We have room in the car for the dog.
 - Ⓓ I would love to have a dog.
2. Which sentence has a pronoun in the naming part of the sentence?
 - Ⓐ The weather is too hot for us.
 - Ⓑ We need to stay cool.
 - Ⓒ A swim would be nice.
 - Ⓓ Mom gave me some lemonade.
3. Choose the sentence with a pronoun that shows belonging.
 - Ⓐ You can see many stars with just your eyes.
 - Ⓑ Eric's telescope sees more stars in the sky.
 - Ⓒ It is amazing to look through a telescope.
 - Ⓓ Have you looked through a telescope?
4. Choose the correct pronoun to finish the sentence.
Adam has his jacket, but Olivia and Sean forgot to bring _____.
 - Ⓐ hers
 - Ⓑ ours
 - Ⓒ his
 - Ⓓ theirs
5. In which sentence do the nouns and pronouns agree?
 - Ⓐ Nicole is making cookies for his party.
 - Ⓑ Nicole put peanut butter in her cookies.
 - Ⓒ Nicole's brother is eating their cookies.
 - Ⓓ Nicole is mad at his brother.

48 Pronouns: Review 2 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 49

Name _____

Verbs
1

A verb is a word that tells what a noun does or is.

talk walk read count
kick write pull swim
eat teach send drive are
call

Is it a verb or a noun? Circle the five verbs in the word box and make a list.

hat ask shirt sit climb library swim earn chair desk

1. climb
2. swim
3. ask
4. sit
5. earn

Circle the verb in each sentence.

6. My friend play kickball.
7. The sun shine on our backyard.
8. John and Amber like this game.
9. The players run around the bases.
10. Nathan rest in the shade.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals
Identifying Verbs 49

Page 50

Name _____

Verbs
2

A verb is a word that tells what a noun does or is. Every sentence has a verb.

Birds sing in the trees.
Sing tells what the birds do.
Susan is my little sister.
Is tells who Susan is.

Underline the verb in each sentence.

1. I watch my sister in the sandbox.
2. Susan digs in the soft sand.
3. She builds roads in the sand.
4. She pushes toy cars on the roads.

Complete each sentence with the best verb from the word box.

washes sings licks wave is wags

5. I wave to my neighbor.
6. He washes his bike.
7. Susan sings her favorite song.
8. Our dog is friendly.
9. He wags his tail.
10. He licks my face!



50 Identifying Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 51

Name _____

Verbs
3

There are different kinds of verbs. An action verb tells what a noun does.

The kitten eats her food.
Eats is an action verb. It tells what the kitten does.
The children drink milk.
Drink is an action verb. It tells what the children do.

Write the answer to each question. The answer is the action verb in the sentence.

Sentence	Question	Action Verb
1. Our kitten washes her paws.	What does the kitten do?	She <u>washes</u> .
2. She licks her paws.	What does she do?	She <u>licks</u> .
3. Ella plays with Mittens.	What does Ella do?	She <u>plays</u> .
4. Mittens chases Ella.	What does Mittens do?	She <u>chases</u> .
5. Dad throws a little ball.	What does Dad do?	He <u>throws</u> .

Draw pictures of different actions. Write the action verb below each one.

6. _____	7. _____	8. _____
----------	----------	----------

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals
Action Verbs 51

Page 52

Name _____

Verbs
4

Some action verbs name actions that you can easily see or hear. Luke leaps into the air.

Some action verbs name actions that you cannot see or hear. They know the score of the game.

Underline the action verb in each sentence.

1. The coach plans the next game.
2. He thinks about the players on his team.
3. The players wonder about the other team.
4. I worry about my new shoes.
5. They hurt my feet.
6. My mother takes me to the field.
7. She gives my coach about my shoes.
8. My friends wait for me on the field.
9. My coach gives me extra socks.
10. I run onto the field.



52 Action Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 53

Name _____

Verbs
Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence tells what a verb is?
 - Ⓐ A verb is a word that describes a noun.
 - Ⓑ A verb is a word that tells what a noun says.
 - Ⓒ A verb is a word that tells what a noun is or does.
 - Ⓓ A verb is a word that names a person, place, or thing.
2. Which word is a verb?
 - Ⓐ red
 - Ⓑ run
 - Ⓒ piano
 - Ⓓ actor
3. Which sentence has an action verb in it?
 - Ⓐ Roger is my best friend.
 - Ⓑ Roger is my neighbor.
 - Ⓒ Roger and his family are nice to me.
 - Ⓓ Roger and I play games on the computer.
4. Which verb names an action that cannot be seen or heard?
 - Ⓐ think
 - Ⓑ kick
 - Ⓒ sweep
 - Ⓓ buy
5. In which sentence is the action verb underlined?
 - Ⓐ Roger punches buttons on a video game.
 - Ⓑ Liz and Celia spread cards on the table.
 - Ⓒ Dani tells a story.
 - Ⓓ I read a book.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals
Verbs: Review 1 53

Page 54

Name _____

Verbs
5

Some verbs do not show action. They connect the noun to words that tell what the noun is or is like.

I am a good swimmer. Yesterday was our best practice.
You are my teammate. We were really good.
Today is the swim meet.

Circle the verb in each sentence.

1. I am a good speller.
2. Mr. Murin is my spelling teacher.
3. Our class is in a spelling bee.
4. We are a little nervous.
5. Yesterday's practice was our first.
6. Mr. Murin is proud of us.
7. The other team is the winning team from last year.
8. They were excellent spellers.
9. Mr. Murin is a great teacher.
10. I am happy about the spelling bee.



54 Linking Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 55

Name _____

Verbs
6

Some verbs connect the noun to words that tell what the noun is or is like.

Dinner smells good. It tastes yummy, too.
You seem hungry. After dinner, we all feel full.
The meatloaf looks delicious.

Write the verb in each sentence.

1. Julia feels hungry. feels
2. Her kitchen seems cozy. seems
3. That stew smells very good! smells
4. The table looks beautiful. looks
5. Everything tastes great! tastes

Write three sentences. Use feels, looks, seems, smells, or tastes in each sentence.

6. Answers will vary.
7. _____
8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals
Linking Verbs 55

Page 56

Name _____

Verbs
7

Verbs can tell what is happening now.

Mom and Dad **make** breakfast in the kitchen.
We sit around the kitchen table.
It is time for pancakes.

Circle the verb that tells what is happening now in each sentence.

1. Mom **fries** bacon in a big skillet.
2. Dad **flips** pancakes.
3. I **open** the refrigerator.
4. My brother **adds** napkins.
5. Little Katie **sits** in her highchair.
6. I **pour** the milk and orange juice.
7. Outside, leaves **fall** from the trees.
8. Inside, we **eat** our big breakfast.
9. Mom **tells** a funny story.
10. We **laugh** at her story.
11. Katie **looks** at us.
12. She **eats** her breakfast.



56 Present Tense Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 57

Name _____

Verbs
8

Verbs can tell what is happening now.

We **walk** to the pet store.
Lizards **live** in glass tanks.
Fish **swim** in tanks, too.

Complete each sentence. Choose a verb that tells what is happening now.

needs dart sticks are blinks buy

1. That lizard **sticks** its tongue out.
2. The other lizard slowly **blinks** its eyes.
3. Fish **dart** from one side of the tank to the other.
4. Our dog **needs** a new chew toy.
5. We **buy** food for our cat.
6. These cat toys **are** cute!

Write two sentences about pets. Use verbs that tell what is happening now.

7. _____ Answers will vary.

8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Present Tense Verbs 57

Page 58

Name _____

Verbs
Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which verb is an action word?
☐ A buy
☐ B were
☐ C am
☐ D is
2. Which word is the verb in this sentence?
 Her new car is blue.
☐ A new
☐ B car
☐ C is
☐ D blue
3. Which sentence has an action word in it?
☐ A A new car smells good.
☐ B The seats are comfortable.
☐ C The inside looks shiny.
☐ D Mom fixes the rearview mirror.
4. In which sentence is the verb underlined?
☐ A The car radio plays my favorite song.
☐ B Do you like to dance?
☐ C I love to dance.
☐ D I listen to the music.
5. Which sentence has a verb that tells what is happening now?
☐ A Yesterday I spilled popcorn in the car.
☐ B I hold this cup carefully now.
☐ C I cleaned the car.
☐ D I picked up the kernels.

58 Verbs: Review 2 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 59

Name _____

Verbs
9

Verbs can tell what already happened. Add **ed** to many verbs to tell about actions that already happened.

Caitlyn **looked** at the photos.
She **pasted** them in her scrapbook.

Underline the verb that tells about an action that already happened.

1. I **picked** the blue scrapbook from the shelf.
2. I **showed** the book to my friends.
3. Gina **pointed** to a picture.
4. She **laughed**!

Add **ed** to the verb to make it tell about an action that already happened.

5. My friends help**ed** me with a new page.
6. We pain**ed** pictures on the page.
7. Finally, we finish**ed** our project.
8. We look**ed** proudly at the page.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Past Tense Verbs 59

Page 60

Name _____

Verbs
10

Some verbs need a spelling change before adding **ed**. Use the following rules to help you.

- For verbs that end with a silent e, drop the e and add **ed**.
 use → used save → saved love → loved
- For verbs that end in a vowel followed by a consonant, double the consonant and add **ed**.
 shop → shopp**ed** trim → trimm**ed** trip → tripp**ed**

Use the rules above to make the verbs tell about actions that already happened.

Happening Now	Already Happened
1. hop	<u>hopped</u>
2. stare	<u>stared</u>
3. plan	<u>planned</u>
4. hope	<u>hoped</u>
5. skip	<u>skipped</u>
6. like	<u>liked</u>
7. cure	<u>cured</u>
8. slam	<u>slammed</u>



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Past Tense Verbs 60

Page 61

Name _____

Verbs
11

Some verbs use a special form to tell about actions that happened in the past.

I **do** homework at my desk. I **did** my homework before supper.
 I **get** an "A" for excellent work. I **got** a "B" on the math quiz.
 We **go** to gym class. We **went** to music class yesterday.

Complete each sentence with the form of the verb in parentheses () that tells about the past.

1. Last year, I **went** (go) to a different school.
2. I **did** (do) a lot of homework.
3. Our teacher **got** (get) an award.
4. Once, I **got** (get) an "A+" on a test.
5. We **went** (go) on a field trip to the city.
6. I **did** (do) a report on the field trip.
7. We **went** (go) to a museum.
8. I **did** (do) a drawing of the museum.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Irregular Verbs 61

Page 62

Name _____

Verbs
12

Many verbs have special forms to talk about the past. We learn them by hearing and using them every day.

Present Tense	Past Tense
have	had
make	made
say	said

Rewrite each sentence to tell about the past.

1. I have a fever.
I had a fever.
2. Mom makes the bed for me.
Mom made the bed for me.
3. She says that I must nap.
She said that I must nap.
4. Dad makes orange juice for me.
Dad made orange juice for me.
5. I have a quiet day in bed.
I had a quiet day in bed.

62 Irregular Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 63

Name _____

Verbs
Review 3

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence has a verb that tells about the past?
☐ A I like the characters on this television show.
☐ B I watch the show every Saturday.
☐ C I laughed hard at last week's show.
☐ D It is my favorite show.
2. What ending is often added to a verb to make it tell about the past?
☐ A -ing
☐ B -ed
☐ C -es
☐ D -ging
3. Which one shows the correct spelling for the past form of the verb **hop**?
☐ A hopped
☐ B hopping
☐ C hopd
☐ D hoped
4. Which sentence is correct?
☐ A I did my homework before the show.
☐ B I does my homework before the show.
☐ C I done my homework before the show.
☐ D I did my homework before the show.
5. Which sentence is correct?
☐ A Mom sayed that she liked the show, too.
☐ B Mom said that she liked the show, too.
☐ C Mom say that she liked the show, too.
☐ D Mom sed that she liked the show, too.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Verbs: Review 3 63

Page 64

Name _____

Verbs
13

Verbs can tell about what will happen in the future. Use **will** with the verb to tell about an action that will happen.

Yumi **will make** cookies for the party.
She **will bring** a present, too.

Underline the verbs that tell about what will happen in the future.

1. Candace **will be** eight years old next Saturday.
2. Her parents **will have** a party for her.
3. I **will buy** a present.
4. We **will eat** ice cream and cake.
5. Everyone **will go** to the party.

Fill in the blank with the form of the verb in parentheses () that tells what will happen in the future.

6. I **will shop** (shop) at the bookstore for a present.
7. Candace **will like** (like) this book about penguins.
8. She **will read** (read) it right away.
9. She **will look** (look) at the pictures.
10. The pictures **will make** (make) her smile.



64 Future Tense Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 65

Name _____

Verbs
14

Verbs can tell about what will happen in the future. Use the word **will** with the verb to tell about an action that will happen.

Past Yesterday, I watched a good television show.
Now Now, I watch a silly program.
Future I will watch my favorite program tomorrow.

Read the sentence pairs. Use the underlined verb in the first sentence to tell about the future.

- Today, I play in the backyard. Tomorrow, I will play with Tommy.
- Today, I walk to school. Tomorrow, I will walk to the store.
- Today, I call Jenna. Tomorrow, I will call Michael.
- Today, I do my homework. Tomorrow, I will do my chores.

Rewrite the sentences so that they tell about something that will happen.

- I listen to music in my bedroom.
I will listen to music in my bedroom.
- I tap my feet to the beat.
I will tap my feet to the beat.
- My sisters play a duet on the piano.
My sisters will play a duet on the piano.
- They sing songs, too.
They will sing songs, too.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Future Tense Verbs 65

Page 66

Name _____

Verbs
Review 4

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which word works with a verb to tell about something that will happen?
Ⓐ is
Ⓑ was
Ⓒ well
● will
- Which sentence tells about something that is happening now?
Ⓐ I fell in a puddle yesterday.
Ⓑ People will need umbrellas.
● The rain falls on the city.
Ⓔ My clothes were wet.
- Which sentence tells about something that already happened?
● The rainwater soaked my socks.
Ⓑ I change my socks.
Ⓒ I will put on dry shoes, too.
Ⓔ I lay my socks in the dryer.
- Which sentence tells about something that will happen?
Ⓐ Kelly puts away her umbrella.
Ⓑ Tim shakes out his raincoat.
● We will dry off by the fire.
Ⓔ We walked inside from the rain.
- Which sentence tells about something that will happen?
Ⓐ The city looks gray in the rain.
Ⓑ I hoped for better weather.
Ⓒ I wanted to go swimming.
● The sun will come out tomorrow.

66 Verbs Review 4 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 67

Name _____

Verbs
15

To tell a reader when the action happens, you must choose the correct form of the verb.

Incorrect Now, we walked to the park.
Yesterday, I go to the pond.
Tomorrow, I played at home.

Correct Now, we walk to the park.
Yesterday, I went to the pond.
Tomorrow, I will play at home.

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses (). Underline the word in the sentence that tells you when the action happens.

- Yesterday, ducks quacked on the pond.
(quack)
- My dog barked at the ducks yesterday.
(bark)
- Now, the rain falls on the pond.
(fall)
- Now, the rain makes circles on the pond.
(make)
- Tomorrow, the sun will shine.
(shine)
- Then, we will fish in the pond.
(fish)
- Someday, we will swim in the pond.
(swim)
- For now, we play inside where it's dry!
(play)

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Choosing the Correct Verb Tense 67

Page 68

Name _____

Verbs
16

The verb tells the reader when the action happens.

Has Already Happened Dad called the sitter yesterday.
Is Happening Now The sitter rings our doorbell.
Is Going to Happen The sitter will make popcorn for us.

Fill in the form of the verb in parentheses () that shows that the action is going to happen. **Answers will vary.**

- Our parents will go out to the movies next Saturday.
(go)
- Our favorite sitter will bring games with her.
(bring)

Fill in the form of the verb in parentheses () that shows that the action is happening now.

- We wait for our sitter, Diane.
(wait)
- My sister and I play our favorite board game with Diane.
(play)

Fill in the form of the verb in parentheses () that shows that the action took place in the past.

- Last Saturday, we worked on a puzzle with Diane.
(work)
- We had fun then, too.
(have)

68 Choosing the Correct Verb Tense Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 69

Name _____

Verbs
17

A verb must agree in number with the naming part of the sentence. A singular noun uses a singular verb. A plural noun uses a plural verb. I and you are special.

Singular Noun	Singular Verb	Plural Noun	Plural Verb
Mary	laughs	The girls	laugh
The dog	plays	They	play
I	laugh	We	laugh
You	laugh	You	laugh

Underline the noun or pronoun in the naming part. Circle the form of the verb that agrees in number with the naming part. Write it on the line.

- I feed my dog every morning.
(feed, feeds)
- Dogs want tasty food.
(want, wants)
- My dog Charlie likes crunchy food.
(like, likes)
- Your cat needs food, too.
(need, needs)
- You give her smelly food!
(give, gives)
- Cats like tuna.
(like, likes)
- Your cat sleeps in a sunny spot.
(sleep, sleeps)
- I love animals!
(love, loves)

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Subject-Verb Agreement 69

Page 70

Name _____

Verbs
18

A verb must agree in number with the naming part of the sentence.

Connor wants a tent.
The kids want a clubhouse.
You want a fancy house.

Margo wishes for a treehouse.
Lucy and Toby wish for a castle.
I wish for a log cabin.

Fill in the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().

- Connor and his dad sleep in a tent.
(sleep)
- Neighborhood kids plan for a clubhouse.
(plan)
- Margo draws a picture of a treehouse.
(draw)
- The sisters dream of a treehouse in the backyard.
(dream)
- You paint a picture of a big house.
(paint)
- I build a miniature log cabin.
(build)
- My uncle lives in a log cabin in the woods.
(live)
- He teaches me about the woods.
(teach)

70 Subject-Verb Agreement Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 71

Name _____

Verbs
Review 5

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which form of the verb **dance** would you choose to tell about now?
Ⓐ will dance
● dance
Ⓒ danced
Ⓔ dancer
- Which sentence has the correct form of the verb **practice**?
Ⓐ Yesterday, the dancers practice on the stage.
Ⓑ Yesterday, the dancers practice on the stage.
● Yesterday, the dancers practiced on the stage.
Ⓔ Yesterday, the dancers practices on the stage.
- Which sentence has the correct form of the verb **twirl**?
Ⓐ Tomorrow night, Jamie twirled in the center of the stage.
Ⓑ Tomorrow night, Jamie twirls in the center of the stage.
Ⓒ Tomorrow night, Jamie twirl in the center of the stage.
● Tomorrow night, Jamie will twirl in the center of the stage.
- In which sentence do the noun and verb agree?
Ⓐ The dancers lines up in front of the mirror.
● They listen to the music.
Ⓒ Kelly and Jamie listens closely.
Ⓔ They practices their dance.
- In which sentence do the noun and verb agree?
● The dance teacher claps her hands to the beat.
Ⓑ The students claps, too.
Ⓒ Jamie wait for the strongest beat.
Ⓔ She take her turn.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Verbs Review 5 71

Page 72

Name _____

Adverbs
1

An adverb is a word that tells more about a verb. Many adverbs end in -ly.

Joe snored.
Joe snored **loudly**.
The adverb **loudly** describes the verb **snored**.

Read each sentence. The verb is underlined. Circle the adverb that describes it.

- The sun was shining brightly.
- Clouds were floating slowly across the sky.
- The children played happily in the woods.
- They went there weekly for a picnic.
- The boys splashed noisily in the creek.
- The girls picked blackberries carefully.
- Dark clouds suddenly blocked the sun.
- A crash of thunder boomed loudly.
- The children ran quickly back to their parents.
- Everyone climbed into their cars instantly.

72 Identifying Adverbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 73

Name _____

Adverbs
2

An adverb can tell more about a verb. It can tell **how**, **where**, or **when**.

How Ana runs fast.
Where She runs outside.
When Ana and her father run before breakfast.

Read the sentence. Then read the question. Write the adverb that answers the question.

- The little pig ran upstairs.
Where did the pig run? upstairs
- He saw the wolf outside.
Where did he see the wolf? outside
- The wolf came to the house often.
When did the wolf come? often
- The little pig felt scared.
How did the pig feel? scared
- He had to think fast.
How did he have to think? fast

Write a sentence to finish the story. Use an adverb.

6. Answers will vary.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Adverbs Without -ly 73

Page 74

Name _____

Adverbs
3

An adverb can tell more about a verb. Some adverbs tell how something happens. These adverbs often end in -ly.
Lilla worked quietly.

Read each sentence. Write the best adverb to tell how.

- The snow fell quietly.
(quietly, loudly)
- A bear slept soundly.
(angrily, soundly)
- In the tree, an owl hooted softly.
(silently, softly)
- A fox ran gracefully.
(gracefully, brightly)
- The night passed slowly.
(slowly, proudly)

Write a sentence to describe this picture. Use the adverb **peacefully**.

6. _____



74 Adverbs That Tell How Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 75

Name _____

Adverbs
4

An adverb can tell more about the verb.
• Some adverbs tell when something happens.
They left today.
• Some adverbs tell where something happens.
They live nearby.

Read each sentence. Underline the adverb. Does the adverb tell when or where? Circle the correct answer.

- I finished my book yesterday. (when) where
- I have been reading it daily. (when) where
- I like to read upstairs. (when) where
- On hot days, I sit outside. (when) where
- Mom likes to know that I am nearby. (when) where
- She always asks about my book. (when) where
- I will write my book report now. (when) where

Write a sentence with an adverb.

8. Answers will vary.

75 Adverbs That Tell When or Where Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 76

Name _____

Adverbs
5

Some adverbs show that an action does not happen.
There is no talking in the library.
You may not eat in a museum.
I never ride my bike without a helmet.

Read each sentence. Underline the verbs.
Circle the word that shows that the action does not happen.

- I never swam in a rushing river.
- You never know when a big rock might trip you.
- There is no swimming in this river.
- Diving from the bridge is not allowed either.
- You do not know how deep the water is.
- You will not see the rocks from above.
- I never dive into the water.
- The sign says there is not fishing here, either.
- Another sign says we should not drink the water.
- I guess we should not stay here.



76 Negative Adverbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 77

Name _____

Adverbs
Review

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Choose the adverb that tells how.
Both of us check our answers carefully.
Ⓐ both
Ⓑ check
Ⓒ answers
Ⓓ carefully
- Choose the adverb that tells when.
I practice the guitar daily.
● daily
Ⓑ inside
Ⓒ quietly
Ⓓ quickly
- Choose the adverb that tells where.
The cars had to move forward.
Ⓐ now
Ⓑ tonight
● forward
Ⓓ instantly
- Choose the sentence with a word that shows that an action does not happen.
Ⓐ I could see that there were clouds in the sky.
● I was sure that it would not rain again today.
Ⓒ The weather is always nice in June.
Ⓓ I hope we can go hiking nearby.

77 Adverbs Review Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 78

Name _____

Sentences
1

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
There are different kinds of sentences. When you write, it is good to use different kinds of sentences.
• A telling sentence ends with a period.
Giraffes have long necks.
• An asking sentence ends with a question mark.
Have you ever seen a giraffe?
• An exclamation shows strong feeling and ends with an exclamation point.
I love the zoo!

Read each sentence. Decide what kind of sentence it is.
Write **telling**, **asking**, or **exclamation** on the line.

- I want to see the lions. telling
- Will that lion roar? asking
- His teeth are huge! exclamation
- I like the prairie dogs. telling
- They are so cute! exclamation
- Are prairie dogs really dogs? asking
- I don't think so. telling
- We will ask a zookeeper. telling

78 Identifying Types of Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 79

Name _____

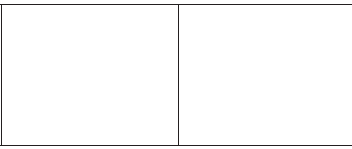
Sentences
2

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
A telling sentence is called a statement. A statement begins with a capital letter and ends with a period (.).
My grandfather bakes bread.
Yeast will make the bread rise.
I ate a slice of warm bread.

Complete each statement below. Add the correct end mark.

- Warm bread smells good. .
- The oven is hot. .
- I like to bake cookies. .

Draw two pictures of things you like to do. Write a statement about the picture under each one.



4. Answers will vary. 5. _____

79 Declarative Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 80

Name _____

Sentences
3

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
A statement is a sentence that tells something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.
Answer each question with a statement. Make sure that your statement begins with a capital letter, ends with a period, and expresses a complete thought.

- What is the name of your school?
Answers will vary.
- How do you get to school in the morning?

- What special place have you visited?

- What did you like best about that place?

- What will you do after school today?

80 Declarative Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 81

Name _____

Sentences
4

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
An asking sentence is called a question. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark (?).
How old are you?
Can you ride a bicycle?
Who will teach me to ride?

Use either a question mark or a period to end each sentence correctly.
Write S on the line after each statement. Write Q after each question.

- My bicycle is green with silver stripes. S
- What color is your bicycle? Q
- Will you ride down that hill? Q
- The hill is very steep. S
- Have you tested your brakes? Q
- Are you wearing your helmet? Q
- A good bike helmet is important. S
- May I ride your bike? Q



81 Interrogative Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 82

Name _____

Sentences
5

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
A question asks something. It ends with a question mark (?).
Many questions begin with **Who**, **What**, **When**, **Where**, or **Why**.
Who is that girl in the red shoes? What is her name?
When did she move here? Where does she live?
Why don't we invite her to our table?

Underline each question word and add a question mark to each sentence.

- What is the new girl's name? ?
- When can we meet her? ?
- Where did she come from? ?
- Who will invite her to our lunch table? ?
- Why don't we all invite her? ?
- When did she start at our school? ?



Write two questions you would like to ask a new student.
Use a question word to begin each question.

7. Answers will vary.

8. _____

82 Interrogative Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
6

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
A sentence that shows excitement or another strong feeling is called an exclamation. All exclamations begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation point (!).
That storm was awesome!
Watch out for that puddle!
I can't jump that far!

Add the correct punctuation mark to the end of each exclamation.

- Listen to that thunder! _____
- That lightning bolt was bright! _____
- You must not go out there! _____
- Lightning is dangerous! _____
- There's another bolt! _____

Write an exclamation about a storm.

6. _____ Answers will vary.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Exclamatory Sentences 83

Name _____

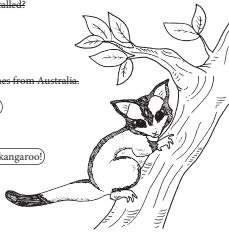
Sentences
7

An exclamation shows excitement or another strong feeling.
Emily has the most interesting pet!
I've never heard of that animal!

Sometimes, an exclamation begins with a question word such as **What** or **How**.
What a cute pet!
How amazing!

Circle the exclamations. Draw a line through the sentences that are not exclamations.

1. (Emily has a new pet!) _____
2. What is this animal called? _____
3. (It's a sugar glider!) _____
4. How cute it is! _____
5. The sugar glider comes from Australia. _____
6. (What big eyes it has!) _____
7. (Look!) _____
8. (It has a pouch like a kangaroo!) _____



84 Exclamatory Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which one tells what a statement is?
☐ Ⓐ A statement is a sentence that asks something.
☐ Ⓑ A statement is an incomplete thought.
☐ Ⓒ A statement is a sentence that shouts something.
☒ Ⓓ A statement is a sentence that tells something.
2. Which of these is a statement?
☐ Ⓐ The snow is so deep!
☐ Ⓑ How can we go to school?
☒ Ⓒ A foot of snow fell today.
☐ Ⓓ Have you ever seen snow this deep?
3. Which one of these tells what a question is?
☐ Ⓐ A question shows excitement.
☒ Ⓑ A question is a sentence that asks something.
☐ Ⓒ A question is a sentence that tells something.
☐ Ⓓ A question is an incomplete thought.
4. Which of these is a question?
☒ Ⓐ Will you build a snow fort?
☐ Ⓑ How cold it is!
☐ Ⓒ You will need mittens.
☐ Ⓓ I will find some for you.
5. Which of these shows strong feeling or excitement?
☐ Ⓐ How should we build our fort?
☐ Ⓑ I think we should use boxes.
☒ Ⓒ May my dog come in your fort?
☐ Ⓓ What an awesome fort!

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentences: Review 1 85

Name _____

Sentences
8

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
A sentence fragment is missing something. It is not a complete thought.

Complete Sentence My brother cooks a pot of stew.
Sentence Fragment My brother.
Sentence Fragment Cooks a pot of stew.

Read each group of words. Write **sentence** or **fragment** on the line to tell what each word group is.

1. The cook stirs the stew. sentence
2. In the kitchen. fragment
3. Our family sits down at the table. sentence
4. My dad is a good cook. sentence
5. Everyone enjoys the stew. sentence
6. Will become a famous chef. fragment
7. I just want him to keep cooking dinner. sentence
8. My favorite foods. fragment



86 Identifying Sentence Fragments Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
9

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
A sentence fragment is missing something. It is not a complete thought.

Complete Sentence My family decorates the house.
Sentence Fragment My favorite holiday.
Sentence Fragment Eat my favorite food.

Read each group of words. Write **sentence** or **fragment** on the line to tell what each word group is.

1. My family celebrates this holiday. sentence
2. We make a special meal. sentence
3. Turkey with stuffing. fragment
4. We use the special plates. sentence
5. Eat in the dining room. fragment
6. Everyone smiles. sentence
7. My grandparents are here. sentence
8. My cousins, too. fragment



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Identifying Complete Sentences v. Sentence Fragments 87

Name _____

Sentence
10

A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
A sentence fragment is missing something. It does not express a complete thought.

Sentence Fragment My friend Kim.
Sentence Fragment Will visit our apartment.
Complete Sentence My friend Kim will visit our apartment.

Join the two fragments to make a complete sentence. Remember to begin the sentence with a capital letter and end with a period.

1. Fragments: My big family. Lives in an apartment.
Sentence: My big family lives in an apartment.
2. Fragments: Our apartment on the top floor of the building. Is sunny.
Sentence: Our apartment on the top floor of the building is sunny.
3. Fragments: Everyone in the building. Rides the elevator.
Sentence: Everyone in the building rides the elevator.
4. Fragments: I see. Many neighbors every day.
Sentence: I see many neighbors every day.
5. Fragments: The neighbors on our floor. Are very nice people.
Sentence: The neighbors on our floor are very nice people.

88 Combining Fragments to Form Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which of these is the best definition of a sentence?
☐ Ⓐ A sentence is a group of words.
☐ Ⓑ A sentence is about something.
☐ Ⓒ A sentence is a group of words that is not a complete thought.
☒ Ⓓ A sentence is a group of words that is a complete thought.
2. Which of these is the best definition of a fragment?
☒ Ⓐ A fragment is a group of words that is not a complete thought.
☐ Ⓑ A fragment is a group of words that is a complete thought.
☐ Ⓒ A fragment is a complete thought with a period.
☐ Ⓓ A fragment is a group of words with a question mark.
3. Which group of words is a fragment?
☐ Ⓐ I like this toy store.
☒ Ⓑ The clerk at the toy store.
☐ Ⓒ I found a puzzle.
☐ Ⓓ May I buy it?
4. Which group of words is a complete sentence?
☐ Ⓐ In his living room.
☐ Ⓑ With my grandfather.
☒ Ⓒ I build puzzles.
☐ Ⓓ A lot of fun.
5. Which group of words is a complete sentence?
☐ Ⓐ The puzzle in this box.
☒ Ⓑ The puzzle is hard.
☐ Ⓒ A picture of a waterfall.
☐ Ⓓ Is on it.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentences: Review 2 89

Name _____

Sentences
11

Every sentence has two parts. The naming part names someone or something.
Jenna and Ray went to the costume party.
One boy dressed as a superhero.

Write the naming part of each sentence.

1. Two girls wore princess costumes. Two girls
2. A neighbor rang the doorbell. A neighbor
3. Mrs. Campo dressed like a firefighter. Mrs. Campo
4. Her big helmet looked heavy. Her big helmet
5. My older brother went as a monster. My older brother
6. The guests voted on the best costumes. The guests
7. A princess won the prize! A princess
8. Costume parties are so much fun! Costume parties



90 Subjects Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
12

The naming part of a sentence names something or someone that the sentence is about.
Mark swims across the pool.
The water in the swimming pool is cold.

Underline the naming part of each sentence.

1. The swimming teacher blows her whistle.
2. The swimmers line up.
3. Briana shivers.
4. This swimming lesson will begin soon.
5. Mark and David splash in the pool.



Write three sentences about your favorite sport. Circle the naming part of each sentence.

6. _____ Answers will vary.

7. _____

8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Subjects 91

Page 92

Name _____

Sentences
13

Every sentence has two parts. The telling part tells what that someone or something is or does.

Naming Part Telling Part
Carolyn goes to the dentist.
Dr. Ride cleans teeth.
Dr. Ride is my dentist, too.

Underline the telling part of each sentence.

- My sister Carolyn takes good care of her teeth.
- I brush my teeth carefully, too.
- Dr. Ride shows us a model of a tooth.
- I open my mouth wide.
- Dr. Ride looks at my teeth.
- He cleans my teeth.
- I rinse my mouth.
- Dr. Ride is happy.
- My teeth are healthy!
- I am happy, too!



92 Predicates Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 93

Name _____

Sentences
14

Every sentence has two parts.

- The naming part names someone or something.
- The telling part tells what that someone or something does or is. The telling part of the sentence has at least one verb.

Naming Part Telling Part
My Aunt Grace plants flowers.
My dad and I cut grass and pull weeds.
Aunt Grace's flowers are pretty.

Draw one line under the naming part of the sentence and two lines under the telling part.

- The pansies are purple and yellow.
- My dad smells the purple lilacs.
- Aunt Grace digs with a small shovel.
- I pull weeds from the edge of the garden.
- I planted petunias yesterday.
- The garden will be beautiful this summer.



Write two sentences of your own. Circle the telling part of your sentences.

7. _____ Answers will vary.

8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Subjects and Predicates 93

Page 94

Name _____

Sentences
Review 3

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- What does the naming part of the sentence do?
 - ☐ A It tells what someone does.
 - ☒ B It names someone or something that the sentence is about.
 - ☐ C It tells what something is.
 - ☐ D It tells what happens in the sentence.
- What does the telling part of the sentence do?
 - ☒ A It tells what someone or something is or does.
 - ☐ B It tells when the action happens.
 - ☐ C It tells where the action happens.
 - ☐ D It tells what the sentence is about.
- In which sentence is the naming part underlined?
 - ☐ A Austin plays the violin.
 - ☐ B He practices for an hour.
 - ☒ C Austin wants to be like his teacher.
 - ☐ D Austin's violin teacher plays in concerts.
- In which sentence is the telling part underlined?
 - ☐ A A string on Austin's violin broke today.
 - ☒ B His teacher will help him.
 - ☐ C He will play a beautiful song.
 - ☐ D He practiced for many hours.
- Which sentence is correctly divided into its two parts?
 - ☒ A Austin's teacher / tunes the violin.
 - ☐ B Austin and his teacher listen / closely.
 - ☐ C Austin / and his teacher play a duet.
 - ☐ D They make beautiful / music together.

94 Sentences: Review 3 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 95

Name _____

Sentences
15

When you write, it is good to use both short sentences and longer sentences. You can combine short sentences with a comma (,) and the joining word and.

Short Sentences My dad likes to drive. He fixes cars.
Combined My dad likes to drive, and he fixes cars.

Circle the comma and the joining word in these combined sentences.

- Jacob went to the beach, and his friends went to the park.
- The girls swam in the water, and the boys played in the sand.
- Jacob loves the ocean, and he collects seashells.

Combine the two short sentences to make a longer sentence. Use a comma and the joining word and.

- I saw a sea star. Jacob saw a crab.
I saw a sea star, and Jacob saw a crab.
- Dad wears sunglasses. Mom wears a hat.
Dad wears sunglasses, and Mom wears a hat.
- A swimmer goes too far. The lifeguard blows a whistle.
A swimmer goes too far, and the lifeguard blows a whistle.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Compound Sentences with and 95

Page 96

Name _____

Sentences
16

You can combine sentences with a comma (,) and the joining word but. Use the joining word but to compare and contrast.

Short Sentences The sun is warm. The breeze is cool.
Combined The sun is warm, but the breeze is cool.

Join the two short sentences with a comma and the joining word but.

- Maria likes summer best. Brandon likes winter.
Maria likes summer best, but Brandon likes winter.
- Brandon is not a good swimmer. He is a great skier.
Brandon is not a good swimmer, but he is a great skier.
- The day is very cold. Brandon wears a warm parka.
The day is very cold, but Brandon wears a warm parka.
- Maria is a good skier. Brandon is better.
Maria is a good skier, but Brandon is better.
- The skiers would like to go down the hill again. It is getting late.
The skiers would like to go down the hill again, but it is getting late.

96 Compound Sentences with but Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 97

Name _____

Sentences
17

You can combine sentences with a comma (,) and the joining word or. Use the joining word or to show a choice.

Short Sentences Zoe could act in the play. She could sing in the choir.
Combined Zoe could act in the play, or she could sing in the choir.

Short Sentences Should Dale dance? Should he tell jokes?
Combined Should Dale dance, or should he tell jokes?

Join these short sentences with a comma and the joining word or.

- Zoe will sing a song. She will recite a poem.
Zoe will sing a song, or she will recite a poem.
- We could go to the talent show. We could go to the game.
We could go to the talent show, or we could go to the game.
- Should I clap for the show? Should I cheer at the game?
Should I clap for the show, or should I cheer at the game?

Choose the best joining word. Write and, but, or for each combined sentence.

- That singer was very good, and but the trumpet player was good, too.
- I liked the first song, but I did not like the second one.
- I could learn to play the piano, or I could learn to play the tuba.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Compound Sentences with or 97

Page 98

Name _____

Sentences
18

Your writing can sound choppy if you use too many short sentences in a row. Combine sentences to make your writing sound smoother.

Short Sentences My white cat meowed. My yellow cat meowed.
Combined My white cat and my yellow cat meowed.

Short Sentences I like the collar. The collar is pink.
Combined I like the pink collar.

Combine the short sentences.

- We went to the pet show. We went on Saturday.
We went to the pet show on Saturday.
- The dogs wag their tails. The dogs bark.
The dogs wag their tails and bark.
- The hamsters are in cages. The gerbils are in cages.
The hamsters and gerbils are in cages.
- There are tan guinea pigs. There are spotted guinea pigs.
There are tan and spotted guinea pigs.
- My cat won. She won a blue ribbon.
My cat won a blue ribbon.



98 Combining Short Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 99

Name _____

Sentences
Review 4

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - ☐ A My family went to Paris and we saw the Eiffel Tower.
 - ☒ B My family went to Paris, and we saw the Eiffel Tower.
 - ☐ C My family went to Paris and, we saw the Eiffel Tower.
 - ☐ D My family went to Paris, and, we saw the Eiffel Tower.
- Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - ☒ A We went to London, but we did not see the Queen.
 - ☐ B We went to London but we did not see the Queen.
 - ☐ C We went to London but, we did not see the Queen.
 - ☐ D We went to London, but, we did not see the Queen.
- Choose the sentence that is correct.
 - ☐ A Should I go to Greece or should I go to Kenya?
 - ☐ B Should I go to Greece or, should I go to Kenya?
 - ☒ C Should I go to Greece, or should I go to Kenya?
 - ☐ D Should I go to Greece, or, should I go to Kenya?
- Which one is the best way to combine the short sentences?

My parents bought a plane ticket. The plane ticket is for Iceland.

 - ☒ A My parents bought a plane ticket for Iceland.
 - ☐ B My parents bought a plane ticket, and it is a ticket for Iceland.
 - ☐ C My parents bought a plane ticket. It is for Iceland.
 - ☐ D My parents bought a plane ticket, for Iceland.
- Which one is the best way to combine the short sentences?

I looked at the atlas. I looked at the globe.

 - ☐ A I looked at the atlas, but I looked at the globe.
 - ☐ B I looked at the atlas globe.
 - ☒ C I looked at the atlas and looked at the globe.
 - ☐ D I looked at the atlas and the globe.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentences: Review 4 99

Page 100

Name _____

Capitalization
1

Use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence.

My dog's name is Buster.
Did you see him jump?
That was amazing!

Answers will vary. Sample answers given.
Complete each sentence. Be sure to use a capital letter.

- I like to go to the playground.
- We bring our lunch.
- My mom runs on the track.
- Sam plays ball with me.
- Dad tells us stories.
- Other people play soccer.
- Eli my friend, often comes, too.
- It is fun to play outside.



100 Beginning of a Sentence Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 101

Name _____

Capitalization 2

Use capital letters for the names of the days of the week.
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Write a capital letter at the beginning of each day of the week in this paragraph.

Sunday is the first day of the week. On Monday, we start the school week. Tuesday, we have art. On Wednesday, we have P.E. My favorite day is Thursday, Library Day. On Friday, we have P.E. again. Saturday is my day to play with my sister. We have lots of fun.

Write a sentence about what you like to do on one of the days of the week.

On _____, I like to _____.

Answers will vary.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Days of the Week 101

Page 102

Name _____

Capitalization 3

The names of the months of the year begin with capital letters.
January, February, March, April, May, June
July, August, September, October, November, December

Fix the sentences. Write the names of the months of the year. Use a capital letter at the beginning of the name of each month.

- In january, we go sledding. January
- It rains a lot in april. April
- may is my favorite month. May
- It is too hot in july. July
- We will go on a trip in august. August
- I like the leaves in october. October
- In november, we cook a turkey. November
- We send out cards in december. December



102 Months of the Year Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 103

Name _____

Capitalization 4

Start the names of holidays with capital letters.
Labor Day is in September.
Valentine's Day is in February.
We watch fireworks on the Fourth of July.
Thanksgiving is a fun holiday.

Write answers to the questions. Remember to start the names of holidays with capital letters.

- What is your favorite holiday?
Answers will vary.
- What holiday comes in the summer?
Answers may vary. possible answer: Fourth of July
- On what holiday do we decorate with turkeys and Pilgrims?
Thanksgiving
- On what holiday do we remember Presidents Lincoln and Washington?
Presidents' Day
- What holiday takes place in the winter?
Answers will vary.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Holidays 103

Page 104

Name _____

Capitalization Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ the dog is fast.
☐ Ⓑ the cat is furry.
☐ Ⓒ THE rabbit is tiny.
☒ Ⓓ The horse is big.
- Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ it feels warmer after a while.
☐ Ⓑ the water is very cold.
☐ Ⓒ i'll warm up.
☒ Ⓓ I am learning how to swim.
- Which day of the week is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ monday
☒ Ⓑ Tuesday
☐ Ⓒ wednesday
☐ Ⓓ thursday
- Which month is written correctly?
☒ Ⓐ January
☐ Ⓑ february
☐ Ⓒ june
☐ Ⓓ december
- Which holiday is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ thanksgiving
☐ Ⓑ fourth of july
☐ Ⓒ presidents' Day
☒ Ⓓ Labor Day

104 Capitalization: Review 1 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 105

Name _____

Capitalization 5

Use capital letters at the beginning of people's first and last names.
Aida Sanchez Alice Wong
Kyle Evans Ramesh Kumar

Write the sentences correctly. Start each name with a capital letter.

- josefina met her friend sally at school.
Josefina met her friend Sally at school.
- They both play with mina at the park.
They both play with Mina at the park.
- mina has a brother named ekram.
Mina has a brother named Ekram.
- Ekram plays with sally's brother, carl.
Ekram plays with Sally's brother, Carl.
- ekram also plays with josefina's brother, juan.
Ekram also plays with Josefina's brother, Juan.
- Sally's mother, Mrs. stewart, watches them play.
Sally's mother, Mrs. Stewart, watches them play.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Names of People 105

Page 106

Name _____

Capitalization 6

Begin the name of a specific place with a capital letter.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Wallace Park
United States Lakewood School
Tenth Street Newton Public Library

Write the answer to each question.

- What is the name of your state?
Accept the correctly written name of your state.
- What is the name of the town where you live?
Answers will vary.
- What is the name of your street?
- What is the name of a store near you?
- In what country were your parents born?
- What other city have you visited?

106 Names of Places Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 107

Name _____

Capitalization 7

A title is the name of a book, story, poem, magazine, or song.
The important words in a title start with capital letters.
Henry and Mudge "Super Samson Simpson" Spider Magazine
"Yankee Doodle" "Jack and the Beanstalk"

For each sentence, write the word or words that should start with capital letters.

- My brother likes to read Nick Magazine.
- My sister loves the book called Eloise.
- I like Shel Silverstein's poem "backward bill."
"Backward Bill"
- I also like his book called Falling Up.
- We learned the song "this old man."
"This Old Man"
- My favorite fairy tale is "cinderella."
"Cinderella"

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Titles of Published Works 107

Page 108

Name _____

Capitalization Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which person's name is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ cara jones
☐ Ⓑ Jared adams
☐ Ⓒ rachel Walker
☒ Ⓓ Connor Allen
- Which person's name is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ Emma sacks
☐ Ⓑ hayden smith
☒ Ⓒ Aurora Sanchez
☐ Ⓓ ava Moore
- Which place name is written correctly?
☒ Ⓐ Cleveland
☐ Ⓑ detroit
☐ Ⓒ San francisco
☐ Ⓓ baltimore
- Which place name is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ sixth Street
☐ Ⓑ Ninth street
☒ Ⓒ Fourth Street
☐ Ⓓ tenth street
- Which book title is written correctly?
☐ Ⓐ charlie and the chocolate factory
☒ Ⓑ The Silver Chair
☐ Ⓒ Lily's purple plastic purse
☐ Ⓓ ramona Quimby, Age 8

108 Capitalization: Review 2 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 109

Name _____

Abbreviations 1

Each day of the week has an abbreviation.
These abbreviations end with a period.

Day of the Week	Abbreviation
Sunday	Sun.
Monday	Mon.
Tuesday	Tues.
Wednesday	Wed.
Thursday	Thurs.
Friday	Fri.
Saturday	Sat.

Answer each question.

- What is the abbreviation for Thursday? Thurs.
- What does Fri. stand for? Friday
- What is the abbreviation for Tuesday? Tues.
- What does Sat. stand for? Saturday
- What is the abbreviation for Wednesday? Wed.
- What does Sun. stand for? Sunday
- What is the abbreviation for Monday? Mon.
- What does Thurs. stand for? Thursday

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Days of the Week 109

Page 110

Name _____

Abbreviations
2

Most months have abbreviations. These abbreviations end with a period.

Month	Abbreviation
January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
August	Aug.
September	Sept.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.

May, June, and July are not usually abbreviated. Their names are already very short.

Write the abbreviation for each month.

- February Feb.
- December Dec.
- October Oct.
- August Aug.
- January Jan.
- April Apr.
- September Sept.
- November Nov.



110 Months of the Year Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 111

Name _____

Abbreviations
3

Some people have titles before their names. Each title has an abbreviation. These abbreviations end with a period.

Title	Abbreviation
Married woman	Mrs.
Married or unmarried woman	Ms.
Married or unmarried man	Mr.
Doctor	Dr.

Read the sentences. Complete the abbreviations.

- Mr. Sheen is my soccer coach.
- His wife, MRS., Sheen, watches every game.
- Their son is Dr., Marvin Sheen.
- Their friend, Ms., Katherine Lauder, is a writer.
- Their neighbor, Mr., Bill Washington, owns a bookstore.

Answer each question below. Use abbreviations for people's titles.

- What is your teacher's name? Answers will vary
- What is your principal's name? _____
- What is your doctor's name? _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Titles of People 111

Page 112

Name _____

Abbreviations
4

Names of streets and highways have abbreviations. These abbreviations end with a period.

Name	Abbreviation
Thunder Road	Thunder Rd.
Tenth Avenue	Tenth Ave.
Fourth Street	Fourth St.
Proctor Drive	Proctor Dr.
Capital Parkway	Capital Pkwy.
Pacific Coast Highway	Pacific Coast Hwy.
Landon Place	Landon Pl.
Penny Lane	Penny Ln.

Draw a line to match the word to its abbreviation.

- Street Ave.
- Drive St.
- Avenue Rd.
- Road Dr.
- Parkway Ln.
- Highway Pkwy.
- Lane Hwy.

What is the name of your street?
8. Answers will vary.



112 Names of Streets and Highways Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 113

Name _____

Abbreviations
5

Each state has an abbreviation. The abbreviations for states are usually written without a period.

Alabama AL	Alaska AK	Arizona AZ	Arkansas AR	California CA
Colorado CO	Connecticut CT	Delaware DE	Florida FL	Georgia GA
Hawaii HI	Idaho ID	Illinois IL	Indiana IN	Iowa IA
Kansas KS	Kentucky KY	Louisiana LA	Maine ME	Maryland MD
Massachusetts MA	Michigan MI	Minnesota MN	Mississippi MS	Missouri MO
Montana MT	Nebraska NE	Nevada NV	New Hampshire NH	New Jersey NJ
New Mexico NM	New York NY	North Carolina NC	North Dakota ND	Ohio OH
Oklahoma OK	Oregon OR	Pennsylvania PA	Rhode Island RI	South Carolina SC
South Dakota SD	Tennessee TN	Texas TX	Utah UT	Vermont VT
Virginia VA	Washington WA	West Virginia WV	Wisconsin WI	Wyoming WY

Read each sentence. Circle the correct abbreviation for the underlined state.

- Ethan lives in Nevada. ND (NV)
- Hannah wants to go to Florida. FL (FA)
- Ethan met Hannah at camp in Maine. MI (ME)
- Ethan wants to live in California. CF (CA)

Answer each question with an abbreviation.

- In which state do you live? Answers will vary.
- Which state would you like to visit? _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals State Names 113

Page 114

Name _____

Abbreviations
6

An abbreviation is a short way of writing a word or words. Most abbreviations end with a period, but some are written without a period at the end.

Word or Words	Abbreviation
Avenue	Ave.
Friday	Fri.
February	Feb.
ounce	oz.
kilometer	km
North Carolina	NC

Write the letter of the correct abbreviation. Circle the abbreviations that are written without a period.

- Tuesday b. a. Aug.
- New York C. b. Tues.
- Doctor e. c. NY
- August a. d. tsp.
- teaspoon d. e. Dr.
- street q. f. p.
- television h. g. St.
- page f. h. TV



114 Identifying Abbreviations Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 115

Name _____

Abbreviations
7

The names for most units of measurement have abbreviations. Abbreviations for metric measurements do not end with a period.

inch	in.	ounce	oz.
foot	ft.	pound	lb.
centimeter	cm	gram	g
kilometer	km	kilogram	kg

Write the word that each abbreviation stands for.

- km kilometer
- ft. foot
- g gram
- in. inch
- lb. pound
- cm centimeter
- kg kilogram
- oz. ounce

Answer the questions. Ask your teacher if you need help. Use abbreviations.

- How many inches are in a foot? 12 in.
- How many centimeters are in a kilometer? 100,000 cm.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Measurements 115

Page 116

Name _____

Abbreviations Review

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which one is an abbreviation for a day of the week?
☐ Jan.
☒ lb.
☐ Rd.
☐ Sun.
- Which one is an abbreviation for a month of the year?
☒ Dec.
☐ cm.
☐ St.
☐ Sat.
- Which one is an abbreviation for a person's title?
☐ Feb.
☒ Dr.
☐ Ave.
☐ yd.
- Which one is an abbreviation for a type of street?
☐ Apr.
☒ Ave.
☐ Thurs.
☐ Fri.
- Which one is an abbreviation for a measurement?
☐ Aug.
☒ NH
☐ Tues.
☐ tsp.

116 Abbreviations Review Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 117

Name _____

Punctuation
1

End a telling sentence with a period (.).

We are studying the rainforest.
We have learned some interesting facts.

End a question with a question mark (?).

Do you have any books about the rainforest?
Where are they?

Circle to show whether each sentence is a telling sentence or a question. Then write the correct punctuation.

- Monkeys live in the rainforest. ? telling sentence question
- Have you ever seen a monkey? ? telling sentence question
- Colorful birds live in the rainforest. ? telling sentence question
- Many reptiles live in the rainforest. ? telling sentence question
- Would you like to see a rainforest? ? telling sentence question

Write the correct end mark for each sentence.

- Bananas grow in the rainforest. ?
- Did you know Brazil nuts also grow there? ?
- Parrots come from rainforests. ?



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Periods and Question Marks 117

Page 118

Name _____

Punctuation
2

A telling sentence ends with a period (.).

Luis lives near the desert.
He loves to go there with his uncle.

A question ends with a question mark (?).

Do any animals live in the desert?
Do many plants grow there?

Write a period after each telling sentence. Write a question mark at the end of each question.

- Why does anyone live in the desert? ?
- Is the desert a safe place to live? ?
- How do people get water? ?
- Deserts don't have much rainfall. ?
- I think the desert is pretty. ?
- Have you ever seen a desert? ?

Write one telling sentence and one question. Use correct punctuation.

- Answers will vary, but must use correct punctuation.
- _____
- _____



118 Periods and Question Marks Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 119

Name _____

Punctuation 3

Use an exclamation point to end sentences that show strong feeling.

Get out of the road!
This class is the best!

Read each sentence. Write a question mark (?) at the end of each question. Write an exclamation point (!) at the end of each sentence that shows strong feeling.

- Did you go to the amusement park last week? _____
- We loved it! _____
- Have you been on the roller coaster there? _____
- I was so scared! _____
- It's huge! _____
- Do you like to go on rides? _____
- Hooray, we're going again! _____
- Wow, this is great! _____

Write one question and one exclamation. Use correct punctuation.

9. Answers will vary, but must use correct punctuation.

10. _____

11. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Exclamation Points 119

Page 120

Name _____

Punctuation 4

Every sentence should have an end mark.

- Telling sentences end with periods (.).
- Questions end with question marks (?).
- Sentences that show strong feeling end with exclamation points (!).

Circle the correct end mark for each sentence.

- Have you ever seen a swamp . ? !
- Watch out for crocodiles . ? !
- Earthworms live in swamps . ? !
- Toads also live in swamps . ? !
- Wow, there are so many mosquitoes . ? !
- Did you know that newts live in swamps . ? !
- Cougars also live in swamps . ? !
- Help, a cougar is coming . ? !
- Are we safe here . ? !
- Yes, it's safe here . ? !

120 Choosing the Correct End Mark

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 121

Name _____

Punctuation Review 1

Which end mark should be used in each sentence? Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Would you rather live in the desert or in a swamp? _____
☐ period (.)
☐ question mark (?)
☐ exclamation point (!)
- It would be interesting to live in a rainforest. _____
☐ period (.)
☐ question mark (?)
☐ exclamation point (!)
- That would be really exciting. _____
☐ period (.)
☐ question mark (?)
☐ exclamation point (!)
- Bobcats can be found in swamps. _____
☐ period (.)
☐ question mark (?)
☐ exclamation point (!)
- Watch out for that bobcat. _____
☐ period (.)
☐ question mark (?)
☐ exclamation point (!)

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Punctuation Review 1 121

Page 122

Name _____

Punctuation 5

Use commas to separate things in a list of three or more items.

My favorite sports are baseball, basketball, and soccer.
Jana, Lian, and Mori had lunch together.

Read each sentence. Add commas to separate the things in each list.

- Samantha, Chris, and James went downtown.
- They went to a clothing store, a toy store, and a museum.
- Samantha bought a skirt, a blouse, and shoes.
- Chris bought a shirt, pants, and sneakers.
- James wanted a yo-yo, a kite, and a ball.
- They ate sandwiches, carrots, and applesauce for lunch.
- Samantha brought her wallet, glasses, and a book.
- Chris had pencils, markers, and paper in his backpack.
- They saw mummies, fossils, and models of dinosaurs at the museum.
- The children, their parents, and the teachers had fun.

122 Commas with Words in a Series

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 123

Name _____

Punctuation 6

Use commas to separate things in a list of three or more items.

We ate, talked, and laughed.

Add commas where they are needed.

- Abigail runs, swims, and jumps rope.
- Will hikes, skates, and dances.
- Mr. Ray cooks, eats, and cleans up.
- Mrs. Chang walks, drives, or takes the bus to work.
- Asa sits, reads, and listens to music.
- Hiroshi sits, watches television, and falls asleep.

Write a sentence about three things you have done today. Use commas.

7. Answers will vary.

Write a sentence about three things you want to do this weekend. Use commas.

8. Answers will vary.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Commas with Words in a Series 123

Page 124

Name _____

Punctuation 7

Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.

November 11, 1918

Add commas to the following dates.

- December 25, 2009
- August 3, 2007
- October 31, 2008
- January 1, 2007
- July 4, 1776
- September 22, 1989
- February 14, 2003
- May 5, 2007

Answers will vary.

Write today's date on the line below.

9. _____

Write the date on which you were born on the line below.

10. _____

124 Commas in Dates

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 125

Name _____

Punctuation 8

Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.

Julio's grandfather was born on August 23, 1957.

Write the sentences correctly. Add commas where they belong.

- My grandparents were married on June 6, 1972.
- My mother was born on September 20, 1973.
- My mother and father met on May 6, 1993.
- They got married on March 3, 1995.
- I was born on July 4, 1998.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Commas in Dates 125

Page 126

Name _____

Punctuation 9

When you address an envelope, use a comma between the city and state in an address.

Mrs. Jandle Washington
422 Main Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 10100

Add commas where needed in these addresses.

- Samuel Irving
231 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90007
- Mary Jefferson
18 Broadway
Atlanta, Georgia 30703
- Juan Gomez
31 Doncles St.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 86505
- Annie Martin
651 Central Parkway
Austin, Texas 78707
- Evan Harper
123 Lincoln Street
Evanston, Illinois 60903
- Julia Osborne
789 Merrimac Street
Newburyport, Massachusetts 05950

126 Commas in Addresses

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 127

Name _____

Punctuation Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ Maria likes mangoes, bananas, and coconuts.
☐ Ryan likes apples, oranges, and grapes.
☐ Ryan likes peppers, potatoes, and lettuce.
☐ Maria likes corn, peas, and broccoli.
- Which sentence is written correctly?
☐ If Sun hops, skips, and runs.
☐ Manuel reads writes, and draws pictures.
☐ Laurel sits rests and sleeps.
☐ Fleur draws paints and, writes.
- Which date is written correctly?
☐ December, 1 1969
☐ November 13, 2003
☐ April 18 2010
☐ September, 19, 1988
- Which date is written correctly?
☐ I was born on October 15 2000.
☐ My mother was born on June, 15 1975.
☐ My friend was born on August 11, 2001.
☐ My father was born on December, 6, 1973.
- Which address is written correctly?
☐ San Francisco California,
☐ Cleveland Ohio
☐ Detroit, Michigan
☐ Dallas, Texas

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Punctuation Review 2 127

Page 128

Name _____

Punctuation 10

A quotation is someone's exact words. Use a comma before a quotation to set it off from the person speaking.

Anna said, "I have to miss practice."
Mom answered, "You must not be feeling well."

Add commas where they belong in these sentences.

- Ethan said, "I don't feel well."
- Mrs. Granger said, "Do you need to go see the doctor?"
- Ethan answered, "I don't think so."
- Mrs. Granger said, "You don't have a fever."
- Ethan said, "I guess I have a cold."
- Mrs. Granger said, "You'd better stay home tomorrow."

Write down something you said and something that a friend said. Use a comma before each person's exact words.

7. _____ said, "Answers will vary."

_____ said, "

128 Commas in Dialogue Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 129

Name _____

Punctuation 11

Use a comma to set off a quotation from the person speaking. Put the comma before the ending quotation mark.

"I want to go to the park," said Connor.

Add commas where they belong.

- "I'm bored," said James.
- "Will has a clubhouse," said Isabella.
- "I want to go there," said James.
- "He has to invite you," said Isabella.
- "He'll let me in," said James.
- "I guess you're right," said Isabella.
- "Okay, let's go," James said.
- "It's this way," Isabella said.
- "I guess you have been invited," James said.
- "You're right again," said Isabella.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Commas in Dialogue 129

Page 130

Name _____

Punctuation 12

Use a comma after the greeting in a friendly letter.

Dear Mom,
Use a comma after the closing in a friendly letter.

Love,

Place commas where they belong in these friendly letters.

Dear Grandpa,

It's different here in California. Everything seems far apart. People are friendly, though.

Love,
Allison

Dear Allison,

It must be exciting to be where you are. I know you'll make friends in no time. Of course, we miss you here.

Much Love,
Grandpa

Dear Ava,

I think I'll like my new school. Mom and I like our house. We can't wait until you visit.

Your friend,
Allison

Dear Allison,

I looking forward to visiting you soon. It's not the same without you here!

Yours truly,
Ava

130 Commas in a Friendly Letter Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 131

Name _____

Punctuation 13

Use a comma to set off the person being spoken to from the words being said.

Cynthia, are you ready for class?
Dr. Marks, thank you for giving us a ride.

Rewrite the following sentences. Add commas.

- Linh I'm sure you know the answer.
Linh, I'm sure you know the answer.
- Ms. Aragon I don't think that I do.
Ms. Aragon, I don't think that I do.
- Hector do you know?
Hector, do you know?
- Ms. Aragon Albany is the capital of New York.
Ms. Aragon, Albany is the capital of New York.
- Ima can you tell us the capital of Wyoming?
Ima, can you tell us the capital of Wyoming?

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Commas with Nouns in Direct Address 131

Page 132

Name _____

Punctuation Review 3

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which sentence is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ Maya said "That's it!"
 - Ⓑ Brianna said, "You're right!"
 - Ⓒ Ryan said I don't agree.
 - Ⓓ Betsy, said "I don't know."
- Which sentence is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ "I want to tell our teacher now" said Maya.
 - Ⓑ "I don't think she'll like it" said Ryan.
 - Ⓒ "I'm not sure", said Betsy.
 - Ⓓ "I know she'll think it's a great idea," said Brianna.
- Which greeting for a friendly letter is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ Dear Samuel:
 - Ⓑ Dear, Tyler
 - Ⓒ Dear Tatiana,
 - Ⓓ Dear Samantha,
- Which closing for a friendly letter is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ Yours truly,
 - Ⓑ Love
 - Ⓒ Sincerely—
 - Ⓓ Sincerely yours.
- Which sentence is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ Matthew have you seen my tie?
 - Ⓑ Emily-will you hand me my watch?
 - Ⓒ Matthew, is that what you're wearing?
 - Ⓓ Emily would you please get my shoes?

132 Punctuation: Review 3 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 133

Name _____

Punctuation 14

Use quotation marks around the exact words that someone says.

Mom said, "Let's get moving."
"Okay, Mom," said Liam.

Write each sentence correctly. Use quotation marks around someone's exact words.

- What are baby kangaroos called? asked Julieta.
"What are baby kangaroos called?" asked Julieta.
- They are called joeys, said Joseph.
"They are called joeys," said Joseph.
- That must be easy for you to remember, said Julieta.
"That must be easy for you to remember," said Julieta.
- It is, said Joseph.
"It is," said Joseph.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Quotation Marks in Dialogue 133

Page 134

Name _____

Punctuation 15

Use quotation marks around the titles of stories, songs, and poems.

"Molly Whuppie" "Hot Potato" "The Boz"

Rewrite each sentence. Put quotation marks around each title.

- Lionel's favorite song is Step in Time.
Lionel's favorite song is "Step in Time."
- Donya likes the song A Spoonful of Sugar.
Donya likes the song "A Spoonful of Sugar."
- The Bat is my favorite poem.
"The Bat" is my favorite poem.
- Kate Crackernuts is Jenna's favorite story.
"Kate Crackernuts" is Jenna's favorite story.

Answer the question. Use quotation marks.

5. What is your favorite song? Answers will vary.

134 Quotation Marks in Titles Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 135

Name _____

Punctuation 16

Underline the titles of books and movies.

Henry and Mudge Shrek

If you are using a computer, use italics for book and movie titles.

Monsters, Inc. Curious George

Underline the book and movie titles in the sentences.

- Have you read Bill and Pete to the Rescue by Tomie dePaola?
- No, but I just read Frog and Toad Are Friends by Arnold Lobel.
- We watched the movie Toy Story last night for the tenth time.
- My little brother's favorite movie is Finding Nemo.

Answer each question. Remember to underline the title of a book or a movie.

- What is your favorite book? _____
- What is the last movie you saw? _____

Answers will vary.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Punctuating Book and Movie Titles 135

Page 136

Name _____

Punctuation Review 4

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which sentence is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ I like to play soccer, said Maria.
 - Ⓑ I like to play baseball," said Daniel.
 - Ⓒ "I think baseball is better", said Daniel.
 - Ⓓ "I think soccer is better," said Maria.
- Which sentence is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ Cora said, I like putting on plays.
 - Ⓑ Abdul said, "I like drawing."
 - Ⓒ Cora said, "That's fun, too."
 - Ⓓ Abdul said, Look at what I drew today."
- Which song title is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ "Wheels on the Bus"
 - Ⓑ Wheels on the Bus
 - Ⓒ "Wheels on the Bus"
 - Ⓓ Wheels on the Bus
- Which book title is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ "Beast Feast"
 - Ⓑ Beast Feast
 - Ⓒ "Beast Feast"
 - Ⓓ Beast Feast
- Which movie title is written correctly?
 - Ⓐ "Ice Age"
 - Ⓑ Ice Age
 - Ⓒ "Ice Age"
 - Ⓓ Ice Age

136 Punctuation: Review 4 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
17

Contractions are a short way of writing two words. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

did not → didn't Tino didn't wear a sweater today.
he will → he'll I think he'll get cold if it's windy.

Write the correct contraction on each line. Remember to use apostrophes.

1. did not	<u>didn't</u>	
2. I am	<u>I'm</u>	
3. they are	<u>they're</u>	
4. he will	<u>he'll</u>	
5. it is	<u>it's</u>	
6. she is	<u>she's</u>	
7. let us	<u>let's</u>	
8. we have	<u>we've</u>	
9. have not	<u>haven't</u>	
10. I would	<u>I'd</u>	

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Apostrophes in Contractions 137

Name _____

Punctuation
18

Contractions are a short way of writing two words. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

they are → they're
I am → I'm
he is → he's

Match the words to their contractions.

1. we are	→	I'm
2. she is	→	they're
3. I am	→	he's
4. they are	→	we're
5. he is	→	she's
6. you are	→	you're

Write the contraction.

7. they are	<u>they're</u>
8. he is	<u>he's</u>
9. you are	<u>you're</u>
10. I am	<u>I'm</u>

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Apostrophes in Contractions 138

Name _____

Punctuation
19

Contractions are a short way of writing two words. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

I will → I'll
they have → they've

Read each sentence. Write a contraction for the underlined words.

1. <u>They have</u> got to make projects for the science fair.	<u>They've</u>
2. <u>They will</u> spend a lot of time on their projects.	<u>They'll</u>
3. <u>We have</u> made a really good project.	<u>We've</u>
4. <u>We will</u> win if we work hard.	<u>We'll</u>
5. <u>She will</u> be happy if we do.	<u>She'll</u>
6. <u>You have</u> got a great project.	<u>You've</u>
7. <u>He will</u> be so proud if he wins.	<u>He'll</u>
8. <u>I will</u> do my best.	<u>I'll</u>
9. <u>You will</u> have to come to the fair.	<u>You'll</u>
10. <u>I have</u> got an extra ticket.	<u>I've</u>

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Apostrophes in Contractions 139

Name _____

Punctuation
20

Contractions are a short way of writing two words. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of a missing letter or letters.

have not → haven't
I haven't heard that song before.
cannot → can't
I can't remember the title.

Write the contraction.

1. did not	<u>didn't</u>	
2. are not	<u>aren't</u>	
3. has not	<u>hasn't</u>	
4. can not	<u>can't</u>	
5. have not	<u>haven't</u>	
6. is not	<u>isn't</u>	
7. would not	<u>wouldn't</u>	
8. were not	<u>weren't</u>	
9. do not	<u>don't</u>	
10. does not	<u>doesn't</u>	

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Apostrophes in Contractions 140

Name _____

Punctuation
21

Add an apostrophe and an s ('s) to a singular noun to show ownership or belonging.

Becca's spin art
Daniel's fish
the grass's smell

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

- (Deven's) Deven's sandwich fell on the ground.
- Are these (Ashley's) pennies?
- This (cat's) toy is noisy.
- This (penguins, penguin's) home is far away.
- My (class's) classes projects are great.

Complete each sentence. Write the form of the noun in parentheses () that shows belonging.

- This is Andrew's homework. (Andrew)
- The girl's outfit was black. (girl)
- That boy's kite flew in the air. (boy)
- That bird's feathers were red. (bird)
- This is Emily's jacket. (Emily)

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Apostrophes with Singular Possessives 141

Name _____

Punctuation
22

With plural nouns, add just an apostrophe (') to show ownership or belonging.

boys' interests
cats' owner

Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- The (girl's) locker room is closed.
- The (boys) lockers are on the first floor.
- The (puppy's) leashes became tangled as they walked.
- The (rabbits) rabbit's hutch was too small for them.
- The (horses) horses stalls were clean.

Write the correct word to show ownership. Remember to put the apostrophe in the correct place.

- the babies belonging to the mothers
the mothers' babies
- the clubhouse belonging to the boys
the boys' clubhouse
- the treehouse belonging to the girls
the girls' treehouse

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Apostrophes with Plural Possessives 142

Name _____

Punctuation
Review 5

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which contraction is written correctly?
Ⓐ we'r
Ⓑ we're
Ⓒ were
Ⓓ we're
- Which contraction is written correctly?
Ⓐ did not
Ⓑ didn't
Ⓒ di'dnt
Ⓓ didnt
- Which contraction is written correctly?
Ⓐ woud'nt
Ⓑ would'nt
Ⓒ wouldn't
Ⓓ wouldnt'
- Which is another way to write the uniform belonging to Bob?
Ⓐ Bob uniform
Ⓑ Bobs uniform
Ⓒ Bob's uniform
Ⓓ Bobs' uniform
- Which is another way to write the uniforms belonging to the girls?
Ⓐ the girls' uniforms
Ⓑ the girl's uniforms
Ⓒ the girl uniforms
Ⓓ the girls uniforms'

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Punctuation: Review 5 143

Name _____

Usage
1

The words **a** and **an** are often used before a noun.

- Use the article **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound.
a cat, a mouse, and a bird
- Use the article **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound.
an apple, an orange, and an enormous melon

Read each sentence. Write a or an in the blank.

- We went on a adventure today.
- Our class hiked up a mountain.
- We explored a cave with our teacher.
- Martin and I found an empty nest.
- Maybe it belonged to an owl.
- Suz and Mei found a lizard.
- It ran under a big rock.
- Later, we had a picnic lunch.
- It was an unusual day.
- I liked it more than an indoors day.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Indefinite Articles 144

Name _____

Usage
2

Use **I** and **me** to tell about yourself in a sentence.

- Use **I** in the naming part of a sentence.
I play basketball every day.
- Use **me** after action words.
Nico passed me the ball.

Read each sentence. Write the best word to tell about yourself.

- I took part in the school spelling bee.
- They gave me my first word.
- I had never heard that word before.
- I thought about it carefully.
- Dad had told me not to rush.
- Then I spelled the word.
- What happened next really surprised me.
- I got it right!

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Using I and Me 145

Page 146

Name _____

Usage 3

When you tell about yourself and someone else, the other person's name always comes first.

Laura and I love to dance.
Will you dance with Laura and me?

Read each sentence.
Write **Sam** and **I** if the blank is in the naming part of the sentence.
Write **Sam** and **me** if the blank is in the telling part of the sentence.

1. **Sam and I** play on the baseball team.
2. The coach told **Sam and me** to practice batting.
3. The coach pitched to **Sam and me**.
4. Then **Sam and I** went to the outfield.
5. The coach hit fly balls to **Sam and me**.

Finish the story.
Use **Sam** and **I** or **Sam** and **me**.

6. _____

Answers will vary, but should use **I** or **me** correctly.

146 Compound Subjects Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 147

Name _____

Usage 4

Many words include **not** as part of their meaning.

aren't = are not can't = can not
never = not ever nothing = not a thing

Never use more than one of these words in the same sentence.

Incorrect I can't never stay up late.
Correct I can't stay up late.
Correct I never stay up late.

Read the sentence.
Cross out one of the words that has **not** as part of its meaning.
Reread the sentence to be sure it sounds correct.

1. We aren't **never** going to get to school on time.
2. I don't **never** want to miss school.
3. There's **not** nothing we can do about it now.
4. Dad shouldn't **never** drive when the gas tank is on "empty."
5. There's **not** nobody else driving on this road.
6. We **don't** have no extra gas.
7. There's **not** no place to buy gas either.
8. It's a good thing we **don't** never forget the cellphone!

147 Double Negatives Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 148

Name _____

Usage 5

Never use more than one word in the same sentence that includes **not** as part of its meaning.

Incorrect There is **not** no talking during the test.
Correct There is **no** talking during the test.

Correct these sentences. You may cross out words or letters. You may add in words or letters, too. The first one has been done for you.

1. My mom won't never let me go to school if I'm sick.
2. I haven't never missed a day of school this year.
3. I don't **never** like to be absent.
4. There's **not** nothing I hate more than being sick.
5. You can't do **nothing** when you're sick.
6. My mom won't let **nobody** visit me.
7. I can't get **no** help with my homework when I'm home sick.
8. I hope I **don't** never miss a day of class all year long!

Write two sentences to tell what you can't do when you're sick.

9. _____ Answers will vary.

10. _____

148 Double Negatives Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 149

Name _____

Usage 6

The words **good** and **well** are often confused.

- Use **good** to describe a noun. **Good** tells "what kind."
This is a **good** book.
Book is a noun. **Good** tells what kind of book it is.
- Use **well** to describe a verb. **Well** tells "how."
This author writes **well**.
Writes is a verb. **Well** tells how the author writes.

Read each sentence.
Write the best word to correctly complete the sentence.

1. Camille is such a **good** swimmer.
(good, well)
2. She did really **well** at the last swim meet.
(good, well)
3. It was a **good** day for the whole team.
(good, well)
4. Even the slowest swimmer raced **well**.
(good, well)
5. She had a **good** race and improved her time.
(good, well)
6. Our coach was proud that we all did so **well**.
(good, well)

149 Using Good and Well Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 150

Name _____

Usage 7

The words **bad** and **badly** are often confused.

- Use **bad** to describe a noun. **Bad** tells "what kind."
Jessica is a **bad** singer.
Singer is a noun. **Bad** tells what kind of singer Jessica is.
- Use **badly** to describe a verb. **Badly** tells "how."
She sings **badly**.
Sings is a verb. **Badly** tells how she sings.

Read each sentence.
Write the best word to correctly complete the sentence.

1. Spunky is a **bad** clown.
(bad, badly)
2. He did **badly** at Carrie's birthday party.
(bad, badly)
3. His tricks were **bad**.
(bad, badly)
4. He told many **bad** jokes.
(bad, badly)
5. Even his clothes were **badly** made.
(bad, badly)
6. Carrie thinks her party went **badly**.
(bad, badly)

150 Using Bad and Badly Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 151

Name _____

Usage Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct sentence.

1. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ A I want a ice-cream cone.
☒ B Mom wants a shake.
☐ C Eve wants an sundae.
☐ D Dad wants a malt.
2. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ A Me having fun riding the new bike.
☒ B Papa Ed gave it to I.
☐ C I learned to ride it in two days.
☐ D Then me taught my sister.
3. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☒ A Sarah and I both wanted the same book.
☐ B Our teacher told Sarah and I to find something else.
☐ C Soon, Sarah and me each found some other books.
☐ D Sarah and me sat down to read.
4. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ A I can't never find my shoes in the morning.
☒ B Maybe it's because I never put them in the same place.
☐ C Maybe it's because I don't never put on my glasses first.
☐ D I can't see nothing without my glasses.
5. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ A Lupe writes really good.
☐ B Her last poem sounded well.
☒ C Lupe works hard to write good.
☐ D Our teacher said she's a good writer.

151 Usage: Review 1 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 152

Name _____

Usage 8

Some words sound the same when you say them, but they have different spellings and different meanings.

too two to

We're going to the beach.
There's room for **two** more in the van.
They can come, and Diana can come, **too**.

Complete each sentence with **too**, **two**, or **to**.

1. Our family loves **to** go camping.
2. Last year, we went with **two** other families.
3. We need **two** campsites.
4. One day, we all hiked **to** a lake.
5. My little brother hiked, **too**.
6. We had brought **two** rafts with us.
7. We had **to** take turns using them.
8. This year, our neighbors are coming, **too**.

152 Frequently Confused Words (Too/Two/To) Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 153

Name _____

Usage 9

Some words sound the same when you say them, but they have different spellings and different meanings.

for four

We will have the **four** chairs ready for you to borrow.

our hour

Come to **our** house in one **hour**.

Read each sentence.
Choose the correct word from the word box to complete it.

for four hour our to two

1. You only have one **hour** before bedtime.
2. Is that enough time **for** doing your math?
3. I only have **to** do one page.
4. Will we have time to read **our** story?
5. We might even have time to read **two/four** stories.
6. We still have **two/four** more library books to read.

Write two sentences about reading. Use words from the word box.

7. _____ Answers will vary.

8. _____

153 Frequently Confused Word (For/Four, Our/Hour) Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 154

Name _____

Usage Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct sentence.

1. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ A We are going too the pool.
☐ B My little sister wants two come.
☐ C We will take to cars.
☒ D Your mom has to come, too.
2. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☐ A Lots of sugar isn't good four you.
☒ B Vegetables are better for you.
☐ C You should eat vegetables for times daily.
☐ D Which vegetables are best four you?
3. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
☒ A That is our puppy.
☐ B We have to feed it every our.
☐ C It sleeps in hour room.
☐ D Hour family loves the puppy.
4. Choose the best word to complete this sentence.
There are _____ seasons in the year.
☐ A for
☐ B fore
☒ C four
5. Choose the best word to complete this sentence.
It's _____ hot for hiking today.
☐ A to
☒ B too
☐ C two

154 Usage: Review 2 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 155

Name _____

Vocabulary
1

Rhyming words end with the same sound. They start with different letters. Knowing rhyming words helps you read and write new words.

-at	-ed
sat	bad
bat	fad
mat	led

Draw a line to match the rhyming words.

- bag
- pen
- sit
- dot
- bug
- bite
- top
- rub

- rug
- kite
- wag
- fit
- hen
- lot
- mop



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Rhyming Words 155

Page 156

Name _____

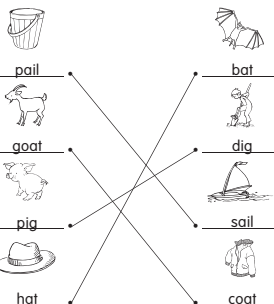
Vocabulary
2

Rhyming words end with the same sound, but start with different letters.

-ug	-oke
mug	poke
dug	joke

Write the word from the word box that goes with each picture. Draw a line to match the rhyming words.

coat dig goat hat pail pig bat sail



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Rhyming Words 156

Page 157

Name _____

Vocabulary
3

Rhyming words end with the same sounds and letters. Rhyming words can start with one or two different letters.

-ight	-en
night	den
flight	then
bright	when

Read the poem. Find the pairs of rhyming words. Write them on the lines. Circle the letters that are different.

Waves are crashing on the ground
with a loud, splashing sound.
Now the tide's gone out so far
that I can see a big sea star.
It's on a rock in a tidal pool
where ocean water keeps it cool.
When the tide comes in once more,
water will cover up the shore.
The star will hold onto that rock tightly,
and underwater will shine quite brightly.

ground
sound
far
star
pool
cool
more
shore
tightly
brightly

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Rhyming Words 157

Page 158

Name _____

Vocabulary
Review 1

Fill in the bubble next to the correct sentence.

- Which one correctly completes this sentence?
Words that rhyme _____.
 (A) always end with different letters
 (B) always start with the same letters
 (C) always begin with the same sound
 (D) can start with one or two different letters
- Which word is not in the same rhyming family as **pen**?
 (A) pan
 (B) men
 (C) when
 (D) den
- Choose the word that rhymes with **bright**.
 (A) bride
 (B) light
 (C) bridge
 (D) brine
- Choose the best word to finish this rhyme.
My brother thinks that he's the best.
I just think that he's a _____.
 (A) baby
 (B) pest
 (C) bother
 (D) mess

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Vocabulary: Review 1 158

Page 159

Name _____

Vocabulary
4

Word parts can be added to base words to make new words. A prefix can be added to the beginning of a base word to make a new word. The prefix **re-** means "to do again."

Prefix + Base word = New Word
re + use = reuse

You can **reuse** empty milk cartons as storage containers.

Underline the word with a prefix in each sentence. Write the base word on the line.

- It's a good idea to recycle as often as you can. cycle
- You can reuse glass jars instead of throwing them out. use
- Jars can be refilled with other things you need to store. fill
- Some materials can be reworked to make new products. work
- Newspapers aren't rewritten, but the paper is used again. write
- Recycle rules for separating glass, metal, and cardboard. view
- Reread the ideas on this page, then help spread the word. read
- Retell these ideas to friends and family members. tell

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Prefix re- 159

Page 160

Name _____

Vocabulary
5

A prefix can be added to the beginning of a base word to make a new word. Adding a prefix changes the meaning of the word. The prefix **un-** means "not" or "the opposite of."

un + happy = unhappy un + wrap = unwrap
The sick puppy was **unhappy**. **Unwrap** your birthday present!

Read each riddle. Choose a word from the word box to answer it.

unamused uncover unload unlock
unsure untie unwrap unplug

- You do this before you open a locked door. unlock
- You do this when you pull out a plug. unplug
- When you take things off a truck, you do this. unload
- You do this when you take off the wrapping. unwrap
- Before you take off your shoes, you do this. untie
- If you are not sure, this is what you are. unsure
- This is what you are if you are not amused. unamused
- This is what you do when you take off the cover. uncover

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Prefix un- 160

Page 161

Name _____

Vocabulary
6

A suffix can be added to the end of a base word to make a new word. Adding a suffix changes the meaning of the base word. The suffix **-er** means "a person who."

teach + er = teacher

Underline a base word in each riddle. Add **-er** to the base word to write the answer to the riddle. The first one has been done for you.

- For my job, I teach children. Who am I? a teacher
- I sing to make my living. Who am I? a singer
- I am paid to write. Who am I? a writer
- I work on a farm. Who am I? a farmer
- I paint houses. Who am I? a painter
- I work underground in a mine. Who am I? a miner
- I can drive a taxi or a limo. Who am I? a driver
- I get paid to pitch a baseball. Who am I? a pitcher



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Suffix -er 161

Page 162

Name _____

Vocabulary
7

A suffix can be added to the end of a base word to make a new word. Adding a suffix changes the meaning of the word.

- The suffix **-ful** means "full of."
useful = full of use
- The suffix **-less** means "without."
useless = without use

Read each sentence. Look at the base words in the word box. Write a base word plus **-ful** or **-less** to complete each sentence.

care fear thought

- Ben is a kind and thoughtful young man.
- You must be fearless to walk on the high wire.
- Try not to be careless when you're throwing out trash.
- Why is she so fearful of a spider?
- You must be careful when you hold a baby.
- Don't be careless when you ride a bike.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Suffix -ful and -less 162

Page 163

Name _____

Vocabulary
Review 2

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Which word has a prefix that means "not"?
 (A) reuse
 (B) unseen
 (C) careless
 (D) fearful
- Which word has a prefix that means "again"?
 (A) undo
 (B) over
 (C) thoughtless
 (D) repaint
- Which word has a suffix that means "without"?
 (A) toothless
 (B) helpful
 (C) loser
 (D) redo
- Which word has a suffix that means "full of"?
 (A) painter
 (B) timeless
 (C) wonderful
 (D) unwrap
- Which of these statements is true?
 (A) A base word comes before a prefix.
 (B) A prefix is added to the end of a base word.
 (C) A suffix is added to the beginning of a base word.
 (D) Adding a prefix or a suffix changes the meaning of a base word.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Vocabulary: Review 2 163

Page 164

Name _____

Vocabulary
8

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.
Words for **pretty**: beautiful, lovely, gorgeous
Words for **sleep**: nap, snooze, slumber

Draw a line from each word in column 1 to its synonym in column 2.

1. funny	pebble
2. start	perhaps
3. stone	huge
4. big	silly
5. maybe	begin

Rewrite each sentence. Use a synonym from above.

6. I skipped a stone on the lake.
I skipped a pebble on the lake.

7. The baby made a silly face.
The baby made a funny face.

8. Maybe you can think about that.
Perhaps you can think about that.

164 Synonyms Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 165

Name _____

Vocabulary
9

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.
Words for **quiet**: silent, still, soundless
Words for **big**: huge, gigantic, enormous

Reach each sentence. Write a synonym from the word box to replace the underlined word.

children creepy done get insects like scared tiny

1. We are studying bugs in science. insects

2. Some kids don't like to touch them. children

3. Some are even afraid of bugs! scared

4. I enjoy looking at them. like

5. I like to see their six little legs and their funny faces. tiny

6. Some of them do look scary. creepy

7. We put the insects back outside when we're finished. done

8. Maybe another class will catch them tomorrow! get



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Synonyms 165

Page 166

Name _____

Vocabulary
10

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning. Some words have many synonyms.

little	big	funny	laugh	happy
small	huge	silly	chuckle	joyful
tiny	enormous	goofy	giggle	cheerful

Use synonyms to make your writing more interesting.

Write a synonym for the word in parentheses () to complete each sentence. Answers may vary, but should be appropriate synonyms for the words in parentheses.

1. I have a _____ dog. (little)

2. He knows so many _____ tricks. (funny)

3. My dog makes everybody _____ (laugh)

4. Tuffy loves to chew on a _____ bone. (big)

5. He looks so _____ when he's busy with that bone. (happy)

Write another sentence about Tuffy. Use a synonym from the rule box.

6. _____

Answers will vary.

166 Synonyms Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 167

Name _____

Vocabulary
11

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
float—sink dirty—clean open—closed

Write a label for each picture. Use words from the rule box. Draw a line from a word in column 1 to its antonym in column 2.

1. 	clean
2. 	sink
3. 	closed

Write two sentences using a pair of antonyms from above. Use one in each sentence.

4. Answers will vary, but should use antonyms appropriately.

5. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Antonyms 167

Page 168

Name _____

Vocabulary
12

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
best—worst most—least out—in
quickly—slowly short—long ugly—pretty

Replace the underlined word with its antonym.

1. That book was so short. long

2. I read it very quickly. slowly

3. I liked the pictures most of all. least

4. They were really pretty. ugly

5. Now I must check the book in at the library. out

Read the sentence. Look at the underlined words. Write a sentence that uses antonyms to give the opposite meaning.

6. The best book I ever read was exciting and funny.
Answers will vary, but should include an appropriate description.



© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Antonyms 168

Page 169

Name _____

Vocabulary
13

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. You can use antonyms to compare things.
old—new broken—fixed wide—narrow fast—slow shiny—dull

Write an antonym to complete each comparison. Use words from the rule box.

1. My dad has an old car, but my uncle has a new one.

2. My dad's car is slow, but my uncle's car is fast.

3. My dad's car had some broken parts, but he got them fixed.

4. My uncle's car is nice and shiny, but the paint on my dad's car is dull.

5. My dad's car is so wide that it can barely fit in a narrow alley.

Draw a picture of the two cars. Use antonyms to describe them in a sentence.

Pictures and answers will vary, but should show an old and a new car, and use antonyms correctly.

6. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Antonyms 169

Page 170

Name _____

Vocabulary
Review 3

Which one correctly completes each sentence? Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Synonyms are words that _____.
Ⓐ are spelled the same
Ⓑ sound the same
Ⓒ are opposites
Ⓓ mean almost the same thing

2. The words _____ and _____ are synonyms.
Ⓐ tiny, small
Ⓑ tiny, huge
Ⓒ funny, bunny
Ⓓ small, smile

3. You can use synonyms to _____.
Ⓐ compare things
Ⓑ make your writing more interesting
Ⓒ use fewer words when you write
Ⓓ show differences

4. Antonyms are words that _____.
Ⓐ sound alike
Ⓑ rhyme
Ⓒ have almost the same meaning
Ⓓ mean the opposite

5. The words _____ and _____ are antonyms.
Ⓐ beautiful, lovely
Ⓑ beautiful, careful
Ⓒ beautiful, ugly
Ⓓ small, tiny

170 Vocabulary: Review 3 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 171

Name _____

Vocabulary
14

Homophones are words that sound alike. They have different spellings and different meanings.
This is a new pair of shoes.
Have a slice of this delicious pear.

Write the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

1. We usually go to bed at eight.
(ate, eight)

2. My aunt let us stay up late last night.
(ant, aunt)

3. We ate strawberries with chocolate sauce.
(ate, eight)

4. There was an ant crawling on the table.
(ant, aunt)

5. I ate the whole bag of oranges.
(hole, whole)

6. May I buy this game?
(by, buy)

7. There is a hole in my jeans.
(hole, whole)

8. I know I did well on the test.
(no, know)

9. I won the game by two points.
(by, buy)

10. I have no lunch today.
(no, know)

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Homophones 171

Page 172

Name _____

Vocabulary
15

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

its	pronoun that shows belonging
it's	contraction of it is
your	pronoun that shows belonging
you're	contraction of you are

Write the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

1. It's going to be cold today.
(its, it's)

2. You're going to need a coat.
(Your, You're)

3. I will help you with its buttons.
(is, it's)

4. Your sister will walk you to school.
(You're, You're)

Write the meaning of each homophone. Then write a sentence for each one.

5. sum
Meaning: _____
Sentence: _____

6. some
Meaning: _____
Sentence: _____

172 Homophones: Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 173

Name _____

Vocabulary
16

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

their pronoun that shows belonging
they're contraction of they are
there location or place

Write the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

- Can you help me find their shoes?
(their, they're, there)
- They're about to leave for school.
(Their, They're, There)
- I see them over there.
(their, they're, there)
- How did they get there?
(their, they're, there)
- Now, I need to find their socks.
(their, they're, there)
- Finally, they're ready to go.
(their, they're, there)

Write the meaning of each homophone. Then write a sentence for each one.

7. **hear**
Meaning: _____
Sentence: Answers will vary.

8. **here**
Meaning: _____
Sentence: _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Homophones 173

Page 174

Name _____

Vocabulary
Review 4

Which word correctly completes each sentence? Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Do you think _____ going to the zoo?
Ⓐ your
Ⓑ you're
Ⓒ their
Ⓓ there
- The kitten cried for _____ mother.
Ⓐ its
Ⓑ it's
Ⓒ their
Ⓓ there
- Can we stop _____ the store?
Ⓐ no
Ⓑ know
Ⓒ by
Ⓓ buy
- I ate the _____ thing!
Ⓐ hole
Ⓑ whole
Ⓒ no
Ⓓ know
- I _____ the answer.
Ⓐ its
Ⓑ it's
Ⓒ no
Ⓓ know

174 Vocabulary: Review 4 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 175

Name _____

Vocabulary
17

A compound word is made from two smaller words.
pan + cake = **pancake**
rain + bow = **rainbow**

Put the two smaller words together to make a compound word.

- back + pack = backpack
- camp + fire = campfire
- day + light = daylight
- horse + back = horseback
- moon + light = moonlight

Complete each sentence with a compound word from above.

- We had ridden all day on horseback.
- Then the daylight was almost gone.
- We made camp and lit our campfire.
- I pulled my sleeping bag out of my backpack.
- In no time, I would be sleeping under the moonlight.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Compound Words 175

Page 176

Name _____

Vocabulary
18

A compound word is made from two smaller words.
key + board = **keyboard**
head + phones = **headphones**

Underline the compound word in each sentence. Write the compound word and the two smaller words that form it. The first one has been done for you.

- Donna and I were sleeping in her backyard.
backyard = back + yard
- A strange noise somewhere woke me up.
somewhere = some + where
- I grabbed my flashlight and went to take a look.
flashlight = flash + light
- Maybe it was a bullfrog.
bullfrog = bull + frog
- I walked toward the blackberry bushes.
blackberry = black + berry
- A raccoon was enjoying its nighttime snack!
nighttime = night + time

176 Compound Words Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 177

Name _____

Vocabulary
19

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings. You must read the whole sentence to know which meaning is used.

Pitcher can mean "something to hold water."
Fill the **pitcher**, please.

Pitcher can mean "a player on a baseball team."
The **pitcher** struck him out.

Read the two meanings of a word. Write a word from the word box that fits both meanings.

Meanings	Word
1. a. the sound a bell makes b. jewelry you wear on your finger	<u>ring</u>
2. a. a machine that moves air b. someone who cheers for a team	<u>fan</u>
3. a. a unit of measurement b. something you stand on	<u>foot</u>
4. a. a stick used in baseball b. a flying mammal	<u>bat</u>
5. a. the sound a dog makes b. the outside of a tree	<u>bark</u>

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Homonyms 177

Page 178

Name _____

Vocabulary
20

Sometimes other words in a sentence can help you figure out what new words mean.
The coach was **elated** when his team won.
You can figure out that **elated** means "excited" or "happy" because a coach might feel that way if his team won.

Circle the correct meaning for each boldfaced word. Use the underlined clues to help you figure it out.

- We began to **shiver** on that **brisk** morning. (cold) early
- I **looped** a warm scarf **around** my neck. knitted (wrapped)
- I **grasped** my bus pass in my hand. tore (held)
- The **crowd** **buzzed** with excitement. (talked loudly) smiled
- A **police siren** **wailed** on a nearby street. cried (sounded loudly)
- The bus **slowed** **approached** the bus stop. (came near) stop
- There were **hardly** any seats on the **packed** bus. empty (crowded)
- I was **wedged** **between** two tall men. seated (squeezed)
- The **heat** soon became **intolerable**. (too much to take) nice
- I was so **relieved** to get off that bus. exhausted (thankful)

178 Word Meaning (context) Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 179

Name _____

Vocabulary
21

Spelling rules can help you spell words correctly. If a word ends with a consonant and a y, change the y to i before you add the endings -es, -ed, -er, or -est.

fly → flies, flier
happy → happier, happiest

Read each word. Add the ending given.

- pony (es) ponies
- cry (ed) cried
- handy (er) handier
- fancy (est) fanCIest

Complete each sentence. Use the word given. Add the ending -es, -ed, -er, or -est.

- Today is sunnier than yesterday.
(sunny)
- Yesterday was the cloudiest day of the week.
(cloudy)
- We tried to have a picnic.
(try)
- Jake was the driest after the rain.
(dry)

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Frequently Misspelled Words 179

Page 180

Name _____

Vocabulary
22

Spelling rules can help you spell words correctly. If a base word ends with a silent e, drop the e before you add the endings ed, er, est, or ing.

bake → baked, baker, baking
cute → cuter, cutest

Read each word. Add the ending given.

- write (ing) writing
- fade (ed) faded
- ride (er) rider
- blue (est) bluest

Complete each sentence. Use the word given. Add the ending -ed, -er, -est, or -ing.

- We are hoping it will be sunny for the picnic.
(hope)
- I filed the papers for the teacher.
(file)
- Who is the rudest person you know?
(rude)
- Who is the joker in your family?
(joke)

180 Frequently Misspelled Words Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 181

Name _____

Vocabulary
23

Some words are easily confused. Use the correct spelling for each meaning.

where location or place
were form of the verb be
we're contraction of we are

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Where are we going?
(Where, Were, We're)
- We're going on a trip.
(Where, Were, We're)
- We were going to visit my aunt.
(where, were, we're)
- Now we're going skiing.
(where, were, we're)
- That's where my aunt will be.
(where, were, we're)

Write three sentences of your own using **where**, **were**, and **we're**.

6. Answers will vary.

7. _____

8. _____

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Frequently Misspelled Words 181

Page 182

Name _____

Vocabulary
Review 5

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word.
Some people display a flag outside their house.
 Ⓐ play with
 Ⓑ disrespect
 Ⓒ plant
 Ⓓ show
- Complete the sentence with the correct word.
_____ going to the park.
 Ⓐ Were
 Ⓑ We're
 Ⓒ Where
 Ⓓ We
- Choose the word that is spelled correctly.
 Ⓐ happiest
 Ⓑ happier
 Ⓒ happiest
 Ⓓ happi
- Choose the word that is spelled correctly.
 Ⓐ trading
 Ⓑ pleaseing
 Ⓒ loving
 Ⓓ care

182 Vocabulary: Review 5 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 183

Name _____

EDITING:
Nouns
1

Correct these sentences.

- My little sister Emma has many dollies.
My little sister Emma has many dolls.
- Emma thinks of her dolls as her babys.
Emma thinks of her dolls as her babies.
- She keeps all their clothes in box's.
She keeps all their clothes in boxes.
- She dresses them up for doll partys.
She dresses them up for doll parties.
- She sets out doll dish's on a little table.
She sets out doll dishes on a little table.
- Two other child come to her doll parties.
Two other children come to her doll parties.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Nouns 183

Page 184

Name _____

EDITING:
Nouns
2

Correct these sentences.

- Did you know that a puppy loses its tooth's?
Did you know that a puppy loses its teeth?
- Puppys and children have two sets of teeth.
Puppies and children have two sets of teeth.
- Mia's dog's are old now.
Mia's dogs are old now.
- Mia also has two cat's.
Mia also has two cats.
- All the familys on Mia's block have pets.
All the families on Mia's block have pets.
- Mia and her friend's walk their dogs together.
Mia and her friends walk their dogs together.

184 Sentence Editing: Nouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 185

Name _____

EDITING:
Nouns
3

Correct these sentences.

- Sams family has a cabin in the woods.
Sam's family has a cabin in the woods.
- The cabin is at elk lake.
The cabin is at Elk Lake.
- Elk Lake is in michigan.
Elk Lake is in Michigan.
- Sam and his brother luke like to go there.
Sam and his brother Luke like to go there.
- Sometimes they see deers there.
Sometimes they see deer there.
- The family eats out at spike's diner.
The family eats out at Spike's Diner.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Nouns 185

Page 186

Name _____

EDITING:
Nouns
4

Correct these sentences.

- Are these your sheep's?
Are these your sheep?
- Those sheep belong to kate.
Those sheep belong to Kate.
- I thought Kate had two lamb's.
I thought Kate had two lambs.
- Does mary have any lambs?
Does Mary have any lambs?
- Mary has one lamb and two geese.
Mary has one lamb and two geese.
- Mary's lamb has fleece as white as snow.
Mary's lamb has fleece as white as snow.

186 Sentence Editing: Nouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 187

Name _____

EDITING:
Adjectives
5

Correct these sentences.

- Which food is most good for you?
Which food is best for you?
- Fresh vegetables are more good for you than cookies.
Fresh vegetables are better for you than cookies.
- Some fruit tastes more sweeter than candy.
Some fruit tastes sweeter than candy.
- Fried foods can be the most bad for you.
Fried foods can be the worst for you.
- It is gooder to eat fruits and vegetables.
It is better to eat fruits and vegetables.
- People feel more stronger when they are healthy.
People feel stronger when they are healthy.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Adjectives 187

188

Name _____

EDITING:
Adjectives
6

Correct these sentences.

- I love to eat chinese food.
I love to eat Chinese food.
- My mom loves mexican food.
My mom loves Mexican food.
- Mexican food can be spicier than Irish food.
Mexican food can be spicier than Irish food.
- Thai food can be the spicier of them all!
Thai food can be the spiciest of them all!
- These spring rolls are the most good I've ever tasted!
These spring rolls are the best I've ever tasted!
- This dipping sauce is sweetest than that one.
This dipping sauce is sweeter than that one.

188 Sentence Editing: Adjectives Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 189

Name _____

EDITING:
Pronouns
7

Correct these sentences.

- Kendra and me love to jump rope.
Kendra and I love to jump rope.
- Her and I can jump rope for hours.
She and I can jump rope for hours.
- My mother called Kendra and I for dinner.
My mother called Kendra and me for dinner.
- Us didn't hear her call.
We didn't hear her call.
- Mom called again, and then he came looking for us.
Mom called again, and then she came looking for us.
- She was worried about Kendra and I until she saw us.
She was worried about Kendra and me until she saw us.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Pronouns 189

190

Name _____

EDITING:
Pronouns
8

Correct these sentences.

- Do yous two want to play ball?
Do you two want to play ball?
- Jenny and me are leaving now.
Jenny and I are leaving now.
- You can walk there with her and I.
You can walk there with her and me.
- Jack and Annie are bringing they're gloves.
Jack and Annie are bringing their gloves.
- Gina's mother is bringing his catcher's mask.
Gina's mother is bringing her catcher's mask.
- Her will be the catcher for our game.
She will be the catcher for our game.

190 Sentence Editing: Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 191

Name _____

EDITING: Verbs
9

Correct these sentences.

1. Yesterday, I ask my dad to read to me.
Yesterday, I asked my dad to read to me.
2. He pull a book down off the shelf and started to read.
He pulled a book down off the shelf and started to read.
3. Last night, I thank him for reading the story.
Last night, I thanked him for reading the story.
4. Tomorrow, I read the story to my little brother.
Tomorrow, I will read the story to my little brother.
5. Next week, Dad let me buy a new book.
Next week, Dad will let me buy a new book.
6. Next weekend, I show it to my brother.
Next weekend, I will show it to my brother.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Verbs 191

Page 192

Name _____

EDITING: Verbs
10

Correct these sentences.

1. Howie want to go to the game.
Howie wants/wanted to go to the game.
2. He and his dad gone to another game last month.
He and his dad went to another game last month.
3. That game last month were a long one.
That game last month was a long one.
4. The game last month last 4 hours!
The game last month lasted 4 hours!
5. Tomorrow's game took place during the day.
Tomorrow's game will take place during the day.
6. Howie's dad get tickets last night.
Howie's dad got tickets last night.

192 Sentence Editing: Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 193

Name _____

EDITING: Verbs
11

Correct these sentences.

1. Last week, Dad sayed the ground was ready.
Last week, Dad said the ground was ready.
2. Yesterday, Ned said he want to plant a garden.
Yesterday, Ned said he wanted to plant a garden.
3. Last night, Nila promise to help.
Last night, Nila promised to help.
4. Tomorrow, they dig holes.
Tomorrow, they will dig holes.
5. The day after tomorrow, they plant seeds.
The day after tomorrow, they will plant seeds.
6. Ned and Nila likes working in the garden.
Ned and Nila like working in the garden.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Verbs 193

Page 194

Name _____

EDITING: Verbs
12

Correct these sentences.

1. Mr. Markson teach music at our school.
Mr. Markson teaches music at our school.
2. Dino play piano very well.
Dino plays piano very well.
3. Ana like the tuba.
Ana likes the tuba.
4. Petra take drum lessons every Saturday.
Petra takes drum lessons every Saturday.
5. Tarik practice on the flute every day.
Tarik practices on the flute every day.
6. He hope to give a concert some day.
He hopes to give a concert some day.

194 Sentence Editing: Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Sentences
13

Use words from the word box to make complete sentences.

700 pounds live the wild Most tigers beautiful animals

- Tigers live in.
Tigers live in the wild.
- They mostly in Asia.
They live mostly in Asia.
- Have orange fur with black and white stripes.
Most tigers have orange fur with black and white stripes.
- These big cats can weigh as much as.
These big cats can weigh as much as 700 pounds.
- Tigers are.
Tigers are beautiful animals.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Sentences 195

Name _____

EDITING: Sentences
14

Combine the two short sentences to make one sentence.

- I go to the school. The school is on Park Street.
I go to the school on Park Street.
Answers may vary; sample answers are given.
Accept any correctly written sentence.
- I walk to school. My brother takes the bus.
I walk to school, but my brother takes the bus.
- He can run for the bus now. He can take the next bus.
He can run for the bus now, or he can take the next bus.
- The bus is yellow. The bus is black.
The bus is yellow and black.
- The driver is nice. The driver is friendly.
The driver is nice and friendly.
- Zeke was late. I got there early.
Zeke was late, but I got there early.

196 Sentence Editing: Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
15

Correct these sentences.

- what time is it?
What time is it?
- it's time to go to bed.
It's time to go to bed.
- may I stay up just a little longer?
May I stay up just a little longer?
- you need to get up early for school tomorrow.
You need to get up early for school tomorrow.
- i promise I won't sleep late.
I promise I won't sleep late.
- you can stay up for another half-hour.
You can stay up for another half-hour.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Capitalization 197

Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
16

Correct these sentences.

- Toni's birthday is on monday.
Toni's birthday is on Monday.
- She is having a party on sunday.
She is having a party on Sunday.
- She knows three people with birthdays in march.
She knows three people with birthdays in March.
- Jorge's birthday is in august.
Jorge's birthday is in August.
- He has a party in september so everyone can come.
He has a party in September so everyone can come.
- Next year, Jorge's birthday is on a tuesday.
Next year, Jorge's birthday is on a Tuesday.

198 Sentence Editing: Capitalization Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
17

Correct these sentences.

1. We have a party every year on the fourth of july.
We have a party every year on the Fourth of July.
2. We wear costumes on halloween.
We wear costumes on Halloween.
3. We make cards for valentine's day.
We make cards for Valentine's Day.
4. We make a turkey dinner on thanksgiving day.
We make a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving Day.
5. We go to the beach on labor day.
We go to the beach on Labor Day.
6. We stay up late on new year's eve.
We stay up late on New Year's Eve.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Capitalization 199

Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
18

Correct these sentences.

1. My best friend's name is danny carson.
My best friend's name is Danny Carson.
2. Danny lives next door to sofia sanchez.
Danny lives next door to Sofia Sanchez.
3. Sofia has a little sister named rosa.
Sofia has a little sister named Rosa.
4. Rosa plays with lily wang.
Rosa plays with Lily Wang.
5. Ms. james watches them after school.
Ms. James watches them after school.
6. Danny and sofia play with rosa and lily sometimes.
Danny and Sofia play with Rosa and Lily sometimes.

200 Sentence Editing: Capitalization Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
19

Correct these sentences.

1. My mother was born in new york.
My mother was born in New York.
2. My father was born in arkansas.
My father was born in Arkansas.
3. They got married in chicago.
They got married in Chicago.
4. Then they moved to california.
Then they moved to California.
5. Now we live near griffith park.
Now we live near Griffith Park.
6. Our house is on flower street.
Our house is on Flower Street.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Capitalization 201

Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
20

Correct these sentences.

1. I like to read ranger rick and learn about animals.
I like to read Ranger Rick and learn about animals.
2. I have a book about cats called cat.
I have a book about cats called Cat.
3. I also like the book koko's kitten.
I also like the book Koko's Kitten.
4. Have you ever read the poem called "fog"?
Have you ever read the poem called "Fog"?
5. Let's sing the song "bingo."
Let's sing the song "Bingo."
6. Have you read the book good dog?
Have you read the book Good Dog?

202 Sentence Editing: Capitalization Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING:
Abbreviations

21

Correct these sentences. Be sure to write the abbreviations correctly.

1. On mon, take Petey to see dr. Lacey.

On Mon., take Petey to see Dr. Lacey.

2. On tues, practice for your dance recital.

On Tues., practice for your dance recital.

3. The recital is on Sund., oct. 4.

The recital is on Sun., Oct. 4.

4. Dance class ends on apr 30.

Dance class ends on Apr. 30.

5. Winter vacation starts on feby. 22.

Winter vacation starts on Feb. 22.

6. Buy new skates on satur., Feb 1.

Buy new skates on Sat., Feb. 1.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals

Sentence Editing: Abbreviations 203

Name _____

EDITING:
Abbreviations

22

Correct these sentences. Be sure to write the abbreviations correctly.

1. Where does Mrs Alberto live?

Where does Mrs. Alberto live?

2. She lives on Park dri.

She lives on Park Dr.

3. Is that near mr Lee's house on Hanson ave?

Is that near Mr. Lee's house on Hanson Ave.?

4. Yes, it's also next to Sands hway.

Yes, it's also next to Sands Hwy.

5. Did you know that dr. Santos is from Orlando, fl?

Did you know that Dr. Santos is from Orlando, FL?

6. I thought she was from New York, ny.

I thought she was from New York, NY.

204 Sentence Editing: Abbreviations

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING:
Abbreviations

23

Correct these sentences.

1. ms Jackson taught us about measurements.

Ms. Jackson taught us about measurements.

2. Did you know that there are 1,000 gr. in a Kg?

Did you know that there are 1,000 g in a kg?

3. There are 16 ouns in a LB.

There are 16 oz. in a lb.

4. I know that 1 fT. equals 12 incs.

I know that 1 ft. equals 12 in.

5. Ms. Jackson taught us that 1 km. equals 100,000 Cm.

Ms. Jackson taught us that 1 km equals 100,000 cm.

6. I wonder how many pnds. are in a Kilogram.

I wonder how many lb. are in a kg.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals

Sentence Editing: Abbreviations 205

Name _____

EDITING:
Punctuation

24

Correct these sentences.

1. Do you know the way to the park

Do you know the way to the park?

2. The park is twelve blocks from here

The park is twelve blocks from here.

3. That's a really long way to walk

That's a really long way to walk!

4. You could walk ride a bicycle or take a bus.

You could walk, ride a bicycle, or take a bus.

5. I think we should walk

I think we should walk.

6. There are swings slides and hanging bars there.

There are swings, slides, and hanging bars there.

206 Sentence Editing: Punctuation

Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 207

Name _____

EDITING: Punctuation
25

Correct these sentences.

- We had flour salt and sugar.
We had flour, salt, and sugar.
- We needed eggs milk and raisins.
We needed eggs, milk, and raisins.
- The date on the milk was June 2 2006.
The date on the milk was June 2, 2006.
- We were baking on June 7 2006.
We were baking on June 7, 2006.
- We made new milk with powder water and a whisk.
We made new milk with powder, water, and a whisk.
- We made another cake on August 23 2006.
We made another cake on August 23, 2006.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Punctuation 207

Page 208

Name _____

EDITING: Punctuation
26

Correct the mistakes in this letter.

November 29, 2006

Dear Nana,

How are you? I hear Grandpa Bill is feeling much better. I hope he will be able to go camping, hiking, and fishing soon.

Nana, did you hear that I got the lead in the school play? I play a giant tomato! I hope you and Grandpa Bill can come see it. The play is on January 6, 2007. That gives me plenty of time to buy red shoes, red socks, and red pants.

If you want to get tickets ahead of time, here is the school's address:

Lake Street Elementary School
16 Lake Street
Crystal Lake, Illinois 60012

I can't wait to see you and Grandpa Bill!

Love,
Maddie

208 Sentence Editing: Punctuation Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 209

Name _____

EDITING: Punctuation
27

Correct these sentences.

- "I'm going to the library at 330 said Lucita.
"I'm going to the library at 3:30," said Lucita.
- I'll come with you" her father answered.
"I'll come with you," her father answered.
- He said "There is a book I want to read.
He said, "There is a book I want to read."
- Lucita said I hope they have it.
Lucita said, "I hope they have it."
- "I hope so, too Lucita's father answered.
"I hope so, too," Lucita's father answered.
- He said Let's hurry because the library closes at 500 today."
He said, "Let's hurry because the library closes at 5:00 today."

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Punctuation 209

Page 210

Name _____

EDITING: Punctuation
28

Correct these sentences.

- Have you read the book Blueberries for Sal?
Have you read the book Blueberries for Sal?
- The same author wrote the book Make Way for Ducklings.
The same author wrote the book Make Way for Ducklings.
- I think the poem Sneezles is very funny.
I think the poem "Sneezles" is very funny.
- Old Mr. Rabbit is an old folk song.
"Old Mr. Rabbit" is an old folk song.
- Gray Goose is another folk song that is fun to sing.
"Gray Goose" is another folk song that is fun to sing.
- I like to read the magazine Spider.
I like to read the magazine Spider.

210 Sentence Editing: Punctuation Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Punctuation
29

Correct these sentences.

- Tina borrowed Jasons hat.
Tina borrowed Jason's hat.
- Shes planning on going outside.
She's planning on going outside.
- Jason borrowed Matts scarf.
Jason borrowed Matt's scarf.
- Hes feeling very cold.
He's feeling very cold.
- All the boys mittens are on their hands.
All the boys' mittens are on their hands.
- It isnt going to get warm soon.
It isn't going to get warm soon.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Punctuation 211

Name _____

EDITING: Usage
30

Correct these sentences.

- Me and Jackie are going to the show.
Jackie and I are going to the show.
- My dad is taking Jackie and I.
My dad is taking Jackie and me.
- I and Dad are going to pick up Jackie.
Dad and I are going to pick up Jackie.
- My father drives good.
My father drives well.
- Me and Dad have fun in the car.
Dad and I have fun in the car.
- Jackie and me are happy to go to the show with Dad.
Jackie and I are happy to go to the show with Dad.

212 Sentence Editing: Usage Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Usage
31

Correct these sentences.

- I am hungry for a apple.
I am hungry for an apple.

Corrected sentences for double negatives may vary.
Sample answers are given.

- I don't see no apples.
I don't see any apples.
- These apples don't taste no good.
These apples don't taste good.
- I see an pear over there.
I see a pear over there.
- I don't want no pears.
I don't want any pears.
- There isn't nothing left to eat.
There isn't anything left to eat.

© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2752 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Editing: Usage 213

Name _____

EDITING: Usage
32

Correct these sentences.

- Jenna has too slices of bread.
Jenna has two slices of bread.
- She's going two make a sandwich.
She's going to make a sandwich.
- Jenna put to much jam on the sandwich!
Jenna put too much jam on the sandwich!
- She made for more sandwiches four her brothers.
She made four more sandwiches for her brothers.
- I'm going to join them in an our.
I'm going to join them in an hour.
- "Let's eat hour sandwiches then," I say to Jenna.
"Let's eat our sandwiches then," I say to Jenna.

214 Sentence Editing: Usage Language Fundamentals • EMC 2752 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Fun, interactive activities that teach basic literacy skills!

Literacy Centers

Correlated to State Standards

Students will feel like they're playing games. But you'll know they are practicing vital grade-appropriate reading and language skills. Each book contains up to 18 self-contained centers that students can pick up and take anywhere to use. 192 pages. \$24.99 each.

Early Learning Centers, PreK-K

Grades PreK-K \$24.99
EMC 2401 1-55799-838-8

Literacy Centers, K-1

Grades K-1 \$24.99
EMC 2123 1-55799-929-5

Literacy Centers, 1-3

Grades 1-3 \$24.99
EMC 788 1-55799-798-5

Literacy Centers, 2-3

Grades 2-3 \$24.99
EMC 2723 1-55799-976-7

Literacy Centers, 3-4

Grades 3-4 \$24.99
EMC 2124 1-55799-930-9

Literacy Centers, 4-5

Grades 4-5 \$24.99
EMC 2724 1-55799-977-5

Literacy Centers, 4-6

Grades 4-6 \$24.99
EMC 2719 1-55799-851-5



About Evan-Moor Educational Publishers

About Evan-Moor Educational Publishers

At Evan-Moor, our products are written, edited, and tested by professional educators. We strive to provide the best products and service possible. Evan-Moor's materials are directed to teachers and parents of prekindergarten through 6th-grade students, and most materials are correlated to state standards. We address all major curriculum areas, including:

Reading
Math
ELL
Geography
Arts & Crafts

Science
Early Childhood
Writing
Social Studies
Teacher Resources

How We Began

In 1979, Joy Evans and Jo Ellen Moore were team-teaching first grade in a Title I school. They decided to put ideas that worked for their students into a book. They joined with Bill Evans (Joy's brother) to start Evan-Moor Educational Publishers with one title.

Who We Became

Evan-Moor now offers over 450 titles, many of which have won awards for quality, creativity, and innovation. Our materials are used in classrooms around the world.

Our Mission

Now, as then, we are dedicated to helping children learn. We think it is the world's most important job, and we strive to assist teachers and parents in this essential endeavor.



Evan-Moor products are available at fine teacher supply stores and bookstores everywhere and at www.evan-moor.com.

This page intentionally left blank

Better Together...

A Comprehensive Resource for Language Skills Practice

Give your students all the grammar, mechanics, usage, vocabulary, and editing practice they need!



Now you can pair teachers' favorite language practice series, *Daily Language Review*, with the targeted skill reinforcement in Evan-Moor's exciting new *Language Fundamentals*. You'll get a powerful combination of practice and reteaching guaranteed to improve students' skills and test scores.

Language Fundamentals

Use *Language Fundamentals* to reteach or practice those language skills. Each book contains over 200 reproducible pages of scaffolded skill practice for grammar, mechanics, usage, vocabulary, and editing. A language rule introduces each practice page and provides models to guide students as they practice the skill.

Grade 1 EMC 2751

Grade 2 EMC 2752

Grade 3 EMC 2753

Grade 4 EMC 2754

Grade 5 EMC 2755

Grade 6 EMC 2756

Daily Language Review

Teachers who use *Daily Language Review* attest to its benefits in preparing their students for standardized testing. It takes just a few minutes each day to keep language skills sharp! Now available as both reproducible Teacher's Editions and Student Practice Books.

Reproducible Teacher's Editions

Grade 1 EMC 579

Grade 2 EMC 580

Grade 3 EMC 581

Grade 4 EMC 582

Grade 5 EMC 583

Grade 6 EMC 576

Student Practice Books—5-Packs

Grade 1 EMC 6515

Grade 2 EMC 6516

Grade 3 EMC 6517

Grade 4 EMC 6518

Grade 5 EMC 6519

Grade 6 EMC 6520



0 23472 02752 8

ISBN 978-1-59673-162-2


Evan-Moor
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS
Helping Children Learn since 1979

EMC 2752

\$29.99 USA



9 781596 731622

52999

