

THE 100+ SERIES™

Grades
3-4

GRAMMAR

Essential Practice for Key Grammar Topics



- Teaches core grammar concepts
- Presents skill practice in context
- Aligned to Common Core State Standards
- Includes 100+ grammar activities

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Common Core Alignment Chart

Common Core State Standard*		Practice Page(s)
Language Standards		
Conventions of Standard English	3.L.1-3.L.2	15-28, 31-96, 99-110, 113-120
Knowledge of Language	3.L.3	24, 33, 34, 37, 45, 70, 77, 86, 112
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	3.L.4-3.L.6	9-14
Conventions of Standard English	4.L.1-4.L.2	15-40, 62-66, 70, 71, 97, 98, 104, 105, 113-120
Knowledge of Language	4.L.3	24, 33, 34, 36-40, 45, 70, 77, 86, 111, 112
Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	4.L.4-4.L.6	5-8, 12-14

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Introduction

Good grammar skills are essential for effective writing and communication. Organized by specific grammar rules, this book will enhance students' knowledge and usage of proper grammar. These skills include the basic parts of speech, sentence components, vocabulary, and other conventions of Standard English.

The grade-appropriate exercises in this series will strengthen any language arts program. Students will practice and review various grammar skills and concepts throughout the book through activities that align to the Common Core State Standards in English language arts. The standards and corresponding pages are listed in Common Core Alignment Chart above. Use this chart to plan your instruction, for skill practice, or for remediation of a specific standard.

Name _____

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning.

last, final mistake, error

Write the word in the parentheses () that means the same as the word on the left.

Synonyms		
1. small		(large, little, round)
2. close		(easy, far, near)
3. sad		(unhappy, glad, nice)
4. bright		(dull, brilliant, clean)
5. false		(clear, true, wrong)
6. large		(little, lamp, big)
7. gift		(gem, present, store)
8. fast		(fresh, tame, quick)
9. tidy		(neat, seed, near)
10. stone		(store, rock, circle)
11. fat		(tall, square, plump)
12. raise		(lower, lift, carry)

Name _____

Synonyms

Select a synonym for the underlined word in each sentence from the words in the word bank. Write the synonym.

Word Bank

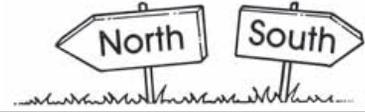
arrive	error	large	mix	over	price	put
reduce	robber	scared	sick	small	talk	under

1. The dog sat below the chair. _____
2. Tony placed his book on the table. _____
3. The big animal was in a cage. _____
4. The burglar stole a lot of money. _____
5. The clock was above the desk. _____
6. The loud noise frightened the baby. _____
7. I made a mistake on my test. _____
8. The cost was \$1.00 for the notebook. _____
9. The child became ill at school. _____
10. I ordered a little pizza. _____
11. Please come to my party at 7:00 pm. _____
12. Will you speak to the class? _____
13. Dad needs to lessen his work load. _____
14. You need to blend the eggs and sugar. _____

Name _____

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
north south



Select an antonym for the underlined word in each sentence from the words in the word bank. Write the antonym.

Word Bank

ancient assemble cooked day disarray evil increase
learned minor praised present purchase sharp strong unbolt

1. The old man was feeble. _____
2. The castle was modern inside. _____
3. Caroline likes raw carrots. _____
4. The character in the book was good. _____
5. She taught Spanish every day. _____
6. Drew was absent yesterday. _____
7. The knife was dull and rusty. _____
8. The teacher criticized the student. _____
9. Lock the door, please. _____
10. The meeting will adjourn soon. _____
11. It was a major decision. _____
12. I am going to sell shoes. _____
13. You should decrease your sugar intake. _____
14. We went fishing in the middle of the night. _____
15. The room was in great order. _____

Name _____

Synonyms and Antonyms: Review

Write a synonym and an antonym for each key word.



Synonym	Key Word	Antonym
_____	whole	_____
_____	quick	_____
_____	stay	_____
_____	small	_____
_____	near	_____
_____	loud	_____
_____	glad	_____
_____	dirty	_____
_____	difficult	_____
_____	wet	_____
_____	same	_____
_____	ill	_____
_____	repair	_____
_____	finish	_____
_____	depart	_____
_____	begin	_____
_____	high	_____
_____	large	_____
_____	shut	_____
_____	kind	_____
_____	smart	_____

Homonyms

Homonyms are words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings and spellings.

tow toe

Read the homonyms. Choose the correct homonym to complete each sentence.

2

(two, to)

1. We have _____ apple pies.
We went _____ the store.



(pear, pair, pare)

2. I ate the delicious _____ .
I have a _____ of gloves.
Will you _____ the peaches?



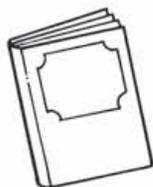
(sun, son)

3. They have a _____ and a daughter.
The _____ is shining today.

8

(ate, eight)

4. I _____ a pizza for lunch.
I bought _____ pencils.



(red, read)

5. I _____ the book.
My book is _____ .

1

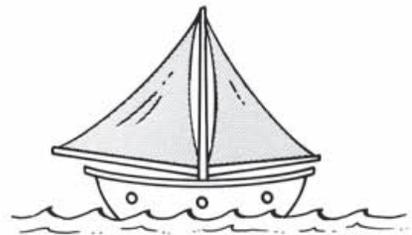
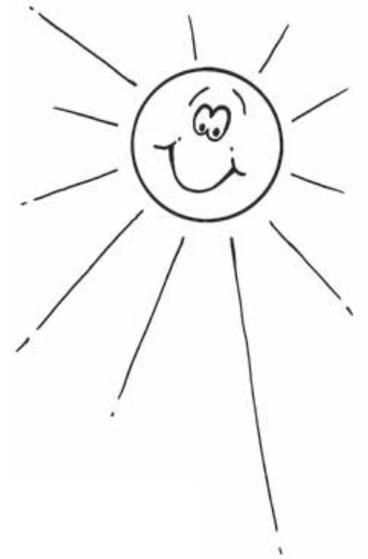
(one, won)

6. I _____ the race.
I have _____ brother.

Homonyms

Circle the correct homonym.

1. We went (to, too, two) the store.
2. The pig's (tale, tail) was short.
3. The (knight, night) rode a beautiful horse.
4. I have a (soar, sore) on my knee.
5. Mother said, "Please do not (waste, waist) time."
6. We had rare (steak, stake) for dinner.
7. We can (beet, beat) your team playing baseball.
8. Did you (rap, wrap) the present?
9. Do not run down the (stairs, stares).
10. Let's (paws, pause) for a drink of water.
11. Are you going to (wait, weight) for me?
12. I'm taking a (course, coarse) in English.
13. Have you (scene, seen) my science book?
14. The (sum, some) of the problem is 10.
15. Which soda did you (chews, choose)?
16. May I have a (piece, peace) of cake?
17. I have sand in my (pale, pail).
18. Please come to (hour, our) house.
19. My (aunt, ant) and uncle took us to the park.
20. Did you tie a square (not, knot)?



Name _____

Homonyms

Each silly sentence has four homonyms. Rewrite each sentence using the correct words.

1. I wood like the hole peace of stake.

2. Isle where my blew genes tomorrow.

3. Hour male is knot do to be delivered today.

4. Last knight, we one for sense.

5. Inn to daze we go on our crews.

6. Next weak, my ant mite come hear.

7. My sun will by knew close.

8. The knew plain that flu bye was noisy.

9. Ewe weight write near the gait.

10. Eye sea my deer friend nose you.

Prefixes

A **prefix** is a word part that is added to the beginning of a word to change the meaning of that word. Prefixes have meaning. Some prefixes may mean the same thing.

re- to do again

re + place = replace (to place again)

un- not

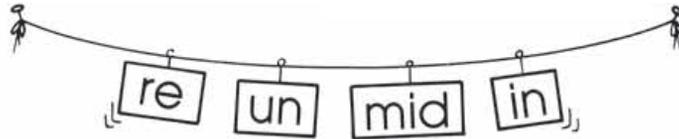
un + even = uneven (not even)

mid- middle

mid + air = midair (in the middle of the air)

in- not

in + dependent = independent (not dependent)



Use one of the four prefixes with each underlined word to write a new word that means the same as the description.

1. paint again _____
2. not fair _____
3. not complete _____
4. mount again _____
5. not touched _____
6. wind again _____
7. not clear _____
8. do again _____
9. not direct _____
10. not fit _____
11. in the middle of the day _____

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a word to change the meaning of that word. Suffixes have meaning. Some suffixes may mean more than one thing.

-er more than

high + er = higher (more high)

-er one who

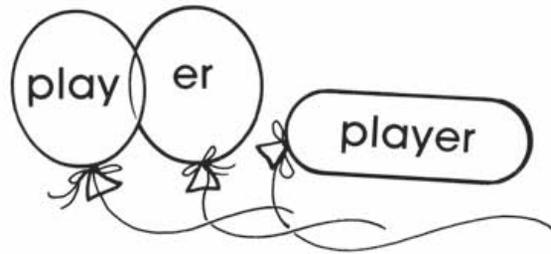
sing + er = singer (one who sings)

-less without

fear + less = fearless (without fear)

-ful full of

fear + ful = fearful (full of fear)



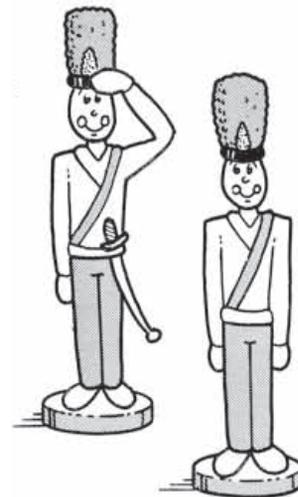
Use one of the three suffixes with each underlined word to write a new word that means the same as the description.

1. full of wonder _____
2. without hope _____
3. full of grace _____
4. without worth _____
5. one who can clean _____
6. full of success _____
7. without use _____
8. one who can read _____
9. without help _____
10. one who can teach _____
11. full of cheer _____

Prefixes and Suffixes: Review

In each sentence, find a word with a prefix or a suffix. Circle the root word. Draw a line under the prefix or the suffix.

1. Every sentence should be meaningful.
2. Do not be careless about your clothes.
3. I need to redo my report.
4. The grizzly bear gave a frightful roar.
5. My misfortune was his gain.
6. The gardener will plant seeds in May.
7. The recipe said to precook the meat.
8. Did you unlock your suitcase?
9. In our city, the weather is changeable.
10. Wendy will start preschool in September.
11. Andre has a collection of wooden soldiers.
12. We live midway between New York and Boston.
13. My grandparents are inactive.
14. The painter will need a ladder for the ceiling.
15. Make the check payable to Dr. Walker.
16. My new kitchen chairs are uncomfortable
17. The table had a washable surface.
18. I think I'm predestined to teach school.
19. That newspaper reporter is hotheaded!
20. The trapeze artist did seem to be fearless.



Name _____

Capital Letters

Use a capital letter for the first word of every sentence.
Vacations are fun.

Use a word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

Word Bank

airplanes

apples

blue

clowns

coats

do

dogs

pair

presents

seven

snow

trains

1. _____ are my favorite animals.
2. _____ days are in a week.
3. _____ are round and red.
4. _____ run on tracks.
5. _____ fly in the sky.
6. _____ is the color of the sky.
7. _____ means to have two.
8. _____ you have any brothers?
9. _____ make me laugh.
10. _____ falls in winter.
11. _____ keep us warm.
12. _____ are fun to open.

Name _____

Capital Letters

Use capital letters for names of people and pets. Use a capital letter to begin each word in a name.

Steven Alvin Jung

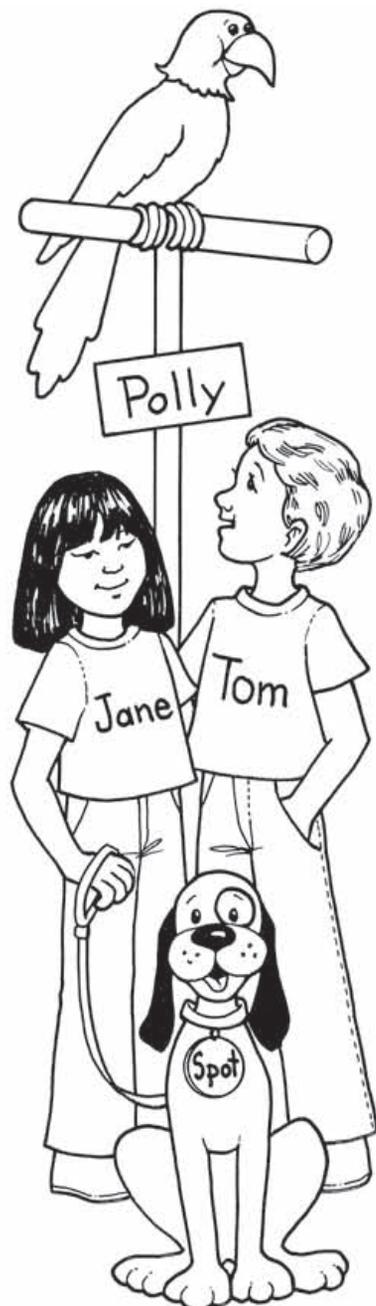
Bandit

Lisa Maria Hagen

Mittens

Rewrite each name. Use capital letters where needed.

1. jan ellen shaw _____
2. mable mouse _____
3. paul mark conti _____
4. maria kaylen foster _____
5. rover _____
6. david joseph marino _____
7. nadia lin _____
8. chang lee _____
9. kenny david vale _____
10. thad edgar taylor _____
11. spot _____
12. jai ivey patel _____
13. ebony grace freeman _____
14. tabby _____



Name _____

Capital Letters

Use a capital letter for a title in a name. Use a period after the abbreviation.

Mr. Sam Unger Dr. Ella Irene Becker

Use a capital letter for an initial in a name. Use a period after the initial.

Tony L. Conti Jill C. Dolby

Rewrite each sentence. Use capital letters and periods where needed.

1. mr jack m king is my friend.

2. dr robert e lewis is my doctor.

3. mrs ana s sanchez is my mother.

4. mia gave me a coloring book.

5. george washington was our first president.

6. kahla's dad is mr mario p silva.

7. my teacher is mr vincent r walker.

Name _____

Capital Letters

Capitalize

- the first word of a sentence. (It is snowing.)
- names of people and pets. (Samia, Pluto)
- titles and abbreviations. (Miss Huber, Dr.)
- names of places and things. (Symphony Hall, Freedom Trail)
- the word I. (I am reading.)

Rewrite each sentence. Use capital letters where needed.

1. lisa and tripp went to see dr. upton yi.

2. i live on the corner of belt ave. and boise dr.

3. my dog's name is pancake.

4. did you watch nick at nite last night?

5. mr. perez works at the metropolitan museum.

6. i got presents for aunt emily and uncle jaime.

7. chandra and i went to the lincoln memorial.

8. the st. louis cardinals will be in the play-offs.

Name _____

Capital Letters

Use capital letters for names of months, special days, and holiday. Look at the example on the calendar.

January			
New Year's Day			
1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.

Rewrite each month, special day, and holiday on the calendar in order. Use capital letters.

1. january—new year's day
martin luther king jr. day
2. february—valentine's day
3. march—st. patrick's day
4. april—april fool's day
easter
5. may—memorial day
mother's day
6. june—flag day
father's day
7. july—independence day
8. august—friendship day
9. september—labor day
10. october—columbus day
united nations day
11. november—thanksgiving
veteran's day
12. december—christmas
hanukkah

Name _____

Capital Letters

Capitalize

- cities, states, and countries. (Tulsa, Oklahoma, United States)
- lakes, rivers, and oceans. (Blue River, Indian Ocean)
- holidays. (Thanksgiving)
- days of the week and months. (Monday, June)
- names for people of particular countries. (French)

Rewrite each sentence. Use capital letters.

1. The mississippi river is east of st. louis, missouri.

2. Many spanish people live in houston, texas.

3. Valentine's day is celebrated february 14.

4. School starts the first tuesday after labor day.

5. I swam in lake michigan when I was in chicago, illinois.

6. I visited london, england, last july.

7. hoover dam and lake mead are near las vegas.

8. Last monday, august 17, was my birthday.

Name _____

Capital Letters

Use capital letters for most words in a book title. Always capitalize the first word and the last word. Do not capitalize some small words such as *the*, *in*, *to*, and *at*.

The Fox and the Hound

Write each book title on a book. Use capital letters where needed.

the egg and i

goldilocks and the three bears

railroads of the world

the story of george washington

cinderella

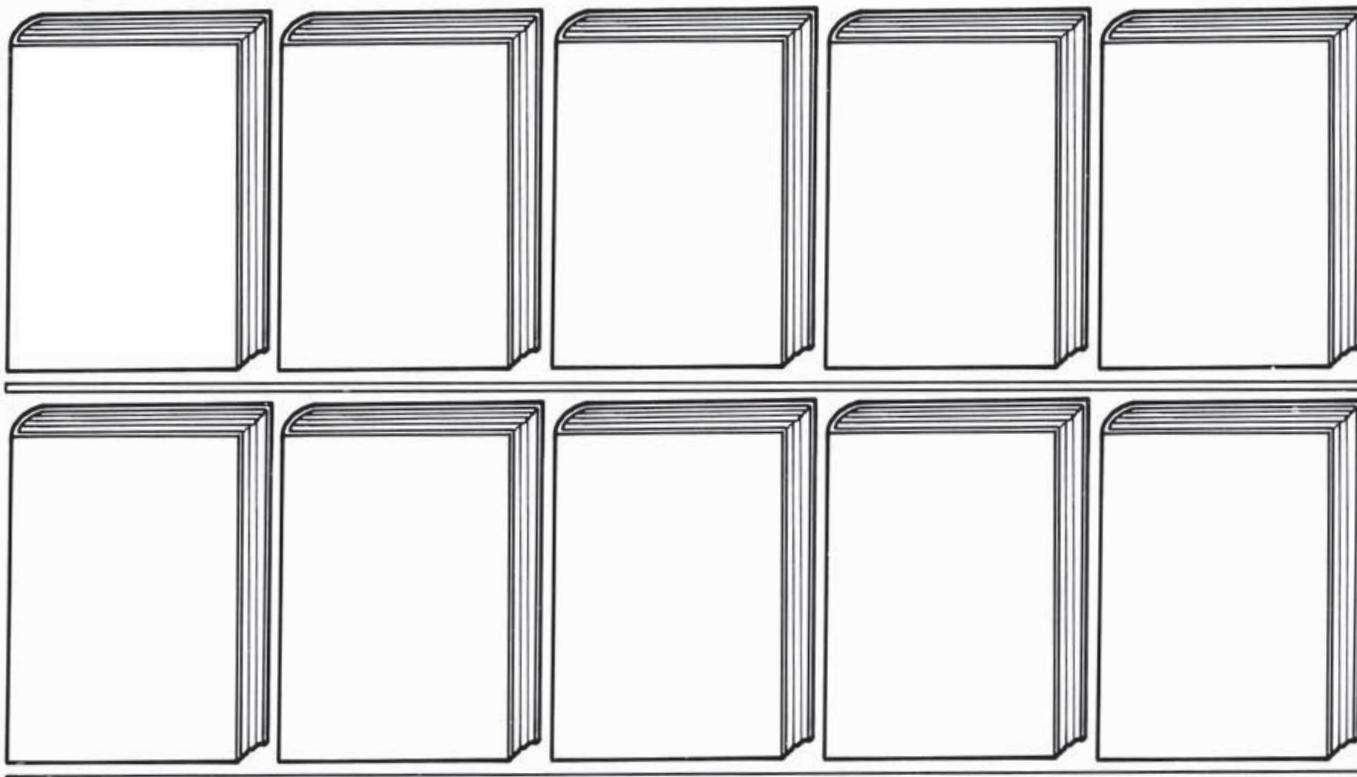
alice in wonderland

cat in the hat

how to write reports

jack and the beanstalk

jokes and riddles



Name _____

Capital Letters

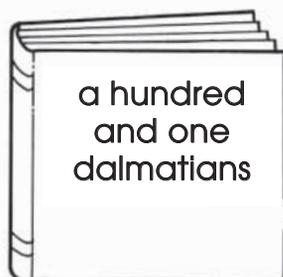
Use capital letters for titles of TV programs, movies, books, and poems. Do not capitalize some small words such as *and*, *of*, *in*, and *the*. Always capitalize the first and last words.

Flying to the Moon

Rewrite the title below the book, TV screen, or movie screen. Use capital letters where needed.







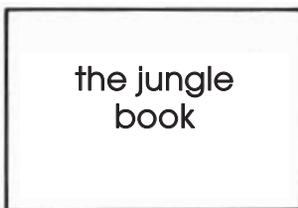


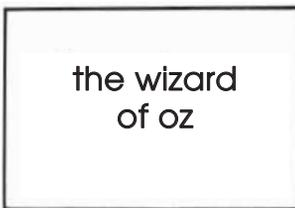
















Name _____

Capital Letters

Capitalize

- the first word of a direct quotation. ("Can you play?" asked Jan.)
- the first word in a greeting of a letter. (Dear Neil,)
- The first word in the closing of a letter. (Your friend, Tracy)



Rewrite each sentence. Use capital letters where needed.

1. Dad said, "brady, let's play ball."

2. The teacher asked, "have you finished your homework?"

3. My note ended, "your friend, nina."

4. "that's it," said Sean. "that's the right answer."

5. Mother's note to my teacher began, "dear miss beck."

6. "i got a new bike!" yelled Erik.

7. The thank-you note ended, "gratefully yours, mrs. sabatino."

8. I whispered, "be quiet; the baby is sleeping."

Name _____

Capital Letters: Review

All about Me

Complete each sentence using capital letters and periods where needed.

1. My name is _____
2. The date I was born is _____
3. I live in the city of _____ ,
in the state of _____ ,
and in the country of _____
4. My favorite book is _____
5. My favorite holiday is _____
6. My favorite pet's name is _____
7. My favorite movie is _____
8. One of my best friends is _____
9. My favorite teacher is _____
10. My favorite day of the week is _____ because

11. My favorite song is _____
12. The names of my family members are:

Name _____

Capital Letters: Review

In each sentence, circle the words that should begin with capital letters.

1. "after lunch," said sally, "let's go shopping."
2. i learned a lot from the book *inside the personal computer*.
3. my class from hudson school went to forest park.
4. carlos speaks spanish, french, and english.
5. the chung family lives on terrace drive.
6. "the new kid on the block" is a great story.
7. we saw the movie *ghostbusters* last saturday.
8. christopher columbus discovered america in 1492.
9. i was born june 12, 1965, in denver, colorado.
10. next thursday, mr. and mrs. espinosa have an anniversary.
11. my brother will attend harvard college in boston.
12. the letter to mason ended, "love from, aunt rose."
13. in hawaii, kamehameha day is celebrated each june.
14. mrs. friedman said, "don't be late for the party."
15. stone brothers hardware is on elm street.

Sentences

A **sentence** is a group of words that tells a complete idea.

The dictionaries are on the bottom shelf.

Not all groups of words are sentences. This group of words does not tell a complete idea.

The dictionaries on the bottom shelf

If the group of words below tells a complete idea, write **S** for *sentence*. If it does not tell a complete idea, write **NS** for *not a sentence*. Add a period if the group of words is a sentence.

1. _____ Cara ate her dinner
2. _____ After the ballgame
3. _____ The grass is green
4. _____ The English test tomorrow
5. _____ Because the dog
6. _____ The blue sweater in my drawer
7. _____ It is snowing
8. _____ Matt and Jimmy are twins
9. _____ Under the desk, my cat
10. _____ Drew visited Mexico
11. _____ The puzzle on the table
12. _____ Jayla dressed her doll

Name _____

Sentences

A **sentence** must answer two questions.

Who or what did something? What happened?

Robert forgot his lunch.

Not all groups of words are sentences.

Forgot his lunch

After each group of words write **S** for *sentence* or **NS** for *not a sentence*. Add a period if it is a sentence.

1. The largest tigers in the world _____
2. We will visit Mexico _____
3. The present was wrapped _____
4. Amira swam very fast _____
5. A very funny comic book _____
6. Found and buried the nut _____
7. They ride horses _____
8. A speedboat on the lake _____
9. On Saturday, around the house _____
10. That joke was not funny _____
11. Lost her favorite ring at the store _____
12. During the Middle Ages, Robin Hood _____
13. Finally finished the job _____
14. The rocket landed yesterday _____
15. The tiny baby lying quietly in the cradle _____

Name _____

Sentences



Rewrite the words in the correct order to make a complete sentence. Add a period where needed.

1. squirrel tree the gray our in little lives

2. a in tied Bill knot string the

3. brought party each something the child for

4. children street on the play kickball my

5. student new this is year Joanne a

6. favorite red my roses are flowers bright

7. new dentist gave toothbrush the me a

8. was with steak mushrooms our served brown

9. my took cleaners the I coat to

10. ticket name the it had lucky Sierra's on

Fragment or Sentence?

A **sentence fragment** is only a part of a sentence. It does not tell a complete thought.

fragment: After tomorrow, if I pass the test

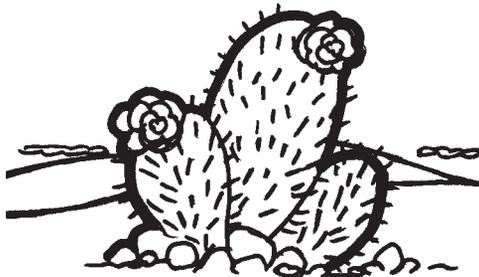
sentence: After tomorrow, if I pass the test, I will graduate.

Write an **S** before each sentence that is complete. Write an **F** before each sentence fragment. Cross out the period on each fragment.

- _____ 1. The pincushion cactus looks just like Mom's pincushion for sewing.
- _____ 2. Prickly pear cactus and hedgehog cactus.
- _____ 3. Sucks up water when it rains.
- _____ 4. Spines help.
- _____ 5. The agave and ocotillo thrive in the desert.

These are sentence fragments. Make each fragment a sentence by drawing a line to another fragment that completes the thought.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 6. All cactuses | do not need a lot of water to live |
| 7. Cactuses | can be white, yellow, red, or orange |
| 8. Cactus flowers | can't eat cactuses with spines |
| 9. Animals | stores water for dry spells. |
| 10. The stem of the cactus | have roots close to the top of the ground. |



Name _____

Run-On Sentences

A **run-on sentence** has two or more complete thoughts that are not separated by punctuation. A run-on sentence needs to be divided.

run-on: I am a desert creature I love the heat I think I'll sit on this cactus all day.

correct: I am a desert creature, and I love the heat. I think I'll sit on this cactus all day.

Fix the run-on sentences in each description. Write the new sentences. Try to guess what each animal is.

I am a nocturnal animal and I shed my skin and I eat rodents, lizards, and even birds. I can inject my poison through my fangs and I have a rattle at the tip of my tail it tells when I may attack.

I am cold-blooded my body temperature is the same as the air around me and I am a tiny animal that looks like the giant dinosaurs that lived a long time ago.

Sentences: Subjects and Predicates

Every sentence has two parts. The **subject** tells who or what did something. The **predicate** tells what the subject does or did, or what the subject is or has.

Rachel	has a new bike.
who	has
The Drama Club	meets every Wednesday.
what	does

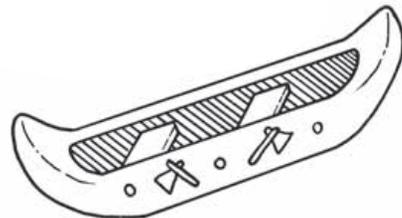
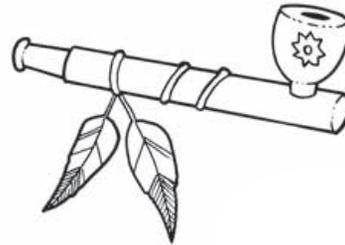
Underline the subject once and the predicate twice.

1. The horses are racing to the finish line.
2. Mrs. Pappas went to see Jack's teacher.
3. Josh moved to Atlanta, Georgia.
4. Monica's birthday is July 15.
5. The ball rolled into the street.
6. The policeman stopped the traffic.
7. Tisha planned a surprise party.
8. The winning team received a trophy.
9. The fireworks displays were fantastic.
10. The heavy rain drove everyone inside.
11. Adam looked everywhere for his book.
12. Can you hear the band outside?
13. Ben and Andre have just moved here.
14. The whole team is going to the soccer tournament.
15. My family has tickets for the football game.

Sentences: Subjects and Predicates

Underline the subject once and the predicate twice.

1. The telephone call was for me.
2. Mother baked a pumpkin pie.
3. Alicia fed the baby animals.
4. The American Indians passed the peace pipe.
5. The garden needs water to grow.
6. Lisa has beautiful long hair.
7. Dion and Ben played tennis.
8. Our family went apple picking.
9. The washing machine was broken.
10. My grandparents called me on my birthday.
11. Alex bought a new computer game.
12. We went on a float trip last summer.
13. My sister is getting a new car.
14. Brooke caught the ball on the first try.
15. Miguel tried to be first in line.
16. Khalil earned money for a new bike.



Name _____

Sentences, Subjects, and Predicates: Review

Write a complete sentence using each subject.

1. The bears _____ .
2. The tunnel _____ .
3. Spencer _____ .
4. My camera _____ .
5. Snoopy _____ .
6. Danny and Amira _____ .
7. Thanksgiving _____ .

Write a complete sentence using each predicate.

8. _____ made me laugh.
9. _____ is 10 miles away.
10. _____ plays the piano.
11. _____ grows very well.
12. _____ woke up the campers.
13. _____ was brand new.
14. _____ are bright red.

Name _____

Sentences, Subjects, and Predicates: Review

Write a complete sentence using each subject.

1. The truck _____ .
2. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor _____ .
3. The clowns _____ .
4. Fresh strawberries _____ .
5. Our team _____ .
6. A large crowd _____ .
7. Pancakes _____ .
8. All of the joggers _____ .
9. The skeleton _____ .

Write a complete sentence using each predicate.

10. _____ was funny.
11. _____ will be ready.
12. _____ went too quickly.
13. _____ is on the corner.
14. _____ were ruined.
15. _____ still exists.
16. _____ was fun.
17. _____ were on my desk.
18. _____ turned to gold.

Joining Sentences

When two or more **simple sentences** are joined together, they become a **compound sentence**. The conjunctions that may be used to join sentences are **and**, **but**, and **or**. Remember to place commas before these conjunctions.

Mayor Diaz hired a circus.

The circus came to town with clowns and animals.

Mayor Diaz hired a circus, **and** they came to town with clowns and animals.

Combine each pair of sentences using a comma and a conjunction. Write the new sentences.

1. Lanky Luke is as tall as the elephants. Delightful Denise is as short as her miniature pony.

2. Princess Penny always wears a party hat. Prince Pedro wears a beanie.

3. Fire Hydrant Felipe rides a tiny fire engine. His dalmatian rides with him.

4. Jingles likes to blow a tin horn. She likes to throw confetti.

Name _____

Sentences: Statement or Question

Each kind of sentence does a different job. A **statement** is a sentence that tells something. It ends with a period.

I study French.

A **question** is a sentence that asks something. It ends with a question mark.

Do you study French?

Decide if each sentence is a **statement** or a **question**. Write the answer on the line. Place the correct ending mark at the end of each sentence.

1. Did you finish your homework _____
2. Our grass needs cutting _____
3. Our company is coming soon _____
4. Sarah wore a heavy sweater _____
5. Is that your lunchbox _____
6. May I have some popcorn _____
7. The music was too loud _____
8. When is your birthday _____
9. Have you seen Erik _____
10. I need a map to get home _____
11. Where is your notebook _____
12. I need \$1.00 for lunch _____

Name _____

Sentences: Statement or Question

In each picture are two children. Give each child a name. Write a question one child might be asking the other. Place a question mark after each question.

Write the answer of the second child. Place a period after the answer.



1. Names: _____ and _____

Question: _____

Answer: _____



2. Names: _____ and _____

Question: _____

Answer: _____



3. Names: _____ and _____

Question: _____

Answer: _____



4. Names: _____ and _____

Question: _____

Answer: _____

Name _____

Sentences: Exclamation or Command

A **command** is a sentence that tells someone to do something. A command ends with a period.

Stop talking.

An **exclamation** is a sentence that shows strong feelings, such as anger or excitement. It ends with an exclamation point.

This is so wonderful!

Decide if each sentence is a **command** or an **exclamation**. Write the answer on the line. Place the correct ending mark at the end of each sentence.

1. Jill, feed the dog _____
2. I hate peas _____
3. Don't be late for your lesson _____
4. Answer the door _____
5. This water is too hot _____
6. Tony, make your bed _____
7. It's freezing in here _____
8. Get up at 7:00 am tomorrow _____
9. Your grades are marvelous _____
10. Hang up your clothes _____
11. This surprise party is great _____
12. Those elephants are enormous _____

Sentences: Ending Punctuation

A **period** is used

- at the end of statements and commands. (We went home.)
- after an initial in a name. (F. D. Roosevelt)
- after many abbreviations. (Dr. Ave. in. Co.)

A **question mark** is used

- at the end of a question. (Did you mail my letter?)

An **exclamation point** is used

- after an exclamation that shows strong feelings. (Come quickly!)

Place periods, question marks, and exclamation points where they are needed.

1. Thurs , Sept 7, is my birthday
2. My neighbor works at J C Penney Inc
3. Can you run one mile in 15 minutes
4. Will you take a train to St Louis
5. Eat your dinner
6. The room measured 25 ft 4 in in length
7. Did Chandra move to Price Dr last July
8. Main St and 5th Ave is where Sara lives
9. Hurry up and finish that right now
10. Rev and Mrs R W Gonzalez live next door
11. I bought a dozen apples for Ms Ormand
12. My appointment with Dr Lee is at 2:30 pm
13. The baby was born at 6 am and weighed 9 lb 13 oz

Name _____

Sentences: Ending Punctuation

Read the paragraphs about the Grand Canyon. Add ending punctuation to separate the sentences and make their meaning clear.

The Grand Canyon has many trails. These trails were made by deer, sheep, and the native people of the region. When the sun sets, the canyon changes color. How many colors can you see? It is very scary to look over the edge. The view is beautiful.

On the canyon wall, we saw some Native American paintings. The designs on the rocks are called pictographs. They are symbols of objects from long ago. Have you ever seen a pictograph?

We saw people running the river. Do you know what running the river is? Climb aboard! It's a chance to ride the Colorado River on a raft. Wow! You'll get the ride of your life!

On another sheet of paper, write a paragraph about a trip you took to a special place. Use all four kinds of sentences: **statement**, **question**, **command**, and **exclamation**. Place the correct punctuation mark after each sentence.

Name _____

Nouns

A **noun** is a word that names a

person,



or place,



or thing.



Fill in each blank with the noun pictured.

1. My _____ was barking.



2. I like _____ to eat.



3. _____ is extremely cold.



4. A _____ has many colors.



5. The red _____ is pretty.



6. The living room _____ is on.



7. John rode the _____ to school.



8. Tia read her favorite _____.



9. She had a _____ on her face.



10. I sat in a comfortable _____.



11. I play the _____ well.



12. The _____ captured the stray dog.



13. Ben played outside in the _____.



Name _____

Proper Nouns

A **proper noun** is a noun that names a particular person, place, or thing. Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Dr. John Shaw Mulberry Street Mount Everest

Write the proper nouns from each sentence on the scoreboard. Begin each proper noun with a capital letter.

1. My friend carla is from houston, texas.
2. I sent a letter to uncle chang.
3. I watched *mister ed* on television.
4. The lincoln memorial is in washington, d. c.
5. My aunt maria took me to see *star wars*.
6. In 1492, columbus discovered america.
7. Our first president was george washington.
8. I live on fifth street in new york.
9. I saw dr. tony silva when I was sick.
10. We camped in yellowstone national park.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ SCOREBOARD ○ ○ ○ ○ ○				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Common Nouns and Proper Nouns

A **common noun** names a person, place, or thing.
A common noun begins with a lowercase letter.

dog book

A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing.
A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

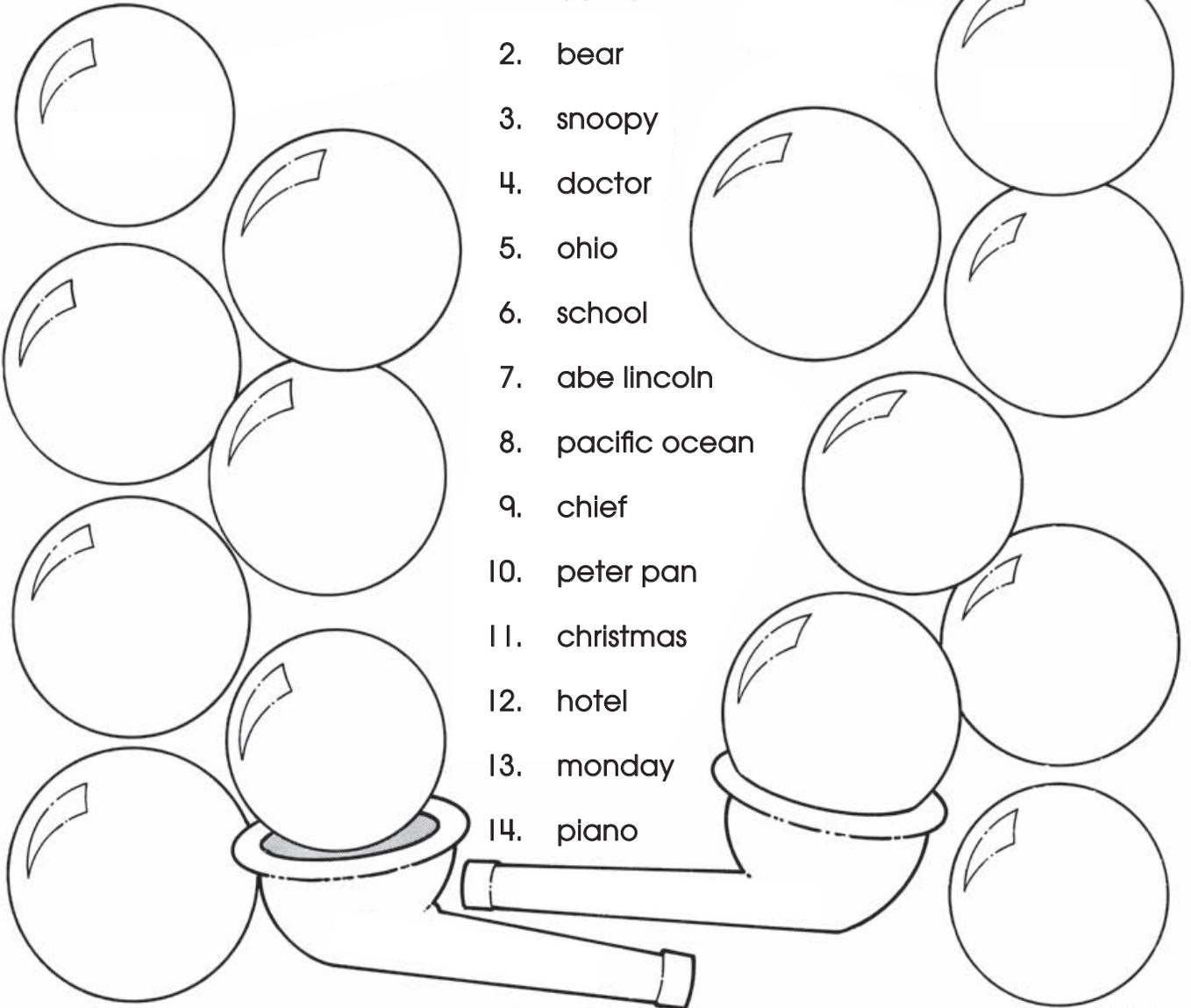
Lassie Sleeping Beauty

Write each noun in a bubble on the correct side. Begin each proper noun with a capital letter.

**Proper
Nouns**

**Common
Nouns**

1. dentist
2. bear
3. snoopy
4. doctor
5. ohio
6. school
7. abe lincoln
8. pacific ocean
9. chief
10. peter pan
11. christmas
12. hotel
13. monday
14. piano



Common Nouns and Proper Nouns: Review

Look at each noun. If it is a **common noun**, copy it in the cloud titled *Common Nouns*. If it is a **proper noun**, change its first letter to a capital letter and copy it in the cloud titled *Proper Nouns*.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. rhode island | 10. columbus |
| 2. dr. ross | 11. teacher |
| 3. ocean | 12. second avenue |
| 4. thomas jefferson | 13. park |
| 5. dog | 14. sheriff |
| 6. jan | |
| 7. new york | |
| 8. ice cream | |
| 9. mount everest | |

**Common
Nouns**

Proper Nouns



Name _____

Singular and Plural Nouns

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

The **class** went on a **field trip** to the **forest**.

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

The **classes** went on **field trips** to the **forests**.

Underline the singular nouns once and the plural nouns twice.

1. One girl saw three deer run across the field.
2. Squirrels were running up and down the sides of the trees.
3. A bunny scurried under a bush.
4. As the children watched, some Canadian geese flew overhead.
5. Pictures in books helped the children to identify many animals.

Write a sentence using each singular or plural noun.

6. (berries) _____
7. (city) _____
8. (trees) _____
9. (men) _____
10. (women) _____
11. (wrens) _____
12. (TV) _____

Plural Nouns

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



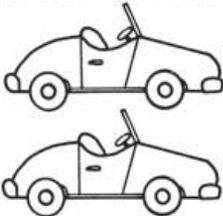
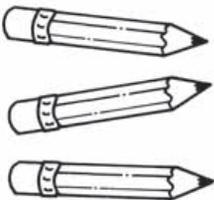
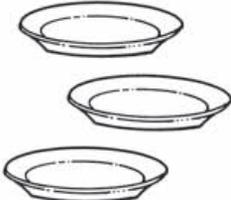
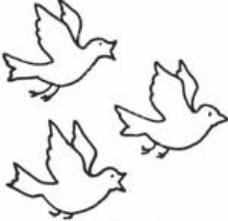
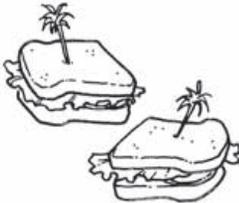
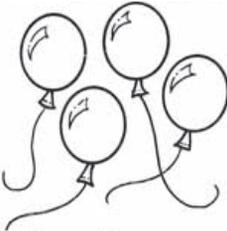
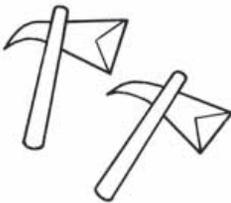
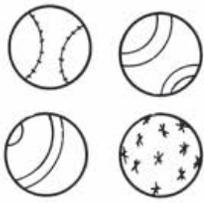
A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing. Usually, plural nouns end with an **s**.



When a singular noun ends with **s**, **sh**, **ch**, or **x**, add **-es** to make it plural.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| s— | loss es | buse s |
| sh— | brush es | bush es |
| ch— | peach es | bunch es |
| x— | box es | fox es |

Write the plural of each noun.

<p>1.</p>  <p>car</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>2.</p>  <p>pencil</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>3.</p>  <p>dress</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>4.</p>  <p>dish</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>5.</p>  <p>bird</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>6.</p>  <p>sandwich</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>7.</p>  <p>six</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>8.</p>  <p>balloon</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>9.</p>  <p>ax</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>10.</p>  <p>ball</p> <p>_____</p>

Name _____

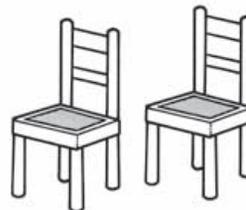
Plural Nouns

To form the plural of most nouns, add **-s**.

bananas

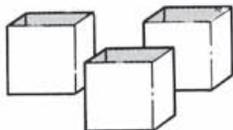


chairs

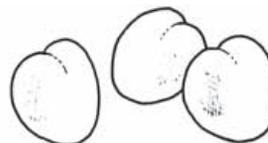


When a singular noun ends with **s, sh, ch,** or **x,** add **-es**.

boxes



peaches



Write the plural of each noun.

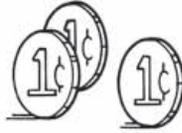
- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. bunch | 2. class | 3. wax |
| 4. fox | 5. brush | 6. watch |
| 7. bus | 8. fix | 9. light |
| 10. wish | 11. pass | 12. switch |
| 13. dish | 14. church | 15. report |
| 16. trick | 17. patch | 18. ticket |

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____

Plural Nouns

When a singular noun ends in a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

penny-pennies



fly-flies



Some singular nouns form their plural in special ways. There is no rule for these, so you have to memorize them.

man men
foot feet

woman women
tooth teeth

child children
mouse mice

Write the plural of each noun.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. bunny | 2. mouse | 3. man |
| 4. pony | 5. tooth | 6. boy |
| 7. foot | 8. child | 9. cherry |
| 10. party | 11. candy | 12. woman |

1. _____	2. _____
3. _____	4. _____
5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____
9. _____	10. _____
11. _____	12. _____

Plural Nouns

When a singular noun ends in a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

daisy



daisies

butterfly



butterflies

To some nouns ending in **f**, simply add **s**.

chief-chiefs

bluff-bluffs

To other nouns ending in **f** or **fe**, change the **f** or **fe** to **v** and add **-es**. There is no rule for these, so you have to memorize them.

calf calves

knife knives

loaf loaves

life lives

wolf wolves

shelf shelves

half halves

leaf leaves

Write the plural of each noun.

1. dwarf

2. calf

3. sky

4. cherry

5. cuff

6. leaf

7. knife

8. lady

9. army

10. roof

11. wolf

12. fairy

13. life

14. half

15. shelf

16. baby

17. belief

18. loaf

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

Name _____

Plural Nouns

Some nouns are the same for both singular and plural. You must memorize them.

deer	salmon	trout	sheep	moose
tuna	cod	pike	bass	elk

Some singular nouns form their plurals in special ways. You must memorize them.

goose geese	person people	cactus cacti	tooth teeth
ox oxen	louse lice	die dice	mouse mice

Write the plural of each noun.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. cod | 2. trout | 3. tuna |
| 4. goose | 5. elk | 6. man |
| 7. salmon | 8. ox | 9. child |
| 10. woman | 11. deer | 12. bass |
| 13. moose | 14. foot | 15. mouse |
| 16. tooth | 17. pike | 18. sheep |

1. _____	2. _____	3. _____
4. _____	5. _____	6. _____
7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
10. _____	11. _____	12. _____
13. _____	14. _____	15. _____
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____

Name _____

Plural Nouns: Review

Follow the path. Write the plural of each noun.

A path of circles containing nouns for a pluralization exercise. The path starts with a unicorn holding a sign that says "Start" with an arrow pointing right. The path then goes through the following nouns in circles, each with a blank line below it for the plural form: fish, house, box, party, baby, clock, lunch, class, pass, mouse, foot, man, broom, pony, board, wish. The path ends with the word "End".

Name _____

Plural Nouns: Review

Write the plural of each noun.

wish _____	hobby _____	sheep _____	day _____
deer _____	bluff _____	child _____	boss _____
rash _____	cookie _____	match _____	knife _____
car _____	success _____	pony _____	foot _____
kiss _____	city _____	couch _____	mouse _____
woman _____	half _____	mirror _____	trout _____
person _____	tooth _____	dress _____	girl _____

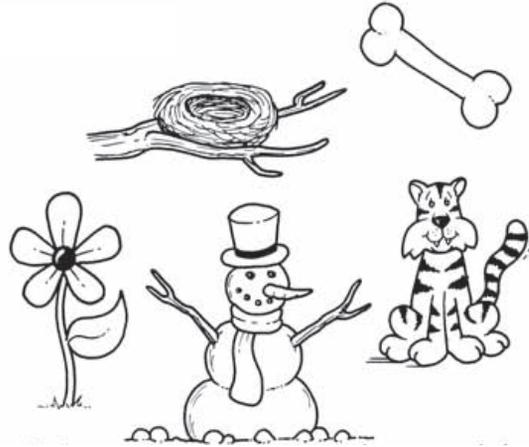
Possessive Nouns

A **possessive noun** shows ownership or possession. To make a singular noun show possession, add an apostrophe and **s**.

child's toy teacher's book

Write a possessive noun for each phrase.

1. the _____ bone
2. the _____ nest
3. the _____ cage
4. the _____ petal
5. the _____ nose



To make a plural noun that ends in **s** show possession, add an apostrophe after the **s**.

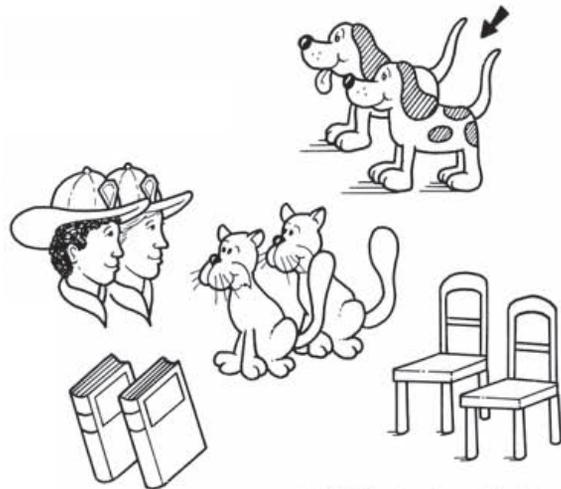
dogs' bones

To make a plural noun that does not end in **s** show possession, add an apostrophe and **s**.

children's games

Write a possessive noun for each phrase.

6. the _____ tails
7. the _____ legs
8. the _____ hoses
9. the _____ whiskers
10. the _____ pages



Possessive Nouns

A **possessive noun** is a noun that shows possession.

To make a singular noun show possession, add an apostrophe and **s**.

farmer's rake



garden's flower



If a plural noun ends in **s**, simply add an apostrophe.

farmers' rakes



gardens' flowers



If a plural noun does not end in **s**, add an apostrophe and **s**.

men's shoes



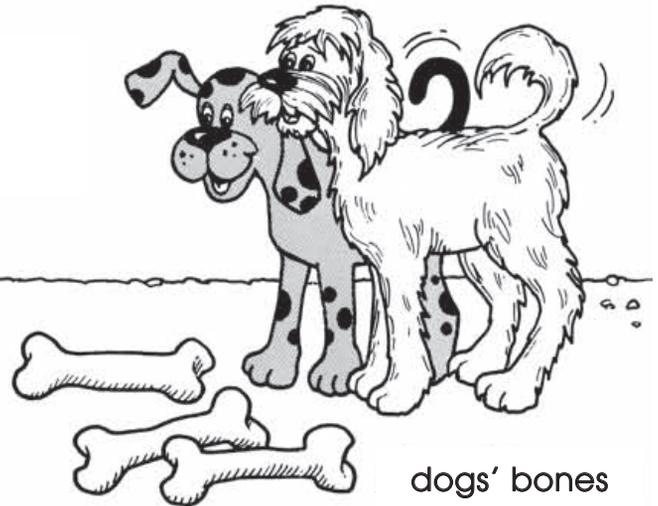
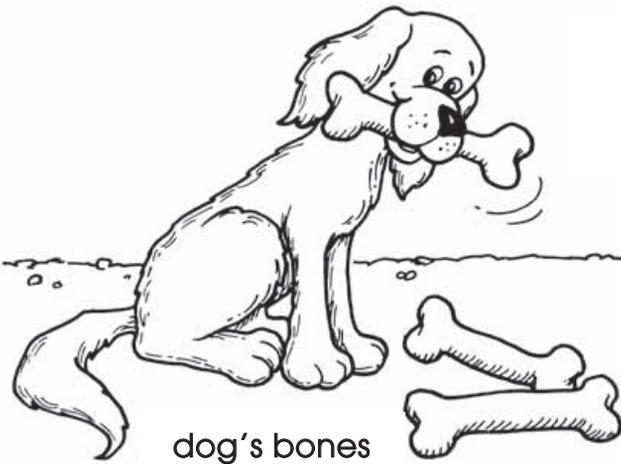
women's shoes



Write each group of words to make the noun show possession.

1. the toys of the children _____
2. the tail of the monkey _____
3. the cages of the animals _____
4. the balls of the bowlers _____
5. the house of my friend _____
6. the uniforms of the players _____
7. the backpack of Jill _____
8. the shoes of the runners _____
9. the paintings of the artist _____
10. the monitor of the computer _____
11. the hats of the men _____
12. the wife of my boss _____

Possessive Nouns



Write the underlined noun to show possession by adding an apostrophe or apostrophe and s.

1. Mother took me to Tony house. _____
2. The chickens eggs were large. _____
3. Jonathan bicycle needs new brakes. _____
4. Follow the team rules. _____
5. The shoes soles need repair. _____
6. Mrs. Chu car was in the driveway. _____
7. My brother story won first prize. _____
8. Our neighbors lawns need cutting. _____
9. Ellen paintings were on display. _____
10. The truck drivers routes were long. _____
11. The babies toys are put away. _____
12. The principal office is small. _____
13. The bird nest is completed. _____
14. The doctors hours were long. _____
15. The painter brushes were clean. _____

Name _____

Possessive Nouns: Review

Write the underlined noun to show possession by adding an apostrophe or apostrophe and s.

1. The three cats paws were wet. _____
2. Malia pencil was broken. _____
3. Both boys grades were good. _____
4. This house is Carson house. _____
5. Avery aunt came to visit. _____
6. Some flowers leaves were large. _____
7. We saw two bears tracks. _____
8. The children room was messy. _____
9. My sister birthday is today. _____
10. The clowns acts made us laugh. _____
11. Noah filled Rover dish. _____
12. Miguel boys joined the game. _____
13. The baseball players uniforms are clean. _____
14. The dog dish was empty. _____
15. The balloon string is long. _____

Verbs

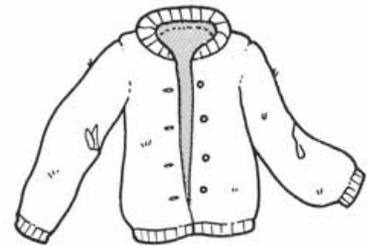
Verbs are words that show action or say that something is.

We **sailed** on Lake Michigan.

I **am** 10 years old.

Underline each verb.

1. Dad washed his new car in the driveway.
2. Nina took pictures with her new camera.
3. We numbered our paper from 1 to 10.
4. My friends need help with their homework.
5. Mother answered the doorbell in her apron.
6. I lost my new sweater at the game.
7. The students did their math on the board.
8. We painted our house white and green.
9. Sean ran the 100-yard dash at the track meet.
10. The whole class laughed at my jokes.
11. The chef baked delicious pies and cakes.
12. Jill slipped on the ice and broke her arm.
13. Khalil thought about his upcoming vacation.
14. Read the second chapter by tomorrow.
15. We looked through the microscope.
16. The boys ran and jumped over the fence.
17. The squirrels looked at us and then ran away.
18. Math is the subject most difficult for me.
19. My twin sisters are in the seventh grade.
20. My family was in Colorado when our car quit!



$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 12 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12-6=6 \\ 172 \\ + 18 \\ \hline 190 \end{array}$$

Actions Verbs

Action verbs tell what a person or thing does.

Birds **fly**. Dogs **run**.

Some action verbs tell about actions you can see. Others tell about actions you cannot see.

I **enjoyed** the game. We **liked** the show.

Circle each action verb. Write it on a line.



- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. raced | 2. threw | 3. sped | 4. roared |
| 5. traveled | 6. went | 7. popcorn | 8. tiny |
| 9. moon | 10. player | 11. adored | 12. swam |
| 13. viewed | 14. divided | 15. door | 16. way |
| 17. car | 18. sewed | 19. ruler | 20. cried |
| 21. sang | 22. tennis | 23. driver | 24. worked |
| 25. go | 26. people | 27. paints | 28. eraser |



_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Name _____

Action Verbs

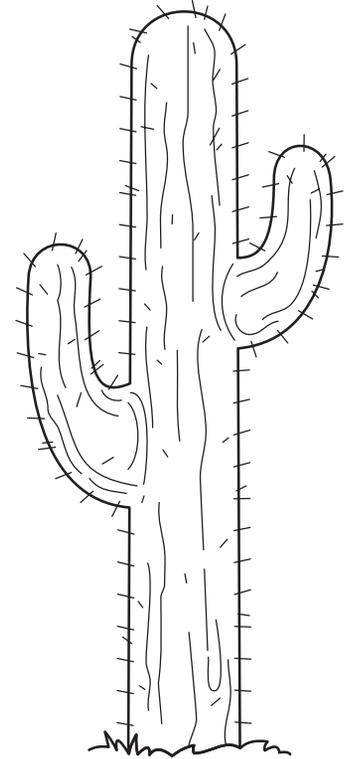
Read the story about Macon's hike in the desert. Underline the action verb in each sentence.

The Unexpected Fall

One Saturday, Macon and his father hiked in the desert near the Superstition Mountains. Macon ran ahead, anxious to see if he could find the Lost Dutchman's Gold Mine. Macon and his father looked up at the rocky mountain. Saguaro cactuses stood guard. White clouds scurried across the noon sky. The puffy white balls looked so close that Macon reached up to touch them.

As he jumped up, his father shouted, "Watch out!"

Macon saw the *Beware! Danger!* sign too late. Suddenly, his feet went out from under him, and he slid down a hole. When he stopped sliding, he was underground in the dark. He was in a cave. He heard his father yell, "Are you okay?"



Does Macon get out of the cave? Finish the story on another sheet of paper. Use action verbs.

Subject/Verb Agreement

The subject and verb in a sentence must agree in number.

An adult **plant makes** seeds.

Adult **plants make** seeds.

If the subject and verb agree, circle *Yes*. If they do not agree, circle *No*.

- | | | |
|-----|----|--|
| Yes | No | 1. Seeds travel in many ways. |
| Yes | No | 2. Sometimes, seeds falls in the water. |
| Yes | No | 3. They may floats a long distance. |
| Yes | No | 4. Animals gather seeds in the fall. |
| Yes | No | 5. Squirrels digs holes to bury their seeds. |
| Yes | No | 6. Cardinals likes to eat sunflower seeds. |
| Yes | No | 7. The wind scatters seeds too. |
| Yes | No | 8. Dogs carries seeds that are stuck in their fur. |
| Yes | No | 9. Some seeds stick to people's clothing. |
| Yes | No | 10. People plant seeds to grow baby plants called seedlings. |



Name _____

Subject/Verb Agreement

Subjects and verbs must agree in number. When the subject is one, it is singular. It should be matched to a singular verb. When the subject is more than one, it should be matched to a plural verb.

One of my friends **is** going to see the Grand Canyon.

There **are** 35 **students** on the bus.

Read about the student visitors in Arizona. Use the correct tense to make the subjects and verbs agree.

1. Last week, 35 students _____ on their way to the Grand Canyon.
(to be)
2. One of the students _____ a fear of heights and _____ scared about hiking down the narrow trails.
(to have) (to be)
3. "There _____ one more stop before we get to the canyon," the bus driver said
(to be)
as he stopped the big bus.
4. When he stopped, there _____ 35 students who got off the bus and _____
(to be) (to go)
to see the sands of the Painted Desert.

What did the boy who was afraid of heights do when the bus stopped at the "tall walls" of the Grand Canyon? Finish this story on another sheet of paper. Make sure your subjects and verbs agree.

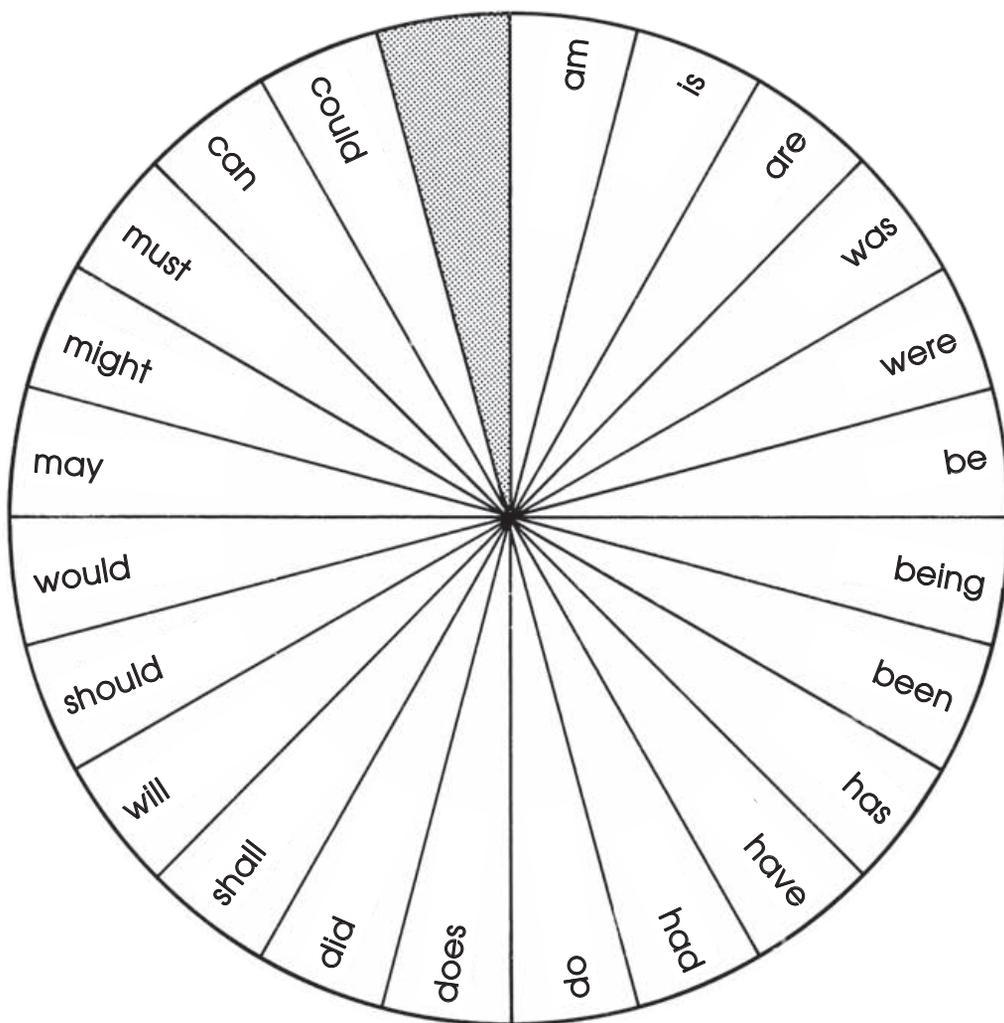
Name _____

Helping Verbs

A **helping verb** is used with an action verb. The most important verb is called the main verb and usually comes last. The other words in the verb are called helping verbs.

helping verbs	main verb
was	turning
should have	turned
must have been	turning

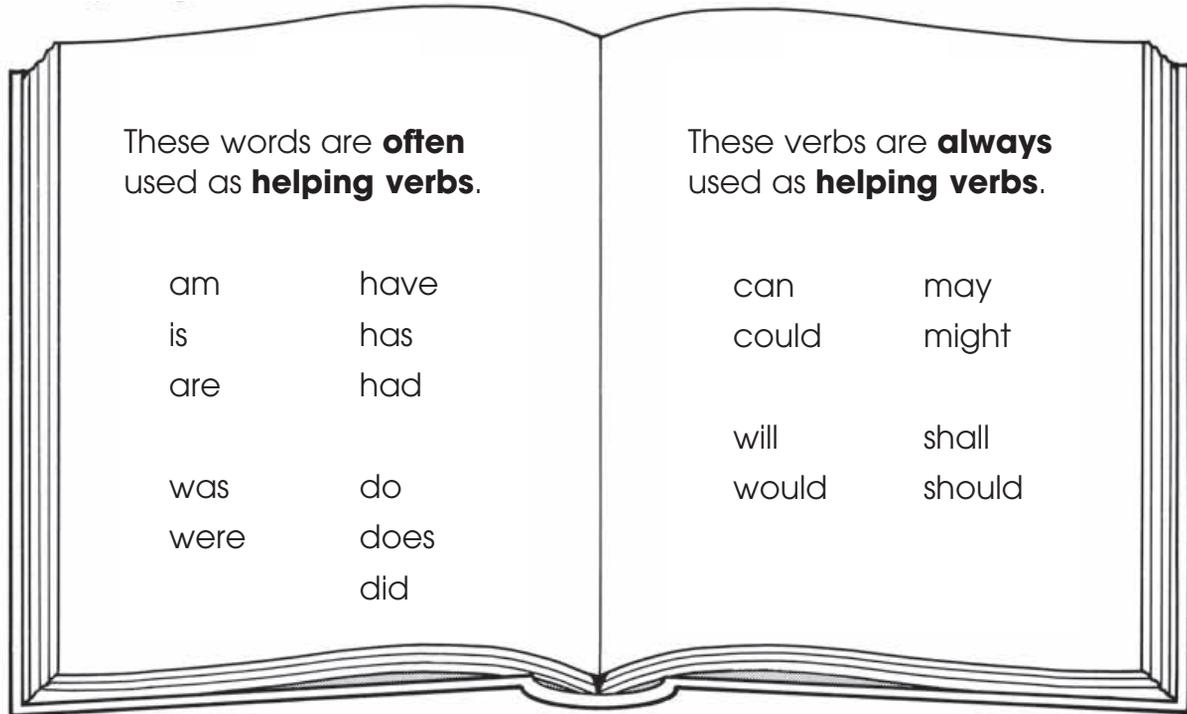
Study this wheel of helping verbs.



On another sheet of paper, write 10 sentences using helping verbs. Do not use any helping verb more than once.

Helping Verbs

A verb with more than one word has a **main verb** and one or more **helping verbs**.



Underline the main verb once and the helping verbs twice.

1. Maria might spend the night.
2. The flowers are growing tall.
3. Matt is playing the piano for the play.
4. They were going to the movie.
5. Fernando should listen in class.
6. Liv should have eaten her vegetables.
7. I will be 12 on my next birthday.
8. I can do my homework later.
9. Vince has been working much too hard.
10. When are you going to finish the book?

Name _____

Helping Verbs

Usually verbs that end in **-en** or **-ing** need helping verbs.

I **have written**.



I **am writing**.

Underline the main verb once and the helping verbs twice.

1. We were going to the tennis match.
2. The children have eaten lunch already.
3. They must have been sleeping soundly.
4. We are going to the circus on Saturday.
5. Uncle Harry has driven to Houston.
6. You are playing the piano very well.
7. Benji was studying for the test.
8. The chocolate sauce will be adding the flavor to the dessert.
9. Jan is walking to the concert.
10. I am planning a party for my mother.
11. They have gotten a bib for the baby.
12. Wendy may be riding her bike to school.
13. Carlos and Gabe should be coming soon.
14. I have been cutting the grass.

Name _____

Helping Verbs

Always use helping verbs with **been**, **seen**, **done**, and **gone**.

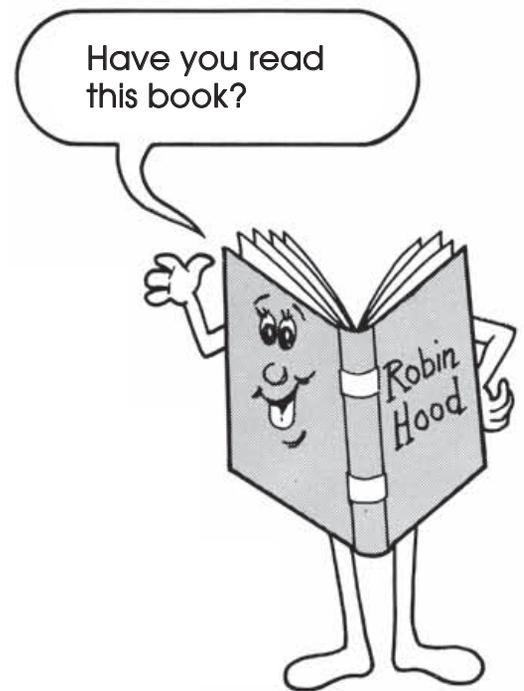
They **have been** ice skating.

Sometimes, helping verbs and main verbs are separated by words that are not verbs.

Mike **can** usually **win** in Scrabble.

Underline the main verb once and the helping verbs twice.

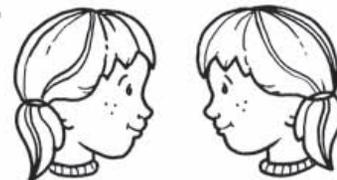
1. Have you seen my new car?
2. Carlos did not tell anyone his secret.
3. I am usually working on Saturday.
4. Dawn has gone to the meeting at school.
5. She is not going swimming in the lake.
6. You should never chew gum in class.
7. Felipe cannot get his locker open.
8. Did your older sister marry Trey?
9. I have been to my violin lesson.
10. I might not finish the large pizza.
11. Does the basketball game start at noon?
12. Quan can only play for one hour.
13. Was your mother angry about the window?
14. I am usually able to babysit on weekends.
15. I have never been to Hawaii, but I want to go!
16. Teaching school has always been my ambition.
17. Sara can often finish her homework before dinner.
18. Writing books is an enormous amount of work.



Verbs: Review

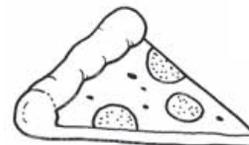
Underline the whole verb.

1. The music was loud in the room.
2. Leo has been watering the grass.
3. Pedro has gone to school for four years.
4. We stood for the national anthem.
5. Jill has eaten all of the popcorn.
6. Katie and Jessi are twins.
7. They have collected money for needy children.
8. Keisha will keep her cat inside.
9. Read the directions on the cover.



Circle the correct verb.

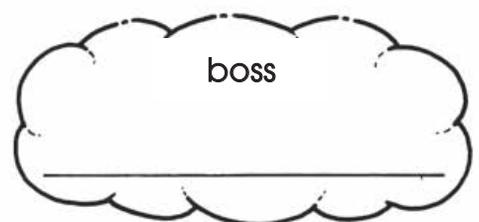
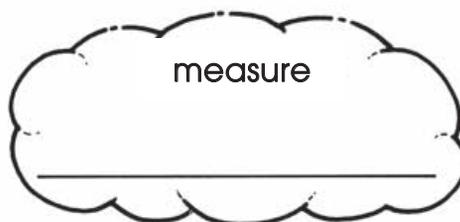
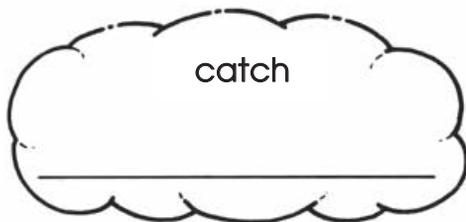
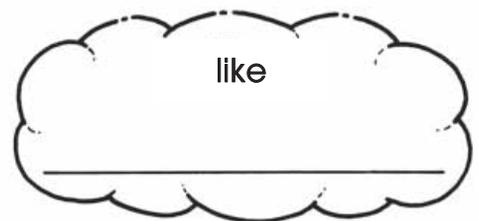
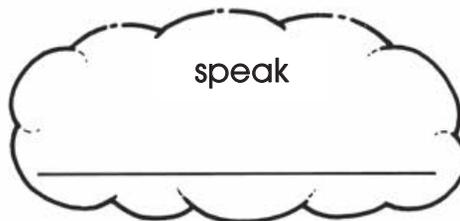
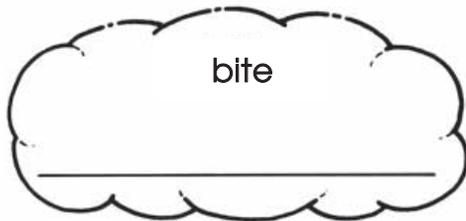
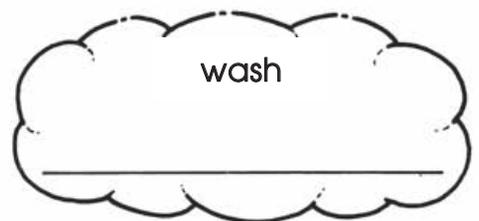
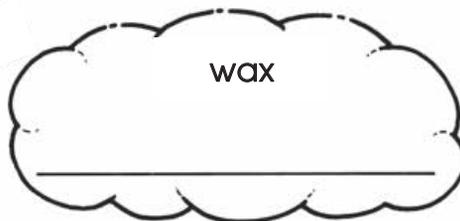
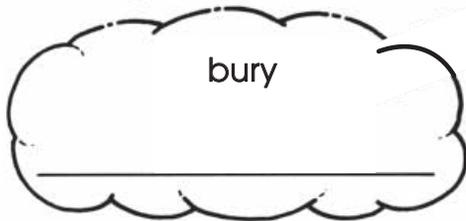
10. You (were, was) excellent in the talent show.
11. Maria and Erin (are, was) going to the zoo.
12. The policeman (is, are) directing traffic.
13. I (was, is) eating pizza.
14. Craig (be, has been) packing for his trip.
15. I (is, am) doing a puzzle for my project.
16. The birds (was, were) singing outside my window.
17. The children (are, is) looking forward to your visit.



Name _____

Present Tense Verbs

Write the correct spelling for each verb to show present tense. Use the **-s** form.



Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. My father (shave, shaves) every day.
2. The chorus (sing, sings) beautifully.
3. The ice cream cones (taste, tastes) delicious.
4. My neighbor (teach, teaches) French.
5. Megan (dash, dashes) to school every day.
6. The birds (fly, flies) from tree to tree.
7. Elm Street (cross, crosses) Main Street.
8. Michael and Kenyon (play, plays) tennis.
9. They (wait, waits) for the bus at the corner.
10. The clowns (make, makes) us laugh.

Past Tense Verbs

To make most verbs tell about the past, add **-ed** to the basic form.

walk walked talk talked

Sometimes you must make spelling changes.

When the verb ends in a silent **e**, drop the **e** and add **-ed**.

rake raked hope hoped



When the verb ends in **y** after a consonant, change the **y** to **i** and add **-ed**.

hurry hurried try tried

When the verb ends in a single consonant after a single short vowel, double the final consonant and add **-ed**.

stop stopped knit knitted

Write the past tense of each verb using the correct **-ed** ending.

1. study _____
2. bake _____
3. smell _____
4. wash _____
5. smile _____
6. grab _____
7. copy _____
8. trim _____

9. name _____
10. spy _____
11. melt _____
12. clip _____
13. toast _____
14. pop _____
15. empty _____
16. play _____

Name _____

Past Tense Verbs

To make most verbs tell about the past, add **-ed** to the basic form.

cook cooked clean cleaned

When the verb ends in a silent **e**, drop the **e** and add **-ed**.

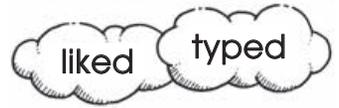
rake raked hope hoped

When the verb ends in **y** after a consonant, change the **y** to **i** and add **-ed**.

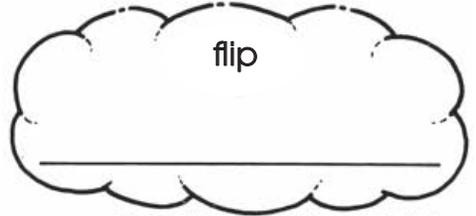
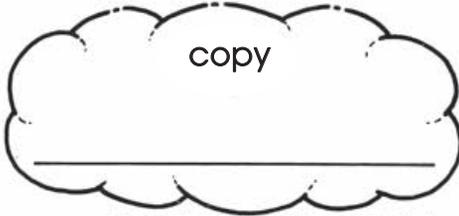
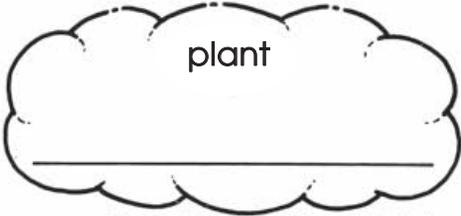
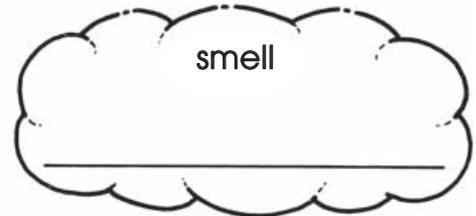
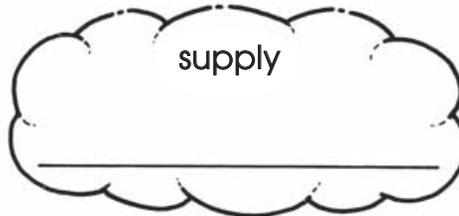
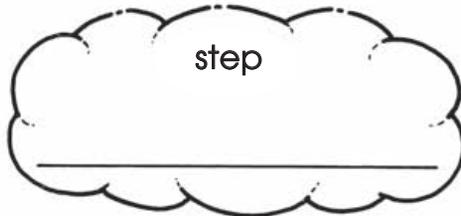
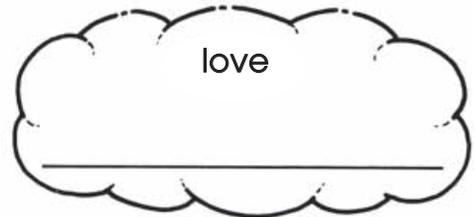
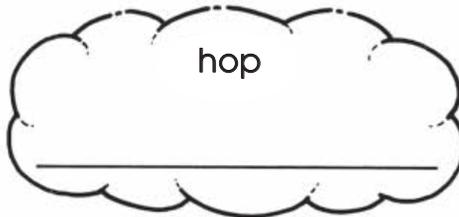
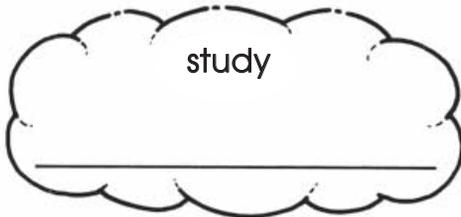
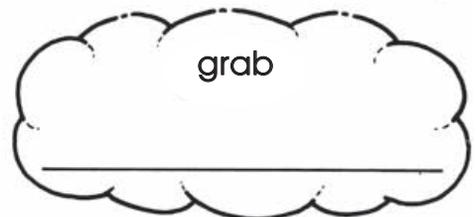
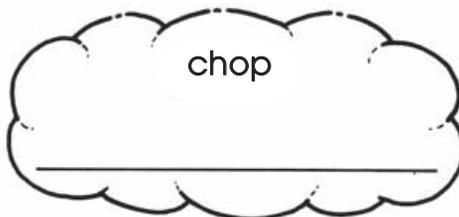
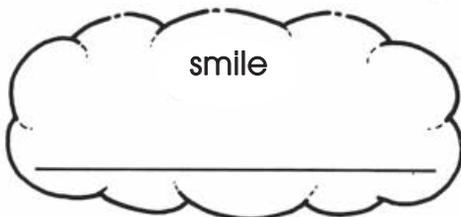
bury buried spy spied

When the verb ends in a single consonant after a single short vowel, double the final consonant and add **-ed**.

drop dropped trim trimmed



Write each verb using the correct **ed** ending.



Name _____

Past Tense with Helping Verbs

Helping verbs can be used to tell about the past.

Use **has** with a singular subject.

She has kicked the ball.

Use **have** with a plural subject or with *I* or *you*.

The **boys have** kicked the ball.

Use **had** with a singular or plural subject.

I had kicked the ball. **They had** kicked the ball.

Write sentences with the verbs, a helping verb, and the correct **-ed** ending. Use only **has** or **have**.

1. stare _____
2. bake _____
3. worry _____
4. jump _____
5. arrive _____
6. fix _____
7. reply _____
8. step _____
9. change _____
10. try _____
11. brag _____
12. close _____
13. open _____
14. ski _____

Past Tense: Irregular Verbs

Irregular verbs change their basic form to show past tense.

eat ate do did

Some of these verbs change their basic form again to show past tense with a helping verb.

eat ate has eaten do did has done

Below are some irregular verbs you often use.

present

do

eat

give

go

see

take

past

did

ate

gave

went

saw

took

past with a helping verb

has done

has eaten

has given

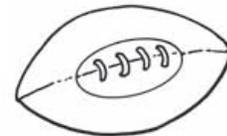
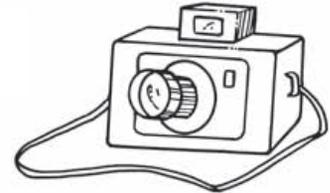
has gone

has seen

has taken

Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. Danny (ate, eaten) a pizza for lunch.
2. The photographer (took, taken) my picture.
3. They (went, gone) to Disneyland.
4. We have (saw, seen) the Statue of Liberty.
5. Ginny was (gave, given) first prize.
6. My parents have (went, gone) to Detroit.
7. We (saw, seen) the greatest football game.
8. The class (took, taken) a field trip.



Name _____

Past Tense: Irregular Verbs

To make a regular verb past tense, add **-d** or **-ed** to the verb. **Irregular verbs** do not form the past tense by adding **-d** or **-ed**.

regular verbs: paint painted try tried

irregular verbs: fly flew break broke

Rewrite the sentences in the past tense.

1. First, Aunt Becky picks out the paint for the shutters.

2. Then, Aunt Becky and Jenny shop for food for the picnic.

3. Next, they stop to get gas for the car.

4. After they shop, Aunt Becky asks Jenny to wash the car.

5. Finally, Aunt Becky's sisters arrive to have dinner.

Past Tense: Irregular Verbs

Verbs that show past tense in different ways are called **irregular verbs**. Below are seven commonly used irregular verbs.

present	past	past with helping verb
break	broke	has broken
bring	brought	has brought
come	came	has come
drive	drove	has driven
do	did	has done
eat	ate	has eaten
give	gave	has given

Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. We (ate, eaten) all the birthday cake.
2. Ella (came, come) to my piano recital.
3. Dad has (gave, given) me my allowance.
4. Mom (drove, driven) me to my soccer game.
5. Last night, I (did, done) my homework.
6. My sister has (came, come) home from college.
7. Our TV has been (broke, broken) for a week.
8. Jimmy has (drove, driven) to Los Angeles.
9. Craig had (ate, eaten) too much ice cream.
10. I (broke, broken) my arm skiing in Colorado.
11. Elizabeth (did, done) me a big favor.
12. We have (gave, given) the problem much thought.
13. The Jungs (gave, give) a donation to the Red Cross.

Name _____

Past Tense: Irregular Verbs

Write the past tense of each irregular verb.

1. Sam almost _____ (fall) when he tripped over the curb.
2. Diandre made sure she _____ (take) bug spray on her hike.
3. Dave _____ (run) over to his friend's house.
4. Mario _____ (break) off a long piece of grass to put in his mouth.
5. Erica _____ (know) the path along the river well.
6. The clouds _____ (begin) to turn gray.
7. Kasey _____ (throw) a small piece of bread to the ducks.
8. Everyone _____ (eat) a very nutritious meal after the long adventure.
9. We all _____ (sleep) very well that night.
10. The moon _____ (shine) brightly in the night sky.
11. The morning _____ (bring) a brand new day.
12. Everyone _____ (begin) to arise from their beds.

Irregular Verbs

Below are seven frequently used irregular verbs.

present	past	past with helping verb
grow	grew	has grown
go	went	has gone
run	ran	has run
see	saw	has seen
take	took	has taken
throw	threw	has thrown
write	wrote	has written

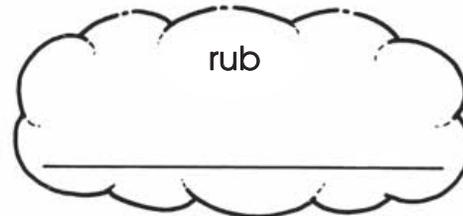
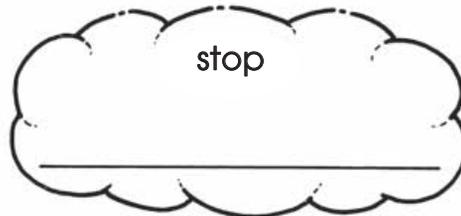
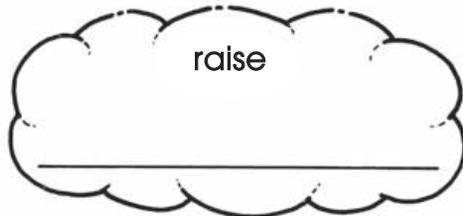
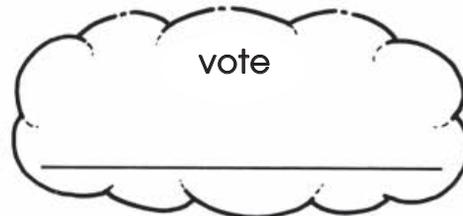
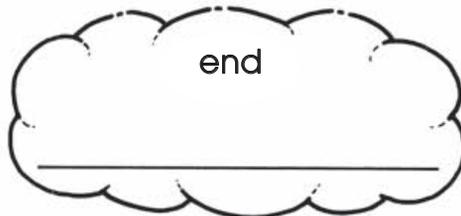
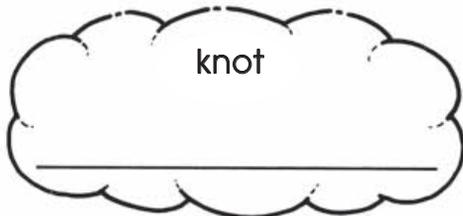
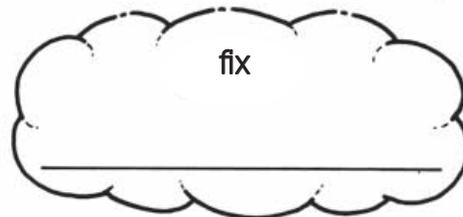
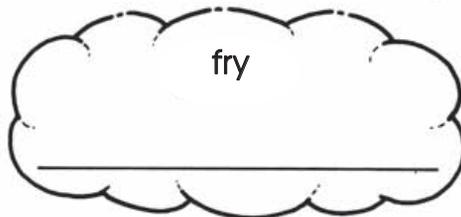
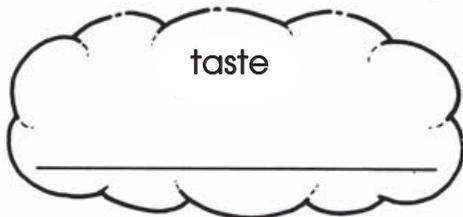
Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. Our gym class (ran, run) the 50-yard dash.
2. My car should have (went, gone) to the repair shop.
3. Amira (saw, seen) the magic show.
4. Cody (threw, thrown) a snowball at Michael.
5. We have (ran, run) out of sugar.
6. Shannon has (wrote, written) a letter to Kate.
7. We (took, taken) many beautiful pictures of sunsets.
8. We have (saw, seen) the Super Bowl.
9. After it rained, my flowers (grew, grown).
10. We (went, gone) on a boat ride last July.
11. Have you (took, taken) out the trash?
12. I was (threw, thrown) from my horse.
13. Have you (threw, thrown) the dead plant away?
14. We had (went, gone) to the mall when it happened.

Name _____

Past Tense Verbs: Review

Write the correct spelling for the past tense of each verb.



Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. You have (ate, eaten) too many cookies.
2. Donna had (saw, seen) the ice show.
3. We (took, taken) flowers to Grandma.
4. Our family (went, gone) to the beach.
5. Josh should have (did, done) the dishes.
6. Have you been (gave, given) the assignment?
7. We (ate, eaten) popcorn at the movie.
8. Mother had (took, taken) Jeff to the dentist.
9. After it rained, we (saw, seen) a rainbow.
10. Dad had (went, gone) on a business trip.

Name _____

Future Tense Verbs

Verbs in the **future tense** usually add the verb **will** to tell what will happen.

He **will** work.

Chang and Torrance are going on safari in the jungle. They wrote a journal entry about what they thought they would see on their adventure. Circle all of the verbs that are in the future tense.

In the Jungle

We will walk through the hot, dark jungle. Who will go with us on our jungle adventure? Will you make a face like a monkey or squawk like a parrot? Tigers will growl and roar. We will eat our lunch under a giant fern. After lunch, we will pick papaya, bananas, and mangoes. I hope a hungry gorilla will join us for lunch. What will a gorilla look like wearing your hat? We will share our bananas.

Write a paragraph about a trip you would like to take. Use verbs in the future tense.

Name _____

Future Tense Verbs

Underline the verb in each sentence. Then, change the verb to show future tense. Write the new verb on the line after each sentence.

1. Where in the world are the pyramids? _____
2. We look for the answer in the encyclopedia or world atlas. _____
3. We find pyramids in Central and South America and Egypt. _____
4. The explorers visit the pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. _____
5. The explorers study the history of the pyramids and their architecture.

6. The team compares the pyramids in Egypt with the pyramids in Central and South America. _____
7. After they finish visiting the pyramids, the explorers write a book about what they saw. _____
8. One of the team members, the photographer, donates his pictures to the project. _____
9. A university press publishes 10,000 copies of their book. _____
10. The group receives royalties on the sales of the book for 10 years.

Name _____

Future Tense Verbs

Here is a list that Aunt Grace had on her refrigerator. Rewrite each sentence in the future tense.

1. This afternoon, I pick up groceries at the store.

2. I call the painter to paint the shutters.

3. The neighborhood builds a float for the parade next Friday.

4. The picnic lunch at City Hall is tomorrow.

5. Jenny comes on Thursday.

6. The violin quartet plays on Saturday.

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that take the place of singular or plural nouns.

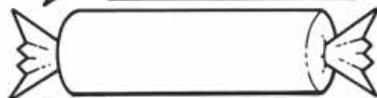
helpful hints	singular	plural
pronouns used to talk about yourself	I, me	we, us
pronouns used to talk to the person	you	you
pronouns used to talk about other persons or things	he, him, it, she, her	they, them

Write the pronoun in the party favor.

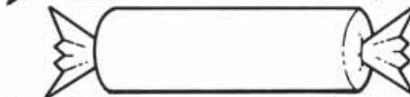
1. Nadia had her teeth cleaned.



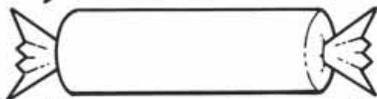
2. Is Mother going with us?



3. Do you like chocolate pie?



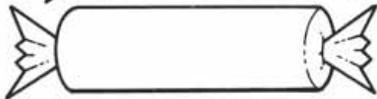
4. Tony is taking him a present.



5. They watched the football game.



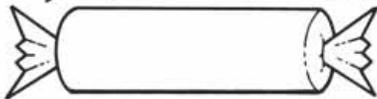
6. Dad gave them some money.



7. I watched cartoons on TV.



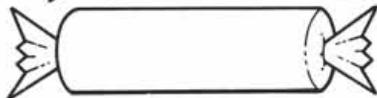
8. We went fishing yesterday.



9. Kayla gave me an apple.



10. He bought a new game.



Pronouns

A **pronoun** is used in place of a noun.

If the pronoun is the subject, use **I, we, he,** or **she.**

Oliver plays the violin.

He plays the violin.

Mia plays the piano.

She plays the piano.

If the pronoun is not the subject, use **me, us, her, him,** or **them.** The pronoun is an object.

Mother took Chloe shopping.

Mother took **her** shopping.

Dad went fishing with Alex.

Dad went fishing with **him.**

Use **it** and **you** as a subject or an object.

The bicycle is new.

It is new.

I waited for the bus.

I waited for **it.**

Circle the correct pronoun and write it on the line.

1. Danny and (me, I) went camping. _____
2. (We, Us) went to the baseball game. _____
3. The teacher took (we, us) to the library. _____
4. (Him, He) was a famous American. _____
5. Aunt Mona gave \$1.00 to (them, we). _____
6. (Her, You) and Greg are my best friends. _____
7. Please take this note to (he, him). _____
8. Chase took Adam and (me, I) to the party. _____
9. The teacher told (she, her) to talk louder. _____
10. You and (he, him) gave a good report. _____

Name _____

Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun or nouns in a sentence. Some pronouns take the place of subjects. Some pronouns take the place of objects.

subject pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, they

object pronouns: me, you, him, her, it, us, them

Write the correct pronouns above each sentence to replace the underlined nouns.

1. As the Nautilus cruised along the shore, the crew could see surfers riding huge waves.
2. When the submarine docked, hundreds of sailors were on the wharf to greet the ship.
3. After everyone had left the ship, the captain received orders for another assignment.
4. The message asked that the crew and the submarine be ready to depart for Mexico.
5. The captain knew where the Nautilus was going next.
6. The trip had something to do with whales.
7. There are a lot of whales in the Gulf region because the water is warmer there.

Name _____

Pronouns

Read the sentences. In the blank after each pronoun, write the word or words that the pronoun takes the place of.

Most penguins live near the South Pole. They _____ spend most of their time underwater searching for food. Penguins surface for air and get enough of it _____ to fill the air sacs throughout their bodies. These _____ make it possible for them _____ to stay underwater for long periods of time.

Although penguins have wings, they _____ are not used for flying. Their wings are like flippers. They _____ are used for swimming.

Penguins feel best in very cold water but leave it _____ to nest and raise their young. A penguin's nest is very odd. It _____ is simply a pile of stones on a rocky shore. The female lays from one to three eggs. They _____ are chalky white. After a time, the female passes her eggs on to the male. He _____ tucks them _____ into a skin flap under his body to keep them _____ warm. It _____ is lined with thick, soft down. The parents take turns feeding the babies when they _____ hatch.

At first, the babies are covered with down. Later, they _____ grow feathers on their bodies and scaly feathers on their wings. Before long, they _____ go to sea with the adults to catch fish.

Name _____

Possessive Pronouns

Pronouns that show ownership are called **possessive pronouns**. Some are used with nouns.

his dog **her** cat **our** pets

Some possessive pronouns are used without nouns.

The dog is **mine**. The cat is **hers**.

pronouns used with a noun			pronouns used without a noun		
my	his	their	mine	his	theirs
our	her		ours	hers	
your	its		yours	its	

Write a new sentence using a possessive pronoun in place of the underlined words.

1. This house is Clay's house.

2. Nicole's friends came for dinner.

3. Abbie and Jessi's school is large.

4. That bicycle is my bicycle.

5. This game is your game.

6. Pancake is Bill's dog.

Name _____

Possessive Pronouns

The possessive form of a pronoun does not use an apostrophe. These are the possessive forms of pronouns.

my, mine

our, ours

your, yours

you, yours

his, her, hers, its

their, theirs

The dog lost **her** tag.

The twins rode **their** bikes.

Write the correct possessive pronoun on the line using the information in the parentheses.

1. Comb _____ hair.
(The hair belongs to you.)
2. The baby boy took _____ bottle.
(The bottle belongs to the baby.)
3. The books were _____ .
(The books belonged to Jimmy.)
4. The _____ color was red.
(The color belonged to the ball.)
5. The mailman brought _____ mail.
(The mail belonged to us.)
6. _____ flowers are in bloom.
(The flowers belong to me.)
7. The blue bicycle is _____ .
(The bicycle belongs to you.)
8. _____ piano lesson is today.
(The piano lesson is Jill's.)
9. _____ TV is broken.
(The TV belongs to us.)

Name _____

Pronouns: Review

Read the story about Renee's dream. Underline each pronoun.

A Scary Dream

"They are coming after us," Renee said to her brother, Scott. "Believe me, Scott, I saw them with their funny-looking faces. The two of them had long orange hair, and they had gigantic feet. I thought they could be from Mars because they spoke a funny language.

One of them glared at me with his strange-looking face. The other one looked like she had on her clothes from outer space.

Scott, you can't imagine my thoughts as I saw them coming after me with their weird looks and their weird clothes."

Finish this story. Use at least six different pronouns. Circle the pronouns you use.

Name _____

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun.

adjectives

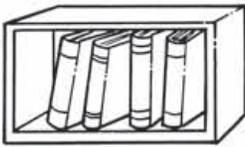
tell what kind
tell how many
tell which ones

bright sun

two birds

this tree

Complete each sentence with an adjective that describes each picture.



This shelf had _____ books.



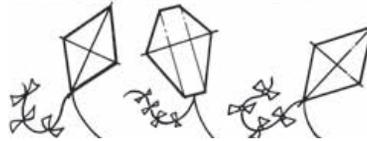
This is a _____ bus.



_____ bike is mine.



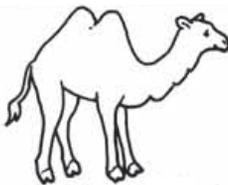
This is a _____ rose.



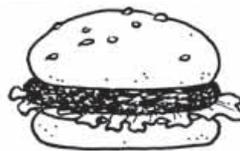
Look at the _____ kites.



This person is a _____ person.



This camel has _____ humps.



This looks like a _____ hamburger.



This tree has _____ leaves.



This _____ clown was at the party.



This car has a _____ dent.



This dog has a _____ nose.

Name _____

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives

- tell what kind. (**kitchen** table, **card** table)
- tell how many. (**seven** pencils, **many** pencils)
- tell which ones. (**this**, **that**, **these**, **those**)

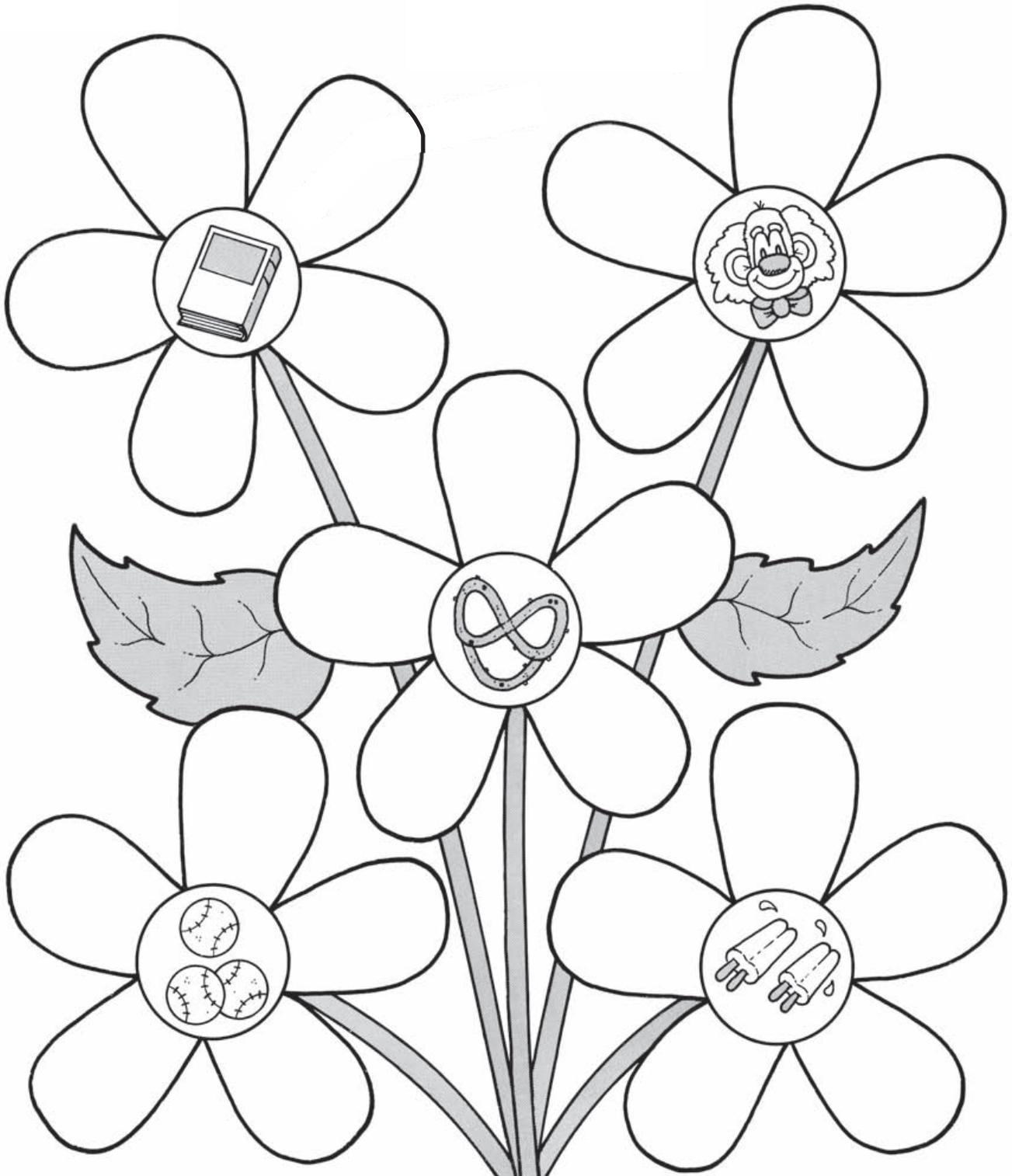
Write an adjective on each line. Do not use the same adjective more than once.

1. My _____ skirt is plaid.
2. My _____ friend has _____ eyes.
3. The _____ weather was good for our garden.
4. _____ hat keeps my head warm.
5. The campers put up _____ tents.
6. Ben went to a _____ movie.
7. Mother picked up our _____ toys and _____ clothes.
8. We made a _____, _____ vase in art class.
9. Dad is a _____ tennis player.
10. I saw _____ bears and _____ bison at the park.
11. Holly used her _____ calculator.
12. Our _____ dog is a _____ pet.
13. That _____ building is very _____.
14. Sarah just got a _____ car and a _____ dog.
15. The _____, _____ music drove my mom crazy.

Name _____

Adjectives

Write five adjectives that could describe the picture in the center of each flower. Do not use the same adjective more than once.



Name _____

Adjectives

Write three adjectives that describe each noun. Do not use the same adjective more than once.

<p>ball </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>feet </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>house </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>airplane </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>hot dog </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>cloud </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>butterflies </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>shoes </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>bells </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>manatee </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>flowers </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>ice-cream cone </p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Name _____

Adjectives

Write an adjective on each line. Do not use the same adjective more than once.

1. The _____ clouds in the _____ sky were _____ and _____ ones.
2. In the _____ morning, the _____ children went to the _____ beach.
3. The _____ smell of the _____ pizza made the _____ children happy.
4. One _____ afternoon, my _____ friends and I went to a _____ cave in the _____ woods near my _____ house.
5. The _____ creatures on the _____ planet looked like _____, _____ men.
6. The _____ animals in the _____ park were _____ and _____ looking.
7. _____ children in our _____ class saw the _____ movie about the _____ people from the _____ place.



Name _____

Adjectives

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

smaller child louder noise

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

smallest child loudest noise

Circle the correct form of the adjective in the parentheses.

1. Of the two towels, this one feels (softer, softest).
2. His story was the (longer, longest) one in his class.
3. Which of these two bananas is (smaller, smallest)?
4. The prices at Xia's store are the (lower, lowest) in town.
5. The kitchen is the (warmer, warmest) room in our house.
6. This cake is (sweeter, sweetest) than that pie.
7. Yesterday was the (colder, coldest) day we've had this winter.
8. Kenyon is the (taller, tallest) of the twins.
9. My desk is the (neater, neatest) of the two.
10. Roberto is the (faster, fastest) runner on the team.
11. Let's watch the (shorter, shortest) movie on TV.
12. Which one of your parents is (older, oldest)?
13. Samia chose the (smaller, smallest) of the two kittens.
14. The redwood is the (larger, largest) tree in the world.

Name _____

Adjectives

When an adjective ends in a single consonant after a single short vowel, double the final consonant and add **-er** or **-est**.

bigger biggest

When an adjective ends in a silent **e**, drop the final **e** and add **-er** or **-est**.

wider widest

If an adjective ends in **y** after a consonant, change the **y** to **i** and add **-er** or **-est**.

sillier silliest

Write the two forms each adjective uses when comparing two things and three or more things.

Two Things

Three or More Things

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. easy | _____ | _____ |
| 2. brave | _____ | _____ |
| 3. scary | _____ | _____ |
| 4. red | _____ | _____ |
| 5. nice | _____ | _____ |
| 6. hungry | _____ | _____ |
| 7. blue | _____ | _____ |
| 8. noisy | _____ | _____ |
| 9. flat | _____ | _____ |
| 10. fast | _____ | _____ |

Adjectives

Longer adjectives are usually compared by using **more** and **most**.

Use **more** to compare two people, places, or things.

Dave is **more helpful** than Pete.

Use **most** to compare three or more people, places, or things.

Holly was the **most helpful** student in the class.

If you use *more* or *most*, do not use **-er** or **-est**.

right: This tree is **larger** than that one.

wrong: This tree is **more larger** than that one.

Circle the correct form of the adjective.

1. This is the (more useful, most useful) book in the library.
2. Brand X keeps my clothes (cleaner, more cleaner) than Brand Y.
3. The movie was the (most scariest, scariest) I've ever seen.
4. As an artist, Donna is the (more talented, most talented) of the twins.
5. Rick is (more taller, taller) than his dad.
6. Of all the flavors, chocolate is the (more delicious, most delicious).
7. Nikki's joke was (funnier, more funnier) than mine.
8. Ellen's report was the (most neatest, neatest) one in her class.
9. That rose is the (more unusual, most unusual) one I have.
10. Nathan picked the (more biggest, biggest) apple on the tree.

Adjectives

A few adjectives change to completely new words when they are used to compare things. Two of these adjectives are the words **good** and **bad**.

good—This is a **good** book.

better—My book is **better** than your book.

best—This is the **best** book I've ever read.

bad—The weather is **bad** today.

worse—The weather is **worse** today than yesterday.

worst—Today's weather is the **worst** of the winter.

Circle the correct form of the adjective.

1. This is the (bad, worse, worst) pizza I have ever eaten.
2. My shoes are in (bad, worse, worst) condition than yours.
3. My grades are the (good, better, best) in the class.
4. Mother has a (good, better, best) attitude about the flood.
5. This tool is the (good, better, best) one I have.
6. I wore my (bad, worse, worst) pair of jeans to the painting party.
7. My brownies taste (good, better, best) than yours.
8. This is a (bad, worse, worst) snowstorm.
9. This one looks even (good, better, best) than that one.
10. My brother's room looks (bad, worse, worst) than mine.
11. Your tennis shoes have the (good, better, best) soles.
12. This headache is the (bad, worse, worst) I've ever had.



good



better



best

Name _____

Nouns and Adjectives: Review

Underline the adjectives and circle the nouns they describe. Do not underline **a** or **an**.

1. Dad bought a new, blue car.
2. This winter has been cold and icy.
3. The furry cat hid under my back porch.
4. The brave firefighter rescued the small children.
5. My parents bought a new table and lamp.
6. Many birds ate from our large birdfeeder.
7. The American flag is red, white and blue.
8. Jeff has one brother and two sisters.
9. I needed a sharp knife to cut the tough meat.
10. The handsome man married the beautiful woman.
11. The mysterious spaceship landed in the dense forest.
12. The chocolate cupcakes were on the large plate.
13. The longest race of the day lasted one hour.
14. Your tennis shoes look newer than mine.
15. The young children walked along the sandy beach.
16. Ten clowns climbed out of the tiny car.
17. The dog chased the little black kitten up a tree.
18. Sarah made six bibs for her tiny nephew.
19. Many people attended the big race last Saturday.
20. The funniest act had the two crazy clowns.

Name _____

Prepositions

Prepositions are words that relate nouns to other words in a sentence. They show where a noun is going, how it might be going, or to whom it might be going. Some prepositions are **in**, **with**, **on**, **beneath**, and **about**.

I played computer games **with** my best friend.

Underline the prepositions.

1. The tree fell behind the house.
2. I saw the movie with Sara.
3. I stepped outside the circle.
4. Don't play golf in the rain.
5. I put my book next to the TV.
6. The painter climbed up the ladder.
7. We had recess inside today.
8. The driver raced around the corner.
9. The pot fell off the table.
10. The cat was hiding under the bed.

Prepositions

Prepositions relate one word in a sentence to another by location, direction, cause, or possession. A preposition, and its object and modifiers is called a **prepositional phrase**.

I walked **beside the road**.

Circle each preposition. Then, underline the rest of the phrase.

1. I boarded the train at the whistle's blow.
2. I sat down by a woman in a purple dress and hat.
3. Just as I sat down, the conductor asked for my ticket.
4. We had to go to the club car for lunch.
5. For lunch, we had tomato soup, potato salad, and ham sandwiches.
6. After lunch, the conductor said, "Two hours to Littleville."
7. "I think I'll take a short nap," said the woman in the purple dress.
8. My seat was by the window.
9. I spent the rest of the trip watching the world go by.
10. At three in the afternoon, we arrived in Littleville.

Name _____

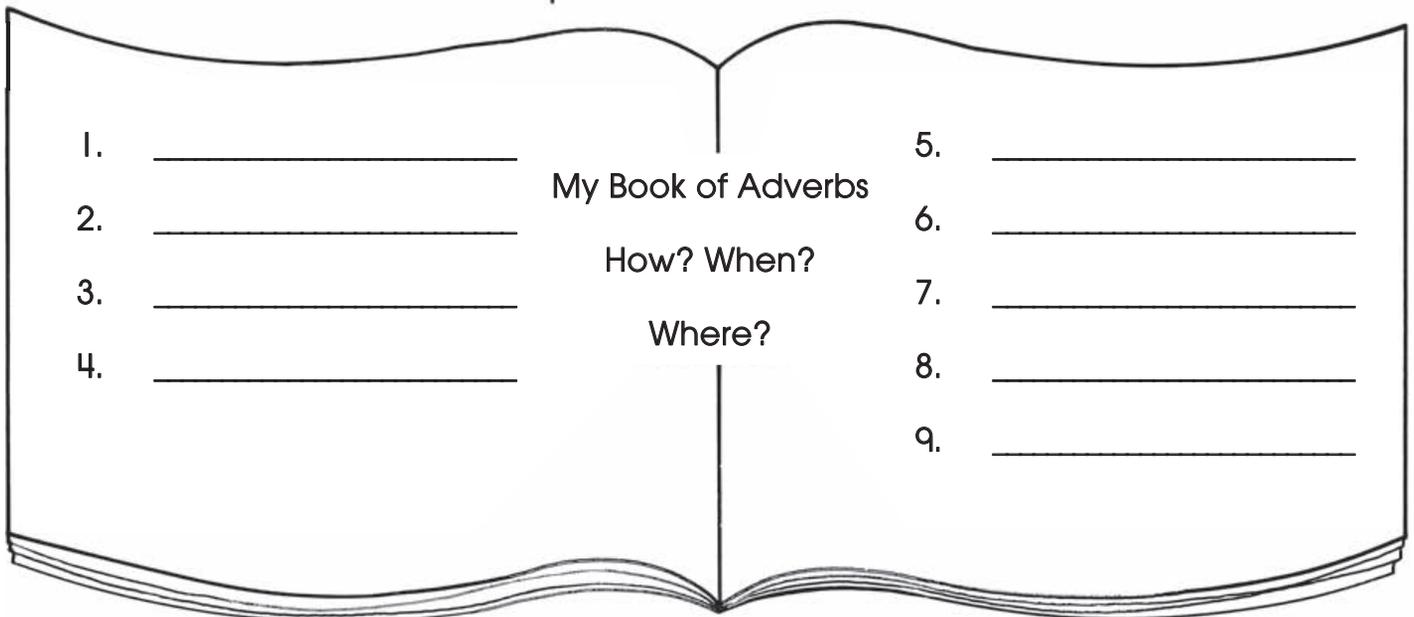
Adverbs

An **adverb** answers the questions how, when, or where about verbs. Many adverbs end in **-ly** when answering the question how.

Our team won the game easily. (How?)

Circle the adverb in each sentence. In the book, write which question it answers.

1. The children played quietly at home.
2. We went to the movie yesterday.
3. My friends are coming inside to play.
4. The child cut his meat carefully.
5. The girls went upstairs to get their coats.
6. The play-off games start tomorrow.
7. The boys walked slowly toward the bus.
8. The teacher said, "Write your name neatly."
9. We ate outside on a picnic table.



Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs or adjectives and tell how, when, or where.

how—I read **slowly**.

where—I read **inside**.

when—I was reading **today**.

Write **how**, **when**, or **where** after each adverb.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. | easily | _____ | today | _____ | below | _____ |
| 2. | carefully | _____ | busily | _____ | fast | _____ |
| 3. | here | _____ | far | _____ | uphill | _____ |
| 4. | slowly | _____ | lately | _____ | away | _____ |
| 5. | inside | _____ | noisily | _____ | yearly | _____ |
| 6. | neatly | _____ | after | _____ | early | _____ |
| 7. | perfectly | _____ | under | _____ | annually | _____ |

Name _____

Adverbs

Write an adverb to complete each sentence. The word in parentheses tells the kind of adverb to write. Do not use the same adverb more than once.

1. Our team played _____. (when)
2. Brian writes _____. (how)
3. The cows move _____. (how)
4. Melissa will dance _____. (when)
5. My dog went _____. (where)
6. We ran _____. (how)
7. The choir sang _____. (how)
8. The cat purred _____. (where)
9. Hannah spoke _____. (how)
10. We'll go on our vacation _____. (when)
11. The sign goes _____. (where)
12. Mother brought the groceries _____. (where)
13. David read the directions _____. (how)
14. We'll be leaving _____. (when)
15. We have three bedrooms _____. (where)
16. Our family goes on a vacation _____. (when)
17. Jim ran _____ down the street. (how)
18. They _____ laid the baby in the crib. (how)
19. The man went _____ with his paper. (where)
20. My dad gets a raise in pay _____. (when)

Adverbs

Sometimes, people have difficulty using *good*, *well*, *sure*, *surely*, *real*, and *really* correctly. This chart will help you use adjectives and adverbs correctly.

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

Write the correct word to finish the sentence. Use the chart to help you.

- You did a very _____ job cleaning your room. (good, well)
- The detective in the story used his skills _____. (good, well)
- Lee _____ wanted to finish before everyone else. (sure, surely)
- I _____ want to read that book now. (real, really)
- Did it take you long to decide who the _____ criminal was? (real, really)
- The hamster looked _____ and healthy, but he got sick. (well, good)
- Kyle read _____ as he worked on the story problem. (well, good)
- You will _____ get a good grade on that report. (sure, surely)

Name _____

Verbs and Adverbs: Review

Underline the adverbs and circle the verbs. Write each verb and adverb in the proper column.

	Verb	Adverb
1. Jason got his bicycle early.	_____	_____
2. Slowly, I cleaned my room.	_____	_____
3. Lucy often rides her horse.	_____	_____
4. We walked cautiously on the ice.	_____	_____
5. I washed my car today.	_____	_____
6. Suddenly, it started to snow.	_____	_____
7. Derek took his wagon outside.	_____	_____
8. The child used the scissors carefully.	_____	_____
9. Jackie went home early.	_____	_____
10. Bill slid safely into second base.	_____	_____
11. Sierra happily got 100% on her test.	_____	_____
12. My cousin came again to visit.	_____	_____
13. Earlier, I helped the principal.	_____	_____
14. The soldiers bravely fought.	_____	_____
15. We quickly finished the puzzle.	_____	_____
16. Yesterday, I baked brownies.	_____	_____
17. Renee takes her shower upstairs.	_____	_____
18. My dad gets his paycheck monthly.	_____	_____
19. The twins threw the toys everywhere.	_____	_____
20. The mouse crept out quietly.	_____	_____

Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs: Review

Label each of the following above the words.

N—noun

Adj—adjective

P—pronoun

Adv—adverb

V—verb

1. We feed the birds regularly.
2. Derek planted a maple tree yesterday.
3. Chang wrote them a letter.
4. They have two small dogs.
5. Ruby will be dancing tomorrow.
6. The toys were everywhere.
7. The three children are going swimming today.
8. You can eat now.
9. They washed the car carefully.
10. Several thirsty children drank cold lemonade.
11. We run three miles often.
12. The chorus has been singing beautifully.
13. He gave Chris five dollars.
14. Paige washed the dishes slowly.
15. That tiny baby was sleeping soundly.

Name _____

Articles

Use **a** before words beginning with consonants.

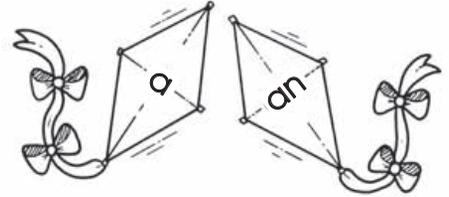
a bird a blue bird

Use **an** before words beginning with vowels.

an apple an orange

Only use **a** or **an** before singular nouns.

a cow an animal



Write **a** or **an** on each line.

1. I have _____ aunt named Mary.
2. We went to _____ movie last night.
3. Mark wrote _____ long letter.
4. We took _____ English test.
5. Neil has _____ old bicycle.
6. We each had _____ ice cream cone.
7. Mandy ate _____ orange for breakfast.
8. They saw _____ deer on their trip.
9. Stephen thought the car was _____ ugly color.
10. Emily bought _____ new pair of skates.
11. He was _____ officer in the army.
12. We built _____ campfire.
13. _____ elephant is such a large animal.
14. The group went to _____ interesting museum.

Name _____

Articles

Circle the correct word.

1. Mark has (a, an) orange and brown sweater.
2. Two quarters equal (a, an) half dollar.
3. (A, An) engine pulled (a, an) long train.
4. They put up (a, an) target in the field.
5. There is (a, an) enormous house on (a, an) hill.
6. My family went to (a, an) opera in New York.
7. We talked to (a, an) teacher about (a, an) answer.
8. Mia had (a, an) art lesson after school.
9. I got (a, an) infield hit in the big game!
10. (A, An) exit sign hung over (a, an) door.
11. We had (a, an) aunt and (a, an) uncle come for dinner.
12. We each had (a, an) cookie and (a, an) ice cream cone.
13. Vince ran for (a, an) hour on (a, an) cinder track.
14. Jimmy learned (a, an) Indian dance on (a, an) reservation.
15. (A, An) honest friend is someone to treasure.

Contractions

Contractions are made by putting together two words. When the words are combined, one or two letters are left out. An apostrophe is used in place of the missing letters.

word + will	I will → I'll
word + is	she is → she's
word + has	he has → he's
word + are	they are → they're
word + have	they have → they've
word + not	has not → hasn't
word + would	he would → he'd

Write a contraction for each pair of words.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. is not | 2. she is | 3. they have | 4. he is |
| 5. I would | 6. you are | 7. she will | 8. did not |
| 9. he will | 10. where is | 11. they would | 12. she has |

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.

Contractions

An **apostrophe** takes the place of missing letters when two words are combined to make a contraction. Look at the patterns in these contractions.

word + is

word + will

word + has

word + are

word + have

word + not

word + would

she is → she's

I will → I'll

she has → she's

they are → they're

they have → they've

has not → hasn't

he would → he'd

he is → he's

she will → she'll

he has → he's

we are → we're

we have → we've

did not → didn't

they would → they'd

Write a contraction for each pair of words.

1. does not

2. they will

3. you are

4. we would

5. where is

6. had not

7. you have

8. it is

9. he will

10. do not

11. you would

12. could not

Contractions: Review

Rewrite each contraction. Add the apostrophe where it belongs.

1. Im	_____	7. theres	_____
2. hasnt	_____	8. wed	_____
3. hed	_____	9. Ill	_____
4. arent	_____	10. were	_____
5. shes	_____	11. youre	_____
6. well	_____	12. thats	_____

Write the two words which form each contraction.

13. weren't	_____	19. it's	_____
14. I've	_____	20. shouldn't	_____
15. I'll	_____	21. you'll	_____
16. wouldn't	_____	22. I'd	_____
17. here's	_____	23. wasn't	_____
18. they're	_____	24. you've	_____

Contractions: Review

Rewrite each contraction. Add an apostrophe where it belongs.

1. cant	2. wed	3. Im	4. youre
5. theyll	6. were	7. didnt	8. well
9. couldnt	10. Ill	11. theyd	12. its

Write two words for each contraction.

13. we'll	14. isn't	15. I've	16. that's
17. shouldn't	18. aren't	19. weren't	20. there's
21. you'll	22. I'd	23. wasn't	24. you've

Name _____

Negative Words

Not, no, and **never** are called **negatives**. Do not use a **not** word and a **no** word together in a sentence. **Never** is also a negative word.

right: We never go to bed early.

wrong: We do not never go to bed early.

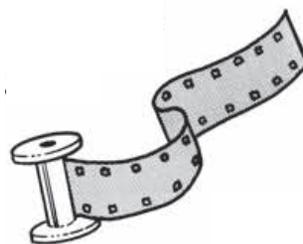
Circle the correct word.

1. We weren't (never, ever) friends.
2. The music was so loud, we didn't hear (nothing, anything).
3. My dog won't hurt (anybody, nobody).
4. Our team hasn't scored (any, no) runs yet.
5. The child (has, hasn't) done nothing wrong.
6. I haven't (never, ever) used my new camera.
7. I didn't see (no, any) planes landing.
8. Ben (could, couldn't) never finish a large pizza.
9. My cousin hasn't gone (nowhere, anywhere).
10. You (should, shouldn't) never slam the door.
11. Cynthia, (are, aren't) you never going to finish this?
12. I (haven't, have) never been to England.
13. Jayla (is, isn't) never on time for school.
14. There (was, wasn't) never enough snow to ski.
15. Hector didn't (never, ever) forget his mother's birthday.

Negative Words

Circle the correct word.

1. Michelle (could, couldn't) run no faster.
2. I didn't (ever, never) wear braces.
3. My teacher hasn't (none, any) of our grades yet.
4. Kim couldn't drive (no one, anyone) home.
5. Isn't (anybody, nobody) going with me?
6. My family (hasn't, has) no time to travel this year.
7. I don't like to go (nowhere, anywhere) alone.
8. Chris (has, hasn't) done no homework.
9. We (wouldn't, would) never lie to you.
10. Why didn't I get (none, any)?
11. Andrew hasn't (no, any) film for his camera.
12. Diandre, (are, aren't) you never going to finish this?
13. Travis (wasn't, was) saving no money at all.
14. We aren't able to do (any, no) magic tricks.
15. Won't you (never, ever) return my CD?



Write a sentence for each word: **never**, **nothing**, **don't**, and **nobody**.

Periods

Use a **period**

- at the end of a statement or command.

statement—I like to play games.

command—Wash the dishes.

- after an initial.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

C. J. Muggs

- after an abbreviation.

in.—inch

Mon.—Monday

Ave.—Avenue

Place a period where needed.

1. Megan ran one mi on Boise Dr yesterday
2. Mrs Kaplan bought a gal of milk
3. Mr Henry B Lewis is my uncle
4. The Long Co is on McNair St and Second Ave
5. Andrew's ruler is three ft
6. Wed, Sept 3, will be my birthday
7. Lt George S Benally lost 15 lb on his diet
8. Ms Hannson baked a doz cupcakes
9. Waterman Blvd is very wide at Union Ave
10. On Thurs , we will go to St Louis
11. The baby weighed 6 lbs 12 oz at birth
12. Tues , Gov R Hernandez will take office
13. Feb is the month I lost 10 lb on my diet
14. Wood Creations, Inc , is on Main St and Jones Blvd

Name _____

Commas

Use a **comma**

- between the day and the year in a date.

November 17, 1955

- between a city and a state.

Denver, Colorado

- in a series of three or more persons or things.

apples, oranges, and plums

Place a comma where needed.

1. Kami Reba and Patsy played together.
2. On May 12 2001, we moved to Dallas Texas.
3. The Statue of Liberty is in New York City New York.
4. Grandma and Grandpa were married on June 12 1942.
5. Mia has roses pansies and daisies in her garden.
6. The American flag is red white and blue.
7. I moved from Miami Florida, to Cleveland Ohio.
8. Hawaii became a state on August 21 1959.
9. Tony Gabe Adam and Jerry are my best friends.
10. On Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, it snowed.
11. John F. Kennedy was shot on November 22 1963.
12. We drive through Chicago Illinois, on our way to Madison Wisconsin.

Name _____

Commas

Use a **comma**

- after the greeting and closing in a friendly letter.

Dear Nina,

Yours truly, Jason

- to set off a direct quotation from the rest of the sentence.

Andrew said, "Meet me at 7:00."

- after *Yes* or *No* at the beginning of a sentence or after the name of a person spoken to.

Yes, I'm feeling better.

Amy, how do you feel?

Place a comma where needed.

1. Chrissie asked "How old are you?"
2. Mother said "I'm going to work."
3. Yes I have finished the dishes.
4. Nikki what TV program are you watching?
5. No I have not finished my homework.
6. Liza where did you go on your vacation?

Place a comma in the letter where needed.

Dear Rachel

Did you go to Seattle Washington last summer? I went to visit my cousins in Detroit Michigan. When I got home Mom said "Donna did you have fun?"

I said "Yes it was great."

Rachel I hope to see you soon.

Your friend

Donna

Commas

Use a **comma**

- to separate the day of the month from the year. (May 3, 1976)
- to separate a city from a state or country. (Dallas, Texas)
- to set off the name of a person spoken to. (Brad, come here.)
- after *Yes* or *No* at the beginning of a sentence. (Yes, I can come.)
- to set words apart in a series. (I like apples, grapes, and pears.)
- after the first complete thought in a sentence with two thoughts.
(Hurry up, or we'll be late.)
- after the greeting of a friendly letter and after the closing of every letter.
(Dear April, Sincerely, Danny)
- to set off a direct quotation. ("I'm coming," said Alex.)

Place a comma where needed.

1. My parents were married on March 24 1987.
2. After swimming skating is my favorite sport.
3. I signed my letter "Yours truly Tracy."
4. "Patsy I'll be home late " said Mother.
5. On December 6 1981 Carlos came to America.
6. Exams will be Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday.
7. Sarah missed the bus so she had to walk home.
8. I took my notebook to class but I forgot my pencil.
9. Tyrone asked "Is that a good book?"
10. On the way home I ran into a fence.
11. Yes I bought cereal milk bread and tuna.
12. We went from Miami Florida, to Tulsa Oklahoma.

Name _____

Apostrophes

Use an **apostrophe**

- in possessive nouns.

singular—Tad's record

Shannon's game

plural—men's club

bears' tracks

- in contractions.

I am—I'm

did not—didn't

Rewrite each underlined word using an apostrophe to show possession.

1. the firefighters boots

2. the trains tracks

3. a ships decks

4. Lynns house

5. several friends games

6. many players uniforms

Write the contraction for each pair of words.

7. he will _____

8. were not _____

9. you are _____

10. we have _____

11. he is _____

12. they are _____

13. It is _____

14. she will _____

Quotation Marks

Use **quotation marks**

- to enclose a direct quotation.

The teacher said, "Kate, you got 100% on your test."

- around titles of poems, stories, song titles, and reports.

Trent read "The Owl and the Pussycat."

Quotation marks are placed after the ending punctuation.

Place quotation marks where needed.

1. Mr. Garcia asked, Daniel, are you going with me?
2. Grandma read me the story The Rat in the Hat.
3. The Gift of the Magi is one of my favorite stories.
4. Are you going to the play? Mona asked.
5. Anna gave a report called Indians of the Southwest.
6. My brother can read Spot Goes to School.
7. Luke remarked, It's very cold today.
8. Gavin read a report titled Inside the Personal Computer.
9. Let's get together tomorrow, said Diandre.
10. Have you read the poem called Dancer's Delight in your class?
11. Joey said, Dave, let's play after school.
12. Jenna's report was titled Great Painters.

Quotation Marks and Apostrophes: Review

Use **quotation marks**

- to enclose the words of every direct quotation.

Mandy asked, "What's for lunch?"

- around titles of stories, song titles, poems, and reports.

I read the poem, "Rip Van Winkle."

Use an **apostrophe**

- to show where letters have been left out of contractions.

they'll

we're

wouldn't

- to show ownership or possession.

Donna's shoes

hikers' boots

Place quotation marks and apostrophes where needed.

1. The players equipment was kept in their lockers.
2. Ive finished my report, Famous Athletes.
3. Jennifer replied, Id love to come to your party.
4. My poem, The Beautiful Butterfly, won first prize.
5. Rashads hamsters are frisky.
6. Its Ginnys coat that Sandra is wearing.
7. Arent the boys bikes in the garage?
8. Were doing a report on rockets together.
9. The reporters stories were all too long.
10. My friends birthday is tomorrow.
11. How to Handle Snakes was the title of my report.
12. Julies favorite fish is named Rover.

Name _____

Punctuation Marks: Review

Place periods, commas, apostrophes, and quotation marks where needed.

1. Our family lives in Memphis Tennessee
2. The boys bicycles were new
3. Ive an uncle named T R Martinez
4. Ms Jung Lola and Becky went to the fair
5. Aunt Heather said Ill be home late tonight
6. Didnt you measure 5 ft last year
7. William asked How much is the candy
8. Mother read us The Very Busy Spider
9. Im going to buy books erasers and pencils
10. Erica were you born on Dec 14 2005
11. Theyre reading The Ships Voyage
12. Sandra please buy a lb of apples
13. Holly said Mom and Dad were married on May 2 1975
14. Shouldnt we read Travel the USA before we leave
15. Were going to Dr Guptas office
16. The three boys sweaters were left in Reid Ohio
17. Ebb Tide is Josephs favorite old song
18. Mr Chu were you in Dallas Texas on May 1 1995
19. Whos going to read the main characters part
20. Vince asked Wheres the fire