

# Language B Fundamentals

### Correlated to State Standards

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

Perfect companion to Evan-Moor's Daily Language Review

Sentence Fragments Possessive Nouns Adjective

End

Grammar

# Tsage

Vocabulary

Mechanics



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# Language (3) Fundamentals

# 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 "realworld" 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 (B) Fundamentals

# Correlated to State Standards

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*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.



### **Review Pages**

There are 30 review pages presented in multiplechoice 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.

Name		Pronoun
		Review S
Fill in the	bubble next to the correct answer.	
1. Wł	nich sentence has a subject pronoun?	
A	The stars shine in the night sky.	
	We see our favorite star. Sirius.	
C	Sirius is the brightest star in the sky.	
D	Sirius is also known as the "Dog Star."	
2. Wł	nich sentence has an object pronoun?	
A	I see a new tree in the neighbor's yard.	
®	Its leaves are red and shiny.	
C	The branches are not very thick.	
Ø	The tree has lots of them.	
3. Wł	nich sentence has a possessive pronoun?	
A	Will you sing your song?	
B	We can learn it and sing it, too.	
©	I love to learn new songs.	
D	I write them all in a notebook.	
4. In 9	which sentence do the nouns and pronouns agree?	
A	Before Cal went to sleep, they finished his book.	
	Cal's little sister just said their first word.	
C	Cal likes to read to them.	
Ø	Someday, Cal's sister will read on her own.	
	oose the best pronoun to replace the underlined word	is.
Soc	cer players are fast, and <u>soccer players</u> are strong.	
	we	
	they	
	them	
Ø	she	

Sentence Editing

### **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 -	Sentence Editing 7
Corre 1	ert these sentences. I watch the painters paint our neighbors' house last week.
	2. First they wash the house and tape around the windows.
	3. Then they apply the paint and wait for it to dry.
	<ol> <li>They taked off the tape and then will paint the trim another color.</li> </ol>
	5. Our neighbors was happy when they comes home and seen it.
	200 Sentence Editing- Verbs Language Fundamentalis • EMC 2783 • @ Evan-Moor Col

	Sentence Editing 14
1.	It was early. No one was up yet but us.
2.	My brother Johnny and I walked outside the cabin. We went exploring.
3.	The sunlight sparkled on the lake. The sunlight danced on the lake.
4.	Johnny pointed at the boat. I pointed at the boat.
5.	We were up. We weren't the only ones.
6.	The people on the boat waved. The people on the boat yelled, "Hi."

210 Sentence Editing

Correct these sentences

1. We talked about everyones favorite hobbies in class

3. Mr Hawthorne asked me, Whats your favorite book?

4. I loved Charlotte's Web Mr. Hawthorne" I replied?

5. We talked about Mr Hawthornes hobbies and then the bell rang

2. Taylor likes watching old movies reading mysteries and playing baseball

## 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...

- a guest speaker came to class and students want to write thank-you letters, but you think they may need to brush up on the format of a friendly letter?
- you've just read students' writing assignments and most of the paragraphs contain run-on sentences?
- when listening to students' oral language, you notice use of double negatives and misuse of *I* and *me*?

Language Fundamentals provides 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:



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



Nouns are words that name a person, place, or thing. The word **father** names a person. It is a noun. The word **country** names a place. It is a noun. The word **door** names a thing. It is a noun.

Circle the noun in each word pair.

1. small key	4. tight belt
2. red car	5. tiny light
3. shiny wheels	6. loud radio

Underline the noun in each sentence.

- 7. Let's go to the park today.
- 8. The circus is setting up there.
- 9. There are four elephants walking slowly.
- 10. An angry tiger is growling.
- 11. A silly clown is juggling.
- 12. Up goes the big tent!



Name				Nouns
				2
Nou	ns are words th	nat name a pers	on, place, or thi	ng.
	Person	Place	Thing	
	child	school	book	
	teacher	city	plant	
	friend	store	animal	J

Underline the noun in each sentence. Then circle the word that tells whether it names a person, place, or thing.

1. Let's find a good book to read.	person	place	thing
2. My best friend likes reading, too.	person	place	thing
3. Let's go to the busy library now.	person	place	thing
4. Our school is nearby.	person	place	thing
5. No, the dog may not go inside!	person	place	thing
6. Let's meet at the big table.	person	place	thing
7. It is in the red room.	person	place	thing
8. Another student is there, too.	person	place	thing
9. The librarian is working hard.	person	place	thing



A singular noun names one person, place, or thing.

A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing. Add the letter **s** to form the plural of most nouns.

Singular	Plural
girl	girls
store	stores
shoe	shoes

Underline the singular nouns. Circle the plural nouns.

1. worms	11. sun	
2. flower	12. petals	
3. plant	13. ants	
4. bees	14. spiders	
5. rake	15. caterpillar	
6. bug	16. gardens	
7. clouds	17. raindrops	
8. season	18. seed	
9. camera	19. weeds	
10. rabbits	20. photographs	



Nouns Name \_ 4 Add the letters es to form the plural of nouns that end in s, ch, sh, x, or z. Singular Plural dress dresses coach coaches wish wishes taxes tax waltz waltzes

Complete each sentence using the plural form of the word in parentheses ().

1. We went to three \_\_\_\_\_\_ on our vacation. (beach) 2. We took special \_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn how to swim. (class) 3. We felt like \_\_\_\_\_\_ when we tried to dive. (klutz) 4. Dad packed picnic \_\_\_\_\_\_ for us each day. (lunch) 5. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_ of salad and fruit. (dish) 6. We had tasty \_\_\_\_\_\_ to eat. (sandwich) 7. We drank many \_\_\_\_\_\_ of water during the day. (glass) 8. We used two \_\_\_\_\_\_ to take away our trash. (box)

To make the plural form of nouns that end in a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **es**.

Singular	Plural
penny	penn <b>ies</b>
berry	berr <b>ies</b>

Write the plural form of a noun from the word box to answer each riddle.

cherry	party	puppy
worry	fairy	city

1. We are like towns, but we are bigger. What are we?

2. People pick us because we are sweet to eat. What are we?

3. We have wagging tails and often get into trouble. What are we?

4. You're happy when you don't have any of us. What are we?

5. You come to us for cake, ice cream, balloons, and fun. What are we?

6. You find us in many children's stories. What are we?



Some nouns have special spellings in the plural form. They are called irregular plurals. You must practice these nouns and remember how to spell them.

 Singular	Irregular Plural
child	children
foot	feet
goose	geese
man	men
mouse	mice
OX	oxen
tooth	teeth
woman	women

Fill in each blank with the plural form of a noun from the list.

We read a book in school about \_\_\_\_\_\_ who

lived long ago in the West. Girls helped the \_\_\_\_\_

with chores. Boys helped raise chickens and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ used \_\_\_\_\_ to plow fields.

The people worked outside, even in the winter, and their hands

and \_\_\_\_\_\_ were often cold. Animals such as

\_\_\_\_\_ got into their food supplies. Bears and

mountain lions with sharp claws and \_\_\_\_\_ were

a danger. Life was hard in the Old West!

Some irregular nouns have the same spelling in the singular and the plural form. Pay attention to other words used with these irregular nouns to tell if they are singular or plural.

Plural
two <b>deer</b> are
those <b>sheep</b> were
many <b>fish</b> jump

Read each sentence. Underline the irregular noun and each word that tells if it is singular or plural. Then circle **singular** or **plural** after the sentence.

1. I see several deer standing in our yard.	singular	plural
2. I love to watch when deer are eating.	singular	plural
3. I wish I could have a deer as a pet.	singular	plural
4. I already have five fish in a tank in my room.	singular	plural
5. The smallest fish swims the fastest.	singular	plural
6. My friend has two sheep.	singular	plural
7. His family owns a farm with lots of sheep.	singular	plural
8. I have enough pets and do not want a sheep!	singular	plural





Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence tells what a noun is?
  - A Nouns name people, places, and parks.
  - B Nouns name people, places, and things.
  - © Nouns name people, animals, and places.
  - D Nouns name people, places, and pets.
- 2. Which sentence has a singular noun?
  - (A) Kittens are furry.
  - <sup>®</sup> The kittens like to sleep in the baskets.
  - © Baskets are great homes for kittens.
  - **(D)** The kitten is black and white.
- 3. Which sentence has the correct plural for wish?
  - A I will give you two wishs.
  - <sup>®</sup> The genie granted three wishes.
  - © What are your wishies?
  - D His wishses were for a puppy and a skateboard.
- 4. Which sentence has the correct plural for **berry**?
  - The pie was filled with berries.
  - <sup>®</sup> What are your favorite kinds of berrys?
  - © Berres are my favorite fruit.
  - D May I have berryes in my cereal?
- 5. Which sentence has the correct plural for **fish**?
  - A He caught three fishes.
  - B Are whales and dolphins both fishies?
  - © The aquarium is filled with fish.
  - D I feed my fishys every day.

A possessive noun tells who or what owns something.

Add an apostrophe and **s** ('s) to form the possessive of a singular noun.

Singular Noun	Singular Possessive Noun	Example
dog	dog's	dog's ball
butterfly	butterfly's	butterfly's wings
bus	bus' <b>s</b>	<b>bus's</b> wheels

Write the possessive form of each singular noun.

1. visitor	4. tree
2. boy	5. cloud
3. storm	6. phone

Complete each sentence using the possessive form of the word in parentheses ( ).

7. We saw lightning hit a pole near our \_\_\_\_\_\_ yard. (neighbor)

8. Suddenly, the lights went out in our \_\_\_\_\_\_ house. (family)

- 9. Soon, we heard a \_\_\_\_\_\_ voice outside and a loud knock (stranger) on our door!
- 10. The electric \_\_\_\_\_\_ worker had come to fix our lights! (company)

e		
A possessive noun	tells who or what owns	something.
<ul> <li>Add an apostrop</li> </ul>	ohe (') to form the possessive	e of a plural
noun that ends i		
<ul> <li>Add an apostrop</li> </ul>	ohe and <b>s ('s)</b> to an irregular	plural noun
that does not en	nd in <b>s.</b>	
Plural Noun	Plural Possessive Noun	Example
dogs	dog <b>s'</b>	dogs' dishes
girls	girl <b>s'</b>	<b>girls'</b> books
children	children's	children's games
women	women's	women's hats
. snakes	4. mpp03	
2. geese	5. sheep	
3. mules	6. friends	
nnlete each sentence i	using the possessive form of	the noun in
entheses ( ).		
7	pouches hold their babies.	
(Kangaroos)	pouches hold their babies.	
8	trunks are very strong.	
(Elephants)	trunks are very strong.	
9 The	ears are long and fluffy	
(rabbita)	ears are long and fluffy.	

÷

Nouns

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

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

<b>Common Nouns</b>	<b>Proper Nouns</b>
child	Ali
teacher	Mr. Salazar
friend	Lupe
school	King School
city	Portland
store	Johnston Market

Underline the common nouns. Circle the proper nouns.

1. Aunt Susie	8. water
2. picture	9. boat
3. family	10. Brooklyn Bridge
4. New York City	11. street
5. trip	12. Ms. Lee
6. Statue of Liberty	13. Broadway Restaurant
7. Maria	14. store



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

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

<b>Common Nouns</b>	doctor	city	cat
Proper Nouns	Doctor Tran	Houston	Mitzi

Underline all the nouns in each sentence. Then write each noun in the correct box.

- 1. The class read about George Washington on his birthday.
- 2. He was a general who helped America become a country.
- 3. Then he became the first president of the United States.
- 4. President Washington had a big farm in Virginia.
- 5. His wife was named Martha, but he did not have any children.
- 6. His dog Sweetlips was one of his favorite pets.

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns	



Nouns

11

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which plural possessive noun is correct?
  - (A) men's
  - B womens'
  - © families's
  - D childrens
- 2. Which sentence has a singular possessive noun?
  - (A) The girls brought their beautiful costumes to school.
  - B Each costume is a different flower.
  - © The girls' costumes are for their roles in the play tonight.
  - **D** The play's title is <u>Spring</u>.
- 3. Which sentence has a plural possessive noun?
  - (A) My mother's job is running a restaurant.
  - (B) My sister's friends are helping her this summer.
  - © They hang up people's coats.
  - **(D)** My sister takes them to their seats.
- 4. Which sentence has a common noun and a proper noun?
  - Babe Ruth played for the New York Yankees.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> His picture hangs in Yankee Stadium.
  - © This great hitter set many baseball records.
  - **(D)** He is in the National Baseball Hall of Fame.
- 5. In which sentence is the proper noun written correctly?
  - A Yankee stadium has been home to many great players.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> Lou Gehrig was another great ballplayer.
  - © The national baseball hall of fame honors Baseball's greatest stars.
  - D Lou gehrig was inducted in 1939.



**Review 2** 

**Identifying Adjectives** 

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 Adjectives are words that describe nouns.
 Little turtles are swimming. The adjective little describes turtles.

The turtles are **young**. The adjective **young** describes turtles.

Circle the adjective in each word pair.

1. snowy day	6. blue sky
2. warm boots	7. long sled
3. red coat	8. tall hill
4. scratchy scarf	9. bumpy ride
5. bright sun	10. fun time

Read each group of words. Underline the adjective that describes how something looks or feels.

- 11. nail sound sharp
- 12. tiger paws furry

13. green leaf bug

14. face smooth smile



**Adjectives** 

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Name			Adjectives
			2
Adje	ctives are words that	describe nouns.	
	<b>big</b> dog	purple flower	
	round ball	<b>hot</b> soup	

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





Complete each sentence with an adjective that tells how many or how much.

- 1. Our class spent \_\_\_\_\_\_ hours visiting a museum. (interesting, several)
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ students had never been there. (Most, Lively)
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ rooms had dinosaur bones. (Three, Tall)
- 4. There were \_\_\_\_\_ models of dinosaurs, too. (dusty, many)
- 5. We saw \_\_\_\_\_\_ displays about animals that lived long ago. (four, old)
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ children watched a movie about planets. (Curious, Some)



An adjective	can tell which one or what kind.	
Which One	<b>That</b> book is yours. I live in the <b>third</b> house on the street.	
What Kind	<b>Dirty</b> clothes filled the basket. The <b>old</b> house had <b>broken</b> windows.	

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

second	those	first	last
fresh	juicy	crunchy	big
	Joney		

- 1. Do you see our \_\_\_\_\_\_ soup pot on the counter?
- 2. Please put \_\_\_\_\_\_ onions in the pot.
- 3. The onions will be the \_\_\_\_\_\_ thing we put in the soup.
- 4. After that, we'll put \_\_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes in the pot.
- 5. Next, we will add \_\_\_\_\_\_ peas and carrots from the garden.
- 6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ thing we'll add is salt.
- 7. We will eat the soup with \_\_\_\_\_ crackers.
- 8. You can have a \_\_\_\_\_ bowl of soup if you finish the first one.

**Adjectives** 

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Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Find the adjective in the sentence. His hair is brown.
  - A His
  - B hair
  - © is
  - D brown
- 2. How many adjectives are in the sentence? Many runners are fast.
  - (A) one
  - 🖲 two
  - © three
  - **(D)** four
- 3. Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells which cats. \_\_\_\_\_ cats are waiting for dinner.
  - (A) Those
  - Four
  - © That
  - D Several
- 4. Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells what kind.

The \_\_\_\_\_ cow is coming out of the barn.

- (A) first
- B other
- © new
- D last
- Complete the sentence with the adjective that tells how many or how much. We have \_\_\_\_\_ reasons why we like this movie.
  - (A) good
  - B several
  - © weird
  - (D) secret

Adjectives can make comparisons. Use the -er ending to compare two people, places, or things.

My cat is **older** than your cat. A horse is **larger** than a dog.

Circle the picture that goes with the sentence.

1. This player is taller.



2. This ball is smaller.



3. This fan is younger.



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4. This snack is bigger.



5. These scores are higher.



6. This coach is happier.





Adjectives can make comparisons. Use the **-est** ending to compare three or more people, places, or things.

Our **newest** book is about the stars. I am the **oldest** child in my class.

Complete each sentence using the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ( ).

- 1. We saw the \_\_\_\_\_\_ sunset of the season today. (nice)
- 2. We hiked to the \_\_\_\_\_ point of the hill. (high)
- 3. Those are the \_\_\_\_\_\_ stars I have ever seen. (bright)
- 4. That star looks really big because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Earth.
- 5. I'm glad it's the \_\_\_\_\_\_ night of our visit, so we can sleep (warm) outside.
- 6. That is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ owl I have ever heard!
- 7. My brother and I brought the \_\_\_\_\_\_ tent. (large)
- 8. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ camp-out ever! (great)



Some adjectives do <u>not</u> use **-er** or **-est** to make comparisons. They use different words.

Tisha wrote a **good** story. Pablo's story was **better** than Tisha's. Jon wrote the **best** story of all. Mom has a **bad** cold. Dad's cold is **worse** than Mom's. I have the **worst** cold of all!

Read each sentence. If it is correct, write **C**. If it is <u>not</u> correct, write the sentence correctly.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Maria Como is a good magician.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Ray is a best actor than John.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. <u>Captain Wonderful</u> is the goodest book.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Sarah Jones is a worser singer than Marie Goodhart.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. <u>Miss Pickles</u> is the baddest movie I've ever seen.

## **Adjectives**

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Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the adjective. **His room is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.** 
  - (A) clean
  - B cleaner
  - © cleanest
  - D cleanerest
- 2. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - A This is the worstest team I have ever seen.
  - (B) I am goodest at soccer.
  - © That was the best home run I ever hit.
  - Out of the three teams, we are the better.
- 3. What is being compared in this sentence? California is a larger state than Iowa.
  - (A) California and Iowa
  - B California and state
  - © state and Iowa
  - D larger and Iowa
- 4. How many adjectives are in this sentence? Snow is deepest in higher mountains but fluffiest here.
  - (A) one
  - (B) two
  - © three
  - D four

Some proper adjectives are made from proper nouns that name specific places.

Come to **Rome** to see **Roman** art that is very old. You don't have to be in **Denmark** to find **Danish** pastry.

Choose the correct proper adjective or proper noun from the word box to complete each sentence.

(			
Swedish	Scottish	Italian	
Ireland	American	Colombian	
			J

- 1. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_ customs come from places that are far from America.
- 2. We celebrate an Irish holiday that began in \_\_\_\_\_ long ago.
- 3. A favorite party food is \_\_\_\_\_\_ meatballs, a dish from Sweden.
- 4. Many adults start the day with a cup of \_\_\_\_\_\_ coffee from Colombia.
- 5. People play golf, which is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ game that comes from Scotland.
- 6. You don't have to have \_\_\_\_\_\_ relatives to love pizza and spaghetti!


**Adjectives** 

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Some proper adjectives are made from proper nouns that name specific places. Proper adjectives begin with capital letters.

Proper Noun	Proper Adjective
Australia	Australian
Mexico	Mexican
France	French
Denmark	Danish
Japan	Japanese

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

- 1. We went to a Mexican fiesta on our trip to Mexico.
- 2. We made friends with some Japanese children in Japan.
- 3. In Egypt, we saw the pyramids built by Egyptian rulers long ago.
- 4. It was cold on our visit to England, and we drank English tea to get warm.
- 5. You can hear many different African languages on a tour of Africa.
- 6. You can take a train through Europe and see many European cities.



An article is a word that helps identify a noun.

- Use a before words that begin with a consonant sound. A baby is small.
- Use an before words that begin with a vowel sound. An umbrella keeps us dry in the rain.

Write the correct article, **a** or **an**, in each blank. Underline the noun the article describes.

- 1. Some ducks are swimming on \_\_\_\_\_ pond.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ frog is looking for some flies.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ ant is digging in the dirt.
- 4. Two kids are playing on \_\_\_\_\_ log.
- 5. They see \_\_\_\_\_ eagle in the sky.
- 6. They hear \_\_\_\_\_ owl wake up and screech.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ squirrel drops \_\_\_\_\_ acorn and hides.
- 8. It is \_\_\_\_\_ busy day outdoors!



#### **Adjectives**



An article is a word that helps identify a noun. The word **the** is an article. **The** is used to describe a specific person, place, or thing.

The cat belongs to my teacher. The black cat is cute.

Underline the article the in each sentence. Circle the noun it describes.

- 1. The new movie is playing today.
- 2. We can buy the tickets with a computer.
- 3. The line to get inside will be long.
- 4. We should leave early to get the best seats.
- 5. I like to sit in the middle of the theater.
- 6. The little car is not big enough for all of us.
- 7. We can take the van instead.
- 8. Will you buy me an ice-cream cone before the movie starts?
- **Bonus:** Can you find two more articles in the sentences above? Write them and the nouns they describe. Remember: The words **a** and **an** are articles, too.

9			
<i></i>			

10. \_\_\_\_\_



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which underlined word is a proper adjective?
  - (A) We will visit <u>India</u> and China on our Asian adventure.
  - **B** We will visit India and <u>China</u> on our Asian adventure.
  - © We will visit India and China on our <u>Asian</u> adventure.
  - D We will visit India and China on our Asian adventure.
- 2. Which sentence correctly names the proper adjective?
  - (A) We crossed the Canadian border from Canada into America.
  - (B) Let's visit Switzerland and see a Switzerian village.
  - © We visited France on our vacation and ate Francish food.
  - **(D)** I want to visit the Europen Union building while we are in Europe.
- 3. How many articles are in this sentence? An alligator is a dangerous animal in the wild.
  - (A) one
  - 🖲 two
  - © three
  - D four
- 4. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) We had a appointment with the doctor this morning.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> The doctor had an emergency with another patient.
  - © An nurse said she will be late.
  - Our appointment was a hour ago.
- 5. Choose the correct article to complete the sentence. There is \_\_\_\_\_ mouse in the house, but I don't know where.
  - (A) a
  - 🖲 an
  - © the
  - **D** this

## **Review 3**

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

than

44

		•	he him		them	
<b>Caitlin</b> likes socce <b>She</b> likes soccer.	er.		<b>n and</b> e <b>y</b> war	•	nt to play.	
Ji kicks the <b>ball.</b> Ji kicks <b>it.</b>					 the <b>kids.</b> them.	

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Underline all the pronouns in the sentences.

- 1. I threw the ball to José.
- 2. He kicked the ball toward Coach Gomez.
- 3. We saw it land near her.
- 4. She threw the ball back to Daniel.
- 5. It rolled away from him.
- 6. The ball rolled away from me.
- 7. They chased the ball and slipped in the mud.
- 8. I dashed over and fell next to them.
- 9. The mud covered us from head to toe!
- 10. Can you imagine the mess we made?





1

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

**Scott** goes to the mall. **He** goes to the mall.

Mom and I go, too. We go, too.

The salesman sees **Mom and me.** The salesman sees **us.**  Mom and I talk to the salesman. We talk to him.

Rewrite the sentences. Use pronouns for the underlined words.

- 1. Jenna is going to college.
- 2. <u>Mom and I</u> want to buy <u>Jenna</u> a present.
- 3. Mom and I walked to Circuit Central and saw a camera.

- 4. <u>That camera</u> was the perfect present.
- 5. <u>The salesman</u> put <u>the camera</u> in a bag for <u>Mom</u>.

Name

# A singular pronoun takes the place of a singular noun.

### I you he she it me him her

**Fluffy** is the family dog. **She** is the family dog.

Fluffy jumped into the **mud.** Fluffy jumped into **it.** 

Write the correct singular pronoun to replace each underlined noun.

1. Jeff had to wash the family dog.

\_\_\_\_\_ had to wash the family dog.

2. The big sheepdog was hard for <u>Jeff</u> to handle.

The big sheepdog was hard for \_\_\_\_\_\_ to handle.

3. First, Emma poured hot water into a big tub.

First, \_\_\_\_\_ poured hot water into a big tub.

4. Next, Jeff and his sister lifted the dog into the tub.

Next, Jeff and his sister lifted the dog into \_\_\_\_\_.

5. <u>Fluffy</u> splashed hot water all over <u>Emma</u>.

\_\_\_\_\_ splashed hot water all over \_\_\_\_\_



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3

A plural pronoun takes the place of a plural noun. they we them us you The cats were bored. They were bored. They were bored. The big cat stared at Lucas and me. The big cat stared at us.

Underline the plural pronoun in each sentence.

- 1. We went to Kenya to see the African animals.
- 2. They were big and beautiful.
- 3. "You are lucky to see elephants," said the guide to Mom and Dad.
- 4. Mom took many photographs of them.
- 5. The giraffes walked right up to us.
- 6. "Don't let the animals touch you," said Uncle Fred to Lucas and me.
- 7. "We won't," I reassured him.
- 8. It was a fantastic trip for us.
- 9. The guide said we were one of the happiest groups ever.
- 10. My friends won't believe the stories I'll tell them!





Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence tells what pronouns do?
  - Pronouns take the place of adjectives in sentences.
  - B Pronouns take the place of nouns in sentences.
  - © Pronouns take the place of any word in a sentence.
  - **O** Pronouns take the place of any person in a sentence.
- 2. Which sentence has two pronouns?
  - A Then we will be together.
  - (B) He is not driving today.
  - © The family will meet us.
  - You can go with her in the car.
- 3. Which sentence has a singular pronoun?
  - (A) The letters are not for me.
  - <sup>®</sup> They were delivered by mistake.
  - © The mail carrier will take them back.
  - **(D)** The post office will send them to the correct people.
- 4. Which sentence has a plural pronoun?
  - ▲ I like to swim in the summertime.
  - (B) We have a camp on a lake.
  - © There are ducks on it.
  - Do you want to come with me next summer?
- 5. Which sentence has a singular pronoun and a plural pronoun?
  - A I lost my brother's ball and glove!
  - **B** I had them this morning.
  - © We will search for them together.
  - **(D)** We will find them!

Ι	you	he	she	it	we	they	
---	-----	----	-----	----	----	------	--

The <b>boat</b> was beautiful.	Liza and I returned an hour later.
It was beautiful.	We returned an hour later.

Circle the subject pronoun in each sentence.

- 1. I like to play the electric guitar with Jorge.
- 2. It is my favorite instrument.
- 3. We play in Jorge's garage, and the neighbors listen.
- 4. They think Jorge will be famous.

Complete each sentence using the correct subject pronoun for the word in parentheses ().

- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ talks about starting a band. (Jorge)
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ would call the band The String Beans. (Jorge and I)
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ would cheer when The String Beans played. (The kids)
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ thinks Jorge is just dreaming! (My sister)



5

Pronouns
6
t also follows words
s them
ok was too scary for <b>her.</b> a told Ivan about <b>them.</b>
5

Rewrite each sentence by replacing the underlined words with an object pronoun.

- 1. Diane and I will do a project about the planets.
- 2. Diane borrowed <u>the book</u> from <u>Mr. Liu</u>.
- 3. Mr. Liu trusts <u>Diane and me</u> to return the book.
- 4. Sienna borrowed <u>the book</u> from Diane.
- 5. Sienna returned <u>the book</u> to <u>Diane</u> late.
- 6. Mr. Liu was still happy to loan the book to the girls.

A possessive pronoun takes the place of a noun. A possessive pronoun shows ownership.

my your his her its our their

Ms. Janes is **our** teacher. She is **your** aunt.

Circle the possessive pronoun in each sentence.

- 1. Where does your mother work?
- 2. What is her job?
- 3. My father works at the high school.
- 4. His job is to help the students and teachers.
- 5. He is their principal.
- 6. Many people in our family work in education.

Rewrite each sentence. Replace the underlined words with a possessive pronoun.

- 7. <u>The school's</u> name is North High School.
- 8. I will go to <u>the team's</u> game.



Name	Pronouns 8
A possessive pronoun takes the place of a noun and shows ownership.	
my your his her its our their	
San Francisco is <b>my</b> favorite city. Is Orlando <b>your</b> hometown?	
Write the correct possessive pronoun on the line.	
1. We will go on vacation to Buenos Aires. (my, our)	
2. We want to learn more about culture. (his, its)	
3. I reminded Lily to bring camera. (her, their)	
4. Alex and Adrian took us to uncle's house (your, their)	
5. Uncle Ramon will take us to restaurant. (his, their)	
6. I loved dinner! (our, my)	
Argentina	

9	
A pronoun can take the place of a noun in a sentence so	
that the noun is not repeated. The pronoun must agree with the noun it is replacing.	
<ul> <li>Singular pronouns replace singular nouns.</li> </ul>	
Brandon washed <b>his</b> hands.	
Shani finished <b>her</b> report.	
Plural pronouns replace plural nouns.	
The neighbors opened <b>their</b> windows.	
Yuri and Molly returned <b>their</b> books to the shelf.	J

Write the pronoun that replaces the underlined word or words on the line.

1. <u>Levi Strauss</u> had a big dream when	_ came to America.
2. <u>Levi</u> shared that dream for a bright future with	(their, his)
3. <u>Rebecca Strauss</u> worked hard to help	family.
4. <u>Levi, Rebecca, and the children</u> made	new home
5. Soon, <u>Levi</u> started making and selling(his, their)	blue jeans.
6. <u>Levi and his family</u> found bright found	uture in America.
7. <u>My best friend Nell</u> has Levi's name on(his, her)	jeans. )
8. <u>My friends and I</u> like to have Levi's label on(ou	r, my)
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Pronouns

Name	Pronouns
	10
When a pronoun takes the place of a noun, it must with the noun it is replacing.	agree
<b>Gaby</b> writes all the articles for <b>her</b> online magazine. Many <b>friends</b> share <b>their</b> ideas with Gaby.	
Complete each sentence with the correct pronoun.	
1. Chelsea wrote a letter to cousin Mark in W (her, their)	ashington, D.C.
2. The high school seniors are planning species (your, their)	al trip.
3. Mark wrote back with ideas of places to vis (his, our)	it.
4. The students agree there is plenty for to see (me, them)	2.
5. Chelsea and her friends want Mark to be given the given given the state of the state o	uide.
6. If Mark agrees to be the guide, the students will buy(hir	n, his)

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State of

III

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence has a subject pronoun?
  - (A) The stars shine in the night sky.
  - B We see our favorite star, Sirius.
  - © Sirius is the brightest star in the sky.
  - D Sirius is also known as the "Dog Star."
- 2. Which sentence has an object pronoun?
  - (A) I see a new tree in the neighbor's yard.
  - (B) Its leaves are red and shiny.
  - © The branches are not very thick.
  - D The tree has lots of them.
- 3. Which sentence has a possessive pronoun?
  - (A) Will you sing your song?
  - B We can learn it and sing it, too.
  - © I love to learn new songs.
  - D I write them all in a notebook.
- 4. In which sentence do the nouns and pronouns agree?
  - (A) Before Cal went to sleep, they finished his book.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> Cal's little sister just said their first word.
  - © Cal likes to read to them.
  - D Someday, Cal's sister will read on her own.
- 5. Choose the best pronoun to replace the underlined words. Soccer players are fast, and <u>soccer players</u> are strong.
  - (A) we
  - <sup>(B)</sup> they
  - © them
  - D she



 A verb is a word that tells what a noun does or is.
 Nico picks lemons from the tree. The verb picks tells what Nico is doing.
 Lemon trees grow in his backyard. The verb grow tells what the trees do.
 The lemons are bright yellow. The verb are tells what the lemons are.

Circle the verb in each sentence.

- 1. I play in the backyard after school.
- 2. The sun is warm and bright.
- 3. I throw a red ball for my dog.
- 4. She runs after the ball.
- 5. Yesterday, she caught it ten times.
- 6. My mother cut the grass today.
- 7. She works in the garden.
- 8. My older brother fixes the fence.
- 9. Last week, he painted the toolshed.

10. I helped him.



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A verb tells what a noun does or is.

That kitten **is** eight weeks old. The mother cat **licks** the kitten's ears.

Choose a verb from the word box to complete each sentence.

are chases finds plays is

- 1. Our cat's name \_\_\_\_\_ Princess.
- 2. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ with a toy mouse.
- 3. On cold days, she \_\_\_\_\_\_ a warm spot for a nap.
- 4. Princess \_\_\_\_\_\_ our dog from morning to night!
- 5. Our cat's days \_\_\_\_\_ very busy.

Choose your own verb to complete each sentence. Write it on the line.

- 6. Rex \_\_\_\_\_\_ our dog.
- 7. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ with Rex in the park every day.
- 8. When it rains, Rex \_\_\_\_\_\_ in mud puddles.



Circle the action verb in each sentence.

- 1. Mr. Kaufman rides his bike to work.
- 2. My big brother walks to high school.
- 3. Mrs. Jenner drives a small car.
- 4. These people conserve energy.

Find the action verb in each sentence. Write it on the line.

- 5. Fuel costs rose this year.
- 6. My father worries about the price of gas.
- 7. I wrote a report on solar energy.
- 8. My neighbors use solar energy to heat their home.



An action verb tells what a noun does.

- Some action verbs name an action you can see or hear. Jenny and Steve **enter** the hobby shop.
- Others name an action you cannot see or hear. They **want** a model train.

Circle the action verb in each sentence.

- 1. The salesclerk waves from the top of the ladder.
- 2. Then he carefully climbs down.
- 3. Steve and Jenny like the model trains.
- 4. Their mom remembers her own model trains.
- 5. Long ago, she built a toy village for her trains.
- 6. Jenny and Steve lift an engine from the shelf.
- 7. They think it is the best engine in the store.
- 8. Jenny wishes for a red caboose for the end of the train.





A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence to a word or words that tell something about it. **am be been is are was were** Shannon **is** the friendliest girl in the class. She **was** on my soccer team last year.

Find the linking verb in each sentence. Write it on the line.

- 1. Sports are popular in our school.
- 2. Soccer is a team sport.
- 3. Everyone on my soccer team was happy yesterday.
- 4. We were the winners of the match!
- 5. Our team's name is the Bears.
- 6. Chloe is our top scorer.
- 7. I am a good player, too.
- 8. The Bears are a strong team.
- 9. Mrs. Winters, our coach, is proud of us.
- 10. We were all excited to get our trophies.



A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence to a word or words that tell something about it.

feel look taste smell sound seem

The music **sounds** lively. The tuba player **looks** tired.

Complete each sentence with a linking verb from the word box.

feel look seems looks

- 1. The band members \_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous to the crowd.
- 2. The crowd \_\_\_\_\_\_ excited.
- 3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ ready to march in the parade!
- 4. The marching band \_\_\_\_\_\_ good in those uniforms.
- 5. Juan \_\_\_\_\_\_ happy playing the flute.
- 6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ proud when I march onto the field.
- 7. The fresh-cut grass \_\_\_\_\_ good.
- 8. That trumpet \_\_\_\_\_\_ out of tune!







Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Find the verb in the sentence. Raccoons live in our neighborhood.
  - A Raccoons
  - B live
  - © our
  - D neighborhood
- 2. Find the verb in the sentence.

## A raccoon's fur is brownish gray in color.

- (A) fur
- **B** is
- © in
- O color
- 3. Which sentence has an action verb?
  - A The raccoon opened our garbage can!
  - (B) It is a smart animal.
  - © My father seems upset.
  - D A frown is on his face.
- 4. Which sentence has a linking verb?
  - A Raccoons look for food at night and sleep during the day.
  - B Raccoons build nests in hollow logs.
  - © They sleep in warm, dry places.
  - D This old log seems perfect for a raccoon's nest.
- 5. Which sentence has an action verb and a linking verb?
  - A Raccoons sometimes pick through the garbage.
  - <sup>®</sup> They knock over garbage cans.
  - © The garbage spills out and smells awful.
  - D The garbage cans fall onto the sidewalk.

The tense of a verb tells whether the action is happening now, has already happened, or is going to happen.
 Present Tense (is happening now)
 Past Tense (has already happened)
 Puture Tense (is going to happen)
 Tomorrow, she will bake more cookies.

Circle the verb in each sentence. Write **present**, **past**, or **future** to tell when the action is happening.

- 1. Michele and her dad cook together.
- 2. Last Saturday, they baked cupcakes.
- 3. First, Michele gathers all the ingredients.
- 4. Next, she will measure the flour.
- 5. Her dad counts the eggs in the carton.
- 6. They will need to buy more eggs tomorrow.
- 7. Oh, no! Her dad broke an egg.
- 8. The cupcakes smelled delicious.



Present tense verbs tell about an action that is happening now.

I **see** a robin over there. A bird **sings** from that tree branch every day. Sometimes, we **see** a chickadee.

Circle the present tense verb in each sentence.

- 1. Every morning, I ride the bus to school.
- 2. Maureen waits at the bus stop every day.
- 3. Her brother sometimes misses the bus.
- 4. I see Maureen waving to me.
- 5. Her brother waves, too.
- 6. On Mondays, we carry our gym bags.
- 7. Sometimes, I forget mine.
- 8. Then I run back to my house.
- 9. Here comes the bus!
- 10. We climb the steps.
- 11. Maureen and I always sit together on the bus.
- 12. Today, her brother squishes between us!



Past tense verbs tell about an action that happened in the past and is over.

Aki **went** to summer camp last year. He **hated** all the bugs!

Circle the past tense verb in each sentence.

- 1. Last summer at Camp Green Glade, I learned about knots.
- 2. We used different knots for different reasons.
- 3. Our counselor taught us a special knot for docking the boat.
- 4. I practiced with this rope yesterday.

Rewrite each sentence in the past tense.

- 5. Other campers hike this trail.
- 6. We will explore the trail with our counselor.
- 7. Other campers will mark the way to the pond.
- 8. We see the old markers on our hike.

Name	Verbs
The past tense of most verbs is formed by adding <b>ed</b> The verbs that follow this rule are called regular ver	
Cara and Mark <b>talk</b> often. They <b>talked</b> on the phone Saturday.	
They <b>watch</b> movies together. They <b>watched</b> an old movie last night.	
Complete each sentence with the past tense of the regular verb parentheses ( ).	in
1. My friend Mark me on the phone. (call)	
2. He me to come to his party. (ask)	
3. At the party, we games. (play)	
4. We to Frankie tell a funny story. (listen)	
5. Everyone (laugh)	
6. I eating a slice of pizza.	
7. Mark's mom each slice with gooey chee (load)	ese.
8. She a crisp salad, too.	
9. Then we scary movies.	

10. We \_ \_\_\_\_\_ at the scariest parts. (scream)



Use these rules for certain past tense verbs:
For verbs ending with a silent e, drop the e and add ed. dance danced
For verbs ending in a consonant followed by a y, change the y to i and add ed. study studied
For verbs ending in a short vowel followed by a single consonant, double the final consonant before adding ed. stop stopped

Write the past tense for each of the verbs below.

1. cry	 9. shape
2. use	 10. save
3. shop	 11. trip
4. share	 12. try
5. marry	 13. trim
6. grab	 14. worry
7. name	 15. dry
8. spy	 16. chase

Name	Verbs
	12
Irregular verbs have special forms to show that an a has taken place in the past.	ction
• The past tense form of the irregular verb <b>come</b> is <b>came</b> Friends <b>come</b> to my house after school. Yesterday, three friends <b>came</b> over to visit.	<b>'-</b>
<ul> <li>The past tense form of the irregular verb bring is broug They often bring games.</li> </ul>	ght.
Tommy <b>brought</b> a new game last week.	
Circle the irregular verb in the past tense in the sentences below	V.

- 1. Candace wrote a thank-you note to me.
- 2. She made the card herself.
- 3. She said that she liked playing games at my house.
- 4. I thought sending a card was a nice idea!

Write the past tense form of each verb.

5. bring	

8. catch \_\_\_\_\_

6. fall \_\_\_\_\_

9. take \_\_\_\_\_

- 7. break \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. teach \_\_\_\_\_



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Many verbs have an irregular past tense. You must practice these verbs to remember how to form them.

Irregular Past	Present	Irregular Past
was	ride	rode
were	ring	rang
began	swim	swam
chose	swing	swung
drank	win	won
	was were began chose	wasridewereringbeganswimchoseswing

Complete each sentence using the past tense form of the irregular verb in parentheses ( ).

1. Lilia(begin)	training for her school's triathlon.
2. She(ride)	her bike five miles every day.
3. She(swim)	1,000 meters in the school pool.
4. Lilia(choose)	a new trail to run every weekend.
5. She(drink)	lots of water every day.
6. The day of the tria	thlon, Lilia ready to go. (is)



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Name	Verbs
The future tense tells that an action is going to hap a later time. The future tense is usually formed by u with the main verb.	
<ul> <li>The future tense of go is will go.</li> <li>Someday astronauts will go to Mars.</li> </ul>	
• The future tense of <b>be</b> is <b>will be</b> . Maybe I <b>will be</b> one of them!	
Complete each sentence using the future tense of the verb in pa	arentheses ( ).
1. To go to Mars, astronauts to train fo (have)	or the trip.
2. The trip to Mars very long. (be)	
3. When they arrive, they many experimentary (perform)	ments.
4. Maybe they signs of life. (find) 容	
5. Perhaps they a colony.	
6. I know I to live on Mars! $\Leftrightarrow$ (want)	AND IS

Remember that the future tense of a verb is formed by adding the word **will**.

I will see you soon, buddy!

Complete each sentence using the future tense of the verb in parentheses ().



Write three sentences in future tense using the verbs given.

6. (explore)		
7. (look)		
8. (find)		



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence is in the present tense?
  - (A) Kangaroos have pouches.
  - B Mario went to Australia once.
  - © He will show us his photos.
  - D He held a baby kangaroo.
- 2. Which sentence is in the past tense?
  - Ang will travel to Asia.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> I flew to China once.
  - © That is a beautiful place.
  - **D** I want to visit again.
- 3. Which sentence is in the future tense?
  - Ms. Santos picked up the atlas.
  - (B) She will find a map of Asia.
  - © She turns the pages.
  - D She points to Japan.
- 4. Which sentence has the correct past tense form of **study**?
  - (a) We studyed geography.
  - <sup>®</sup> We studed a globe.
  - © We studied the maps.
  - **(D)** We studdied the pictures.
- 5. Which sentence has the correct past tense form of write?
  - (A) Jill wrote about Australia.
  - <sup>®</sup> She writed about all the animals.
  - © First, she writted about kangaroos.
  - **(D)** Then she writ about koalas.

Name	verbs
	16
To tell a reader when you must choose the c	
<b>Present Tense</b> (is happening now)	I <b>paint</b> pictures of my pets.
<b>Past Tense</b> (has already happened)	Yesterday, I <b>painted</b> a picture of my hamster.
<b>Future Tense</b> (is going to happen)	Later, I <b>will paint</b> a picture of my cat Puff.

Write the correct tense of the verb in parentheses (). Underline the words that give you a clue about when the action happens.



Name	verbs
	- 17
All verbs must agree in number with their subject. Use these rules:	
<ul> <li>For a singular subject, add s or es to the verb.</li> <li>A cricket chirps in the evening.</li> <li>A bee buzzes beside the hive.</li> </ul>	
• For a plural subject, do not add an ending to the verb Crickets <b>chirp</b> when the sun goes down. Bees <b>buzz</b> when they are making honey.	
• When the subject is I or <b>you,</b> do not add an ending to Can you <b>chirp</b> like a cricket? I can <b>buzz</b> like a bee.	the verb.

Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().



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The verb to be changes in special ways. • Present Tense I am in the third grade. He is her brother. We **are** in the third grade. Past Tense I was in Mr. Ramos's room. We **were** the first to see him.

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb to be.

- 1. Last year, our field trip \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the planetarium.
- 2. The astronomer who spoke \_\_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.
- 3. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ amazed to see so many constellations.
- 4. This year, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ going on a field trip to the beach.
- 5. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ part of our science unit on the ocean.
- 6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very anxious to see a tide pool.
- 7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ going to hear all about the trip when we get back.
- 8. The class \_\_\_\_\_\_ going to give a presentation to the school!




Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb to have.

- 1. "Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_ bus fare?" asked Dad.
- 2. "I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it a minute ago!" Raul exclaimed.



3. "Let's see if your sister \_\_\_\_\_\_ it," suggested Dad.

Write a sentence using each form of the verb to have.





Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence has a verb in the correct tense?
  - A Yesterday, I will watch the space shuttle take off.
  - B Tomorrow, I will go to the science fair.
  - © Every year, we always have went to all the science programs.
  - D Later, I go to a movie about space.
- 2. Which sentence has a verb in the correct tense?
  - In the future, astronauts landed on Mars.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> They explored the surface of the planet many years from today.
  - © They will find signs of water on the dry surface when they land.
  - D Last year, a spaceship orbits Mars for six months.
- 3. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) The scientists is smart.
  - <sup>®</sup> The astronomers explains the star chart.
  - © We finds many constellations.
  - **•** The students are interested in the talk.
- 4. Which sentence uses the correct form of the verb **to be**?
  - (A) Dr. Kai is an astronomer.
  - **B** I is learning a lot from her presentation.
  - © They am watching her point out the stars.
  - We is amazed by the number of stars.
- 5. Which sentence uses the correct form of the verb **to have**?
  - (A) The sky have many stars.
  - B Each constellation have several stars.
  - © The Big Dipper have seven bright stars.
  - **(D)** We have a lot of questions about the stars!



Circle the adverb that describes the underlined verb.

- 1. Mom quickly <u>found</u> a box.
- 2. Sally then <u>made</u> a puppy bed.
- 3. Sally <u>petted</u> the puppy gently.
- 4. The puppy soon <u>slept</u>.



Choose an adverb from the word box that describes the underlined word. Write it in the blank.

> carefully loudly quickly Then

- 5. The puppy barked \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. Sally \_\_\_\_\_\_ brushed her teeth.
- 7. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ carried the puppy.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Sally gave the puppy a bath.



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

When Ned got to the park late.Where His friends were there.How Ned kicked the ball hard.

Write how, when, or where to show what each underlined adverb tells.

1. Ned laughed <u>happily</u>.

2. He left the game <u>early</u>.

3. He went <u>home</u>.

Complete sentences about Ned. Use adverbs from the word box that tell how, when, or where.

upstairs quietly Then

4. Ned walked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
(how)
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Ned found his math book.
(when)
6. He went \_\_\_\_\_\_ to do his homework.
(where)



Underline each adverb that ends in -ly. Circle the verb it describes.

- 1. José called Pam loudly.
- 2. Pam folded her jacket carefully.
- 3. She grabbed her mitt roughly.
- 4. The sun shone brightly.
- 5. José waited nervously.



Write more sentences about Pam and José. Use adverbs from the word box.

carefully quietly slowly



When Matt disappeared today.Where Carla couldn't find him anywhere.

Underline each adverb. Then circle the word that shows what each adverb tells.

1. Carla looked everywhere for Matt.	when	where
2. She searched the school first.	when	where
3. Then she searched the playground.	when	where
4. She didn't see him there.	when	where
5. Later, Matt called Carla.	when	where

Complete the sentences about Carla and Matt. Use adverbs from the word box.

then everywhere there today tomorrow

- 6. "I looked \_\_\_\_\_\_," Carla said.
- 7. "I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_\_ I left," Matt said.

8. "Okay," said Carla. "I will see you \_\_\_\_\_."



4

#### Negatives are words that mean "no" or "not."

Luke did **not** bring his lunch today. There was **no** more bread to make a sandwich. Luke had **never** bought the school lunch before.

Circle the negative in each sentence.

- 1. Antonio never eats bananas.
- 2. Lucy was not full yet.
- 3. There was no more soup left in her bowl.
- 4. She had never eaten so much soup before.

Write a negative in each blank.

- 5. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ more meat in that sandwich.
- 6. Jake thought lunch would \_\_\_\_\_\_ end!
- 7. Emily did \_\_\_\_\_\_ hear the bell ring.

Write a sentence using each negative from the rule box.

8.	
9.	
10.	



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## Review

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which word in this sentence is an adverb? Lisa looked everywhere for her gloves.
  - (A) gloves
  - B looked
  - © everywhere
  - (D) for
- 2. Which word in this sentence is an adverb? **Donna lifted the large box carefully.** 
  - (A) carefully
  - B lifted
  - © large
  - D box
- 3. Complete the sentence with the adverb that tells how. Paul walked to school \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) last
  - <sup>®</sup> yesterday
  - © early
  - **D** slowly
- 4. Complete the sentence with the correct negative. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ raises his hand.
  - (A) no
  - B always
  - © not
  - D never
- 5. Complete the sentence with the correct negative. Lila did \_\_\_\_\_ find her hat.
  - (A) not
  - 🖲 no
  - © never
  - D always

A sentence is a group of words that express a complete thought. There are different kinds of sentences.

- A statement tells something. It ends with a period (.). I like to write.
- A question asks something. It ends with a question mark (?). Do you like to write?
- An exclamation shows strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point (!).
  - I am not ready!

Read each sentence. Circle what kind it is.

1. How can we write a good report?	statement	question	exclamation
2. Our teacher will help us.	statement	question	exclamation
3. Ellen will write about lizards.	statement	question	exclamation
4. That sounds like fun!	statement	question	exclamation
5. What should we do first?	statement	question	exclamation
6. I wish I knew!	statement	question	exclamation
7. I am going to choose a topic.	statement	question	exclamation
8. What will you do next?	statement	question	exclamation



## A statement is a sentence that tells something. It ends with a period (.).

Our class will hold a bake sale on Friday. We hope to raise a lot of money. I am bringing cupcakes.

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

- 1. What's the best thing you can do on Friday?
- 2. You can buy food at our bake sale.
- 3. We'll be in the lunchroom after school on Friday.
- 4. Our cakes will taste great!

In the box below, draw a picture of a wedding cake. Then write two statements about it.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_



2

Sentences





Snow falls in the winter. I played with my dog outside.

Write a statement about each topic below. Remember to begin with a capital letter and end with a period.

1. your favorite season

2. your favorite game

3. your favorite animal

4. your favorite meal

5. your favorite school subject



A question is a sentence that asks something. It ends with a question mark (?). Many questions begin with the words who, what, where, when, and why.

Who has the binoculars?What is your favorite kind of bird?Where does it live?When does it return?Why does it disappear in the winter?

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

- Where is the owl\_\_\_\_\_
   Why don't we hear it during the day\_\_\_\_\_
   What sound does an owl make \_\_\_\_\_\_
   Who said that \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 5. When does the owl sleep \_\_\_\_\_

Write your own who, what, where, when, and why questions below.

6.	
7.	
0	
8.	
9.	
10.	
10.	





Choose the question in each pair of sentences. Write it on the line. Be sure to change the period (.) to a question mark (?).

- 1. My parents are taking us camping. Can you come with us.
- 2. Do you like to camp. I like to sleep in a tent.
- 3. How do you make a fire. We can roast marshmallows.
- 4. This is my sleeping bag. Do you have one.



#### Sentences

6

An exclamation is a sentence that shows strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point (!).

It was the best contest ever! Our class read the most books! What a great prize!

Circle the exclamations. Draw a line through the sentences that are <u>not</u> exclamations.

- 1. That desert sun is hot!
- 2. Desert animals must try to stay cool.
- 3. Do you know how they do it?
- 4. Some animals stay under the ground.
- 5. Are there other ways to stay cool?
- 6. That desert jack rabbit has huge ears!
- 7. Heat leaves the rabbit's body through its ears.
- 8. That's amazing!





An exclamation shows strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point (!).

Look at that silly duck!

Write an exclamation to go with each picture. Don't forget the exclamation point.





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

My oldest brother drives his own car.

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

My oldest brother. Drives his own car.

Look at each group of words. Decide if they are sentences or fragments. Write your answer on the line.

1. We moved from California to Texas.	
2. A very long trip.	
3. Many days and nights in the car.	
4. Our bags were full.	
5. Boxes in a huge truck.	
6. Grandma, Dad, the baby, and I.	
7. The family stopped at a restaurant to eat.	
8. I thought we'd never get to Texas.	
9. A state with very warm weather.	
10. Texas will be a fun place to live.	

Name	Sentences
	9
A fragment is not a sentence. It does not express a complete thought. Omar and John. Played a game. On the computer together.	
You can add information to turn a fragment into a Omar and John stayed in the house. They played a game. The children played on the computer together.	sentence.

Turn each fragment into a sentence. Write the sentence on the line.

1. The school bus.

2. Reading his book.

- 3. Through the open windows.
- 4. The wind.
- 5. Stopped at the red light.
- 6. Finally got to school.





Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which group of words is a sentence?
  - (A) Beat every other team in school.
  - **B** The best team.
  - © The team from Millvale School.
  - We did our best when we played.
- 2. Which group of words is a fragment?
  - A Running uphill and across the park.
  - **B** The dog knew the way home.
  - © That was easy.
  - D Tim ran after him.
- 3. Which sentence is a question?
  - (A) It's very cold today!
  - **B** Will it snow?
  - © You need to wear gloves.
  - Do not forget your hat.
- 4. Which sentence needs an exclamation point (!)?
  - (A) Did you go to the parade
  - <sup>®</sup> My sister marched with the band
  - © I liked it
  - **(D)** The parade was fantastic
- 5. Which sentence needs a period (.)?
  - (A) Today is Groundhog Day
  - <sup>(B)</sup> Do you think he will see his shadow
  - © Six more weeks of winter sounds awful
  - **(D)** Can we move to Hawaii

Find the two parts of each sentence. Underline the subject. Draw two lines under the predicate.

- 1. Dinosaurs roamed the Earth long ago.
- 2. They stood as tall as skyscrapers.
- 3. The big creatures ate tall leafy plants.
- 4. Some hunted other animals.
- 5. Scientists sometimes find dinosaur bones in the ground.
- 6. Daniel found a fossil of a fern once!
- 7. I like this picture of a T-Rex.
- 8. That dinosaur was enormous!



Every complete sentence has a subject and a predicate. The complete subject names the person, place, or thing that the sentence is about.

**The Nature Club** walked in the woods yesterday. **complete subject** 

Circle the complete subject in each sentence.

- 1. The Nature Club went camping last week.
- 2. The first night was cold and rainy.
- 3. The campers stayed dry in their tents.
- 4. The sun came out the next morning.
- 5. Everyone saw boats on the lake.
- 6. Ben and Hannah raced down to the water.
- 7. The boaters waved.
- 8. Fish jumped from the water.
- 9. We swam out to a raft.
- 10. All the campers had a great time.



Name	Sentences
Every sentence has a subject and a predicate. The predicate tells what the subject is or does.	
The babysitter <b>read to my little sister</b> . <b>predicate</b>	

Find the predicate in each sentence. Write the predicate on the line.

1. The three pigs built houses.	
2. One house was made of straw.	
3. Another was made of wood.	
4. The third was made of bricks.	
5. A wolf came to the houses.	
6. He blew out a strong breath.	
7. The pigs watched the wolf.	
8. The wolf blew down two houses.	
9. The brick house was safe!	

10. The happy pigs danced for joy.



Every sentence has a subject. The complete subject includes all the words that tell about the subject. The simple subject is the most important word in the complete subject.

> simple subject The most amazing movie is playing. complete subject

Underline each complete subject. Then write each simple subject on the line. **Hint:** Sometimes they are the same.

1. That tall boy works at the mall.	
2. I saw him there last Saturday.	
3. A kind clerk helped me find this backpack.	
4. Eager customers crowded into the store.	
5. The clock over the door says 12 noon.	
6. Tired shoppers will eat lunch at the food court.	
7. I will find a table for us.	

Write a sentence about a shopping trip. Underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

Name	Sentences
	- 14
Every sentence has a subject. The complete subject all the words that tell about the subject. The simple is the most important word in the complete subject	e subject
simple subject	
The red hen with white spots pecked at the corn.	
complete subject	

Read each sentence. Choose a simple subject for each one. Write it on the line.

1. Our whole \_\_\_\_\_\_ went to visit a farm.

- 2. Beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ ran across the grass.
- 3. The impatient \_\_\_\_\_\_ waited for food.
- 4. Content \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slept in the barn.

Read the paragraph. Circle each complete subject. Then underline each simple subject.

A talented artist painted this picture of the brown and

white cows. The cows in the painting graze on the grass.

Trees shade some of the cows. I will paint a picture

of chickens.



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Every sentence has a predicate. The simple predicate is the verb. It is the most important word in the predicate.

simple predicate Liz went to the zoo with her aunt. complete predicate

Choose a simple predicate from the word box and fill in the blank.

swing	point	climbs	eats	
gives	hangs	make	groom	J

- 1. The monkeys \_\_\_\_\_\_ from branches.
- 2. Monkeys \_\_\_\_\_\_ each other to show affection.
- 3. People \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the cute baby monkey.
- 4. The zookeeper \_\_\_\_\_\_ into the cage.
- 5. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ an orange to the mother monkey.
- 6. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ the juicy orange.
- 7. All the monkeys \_\_\_\_\_\_ funny sounds.
- 8. The big monkey \_\_\_\_\_ by its long tail.





Underline the complete predicate and circle the simple predicate.

- 1. Our class read a good book about a baseball player.
- 2. Jackie Robinson studied hard at the University of California at Los Angeles.
- 3. He enjoyed baseball and other sports at the university.
- 4. Mr. Robinson served our country in the army after going to the university.
- 5. He became the first African-American player on a major league team.
- 6. He played for the Brooklyn Dodgers.
- 7. Jackie Robinson is now in the Baseball Hall of Fame.
- 8. Everyone remembers Jackie Robinson.



**Review 2** 

Name \_

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which group of words has a subject and a predicate?
  - (A) I will try out for a play.
  - (B) Everyone on the stage.
  - © Wants to play the leading role.
  - D But the director's son.
- 2. In which sentence is the complete subject underlined?
  - (A) My <u>cousin</u> begins to speak.
  - (B) Two boys <u>walk onto the stage</u>.
  - © <u>My older cousin</u> will act in this play.
  - D The woman <u>in the red hat</u> is the director.
- 3. In which sentence is the simple subject underlined?
  - (A) The actor studied <u>the script</u> every night.
  - (B) The <u>costumes</u> will be beautiful.
  - © I <u>am</u> so excited!
  - **(D)** It is  $\underline{my}$  first play.
- 4. In which sentence is the complete predicate underlined?
  - The curtain <u>rises on the first scene</u>.
  - B <u>My cousin</u> plays the hero.
  - © That character <u>is</u> the villain.
  - D He <u>looks</u> mean.
- 5. In which sentence is the simple predicate underlined?
  - (A) <u>That</u> show was exciting!
  - (B) The actors <u>bow slowly</u>.
  - © Someone throws <u>flowers</u> on the stage.
  - D The audience <u>cheers</u> loudly.

Subject	Predicate
The delicate teacups	
The careful cooks	
	smell delicious treats

Divide each simple sentence into its subject and its predicate. Write each sentence part in the correct column.

Great-grandpa will be ninety-five years old on Saturday.

My family will throw a party. Everyone hurries now. My

uncle bakes his famous chocolate cake. My brothers make

paper chains and streamers. Jillian mixes some fruit punch.

I will make a funny card. Great-grandpa will be surprised.

Su	bj	ect
	~ )	

#### Predicate

Sentences

17

1. <u>Great-grandpa</u> will be ninety-five years old on Saturday.

2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

A run-on sentence is made up of two or more sentences that run together. Dividing it into simple sentences can fix it.

Our cat needs her shots we'll take her to the doctor. Our cat needs her shots. We'll take her to the doctor.

Divide each run-on into two simple sentences. Remember to use capital letters and end marks to write the sentences correctly.

1. We took our dog to the doctor we drove a long way.

2. Many dogs waited the office was busy.

3. I liked the doctor she was nice.

4. Midnight wagged his tail he liked her, too.

joined by a comma and the words and, but, or or.
Use the word and when you mean "also" or "then."
Simple Sentences We went to the park. We played by the pond.
Compound Sentence We went to the park, and we played by the pond.
Simple Sentences I saw a friend. I walked over to speak to her.
I saw a friend, and I walked over to speak to her.

Underline the joining word and circle the comma in each compound sentence.

- 1. I walked to the beach, and I found a place to sit.
- 2. I played in the sand, and then I had lunch.
- 3. The sun shone in the sky, and I felt warm.
- 4. The lifeguard sat on a tall chair, and she watched the swimmers.

Make a compound sentence from each pair of simple sentences. Use a comma and the joining word **and**.

5. Suddenly, rain began to fall. The wind began to blow.

6. We dashed for the car. I jumped in quickly.





Sentences

joined by a comma and the words and, but, or or.

Use the word **but** to compare and contrast.

**Compound Sentence** Our school has computers, **but** we don't have enough.

Write **S** next to each simple sentence. Write **C** next to each compound sentence.

- 1. I like to work on the computer, but I like to play games, too.
- 2. Our teacher gave us work to do on the computer.
- 3. The work is hard, but Mr. Chan will help me.

Make a compound sentence from each pair of simple sentences. Use a comma and the joining word **but**.

4. I like computer games. I like board games better.

5. Jenny enjoys the computer. She wants to play outside.

20 A compound sentence is made up of two simple sentences **Simple Sentences** Our school has computers. We don't have enough.

A compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences joined by a comma and the words **and**, **but**, or **or**.

Use the word **or** to show choice.

Simple SentencesShould I call? Should I send an e-mail?Compound SentenceShould I call, or should I send an e-mail?

Make a compound sentence from each pair of simple sentences. Use a comma and the joining word **or**.

1. I will send invitations. I will call my friends.

2. Everyone can swim. They can play volleyball.

3. We can make our own tacos. My mom can make pizza.

4. We can play computer games. We might play charades.

Combining sentences is used to improve writing. Combine key words or phrases in short, choppy sentences to make longer, smoother sentences.

Short Sentences Kids were at the party. Parents were at the party.Combined Sentence Kids and parents were at the party.

Short Sentences We played in the water. We splashed in the water.Combined Sentence We played and splashed in the water.

Combine the short sentences to make longer sentences.

- 1. The lions walked through the jungle. The tigers walked through the jungle.
- 2. The monkeys raced past the lions. The monkeys raced past the tigers.
- 3. The monkeys could swing in the trees. The monkeys could run on the ground.

4. The lions could run to the left. The lions could run to the right.

5. The tigers could jump high. The tigers could jump low.

Name	Sentences
	23
Combining sentences is used to improve writing	
<ul> <li>Combine two subjects with a joining word to make a compound subject. Remember to change the ver to match the compound subject.</li> </ul>	
The worm crawls slowly. The snail crawls slowly. The worm <b>and</b> the snail crawl slowly.	
<ul> <li>Combine two predicates with a joining word to ma a compound predicate.</li> </ul>	ake
We skipped in the park. We ran in the park. We skipped <b>and</b> ran in the park.	

Combine the short sentences to form longer sentences. Circle the joining word.

- 1. The kite soars high in the sky. The bird soars high in the sky.
- 2. The kite dipped. The kite rose.
- 3. Sheila walks on the path. Her dog walks on the path.
- 4. Dora sits on the beach. Sean sits on the beach.



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Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which of these is a simple sentence?
  - A Lemurs live on an island off the coast of Africa.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> Lemurs are primates, and they are related to chimpanzees and apes.
  - © Some live in the rainforest, and others live in the desert.
  - D Lemurs leap, and lemurs run.
- 2. Which of these is a compound sentence?
  - Almost all lemurs have long furry tails.
  - (B) Many have long pointy noses.
  - © Most lemurs eat leaves and fruit, but some eat insects, too.
  - **(D)** Some people hunt and trap lemurs.
- 3. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - Africa is a large continent and many animals live there.
  - (B) Africa is a large continent, and many animals live there.
  - © Africa is a large continent, and, many animals live there.
  - ◎ Africa is a large continent and, many animals live there.
- 4. Which sentence has a compound subject?
  - Evan's family wants to go to Africa, but the trip would cost too much.
  - <sup>®</sup> Zebras and wildebeests live in Africa.
  - © Tourists point and snap pictures.
  - Many tourists wish they could take the animals home.
- 5. Which sentence has a compound predicate?
  - (A) There are many countries on the continent of Africa.
  - **B** Each one is unique.
  - © What a beautiful photograph of the lions!
  - Tourists gasp and shout when they see giraffes.

# **Review 3**



Sentences begin with a capital letter.
 My friend likes to play baseball.
 My begins the sentence and is capitalized.
 Can she play with us?
 Can begins the sentence and is capitalized.

Rewrite these sentences. Use a capital letter to begin each one.

1. our cousin has a ball.

2. do you have a glove?

3. there's the baseball diamond!

4. let's play a game.

5. i'll play first base.

6. you can be the pitcher.

Name \_\_\_\_

Write each sentence. Rememb	per to begin each day of the week
with a capital letter.	

- 1. On monday, we dug a garden.
- 2. My group planted beans on tuesday.
- 3. On thursday, we planted flowers.
- 4. The beans sprouted on friday.
- 5. My group will care for the garden on wednesday.



			2
The names of t	he days of the v	week begin with	capital letters.
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	

Capitalization
Capitalization Name \_ 3 The names of the months begin with capital letters. April January February March May June July August September October November December

Fill in the missing letters.

School S	Schedule
1eptember 3rd:       first day of school	7arch 24th: spring concert
2ctober 8th: conference day	8pril 13th: spring break
3ovember 25th: Thanksgiving Day	9. <u>ay 5th:</u> Cinco de Mayo
4ecember 20th: winter break	10. <u>une 20th:</u> last day of school
5anuary 15th:	11uly 1st: first day of summer classes
6. <u>ebruary 14th:</u> Valentine's Day	12ugust 8th: summer party

**106** Months of the Year

idays.	4
Independence Day	Father's Day
Labor Day	Kwanzaa
Ramadan	Memorial Day
Halloween	Christmas
Thanksgiving	
Hanukkah	
	Labor Day Ramadan Halloween Thanksgiving

Proofread this paragraph. Cross out each word that needs to be capitalized. Write the word correctly above it.

Holidays are when people get together. Daniel ate dinner with his neighbors on thanksgiving. Emily visited her grandparents during hanukkah. Shawn invited his friends over for a kwanzaa party. In our town, we have parades for both independence Day and labor Day! On valentine's Day, we exchange cards, and we always make presents for mother's Day and Father's day. presidents' Day and Memorial day are school holidays. We don't go to school, but we always see family and friends.



**Review 1** 

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) the moon is bright tonight.
  - <sup>®</sup> The moon is full.
  - © the Moon is round.
  - **(D)** the moon is white.
- 2. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (a) On Monday, the moon will be full.
  - <sup>®</sup> On tuesday, the sky will be misty.
  - © By wednesday, rain clouds will darken the sky.
  - On thursday, it will rain.
- 3. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) The sun is very hot in july.
  - **B** I like it better in june.
  - © It shines brightly in august.
  - D In September, the sun hides behind the clouds.
- 4. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - I wore a sweater on thanksgiving.
  - **B** I wore shorts on independence day.
  - © I wore a costume on halloween.
  - D Let's wear red on Valentine's Day.
- 5. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) When is your birthday?
  - <sup>®</sup> What is your favorite Holiday?
  - © when were you born?
  - **(D)** where are you living this year?

A capital letter starts each word in a person's or pet's name.

I have two sisters named María and Teresa. Our dog is named Harry. Mr. Wilson says we should walk our dog often. Aunt Mimi gave us a leash.

Choose a name for each person or animal. Begin each name with a capital letter.

2.



1. \_

4.











3.

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### The names of specific places begin with capital letters.

I was born on Baker Street in Jersey City, New Jersey. I went to Hudson Elementary School.

The names of specific things begin with capital letters.

She invited my **B**oy **S**cout troop to visit the **S**tatue of Liberty. We went to a **N**ew **Y**ork Jets football game instead.

Write each sentence. Remember to begin specific places or things with capital letters.

- 1. Julia lives in oakland, california.
- 2. She goes to hart elementary school.
- 3. Her class went to the golden gate bridge.
- 4. They walked over san francisco bay.
- 5. Now she is on the east bay sailing team.

Capitalization

6

Name Capit	alization
Capitalize the titles of books, movies, and songs. Always use capital letters for the first word, the last word, and every important word in between.	7
Book Titles	
The Stray Dog Tar Beach	
Movie Titles	
Finding Nemo Curious George	
Song Titles	
"The Star-Spangled Banner" "Splish, Splash"	

Write titles of books, movies, or songs to answer the questions. Use capital letters in each title.

- 1. What is the last book you read?
- 2. What is the funniest movie you've ever seen?
- 3. What is your favorite song right now?
- 4. If you wrote a book about your class, what would you call it?



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence needs a capital letter or letters?
  - My Aunt Gigi just came to this country.
  - <sup>®</sup> She is married to Uncle Joe.
  - © Uncle Joe is my mother's brother.
  - D They have a daughter named jill.
- 2. Which sentence needs a capital letter or letters?
  - (A) gigi has a dog.
  - B His name is Sparky.
  - © He does not like Uncle Joe.
  - D Sparky is nice to Jill.
- 3. Which sentence needs a capital letter or letters?
  - A First, they will visit miami, florida.
  - <sup>®</sup> Then they will go to Kansas City.
  - © They will live in Chicago.
  - **(D)** They will go on vacation in Colorado.
- 4. Which sentence needs a capital letter or letters?
  - (a) Uncle Joe's favorite sports team is the Chicago Cubs.
  - <sup>®</sup> Gigi's favorite team is the Chicago bears.
  - © Jill is too young to like sports.
  - **(D)** I hope she likes the Chicago Bulls when she is older.
- 5. Which sentence needs a capital letter or letters?
  - (a) Joe and Gigi watched the movie <u>Aladdin</u>.
  - <sup>®</sup> They sang along to "A Whole New World."
  - © Jill and I read a book called goodnight moon.
  - D Then we sang "The Goodnight Song."

	Word or Phrase	Abbreviation
	television	TV
	National Hockey League	NHL
ome a	bbreviations use periods.	
	Word or Phrase	Abbreviation
	Word or Phrasepage 20	Abbreviation p. 20

Read each phrase. Draw a line to its abbreviation.

Phrase		Abbreviation
1. Woodside High School	•	• ASAP
2. as soon as possible	•	• ER
3. Parent-Teacher Association	1•	• PTA
4. emergency room	•	• Rm. 17
5. room 17	•	• RVPL
6. Ross Valley Public Library	•	• WHS

Read each phrase. Write an abbreviation for it.

- 7. United States of America
- 8. New York City





**Abbreviations** 

e			Abbreviatio
			2
Each day of th	e week has an abk	previation.	
	tion ends with a p		
Day	Abbreviation	Day	Abbreviation
Sunday	Sun.	Thursday	Thurs.
Monday	Mon.	Friday	Fri.
Tuesday	Tues.	Saturday	Sat.
'		4	
Wednesday	Wed.		

Read the schedule. Write an abbreviation for each day of the week.

Weekly Schedule				
Sun. Water the garden.	Study for math test.			
Go to the museum.	Practice the piano.			
Walk the dog.	Play!			
Practice piano.				

Most months of the year have abbreviations. Each abbreviation ends with a period (.).

Month	Abbreviation	
January	Jan.	
February	Feb.	
March	Mar.	
April	Apr.	
August	Aug.	
September	Sept.	
October	Oct.	
November	Nov.	
December	Dec.	
Some months are not usually wr their names are so short.	ritten as abbreviations because	
May Jur	ne July	
•	•	

Answer each question. Use an abbreviation if the month has one.

1. What month is your birthday?	
2. What month is the best to play outside?	
3. What month is the weather coldest?	
4. What month is the weather warmest?	
5. What month does school end?	
6. What month is your favorite month?	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Daniels

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Orton

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Waters







Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence has an abbreviation?
  - (A) We have big rainstorms.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> There will be thunder and lightning for hours.
  - © Sometimes, the power goes out.
  - **(D)** Then I can't watch my favorite TV show.
- 2. Which sentence has an abbreviation?
  - (A It is called <u>Amazing Animals</u>.
  - **B** It is on ch. 13.
  - © It is about animals all over the world.
  - D My favorite episode is about the Galápagos tortoise.
- 3. Which of these is the correct abbreviation for Friday?
  - A Fri.
  - 🖲 fri
  - © Fry
  - D Frid.
- 4. Which of these is the correct abbreviation for **December**?
  - (A) Dec
  - B Dec.
  - © Dess
  - Decem.
- 5. Which of these is the correct abbreviation for **doctor**?
  - (A) dr.
  - B Doc.
  - © Dr
  - Dr.



Abbreviations



Names of specific places have abbreviations. They end with a period (.).

Place	Abbreviation
Franklin Avenue	Franklin Ave.
Beach Boulevard	Beach Blvd.
Oak Drive	Oak <b>Dr.</b>
Highway 9	<b>Hwy.</b> 9
Piper Lane	Piper Ln.
Hogan Place	Hogan <b>Pl.</b>
Valley Road	Valley Rd.
Pearl Street	Pearl St.

Read the map. Write the name of each place. Use abbreviations.



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

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

Answer each question. Use the state abbreviation for each answer.

- 1. Which state do you live in?
- 2. Which state is close to your state?
- 3. Which state would you like to visit?
- 4. How many states' abbreviations begin with A?
- 5. What is the abbreviation for Maine?
- 6. In which state was your teacher born?

Name			_	Appreviations		
				7		
Words used for measurement have abbreviations. Some						
of these abbreviations are written without periods.						
			·			
	Unit	Abbreviation	Unit	Abbreviation		
	inch	in.	ounce	OZ.		
	foot	ft.	pound	lb.		
	centimeter	cm	gram	g		
	kilometer	km	kilogram	kg		
			6			

Write the abbreviation for the word in parentheses ().

- 1. He is 4 (feet) \_\_\_\_\_ tall.
- 2. She runs three (kilometers) \_\_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 3. The baby weighed 8 (pounds) \_\_\_\_\_ at birth.
- 4. There are 23 (grams) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of sugar in this cookie!
- 5. That can holds 12 (ounces) \_\_\_\_\_\_ of soda.
- 6. A pumpkin can weigh 50 (kilograms) \_\_\_\_\_.

How long is your little finger? Measure it in inches and centimeters and write each length. Use abbreviations.

- 7. inches:
- 8. centimeters: \_\_\_\_\_



Words that measure time have abbreviations. These are written with periods.

Unit of Time	Abbreviation
second	sec.
minute	min.
hour	hr.
before noon	a.m.
after noon	p.m.

Answer each question. Use abbreviations.

- 1. How many minutes do you read each day?
- 2. How many hours do you sleep each night?
- 3. How many seconds are in one minute?
- 4. What time do you wake up in the morning?
- 5. What time do you go to sleep at night?



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Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which of these is the correct abbreviation for **street**?
  - A St
  - B Str.
  - © Strt.
  - D St.
- 2. Which sentence has the abbreviation for a state?
  - ( Uma lives in New York.
  - <sup>®</sup> Paris lives in Philadelphia, PA.
  - © Keri lives in Madison, Wisconsin.
  - D Thalia lives in Tempe, Arizona.
- 3. Which of these is the correct abbreviation for **inch**?
  - (A) in.
  - (B) inch
  - © In.
  - D ich.
- 4. Which of these is the correct abbreviation for **pound**?
  - A Lb.
  - 🖲 pou
  - © lb.
  - D pnd
- 5. Which of these is the correct abbreviation for **hour**?
  - (A) hou
  - 🖲 Hr.
  - © hrs
  - 🛈 hr.

Put an end mark at the end of every sentence. End a statement with a period (.).

The human body has 206 bones.

# End a command with a period (.).

Stretch before you run.

Add a period to each sentence.

- 1. It is good for your body to exercise
- 2. People exercise in many ways
- 3. Some people like to swim
- 4. I like to play basketball



Fix this paragraph. Add periods where they belong.

It's easy to get to the Kids' Gym The Kids' Gym is just behind the city library. When you come out the front door, go down the steps and turn left Walk around the big tree Then you will find a big door that reads GYM. Inside, there are many classrooms You can do tumbling, gymnastics, or karate.

Put an end mark at the end of every sentence. End a question with a question mark (?).

Who put the hat on the scarecrow?

Add a question mark to each question.

- 1. What is a scarecrow
- 2. Who made him
- 3. Why is he in a field
- 4. Can we make one, too



Fix this paragraph. Add question marks to the questions.

Have you ever been to Half Moon Bay My family goes there every fall. Why do we go there We go because the whole town is covered with pumpkins! Pumpkins grow everywhere. Before Halloween, the town has a contest. People bring giant pumpkins that they have grown. The heaviest one wins a prize! How big are the pumpkins Some can weigh more than 1,000 pounds! We always buy a pumpkin. Do we get a giant one No, of course not! It wouldn't fit in the car.

#### **Punctuation**

3

Put an end mark at the end of every sentence. End an exclamation with an exclamation point (!).

The ice-cream shop is serving free ice cream!

Add an exclamation point to each exclamation.

- 1. We have to hurry
- 2. Look at the line in front of the shop
- 3. Mint chocolate chip is the best kind
- 4. Oh, no, it's all gone



Fix this paragraph. Add exclamation points to the exclamations.

We're having a heat wave right now. Today's temperature was a scorching 110 degrees It is hot every day. We have to keep our windows open. We also use fans. My Aunt Thea invited us over. She has a fabulous swimming pool I worked hard to learn to swim. Before, I was afraid to put my head underwater. Now, I just love to swim underwater Some people don't like heat waves, but I think they are great

Every sentence needs an end mark.		
End Mark	Sentence	
period (.)	I like my teddy bear.	
question mark (?)	Have you ever seen a real bear?	
exclamation point (!)	There's one over there!	

Circle the correct end mark for each sentence.



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Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
  - (A) I fed the dog
  - **B** I fed the dog.
  - © I fed the dog?
  - D I fed the dog!
- 2. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
  - Please wash your hands.
  - (B) Please wash your hands?
  - © Please wash your hands!
  - D Please wash your hands
- 3. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
  - (A) Can we go for a walk.
  - (B) Can we go for a walk!
  - © Can we go for a walk
  - **(D)** Can we go for a walk?
- 4. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
  - (A) Hold on tight
  - (B) Hold on tight.
  - © Hold on tight!
  - **D** Hold on tight?
- 5. Which sentence has the correct punctuation?
  - (A) This dog likes to run
  - <sup>(B)</sup> This dog likes to run?
  - © This dog likes to run.
  - **D** This dog likes to run!

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#### Punctuation

5

A series is a list of three or more items in a sentence. Use a comma (,) to separate each item in a series.

Abby likes **bread**, **butter**, and **jam**. Pedro likes **fried eggs**, **hash browns**, and **fresh fruit**. They will **go to the store**, **buy food**, and **cook breakfast**.

Each sentence has a series. Add commas where they are needed.

- 1. This week, the kids have to make breakfast lunch and dinner every day.
- 2. We can make a salad with lettuce tomatoes and onions.
- 3. We can make a pizza with cheese sauce and pepperoni.
- 4. Karla Jack and Tran have fun in the kitchen.
- 5. They make pancakes on Monday Wednesday and Friday.
- 6. Kai sets the table pours the water and brings out the food.
- 7. Emma washes dries and puts away the dishes.
- 8. The parents smile hug the children and say, "Thank you!"



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Use commas (,) to separate three or more items in a series.

Leah, Frank, Marco, and Tess played all day. They went to the park, the playground, and the corner store. They played basketball, sat on the swings, and ate a snack.

Complete each sentence with a series. Use commas in each series.

1. My three favorite games are \_\_\_\_\_

2. My three favorite animals are \_\_\_\_\_

Fix this paragraph. Add commas to items in a series.

Last weekend, Kysha went to the Spring Carnival. She saw Kevin Celia and Derek. All four kids went on many rides. They rode the Giant Swings the Whirly-Whirl and the Ferris wheel. Then they walked around the booths. They bought cotton candy hot dogs and popcorn. Celia and Derek played the Hoop Dunk. Kevin played the Ring Toss. They won a ball a bear a hat and a necklace. Everyone had a lot of fun!

Use a comma (,) to separate the day and the year in a date.

December **5**, **2006** Henry's little sister was born on June **12**, **2002**.

Use commas to separate each day and year.

- 1. September 20 2007
- 2. October 31 2004
- 3. November 9 1989
- 4. January 1 1863
- 5. July 4 1776

Each sentence has a date. Add commas to separate each day and year.

- 6. Henry's father left Puerto Rico on May 31 1998.
- 7. He returned on February 27 1999.
- 8. Henry's family came to New York on March 12 1999.
- 9. Henry's grandma was born on August 1 1942.
- 10. She had a birthday party in New York on August 1 2002.



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When a date appears in the middle of a sentence, use commas (,) before and after the year.

On September 8, **2003**, Rachel started kindergarten. On January 3, **2004**, she learned how to ride a bike.

Add commas to each sentence to set off the year.

- 1. On February 12 2006 a blizzard hit Hilltown.
- 2. The snow was so deep on February 13 2006 that school was canceled.
- 3. The storm was worse than the December 3 1999 blizzard, when it snowed 18 inches in one day!
- 4. March 8 1999 was also a snowy day in Hilltown.
- 5. Everyone agreed that February 13 2006 was the snowiest day ever.

Write a sentence about the month, day, year, and place you were born. Use commas.

6. \_\_\_\_\_



In a sentence, use commas (,) to separate the street, city, and state. Also use a comma to separate the city and country in a sentence.

Cory lives in **Omaha, Nebraska**. His address is **8651 Fox St., Omaha, Nebraska 67101**. Reiko lives in **Tokyo, Japan**.

Add commas to each sentence. Separate the parts of each address.

- 1. Yesenia was born in Seattle Washington.
- 2. Her parents were born in Jalisco Mexico.
- 3. They used to live at 212 Tyler Ave. Orange California.
- 4. Their new address is 777 Waverly Ave. Brooklyn New York 11272.

Fix this paragraph. Add commas to separate the parts of addresses.

Vince went to the Field Museum in Chicago Illinois. He met a boy named Julien from Paris France. Both boys liked the rocks and dinosaurs. Vince told Julien, "Let's write letters to each other." Vince's mom gave their address: 2083 Germano Rd. Bloomington Indiana 47462. Julien's dad gave an address, too. Now Vince and Julien can be pen pals. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - A Mark likes rocks dinosaurs and plants.
  - B Ruby likes cars trucks, and bridges.
  - © Stacy likes airplanes, kites and balloons.
  - D Miles likes cats, dogs, and birds.
- 2. Which date is written correctly?
  - (A) June 4, 2004 (C) June, 4, 2004
  - B
     June, 4 2004
     D
     June 4 2004
- 3. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - On May 5 2005, Mark went to the library.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> On May 8, 2005 Stacy went to the library.
  - © On May 12 2005 Ruby went to the library.
  - On May 19, 2005, Miles went to the library.
- 4. In which address are the city and state written correctly?
  - Mark Bui 883 Snake Ave. Portland Oregon 97267
  - B Ruby Miller
     372 Adams Ave.
     Ames, Iowa
     50611

- © Miles Soto 582 Canoe Ave. Bangor Maine, 04462
- Stacy Seng
   987 Rain Ave.
   Boise, Idaho,
   83716
- 5. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) Last year, we lived at 22 Green St. Denver Colorado.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> When I was a baby, we lived at 2210 Bridge, St., Fort Knox, Kentucky.
  - © Then we moved to 876 Barter St., Lawrence, Kansas.
  - D Now we live at 901 Gibson St., Memphis Tennessee.



Punctuation



Two people are talking to each other. Add commas to separate the person from the rest of the sentence.



### **Punctuation**

**11** 

Use a comma (,) to separate a speaker's exact words from the rest of the sentence.

Jordan said, "I want to go to the movies." His mother asked, "What do you want to see?"

Add a comma to each sentence. Separate the speaker's exact words from the rest of the sentence.

- 1. Lisa said "I have nothing to do."
- 2. Tommy asked "Do you want my soccer ball?"
- 3. Lisa said "I don't want to play soccer."
- 4. Berto asked "Do you want my guitar?"
- 5. Lisa replied "I don't like to play music."
- 6. Tommy and Berto asked "What do you want to do?"
- 7. Lisa said "I don't know. There's nothing to do!"
- 8. Mom asked "Would you like to wash the car?"
- 9. Lisa replied "No, thanks!"
- 10. She looked at her friends and said "I have plenty of things to do!"



Use a comma (,) to set off a speaker's words from the part of the sentence that tells who is speaking. Put the comma before the ending quotation mark.

"I wish I could sail on a boat," said Rakim.

Add a comma in the correct place.

- 1. "The waves are exciting" said Sara.
- 2. "I'm hungry" said Russ.
- 3. "I'm cold" whined Prita.
- 4. "Don't forget your life jackets" said Captain Jo.

Fix this story. Add commas where they are needed.

"I'm not afraid of the water" said Rakim. "I am" said Prita. Rakim handed Prita a life jacket. "When you wear this, you are safe" said Rakim. He helped Prita put on the life jacket. Prita smiled. "This is not so bad" she told Rakim. "Now you can ride on the boat and have fun" Rakim said.



In a friendly letter, use a comma (,) after the greeting.
Also use a comma after the closing.

Add commas to these letters' greetings and closings.



Name	Punctuation
In a friendly letter, use a comma (,)	
• in the date,	
<ul> <li>in the greeting, and</li> </ul>	
• in the closing.	J

Write a letter to a friend that tells something you did today. Use commas in the date, the greeting, and the closing.

	Date:
Greeting:	
	Closing:
	Name:

## • Use a comma (,) before **and**, **or**, or **but** in a compound sentence.

I like apples, **and** I like oranges. I like fruit, **but** I don't like chocolate. I will have an apple, **or** I will have a pear.

Add a comma where it belongs in each sentence.

- 1. Mena likes sports and Sam likes sports.
- 2. Mena likes basketball but Sam likes soccer.
- 3. Mena will play basketball or she will play soccer.
- 4. Sam likes movies and Mena likes movies.
- 5. Sam likes funny books but Mena does not.
- 6. They will see <u>Ha Ha Henry</u> or they will read <u>Big Bears</u>.

Write a sentence about two things you like to do. Use a comma and the word **and**. Example: I like to run, and I like to fly kites.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

Write a sentence about two things you could do next weekend. Use a comma and the word **or.** 

8. \_\_\_\_\_



15



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - Joey where do snakes live?
  - B Chad, where do parrots live?
  - © Li where, do sharks live?
  - D Alexis, where, do koalas live?
- 2. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - Joey said "Let's read a book about deserts."
  - B Chad, said "Let's read a book about jungles."
  - © Alexis, said, "Let's read a book about bushlands."
  - D Li said, "Let's read a book about oceans."
- 3. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (a) "My favorite book is <u>Cactus</u>," said Joey.
  - (B) "My favorite book is <u>Bugs of the Rainforest</u>" said Chad.
  - © "My favorite book is <u>The Deep Atlantic</u>" said, Li.
  - <sup>(D)</sup> "My favorite book is <u>The Animals of Australia</u>," said, Alexis.
- 4. Which letter greeting is written correctly?
  - (A) Dear Alexis
  - 🖲 Dear Li,
  - © Dear, Joey
  - Dear, Chad,
- 5. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - loey likes snakes, and Chad likes birds.
  - <sup>®</sup> Chad likes birds and Li likes sharks.
  - © Li likes sharks and, Joey likes snakes.
  - D Alexis likes koalas, and, Chad likes birds.

Quotation marks ("") show the exact words of a speaker.

"I will clean up the yard," Sara said. Zack said, "I will help you." "Where are my sunglasses?" Sara asked. "There they are!" Zack cried. "They're on your head."

Add quotation marks where someone is speaking.

- 1. Our street is a mess! cried Sara.
- 2. Well, let's have a cleanup, said Mr. Ono.
- 3. How do we do that? asked Sara.
- 4. Leah said, You start with trash bags. Pick up all the trash.
- 5. Then what do we do? asked Sara.
- 6. Then we put away the things we want to keep, Mr. Ono explained.
- 7. What about this? Leah picked up the garden hose.
- 8. I know where that belongs! Sara yelled. That goes in the toolshed.
- 9. What about these cans? asked Sara.
- 10. We can recycle those, Mr. Ono reminded.


# \_\_\_\_\_17

## Quotation marks (" ") show the exact words of a speaker.

Tanya ran to the window. "Can you see the moon?" she asked. "Wow!" Chi cried. "It's very big tonight. Let's ask Uncle Brian if we can look through his telescope," she told Tanya.

Fix the rest of this story. Add quotation marks where they are needed.

We want to see the moon tonight, said Tanya.

May we look through Uncle Brian's telescope?

asked Chi.

I have already looked through it. Come and see, said Aunt Lin. She opened the door for the girls. They went to the telescope and looked at the moon.

Did you know that the moon is made of cheese? Uncle Brian joked. Both girls laughed.

That's not true! Tanya cried. They saw the moon. Then they thanked their aunt and uncle and left.



Use quotation marks ("") with the titles of songs, poems, and short stories.

Song Titles "Yankee Doodle" and "Rubber Ducky"Poem Titles "Roses Are Red" and "Fuzzy Wuzzy"Short Stories "How the Turtle Got His Shell" and "Hansel and Gretel"

Add quotation marks to the song, poem, or short story title in each sentence.

- 1. Today, my group read a poem called The Owl and the Pussycat.
- 2. We also read the story Too Many People in the House.
- 3. Rain, Rain, Go Away is my favorite poem.
- 4. Tomorrow, we will sing Happy Birthday to Miguel.

Write a sentence to answer each question. Use quotation marks correctly.

5. What is the funniest poem you have ever read?

6. What song do you like to sing?



Name			Punctuation
When you writ	te, <u>underline</u> the	titles of books and r	
	Charlotte's Web	Finding Nemo	
When you type of books and r	-	use italics for the tit	les
	Ramona the Pest	The Wizard of Oz	

Underline the book or movie title in each sentence.

- 1. Last year, I loved reading How I Became a Pirate.
- 2. This year, my favorite book is Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.
- 3. I watched March of the Penguins with my mom.
- 4. When she was a kid, her favorite movie was Mary Poppins.

Answer each question. Underline any book or movie titles.

- 5. What book have you read with your class?
- 6. What movie would you like to see?





Name \_\_\_

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) "There is the museum," said Trisha.
  - (B) Let's eat lunch there, said Grace.
  - © I'll talk to the bus driver, "said Jay."
  - <sup>(D)</sup> "Hopefully, he will drive us there, said Grace."
- 2. Which song title is written correctly?
  - (A) Row, Row, Row Your Boat
  - (B) "America, the Beautiful"
  - © "London Bridge"
  - D I've Been Working on the Railroad
- 3. Which poem title is written correctly?
  - (Anteater"
  - **B** Jack and Jill
  - © "<u>The Snowy Day</u>"
  - D <u>Anna Banana</u>
- 4. Which book title is written correctly?
  - (A) Click, Clack, Moo
  - (B) "<u>A Light in the Attic</u>"
  - © "The Giving Tree"
  - **(D)** <u>Green Eggs and Ham</u>
- 5. Which movie title is written correctly?
  - (A) The King and I
  - (B) "<u>The Parent Trap</u>"
  - © "Alice in Wonderland"
  - D Robin Hood

```
A contraction is two words joined together to form
a shorter word. An apostrophe (') takes the place of
the letter or letters that have been left out.
```

I + am = I'myou + are = you'rehe + is = he'swe + are = we'reshe + is = she'sthey + are = they'reit + is = it's

Add an apostrophe to the contraction in each sentence.

- 1. Hes on the bus.
- 2. Its yellow.
- 3. Were not walking to school today.
- 4. Im sitting next to my friend.
- 5. If youre late for school, the bus won't wait.
- 6. Theyre coming up the road now!

Write the contraction for the words in parentheses (). Remember to use an apostrophe in each contraction.

- 7. When the weather is rainy, \_\_\_\_\_ unhappy. (we are)
- 8. When \_\_\_\_\_\_ bored, I go to Jill's house. (I am)

9. \_\_\_\_\_ best friends! (We are)

10. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ home today. (she is)

**146** Apostrophes in Contractions

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A contraction is two words joined together to form a shorter word. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the letter or letters that have been left out.

is + not = isn'twas + not = wasn'tare + not = aren'twere + not = weren't

Write the contraction for the words in parentheses (). Remember to use an apostrophe in each one.



Fix this paragraph. Add apostrophes where they are needed.

Ms. Fuji's dogs arent regular dogs. They werent raised to be pets. They are guide dogs. They help people who cant see very well! Barkley is my favorite guide dog. When I met him, he wasnt very friendly. He was busy helping his owner. Then I let him sniff me. He let me pet him. He even licked me! Barkley is a nice dog. He isnt scary anymore. I hope we visit Ms. Fuji's dogs again.

#### **Punctuation**

22

A contraction is two words joined together to form a shorter word. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the letter or letters that have been left out of the two words.

I + will = I'll it + will = it'll it + will = it'll we + will = we'll we + will = we'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will = they'll she + will = she'll they + will she she'll she she she'll she she

Add an apostrophe to the contraction in each sentence.

- 1. Soon, itll be winter.
- 2. Ill go to the Snow Park with Theo and Jen.
- 3. Shell build a snowman.
- 4. Hell start a snowball fight!
- 5. Theyll both be covered in snow.
- 6. Then well have hot chocolate at my apartment.
- 7. Itll be nice to get warm.
- 8. I hope youll come with us!



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148 Apostrophes in Contractions

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Add an apostrophe and **s** ('s) to form a singular possessive.

William's bicycle the bird's cage the school's hallway

Write the possessive form of each word in parentheses (). Remember to use an apostrophe.

1. There is a new student in (Vanessa) \_\_\_\_\_ class.

2. He sits with (José) \_\_\_\_\_ group.

3. The (student) \_\_\_\_\_ name is William.

4. Today, the class looked at (Mr. Dao) \_\_\_\_\_ map.

5. Mr. Dao pointed to the (map) \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

- 6. (Erik) \_\_\_\_\_\_ group chose a country.
- 7. The (country) \_\_\_\_\_ name is Peru.
- 8. Each student read about (Peru) \_\_\_\_\_ land and people.



Add an apostrophe (') after the **s** to form a plural possessive noun. If a plural noun does not end with **s**, add an apostrophe and **s** ('**s**) to form the possessive.

the <b>kids'</b> room	the <b>babies'</b> blankets
the <b>children's</b> books	the mice's nest

Write the possessive form of each plural noun in parentheses ().

- 1. The Miller (sisters) \_\_\_\_\_\_ family went to the Whiteside Mall on Sunday.
- 2. Bea and Val went to a (girls) \_\_\_\_\_\_ clothing store.

3. Uncle Vince wanted to look at (men) \_\_\_\_\_\_ shirts.

4. Jason and Rob tried to find the (boys) \_\_\_\_\_\_ department.

5. Mrs. Miller had fun trying on (women) \_\_\_\_\_ hats.

- 6. By noon, the (children) \_\_\_\_\_\_ stomachs were growling.
- 7. They looked at many (restaurants) \_\_\_\_\_ menus.
- 8. The (Millers) \_\_\_\_\_\_ lunches were delicious.





Name \_

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) Im in the school play.
  - <sup>®</sup> Im' playing the part of a baby lion.
  - © 'Im the first one on stage.
  - **D** I'm very excited.
- 2. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) She'll go to the library today.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> Theyll go to soccer practice.
  - © Ill go to dance class.
  - W'ell see each other at home.
- 3. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - Alenas parents will come to the play.
  - (B) Alena's sister will come, too.
  - © Alenas' brother is also in the play.
  - D Alen'as aunt is the director.
- 4. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - The students families are invited.
  - <sup>®</sup> The students's families will come.
  - © The student's families will applaud.
  - D The students' families are excited!
- 5. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - (A) The childrens's songs are beautiful.
  - <sup>(B)</sup> The childrens masks are colorful.
  - © The children's costumes are pretty.
  - **(D)** The childrens' teacher is very proud.

A colon (:) is used to separate the hour and the minutes of the time.

It is **7:00** p.m. I wake up at **6:30** in the morning.

Add a colon to the time in each sentence.

- 1. School starts at 8 15 a.m.
- 2. Recess is at 9 30 in the morning.
- 3. I always get hungry around 11 30.
- 4. Lunch is not until 12 00!
- 5. My mom leaves work at 5 00 in the evening.
- 6. My dad serves dinner at 6 15 p.m.
- 7. Tomás asks, "What is on TV at 7 30 tonight?"
- 8. We read a story at 8 45 every night.

Answer each question. Use colons.

- 9. What time do you leave for school every morning?
- 10. What time do you eat lunch at school?





In a business letter, use a colon (:) after the greeting.

Dear Editor:

Add colons to the greetings in these letters.



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. When time is written with a colon, what two things does the colon separate?
  - (A) the day and the year
  - (B) the hour and the minutes
  - © the month and the hour
  - **(D)** the minute and the seconds
- 2. Which time is written correctly?
  - **(A)** 1:05
  - **B** 10'5
  - © 10:5
  - **D** 105
- 3. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - A Harry catches the bus at 7:30.
  - B Chris takes the bus at 7'40.
  - © Rymar catches the bus at 7:2:0.
  - D Maria takes the bus at 750.
- 4. In which kind of letter do you use a colon after the greeting?
  - (A) a friendly letter
  - (B) a serious letter
  - © a business letter
  - D a secret letter
- 5. Which business letter greeting is written correctly?
  - (A) Dear Mr. Winston
  - B Dear Ms. Jaworski,:
  - © Dear Mr. Lee,
  - Dear Mr. Ochoa:

Articles are words that introduce nouns. The words **a**, **a**n, and **the** are articles.

- Use a before a word that begins with a consonant sound. I had a big slice of cake.
- Use **an** before a word that begins with a vowel sound. Dad ate **an** enormous piece of cake **an** hour after lunch.
- Use the before a specific word.

The cake was delicious.

Circle each article. Then draw a line under the first letter of the word that follows the article.

- 1. Marco wanted an elephant for a pet.
- 2. His mother said, "A huge elephant is too big!"
- 3. "Why not get an owl or an otter instead?" suggested Mother.
- 4. "Those animals cannot live in a house," said Marco.
- 5. "Well," said his mother, "neither can an elephant!"

Write the correct article in each blank.

- 6. Then Marco had \_\_\_\_\_ idea.
- 7. "May I have \_\_\_\_\_\_ toy elephant instead?" he asked.
- 8. "Sure," said his mother. "That's \_\_\_\_\_ good idea."



Use **a** and **an** when you are talking about any person, place, animal, or thing.

Mom wanted **a** hat and **an** umbrella.

Use **the** when you are talking about a specific person, place, animal, or thing.

The hat and the boots she bought were beautiful!

Write a, an, or the to complete each sentence.

- 1. I think there's \_\_\_\_\_\_ store near us that sells boots.
- 2. I want \_\_\_\_\_ black boots with buckles.
- 3. I need \_\_\_\_\_ rain hat, too.
- 4. That store might have \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.
- 5. I liked \_\_\_\_\_\_ flowered umbrella best.
- 6. Mom needed \_\_\_\_\_ new pair of boots.
- 7. She bought \_\_\_\_\_\_ ones she liked best.
- 8. Dad needed \_\_\_\_\_ new jacket.



A negative is a word that means "no."

no not never none nothing nobody nowhere hardly barely

When you use two negatives in the same sentence, it's called a double negative. Avoid double negatives.

IncorrectI don't need no umbrella today.CorrectI don't need an umbrella today.

Each of these sentences has a double negative in it. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. I don't never want to walk home in the rain again.

2. There weren't no clouds in the sky.

3. Nobody wore no boots that day.

Write sentences using words from the word box. Be sure not to use double negatives.

	no	not	never	
4				
5				

Name		Usage
		4
	use double negatives when you a ake the place of one of the negation of the negative of the ne	•
Incorrect	Maria does <b>not</b> see <b>no</b> animals at the zo	0.
Correct	Maria does <b>not</b> see <b>any</b> animals at the ze	00.

Write a word from the word box to complete each sentence. Then circle each negative word.

a an any ever anything anywhere

- 1. Maria never saw \_\_\_\_\_ monkeys at the zoo.
- 2. She did not find \_\_\_\_\_\_ elephant.
- 3. She did not see \_\_\_\_\_ lion.
- 4. There are no kangaroos \_\_\_\_\_\_ here.
- 5. Maria does not want to see \_\_\_\_\_\_ else at the zoo.
- 6. Maria will not \_\_\_\_\_\_ visit this zoo again.



Be careful not to mix up the words good, well, bad, and badly.
Good is an adjective. Use good to describe nouns. Tony makes good tacos.
Well is usually an adverb. Use well to describe verbs. Tony cooks well.
Bad is an adjective. Use bad to describe nouns. Mary makes bad tacos.
Badly is usually an adverb. Use badly to describe verbs. Mary cooks badly.

Write good or well to describe each underlined word.

- 1. Tim likes <u>stories</u>.
- 2. He <u>writes</u>\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. He is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ <u>writer</u>.
- 4. Bethany <u>cooks</u> \_\_\_\_\_.

Write **bad** or **badly** to describe each underlined word.

- 5. Corrina makes \_\_\_\_\_ <u>soup</u>.
- 6. Jacob <u>draws</u>\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. He draws \_\_\_\_\_ <u>pictures</u>.
- 8. Kayla <u>bats</u>\_\_\_\_\_.





Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which article finishes this sentence correctly? Every question has \_\_\_\_\_ answer.
  - (A) a
  - **B** the
  - © an
  - (D) and
- 2. Which article finishes this sentence correctly?

## This is \_\_\_\_\_ same dress my aunt told me about.

- (A) a
- B and
- © an
- **(D)** the
- 3. Which word in this sentence is a negative? Ken often has nothing to carry.
  - (A) often
  - B has
  - © nothing
  - to
- 4. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - A Sarah does not have no oranges.
  - B There isn't nothing to drink.
  - © I did not give Tom any cake.
  - We don't know nothing about this book.
- 5. Which sentence is written correctly?
  - A Jane cooks good.
  - B Raul writes well.
  - © Don's pie tastes well.
  - O Kim reads good.

People often mix up the words there, their, and they're.

- Use **there** to point out a place. Leave your book **there** beside mine.
- Use **their** to show possession. Their books were heavy.
- Use they're to mean "they are."

They're taking books to the library.

Circle the word that completes each sentence.

1. I love cats when little.	there	they're	their
2. Those kittens over are adorable!	there	they're	their
3. They lick tiny paws.	there	they're	their

Write the correct word in each sentence.

- 4. The students take good care of \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- 5. They leave the books over \_\_\_\_\_ by the computer.
- 6. Then \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the next lesson.



Circle the correct word for each blank.

1. You can write a friend on a computer.	to	too	two
2. You can send pictures,	to	too	two
3. I wrote stories yesterday.	to	too	two
4. One story was long.	to	too	two

Write to, too, or two in each sentence.

- 5. I wrote a story about \_\_\_\_\_ goats.
- 6. I thought my story was \_\_\_\_\_\_ silly.
- 7. I sent my story \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.
- 8. My friend sent me a story, \_\_\_\_\_



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Write its or it's to complete each sentence.

- 1. The dog was hungry for \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
- 2. I filled \_\_\_\_\_ bowl with dog food.
- 3. Now \_\_\_\_\_\_ happy and sleepy.

Draw a picture of an animal. Then write three sentences about the animal. Use **its** and **it's**.



Name	Usage
	9
People often mix up the words were, we're, and w	here.
<ul> <li>Use were to show the past tense of are. My neighbors were kind to my family.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Use we're to mean "we are."</li> <li>We're kind to our neighbors, too.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Use where to mean "a place."</li> <li>We are happy where we live.</li> </ul>	

Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Our neighbors here when we moved in.	where	were	we're
2. We told them we lived before.	where	were	we're
3. Now friends with our neighbors.	where	were	we're

Write a sentence using each word.

- 4. (were)\_\_\_\_\_
- 5. (we're) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. (where) \_\_\_\_\_

- Use **your** to show possession. Put on **your** bathing suit.
- Use you're to mean "you are."

Then **you're** ready to go swimming!

Edit this letter. Cross out any words that are wrong and write the correct word above them.



Usage

10



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which word completes the sentence correctly? The boys took \_\_\_\_\_ new skates to the rink.
  - (A) their
  - B here
  - © there
  - D they're
- 2. Which word completes the sentence correctly? Corey ate \_\_\_\_\_ much corn.
  - (A) to
  - B too
  - C two
  - D twoo
- 3. Which word completes the sentence correctly? My kitty licked \_\_\_\_\_ paws to clean them.
  - (A) it
  - **B** its'
  - © its
  - **D** it's
- 4. Which word completes the sentence correctly?

#### \_\_\_\_\_ going to ride a train to Grandma's house.

- (A) Were
- B We're
- © Were'
- **D** Where
- 5. Which word completes the sentence correctly?

## If \_\_\_\_\_ in my class, we can walk to school together.

- (A) you
- your
- © youre
- D you're

Name	Vocabulary
A base word is the main word part before an or suffixes are added.	1 by prefixes
Prefix + Base Word = New Word re + use = reuse	
Base Word + Suffix = New Word use + ful = useful	
Find the base word in each word. Write the base word o	on the line.
1. retell 4. carefu	ıl
2. undo 5. dislik	e
3. replace	
Circle the base word in each underlined word.	

Selena was <u>hopeful</u> that she would be able to <u>retake</u> the photo of her cat. She was <u>careful</u> as she raised her camera. She snapped the picture before the cat could <u>disappear</u>! Now she could <u>rewrite</u> the story to go with it.





Add a prefix to the beginning of a base word to make a new word.

The prefix re- means "again."

re + use = reuse = to use again
re + make = remake = to make again
re + tell = retell = to tell again

Find the eight words with the prefix **re**–. Circle each word.

b	r	0	r	e	р	1	а	у	u
d	f	e	r	e	W	r	i	t	e
r	e	u	S	e	а	t	у	i	g
r	e	r	e	а	d	С	а	W	W
r	e	b	u	i	1	d	e	r	X
V	r	e	d	0	а	С	h	m	t
b	r	e	t	e	1	1	t	1	X
r	e	h	e	а	t	d	a	t	t

Write the base word of each word you circled in the word search.



A prefix changes the meaning of the base word.
 The prefixes un- and dis- mean "not" or "the opposite of."
 unclear = not clear
 unlock = opposite of lock
 unclean = not clean
 dislike = to not like
 unclean = not clean

Read each clue. Write a letter in each box.



#### Across

- 1. to do the opposite of **dress**
- 3. the opposite of **appear**
- 4. not **tied**

#### Down

- 1. the opposite of **done**
- 2. to not like

0

Name \_\_\_\_\_



4

Add a suffix to the end of a base word to make a new word.

The suffix -ful means "full of" or "with a lot of."

care + **ful** = careful = with a lot of care help + **ful** = helpful = full of help

Find the words with the suffix -ful. Circle each word.

t	h	а	n	k	f	u	1	у	р
f	e	а	r	f	u	1	V	b	С
w	h	0	р	e	f	u	1	С	u
g	W	n	k	j	0	у	f	u	1
i	W	0	n	d	e	r	f	u	1
S	h	e	1	р	f	u	1	k	X
q	С	1	С	a	r	e	f	u	1
q	u	S	e	f	u	1	Z	e	X

Write the base word of each word you circled in the word search.



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A suffix changes the meaning of a word.

• The suffix -ly means "in this way."

quickly = in a quick way
slowly = in a slow way

• The suffix -ful means "full of."



## Across

Name \_

#### Down

- 2. full of hope
- 5. full of joy
- 3. in a fair way

1. in a slow way

4. in a loud way

Vocabulary

5

The suffix **–er** can mean "a person who." The suffix **–or** can also mean "a person who."

singer = a person who sings
 actor = a person who acts

Match each word with its meaning.

1. sailor •	• a person who farms
2. teacher•	• a person who sails
3. listener•	• a person who acts
4. farmer •	• a person who teaches
5. actor •	• a person who listens

Use words with suffixes to complete these sentences.

6. My \_\_\_\_\_\_ teaches me about reading and math.

- 7. On her farm, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ farmed corn and beans.
- 8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ acted the part of a greedy king.





Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer

- 1. What is the base word in **careful**?
  - (A) car
  - (B) care
  - © caref
  - 🔘 –ful
- 2. What is the prefix in **rebuild**?
  - (A) re-
  - B build
  - © r-
  - 🛈 buil
- 3. What is the suffix in **hopeful**?
  - (A) ul
  - B hope
  - © –eful
  - 🛈 –ful
- 4. Which word means "in a slow way"?
  - (A) gleeful
  - B rebuild
  - © slowly
  - (D) careless
- 5. Which word means "a person who rides"?
  - (A) singer
  - (B) writer
  - © teacher
  - D rider

A contraction is a word formed from two words by leaving out some letters. Many contractions are made with the word **not**. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the missing **o**.

is not  $\longrightarrow$  isn't did not  $\longrightarrow$  didn't

Write the two words that make each contraction.



(are)

Some contractions are made with a pronoun and a form of the verb **to be**.

I am  $\longrightarrow$  I'm we are  $\longrightarrow$  we're you are  $\longrightarrow$  you're they are  $\longrightarrow$  they're

Draw a line to match the contractions to their words.

1. we're •	• they are
2. they're •	• you are
3. I'm •	• we are
4. you're •	• I am

Complete each sentence with I'm, you're, we're, or they're.

- 5. I know \_\_\_\_\_\_ my friend because we play together.
- 6. I think \_\_\_\_\_\_ going to be friends for a long time.
- 7. I like your parents because \_\_\_\_\_\_ always nice to me.
- 8. I hope \_\_\_\_\_\_ always nice to you.
- 9. My mom says \_\_\_\_\_\_ a very smart person.
- 10. She says \_\_\_\_\_\_ a clever person, too.



Name				Vocabulary
	me contractions the verb <b>to be.</b>	are made with	a pronoun and a	form
	she is → she <b>'s</b>	he is → he's	it is → it's	

Write the contraction that completes each sentence.

- 1. Grandpa is fun because \_\_\_\_\_\_ always building something.
- 2. His shop is a mess! \_\_\_\_\_ full of tools.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ hard to find a path through the shop.

- 4. Grandma's house is not a mess because \_\_\_\_\_\_ a tidy person.
- 5. Grandma is smart, too! \_\_\_\_\_\_ good at finding things.

Write three sentences about one of your own relatives. Use contractions to tell about him or her.

6		 
7		
_		
8		 



Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which contraction is made from **could not**?
  - (A) can't
  - B wouldn't
  - © couldnt'
  - D couldn't
- 2. Which contraction is made from we are?
  - (A) we'll
  - (B) we're
  - © we've
  - D w're
- 3. Which contraction completes the sentence correctly? That hat \_\_\_\_\_ look like the one I lost.
  - (A) doe'snt
  - B does'nt
  - © doesnt'
  - D doesn't
- 4. Which contraction completes the sentence correctly? \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend.
  - (A) We're
  - ₿ I'll
  - C He's
  - D They're
- 5. Which contraction completes the sentence correctly? There \_\_\_\_\_ any hats left in the coat room.
  - (A) can't
  - (B) aren't
  - © didn't
  - D isn't


Draw a line to match the synonyms.

1. afraid •	• enjoy
2. like •	• happy
3. thin •	• loud
4. noisy •	• scared
5. glad •	• narrow

Find the synonym for each word. Look across or down in the word search. Circle the synonym and write it on the line.

	а	f	b	f	k	0	q	u	1	р	n
	S	С	а	r	e	d	k	t	j	n	а
	m	d	q	r	С	1	e	С	0	0	r
	g	W	j	d	m	i	р	f	n	i	r
	m	1	i	k	e	h	S	g	у	S	0
	b	h	i	X	а	h	а	p	р	у	W
6. loud							9. af	raid _			
7. enjoy						1	10. gl	ad _			
8. thin											



Some words have many synonyms. Words for **say:** tell, answer, explain Words for **yell:** shout, scream, holler Words for **nice:** sweet, kind, pleasant Words for **pretty:** attractive, cute, beautiful

Match the synonyms.

1. sweet •	• tell
2. explain•	• scream
3. holler •	• pleasant

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

- 4. Brian is very \_\_\_\_\_\_ to all animals. (nice)
- 5. My friend Carrie saw a scary movie once that made

her \_\_\_\_\_ (yell)

- 6. Alex tried to \_\_\_\_\_\_ that he was just surprised. (say)
- 7. Lupe looks \_\_\_\_\_\_ in her new dress! (pretty)
- 8. Bailey is always \_\_\_\_\_\_ to everyone she meets. (nice)

Vocabulary Name \_ 12 Use a synonym to say the same thing in a different way. little smell sad walk cry small weep unhappy stroll scent odor bawl gloomy tiny strut fragrance miserable miniature sob march Write a synonym for the word in parentheses (). 1. My baby sister is very \_\_\_\_\_\_. (little) 2. When she's upset, she will \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) 3. I don't like to see her \_\_\_\_\_ (sad) 4. Sometimes she will have a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) \_\_\_\_\_ diaper. 5. I help change her \_\_\_\_\_ (little) 6. Then we go outside for a nice \_\_\_\_\_\_ around the (walk) neighborhood. Add two more sentences to the story about the baby. Use synonyms from above.

13

An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word.

**Big** is an antonym for **small**. **Happy** is an antonym for **sad**.

Draw a line to match the antonyms.



Complete each sentence. Write an antonym for the word in parentheses ().

7. After being fed, the lion had a \_\_\_\_\_\_ stomach. (empty)

8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ giraffe can reach the highest leaves. (short)

- 9. Every week, zookeepers wash the \_\_\_\_\_\_ animals. (clean)
- 10. Elephants have very \_\_\_\_\_ cages. (small)

new-old

Write an antonym for each word.

1. shiny	
2. part	
3. tame	 CH. Barr
4. heavy	
5. old	

pretty—ugly

Complete each sentence. Write an antonym for the underlined word.

6. That penny is <u>dull</u>, but this one is \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Liam gave away his <u>old</u> sweater now that he has a \_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

8. The zoo animals are <u>wild</u>, but my cat is \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Allen ate a <u>whole</u> burrito, but Manolo just ate \_\_\_\_\_\_ of one.

10. That chair is pretty, but this one is \_\_\_\_\_.

15

Antonyms have opposite meanings. Use antonyms to compare things.

Carrie is **tall**, but Carl is **short**. Carrie's glass is **full**, but Carl's cup is **empty**.

Look at the pictures.



Write a sentence about each picture. Use antonyms.

1.	
2	
Δ.	
3.	
4.	



Draw a line to match the homophones.

1. bee •	• pear
2. eight •	• through
3. threw•	• by
4. sea •	• see
5. blue •	• piece
6. buy •	• blew
7. for •	• be
8. write •	• four
9. peace •	• right
10. pair •	• ate









## Vocabulary

17

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

We set the **hour** of 3:00 for **our** hockey game. At **four** o'clock, we knew it was time **for** hockey practice.

Circle the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

- 1. The students in (hour/our) class had to choose a book.
- 2. First, we looked (threw/through) many books.
- 3. We finally found a great book and (red/read) it!
- 4. The book was about (ants/aunts) and other insects.
- 5. This week, we will (write/right) about the book.
- 6. Next week, we will look (for/four) another book.
- 7. (Eye, I) hope to find a book on worms.
- 8. That book would (bee, be) great!

Write a sentence using each of the homophones given.

9. (no) _		
10. (know) <sub>-</sub>		 
11. (here) _	 	 
12. (hear) _		







Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which word is a synonym for the underlined word? The <u>small</u> boy walked to the playground with his mother.
  - (A) huge
  - B little
  - © noisy
  - D smart
- 2. Which word is a synonym for the underlined word? Lise <u>yelled</u> so her brother could hear her.
  - (A) shouted
  - (B) explained
  - © whispered
  - D moved
- 3. Which word is an antonym for the underlined word? Ethan was <u>happy</u> about moving.
  - (A) sad
  - B glad
  - © short
  - D excited
- 4. Which word is an antonym for the underlined word? Zena's and John's clothes were <u>dirty</u>.
  - (A) pretty
  - filthy
     interval
     interval
  - © clean
  - D empty
- 5. Which word completes the sentence correctly? The friends played for an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) or
  - B higher
  - © our
  - D hour

**18** 

A compound word is a word made up of two smaller words.

play + ground = playground My school has a big playground.

Join the two words to write a compound word.

- 1. flash + light = \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. tooth + brush = \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. jelly + fish = \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. bath + tub = \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. home + work = \_\_\_\_\_



Write the two words that make up each compound word.

6. Niki tied her <u>shoelaces</u> .	
7. She ran up the <u>sidewalk</u> .	
8. She dropped her <u>backpack</u> by the bench.	
9. Then she joined the <u>basketball</u> game.	
10. She played until <u>sunset</u> .	

Words with the same base word are usually related in meaning.

My little sister **jump**s. Her favorite sport is **jump**ing. My little sister **jump**ed very high yesterday.

She jumped **high**er than my brother. She jumped the **high**est of all.

Circle the base word in each underlined word.

- 1. Aunt Clara always laughs at my jokes.
- 2. She <u>laughed</u> really loudly yesterday.
- 3. She is always <u>laughing</u> when she leaves our house.
- 4. Aunt Clara is <u>shorter</u> than my mother.
- 5. Aunt Nell is the <u>shortest</u> of all.

Add –s, –ed, –ing, –er, or –est to each underlined base word. Make a word that correctly completes the sentence.

- 6. Uncle Joe <u>cook</u> very well.
- 7. Last week, he <u>cook</u> dinner for me.
- 8. His bread was <u>fresh</u> than bread from the store.
- 9. It was the <u>fresh</u> I'd ever tasted.
- 10. Uncle Joe is always <u>cook</u> something.



20

Words with the same base word are usually related in meaning.
Leah has a sticker of a flower.
It is sticky on the back.
Leah sticks the flower on her paper.
The sticker is sticking to the paper.

Draw a line to match each word with its related word.

1. quicker	•	• shorten
2. sings	•	• funniest
3. danced	•	• dancer
4. shortest	•	• quickly
5. funny	•	• addition
6. add	•	<ul> <li>singing</li> </ul>

tricky

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

tricks tricked

tricking

7. My brother knows a lot of magic \_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ me yesterday with a quarter.

9. He says it is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to learn new tricks.

10. However, he works hard because he loves \_\_\_\_\_ me!

## Words with the same base word are usually related in meaning. I grow taller every year. I outgrow my shoes every month. Dad marks my growth on the wall. Dad is a grown-up.

enjoyable

joyously

Write a word from the word box to complete each sentence. Circle the base word.

1. My mom \_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping at the mall.

enjoys joy joyful

2. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_ when she finds a good price.

3. "This is perfect!" she says \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Her \_\_\_\_\_\_ shows in her big smile.

5. She thinks any day of shopping is \_\_\_\_\_.

Write a sentence for each word given.

6. (paying)	
7. (payment)	
8. (repay)	



21

Vocabulary

22

Sometimes, a word's meaning can be determined from the other words around it.

The ground is **moist** <u>because it rained today</u>.

The meaning of **moist** (wet) can be determined because rain makes the ground wet.

Circle the correct meaning for each boldfaced word.

- 1. Because Jack **mumbled**, I could hardly hear him. (walked slowly, talked very softly)
- 2. When Tina lost the game, she was furious!

(very mad, very sleepy)

- 3. Mom put her **miniature** painting in a tiny frame. (huge, little)
- Dad howled at the jokes on the television show. (cried, laughed)
- 5. Glen's **marvelous** cake won first prize. (very good, stale)
- His friends cheered with delight when his name was announced. (yelled happily, screamed angrily)



Name	Vocabulary
	23
Sometimes you can figure out a word's meaning by looking at the other words around it.	
The beach was a <b>disgusting</b> sight. There was garbage everywh	nere!
Read each pair of sentences. Then write what the underlined w	ord means.
1. He saw a microscopic insect. It was the tiniest one he had e	ver seen.
Microscopic means "	» •
2. We <u>devoured</u> the watermelon. We ate every last bit in no ti	me.
Devoured means "	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
3. It was a <u>terrifying</u> movie. I was afraid to go to sleep that nig	;ht!
Terrifying means "	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
4. We were <u>thrilled</u> that we won! We celebrated for a long tim	ie.
Thrilled means "	
5. That picture is <u>unique</u> . I've never seen anything like it.	
Unique means "	» 
( A EEMA)	

Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- 1. Which of these is a compound word?
  - (A) bathtub
  - B shortest
  - © retell
  - D joyously
- 2. Choose the word with the same base word as these words:

## grown growth outgrow

- (A) going
- B go
- © gown
- **D** growing
- 3. Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word. Christina wished to be <u>solitary</u>, so she stayed in her room.
  - (A) busy
  - B alone
  - © friendly
  - **D** quiet
- 4. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. I will be \_\_\_\_\_ with the glass vase.
  - (A) caring
  - (B) careless
  - © careful
  - (D) care
- 5. Choose the meaning of the underlined word. Ted did a <u>marvelous</u> job on his test. He got an A.
  - (A) great
  - B poor
  - © messy
  - **D** very loud

Name
------





1. We are having a parties for my brothers birthday.

2. The little childs are crying because they want more cupcake.

3. sam and jesse brought present for Tommy.

4. Lukas and sara helped Uncle andy do the dish.

5. next week is simons birthday parties.



- 1. Aunt mary loves cat and dog's.
- 2. she has four cat's and two dog's.
- 3. My sister trina and I love to play with those animal.

4. The cats names are Mason, peanut, clyde, and Shiloh.

- 5. The dog's name are molly and buster.
- 6. trina wants two sheeps and two ponys when she grow up.

Name \_





- 1. We eat a lot of chinese food in the winter.
- 2. Winter is the colder of the season.
- 3. My favorite thing to eat in the fall is a apple.

4. It seems to taste gooder when the weather is cold.

5. In the summer, my mother makes german potato salad.

6. It is the deliciousest thing I've ever eaten!

|--|



- 1. This was the worse winter on record!
- 2. the snowdrifts were high than they were last year.

3. The temperature on January 4 was the colder on record.

4. jaime is biggest than laurence, so he didn't mind the snowdrifts.

5. Jorge's mother makes a bestest mexican tortilla soup!

6. It helps to keep me warmest on cold days.

Name \_



Correct these sentences.

- 1. Terrence and me gave Frankie and he a call.
- 2. Him and me wanted to tell them about the play on Saturday.

- 3. The play starts at 3:00, and they end at 4:00.
- 4. Jasmine wears hers mother's hat and mine glasses.

5. Cecily has hers own solo, and her sings it beautifully.

6. I hope to have mine own solo someday.



1. Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together.

2. Ryan and me had hats on to keep his ears warm.

3. Julian had a hood on hims jacket, so him was warm.

4. Angela and me went with the boys and helped their fly the kite.

5. Angela tried his best and beat Julian and I in our race.

Name	Ν	а	m	١	e
------	---	---	---	---	---



1. I watch the painters paint our neighbors' house last week.

2. First, they wash the house and tape around the windows.

3. Then, they apply the paint and wait for it to dry.

4. They taked off the tape and then will paint the trim another color.

5. Our neighbors was happy when they comes home and seen it.

|--|



1. This year, my family will gone to the Grand Canyon for vacation.

2. Last night, my dad tell us and promises that it will been a lot of fun.

3. I receive a new sleeping bag on my birthday, and I wants to use it.

4. It had a flannel lining, which will keeps me warm if it was cold.

5. There is cabins at the Grand Canyon, but we prefers to camp.

Name	Ν	а	n	٦	e
------	---	---	---	---	---



1. Zach's favorite music are country music, and his mom sing in a band.

2. Zach's mom and dad sings country music, and Zach sing with them.

3. Zach play the banjo, and he buyed his own banjo last year.

4. Zach's mom teached him to sing, and he were very good.

5. Once, she allows him to sing with the band, and everyone clap.

1. Lita and Lakeisha is best friends, so they does everything together.

2. They loves to go horseback riding, and they is both very good.

3. Ms. Sithens teached them how to sit in a saddle, so they does it well.

4. Lita and Lakeisha has matching helmets, and they always wore them.

5. Lita winned a ribbon last year, so this year it were Lakeisha's turn.

Name \_





1. Bo gentle and careful handed jeanine the scissors.

2. they were busilly making a poster about recycling.

3. "Let's put the recycle sign in the cafeteria," Bo said thoughtful.

4. "We want people to take this serious," jeanine replied sincere.

5. they quick finished the poster and raced excited to the cafeteria.

Name \_



Correct these sentence fragments. Add a subject or a predicate to each sentence to make it complete.

- 1. Went to the store with my mother.
- 2. The store on the corner.
- 3. Bought apples for an apple pie.

4. My mom.

- 5. Loves her apple pie.
- 6. Ate every last crumb.

Name.



Correct these run-on sentences. Write them as two sentences.

1. Nate is a dog walker he walks six dogs after school.

2. I helped him one time we went to a big dog park.

3. It was noisy at the dog park all the dogs were barking.

5. My favorite dog was named Atticus he was so sweet.

6. Atticus likes to play with people he likes other dogs, too.

Combine each set of two sentences to make one sentence.

- 1. It was early. No one was up yet but us.
- 2. My brother Johnny and I walked outside the cabin. We went exploring.

- 3. The sunlight sparkled on the lake. The sunlight danced on the lake.
- 4. Johnny pointed at the boat. I pointed at the boat.
- 5. We were up. We weren't the only ones.
- 6. The people on the boat waved. The people on the boat yelled, "Hi!"





- 1. our class has a volunteer named mrs. harper.
- 2. mrs. harper brings her dog, meggie, with her.
- 3. they come on monday and thursday, and Mrs. Harper teaches us to sing.

- 4. my favorite song is "this land is your land."
- 5. we learned it in october and sang it at our thanksgiving day concert.

6. we also learned the poem "over the river and through the woods" by lydia marie child.



2. It starts at 2,45 Pm but we need to leave by 2.00 pm to be on time?

- 3. Ana hurry up, or well be late
- 4. Are we seeing the movie ocean adventure today Julia!

5. Thats the one I read about in the magazine called for kids

6. Isnt that Kamalas favorite magazine

EDITI Punctuation

**16** 

Name	Ν	а	m	١	e
------	---	---	---	---	---



1. We talked about everyones favorite hobbies in class

2. Taylor likes watching old movies reading mysteries and playing baseball

3. Mr Hawthorne asked me, Whats your favorite book?

4. I loved Charlotte's Web Mr. Hawthorne" I replied?

5. We talked about Mr Hawthornes hobbies and then the bell rang

1. Martin Luther King, Jr., was born on January 15 1929 in Atlanta Georgia

2. Martin Luther King Jr, once said "From every mountainside, let freedom ring

3. Cesar Chavez was born near Yuma Arizona on March 31 1927

4. Cesar Chavez worked hard and he tried to improve migrant farmworkers lives

- 5. Eleanor Roosevelt was born on October 11 1884.
- 6. She said "You must do the thing you think you cannot do."



Proofread this business letter. Insert punctuation marks and correct errors in capitalization.

March 11 2007

to whom it may concern

I bought one of your Fantastic Flight toy planes but it has a problem.

It doesn't fly I've tried flying it in my house in my yard and at the

park. Nothing works its very frustrating

Please send me a Fantastic Flight toy plane that works or send me my money back Thank you for taking care of this for me

Yours truly

Adita Kumar

|--|



2. I didn't see no elephant, and Cammie didn't see no tiger.

3. The zoo don't have no tigers or elephants.

4. Cammie didn't never go to the zoo before.

5. I don't have nothing to do now that we're home.

6. Cammie writes good, so she wrote a well story about the zoo.

EDITING: Usage

20
Name	Ν	а	m	١	e
------	---	---	---	---	---

Correct these sentences.

1. The twins took they're mother their too see the sculptures.

2. "Their beautiful sculptures," she said.

3. The too boys smiled and said, "Your going to love the next room."

4. "Its full of mobiles," Keb said, "and there hanging from the ceiling."

5. "Were going to be late," Cy said as he ran too we're the mobiles were hanging.

6. Its fun to watch them spin," Mom said, "but their pretty when there still, to."

# Answer Key





#### Page 14



#### Page 17











# Page 18



#### Page 13



#### Page 16





			Nouns
_			( 9 )
A	possessive noun 1	tells who or what owr	ns something.
	<ul> <li>Add an apostropi noun that ends in</li> </ul>	he (') to form the possess	sive of a plural
·	<ul> <li>Add an apostrop! that does not end</li> </ul>	he and s ('s) to an irregul d in s.	lar plural noun
	Plural Noun	Plural Possessive Nour	
	dogs	dogs'	dogs' dishes
	girls	girls'	girls' books
	children women	children's women's	children's games women's bats
(	women	womens	women's nats
	rese <u>geese</u> '	-	sheep's
	-	S 5. sheep	
3. m Comple	ules <u>mules</u>	-	ds <u>friends'</u>
3. m Comple parenth	ules <u>mules</u> ete each sentence uneses ( ).	, 6. friend	ds <u>friends'</u> of the noun in
3. m Comple parenth 7.	ules <u>mules</u> ete each sentence u eses (). <u>Kangaroos</u> p		ds <u>friends'</u> of the noun in
3. m Comple parenth 7	ules <u>mules</u> ete each sentence u teses (). (Kangaroos) p <u>Elephants'</u> t (Elephants)	, 6. friend	ds <u>friends'</u> of the noun in
3. m Comple parenth 7	ules <u>mules</u> tte each sentence u teses (). <u>Kangaroos</u> p <u>Elephants</u> t <u>(Elephants</u> ) t the <u>rabbits</u>	, 6. friend sing the possessive form pouches hold their babies. runks are very strong.	ds <u>friends'</u> of the noun in

# Page 23

Name		Nouns Review 2
Fill in th	bubble next to the correct answer.	neview 2
1 W	hich plural possessive noun is correct?	
	men's	
	womens	
õ	families's	
Ō	childrens	
2. W	nich sentence has a singular possessive noun?	
ø	The girls brought their beautiful costumes to school.	
®	Each costume is a different flower.	
C	The girls' costumes are for their roles in the play tonight	nt.
•	The play's title is <u>Spring</u> .	
3. W	nich sentence has a plural possessive noun?	
۵	My mother's job is running a restaurant.	
	My sister's friends are helping her this summer.	
	They hang up people's coats.	
Ø	My sister takes them to their seats.	
	hich sentence has a common noun and a proper noun?	
	Babe Ruth played for the New York Yankees.	
	His picture hangs in Yankee Stadium.	
	This great hitter set many baseball records.	
0	He is in the National Baseball Hall of Fame.	
5. In	which sentence is the proper noun written correctly?	
	Yankee stadium has been home to many great players.	
	Lou Gehrig was another great ballplayer.	
	The national baseball hall of fame honors Baseball's gro	eatest stars.
0	Lou gehrig was inducted in 1939.	
© Evan-Moor	Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals	Nouns: Review 2

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#### Page 21

ame	Nouns 10
A common noun name It does <u>not</u> begin with	es any person, place, or thing. a capital letter.
A proper noun names It begins with a capita	a specific person, place, or thing. I letter.
Common Noun	
child	Ali
teacher	Mr. Salazar
friend	Lupe
school	King School
city store	Portland Johnston Market
1. (Aunt Susie) 2. picture 3. <u>family</u> 4. (New York City)	8. <u>water</u> 9. <u>boat</u> 10. (Brooklyn Bridge) 11. street
5. <u>trip</u>	12. Ms. Lee
6. Statue of Liberty	13 Broadway Restaurant
7.(Maria)	14. store
ivan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fun	damentals Common and Proper Nouns 21

#### Page 24

Adjectives are v	vords that descri	Adjectives 1 ibe nouns.
The adjective The turtles are y	little describes turtle	
Circle the adjective in	each word pair.	
1.(snowy)day		6. (blue)sky
2. (warm)boots		7.(long)sled
3.(red)coat		8. tallhill
4. (scratchy) scarf		9.(bumpy)ride
5. bright sun		10.funtime
Read each group of w something looks or fe		e adjective that describes how
11. nail	sound	sharp
12. tiger	paws	furry
13. green	leaf	bug
14. face	<u>smooth</u>	smile
24 Identifying Adjectives		Language Fundamentais • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

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It does not beg	in with a capita names a specifi	erson, place, or thing il letter. ic person, place, or ti	
Common No		n Houston	cat Mitzi
Underline all the nou correct box.	ns in each sentenc	e. Then write each nou	in in the
1. The <u>class</u> read at	oout <u>George Wash</u>	ington on his <u>birthday.</u>	
2. He was a genera	who helped Ame	<u>rica</u> become a <u>country</u> .	AN
3. Then he became	the first <u>president</u>	of the <u>United States</u> .	The second
4. President Washi	<u>ngton</u> had a big <u>fa</u>	<u>rm</u> in <u>Virginia</u> .	122
5. His <u>wife</u> was nar	ned <u>Martha</u> , but h	e did not have any <u>child</u>	lren.
6. His <u>dog</u> Sweetli <u>p</u>	o <u>s was on</u> e of his fa	worite pets.	
Common	Nouns	Proper N	01105
class	farm	George Washi	
birthday	wife	America	Martha
general	children	United States	Sweetlips
country	dog	President Was	hington
president	pets	Virginia	-
22 Common and Proper No	suns	Language Fundamentals • EM	IC 2753 • @ Evan-Moor Corp.

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#### Page 31

Some adjectives do not use -er They use different words.	or -est to make comparisons.
Tisha wrote a <b>good</b> story. Pablo's story was <b>better</b> than Tisha's. Jon wrote the <b>best</b> story of all.	Mom has a <b>bad</b> cold. Dad's cold is <b>worse</b> than Mom's. I have the <b>worst</b> cold of all!
ead each sentence. If it is correct, write rite the sentence correctly.	C. If it is not correct,
C 1. Maria Como is a good magician.	
<ol> <li>Ray is a best actor than John.</li> </ol>	
Ray is a better actor t	nan John
3. Captain Wonderful is the goodes	t book.
<u>Captain Wonderful is </u>	the best book.
4. Sarah Jones is a worser singer that	in Marie Goodhart.
Sarah Jones is a wors	e singer than Marie
Goodhart.	
5. Miss Pickles is the baddest movie	l've ever seen.
	rst movie I've ever seen.







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#### Page 44

Name	Pronouns
An object pronoun follows the such as <b>about</b> , at, for, of, to, ar	
me you him	her it us them
This mystery will entertain you. The rats didn't surprise us.	The book was too scary for <b>her</b> . Andrea told Ivan about <b>them</b> .
Rewrite each sentence by replacing the pronoun.	underlined words with an object
1. Diane and I will do a project about	the planets.
Diane and I will do a p	roject about them
2. Diane borrowed <u>the book</u> from <u>Mr</u>	<u>r. Liu</u> .
Diane borrowed it from	him.
3. Mr. Liu trusts Diane and me to ret	urn the book.
Mr. Liu trusts us to retuin	rn the book.
4. Sienna borrowed <u>the book</u> from D	iane.
Sienna borrowed it fron	n Diane.
5. Sienna returned <u>the book</u> to <u>Diane</u>	late.
Sienna returned it to he	er late.
6. Mr. Liu was still happy to loan the	book to the girls.
Mr. Liu was still happy	to loan the book to them.
44 Object Pronouns	Language Fundamentala • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

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#### Page 42

#### Pron Review 1 Fill in the bubble next to the correct answe 1. Which sentence tells what pronouns do? Pronouns take the place of any word in a sentences. Pronouns take the place of any word in a sentences. Pronouns take the place of any word in a sentence e C D 2. Which sentence has two pronouns? Then we will be together. He is not driving today. The family will meet us. You can go with her in the can 3 Which sentence has a singular pronoun? The letters are not for me. They were delivered by mistake. The mail carrier will take them back. © © The post office will send them to the correct people 4. Which sentence has a plural pronoun? A I like to swim in the summertime. We have a camp on a lake. There are ducks on it. There are ducks on it. Do you want to come with me next summer? 5. Which sentence has a singular pronoun and a plural pronoun? (a) I lost my brother's ball and glove! (b) I had them this morning. (c) We will search for them together. (c) We will find them! Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor C

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#### Page 63

Present	Irregular Past	Present	Irregular Past
is	was	ride	rode
are	were	ring	rang
begin	began	swim	swam
choose	chose	swing	swung
drink	drank	win	won
	wam 1,000 mete swim)	rs in the school po	ol.
4. Lilia	hose a new trail	to run every weel	end.
5. She (	rank lots of wate drink)	er every day.	
6. The day of	the triathlon, Lilia	was rea	dy to go.

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#### Page 61

Name	Verbs
Name	11
Use these rules for certain pa	st tense verbs:
For verbs ending with a silent dance danced	t e, drop the e and add ed.
<ul> <li>For verbs ending in a consonative y to i and add ed.</li> </ul>	ant followed by a <b>y</b> , change
study studied • For verbs ending in a short verber of the studied studies of the	wel followed by a ringle
consonant, double the final of stop stopped	consonant before adding ed.
Write the past tense for each of the ve	
1. cry cried	9. shape <u>shaped</u>
2. useused	10. save saved
3. shopshopped	11. trip
4. share <u>shared</u>	12. try tried
5. marry <u>married</u>	13. trim trimmed
6. grab grabbed	14. worry worried
7. name <u>named</u>	15. dry dried
8. spy spied	16. chase <u>chased</u>
© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals	Past Tense Verbs 61





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#### Page 70

NameVerbs
The verb to have changes in special ways.
Present Tense
I have lunch money. You have a lunch bag. She has yogurt. We have pizza. They have yogurt and pizza.
Past Tense
I <b>had</b> an apple for dessert. He <b>had</b> a red apple. The boys <b>had</b> a yummy snack after school.
Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb to have.
1. "Do you <u>have</u> bus fare?" asked Dad.
2. "I <u>had</u> it a minute ago!" Raul exclaimed.
<ol> <li>"Let's see if your sister <u>hαs</u> it," suggested Dad.</li> </ol>
Write a sentence using each form of the verb to have.
4
s Answers will vary.
6
70 Subject-Verb Agreement Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Even-Moor Corp.



ame	Adverbs	
often te José ta	Iverbs end in -ly. Adverbs that end in -ly I how a person does something. ked quickly. oved silently.	
<ol> <li>José cal</li> <li>Pam foi</li> <li>She gral</li> <li>The sun</li> <li>José wai</li> </ol>	h adverb that ends in -ty. Circle the verb it describes. (a) Para <u>loudity</u> (a) her jucket <u>carefully</u> . (b) her mitt <u>roughly</u> . (c) <u>arervousity</u> . Tenteres about Para and José. Use adverbs from the word box. (c) <u>carefully</u> <u>quiety</u> slowly	
6		_
7		_
8		_
Adverbs wit	-ly Larguige Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Cr	-



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#### Page 78

Name	Sentences
A sentence is a group of words thought. There are different kind	
A statement tells something. It en I like to write.	nds with a period (.).
A question asks something. It end Do you like to write?	ds with a question mark (?).
An exclamation shows strong fee exclamation point (!). I am not ready!	ling. It ends with an
Read each sentence. Circle what kind it is.	
1. How can we write a good report?	statement question) exclamation
2. Our teacher will help us.	(statement) question exclamation
3. Ellen will write about lizards.	statement) question exclamation
4. That sounds like fun!	statement question exclamation
5. What should we do first?	statement question exclamation
6. I wish I knew!	statement question exclamation
7. I am going to choose a topic.	statement) question exclamation
8. What will you do next?	statement (question) exclamation
	and the second s
78 Identifying Different Kinds of Sentences	Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

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Name
Negatives are words that mean "no" or "not."
Luke did <b>not</b> bring his lunch today. There was <b>no</b> more bread to make a sandwich. Luke had <b>never</b> bought the school lunch before.
Circle the negative in each sentence.
1. Antonio never) eats bananas.
2. Lucy was not full yet.
3. There was no more soup left in her bowl.
4. She had never eaten so much soup before.
Write a negative in each blank.
5. There is more meat in that sandwich.
6. Jake thought lunch wouldend!
7. Emily did hear the bell ring.
Write a sentence using each negative from the rule box.
8 Answers will vary.
9
10
76 Negative Adverbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.
Page 79

Name	Sentences
A statement is a sentence that tells some It ends with a period (.).	
Our class will hold a bake sale on Friday. We hope to raise a lot of money. I am bringing cupcakes.	
Circle the statements. Draw a line through the sent statements.	tences that are <u>not</u>
<ol> <li>What's the best thing you can do on Friday?</li> <li>(You can buy food at our bake sale.)</li> </ol>	
3. We'll be in the lunchroom after school on Frid	DERESSA (
4. Our cakes will taste great!	
In the box below, draw a picture of a wedding cak statements about it.	
5. Answers will va	ry
6	Declarative Sentences 79
© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals	Declarative Sentences 79





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ne	Sentences
<ul> <li>A fragment is not a senter a complete thought. Omar and John.</li> <li>Played a game.</li> <li>On the computer together.</li> </ul>	<u> </u>
You can add information Omar and John stayed in the They played a game. The children played on the c	
-	ce. Write the sentence on the line.
1. The school bus.	
	ers will vary
2. Reading his book.	
3. Through the open windows.	
4. The wind.	
5. Stopped at the red light.	
6. Finally got to school.	
6 Sentence Fragments	Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

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#### Page 85

4ame	Sentences
A sentence is a group of words that expres a complete thought.	
My oldest brother drives his own car.	
A fragment is not a sentence. It does not e a complete thought.	xpress
My oldest brother. Drives his own car.	
.ook at each group of words. Decide if they are sente Write your answer on the line.	-
1. We moved from California to Texas.	sentence
2. A very long trip.	<u>_fragment</u>
3. Many days and nights in the car.	fragment
4. Our bags were full.	sentence
5. Boxes in a huge truck.	fragment
6. Grandma, Dad, the baby, and I.	fragment
7. The family stopped at a restaurant to eat.	sentence
8. I thought we'd never get to Texas.	sentence
9. A state with very warm weather.	fragment
10 77 111 ( )	
<ol><li>Texas will be a fun place to live.</li></ol>	sentence
<ol> <li>10. 1 exas will be a fun place to live.</li> </ol>	sentence

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Name	Sentences
Every sentence has two parts.	
<ul> <li>The subject tells who or what the</li> </ul>	sentence is about.
Nicole studies dinosaurs. Her class visits the natural histor	y museum.
<ul> <li>The predicate tells what the subject</li> </ul>	ct is or does.
That dinosaur bone is very old! Nicole looks at the bone.	
Find the two parts of each sentence. Unde under the predicate.	-
1. Dinosaurs roamed the Earth long ago	
2. They stood as tall as skyscrapers.	
3. The big creatures ate tall leafy plants.	
4. Some hunted other animals.	
5. Scientists sometimes find dinosaur bo	nes in the ground.
6. Daniel found a fossil of a fern once!	
7. I like this picture of a T-Rex.	E
8. That dinosaur was enormous!	Jan Ci
	"AD
	a for
88 Subjects and Predicates	Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.



Name			Sentences
			14
all the v	vords that tell abo ost important wor simp <u>le subj</u> ect	ect. The complete su ut the subject. The 'd in the complete s white spots, pecked at th bject	simple subject subject.
	ntence. Choose a simp e line. Answ	ple subject for each or Vers will vary.	ne.
1. Our who	ole	went to visit a far	m.
2. Beautifu	ıl	ran across the grass	s.
3. The imp	atient	waited for foo	od.
4. Content		slept in the barn.	
Read the para Then underlin	agraph. Circle each co ne each simple subjec	omplete subject. t.	
	A talented <u>artist</u> pai	inted this picture of th	e brown and
whit	te cows. The <u>cows</u> in 1	the painting graze on t	he grass.
Tree	shade some of the	cows( <u>1</u> )will paint a pict	ture
of cl	hickens.	Ŭ	

#### Page 95

Name	Review
Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.	
1. Which group of words has a subject and a predicate?	
<ul> <li>I will try out for a play.</li> </ul>	
B Everyone on the stage.	
© Wants to play the leading role.	
But the director's son.	
2. In which sentence is the complete subject underlined?	
My cousin begins to speak.	
B Two boys <u>walk onto the stage</u> .	
My older cousin will act in this play.	
O The woman in the red hat is the director.	
3. In which sentence is the simple subject underlined?	
The costumes will be beautiful.	
© I am so excited!	
It is my first play.	
4. In which sentence is the complete predicate underlined	!?
The curtain rises on the first scene.	
B My cousin plays the hero.	
C That character is the villain.	
He looks mean.	
5. In which sentence is the simple predicate underlined?	
<u>That</u> show was exciting!	
B The actors <u>bow slowly</u> .	
© Someone throws <u>flowers</u> on the stage.	
<ul> <li>The audience <u>cheers</u> loudly.</li> </ul>	
© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Larguige Fundamentala_	Sentences: Review

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#### Page 93



#### Page 96

Name A simple senter	nce contains on	– e subject and one p	Sentences 17 predicate.
[	Subject	Predicate	
T	ne delicate teacups The careful cooks	rattle on the shelves.	
		stir the broth. smell delicious treats.	
Divide each simple ser sentence part in the o		ject and its predicate	. Write each
Great-	grandpa will be ni	nety-five years old on	Saturday.
My family w	ill throw a party.	Everyone hurries now	My
uncle bakes	nis famous chocol	ate cake. My brothers	make
paper chains	and streamers. Ji	llian mixes some fruit	punch.
I will make a	funny card. Grea	t-grandpa will be surp	orised.
Subject		Predicate	
1. <u>Great-grand</u>	<u>a</u> will be ni	<u>nety-five years o</u>	ld on Saturday.
2. My family	will thro	w a party.	
3. Everyone	hurries	now.	
4. My uncle	bakes h	nis famous cho	colate cake.
5. My brother	s <u>make p</u>	<u>aper chains ar</u>	nd streamers.
6. Jillian	mixes s	ome fruit punc	h
7. <u>I</u>	will ma	ke a funny card	
8. Great-gran	dpa will be :	surprised.	
96 Simple Sentences		Language Fundamentals • I	EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

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	A run-on sentence is made up of two or more sentences that un together. Dividing it into simple sentences can fix it.
r	Our cat needs her shots we'll take her to the doctor. Our cat needs her shots. We'll take her to the doctor.
	e each run-on into two simple sentences. Remember to use I letters and end marks to write the sentences correctly.
1.	We took our dog to the doctor we drove a long way.
1	We took our dog to the doctor. We drove a
1	ong way.
2.	Many dogs waited the office was busy.
	Many dogs waited. The office was busy.
3.	I liked the doctor she was nice.
	I liked the doctor. She was nice.
4.	Midnight wagged his tail he liked her, too.
	Midnight wagged his tail. He liked her, too.



Name Sentences
22 Combining sentences is used to improve writing. Combine key words or phrases in short, choppy sentences to make longer, smoother sentences.
Short Sentences Kids were at the party. Parents were at the party. Combined Sentence Kids and parents were at the party.
Short Sentences We played in the water. We splashed in the water. Combined Sentence We played and splashed in the water.
Combine the short sentences to make longer sentences.
1. The lions walked through the jungle. The tigers walked through the jungle.
The lions and tigers walked through the jungle.
2. The monkeys raced past the lions. The monkeys raced past the tigers.
The monkeys raced past the lions and tigers.
<ol><li>The monkeys could swing in the trees. The monkeys could run on the ground.</li></ol>
The monkeys could swing in the trees and/or run
on the ground.
<ol> <li>The ground.</li> <li>The lions could run to the left. The lions could run to the right.</li> </ol>
The lions could run to the left or to the right.
-
5. The tigers could jump high. The tigers could jump low.
The tigers could jump high and/or low.
DEvan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals Sentence Combining 101

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Name	Capitalization
Sentences begin with a capital le	etter.
My friend likes to play baseball. My begins the sentence and is capit	talized.
Can she play with us? Can begins the sentence and is capi	italized.
lewrite these sentences. Use a capital lef	tter to begin each one.
1. our cousin has a ball.	
Our cousin has a ball.	
2. do you have a glove?	
Do you have a glove?	
3. there's the baseball diamond!	
There's the baseball dia	imond!
4. let's play a game.	
Let's play a game.	
5. i'll play first base.	
I'll play first base.	
6. you can be the pitcher.	
You can be the pitcher.	
104 Beginning of a Sentence	Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

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#### Page 103

Name			Sentences
			Review 3
Fill in the	bubble next to the correct answer.		_
1. WI	nich of these is a simple sentence?		
® C	Lemurs live on an island off the coas Lemurs are primates, and they are re Some live in the rainforest, and othe Lemurs leap, and lemurs run.	lated to chimpanz	
(A) (B) (B)	hich of these is a compound sentence Almost all lemurs have long furry ta Many have long pointy noses. Most lemurs eat leaves and fruit, but	ils.	too.
3. WI	Some people hunt and trap lemurs. nich sentence is written correctly?		
e ©	Africa is a large continent and many Africa is a large continent, and many Africa is a large continent, and, man Africa is a large continent and, many	animals live ther y animals live ther	e. re.
4. WI	nich sentence has a compound subjec	t?	
e C	Evan's family wants to go to Africa, Zebras and wildebeests live in Africa Tourists point and snap pictures. Many tourists wish they could take t	L	cost too much.
5. WI	nich sentence has a compound predic	ate?	
®	There are many countries on the cor Each one is unique. What a beautiful photograph of the l Tourists gasp and shout when they s	ions!	
© Evan-Moor	Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals	Ser	ntences: Review 3 1







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#### Page 111



# Page 114

#### 2 Each day of the week has an abbreviation. Each abbreviation ends with a period (.). Abbreviation Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Day Day breviati Thurs. Fri. Sat. Monday Tuesday Wodnor Friday Saturday Read the schedule. Write an abbreviation for each day of the week Thurs Water the garden Study for math test Mon. Fri. Go to the museum. Practice the piano. Sat. Tues Walk the dog. Wed. Practice piano. 114 Days of the Wee Languag

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# Page 115

			3
	is of the year have a		
Each abbrev	viation ends with a		
	Month	Abbreviation	
	January	Jan.	
	February March	Feb. Mar	
	April	Apr.	
	August	Apr. Aug.	
	September	Sept.	
	October	Oct.	
	November	Nov.	
	December	Dec.	
their names		ine July	
their names	are so short. May Ju	ine July	ias one.
their names	are so short. May Ju	ine July	as one.
their names	are so short. May Ju stion. Use an abbreviat Answers	tion if the month h will vary.	ias one.
their names unswer each ques 1. What month 2. What month	are so short. May Ju stion. Use an abbreviar Answers n is your birthday?	ine July tion if the month h <b>Will VATY.</b> - side?	ias one.
their names inswer each ques 1. What month 2. What month 3. What month	are so short. May Ju stion. Use an abbrevia Answers n is your birthday?	ine July tion if the month h will vary. 	ias one.
their names unswer each ques 1. What month 2. What month 3. What month 4. What month	are so short. May Ju stion. Use an abbreviat Answers a is your birthday? a is the best to play out a is the weather coldest	ine July tion if the month h will vary. 	as one.
their names Inswer each ques 1. What month 2. What month 3. What month 4. What month 5. What month	are so short. May Ju attoin. Use an abbreviat Answers a is your birthday? a is the best to play out a is the weather coldest a is the weather warmen	une July tion if the month h will vary. 	as one.



me				Abbreviat 6
		viation. The al out a period.	obreviations fo	<u> </u>
Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California
AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA
Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia
CO	CT	DE	FL	GA
Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa
HI	ID	IL	IN	IA
Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
KS	KY	LA	ME	MD
Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri
MA	MI	MN	MS	MO
Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey
MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ
New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio
NM	NY	NC	ND	OH
Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Caroli
OK		PA	RI	SC
South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont
SD	TN	TX	UT	VT
Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
VA	WA	WV	WI	WY
<ol> <li>Which state</li> <li>Which state</li> </ol>	stion. Use the e do you live in e is close to you e would you lik	? r state?	on for each answ An <u>swe</u>	<sup>wer.</sup>
4. How many	states' abbrevia	tions begin with	A?	4
	abbreviation f	or Maine?		ME
5. What is the				
	ate was your te	acher born?		

#### Page 122



#### Page 125



#### Page 120

Name		-	Abbreviations
	or measurement h reviations are writ		ons. Some
Unit inch foot centimeter kilometer	Abbreviation in. ft. cm km	Unit ounce pound gram kilogram	Abbreviation oz. lb. g kg
Write the abbrevia 1. He is 4 (feet)	tion for the word in	parentheses ( ).	
	e (kilometers) <u>kr</u> ghed 8 (pounds) <u>I</u>		
4. There are 23	(grams) <u> </u>	f sugar in this coo	okie!
	an weigh 50 (kilograr		
How long is your li and write each len	ttle finger? Measure gth. Use abbreviation	it in inches and c ns.	entimeters
<ol> <li>inches:</li> <li>centimeters:</li> </ol>		Answers wi	ll vary.
inch 1 cent.1 2 3 4			11111111111111111 61 111111111111111111
120 Measurements of L	ingth and Weight	Language Fundame	ntals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

# Page 123



#### Page 126

Settence           ke my teddy bear.           we you ever seen a real bear?           erro's one over there!
ve you ever seen a real bear? ere's one over there! 
ntence. () ? 1 () ? 1 () ? 1 () ? 1 () ? 0 () 0 () 1 () 0 () 0 () 1 () 0 () 0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
· ⑦ · · ○ ? · · · ? ① · ⑦ · · · ? ①
· ? ! · ? ① · ? 1 · ? 1
· ? (1) · (2) ! · ? (1)
. 🤉 ! . ? 🕕
. ? (1)
0
$\bigcirc$ ? 1
0 .
. 🤉 ।
. ? ()

#### Page 121



#### Page 124







#### Page 131



#### Page 134



#### Page 129



#### Page 132



#### Page 135



#### Page 130



# Page 136

Which date is written correctly?
 June 4, 2004
 June, 4 2004

Mark Bui 883 Snake Ave. Portland Oregon 97267

 97267
 Ruby Miller 372 Adams Ave. Ames, Iowa 50611

5. Which sentence is written correctly?

Which sentence is written correctly?
 On May 5 2005, Mark went to the library.
 On May 8, 2005 Stacy went to the library.
 On May 12 2005 Ruby went to the library.
 On May 19, 2005, Miles went to the library.

. In which address are the city and state written correctly

© June, 4, 2004 © June 4 2004

© Miles Soto 582 Canoe Ave Bangor Maine, 04462

© Stacy Seng 987 Rain Ave Boise, Idaho, 83716

v 2 133

Last year, we lived at 22 Green St. Denver Colorado.
When I was a baby, we lived at 2210 Bridge, St., Fort Knox, Kentucky.
Then we moved to 876 Barter St., Lavrence, Kansas.
Now we live at 901 Gibson St., Memphis Tennessee.









#### Page 143



#### Page 138

···		-	Punctuation
In a friendly letter,	use a comm	a (,)	
• in the date.			
<ul> <li>in the greeting, a</li> </ul>	and		
• in the closing.			
ite a letter to a friend he date, the greeting,	that tells some and the closir	ething you did too Ig.	day. Use commas
Date:			
Greeting:			
0			
	Answers	will vary.	
Closi	ng		
Nam	e:		
Commas in Letter Writing		Lennuna Fundamer	tala • EMC 2753 • 0 Evan-Moor Co
		Lennuana Eurofemar	tala • EMC 2753 • @ Evan-Moor Co

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#### Page 142





0
Name Punctuation
A contraction is two words joined together to form a shorter word. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the letter or letters that have been left out.
$\label{eq:linear} \begin{array}{ll} I+am=Pm & you+are=you'ne\\ he+is=he's & we+are=we're\\ she+is=she's & they+are=they're\\ it+is=it's \end{array}$
Add an apostrophe to the contraction in each sentence.
1. Hes on the bus.
2. It's yellow.     3. We're not walking to school todsy:     4. Im sitting next to my friend.
5. If youre late for school, the bus won't wait.
6. They're coming up the road now!
Write the contraction for the words in parentheses ( ). Remember to use an apostrophe in each contraction.
<ol> <li>When the weather is rainy, <u>We're</u> unhappy. (we are)</li> </ol>
8. When bored, I go to Jill's house.
9. <u>Wa're</u> best friends! (We are)
10. I hope <u>she's</u> home today. (she is)
146 Apostrophes in Contractions Larguage Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

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#### Page 152



#### Page 147



#### Page 150



# Page 153



#### Page 148



#### Page 151

Name	Punctuation
Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.	Review 5
<ol> <li>Which sentence is written correctly?</li> <li>Im in the school play.</li> <li>Im playing the part of a baby lion.</li> <li>The first one on stage.</li> <li>I'm very excited.</li> </ol>	
<ol> <li>Which sentence is written correctly?</li> <li>She'll go to the library today.</li> <li>Theyll go to soccer practice.</li> <li>Il go to dance class.</li> <li>Well see each other at home.</li> </ol>	
<ol> <li>Which sentence is written correctly?</li> <li>Alenas parents will come to the play.</li> <li>Alena's sister will come, too.</li> <li>Alena's brother is also in the play.</li> <li>Alen'as aunt is the director.</li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>4. Which sentence is written correctly?</li> <li>④ The students families are invited.</li> <li>⑨ The students's families will applaud.</li> <li>● The students' families are excited!</li> </ul>	
<ol> <li>Which sentence is written correctly?</li> <li>The children's songs are beautiful.</li> <li>The children's account of the control of the children's costumes are pretty.</li> <li>The children's teacher is very proud.</li> </ol>	
© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals	Punctuation: Review 5 151

Fill in the hubble	next to the correct a	nswer		
<ol> <li>When time separate?</li> </ol>	is written with a colo	on, what two thi	ngs does the colon	
	and the year			
	and the year			
	nth and the hour			
	ute and the seconds			
@ the fill	iute and the seconds			
2. Which time	e is written correctly?			
1:05				
B 10'5				
© 10:5				
① 105				
3. Which sent	ence is written correc	ctlv?		
	atches the bus at 7:30			
	akes the bus at 7'40.			
© Rymar	catches the bus at 7:2:	:0.		
Maria t	akes the bus at 750.			
4. In which ki	nd of letter do you us	se a colon after t	ne greeting?	
			0 0	
(B) a seriou				
🌒 a busin	ess letter			
	letter			
5. Which busi	iness letter greeting is	written correct	v?	
			, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Dear M	is, Jaworski.:			
© Dear M	ir. Lee,			
Dear M	ir. Ochoa:			

#### Page 155 Usage 1 Articles are words that introduce nouns. The words a, an and the are articles. Use a before a word that begins with a consonant sound. I had a big slice of cake Use an before a word that begins with a vowel sound. Dad ate an enormous piece of cake an hour after lunch. • Use the before a specific word. The cake was delicious. Circle each article. Then draw a line under the first letter of the word that follows the article 1. Marco wanted an elephant for a pet. 2. His mother said, "Ahuge elephant is too big!" 3. "Why not get(an)owl or (an)otter instead?" suggested Mother. 4. "Those animals cannot live in ahouse," said Marco. 5. "Well," said his mother, "neither can an elephant!" Write the correct article in each blank. 6. Then Marco had \_\_\_\_\_ idea 7. "May I have \_\_\_\_\_ toy elephant instead?" he asked 8. "Sure," said his mother. "That's <u>Q</u> good idea." Identifying Articles 155 © Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals

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#### Page 161



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#### Page 159



#### Page 162



Page 157

<b>A</b>	negative is a word that means "no."
ne	o not never none nothing nobody nowhere hardly barely
	hen you use two negatives in the same sentence, it's called double negative. Avoid double negatives.
	Incorrect I don't need no umbrella today.
	Correct I don't need an umbrella today.
Each of Rewrite	Answers will vary. Sample answers are given. these sentences has a double negative in it. a each sentence correctly. don'n never want to walk home in the rain again.
	don't ever want to walk home in the rain again.
	never want to walk home in the rain again.
T	here weren't no clouds in the sky. here were no clouds in the sky.
Т	here weren't any clouds in the sky.
3. N	lobody wore no boots that day.
Δ	lobody wore boots that day.
Write s negativ	entences using words from the word box. Be sure not to use double res.
	no not never
4	Answers will vary.

# Page 160





NameUsage 9
People often mix up the words were, we're, and where.
<ul> <li>Use were to show the past tense of are.</li> </ul>
My neighbors were kind to my family.
Use we're to mean "we are."
We're kind to our neighbors, too.
Use where to mean "a place."
We are happy where we live.
Circle the correct word to complete each sentence.
1. Our neighbors here when we moved in. where we're
2. We told them we lived before. Where we're
3. Now friends with our neighbors. where were we're
Write a sentence using each word.
4. (were) Answers will vary.
5. (we're)
6. (where)
164 Frequently Confused Words (Were, We're, Where) Language Fundamentala • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

# Page 167



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# Page 168

0														
Add a prefix to the beginning of a base word to make a new word. The prefix re-means "again." re + use = reuse = to use again re + make = remake = to make again re + make = retail again														
Find the eigh	twor	le miti	a the	profi		Circl		h	ord					
Find the eigh				-					_		1			
	b	r	0	(r	e	р	1	a	_y)	u				
	d	f	e	r	e	W	r	i	t	e				
	r	e	u	s	e	a	t	у	i	g				
	r	e	r	e	а	d)	с	a	w	w				
	r	e	b	u	i	1	d)	e	r	x				
	v	r	e	d	0)	a	с	h	m	t				
	b	r	e	t	e	1	1)	t	1	x				
	r	e	h	e	a	t)	d	a	t	t				
Write the bas	e wor	d of e	ach ۱	word	you ci	rcled	in th	ie w	ord se	arch.	1			
1	olay		. 4	I	re	ad			7	1	ell			
2. <u>V</u>	vrite			i	bu	iild			8	h	eat			
3	use		. 6	i	Ċ	o								
168 Prefix re-						La	guaga	Funda	mentala • I	EMC 275	3•0 Evi	in-Moor C	iorp.	

# Page 171



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Name	Usage Review 2
Fill in the bubble next to the correct answ	ver.
<ol> <li>Which word completes the sentence The boys took new skates to t         <ul> <li>their</li> <li>here</li> <li>there</li> <li>there</li> <li>they re</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	
2. Which word completes the sentence Corey ate much corn. ⓐ to ⓑ too ⓒ two ⓑ two	correctly?
<ol> <li>Which word completes the sentence My kitty licked paws to clean         <ul> <li>its</li> <li>its</li> <li>its</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>4. Which word completes the sentence going to ride a train to Grand</li> <li>(a) Were</li> <li>(b) Were</li> <li>(c) Were'</li> <li>(c) Where</li> </ul>	
5. Which word completes the sentence If in my class, we can walk to ⓐ you ⓑ your ⓒ youre ● you're	
166 Usage: Review 2	Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

#### Page 169





Name	Vocabu
Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer	
<ol> <li>What is the base word in careful?</li> <li>              are             care</li></ol>	
<ol> <li>What is the prefix in rebuild?</li> <li>rc- <ul> <li>build</li> <li>cr-</li> <li>buil</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	
<ol> <li>What is the suffix in hopeful?</li> <li> <ul> <li>all</li> <li>bope</li> <li>-eful</li> <li>-ful</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	
<ul> <li>4. Which word means "in a slow way"?</li> <li>&amp; gleeful</li> <li>@ rebuild</li> <li>slowly</li> <li>@ careless</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>5. Which word means "a person who rides":</li> <li>(a) singer</li> <li>(b) writer</li> <li>(c) teacher</li> <li>(c) rider</li> </ul>	2

#### Page 176

Name Vocabulary 9
Some contractions are made with a pronoun and a form of the verb to be.
she is $\rightarrow$ she's he is $\rightarrow$ he's it is $\rightarrow$ it's
Write the contraction that completes each sentence.
<ol> <li>Grandpa is fun because <u>he's</u> always building something.</li> </ol>
<ol> <li>His shop is a mess! <u>It's</u> full of tools.</li> </ol>
<ol><li><u>It's</u> hard to find a path through the shop.</li></ol>
<ol> <li>Grandma's house is not a mess because <u>she's</u> a tidy person.</li> </ol>
<ol> <li>Grandma is smart, too!She's good at finding things.</li> </ol>
Write three sentences about one of your own relatives. Use contractions to tell about him or her.
6 Answers will vary
7
8
176 Contractions Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

# Page 179



Page 174

Name	Vocabulary
A contraction is a word formed some letters. Many contractions An apostrophe (') takes the plac is not → lisn't did not → didn't	from two words by leaving out are made with the word <b>not</b> .
Write the two words that make each con	traction.
1. didn't =+	not
2. haven't = <u>have</u> +	not
3. couldn't = <u>could</u> +	not
4. isn't =is+_	not
5. wouldn't = would +	not
6. aren't =+	not
7. shouldn't =should+_	not
Use a contraction with <b>not</b> and the word each sentence.	in parentheses ( ) to complete
8. We <u>didn't</u> have much r (did)	rain this year.
9. The rain has stopped, but the clouds	haven't gone away.
10. People <u>aren't</u> carrying (are)	umbrellas now.
174 Contractions	Lanzuege Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • @ Evan-Moor Corp.

# Page 177



#### Page 180



Page 175

Name			Vocabulary
		-	8
Some contr of the verb	actions are made w to be.	ith a pronoun an	d a form
	I am $\longrightarrow$ I'm	we are	
	you are <b>—→</b> you' <b>re</b>	they are → they'r	e )
Draw a line to ma	atch the contractions to	o their words.	
1. we're 🛌	th	ey are	
2. they're •	>y	ou are	
3. I'm 🛌	w	e are	
4. you're 🗸		ım	
Complete each se	ntence with <b>I'm, you'</b>	re, we're, or they'r	e.
5. I know	you're my frie	nd because we play	together.
6. I think	we're going t	o be friends for a lo	ng time.
7. I like your p	arents because <u>th</u>	ey'realways	nice to me.
8. I hope	<u>I'm</u> always	nice to you.	
9. My mom sa	<sub>ys</sub> you're	a very smart person	
10. She says	I'ma clev	er person, too.	
An	swers will vary.	(i) F	
© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2	753 • Language Fundamentals	9	Contractions 175

#### Page 178





Nume Vocabulary Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. Use antonyms to compare things.
wild—tame whole—part shiny—dull heavy—light pretty—ugly new—old
neavy—ngm pretty—ugiy new—osu
Write an antonym for each word.
1. shinydull
2. part Whole V
3. tame wild >
4. heavylight
5. old <u>new</u>
Complete each sentence. Write an antonym for the underlined word.
6. That penny is <u>dull</u> , but this one is <u>Shiny</u>
<ol><li>Liam gave away his <u>old</u> sweater now that he has a <u>new</u> one.</li></ol>
8. The zoo animals are <u>wild</u> , but my cat is <u>tome</u>
<ol> <li>Allen ate a <u>whole</u> burrito, but Manolo just atepart of one.</li> </ol>
10. That chair is <u>pretty</u> , but this one is <u>ugly</u>
182 Antonyms Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • D Evan-Moor Corp.

# Page 185

Name	Vocabulary
Homophones are words that sound alike but ho different spellings and different meanings.	ave
We set the <b>hour</b> of 3:00 for <b>our</b> hockey game. At <b>four</b> o'clock, we knew it was time <b>for</b> hockey practice	2.
Circle the correct homophone to complete each sentence.	
1. The students in (hour our class had to choose a book	L
2. First, we looked (threw/through) many books.	
3. We finally found a great book and (red read) it!	(پالې)
4. The book was about (ants) aunts) and other insects.	Č)
5. This week, we will (write/right) about the book.	ALA
6. Next week, we will look (for)four) another book.	- CD
7. (Eye(I) hope to find a book on worms.	
8. That book would (bee, 69) great!	
Write a sentence using each of the homophones given.	
9. (no) Answers will vary.	
10. (know)	
11. (here)	
12. (hear)	
© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals	Homophones 18

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#### Page 183

NameVocabulary
Antonyms have opposite meanings. Use antonyms to compare things.
Carrie is tall, but Carl is short. Carrie's glass is full, but Carl's cup is empty.
Look at the pictures.
Write a sentence about each picture. Use antonyms.
1Sentences should include comparisons using
_antonyms that reflect what's in the pictures
2
3
4
0 Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentala Antonyms 183

# Page 186

Nami				Vocabulary	
				Review 3	
Fill	in the	bubble next to the correct answe	r.	_	
1	Th (A) (C)	nich word is a synonym for the und e <u>small</u> boy walked to the playgrou huge little noisy smart			
2	Lis (B) (C)	nich word is a synonym for the und e <u>yelled</u> so her brother could hear shouted explained whispered moved			
3	Eti ® ©	nich word is an antonym for the un nan was <u>happy</u> about moving. sad glad short excited	derlined word?		
4	Ze (A) (B) (B)	hich word is an antonym for the un na's and John's clothes were <u>dirty</u> . pretty filthy clean empty	derlined word?		
5	Th (A) (B) (C)	nich word completes the sentence c e friends played for an or higher our hour	orrectly?		
186	Vocat	ulary: Review 3	Language Fundamentals • EMC	2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.	

# Page 189



#### Page 184

me		Vocabulary
	ords that sound alike nd different meaning	but have
"Did you <b>hear</b> what I : "Come <b>here</b> ," she repe The words <b>hear</b> and		
Our team won ten gar That is one more gam The words won and		J
aw a line to match the ho	mophones.	~ (1)
1. bee	/ pear	<u>P</u>
2. eight	• through	<u> </u>
3. threw.	by	Ъ
4. sea •	see see	
5. blue	/ piece	A
6. buy	blew	0
7. for •	be	~
8. write	four	R
9. peace	right	67
10. pair 🗸	ate	
		<u>_</u>
		09

#### Page 187

Name		Vocabulary
A compound word is a word made u smaller words.	p of two	
play + ground = playground My school has a big playground.		
Join the two words to write a compound word		
1. flash + light = flashlight		
2. tooth + brush =toothbrush		S
3. jelly + fish =jellyfish	the second	W .
4. bath + tub =bathtub	J.	3330
5. home + work = homework	5	¥
Write the two words that make up each comp	ound word.	
6. Niki tied her shoelaces.	shoe	laces
7. She ran up the sidewalk.	side	walk
8. She dropped her <u>backpack</u> by the bench.	back	pack
9. Then she joined the <u>basketball</u> game.	basket	ball
10. She played until sunset.	sun	set
© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2753 • Language Fundamentals		Compound Words 187

Name Vocabulary
Vords with the same base word are usually related in meaning. I grow taller every year. I outgrow my shoes every month. Dad marks my growth on the wall. Dad is a grown-up.
Write a word from the word box to complete each sentence. Circle the base word.
1. My momeniovsshopping at the mall. 2. She iswhen she finds a good price. 3. "This is perfect!" she sayswhen she big smile. 5. She thinks any day of shopping iswhen big smile. 5. She thinks any day of shopping iswhen big smile.
Write a sentence for each word given. 6. (paving) Answers will vary
7. (payment)           8. (repay)
190 Word Maxing and Base Words.



#### Page 192



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<u>Terrence and I gave Frankie and him a call.</u>

- Him and me wanted to tell them about the play on Saturday.
   <u>He and I wanted to tell them about the play on</u> <u>Saturday.</u>
- 3. The play starts at 3:00, and they end at 4:00. The play starts at 3:00, and it ends at 4:00.
- 4. Jasmine wears hers mother's hat and mine glasses. Jasmine wears her mother's hat and my glasses.
- 5. Cecily has hers own solo, and her sings it beautifully. <u>Cecily has her own solo, and she sings it</u> <u>beautifully.</u>
- 6. I hope to have mine own solo someday. <u>I hope to have my own solo someday.</u>

198 Sentence Editing: Pronouns

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#### Page 197

ame .	Adjective
orre	ect these sentences.
1.	This was the worse winter on record!
	This was the worst winter on record!
2.	the snowdrifts were high than they were last year.
	The snowdrifts were higher than they were last
	year.
3.	The temperature on January 4 was the colder on record.
	The temperature on January 4 was the coldest
	on record.
4.	jaime is biggest than laurence, so he didn't mind the snowdrifts.
	Jaime is bigger than Laurence, so he didn't min
	the snowdrifts.
5	Jorge's mother makes a bestest mexican tortilla soup!
5.	Jorge's mother makes the best Mexican tortilla
	soup!
6	It helps to keep me warmest on cold days.
	It helps to keep me warm on cold days.
Evan	
1.	99 Editing Pronouns
1 ame	99 Editing Pronouns 6
19 ame : orro 1.	99 Editing Pronouns ect these sentences. Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together.
ame orre	99 Editing Pronouns 6 Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it
1 orre 1.	99 ect these sentences. Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it together.
1 mme orre	99 Editing Pronouns 6 Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it together. Ryan and me had hats on to keep his ears warm.
1 me 0 1.	99 ect these sentences. Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it together.
1 9 me 1.	99 Editing Pronouns 6 Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it together. Ryan and me had hats on to keep his ears warm. Ryan and I had hats on to keep our ears warm.
1 9 me 1.	99 Editing Pronouns 6 Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it together. Ryan and me had hats on to keep his ears warm. Ryan and I had hats on to keep our ears warm. Julian had a hood on hims jacket, so him was warm.
1 9 prre 1. 2.	99 Editing Pronouns 6 Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it together. Ryan and me had hats on to keep his ears warm. Ryan and I had hats on to keep our ears warm.
1 : orrec 1. 2.	99 Editing Pronouns 6 Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it together. Ryan and me had hats on to keep his ears warm. Ryan and I had hats on to keep our ears warm. Julian had a hood on hims jacket, so him was warm. Julian had a hood on hims jacket, so he was warm
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1. orro 1. 2. 3.	99 Editing Pronouns ect these sentences. Julian gave we a kite, and he is going to fly it together. Julian gave us a kite, and we are going to fly it together. Ryan and me had hats on to keep his ears warm. Ryan and I had hats on to keep our ears warm. Julian had a hood on hims jacket, so him was warm. Julian had a hood on hims jacket, so he was warm. Angela and me went with the boys and helped their fly the kite. Angela and I went with the boys and helped them fly their kite.

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Sentence Editing: Pronouns 199



Name Editing Verbs	Name
Correct these sentences.	Corr
1. Zach's favorite music are country music, and his mom sing in a band.	1
Zach's favorite music is country music, and his	
mom sings in a band.	
2. Zach's mom and dad sings country music, and Zach sing with them.	2
Zach's mom and dad sing country music, and	
Zach sings with them.	
3. Zach play the banjo, and he buyed his own banjo last year.	3
Zach plays the banjo, and he bought his own	
banjo last year.	
4. Zach's mom teached him to sing, and he were very good.	4
Zach's mom taught him to sing, and he is very	
good.	
5. Once, she allows him to sing with the band, and everyone clap.	5
Once, she allowed him to sing with the band,	
and everyone clapped.	
202 Sentence Editing: Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.	© Eva

#### Page 201

Name	Editing Verbs
Correct these sentences.	8
1. This year, my family will gone to the Grand Canyon for	vacation.
This year, my family will go to the Gro	nd Canyon
for vacation.	
2. Last night, my dad tell us and promises that it will been a	a lot of fun.
Last night, my dad told us and promis	sed that it
will be a lot of fun.	
3. I receive a new sleeping bag on my birthday, and I wants	to use it.
I received a new sleeping bag on my	birthday,
and I want to use it.	
4. It had a flannel lining, which will keeps me warm if it wa	us cold.
It has a flannel lining, which will keep	
if it is cold.	
5. There is cabins at the Grand Canyon, but we prefers to c	amp.
There are cabins at the Grand Canyor	-
prefer to camp.	
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ge 203	
	Editing
Name	Verbs
Correct these sentences.	
1. Lita and Lakeisha is best friends, so they does everything	-
Lita and Lakeisha are best friends, so	mey do
everything together.	
2. They loves to go horseback riding, and they is both very	0
They love to go horseback riding, and	they are

- Iney love to go horseback riding, and they are

   both very good.

   3. Ms. Sithens teached them how to sit in a saddle, so they does it well.
- <u>Ms. Sithens taught them how to sit in a saddle,</u> so they do it well.
- 4. Lita and Lakeisha has matching helmets, and they always wore them. Lita and Lakeisha have matching helmets, and they always wear them.
- 5. Lita winned a ribbon last year, so this year it were Lakeisha's turn. Lita won a ribbon last year, so this year it is Lakeisha's turn.

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Sentence Editing: Verbs 203



Editing 12

Sentence Editing: Sentences 205

Editing

14

Sentence Editing: Sentences 207



replied. 5. We talked about Mr Hawthornes hobbies and then the bell rang We talked about Mr. Hawthorne's hobbies, and then the bell rang.

210 Sentence Editing: Punctuation

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Page 209



- 4. Cesar Chavez worked hard and he tried to improve migrant farmworkers lives Cesar Chavez worked hard, and he tried to
- improve migrant farmworkers' lives.
- 5. Eleanor Roosevelt was born on October 11 1884. Eleanor Roosevelt was born on October 11,1884.
- 6. She said "You must do the thing you think you cannot do." She said, "You must do the thing you think you cannot do."

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Sentence Editing: Punctuation 211

Name Proofread this business letter. Insert punctuation marks and correct errors in capitalization.
March 11, 2007
To Whom It May Concern to xthom it may goncern
I bought one of your Fantastic Flight toy planes, but it has a problem.
It doesn't fly I've tried flying it in my house, in my yard, and at the lor It's lor park. Nothing works its very frustrating
Please send me a Fantastic Flight toy plane that works or send me
my money back Thank you for taking care of this for me
Yours truly
Adita Kumar
212 Sentence Editing: Punctuation Language Fundamentals • EMC 2753 • © Evan-Moor Corp.
Page 214
NameEditing Usage 21

#### Correct these sentences.

1. The twins took they're mother their too see the sculptures.	
The twins took their mother there to see t	the
sculptures.	
sedipidies.	

2. "Their beautiful sculptures," she said.

"They're beautiful sculptures," she said.

- 3. The too boys smiled and said, "Your going to love the next room." <u>The two boys smiled and said, "You're going to</u> <u>love the next room.</u>"
- 4. "Its full of mobiles," Keb said, "and there hanging from the ceiling." <u>"It's full of mobiles," Keb said, "and they're</u> hanging from the ceiling."
- 5. "Were going to be late," Cy said as he ran too we're the mobiles were hanging.
  <u>"We're going to be late," Cy said as he ran to</u>

where the mobiles were hanging.

6. Its fun to watch them spin," Mom said, "but their pretty when there still, to." <u>"It's fun to watch them spin," Mom said, "but</u> <u>they're pretty when they're still, too."</u>

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214 Sentence Editing: Usage



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Grades 1–3	\$24.99	

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#### About Evan-Moor Educational Publishers

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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.

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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.



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