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

Every sentence begins with a capital letter.

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

School is fun. We play in the gym.

Circle each sentence. Then complete each incomplete sentence. Write it on the lines below.

1. Our classroom is sunny.
2. Writes on the chalkboard.
3. We read books.
4. Like art class.
5. Recess is a fun part of the day.
Read the sentences. Circle each question, and underline each statement.

1. Do you have homework?
2. I have lots of homework.
3. What do you have to do?
4. I have to read a story.
5. The story is about a pig.
6. Does Frank have homework?
7. Frank has to write a story.
8. What kind of story will he write?
9. Will he write a funny story?
10. No, he will write a scary one.
Read the sentences. Write the sentences correctly on the lines.

1. what do you bring to school

2. i bring books and a pencil

3. what else is in your backpack

4. my lunch is in my backpack

5. what did you bring for lunch

6. do you want to sit with me at lunch time

7. my new teacher is nice

8. Are we in the same class
• A sentence tells a complete thought.
• Begin each sentence with a capital letter.
• End a statement with a period.
• End a question with a question mark.

Read the passage. Circle each mistake in capitalization and punctuation. Then rewrite the passage correctly on the lines below.

Today is Monday. What do we do first? The teacher reads a story. Then we have math. Does each child have a pencil? Now we are ready to begin the lesson.
Add the correct end mark to each sentence. Write S next to each statement. Write Q next to each question.

1. Our new school opens today ______
2. The brick building has three floors ______
3. Where is your classroom ______
4. The playground has three swing sets ______
5. How tall is the shiny new slide ______
6. Did you see the new music room ______
7. There is a band concert tonight ______
8. My sister plays in the school band ______
9. What instrument does she play ______
10. Do you have tickets to the concert ______
• A command is a sentence that tells someone to do something. It ends with a period.

  Share with your friends.  Listen to your mother.

**Circle each command.**

1. I like to play games.
2. Treat the animals with care.
3. Sing a song with me.
4. Where does your friend live?
5. Share your cookie.
6. My dogs are my best friends.
7. I am going to Laura’s birthday party next week.
8. Sit next to me.
9. Who gave you that flower?
10. Take me to the park.

**Write two new commands on the lines.**

____________________

____________________
A. Underline each exclamation.

1. Today is Saturday.
2. Hooray, we are going to the zoo!
3. We will see many animals.
4. That giraffe is gigantic!
5. The lions look hungry.
6. Oh no, I’m scared!
7. The seals are so cute!
8. What time do you feed the seals?
9. The zoo closes in one hour.
10. We had so much fun!

B. Write two new exclamations on the lines.

• An **exclamation** is a sentence that shows strong feelings. It ends with an exclamation point.
• Begin each exclamation with a capital letter.

  We love the zoo!
  Wow, those are huge elephants!
Read the sentences. Write the sentences correctly on the lines.

1. Please come to my birthday party.

2. This is an awesome party

3. Cut the cake now

4. I'm stuffed

5. Turn the music down

6. Play cards with me

7. This is fun

8. Please help me clean up
• Begin each sentence with a capital letter.
• End a **command** with a period and an **exclamation** with an exclamation point.

Circle each capitalization and punctuation mistake. Then rewrite the passage correctly on the lines.

let’s go to our baseball game. you are up to bat first
Watch out, here comes the ball. hit it hard. hooray, it’s a home run.

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________
Add a period to each command.
Add an exclamation point to each exclamation.

1. Hooray, the sun is shining brightly
2. Come and play in my yard
3. Look at our new puppy
4. Gosh, your puppy is so little
5. Roll over
6. Oh no, the puppy rolled in the mud

Add or take away words to rewrite the sentences.

7. Make this statement a command.
   Jake scratches the puppy’s belly.

8. Make this statement an exclamation.
   Your puppy is cute.
• Every sentence has two parts.
• The **subject** tells who or what does something.

  Firefighters put out a fire.  
  Dogs like to run.

  subject  
  subject

A. Underline the subject in each sentence.
1. The man calls the fire station.
2. The family leaves the house.
3. Everyone looks at the flames.
4. A fire truck races to the house.
5. The firefighters are just in time.

B. Write another sentence about a fire. Circle the subject.
6. ____________________________________
Add a subject to the incomplete sentences and rewrite them on the lines below.

1. Visited the firehouse.
   [Complete sentence: The firefighters visited the firehouse.]

2. Climbed inside a red fire truck.
   [Complete sentence: The firefighters climbed inside a red fire truck.]

3. Taught us about fire safety.
   [Complete sentence: The firefighters taught us about fire safety.]

4. Told us to never play with matches.
   [Complete sentence: The firefighters told us to never play with matches.]

5. Told us to write about fire safety for homework.
   [Complete sentence: The firefighters told us to write about fire safety for homework.]
• Begin the greeting and closing in a letter with a capital letter.
• Use a comma after the greeting in a letter.
• Use a comma after the closing in a letter.

Dear Mom,
Love,
Kim

Rewrite the letter correctly.

dear Grandma and Grandpa

I am having a great time on vacation. I miss you.

love
Juan
Practice

Name _____________________________________________________________

- Begin the greeting and closing of a letter with a capital letter.
- Use commas after the greeting and closing in a letter.

Rewrite the letter correctly on the lines below.

dear Mom and Dad

am having a great time at camp. sing around the campfire. takes good care of us. can’t wait for visiting day!

love

Maria

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Write C next to each complete sentence and circle the subject. Write I next to each incomplete sentence. Then add a subject and rewrite the sentences on the lines below. Underline the subject.

1. Our family has a fire escape plan. ___
2. My mom drew a map of our house. ___
3. shows the way out of the house. ___
4. practiced the escape plan many times. ___
5. Our meeting place is on the corner of our street. ___
• There are two parts to every sentence.
• The **subject** tells who or what the sentence is about.
• A **predicate** tells what the subject does or is.

Jane plants flowers.

**Predicate**

Which sentence tells about the picture?
**Draw a line under the predicate of that sentence.**

1. a. Jane plants flower seeds.
   b. Jane picks the flowers.

2. a. Jane smells the flowers.
   b. Jane waters the flowers.

3. a. The flowers are pink and yellow.
   b. The sun shines on the flowers.

4. a. The flowers are dying now.
   b. Jane picks the flowers now.
• A predicate tells what the subject of a sentence does or is.
• You can correct some incomplete sentences by adding a predicate.

Incomplete sentence: My dad
Complete sentence: My dad loves vanilla ice cream.

Draw lines to match each subject with a predicate to make a complete sentence. Then write the sentences on the lines below.

1. An ice-cream truck dropped his cone.
2. The driver ate her cone quickly.
3. Mia drove into the park.
4. Sam sold ice cream.

1. ...................................................
2. ...................................................
3. ...................................................
4. ...................................................
Read the sentences. Make the corrections. Write the correct sentences on the lines.

1. Abby was born on February 6 1998.

2. She was born in Brooklyn New York.

3. Her family moved to Portland Oregon.

4. They moved on October 14 2003.
• Use a comma between the day and year in a date.
• Use a comma between the names of a city and a state.

Draw a line below each mistake in the letter. Then rewrite the letter correctly on the lines.

Dear Uncle Ted,

I can’t wait to visit you in Los Angeles California! We are coming on December 23 2007. I’ll be sad when we leave there on January 2 2008.

It is so cold here in Burlington Vermont! The snow.

Love,

Noah
Fill in the circle next to the predicate of the sentence.

1. My sister Rosa made a clay boat.
   ○ My sister Rosa
   ○ a clay boat
   ○ made a clay boat

2. She entered the boat in an art contest.
   ○ She entered
   ○ entered the boat in an art contest
   ○ boat in an art contest

3. The boat won first prize.
   ○ won first prize
   ○ The boat
   ○ first prize

4. Rosa is taking art classes now.
   ○ Rosa is
   ○ art classes
   ○ is taking art classes now

5. Her teacher called her a true artist.
   ○ called her a true artist
   ○ a true artist
   ○ Her teacher
If two sentences have the same predicate, you can combine them to make one sentence.

You can combine sentences by joining two subjects with **and**.

Ana learned English. Pedro learned English.
---
Ana and Pedro learned English.

Combine the subjects in each pair of sentences to make one sentence. Write the new sentence on the lines.

1. Ana moved here from Chile. Pedro moved here from Chile.  


• If two sentences have subjects that are the same, you can combine the sentences.
• You can combine sentences by joining the predicates with **and**.

Aki was born in Japan. Aki lives in America.
Aki was born in Japan and lives in America.

Combine the predicates in each pair of sentences to make one sentence. Write the new sentence on the line.


2. Aki has brown hair. Aki is tall.

3. Emily sat next to Aki. Emily shared her snack.

Use **quotation marks** at the beginning and end of what a person says.

A quotation shows the exact words of what a person says.

“I like America,” said Tamar.

Read each sentence. Correct the punctuation and write the corrected sentence on the lines.

1. This is Tamar, said our teacher.

2. I moved here from Israel, Tamar said.

3. Welcome to our school, Liz said.

4. Thank you, said Tamar.

5. The teacher asked, What kind of books do you like to read?

6. Tamar answered, I love to read books about dinosaurs.
Sometimes you can combine sentences by joining two subjects or two predicates with **and**.

Use quotation marks at the beginning and end of what a person says.

**Write the passage correctly on the lines. Add quotation marks where they are needed. Combine sentences that have the same subjects or predicates.**

Miguel moved to Austin, Texas. His family moved to Austin, Texas. He starts his new school soon. He starts his new soccer team soon. Miguel is worried.

I miss my friends, Miguel said.

You will make new friends, said his mom.
Combine the subjects or the predicates in each pair of sentences to make new sentences. Write the new sentences on the lines.

1. Nejal lived in Turkey.
   Her family lived in Turkey.

2. Her father got a job in Virginia.
   Her father moved the family here.

3. Nejal studied hard.
   Nejal learned English quickly.

4. I met Nejal first.
   I introduced her to all the kids.

5. She smiled at everyone.
   She made friends easily.
• A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, or thing.
• Some nouns name **people**.

    A girl mows the lawn. Her **dad** plants a tree.

**Circle the noun in each sentence that names a person.**

1. Mom grows a vegetable garden.
2. Dad picks the vegetables.
3. My brothers eat the snap peas.
4. My sister likes the tomatoes.

**Write two more sentences on the lines below. Include a noun that names a person in each one. Use the picture for ideas.**

5. 

6.
A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing.
• Some nouns name **places**.
  This is my **backyard**.
• Some nouns name **things**.
  The **flowers** are yellow.

A. Read the sentences. Underline the nouns that name things. Circle the nouns that name places.
1. Many plants grow in the forest.

2. We saw evergreens in the mountains.

3. You can see a cactus in the desert.

4. What trees grow in your town?

B. Write two more sentences on the lines below. In one sentence, include a noun that names a place. In the other sentence, include a noun that names a thing.

5. __________________________________________________________

6. __________________________________________________________
• Use commas to separate three or more words in a series.
• The word *and* or *or* comes before the last word in a series.

   I see flowers, plants, and trees.
   A rose may be yellow, white, red, or pink.

**Read each sentence. Write the corrected sentence on the line.**

1. I need to buy pots soil and seeds.
   ______________________________________

2. Do you want to plant tulips daisies or roses?
   ______________________________________

3. Flowers need sun air and water to grow.
   ______________________________________

4. Will you plant flowers in the front back or side yard?
   ______________________________________

5. I will give flowers to my sister my aunt and my mom.
   ______________________________________

**Write another sentence about plants. Include three or more words in a series.**

6. ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing. Use commas to separate three or more words in a series.

A. Read the passage. Add any missing commas.

Cara, Max, and Jack hiked up a mountain. They saw trees, insects, and flowers along the path. For lunch they each had a sandwich, a yogurt, and a drink. At the end of the hike, Max said, “I’m tired!”

B. Go back and underline each noun in the passage. Write all the nouns on the lines below.

_________________  ___________________  ___________________
_________________  ___________________  ___________________
_________________  ___________________  ___________________
_________________  ___________________  ___________________
_________________  ___________________  ___________________
Circle the nouns in each sentence.

1. My uncle opened a shop in the city.
2. People can buy fresh fruit and vegetables there.
3. My aunt grew those berries in her garden.
4. Farmers grow other foods in their fields.
5. A huge truck brings some corn.

Write the nouns that you circled in the correct column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Places</th>
<th>Things</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
• A **singular noun** names one person, place, or thing.
• A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing.
• Add **-s** to form the plural of most nouns.

I have one **dog**. Mia has two **dogs**.

Use the pictures to fill in each blank with a plural noun.

1. The bird is eating two _____________.

2. Three ____________ are sleeping.

3. The ____________ are feeding the fish.

4. There are five ____________ in the nest.
• Add -es to form the plural of singular nouns that end in s, sh, ch, or x.

- fox → foxes
- lunch → lunches

• To form the plural of nouns ending in a consonant and y, change y to i and add -es.

- pony → ponies

• Some nouns change their spelling to name more than one.

- mouse → mice
- man → men

Read the sentences. Make the underlined nouns plural. Write them on the lines.

1. The child took a trip to the farm. _____________
2. How many bus did they fill up? _____________
3. The pony were eating grass. _____________
4. Several mouse were in the barn. _____________
5. For five penny they could feed the animals. _____________
• Begin the greeting and closing of a letter with a capital letter.
• Use a comma after the greeting in a letter.
• Use a comma after the closing in a letter.

Write the letter on the lines. Use capital letters and commas where they belong.

dear Aunt Biyu

   Sam and I went to a fair today. Many other children were there. We rode on ponies. We had fun! We miss you.

   love

   Lian
Practice

Name ________________________________

- Check the spelling of all plural nouns. Add -es to nouns that end in s, sh, ch, or x.
- When you write a letter, check that the greeting and the closing begin with capital letters.
- Use commas after the greeting and closing in the letter.

Find each mistake in the spelling of plural nouns, capitalization, and commas. Then rewrite the letter correctly on the lines below.

dear Ms. Green

Thank you for reading your storys to our class. We really liked the one about the three fox who live in three box. The story about the ponys who turned into mouses was great!

yours truly

Mr. Troy’s class

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

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Complete each sentence with the nouns in ( ). Write the nouns in their plural form.

1. The tiny _____________ needed help. (bird)
2. Their _____________ had fallen from the _____________. (nest, branch)
3. The _____________ worked together to help. (child)
4. The _____________ picked up some small _____________. (girl, twig)
5. The _____________ added ____________ of cloth. (boy, scrap)
6. The baby _____________ were hungry. (fox)
7. They ate _____________ from the _____________. (berry, bush)
8. Some _____________ came to eat the _____________. (mouse, seed)
• Some nouns name special persons, places, or things.
• This kind of noun is called a **proper noun**.
• A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Carlos was born at Oakwood Hospital.

Circle the proper nouns.

1. Carlos lives in New Jersey.
2. He goes to Orchard School on King Street.
3. His teacher is Mr. Fleming.
4. At recess he plays tag with Al and Sara.
5. After school the friends play at Miller Park on Oak Street.
6. On rainy days, they play Monopoly.
7. Sometimes they go to Reed Library near Reed River.
8. They like to look at the pictures in Science World Encyclopedia.
• Some **proper nouns** name days of the week, months, and holidays.

• The name of each day, month, or holiday begins with a capital letter.

  Sunday   June   Father’s Day

Choose the proper noun that names a day, month, or holiday. Write it correctly on the line below.

1. january
   winter
   vacation

   ________________________________

2. flag
   vote
   president’s day

   ________________________________

3. holiday
   flowers
   mother’s day

   ________________________________

4. sunday
   day
   afternoon

   ________________________________

5. fireworks
   summer
   july

   ________________________________

6. vacation
   labor day
   weekend

   ________________________________

7. september
   school
   teacher

   ________________________________

8. thanksgiving
   fall
   family

   ________________________________
An abbreviation is a short form of a word.
An abbreviation begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.
Most titles of people are abbreviations.

Mrs.  Ms.  Mr.  Dr.

Find the mistakes. Write each sentence correctly on the line.

1. mr Jones broke his arm.

2. mrs Jones drove mr Jones to the hospital.

3. dr Jimenez took an x-ray of his arm.

4. ms Rose, the nurse, helped the doctor.
• The names of special people, places, or things begin with capital letters. The names of days of the week, months, and holidays begin with capital letters.

• An abbreviation begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

• The greeting and the closing of a letter begin with capital letters. Use commas after the greeting and closing in the letter.

Find each mistake in capitalization and punctuation. Rewrite the letter correctly on the lines below.

dear dr moss

Thank you for seeing me on thursday. It was very nice of you to come to elwood hospital on thanksgiving. I hope you were still able to have a nice Holiday dinner.

yours truly
lisa

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

A Tall Tale
Grade 2/Unit 2
Circle the underlined words that are proper nouns.

1. Last **Monday**, our **class** went on a **field trip**.

2. Mr. Jones **was** our **driver**.

3. He drove from our **school** to **Merrit Hospital**.

4. **Westside School** is ten **miles** from the **hospital**.

5. The **bus** went through the **Third Street Tunnel**.

6. We met **Maria Cortez** and other **nurses** and **doctors**.

7. It was the **month** of **February**.

8. Valentine’s **Day** was in two **days**.

9. Our **teacher Ms. Adams** had asked us to make **cards** for the sick children.

10. I gave my card to a **girl** named **Josie**.
Practice

Name ____________________________

Grammar: Possessive Nouns

- A **possessive noun** shows who or what owns or has something.
- Add an **apostrophe** (’) and -s to a singular noun to make it possessive.

  The dog’s bowl is empty.

Choose the correct possessive noun. Write it on the line.

1. The ____________ eyes are black.
   - A. rabbit
   - B. rabbit’s

2. The ____________ babies are called ducklings.
   - A. ducks
   - B. duck’s

3. ____________ kitten is orange.
   - A. Maya’s
   - B. Maya

4. The ____________ tail wags fast.
   - A. puppy
   - B. puppy’s

5. The snake is ____________ pet.
   - A. Petes
   - B. Pete’s
• Add an apostrophe to most plural nouns to make them possessive.
  The **animals’** barn is red.
• Add an apostrophe (’) and **-s** to plural nouns that do not end in **s**.
  The **children’s** trip to the farm was fun.

Underline the correct plural possessive noun in ()
Rewrite the sentence on the line below.

1. I found several (birds’/bird’s) nests in our yard.

2. The (squirrel’s/squirrels’) tails are bushy.

3. The (bear’s/bears’) bodies are very big.

4. The (mice’s/mices’) noses twitch when they smell a cat.

5. The (dog’s/dogs’) owners are training their pets.

6. The (geeses’/geese’s) beaks are wet.
• Always use an apostrophe to form a possessive.
• Add an apostrophe and -s to make a singular noun possessive.
• Add an apostrophe to make most plural nouns possessive.

Look at the picture. Then write the possessive of each noun on the line.

1. That _____________ leash is on.

2. This _____________ tail is curly.

3. The _____________ bowls are on the floor.

4. The _____________ bowl is on the table.
• Add an apostrophe and -s to make a singular noun possessive.
• Add an apostrophe to make most plural nouns possessive.

Circle each mistake. Rewrite the passage correctly on the lines below.

A frogs eggs are called egg spawn. The eggs shells protect the egg spawn. Soon the eggs hatch. Tadpoles come out. The new tadpoles tails are very long. Did you know that tadpoles eat frogs eggs?

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
Mark the sentence that is rewritten correctly.
Underline the possessive noun in the correct sentence.

1. The wings of the butterfly are blue and black.
   ○ The butterfly’s wings are blue and black.
   ○ The butterflies wings are blue and black.
   ○ The butterflys’ wings are blue and black.

2. The shells of the crabs are too small now.
   ○ The crab’s shells are too small now.
   ○ The crabs shells are too small now.
   ○ The crabs’ shells are too small now.

3. The eggs of our duck are ready to hatch.
   ○ Our ducks eggs are ready to hatch.
   ○ Our duck’s eggs are ready to hatch.
   ○ Our ducks’ eggs are ready to hatch.

4. The ears of the puppy are long and floppy.
   ○ The puppies ears are long and floppy.
   ○ The puppy’s ears are long and floppy.
   ○ The puppys’ ears are long and floppy

5. The feathers of the swans have turned white.
   ○ The swans’ feathers have turned white.
   ○ The swans’ feathers have turned white.
   ○ The swans feathers have turned white.
Practice

Name ________________________________

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

To change a singular noun to a plural noun, add -s or -es. Do not add an apostrophe.

pool —> pools
box —> boxes

Make the noun in ( ) plural. Then write the correct sentence on the line below.

1. The (player) are getting ready for the big game.
   ________________________________________________________________

2. Each team has ten (child).
   ________________________________________________________________

3. How many (coach) are there?
   ________________________________________________________________

4. Ben threw four (pitch).
   ________________________________________________________________

5. Our team scored five (run).
   ________________________________________________________________
• Add apostrophe (’) and -s to a singular noun to make it possessive.
   The girl’s towel is wet.
• Add an apostrophe to make most plural nouns possessive.
   Several swimmers’ caps are white.

Circle the mistake in each sentence. Then write the possessive noun correctly on the line below.

1. The girls goggles are on their faces.

2. The boys suit is red.

3. The coachs whistle is around her neck.

4. All three swimmers strokes are very strong.

5. The fans applause is loud.
• Add an apostrophe and -s to make a singular noun possessive.
• Add an apostrophe to make most plural nouns possessive.
• Do not add an apostrophe to form a plural noun.

Underline the mistakes. Write the sentences correctly on the lines below.

1. Juan’s check-up is today.

2. There are three doctor’s at the office.

3. Dr. Brown is a childrens doctor.

4. The doctor listens to the boys’ heart.

5. Juan steps on Dr. Browns’ scale to be weighed.

6. Nurse Ann uses a chart to check Juan’s eye’s.
Practice

Name ________________________________

Grammar: Plurals and Possessives

• Add an apostrophe and -s to make a singular noun possessive.
• Add an apostrophe to make most plural nouns possessive.
• Do not add an apostrophe to form a plural noun.
• Use commas to separate three or more words in a series.

Find each mistake with plurals, possessives, and commas. Rewrite the passage correctly on the lines below.

At Ellas school, students choices for sports are tennis soccer and basketball. Ellas’ mom and dad think she should play soccer. Her brothers favorite sport is basketball. Ella loves all sport’s!

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Circle the correct form of the noun to complete each sentence.

1. My coach showed us some special ______________.
   stretch         stretches         stretches

2. “Do these before all your _____________,” she said.
   practices       practice       practices’

3. Early in the year, we practiced in the ______________ gym.
   schools        schools’       school’s

4. Later in the spring, we used one of two soccer ______________.
   fields’        fields       field’s

5. My two best ______________ moms are coaching this year.
   friends’       friends       friend’s

6. They like to run ______________ with us.
   lap’s          lappes       laps

7. My ______________ first game was a loss.
   teams         teams’       team’s

8. Both ______________ words after the game made us feel better.
   coaches’      coach’s’      coaches
• An **action verb** is a word that shows action.
• An action verb shows what someone or something is doing.

  Isabel tells a story.    Martin listens to Isabel.

**Circle the action verb in each sentence. Write it on the line.**

1. Justin sits in a chair. ____________
2. He reads a story to his sister, Lucy. ____________
3. Lucy listens to Justin. ____________
4. She laughs at the funny parts. ____________
5. Justin turns the pages. ____________
6. He points to the pictures. ____________

**Write an action verb on the line to complete each sentence below. Use the picture to help you.**

7. Justin ____________ at his sister.
8. Lucy ____________ Justin.
- Some action verbs show actions you can see.  
  Habib reads a book.
- Some action verbs tell about actions that are hard to see.  
  Habib enjoys books about animals.

Read each sentence. Underline the action verb. Then write another sentence using that same verb.

1. The three children walk in the woods.

2. Emily likes the forest.

3. Polly sits in the big chair.

4. She breaks the chair.

5. Curt feels tired.

6. The parents come home.

7. They find the dog asleep.

8. They chase the cats away.
• An abbreviation is a short form of a word.
• Most titles of people are abbreviations.
• An abbreviation begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Draw lines to match the words in the left column with the abbreviations in the right column.

1. Mister  Mrs.
2. Senior  Ave.
3. Doctor  Mr.
4. Avenue  St.
5. Captain  Sr.
6. Missus  Dr.
7. Street  Jr.
8. Junior  Capt.
• An abbreviation is a short way of writing a word. It starts with a capital letter and ends with a period.
• Use an apostrophe and -s to make a singular noun possessive.

Read the paragraph and find the mistakes in abbreviations and possessive nouns. Rewrite the passage correctly on the lines below.

dr. Chen is a childrens doctor. He has lots of book’s in the waiting room. mrs Gomez, the nurse, enjoys reading to the children when she has time. “mr Poppleton” is everyones’ favorite story.

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________

____________________________________
Write the underlined word that is an action verb.

1. **Pedro** makes up great **stories**.
2. In one story, a **giant** ape **eats** a **huge** forest.
3. The ape **swallows whole** trees in **one** gulp.
4. Other **animals** **live** in the **trees**.
5. They **lose** their **homes because** of the ape.
6. So they **move** to the big **city**.
7. The animals **find new** homes in the city **parks**.
8. The giant ape **misses** the other animals.
9. **He** plants lots and lots of **new** trees.
10. **Soon** the animals **return** to the **forest**.
The tense of a verb tells when the action takes place.
• Present-tense verbs tell about actions that happen now.

Josh plays ice hockey.
His mom watches every game.

Draw a line under each present-tense verb. Then write the verb on the line.

1. Josh puts on his hockey skates. ____________
2. He wears a helmet on his head. ____________
3. Pads protect his knees. ____________
4. Josh skates fast. ____________
5. He slaps the puck with a hockey stick. ____________
6. Josh’s mom cheers for him. ____________
• A present-tense verb must agree with its subject.
• Add -s to most verbs if the subject is singular. Add -es to verbs that end with s, ch, sh, x, or z.

  The car stops for the red light.
• Do not add -s or -es if the subject is plural.

  The children cross the street.

Draw a line under the correct present-tense verb in ( ). Then write another sentence using the same verb on the line below.

1. The woman (push, pushes) the swing gently.

2. The child (giggles, giggle).

3. The children (goes, go) down the slide one at a time.

4. Two boys (ride, rides) their bikes around the park.

5. One boy (wear, wears) a red helmet to stay safe.

6. The other (have, has) a green helmet on his head.
• Use commas to separate three or more words in a series.
• Use and or or or before the last word in a series.
  
  We play sports in summer, winter, spring, and fall.

Find the missing commas and rewrite each sentence correctly on the lines below.

1. We go skiing skating and sledding during the winter.

2. I ski slowly carefully and safely.

3. Do you like to ice skate roller skate or rollerblade?

4. I wear a helmet knee pads and elbow pads when I skate.

5. We can go sledding in my yard at the school or in the park.
• A present-tense verb must agree with its subject.
• Add -s or -es if the verb is singular.
• Use commas to separate three or more words in a series.

Find mistakes in the paragraph. Then rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines below.

Each year a firefighter police officer or emergency worker come to our school. The firefighter teach us about stop drop and roll. The police officer tell us not to talks to strangers. We learns about 911 and giving our name number and address in an emergency.
Write the present tense of the verb in ( ) to complete each sentence.

1. Rose ____________ for the light to change. (watch)
2. Her little sisters ____________ Mom’s hands. (hold)
3. They all ____________ both ways before crossing. (look)
4. Rose ____________ about safety at school and at home. (learn)
5. The students in Rose’s class ____________ posters. (make)
6. Chan ____________ a list of safety rules on his poster. (write)
7. One girl ____________ a cartoon. (draw)
8. The cartoon ____________ kids on skateboards. (show)
9. One skateboarder ____________ too fast. (go)
10. The other skateboarders ____________ safety rules. (follow)
Practice

Name ___________________________________________

1. Our class visited the museum. ________________
2. We learned about dinosaurs. ________________
3. Did you know that dinosaurs once roamed the Earth? ________________
4. I asked a question about Triceratops. ________________
5. A scientist answered my question. ________________

Choose one past-tense verb you circled above. Use it in a new sentence. Write the sentence on the lines.

6. ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
• If a verb ends with one consonant, double the consonant and add -ed.
  The car **stopped** at the red light.
• If a verb ends with *e*, drop the *e* and add -**ed**.
  The car **moved** at the green light.

Change each present-tense verb to past tense. Then use the verb in a sentence. Write the sentence on the line.

1. tap ___________

2. bake ___________

3. smile ___________

4. trim ___________

5. love ___________
• Begin the greeting and closing in a letter with a capital letter.
• Use a comma after the greeting of a letter.
• Use a comma after the closing of a letter.

Find the mistakes in the letter. Rewrite the letter correctly on the lines below.

dear Officer Jones
   Thank you for visiting our classroom.
   We posted your safety tips on the wall. Stay safe.
   yours truly,
   Ms. Berger’s class
Practice

Name ________________________________

Grammar: Past-Tense Verbs

- Add **-ed** to most verbs to tell about an action in the past.
- If a verb ends with one consonant, double the consonant and add **-ed**.
- If a verb ends with **e**, drop the **e** and add **-ed**.

Find the mistakes in the letter. Rewrite it correctly below.

dear Emily

Our teacher planed an awesome trip to the museum. We learnned all about dinosaurs. We watchd a movie about Tyrannosaurus Rex. We were most surprissed to see real dinosaur fossils.

your friend

Carlos

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________
Rewrite each sentence to tell about the past. Change the underlined verb to the past tense.

1. The men and women **work** as a team.

2. They **hunt** for dinosaur bones in the desert sand.

3. One man **rams** his shovel into something hard.

4. He **waves** to the other members of his team.

5. Two women carefully **pick** up the dinosaur bones.

6. They **ship** the bones home in a crate.

7. Later, scientists **examine** the bones closely.

8. They **learn** the size and shape of the dinosaur.
The verb **have** has a special form in the present tense.

- **Use** *has* when the subject is singular.
  
Pete **has** tap shoes.

- **Use** *have* when the subject is plural or *I* or *you*.
  
Marta and Joe **have** top hats.
  
  *I* **have** a cane.

**A. Complete each sentence with **has** or **have**.**

1. We **__________** a school play in the winter.

2. My brother **__________** a singing part.

3. My friends Lily and Sam **__________** speaking parts.

4. I **__________** a flute that I play in the band.

5. My teacher **__________** a clarinet.

6. We all **__________** a great time putting on the play.

**B. Write one sentence with **has**. Write another sentence with **have**. Write them on the lines below.**

7. **______________________________**
   
   **______________________________**

8. **______________________________**
   
   **______________________________**
The past-tense form of **have** is **had**.

Use **had** in the past tense with any subject.

- I had a dance recital.
- My friends had fun watching me dance.

Change the verb **have** from present tense to past tense in each sentence. Write the new sentence on the lines.

1. We have our dance show in January.

   ______________________________________________________

2. The show has three parts.

   ______________________________________________________

3. I have a lead role.

   ______________________________________________________

4. Juanita has a solo.

   ______________________________________________________

5. We have a party after the show.

   ______________________________________________________
• Begin the first word and each important word in a book title with a capital letter.
• Underline the title of a book.

A Very Young Dancer
Olivia Saves the Circus

Correct the underlined book title in each sentence. Write it correctly on the line below.

1. chasing vermeer is a book about a famous artist.

2. I just finished reading a book called polly and the piano.

3. the little ballerina is my sister’s favorite picture book.

4. We read the kids’ guide to acting and stagecraft to prepare for our school play.

5. The library has a funny book called angelina, star of the show.
Practice

Grammar: The Verb *Have*

- Use *has* in the present tense when the subject is singular. Use *have* when the subject is plural or *I* or *you*.
- The past-tense form of *have* is *had*.
- Capitalize the first letter and each important word in a book title.

Circle the mistakes in the sentences. Write the sentences correctly on the lines.

1. Our class is making a play of the book *charlie and the chocolate factory*.

   ____________________________________________________________

2. We have tryouts yesterday.

   ____________________________________________________________

3. Alison have a great singing voice.

   ____________________________________________________________

4. Three boys has the part of Charlie.

   ____________________________________________________________

5. You has to come see our show!

   ____________________________________________________________
Circle the correct form of the verb *have* to complete each sentence.

1. My best friend Kim and I (have, has) big dreams.
2. Kim (have, has) dreams of being a singer on Broadway.
3. Even as a baby, she (has, had) a good voice.
4. Her dreams (have, has) a good chance of coming true.
5. Today, I (have, had) a dream of playing in a rock band.
6. My father (have, has) his old guitar in the garage.
7. He and his pals (have, had) a rock band a long time ago.
8. One of his friends (have, has) a music studio in the city.
9. Last week, I (have, had) my first lesson there.
10. I (have, has) a lot to learn before my first show.
• If two sentences have words that are the same, you can combine them.
• You can combine sentences by joining words with **and**.

The horses eat hay. The horses play in the field.

The horses eat hay and play in the field.

Combine each pair of sentences by using the word **and**. Write the new sentence on the line.

1. a. The cows live in the barn.
   b. The horses live in the barn.

2. a. The baker wakes up early.
   b. The baker goes to bed early.

3. a. Mrs. Lennon plants corn.
   b. Mrs. Lennon eats corn.

4. a. The children milk the cows.
   b. The children feed the chickens.
Practice

If sentences have subjects that are the same, you can combine them.

Sometimes you can combine sentences by joining two predicates with and.

The cow slept. The cow ate.

The cow slept and ate.

Combine each pair of sentences by joining the predicates with the word and. Write the new sentences on the lines.

1. a. The cows walk in the field.
   b. The cows eat grass.

2. a. The farmer sits on a stool.
   b. The farmer milks the cow.

3. a. The pigs roll in the mud.
   b. The pigs get dirty.

4. a. The barn is big.
   b. The barn has red sides.
• End statements and commands with a period.
• End a question with a question mark.
• End an exclamation with an exclamation point.

Who will feed the pigs? Sarah will feed the pigs.
Feed the pigs now. Oh no, I spilled the food!

Read each sentence and add the correct punctuation.

1. Did you hear the rooster ________________
2. Wake up and get dressed ________________
3. I’m so tired ________________
4. What’s for breakfast ________________
5. Please feed the chickens ________________
6. I like to feed the animals ________________
7. Which animal do you like best ________________
8. The piglets are so cute ________________
9. Who will clean the chicken coop ________________
10. The chicken coop is a mess ________________
Sometimes you can **combine sentences** by joining two predicates with **and**.

- End a statement or a command with a period.
- End a question with a question mark.
- End an exclamation with an exclamation point.

Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines below. **Add punctuation and combine sentences with the same subjects.**

Have you ever been to a farm Our class went on a trip to a farm. Our class saw lots of animals. We watched baby chicks hop around We watched pigs play in the mud Boy, did those pigs get dirty

________________________

________________________

________________________

________________________

________________________
Circle the parts of the sentences that can be combined with the word **and**. Combine the sentences. Write the new sentence on the line.

1. Most farmers get up before dawn.
   Most farmers work until sunset.

2. Farm children do chores before school.
   Farm children do chores after school.

3. Beans grow in the field.
   Tomatoes grow in the field.

4. The crops need water to grow.
   The crops need sunlight to grow.

5. People stop at the farm stand.
   People buy freshly picked corn.
• A linking verb is a verb that does not show action.
• The verb be is a linking verb.
• The verb be has special forms in the present tense (is, are, am).
  The panda bear is cute.  Pelicans are birds.
  I am at the zoo.

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

1. Mammals ____________ warm-blooded.
2. A cow ____________ a mammal.
3. Dolphins ____________ mammals, too.
4. I ____________ a mammal!
5. Cows ____________ plant eaters.
6. A dolphin ____________ a meat eater.
7. I ____________ a meat eater, too.
8. What ____________ your favorite kind of mammal?
Grammar: Linking Verbs

• The past-tense form for am is was.
• The past-tense form for is is was.
• The past-tense form for are is were.

I am at the park. Yesterday, I was at the farm.
The chick is in the yard. Earlier, it was in the barn.
The bears are sleepy. In the spring, they were active.

Choose the correct linking verb in ( ). Then write the complete sentence below.

1. Yesterday I (was, were) in the woods.

2. There (was, were) a deer eating leaves.

3. The birds (was, were) in the air.

4. A squirrel (was, were) up in a tree.

5. It (was, were) very peaceful.
Practice

Grammar: Capitalization

- A proper noun begins with a capital letter.
- The name of a day, month, or holiday begins with a capital letter.

My dog Ralph had puppies in June.

Find capitalization mistakes in the sentences. Write the corrected sentences on the lines below.

1. memorial day was last monday.

   ____________________________

2. molly jones went fishing with her family.

   ____________________________

3. The month of may is a nice time to go fishing.

   ____________________________

4. Molly’s brother ted caught a bass.

   ____________________________

5. Mr. jones fried the fish for lunch on tuesday.

   ____________________________
Read the paragraph and find the mistakes. Rewrite the passage correctly on the lines below.

Brown bears is one of the largest types of bears. A female brown bear are about half the size of a male. These bears has thick fur that are usually brown. Some bears is lighter, and others is almost black. Brown bear cubs are born between january and march.
Circle the present form of the verb *be* in each sentence. Rewrite the sentence. Change the verb to past tense.

1. I am at the kitchen window.
   __________________________________________________________________________

2. The leaves of the maple tree are bright red.
   __________________________________________________________________________

3. A chipmunk is in the grass.
   __________________________________________________________________________

4. Its nest is under the ground.
   __________________________________________________________________________

5. Some nuts and seeds are on the grass.
   __________________________________________________________________________

6. The chipmunk’s cheeks are full.
   __________________________________________________________________________
A **helping verb** helps another verb show an action.  
- **Have** and **has** can be helping verbs.
  
The bear **has** found berries.  
The birds **have** built a nest.

Write **has** or **have** to complete each sentence.

1. The mother bird __________ been searching for food.  
2. She __________ found worms for her chicks.  
3. The chicks __________ eaten the worms.  
4. Oh no, the nest __________ fallen out of the tree!  
5. Some foxes __________ spotted the nest.  
6. I hope those foxes __________ already had their lunch!  
7. The mother bird __________ tried to protect her chicks.  
8. The chicks __________ escaped!
• A **helping verb** helps another verb show an action.
• *Is, are, am, was,* and *were* can be helping verbs.
  
  A fox **is** looking for food.
  The bears **are** hibernating.
  I **am** watching the birds fly south.
  The squirrels **were** gathering nuts.

Choose the correct helping verb in ( ).
Then write the complete sentence below.

1. The chicks *(was, were)* following their mother.

2. The mother bird *(was, were)* protecting her babies.

3. One chick *(is, are)* pecking around for food.

4. Another chick *(is, are)* hiding behind its mother.

5. I *(am, are)* watching the chicks.
Quotation marks set off the exact words of a person. Use quotation marks at the beginning and end of what a person says.

“Do you see the rabbit?” asked Noah.

Find the mistakes in the sentences. Write the corrected sentences on the lines below.

1. I see a rabbit, said Ben.

2. Noah said, It’s so fast!

3. Where is it going? asked Kim.

4. It’s going into the garden, replied Noah.

5. Ben asked Do you think it’s hungry?

6. Let’s follow it! said Kim.
• **Have, has, is, are, am, was,** and **were** can be helping verbs.

• Use quotation marks at the beginning and end of what a person says.

Read the paragraph and find the mistakes. Rewrite the passage correctly on the lines below.

In school we is learning about gorillas. Gorillas are large and gentle apes said our teacher. We read that they live in africa. We has also learned that gorillas eat vegetables. I is excited to learn more about gorillas.
Mark the correct helping verb to complete each sentence.

1. The whales ____________ been searching for food.
   - O have  O has
   - O is  O are

2. People ______________ fishing in the same part of the sea.
   - O has  O am  O are
   - O have

3. A fishing line ______________ become stuck in a whale’s jaw.
   - O is  O has
   - O were  O am

4. The whale can’t eat and ______________ getting weak.
   - O have  O am
   - O is  O are

5. People ______________ working hard to help the whale.
   - O were  O have
   - O has  O is

6. They ______________ untangled the line and saved the whale.
   - O has  O am
   - O are  O have
• Some verbs do not add -ed to form the past tense.
• The verbs go and do have special forms in the past tense.

I, we, you, they   go   went
I, we, you, they   do   did

Choose the correct verb in ( ). Then write the complete sentence below.

1. Our class (go, went) to the library to learn about safety.

2. We can (do, did) a lot to be safer.

3. Dirty things should not (go, went) near food.

4. What are you going to (do, did) to be safer?

5. Last summer we (go, went) to clean-up day at the beach.

6. Everyone (do, did) a lot of work to make the beach safer.
The verbs **say** and **see** have special forms in the past tense.

I, we, you, they         **see**         **saw**
I, we, you, they         **say**         **said**

Rewrite the sentences using the past tense of the verb in dark type.

1. I **see** a boy drop food.

2. I **say**, “Clean up your trash!”

3. We **see** him pick up his garbage.

4. “Thank you!” we **say**.

5. The children **see** lots of trash.

6. “Clean up!” the children **say** to everyone.
• Begin the first word and each important word in a book title with a capital letter.
• Underline all the words in the title of a book.
  Flash, Crash, Rumble, and Roll
  Feel the Wind

Correct the underlined book title in each sentence. Write the title correctly on the line below.

1. I read the kids’ book of weather forecasting to learn about weather.

2. feel the wind is a book about what causes wind.

3. The book rain tonight is about a real hurricane.


5. To learn about volcanoes, read forces of nature.
• The verbs go, do, say, and see have special forms in the past tense.
• Begin the first word and each important word in a book title with a capital letter.
• Underline all the words in the title of a book.

Read the paragraph and find the mistakes. Rewrite the passage correctly on the lines below.

My friend and I goed to the library because she wanted a book about crafts. The librarian helped us find the right place to look. I sawed a book called how to make a puppet. We took it home and doed what the book sayed to do. Now we have two puppets!
Write the past tense of the verb in ( ) to complete each sentence.

1. I ____________ a movie about helping our planet. (see)

2. Our teacher ____________ we have to change bad habits. (say)

3. Mark, ____________ you see the dripping faucet? (do)

4. The water ____________ down the drain and was wasted. (go)

5. Mom ____________ that the TV was on, but we weren’t there. (see)

6. All the children ____________ to bed. (go)

7. They ____________ they forgot to turn off the TV. (say)

8. In the past, we ____________ many things without thinking. (do)
Some verbs do not add -ed to form the past tense. The verbs *come* and *run* have special forms in the past tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Regular Form</th>
<th>Irregular Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, we, you, they</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, we, you, they</td>
<td>run</td>
<td>ran</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circle the correct verb in ( ) to complete each sentence.

1. Mark (comed, came) home when the storm began.
2. The rain (comed, came) down fast and hard.
3. I (ran, runned) home quickly, too.
4. On his way, Mark (ran, runned) into a store.
5. Emily and Tia (come, came) into the store, too.
6. Together they (runned, ran) through the raindrops.
7. When they (came, come) inside, they were soaking wet.
8. Mark and I (runned, ran) to get towels.
• Some verbs do not add -ed to form the past tense.
• The verbs give and sing have special forms in the past tense.

I, we, you, they            give            gave
I, we, you, they            sing            sang

Change the words in dark type to past tense. Write the new sentences on the lines below.

1. I sing the song about raindrops.

2. I give my old snow boots to my little brother.

3. We sing in a high voice.

4. They sing in a low voice.

5. We give our winter coats to charity.

6. You give money for hurricane victims, too.
Find the mistakes in the letter. Write the corrected letter on the lines below.

42 Elm Road
Atlanta Georgia
May 9 2007

dear Rachel

We are going to Hawaii on June 6 2007. We will visit a rain forest. Do you want to go with us?

your pal
Elena

• Capitalize the greeting and closing in a letter.
• Use a comma after the greeting and closing in a letter.
• Use a comma between the day and the year in a date.
• Use a comma between the names of a city and a state.
• The verbs *come*, *run*, *give*, and *sing* have special forms in the past tense.
• The first word and each important word in a book title begin with a capital letter.
• Underline all the words in the title of a book.

Read the paragraph and find the mistakes. Rewrite the passage correctly on the lines below.

Only two friends *comed* to my party because of the blizzard. We *runned* around in the snow and had fun. One friend *give* me a book called *blizzards* and *ice storms*. What a perfect present, I said. Then they *singed* Happy Birthday to me, and we ate cake.
Make a check [✓] next to a sentence if the underlined past-tense verb is correct. Make an X if the verb is not correct.

1. This morning we **singed** a song about the weather.

2. Then Matt and Meytal **gave** the daily weather report.

3. The heavy rain that **came** in overnight will stop by noon.

4. That **gived** us a chance to go outside.

5. After lunch we **runned** around in the schoolyard.

6. A small yellow bird **sang** sweetly from a tree.

7. The sun **comed** out from behind the clouds.

8. Paul **ran** and jumped over the large puddles.

Rewrite the sentences you marked X correctly on the lines.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
• A contraction is a short form of two words.
• An apostrophe (’) takes the place of the letters that are left out.

is not isn’t are not aren’t
ahas not hasn’t have not haven’t

Replace the underlined words with contractions. Write the new sentences on the lines.
1. The Arctic is not at the South Pole.

2. The Arctic is not warm.

3. There are not any trees in the Arctic.

4. I have not been to the Arctic.

5. Glen has not been there either.

6. Are you not going to the Arctic next summer?
• A **contraction** is a short form of two words.
• An **apostrophe** (’) takes the place of the letters that are left out.

• **Doesn’t, don’t, didn’t, and can’t** are contractions.
  
  - does not = doesn’t
  - do not = don’t
  - did not = didn’t
  - can not = can’t

Replace the underlined words with contractions. Write the new sentences on the lines.

1. Many animals **can** not live in the Arctic.

2. They **do** not do well in the cold weather.

3. Most birds **can** not live in the Arctic all year.

4. The tern does not stay for the winter.

5. **Do** not be afraid of the Arctic wolf.

6. The Arctic hare **did** not see the wolf.
Add the apostrophe to each contraction. Write the contraction correctly on the line.

1. Living in the Arctic isn’t easy. ______________
2. Most animals aren’t adapted to life in the Arctic. ______________
3. Arctic wolf pups can’t see or hear. ______________
4. The cold doesn’t get through the polar bear’s thick fur. ______________
5. Some Arctic animals aren’t easy to see in the snow. ______________
6. Arctic hares don’t want to run into a wolf. ______________
7. The musk ox isn’t friendly with the wolf. ______________
8. We didn’t see the walrus come out of the water. ______________

• A contraction is a short form of two words.
• An apostrophe (’) takes the place of the letters that are left out.
• A **contraction** is a short form of two words.
• An **apostrophe** (’) takes the place of the letters that are left out of a contraction.

Read the paragraph and find the contraction and book punctuation mistakes. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines below.

In the book the lives of arctic animals, I read that Arctic animals don’t get cold. It isn’t just a book about animals. I also learned that the sun doesn’t come out in the winter at the North Pole. Did you know that there aren’t any trees in the Arctic?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Underline two words in each sentence that could be used to form a contraction. Then write the contractions on the lines below.

1. Some animals do not stay awake in cold weather.
2. The bears have not been awake for most of the winter.
3. A bear’s heartbeat is not as fast while it sleeps.
4. There are not a lot of things for bears to eat in winter.
5. The bear does not need to eat during this time.
6. It has not used up all the energy stored in its body fat.
7. Other animals can not go so long without food.
8. I did not know that snakes and frogs sleep in winter.

1. _____________
2. _____________
3. _____________
4. _____________
5. _____________
6. _____________
7. _____________
8. _____________
• A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun or nouns.
• A pronoun must agree with the noun it replaces.
• The pronouns *I, he, she, it,* and *you* can take the place of a singular noun.

She touched the desert sand.  
It was very hot.  
Do you know where the desert is?  
I know where it is.  
He knows where the desert is, too.

Circle a pronoun to replace the underlined noun in each sentence.

1. Mina went on a trip to the Mojave Desert.  
   She  It
2. The desert was hot and dry.  
   He  It
3. Mina’s brother saw a cactus.  
   He  It
4. The cactus was green and prickly.  
   He  It
5. Mina saw a Gila Monster!  
   She  He
6. Did you know that a Gila Monster is a lizard?  
   she  it
7. Mina was scared!  
   It  She
8. Mina’s dad was a little scared, too.  
   He  She
Circle the correct pronoun in ( ) to complete each sentence.

1. Jamal and Nora are going to catch the snakes. We’re glad (you, she) are here, Jamal and Nora!
2. Now (we, I) are safe!
3. Did you hear the wolves? (We, They) are howling.
4. Wolves don’t eat people, so (we, she) are not in danger.
5. Mom and I hope to see wolf pups. (They, He) are so cute!
6. Have (you, she) ever seen a wolf pup?
7. How big does (it, they) grow?
8. (I, We) are having so much fun in the desert.
• **Quotation marks** set off the exact words of a speaker.
• Use quotation marks (" ") at the beginning and end of what a person says.

“How hot is the desert?” asked Lydia.

Read the sentences. Write the sentences correctly on the lines.

1. Where is the Sahara Desert? asked Maria.

   ____________________________

2. It is in Africa, said Ms. Jackson.

   ____________________________

3. The Sahara is the largest desert! said our teacher.

   ____________________________


   ____________________________

5. It covers 35,000,000 miles! said Ms. Jackson.

   ____________________________


   ____________________________

7. Where is the smallest desert? asked James.

   ____________________________

8. It’s in Canada, said Ms. Jackson.

   ____________________________
A pronoun must agree with the noun it replaces.

Find each mistake. Then rewrite the paragraphs correctly on the lines below.

Mr. Walker taught the class what him knows about desert plants. She said, The desert is home to many plants. How can they grow in dry deserts? he asked.

Some desert plants store water in their roots, said Leah.

She are right! said Mr. Walker.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Mark the pronoun that could replace the underlined words.

1. Ruby is in the first car with Dad and Seth.
   ○ They  ○ She  ○ I  ○ We

2. Mom and the two younger boys were in the other car.
   ○ I  ○ They  ○ It  ○ He

3. Mr. Ali will be our guide through the desert.
   ○ She  ○ They  ○ He  ○ It

4. Anna was surprised to see so many flowers and plants.
   ○ She  ○ They  ○ It  ○ He

5. “The desert is not a dead place,” Mr. Ali said.
   ○ You  ○ It  ○ He  ○ We

6. Ruby and I took pictures of the giant cactus.
   ○ We  ○ She  ○ It  ○ He

7. The giant cactus had branches that looked like arms.
   ○ You  ○ We  ○ It  ○ They

8. Ruby and Anna can eat the fruit of the giant cactus.
   ○ It  ○ She  ○ I  ○ They
Practice

Grammar: I and me, we and us

• Use I in the subject part of the sentence.
• Use me in the predicate part of the sentence.
• Name yourself last when talking about yourself and another person.

   I have a dancing part in the show.
   The teacher helps me learn the steps.

Write I or me to complete each sentence.

1. Isabel and ____________ are trying out for a play.
2. The director calls ____________ in first.
3. Isabel wishes ____________ luck.
4. ____________ am so nervous!
5. The director asks ____________ to read from a script.
6. After I read, he thanks ____________.
7. Next he asks ____________ to sing a song.
8. Isabel and ____________ hope we get parts in the play.
- Use **we** and **us** when you talk about yourself and another person.
- Use **we** in the subject part of the sentence.
- Use **us** in the predicate part.

We will wear tutus in the dance show.
Mom will help **us** make our costumes.

Replace the underlined words with **we** or **us**. Write the new sentence on the line below.

1. Jackie and **I** love to dance!

2. Our teacher asked Jackie and **me** to dance in the school play.

3. Jackie and **I** will learn all the steps.

4. Jackie and **I** will practice every day.

5. The audience will like Jackie and **me**.

6. They will throw roses at Jackie and **me**.
• The pronoun I is always a capital letter.
• Use I in the subject of a sentence.

Correct the sentences and write them on the lines.

1. i was the king in the school play.

   ____________________________________________

2. Mara and i sang a song together.

   ____________________________________________

3. i had many lines to learn.

   ____________________________________________

4. The queen and i danced together

   ____________________________________________

5. At the end of the play, i took a bow.

   ____________________________________________

6. Matt and i went for ice cream after the play.

   ____________________________________________
• Use *I* and *we* in the subject of a sentence.
• Use *me* and *us* in the predicate part of a sentence.
• The pronoun *I* is always a capital letter.
• Name yourself last when talking about yourself and another person.

Circle each mistake in the use of pronouns. Then rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines below.

Mom and me went to see a musical. The usher gave *i* a program and showed we where to sit. *Us* had great seats! *i* could see the actors right up close. *i* hope Mom takes *I* to another show soon!

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Write C if the underlined pronoun is correct. If the pronoun is not correct, cross it out and write the correct pronoun on the line.

1. What play do you think _ should put on? __________

2. I would like to write a new play. __________

3. Henry and _ would like to help you. __________

4. They asked Hasheem and _ to make the set. __________

5. Would you like _ two to work on the costumes? __________

6. Tomorrow Ann and _ will print the programs. __________

7. Can someone help Joe and _ with our lines? __________

8. _ can’t wait until opening night. __________

9. The audience clapped a long time for _. __________

10. Next year the kids and _ want to do a musical. __________
A possessive pronoun takes the place of a possessive noun. A possessive pronoun shows who or what owns something. My, your, his, and her are possessive pronouns.

This is my globe. This is your map.
Where is his house? Here is her car.

Circle the correct possessive noun in ( ) for each sentence. Write it on the line.

1. (Me, My) favorite teacher is Mr. Sanchez. ___________

2. (His, He) class talks about a trip he took. ______________

3. (Him, His) journey was very long. ______________ 

4. I followed it on (my, me) map. ______________

5. Math is (your, you) favorite subject. ______________

6. (She, Her) book fell off the desk. ______________

7. She picked (her, she) book up. ______________

8. Did (her, she) pen fall, too? ______________
A possessive pronoun shows who or what owns something. Some possessive pronouns are its, our, your, and their.

Our house is on Elm Street. Their house is on Oak Street.
Your house is pretty. Its color is pink.

Underline the correct possessive nouns. Write the sentences correctly on the lines.

1. (Us, Our) class is learning about inventors

2. (Their, They) inventions change the way we live.

3. Can you imagine (your, our) life without a phone?

4. (It’s, Its) purpose is to help us to stay in touch.

5. What will (our, its) teacher tell us about next?

6. What is (your, you’re) favorite subject?
• A proper noun begins with a capital letter.
• The name of a day, month, or holiday begins with a capital letter.

Columbus Day is the second Monday in October.

Find the mistakes. Write the corrected sentences on the lines.

1. colorado was the first state to observe columbus day.

2. memorial day is the last monday in may.

3. Both abraham lincoln and george washington were both born in february.

4. The third monday in february is presidents’ day.

5. President truman declared june 14 flag day.

6. I was born on sunday, august 17.
Practice

Grammar: Possessive Pronouns

- A **possessive pronoun** takes the place of a possessive noun.

- A possessive pronoun shows who or what owns something. Some possessive pronouns are *my, your, his, its, our, your,* and *their.*

- A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

- The name of a day, month, or holiday begins with a capital letter.

Find the mistakes. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines below.

   Me twin brothers have a birthday on presidents’ day. There party is on saturday, february 18. Us parents got the boys a puppy as a present. Their name is gus. Gus will sleep in them room.

   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
Underline the possessive pronoun that completes each sentence correctly. Write it on the line.

1. “This is ____________ new invention,” said Sammy.
   my  me  I

2. “____________ invention is a very strange looking thing,” Tito said.
   Your  Its  Our

3. “Where is ____________ on and off switch?” Kayla asked.
   me  you  its

4. Kayla wanted to show off ____________ own invention next.
   she  her  its

5. Sammy put ____________ hand on the small black switch.
   his  you  me

6. “Should we all cover ____________ eyes?” Ina asked.
   her  my  our

7. To be safe, the kids moved ____________ chairs back.
   its  their  they

8. “Hold on to ____________ hats, kids!” Sammy said with a grin.
   your  its  their
A contraction is a short form of two words put together.

An apostrophe (’) takes the place of the letter or letters that are left out.

Some contractions are formed by putting together pronouns and verbs.

I am I’m she is she’s he is he’s

A. Write the contraction for the underlined words in each sentence.

1. I am looking at the moon. ____________
2. He is gazing at the stars. ____________
3. She is an astronaut. ____________
4. I am very interested in the moon. ____________
5. He is going to teach me about the stars. ____________

B. Write the two words that were put together to form each contraction.

6. She’s flying to the moon. ____________
7. He’s going with her. ____________
8. I’m going to fly to the moon one day. ____________
• A **contraction** is a short form of two words put together.
• An apostrophe (’) takes the place of the missing letter or letters in the contraction.

- it is
- it’s
- we are
- we’re
- they are
- they’re
- you are
- you’re

Write the contraction for the underlined words. Write the new sentence on the line below.

1. It is a starry night. ____________________________

2. We are gazing at the stars. ____________________

3. They are beautiful! ____________________________

4. It is going to be nice tomorrow. ________________

5. You are reading books about stars. ________________
Practice

Name __________________________

Grammar: Contractions and Possessive Pronouns

• Remember that an apostrophe takes the place of the letter or letters that are left out of a contraction.
• Possessive pronouns, such as their, your, and its, do not have apostrophes.
• Do not confuse possessive pronouns with contractions. Some of them sound the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive Pronoun</th>
<th>Contraction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>their</td>
<td>they’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your</td>
<td>you’re</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>its</td>
<td>it’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read each sentence. Write the correct pronoun or contraction on the line.

1. (They’re, Their) teacher is teaching about other countries. _____________

2. (Their, They’re) reading a book about travel. _____________

3. (Its, It’s) about trains and airplanes. _____________

4. Are they almost finished with (they’re their) book? _____________

5. (Your, You’re) reading a book about cars. _____________

6. What is (your, you’re) book about? _____________

7. It tells about our state and (it’s, its) history. _____________

8. (Its, It’s) full of interesting facts. _____________
Practice

Name ________________________________

Grammar: Contractions

• An apostrophe (’) takes the place of the letters left out of a contraction.

• Possessive pronouns do not have apostrophes.

• The present-tense verb must agree with a pronoun in the subject part of a sentence.

Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines.

Were learning about the moon. Mr. Jones know a lot about the moon. Hes an expert! He say the moon cannot be seen at the start of it’s cycle. Its called the New Moon.
Underline two words in each sentence that could be used to form a contraction. Then write the contractions on the lines below.

1. The book I am reading is about a family in the future.

2. It is a science fiction story.

3. In the story, they are living in a new colony on the moon.

4. The dad is an explorer, and he is on a space mission.

5. The mom is a scientist, but she is also in a rock band.

6. It sounds like you are enjoying the book.

7. Someday we are going to live on the moon.

8. Do you think it is really possible?

1. ____________  2. ____________

3. ____________  4. ____________

5. ____________  6. ____________

7. ____________  8. ____________
A present-tense verb must agree with a pronoun in the subject part of a sentence.

With the pronouns he, she, and it, add -s to most verbs to form the present tense.

He picks a flower. She smells the rose. It smells great.

Underline the verbs that agree with the pronouns. Write the sentences on the lines.

1. She (want, wants) to plant a garden.

2. It (takes, take) hard work to plant a garden.

3. She (buys, buy) seeds at the store.

4. He (help, helps) her plant the seeds.

5. He (waters, water) the garden.

6. It (look, looks) good.
• Remember that a present-tense verb must agree with its pronoun subject.
• With the pronouns I, we, you, and they, do not add -s to most action verbs to form the present tense.

We visit your garden. You show us around.
I pick some tomatoes. They taste great!

Circle the pronoun in ( ) that agrees with the verb in each sentence.

1. (You, She) enjoy gardening.
2. (We, He) think your garden is lovely.
3. What kind of flowers do (you, she) grow?
4. (I, He) see red roses.
5. (It, They) grow so tall!
6. How do (she, you) grow such pretty flowers?
7. (I, He) want to take some flowers home.
8. Can (we, us) pick the roses?
• Underline all the words in the title of a book.
• Begin the first word and each important word in a book title with a capital letter.
• Any unimportant word in a book title, such as a, and, for, of, the, and to should not begin with a capital letter unless it is the first word in the title.

The Giant Carrot          The Big Book of Gardening

Correct the book titles in the sentences. Write the titles correctly on the lines below.

1. In the book carlos and the squash plant, a squash grows out of a boy’s ear!

2. The book The Gardener won the Caldecott Honor Award.

3. I read the book planting a rainbow to my little brother.

4. From Seed to Plant is about how to grow a bean plant.

5. How a seed grows tells how an acorn grows into an oak tree.
• With the pronouns *he*, *she*, and *it*, add -s to most action verbs to form the present tense.

• With the pronouns *I*, *we*, *you*, and *they*, do **not** add -s to most action verbs to form the present tense.

• Begin the first word and all the important words in a book title with capital letters.

• Underline all the words in a book title.

Find the mistakes. Rewrite the paragraph correctly.

Mom and I goes to the library. She read **how to grow a garden**. I reads *A Kid’s Guide to Gardening*. The books tells us how to grow a garden. We wants to plant flowers. We knows it take hard work.
Underline the pronoun subject in each sentence. Then rewrite the sentence. Make the present-tense verb agree with its pronoun subject.

1. We plants a garden in early spring.
   __________________________________________

2. Do you thinks vegetables will grow well here?
   __________________________________________

3. For a while, it seem that nothing happens.
   __________________________________________

4. They waits patiently, and soon green shoots appear.
   __________________________________________

5. One day I sees some white blossoms.
   __________________________________________

6. Then he say, “Look, peppers are growing.”
   __________________________________________

7. They grows quickly under the warm sun.
   __________________________________________

8. She pick peppers, peas, and lettuce.
   __________________________________________
Circle the adjective in each sentence. Underline the noun the adjective describes.

1. Luke is having a big party for his brother Paul.
2. He is making a chocolate cake.
3. He is putting vanilla frosting on top.
4. We are blowing up blue balloons.
5. I am hanging red streamers.
6. A funny clown will juggle at the party.
7. We got Paul a tricky puzzle for a present.
8. His parents got him new skates.

- An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
- Some adjectives tell what kind.
  green balloons  big balloons
An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
Some adjectives tell how many.

Circle the adjectives that tell how many. Then rewrite each sentence using a new amount.

1. My birthday is in three weeks.

2. I am inviting ten friends to my party.

3. Mom is blowing up a few balloons.

4. There will be nine candles on my cake.

5. One candle is for good luck.

6. There will be many sweet treats.
Practice

Grammar: Commas in Sentences

- Use commas to separate three or more items in a series.
- Use and or or before the last word in a series.
  I see green, yellow, and pink balloons.

Find the mistakes. Write the corrected sentences on the lines.

1. Is Kenda’s party on Friday Saturday or Sunday?
   ____________________________
   ____________________________

2. We will listen to rock disco and jazz music.
   ____________________________

3. Kenda will wear a red white or yellow dress.
   ____________________________

4. Her mom made cupcakes brownies and cookies.
   ____________________________

5. Kenda filled goody bags with whistles stickers and bubbles.
   ____________________________

6. Kenda’s aunts uncles and cousins are coming to her party.
   ____________________________

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• Use commas to separate three or more items in a series.
• An apostrophe takes the place of letters left out of a contraction.
• The present-tense verb must agree with a pronoun in the subject part of a sentence.

Find the mistakes. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines.

Were throwing a surprise party for Maria Anna and Louisa. Their triplets! We’ll serve sandwiches juice potato chips and chocolate cake. Were sure they'll be surprised.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Grade 2/Unit 6
Find the adjective and the noun it describes in each sentence. Write them on the lines.

1. Mom hangs colorful lanterns around the yard.
   adjective _______________   noun _______________

2. The full moon is shining in the sky.
   adjective _______________   noun _______________

3. We place the food on the four tables.
   adjective _______________   noun _______________

4. Yummy smells fill the air.
   adjective _______________   noun _______________

5. Three guests bring guitars.
   adjective _______________   noun _______________

6. They play some songs after we eat.
   adjective _______________   noun _______________

7. Grandma and Grandpa dance to their favorite tune.
   adjective _______________   noun _______________

8. Everyone says that it is a wonderful party.
   adjective _______________   noun _______________
The words *a* and *an* are special adjectives called **articles**.

- Use the article *a* before a word that begins with a consonant sound.
  
  I read *a* book. I write *a* story.

Write the correct article *a* or *an* on the line to complete each sentence.

1. Our teacher told us ____ story.
2. It is ____ fantasy story.
3. It was about ____ dog named Leo.
4. Leo liked to chase ____ cat named Lola.
5. One day Lola got stuck in ____ tree
6. ____ firefighter tried to get Lola out.
7. Our teacher wants us to come up with ____ ending.
8. I’m going to write ____ happy ending.
• The words *a* and *an* are special adjectives called articles.
• Use the article *an* before a word that begins with a vowel sound.
  
  I want to hear **an** animal tale.

Circle the correct article *a* or *an* to complete each sentence. Write the article on the line.

1. Have you heard the story about
   
   *(a, an)* ant named Azizi? ____

2. Azizi is *(a, an)* African name. ____

3. Azizi is *(a, an)* friendly ant. ____

4. He has *(a, an)* lot of friends. ____

5. One of Azizi’s friends is *(a, an)* elephant. ____

6. He is also friendly with *(a, an)* kangaroo. ____

7. It is *(a, an)* interesting story. ____

8. What *(a, an)* great ending! ____
• Begin a proper noun with a capital letter.
• Begin an abbreviation of a person’s title with a capital letter and end it with a period.

Mrs. Ortiz read us a story.

Find mistakes in the sentences. Write the corrected sentences on the lines below.

1. mrs ortiz reads aloud a book by louis sachar.

2. mr sachar won a newbery medal for the book holes.

3. My favorite author is jon scieszka.

4. I also like to read books by dr seuss.

5. I hope mrs ortiz reads us a book by mr scieszka or dr seuss.
Practice

Grammar:
Use a and an

- Use the article **a** before a word that begins with a consonant sound.
- Use the article **an** before a word that begins with a vowel sound.
- Remember to capitalize proper nouns.
- Capitalize a person’s title. If it is an abbreviation, end it with a period.

Find the mistakes. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines.

ms campbell read us a story about a old lady who swallows an fly. She also swallows an bird, an goat, and even an horse! I think the old lady should have gone to see dr doolittle. He’s a animal doctor!

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Write a or an to complete each sentence correctly.

1. I have __________ aunt who writes children’s books.

2. She wrote __________ book about a bee and a dog.

3. In the story the bee gets trapped in __________ web.

4. The bee lets out __________ angry buzz.

5. __________ little dog hears the bee’s cry.

6. “I have __________ idea,” the dog says. “I will help you.”

7. “How could __________ animal as big as you help me?” the bee asks.

8. The dog lifts __________ paw and breaks the web.

9. The bee flies free to __________ leaf nearby.

10. The bee takes the dog on __________ adventure.
• **Synonyms** are words that have the same or almost the same meanings.

• Use synonyms to make your writing more interesting.
  stones/rocks   giant/big   friend/pal

Choose the synonym from the box for each underlined word. Write it on the line. Reread each sentence with the synonym.

like  pals  globe  wish  mail  hobby

1. Emily has a penpal named Tahira on the other side of the world. ____________

2. They __________ letters to each other every week.

3. Both girls __________ writing.

4. Drawing is another favorite __________.

5. Emily and Tahira __________ to meet each other one day.

6. They’re sure they will be great __________.
Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Understanding antonyms can help you better understand word meanings.

- happy/sad
- loud/quiet
- large/small

Write an antonym for the underlined word in each sentence. Choose a word from the box. Reread each sentence with the antonym.

small  slow  mean  huge  happy  few

1. Our teacher read us a sad folk tale from China.
   
2. The tale is about a tiny frog named Ling.

3. Ling was a fast hopper.

4. Ling had many friends.

5. One of Ling’s friends was a large mouse.

6. She was a very friendly mouse.
Practice

Grammar: Sentence Punctuation

- Begin every sentence with a capital letter.
- End a statement or a command with a period.
- End a question with a question mark.
- End an exclamation with an exclamation mark.

Find the mistakes. Write sentences correctly on the lines.

1. what country are Abby’s great grandparents from

2. they came all the way from Poland by boat

3. rahim’s family is from Africa

4. show me where Africa is on a map

5. where is your family from
• Begin every sentence with a capital letter.
• End statements and commands with a period.
• End a question with a question mark.
• End an exclamation with an exclamation mark.
• A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Find the mistakes. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines.

A new boy joined our class today. His name is Oren. Do you know where Oren is from? He moved here all the way from Israel? “Please welcome Oren,” said our teacher.

______________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________
Write S if the underlined words are synonyms.
Write A if the underlined words are antonyms.

1. The world is huge, yet sometimes it seems small. _____
2. Children in America are like kids everywhere. _____
3. We like to play, and we enjoy being with friends. _____
4. One sport that we all know is the game of soccer. _____
5. I like soccer because it’s fast, but I like a slow game of baseball, too. _____
6. Do you think baseball is harder or easier than soccer? _____
7. My friend Sangeeta has always played soccer, but she has never played baseball. _____

Write two sentences using a synonym for happy.
8. ____________________________
______________________________

Write two sentences using an antonym for noisy.
9. ____________________________
______________________________
Practice

Grammar: Adjectives that Compare

• You can use **adjectives to compare** people, places, or things.
• Add **-er** to an adjective to compare two nouns.
  
  Navy blue is **darker** than sky blue.

**Underline the adjective that compares in each sentence. Write it on the line.**

1. Orange is a warmer color than blue. _____________
2. Green is a cooler color than red. _____________
3. My painting is bigger than your painting. _____________
4. Your painting is brighter than my painting. _____________
5. Henry has a thicker paintbrush than Carlos. _____________
6. Tess has thinner crayons than Jing. _____________
7. Yael thinks painting is harder than drawing. _____________
8. Art class is longer than music class. _____________
• You can use **adjectives to compare** people, places, or things.
• Add **-est** to an adjective to compare more than two nouns.

> Cymbals are the loudest instruments of all.

Look at the pictures and read the sentence. Write an adjective that ends with **-est** on the line.

1. The harp is the ____________ instrument.

2. The square is the ____________ shape.

3. Hannah is the ____________ jumper.

4. Evan is the ____________ runner.

5. Jenny is the ____________ child.
• Add an apostrophe and -s to make a singular noun possessive.
• Add an apostrophe to make most plural nouns possessive.

Look at the one boy’s painting.
Look at the two boys’ paintings.

Find the mistakes. Write sentences correctly on the lines.

1. The two artists paintings are colorful.

2. The taller womans artwork shows a forest.

3. The shorter painters artwork shows a garden.

4. My three sisters favorite artwork is the garden painting.

5. My moms favorite artwork is the forest painting.
• Add -er to an adjective to compare two nouns.
• Add -est to an adjective to compare more than two nouns.
• Add an apostrophe and s to make a singular noun possessive.
• Add an apostrophe to make most plural nouns possessive.

Underline the correct adjective to complete each sentence. Add an apostrophe to each possessive noun. Write the sentence correctly on the line.

1. Tims painting is the (bigger, biggest) of the five.

2. Is Mayas painting (smaller, smallest) than Enricos painting?

3. The three boys easels are the (neater, neatest) in the class.

4. The second-graders paintbrushes are (thicker, thickest) than the third-graders brushes.

5. The teachers paintbrush is the (thinner, thinnest).
Name ________________________________

Mark the adjective that completes each sentence correctly.

1. I had a _____ time than Irena had in pottery class.
   □ hardest □ harder

2. Maybe it’s because she has _____ fingers than I have.
   □ longer □ long

3. The second pot I made was _____ than the first.
   □ nicest □ nicer

4. Irena made the _____ pot of all.
   □ prettiest □ pretty

5. She is the _____ potter in our class.
   □ finest □ fine

6. Of all the pots, Sam’s has the _____ shape.
   □ odder □ oddest

7. His pot is _____ and more colorful than mine.
   □ big □ bigger

8. I painted my pot with the _____ red paint in the box.
   □ brightest □ brighter
An adverb tells more about a verb.

An adverb can tell how.

The inventor worked slowly.

Circle the verb in each sentence. Then write the adverb on the line.

1. The scientist spoke clearly about her invention. ____________
2. The audience listened carefully. ____________
3. A volunteer pulled the lever gently. ____________
4. The robot moved suddenly. ____________
5. The crowd cheered loudly. ____________
6. The robot bowed gracefully. ____________
Circle the adverb in each sentence. On the lines, write the word *when* if it tells when. Write *where* if it tells where.

1. Today our class will go on a field trip. ________________
2. We will line up outside. ________________
3. Do you think the bus is parked nearby? ________________
4. We never expected a fire drill. ________________
5. Finally, we ate our lunches. ________________
6. What kind of sandwich did you have today? ________________
Grammar: Capitalization

- The pronoun I is always a capital letter.
- A proper noun begins with a capital letter.
  
  I visited an invention museum in Chicago.

Find the mistakes in capitalization.
Write sentences correctly.

1. I read a book about Thomas Edison.

2. I learned that he had a laboratory in New Jersey.

3. My dad and I are going to the Edison Museum in Ohio.

4. I think Edison’s greatest invention was the movie projector.

5. One day I hope to be a great inventor like Thomas Edison.
• The pronoun *I* is always a capital letter.
• A proper noun begins with a capital letter.
• Add an apostrophe and *-s* to make a singular noun possessive.

Find the mistakes. Rewrite the paragraph correctly on the lines.

Garrett Morgan was an inventor from Cleveland who worked to make peoples lives safer. Morgans invention of the traffic signal made traveling safer. Morgans’ gas mask also kept people safe. I hope to create a life-saving invention one day.
Write the underlined word in each sentence that is an adverb.

1. Today, blood is kept in blood banks. _____________
2. In the 1940s, Charles Drew discovered a better way to collect blood safely. _________________
3. He also found a way to store blood longer. _________________
4. People didn’t know as much about blood then. _________________
5. As a boy, Charles Drew lived happily with his family in Washington, D.C. _________________
6. He got up early to sell papers on street corners. _________________
7. His neighborhood had a pool nearby. _________________
8. He soon became a star swimmer. _________________
9. Charles Drew went away to college. _________________
10. Later, he became a doctor and teacher. _________________