

Grade 1



Evan-Moor
EMC 2751

Language **GRADE 1** Fundamentals

Correlated to State Standards

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

Grammar

Mechanics

Editing

Usage

Vocabulary

Perfect companion to
Evan-Moor's
Daily Language Review

Complete Sentences

Nouns

Verbs

Compound Words

E-book



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Language Fundamentals

Correlated to State Standards

Visit
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to your state's standards.
This is a free service.

What?

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

Why?

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

Language Fundamentals

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What's in *Language Fundamentals*?

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

Targeted Skill Practice

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

Name _____

Adjectives

11

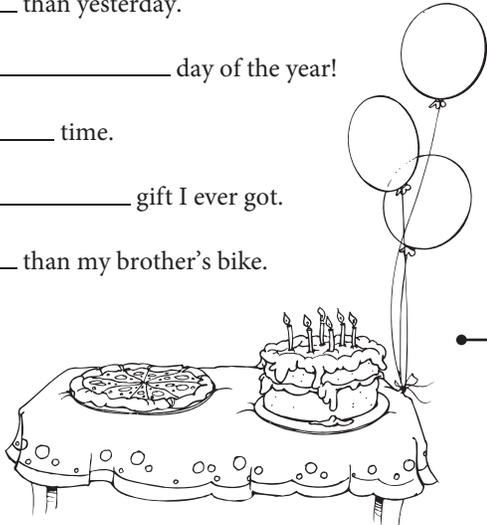
Some special describing words tell how two or more things are different.

For One Thing That apple tastes **good**.
For Two Things A peach tastes **better** than an apple.
For Two or More Things This banana tastes the **best**.

Write the best describing word to complete each sentence.

good better best

1. Today was a _____ day.
2. It was _____ than yesterday.
3. My birthday was the _____ day of the year!
4. We had a _____ time.
5. Dad gave me the _____ gift I ever got.
6. It was _____ than my brother's bike.



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Using Good, Better and Best 37

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

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

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

Skill identifier to indicate specific skill within the section.

Review Pages

There are 27 review pages presented in multiple-choice test format to provide test-prep practice. Each review covers a small subset of skills and may be used as an assessment of student skill acquisition.

Sentence Editing

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

Name _____

Verbs
Review 1

- Choose the action word in this sentence.
My dad cooks dinner.
Ⓐ My
Ⓑ dad
Ⓒ cooks
Ⓓ dinner
- Choose the action word in this sentence.
The birds fly south.
Ⓐ The
Ⓑ fly
Ⓒ birds
Ⓓ south
- Choose the best action word to complete this sentence.
We _____ rope at recess.
Ⓐ jumping
Ⓑ jumps
Ⓒ jumpes
Ⓓ jump
- Choose the best action word to complete this sentence.
Rain _____ on the ground.
Ⓐ fall
Ⓑ falls
Ⓒ falling
Ⓓ falles

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Name _____

EDITING:
Punctuation
31

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

- I think I have Sarahs shirt.

- Noah has Jakes coat.

- Leah borrowed Joeys hat.

- The girls hang their coats in the girls coat closet.

- The boys hang their coats on the boys coat rack.

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Name _____

EDITING:
Verbs
12

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

- Dad maked a cake last Sunday.

- That morning I runned to the store.

- I falled down outside.

- Later I bringed Dad some sugar.

- Last Monday we eat cake.

190 Sentence Editing: Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING:
Punctuation
28

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

- I like eggs toast and juice.

- Tom likes juice water and milk.

- Let's buy bananas apples and berries.

- I have a knife a fork and a spoon.

- Please hand me the glass the plate and the napkin.

206 Sentence Editing: Punctuation Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Use *Language Fundamentals* to Reteach and Reinforce

As a supplement to your core language arts program

What if...

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

Language Fundamentals can meet all these needs?

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

What if...

- you notice that when writing sentences and stories, students do not capitalize *I* consistently, especially in the middle of a sentence?
- when speaking, several students use incorrect past tense verbs, for example “gived” and “buyed”?
- most students forget to use an apostrophe when writing possessive nouns?

Language Fundamentals provides practice to address these skill needs.

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

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

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

The student makes errors in week 19 of *Daily Language Review*. Your assessment is that the student needs more practice with these skills because:

- the student confuses the homophones *there* and *their*.
- the student does not use an apostrophe in a contraction.

Daily Language Review

Name: Ally **Monday** 19

Make two words in the -ay family.

1. d ay s ay

Choose the best word.

2. I went to there house.
(there) their

3. Put the pencil over their.
there (their)

Fix the sentence.

4. thats a good book
Thats a good book.

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

Usage
5

Name: _____

Some words sound the same when you read them or say them.

their there

These words have different spellings. These words also have different meanings.

We went to see their new house.
They just moved there last week.

Read each sentence.
Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

- My brothers take _____ fishing poles to the lake.
(their, there)
- They like to fish _____ hooks.
(their, there)
- They put worms on _____ hooks.
(their, there)
- They stay _____ all afternoon.
(their, there)
- They bring home _____ fish for dinner.
(their, there)



150 Commonly Confused Words Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Punctuation
15

Name: _____

A contraction is a way to turn two words into one. Use an apostrophe to write a contraction.

is not → isn't
that is → that's

Draw a line to match the words to the contractions.
Trace the apostrophe.

1. can not	• she's
2. they are	• I'm
3. I am	• it's
4. it is	• can't
5. she is	• they're

Read the sentence.
Circle the contraction.

- Mom said we'll go shopping later.
- The store isn't open yet.
- It's too early.



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Some words are naming words.

A naming word can name a person, place, or thing.

Person The **girl** is walking.

Place The **park** is over there.

Thing Look at the **slide**.

Draw a line from each picture to its naming word.



• girl



• cat



• man



• slide



• tree



• house

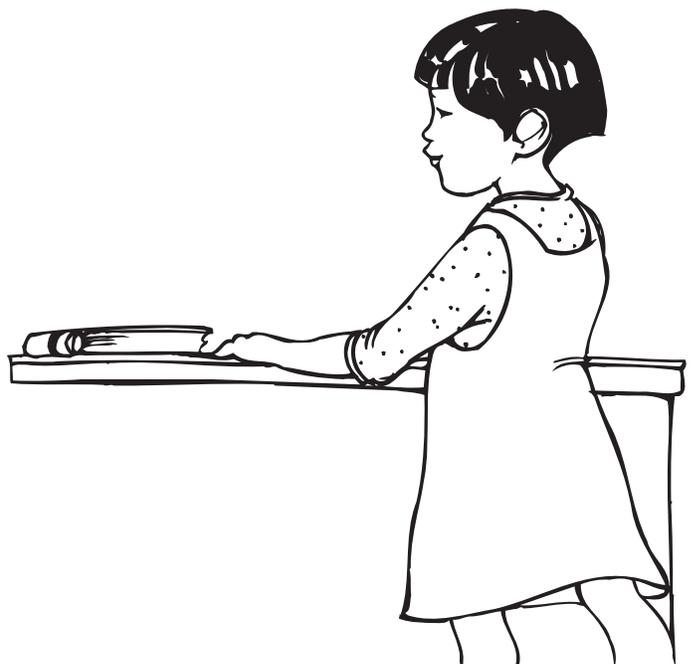
Some naming words name people.

My **teacher** likes to read.

My **friend** also likes to read.

Circle the naming word for people in each sentence.

1. Our teacher was very happy.
2. A new girl came to our class.
3. Each child said hello to her.
4. Her mother stayed, too.
5. Her father brought snacks.
6. Her parents were nice.
7. A boy showed her around.
8. The children were very friendly.
9. The girls sat next to her at lunch.
10. We can be friends.



Some naming words name animals.

We see a **deer**.

We hear a **bird** sing.

Look at that **snake**.

Draw a line to match the picture with the noun.



Choose the word that tells where these animals live.
Write it on the line.

tree hole pond

5. These animals live in a _____.

Some naming words name things.

I have a new **bike**.

It has a loud **bell**.

The **seat** is blue.

The **streamers** are white.

Circle the naming word in each sentence.

1. This is my new bike.
2. It has big wheels.
3. I like to ring the bell.
4. Watch out for the puddle!
5. I wear my helmet when I ride.



Draw a picture of a bike. Draw a seat, wheels, and a bell.

A large empty rectangular box with a dashed border, intended for the student to draw a picture of a bike.

Some naming words name places.

I ride my bike to **school**.

Sometimes I ride to the **park**.

I ride with Mom to the **store**.

Read the naming words in the word box.

Write the best word to complete each sentence.

store street shop beach ocean home sidewalk

1. We go to the _____ on hot days.
2. We leave _____ in the morning.
3. Then we stop at the _____ to buy food.
4. We park the car on the _____.
5. We walk down the _____.
6. Then we jump right into the _____.
7. We go to the ice-cream _____ at night.



Write the name of a place you like to go.

8. _____

Name _____

A naming word can name one or more than one.

Add an **S** to some naming words to name more than one.

I have one **sister**. Mario has two **sisters**.

We have a **cat**. They have three **cats**.

Does the naming word name one thing, or more than one thing?
Circle the correct picture.

1. balloons



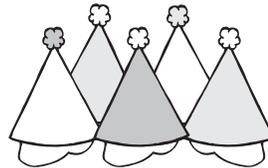
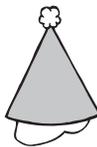
2. cake



3. presents



4. hat



Add an **S** to make these naming words name more than one.

5. friend_____

7. desk_____

6. bird_____

8. park_____

Name _____

A naming word can name one or more than one.

Add **es** to some naming words to name more than one.

I like the **beach**. I have visited many **beaches**.

I made a **wish**. I like making **wishes**.

Circle the naming word that goes with each picture.



fox

foxes



dish

dishes



lunch

lunches



sandwich

sandwiches



bush

bushes



box

boxes

Add the correct ending to the words.

7. two bench_____

8. three inch_____

Some words have special spellings to name more than one.

one tooth two **teeth**

one woman two **women**

one mouse two **mice**

one child two **children**

one goose two **geese**

one man two **men**

Connect the naming word that names one with the naming word that names more than one.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. goose • | • mice |
| 2. man • | • children |
| 3. mouse • | • geese |
| 4. woman • | • men |
| 5. child • | • women |

Read the sentences.

Circle the special naming words that name more than one.

6. Children must go to the dentist.
7. Men and women must go to the dentist.
8. A dentist helps take care of your teeth.



Some words have special spellings to name more than one.

one child two **children**

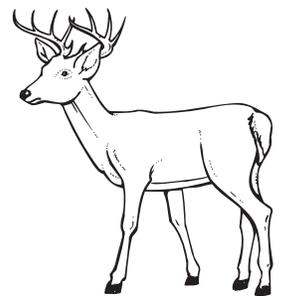
Some words have the same spelling for one and more than one.

one deer two **deer**

Read the special naming words in the word box.
Write the best word to complete each sentence.

men deer mice sheep

1. Three _____ went walking in the woods.
2. They saw a family of _____.
3. The men saw two _____.
4. Some _____ ran away from the men.



Draw a picture to show what the words tell.

<p>three mice</p>	<p>two deer</p>
-------------------	-----------------

Review 1

1. Mark the word that names a person.

- Ⓐ baker
- Ⓑ baking
- Ⓒ bunny
- Ⓓ bread

2. Mark the word that names a thing.

- Ⓐ dark
- Ⓑ desk
- Ⓒ dig
- Ⓓ dull

3. Mark the correct word to name more than one.

Mom cooks all my favorite _____ on my birthday.

- Ⓐ dish
- Ⓑ dishes
- Ⓒ dished
- Ⓓ dishes

4. Mark the correct word to name more than one.

We saw two _____ by the pond.

- Ⓐ geese
- Ⓑ geeses
- Ⓒ geoses
- Ⓓ geese's

5. Mark the correct word to name more than one.

The _____ like to eat leaves.

- Ⓐ deers
- Ⓑ deer
- Ⓒ deerses
- Ⓓ deer's

Add 's to a naming word to show that something belongs to it.

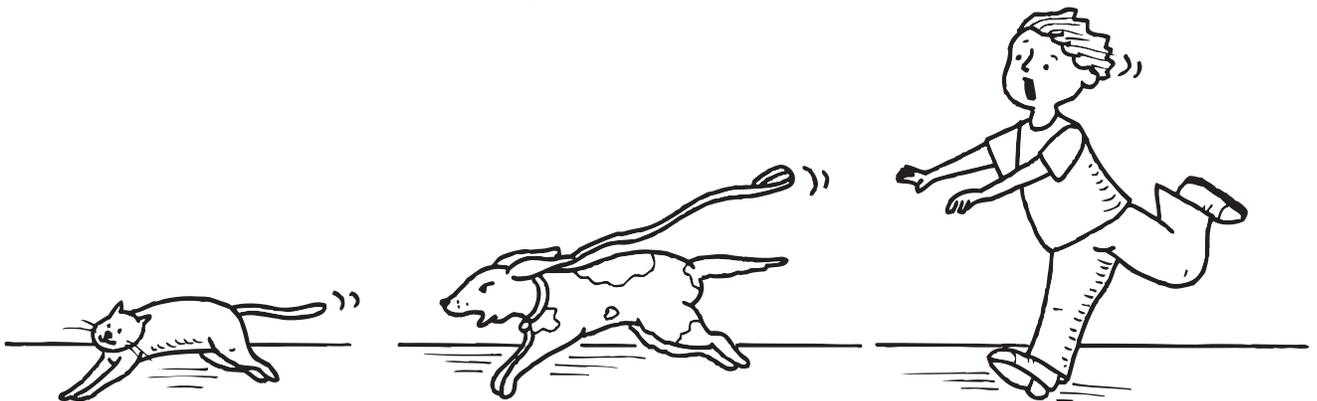
The **girl's** doll is special.

Add 's to show who or what each thing belongs to.

1. the baby_____ toy
2. the mouse_____ cage
3. the tree_____ leaves
4. the school_____ playground
5. the boy_____ shoe

Look at the picture.

Write a sentence to answer the question.



6. Whose dog got away?

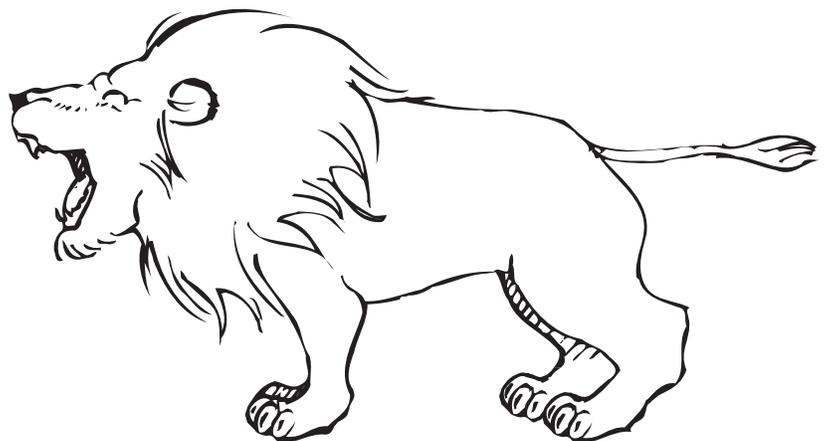
Add 's to a naming word to show that something belongs to it.

The **house's** door is green.

What belongs to the naming word?

Circle it.

1. The lion's roar is loud.
2. Pablo's jacket is green.
3. The cat's tail is long.
4. The store's door is closed.
5. Mom's car is new.
6. The boy's shorts are blue.
7. The girl's dress is red.
8. The mouse's ears are big.



Some naming words begin with a capital letter.

People My new sister is named **Alex**.

Animals My cousin's dog is named **Frisky**.

Places Our family went to **Orlando**.

Read each sentence.

Write the underlined word correctly on the line.

1. My brother's name is jack.

Jack

2. Our cat's name is molly.

3. Our hamster is named hammy.

4. We live in reno.

5. That is in nevada.

Answer the question.

Write your answer on the line.

6. What state do you live in?

Name _____

Some naming words begin with a capital letter.

Days Today is **Monday**.

Months My birthday is in **March**.

Holidays There is no school on **Memorial Day**.

Find the special naming word.

Write the word with a capital letter.

1. I woke up early on monday.

Monday

2. The date was february 14th.

3. It was valentine's day.

4. Our class had a party on friday.

Answer each question.

Write a naming word that begins with a capital letter.

5. What day is it today?

6. In what month is your birthday?

Name _____

1. Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

My _____ notebook is on her desk.

- Ⓐ sisters
- Ⓑ Sisters
- Ⓒ sisters'
- Ⓓ sister's

2. Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

I took _____ dog for a walk.

- Ⓐ Mr. Chang
- Ⓑ Mr. Chang's
- Ⓒ Mr. Changs'
- Ⓓ Mr. Changs

3. Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

The _____ leg is broken.

- Ⓐ table's
- Ⓑ Table's
- Ⓒ tables'
- Ⓓ tables

4. Mark the sentence that is correct.

- Ⓐ Our rabbit's name is Thumper.
- Ⓑ Our Rabbit's name is thumper.
- Ⓒ Our rabbits name is Thumper.
- Ⓓ Our rabbit's name is thumper.

5. Mark the sentence that is correct.

- Ⓐ We eat at home on thanksgiving.
- Ⓑ We eat at home on ThanksGiving.
- Ⓒ We eat at home on Thanksgiving.
- Ⓓ We eat at home on thanksGiving.

Describing words tell what things are like.

She is a **smart** girl.

Read the sentence.

Write the describing word.

1. I saw a big elephant.

What was the elephant like?

big

2. It had a long trunk.

What was the trunk like?

3. It sprayed cool water all around.

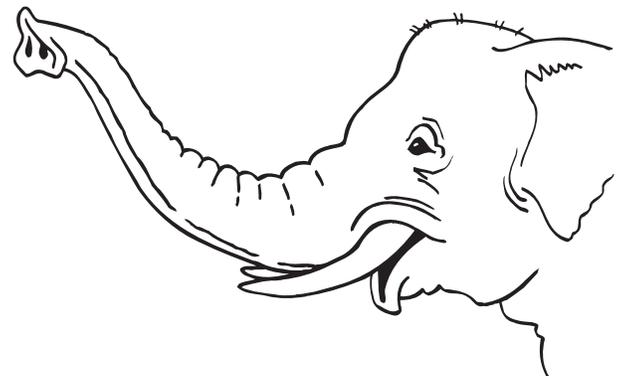
What was the water like?

4. Water fell on the dusty ground.

What was the ground like?

5. My red jacket got sprayed!

What was the jacket like?



Some describing words tell about size.

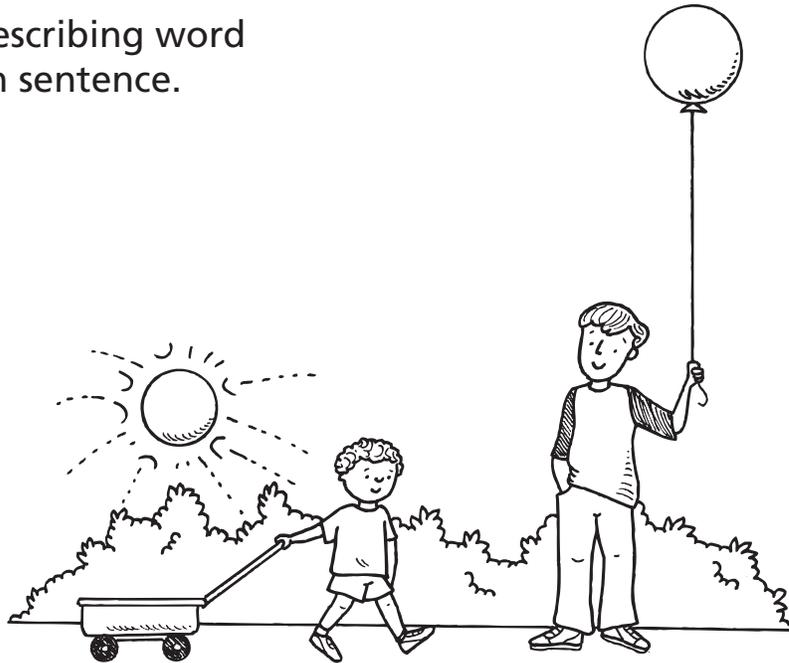
We have a **small** pool.

Some describing words tell about shape.

Our pool is **square**.

Look at the picture.

Write the best describing word to complete each sentence.



long little round big

1. The _____ boy is holding a balloon.
2. The balloon is _____ like the sun.
3. The balloon is on a _____ string.
4. The _____ boy has a wagon.

Some describing words tell how many.

I have **two** cats.

Some describing words tell about color.

They are both **gray**.

Circle the describing word in each sentence.

1. There were two teams playing softball.
2. Our team wore red caps.
3. Their team wore blue caps.
4. We all wore white shirts.
5. We all had brown mitts.
6. They had three girls on their team.
7. We had four boys on our team.
8. One player hit a home run.
9. She ran around the white bases.
10. There are four bases in softball.



Some describing words tell how things sound.

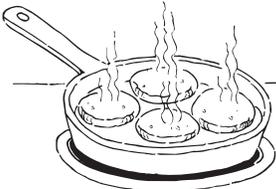
There was a **loud** bang. The **noisy** car started up.

Some describing words tell how things feel.

The puppy has **soft** fur. He has **sharp** nails.

Circle each describing word.

1.  The **sharp** pin is on the floor.

2.  The hot pan is on the stove.

3.  The kitten has a quiet purr.

4.  The loud baby wants food.

5.  I like a soft bed.

Complete the sentence.

Write a word to tell how the water feels.

6. That is _____ water!

Name _____

Some describing words tell how things taste.

I like **sweet** apples.

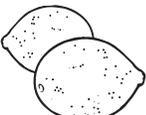
Some describing words tell how things smell.

Throw out that **stinky** trash!

Circle the describing words that tell how things taste.

1.  This orange tastes sweet.

2.  This popcorn is salty.

3.  These lemons are sour!

Circle the describing words that tell how things smell.

4.  Those flowers smell sweet.

5.  This pillow smells clean.

6.  That trash is stinky.

Sometimes a describing word comes before the thing it describes.

I see a **tiny** dog.

Sometimes a describing word comes after the thing it describes.

Your dog is **tiny**.

Circle the describing word in each sentence.

1. The sun is warm.
2. We have a big garden.
3. Many flowers grow in our garden.
4. Our flowers are pretty.
5. We enjoy their sweet smell.
6. Their petals are bright.
7. Their stems are long.
8. Their leaves are green.
9. We hear loud buzzing.
10. Bees make yummy honey!



Name _____

A describing word can come before or after the thing it describes.

I drank some **hot** tea. The pie was **hot**.

Complete each sentence.

Choose a describing word from the word box.

big white salty cool hot

1. The sun felt _____.
2. I saw some _____ clouds.
3. I jumped into the _____ water.
4. I dove under a _____ wave.
5. The water was _____.

Look at the picture.

Write a sentence using a describing word.



6. _____

Name _____

1. Read the sentence. Mark the describing word.

I like scary stories.

- Ⓐ I
- Ⓑ like
- Ⓒ scary
- Ⓓ stories

2. Read the sentence. Mark the describing word.

The wind was cold.

- Ⓐ was
- Ⓑ The
- Ⓒ wind
- Ⓓ cold

3. Read the sentence.

She loves loud music.

The describing word tells about something you _____.

- Ⓐ see
- Ⓑ hear
- Ⓒ smell
- Ⓓ taste

4. Read the sentence.

The chick's feathers are soft.

The describing word tells about something you _____.

- Ⓐ feel
- Ⓑ smell
- Ⓒ hear
- Ⓓ see

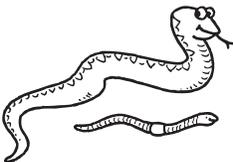
Some describing words tell how two things are different.

Ben is **taller** than Sam. Sam is **younger** than Ben.

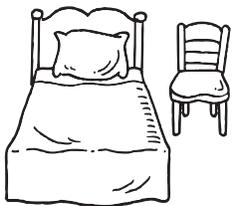
Look at each picture.

Complete the sentence with a word from the word box.

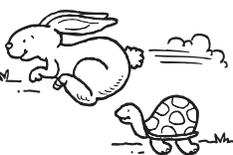
smaller longer shorter older slower

1.  The snake is _____ than the worm.

2.  The man is _____ than the boy.

3.  A chair is _____ than a bed.

4.  My sister is _____ than my brother.

5.  The turtle is _____ than the rabbit.

Some describing words tell how more than two things are different.

Ben is taller than Sam.

Ana is the **tallest** of all.

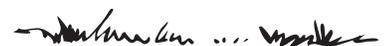
Sam is younger than Ben.

Eve is the **youngest**.

Choose the best describing word from the word box.
Write it on the line.

longest deepest coldest smartest shortest quickest

1. Yesterday was the _____ day this winter.
2. Don't swim in the _____ part of the pool.
3. The _____ boy in class wrote a great story.
4. The _____ girl won the race.
5. The _____ pencil is too small to use.
6. I took the _____ jump rope.



Name _____

Describing words with **-er** tell how two things are different.

A pencil is **lighter** than a ruler.

Describing words with **-est** tell how more than two things are different.

This feather is the **lightest** of all.

Look at the picture.

Then finish each sentence.

Add **er** or **est** to the underlined word.

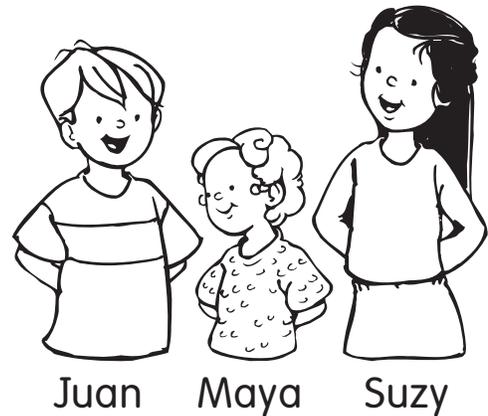
1. Juan is tall than Maya.

2. Suzy is the tall.

3. Juan is young than Suzy.

4. Maya is the young.

5. Suzy is the old.



Write the name of the youngest person in your family.

6. _____

Some special describing words tell how two or more things are different.

For One Thing That apple tastes **good**.

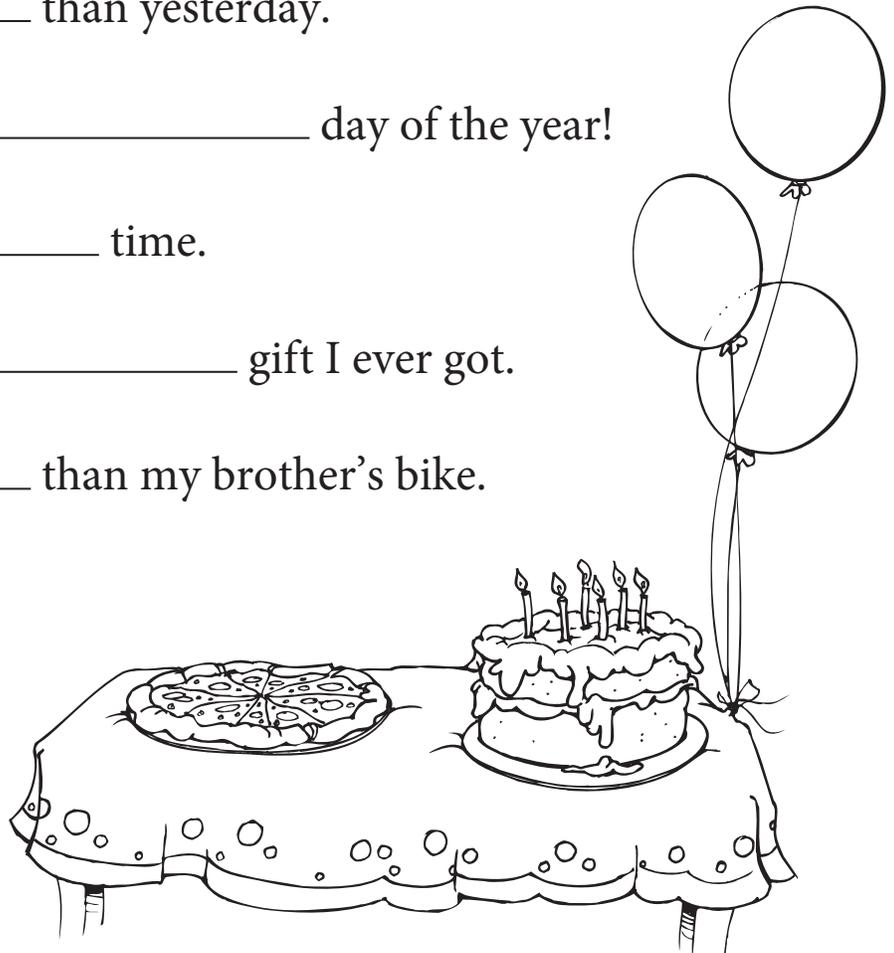
For Two Things A peach tastes **better** than an apple.

For Two or More Things This banana tastes the **best**.

Write the best describing word to complete each sentence.

good better best

1. Today was a _____ day.
2. It was _____ than yesterday.
3. My birthday was the _____ day of the year!
4. We had a _____ time.
5. Dad gave me the _____ gift I ever got.
6. It was _____ than my brother's bike.



Some special describing words tell how two or more things are different.

For One Thing Chen has a **bad** cold.

For Two Things Adam's cold is **worse** than Chen's cold.

For Two or More Things Lola's cold is the **worst** of all.

Write the best describing word to complete each sentence.

bad worse worst

1. The weather was _____ today.
2. It was _____ than the weather last week.
3. It was not _____ than last year.
4. That was a _____ winter.
5. It was _____ than the winter before it.
6. That was the _____ winter in years!



Read the sentence. Mark the best describing word to complete it.

1. My mom is _____ than I am.
Ⓐ tall
Ⓑ taller
Ⓒ tallest
Ⓓ tallerest
2. My grandpa is the _____ person in our family.
Ⓐ old
Ⓑ older
Ⓒ oldest
Ⓓ olderest
3. The book was _____ than the movie.
Ⓐ best
Ⓑ good
Ⓒ gooder
Ⓓ better
4. Last night's dream was _____ than the night before.
Ⓐ bad
Ⓑ badder
Ⓒ worse
Ⓓ worst
5. That was the _____ movie I have seen.
Ⓐ worst
Ⓑ worse
Ⓒ bad
Ⓓ baddest

Some words can take the place of a naming word.

A **girl** walks.

She walks.

A **duck** swims.

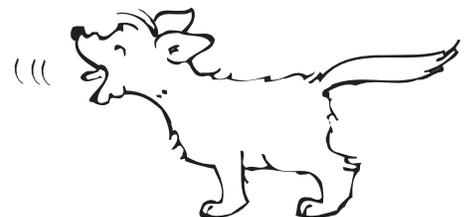
It swims.

Look at the underlined word in each sentence.

Choose the best word from the word box to take their place.

He She It

1. Our cat Missy was sleeping. _____ was sleeping.
2. Our dog Fred barked. _____ barked.
3. My mom sent them outside. _____ sent them outside.
4. My brother was playing ball. _____ was playing ball.
5. The ball was big! _____ was big.
6. My brother threw the ball. _____ threw the ball.
7. My sister caught the ball. _____ caught the ball.
8. The yard was a happy place! _____ was a happy place.



Some words can take the place of naming words.

The store sells clothes.

It sells clothes.

A girl buys a skirt.

She buys a skirt.

Circle the correct word to take the place of the underlined words.

1. My dad took us to the beach. He She It
2. His car was nice and clean. He She It
3. My brother sat in back with me. He She It
4. The beach was full of people. He She It
5. Lisa met us there. He She It
6. Her brother came, too. He She It
7. The sand was so warm. He She It
8. We got sand all over the car! he she it



Some words can take the place of naming words.

Luis and I are friends.

We are friends.

My two sisters play soccer.

They play soccer.

Circle the correct word to take the place of the underlined words.

- | | | |
|--|----|------|
| 1. <u>Han and I</u> ran down the field. | We | They |
| 2. <u>The players</u> tried to stop my team. | We | They |
| 3. <u>Han and I</u> got close to the goal. | We | They |
| 4. <u>Two players</u> ran in front of us. | We | They |
| 5. <u>Rico and I</u> watched Paul kick the ball. | We | They |
| 6. <u>Tim and Ron</u> couldn't block the goal. | We | They |
| 7. <u>My team and I</u> cheered. | We | They |
| 8. <u>Paul and Juan</u> won the game. | We | They |



Some words can take the place of naming words.

My friends and I are going.
We are going.

The two parks are fun.
They are fun.

Write **We** or **They** to take the place of the underlined words.

1. My mom and I like animals.

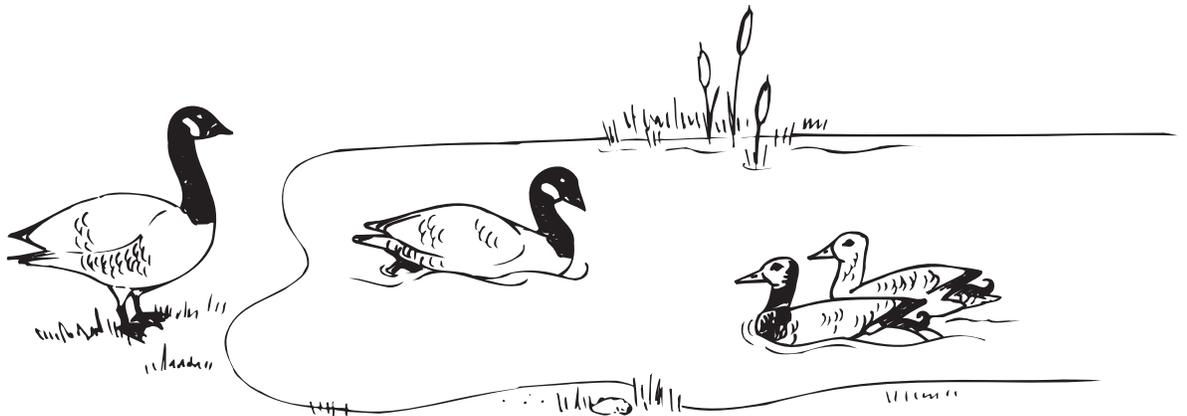
2. The zoo and pet store are our favorite places.

3. Lions and tigers are at the zoo.

4. Dogs and cats play in the pet store.

5. My friends and I also go to the park.

6. Ducks and geese swim in the pond.



The word **you** can name one or more than one person.

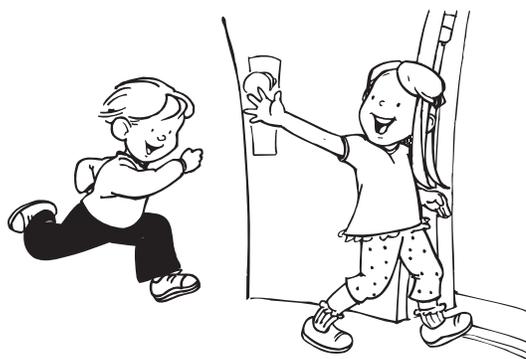
I told Eli, "I want to play with **you**."

I asked Mei and Laura, "Will **you** eat lunch with me?"

Does **you** name one or more than one person?

Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. "Both of <u>you</u> come inside," called Mom. | one
more than one |
| 2. "I can't hear <u>you</u> , Mom," yelled Noah. | one
more than one |
| 3. "It's time for <u>you</u> and your sister to return!" | one
more than one |
| 4. "Did <u>you</u> hear Mom?" Noah asked Dora. | one
more than one |
| 5. " <u>You</u> two yell so loudly!" Dora answered. | one
more than one |
| 6. "I'll beat <u>you</u> to the door!" Noah shouted to Dora. | one
more than one |



1. Mark the best word to replace the naming word.

Sara reads every day.

- Ⓐ He
- Ⓑ She
- Ⓒ You
- Ⓓ I

2. Mark the best word to replace the naming words.

Jared and I love to race.

- Ⓐ We
- Ⓑ He
- Ⓒ You
- Ⓓ They

3. Mark the best word to replace the naming words.

Sam and Ana went hiking.

- Ⓐ We
- Ⓑ You
- Ⓒ I
- Ⓓ They

4. Does the word **you** name one or more than one in this sentence?

I need to talk to both of you.

- Ⓐ one
- Ⓑ more than one
- Ⓒ one and more than one
- Ⓓ it's not clear

Use **I** and **me** to talk about yourself.

I am six years old.
You and **I** are friends.

My grandma gave this ring to **me**.
Grandma sent **me** a letter.

Read what the girls are saying.
Complete each sentence by writing
I or **me** on the line.



1. Hi. _____ am Eva.

Hi. _____ am Suzy.

2. Do you live next door to _____ now?

Yes. My family and _____ just moved in.

3. Do you want to ride bikes with _____?

_____ would love to!

4. _____ can show you the way to the park.

OK. Let _____ go tell my mom.

Name _____

Use **I** and **me** to talk about yourself.

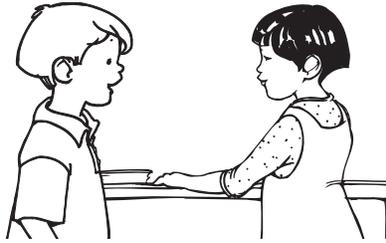
I love to run on the beach.

Emma likes to come with **me**.

Read the questions.

Write your answers.

Use complete sentences.



1. How old are you?

2. Who lives with you?

3. Where do you go to school?

4. Who sits next to you in class?

Read the answers you wrote.

Circle the naming words that tell about you.

Use **he** and **him** to talk about a boy or a man.

He is my brother. I like to play with **him**.

Use **she** and **her** to talk about a girl or a woman.

She is my sister. I like to play with **her**.

Look at the picture.

Complete the sentences with a word from the word box.

He She him her

1.  _____ has a nice dress.
It looks good on _____.

2.  _____ has a new ball.
I want to play with _____.

3.  We like to read with _____.
_____ has lots of good books.

4.  I rode my bike with _____.
_____ really goes fast!

Name _____

Use **they** and **them** to take the place of naming words of more than one person.

Juan and Pablo are brothers.

They are my friends. I go to school with **them**.

Write **they** or **them** in each sentence.

1. _____ all play baseball.
2. Sam will play with _____ next week.
3. _____ have a nice ball field.
4. Sam learns a lot from _____.
5. _____ like playing with Sam.
6. He is nice to _____.



Write two sentences about playing baseball.
Use **they** and **them**.

7. _____

8. _____

Mark the best word to take the place of the underlined words.

1. Ava and Erin are on the swim team.

- Ⓐ They
- Ⓑ Me
- Ⓒ We
- Ⓓ She

2. I sit between Rosa and Tom.

- Ⓐ him
- Ⓑ her
- Ⓒ they
- Ⓓ them

3. Billy is coming to my house.

- Ⓐ Them
- Ⓑ Him
- Ⓒ He
- Ⓓ It

4. I am going to the show with Sarah.

- Ⓐ she
- Ⓑ her
- Ⓒ they
- Ⓓ I

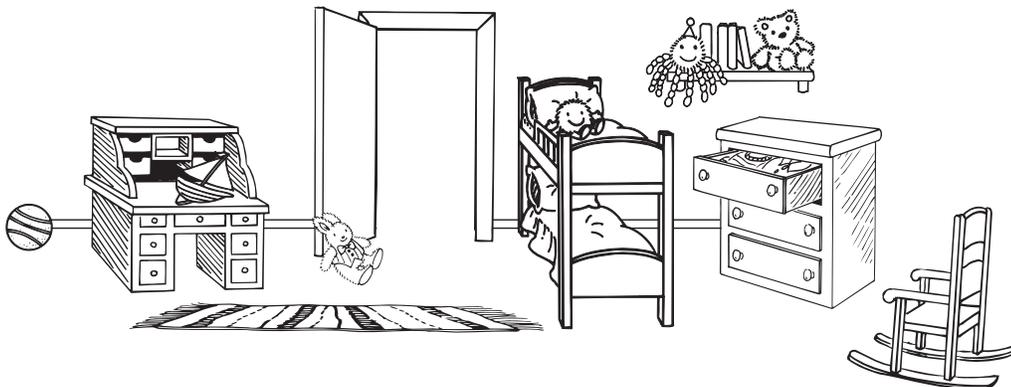
Use **my** or **mine** to talk about things that belong to you.

These books belong to me.

That is **my** math book. The other book is also **mine**.

Write **my** or **mine** to complete each sentence.

1. _____ name is Daniel.
2. This is _____ house.
3. One room is _____.
4. I share it with _____ brother.
5. One bed is _____.
6. That is _____ desk.
7. _____ room does not have a lamp.
8. The mess in the room is not _____.



The words **hers**, **his**, and **theirs** tell about belonging.

That pencil belongs to **Anita**. That pencil is **hers**.

The marker belongs to **Carlo**. The marker is **his**.

The pens belong to **Ang and Kelli**. The pens are **theirs**.

Look at the picture.

Write the correct word from the word box to complete the sentence.

hers his theirs



1. The kitten is _____.



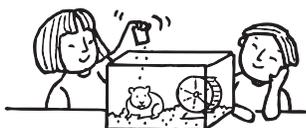
2. The bird is _____.



3. The puppy is _____.



4. The fish is _____.



5. The hamster is _____.



6. The guinea pig is _____.

Name _____

Mark the best word to complete the sentence.

1. This is _____ best dress.
Ⓐ I
Ⓑ my
Ⓒ mine
Ⓓ me

2. Those pants are _____.
Ⓐ my
Ⓑ their
Ⓒ him
Ⓓ mine

3. I like _____ shirt.
Ⓐ his
Ⓑ him
Ⓒ mine
Ⓓ hers

4. She said those shoes were _____.
Ⓐ my
Ⓑ hers
Ⓒ their
Ⓓ I

5. They said that dog is _____.
Ⓐ them
Ⓑ their
Ⓒ theirs
Ⓓ they

Action words tell what someone or something is doing.

The man **walks** into the house.

The dog **jumps** on him.

The door **slams**.

Circle the action word in each sentence.

1. One boy reads.
2. Two boys play a game.
3. A girl draws.
4. Another girl cuts paper.
5. The class pet sleeps.
6. A bird sings at the window.
7. The bell rings.
8. The teacher calls, "Time for lunch!"
9. The children walk in a line.
10. The students eat lunch.



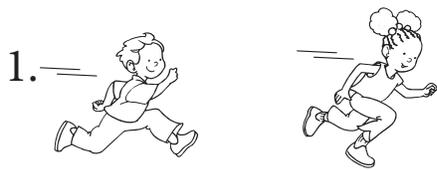
Action words can tell about one or more than one.

My sister **swims** in the pool.

My sisters **swim** in the ocean.

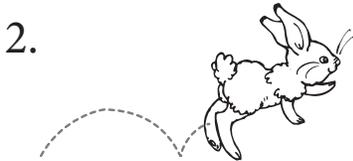
Look at each picture.

Circle the correct sentence.



The child runs.

The children run.



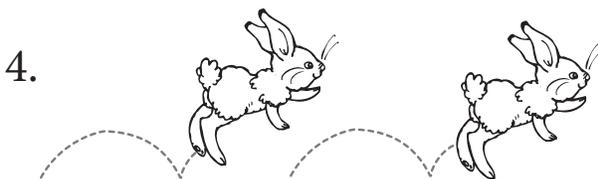
The bunny hops.

The bunnies hop.



The ball rolls.

The balls roll.



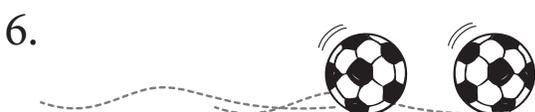
The bunny hops.

The bunnies hop.



The child runs.

The children run.



The ball rolls.

The balls roll.

Action words can tell about one or more than one.

I run.

He runs.

We run.

You run.

It runs.

They run.

Read each sentence.

Does the action word need an s?

Write the correct form of the word on the line.

1. I _____ some blankets.
(find)

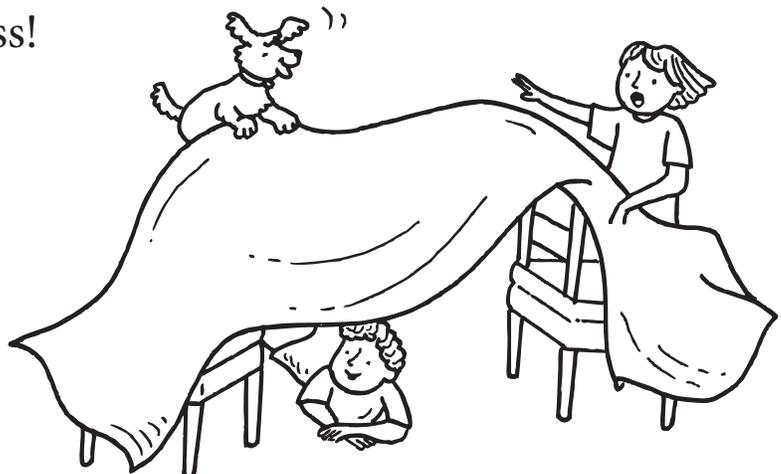
2. Sanjay _____ the chairs.
(bring)

3. We _____ the blankets over the chairs.
(put)

4. It _____ a great fort!
(make)

5. My dog _____ on the fort.
(jump)

6. He _____ a mess!
(make)



Name _____

1. Mark the action word in this sentence.

My dad cooks dinner.

- Ⓐ My
- Ⓑ dad
- Ⓒ cooks
- Ⓓ dinner

2. Mark the action word in this sentence.

The birds fly south.

- Ⓐ The
- Ⓑ fly
- Ⓒ birds
- Ⓓ south

3. Mark the best action word to complete this sentence.

We _____ rope at recess.

- Ⓐ jumping
- Ⓑ jumps
- Ⓒ jumpes
- Ⓓ jump

4. Mark the best action word to complete this sentence.

Rain _____ on the ground.

- Ⓐ fall
- Ⓑ falls
- Ⓒ falling
- Ⓓ falles

Some action words tell about something that is happening now.

The wind **blows**.

My kite **soars**.

I **run** with the string.

Circle the action word that tells about something that is happening now.

1. We ride our bikes.
2. I wear my helmet.
3. We stop at every corner.
4. We look for cars.
5. We go to the park.
6. We meet our friends there.
7. We swing on the swings.
8. We play in the sand.
9. I slide down the slide.
10. We run up a hill.



Some action words tell about something that is happening now.

I **eat** a snack.

I **finish** my homework.

I go out to **play**.

Look at the action words in the word box.

Write the best one to complete each sentence.

open reads opens rings
sit raise sits solve

1. The bell _____ at 8:30.
2. The teacher _____ the door.
3. I _____ in the front row.
4. Rosa _____ next to me.
5. We _____ our math books.
6. Our teacher _____ the directions.
7. I _____ my hand to ask a question.
8. We _____ the problem.



Some action words tell about something that already happened.

I **opened** my gifts.

I **thanked** my friends.

We **played** games.

Look at the picture. Read the sentence.

Read the action words in the word box.

Write the best one to complete each sentence.

laughed jumped shouted climbed barked



1. The dog _____ at the cat.



2. The cat _____ the tree.



3. The cat _____ onto the roof.



4. The boy _____ at the dog.



5. The girl _____ at them.

Name _____

Add **ed** to some action words to tell about something that already happened.

I **play** outside.

I **played** outside.

Read each sentence.

Write the action word to tell about something that already happened.

Remember to add **ed**.

1. I _____ the door.
(open)

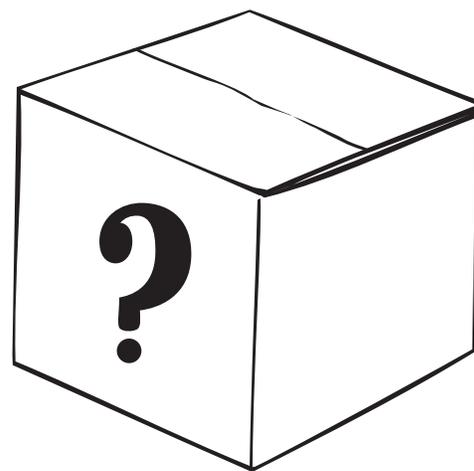
2. I _____ inside.
(walk)

3. I _____ around.
(look)

4. I _____ up a box.
(pick)

5. I _____ the lid.
(lift)

6. I _____ !
(scream)



Name _____

Some action words have special forms to tell about actions that already happened.

I **see** you. I **saw** you.

We **tell** them. We **told** them.

They **speak** to us. They **spoke** to us.

Choose the word from the word box that is the past form of the underlined word.

Write it on the line.

ate	bought	found	chose
kept	knew	got	hid

1. I eat ice cream once a week. I already _____ it this week.
2. I always find yummy flavors. Last week I _____ mint.
3. My mom usually buys it. My dad _____ it last time.
4. I choose the snack this week. Last week he _____ it.
5. I hide it from my brother. One time he _____ it from me!
6. He gets mad when I do that. I _____ mad when he did.
7. I can keep a secret. I have _____ secrets before.
8. I know he wants it. Somehow he _____ where it was.

Name _____

Add **ed** to some words to tell about actions that already happened.

I **pushed** the baby in the swing.

Sometimes special words tell about actions that already happened.

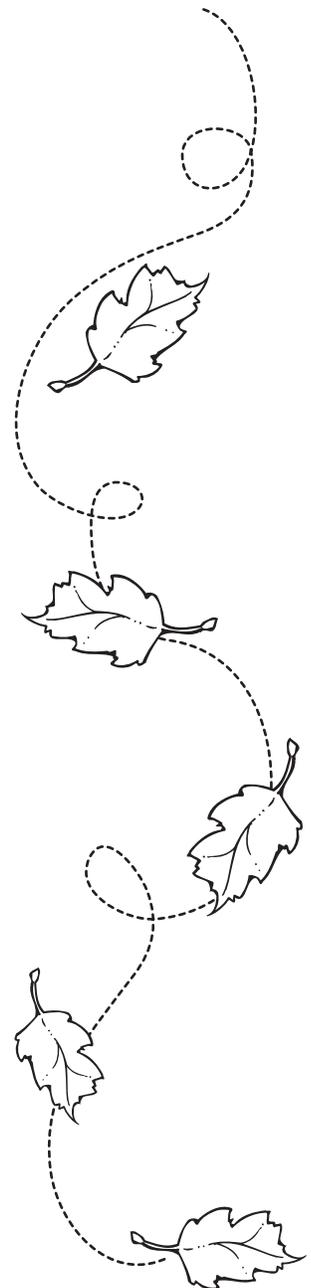
The baby **slept** all morning.

Match the words.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. bring • | • fell |
| 2. fold • | • made |
| 3. end • | • brought |
| 4. make • | • ended |
| 5. fall • | • folded |

Write the special words that do not end in **ed**.

- _____
6. _____
- _____
7. _____
- _____
8. _____



Name _____

1. Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

I _____ fruit for breakfast.

- Ⓐ ate
- Ⓑ eated
- Ⓒ eating
- Ⓓ eats

2. Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

The baby _____ after lunch.

- Ⓐ sleep
- Ⓑ sleeps
- Ⓒ sleeped
- Ⓓ sleeping

3. Which word tells about something that is happening now?

- Ⓐ ran
- Ⓑ run
- Ⓒ runned
- Ⓓ ranned

4. Which word ends with **ed** when it tells about something that already happened?

- Ⓐ fall
- Ⓑ bring
- Ⓒ sing
- Ⓓ call

The words **is** and **are** are special action words.

- Use **is** with one.

Laura **is** my sister.

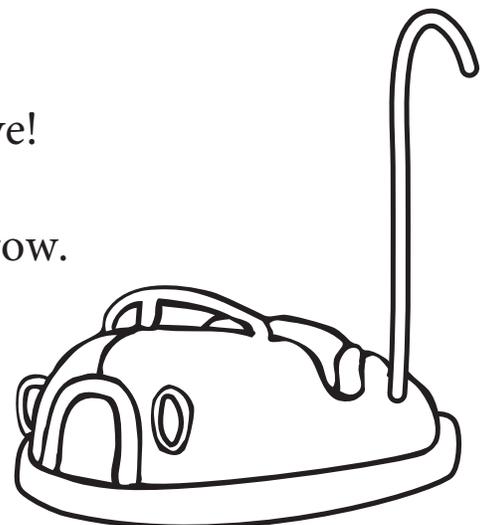
- Use **are** with more than one.

Josh and David **are** my brothers.

Read each sentence.

Write **is** or **are** to complete the sentence.

1. The county fair _____ a fun place.
2. There _____ many animals to see.
3. The baby chicks _____ my favorites.
4. They _____ so soft and fluffy.
5. The fair _____ also fun because of the rides.
6. There _____ a big Ferris wheel.
7. There _____ even little cars to drive!
8. We _____ going to the fair tomorrow.



The words **was** and **were** tell about what already happened.

He **was** happy.

They **were** laughing.

Read the words in the word box.

Write the best word to complete each sentence.

is are was were

1. Last year I _____ the catcher on our team.
2. This year Mario _____ the catcher.
3. He _____ the shortstop last year.
4. We _____ going to win this year.
5. Lupe _____ the best pitcher.
6. We _____ in first place.
7. Last season we _____ in last place.
8. We _____ not very happy about that!



Name _____

Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. **She** _____ in my class.
Ⓐ is
Ⓑ are
Ⓒ were
Ⓓ where

2. **They** _____ at the beach yesterday.
Ⓐ are
Ⓑ was
Ⓒ is
Ⓓ were

3. **We** _____ having a party tonight.
Ⓐ is
Ⓑ are
Ⓒ was
Ⓓ where

4. **Kelly** _____ reading last night.
Ⓐ are
Ⓑ was
Ⓒ were
Ⓓ is

5. **Science** _____ my favorite subject.
Ⓐ is
Ⓑ are
Ⓒ were
Ⓓ where

Sometimes an **s** is added to action words.
Adding an **s** depends on who or what is doing the action.

I run. **You** run.

He runs. **Mr. Lee** runs.

We run. **They** run.

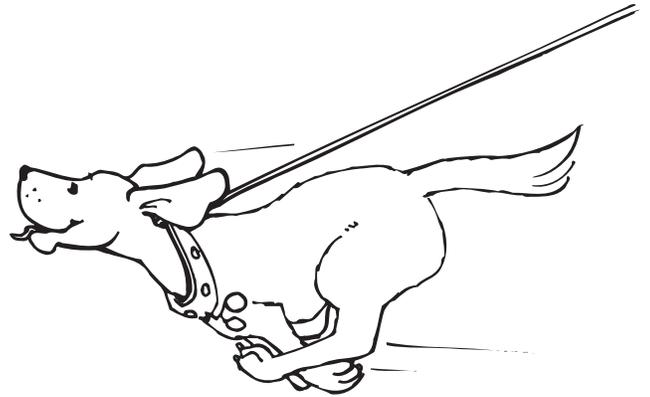
She runs. **Isabel** runs.

Pat and Sam run.

The mouse runs. **It** runs.

Circle the correct word.

1. Lola walk/walks her dog every day.
2. She talk/talks to people she sees.
3. Champ smell/smells the flowers.
4. They run/runs past my house.
5. My dog Rusty bark/barks at Champ.
6. Lola and Champ stop/stops at the corner.
7. Rusty stop/stops barking.
8. I keep/keeps reading my book.
9. Lola and Champ keep/keeps walking.
10. Rusty sit/sits down.



When an action word ends in **ch** or **sh**,
add **es** instead of **s**.

He **throws** the ball.

She **catches** it.

The ball **rolls** away.

She **reaches** to get it.

The team **cheers**.

The team **rushes** off the field.

Read each sentence.

Add **s** or **es** to the action word to correctly complete the sentence.

1. A mouse _____ to our kitchen at night.
(come)

2. It _____ for food.
(search)

3. Sometimes it _____ crumbs.
(find)

4. It _____ on them.
(munch)

5. My sister _____ me.
(hush)

6. Then she _____ into the kitchen.
(sneak)



Name _____

Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. They _____ you would hurry up.

- Ⓐ wish
- Ⓑ wishes
- Ⓒ wishies
- Ⓓ wishes

2. The bug _____ across the leaf.

- Ⓐ hop
- Ⓑ hops
- Ⓒ hopps
- Ⓓ hopes

3. She _____ the baby gently.

- Ⓐ touch
- Ⓑ touches
- Ⓒ touchies
- Ⓓ touches

4. I _____ awake late on weekends.

- Ⓐ stay
- Ⓑ stays
- Ⓒ stai
- Ⓓ stayes

5. She _____ potatoes with a fork.

- Ⓐ mash
- Ⓑ mashes
- Ⓒ mashes
- Ⓓ mashies

Some words tell how an action happens.

The boy laughs **loudly**.

Loudly tells how the boy laughs.

Read the sentence. Then read the question.
Write the word that tells **how** the action happens.

1. The dog slept well.

How did the dog sleep?

well

2. The man snored loudly.

How did the man snore?

3. The wind whistled softly.

How did the wind whistle?

4. The fire burned low.

How did the fire burn?

5. The clouds moved slowly.

How did the clouds move?

6. The class sang happily.

How did the class sing?

Name _____

Some words tell **when** an action happens.

My cousin **always** runs.

I will see you **soon**.

Will you call me **tomorrow**?

Read the sentences.

The action words are underlined.

Circle the words that tell **when** the action happens.

1. Nurse Gomez always checks on her patient.
2. She talks to him often.
3. She gives him water today.
4. The doctor sees him later.
5. He will return tomorrow.



Write a sentence about something you do.

Tell when you do it.

6.

Some words tell **where** an action happens.

Fish swim **underwater**.

Underwater tells where fish swim.

Circle the word that tells **where** the action is happening.

1. I look outside.

2. Bees are buzzing everywhere.



3. Is their queen flying nearby?



4. They are close to the window.



5. I hope they stay away.

6. I think I will keep playing inside!

7. I will go upstairs.

Write a sentence about something you do.

Tell where you do it.

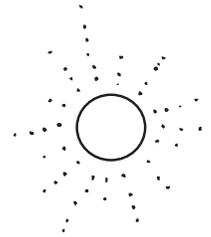
8. _____

Many words that tell about action words end in **ly**.

- sing **loudly**
- run **quickly**
- write **neatly**

Match each pair of words.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| 1. nice | • | • warmly |
| 2. careful | • | • carefully |
| 3. warm | • | • beautifully |
| 4. slow | • | • nicely |
| 5. beautiful | • | • honestly |
| 6. sad | • | • slowly |
| 7. honest | • | • sadly |



Write a sentence.

Use one of the **ly** words above.

8. _____

1. Mark the word in this sentence that tells **how**.
I eat a small breakfast quickly.

- Ⓐ eat
- Ⓑ small
- Ⓒ quickly
- Ⓓ breakfast

2. Mark the word in this sentence that tells **when**.
I practice with the whole team weekly.

- Ⓐ whole
- Ⓑ practice
- Ⓒ with
- Ⓓ weekly

3. Mark the word in this sentence that tells **where**.
The two divers jumped overboard.

- Ⓐ two
- Ⓑ divers
- Ⓒ jumped
- Ⓓ overboard

4. Which one has an action word and a word that describes it?

- Ⓐ wrote yesterday
- Ⓑ very pretty
- Ⓒ so small
- Ⓓ huge rock

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence.

Trees have leaves.

I like to jump in dry leaves.

This is not a sentence.

Trees have.

In dry leaves.

Circle the sentences.

1. Sunshine is hot.
2. The rain feels cool.
3. The snow.
4. Winter fun.
5. The seasons change.
6. Grow in spring.



Write the name of a season to make a sentence.

summer fall winter spring

7. I like the _____

8. I do not like the _____

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence.

We are on the team.

We practice every week.

This is not a sentence.

On the team.

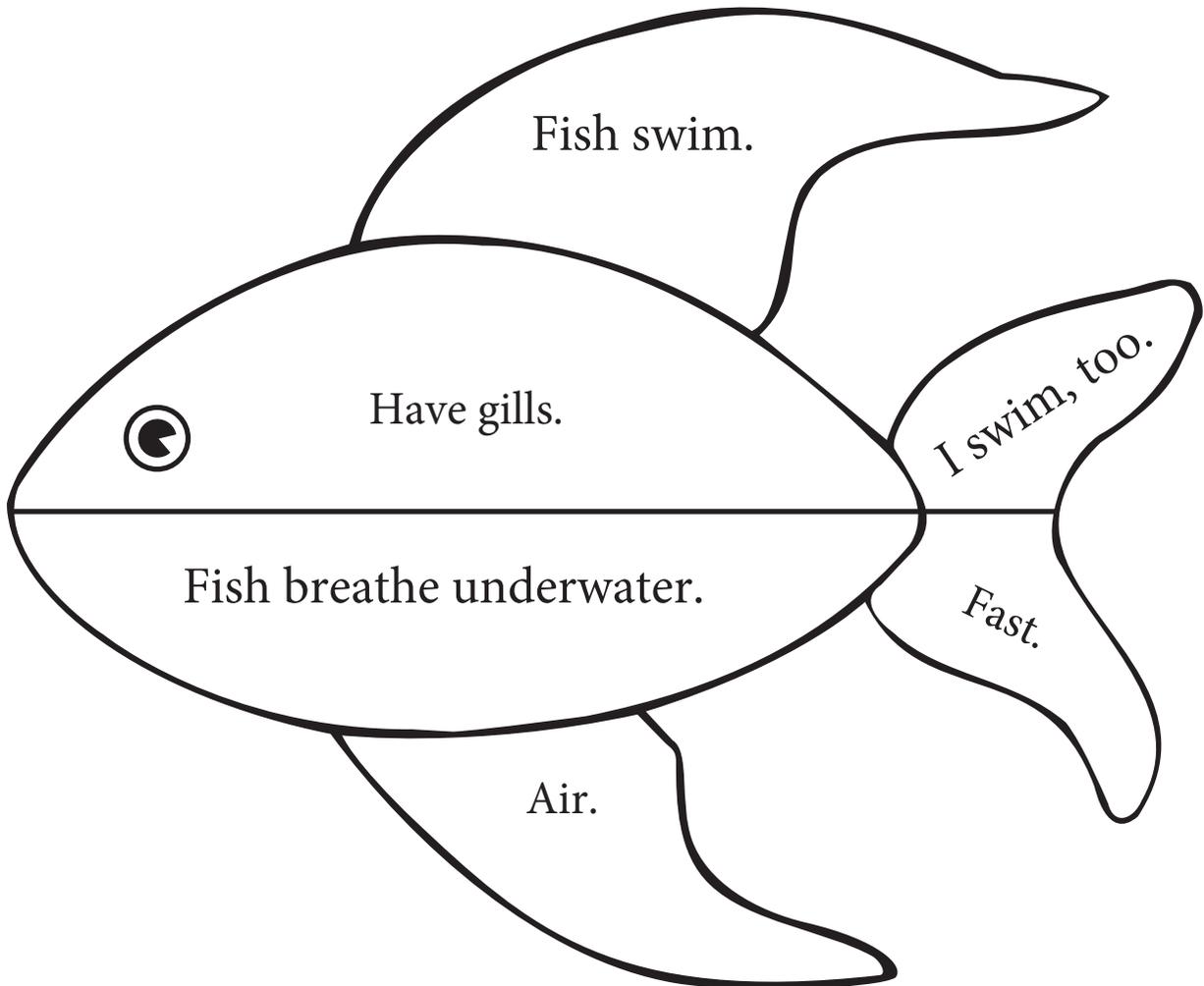
Practice every week.

Read the words in each part.

Do they make a sentence?

Yes? Color that part green.

No? Color that part yellow.



A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence.

I have a baby brother.
I help take care of him.

This is not a sentence.

A baby brother.
Help take care.

Draw a line.

Connect the two parts that make a sentence.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. The beach picnic • | • lots of games. |
| 2. We played • | • watermelon. |
| 3. We roasted • | • was fun. |
| 4. There was a juicy • | • sunny and warm. |
| 5. The day was • | • hot dogs. |

Write a sentence about the picnic.

6. _____



Name _____

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence.

I climb on the monkey bars.

I climb the tower.

This is not a sentence.

On the monkey bars.

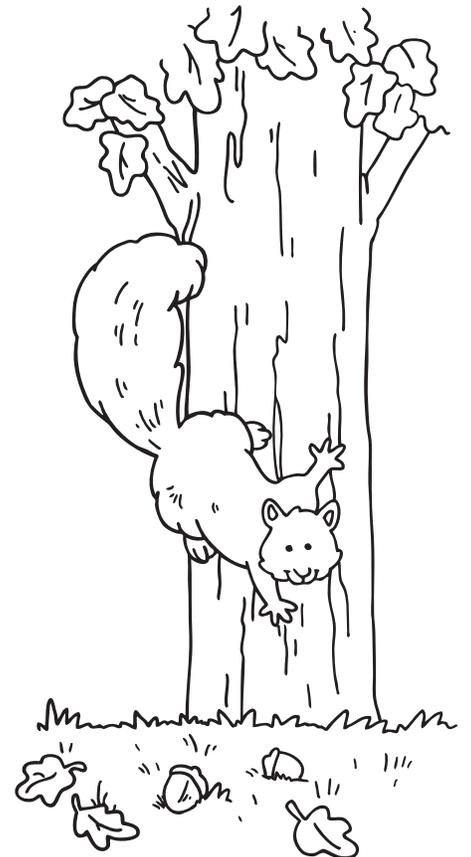
The tower.

Read the words in the word box.

Write the best word to complete each sentence.

are	Squirrels	Children
sun	trees	ride

- _____ like to play in the park.
- The swings _____ fun.
- We _____ on the horses.
- _____ gather nuts.
- Birds nest in _____.
- The _____ is shining.



Name _____

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence.

I have a pet snake.

Some people are scared of snakes.

This is not a sentence.

Have a pet snake.

Some people.

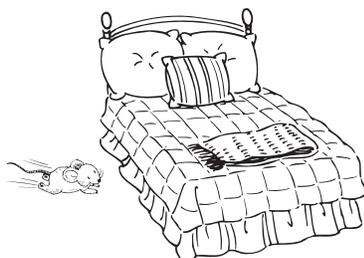
Use the word or words to write a sentence.

1. Mice

2. dig in the cage

3. One mouse

4. runs under my bed



1. Mark the sentence.
 - Ⓐ I like grapes.
 - Ⓑ Because I do.
 - Ⓒ Good grapes.
 - Ⓓ Green or purple.

2. Mark the sentence.
 - Ⓐ Summer comes.
 - Ⓑ In a week.
 - Ⓒ School is over.
 - Ⓓ Again soon.

3. Mark the one that is not a sentence.
 - Ⓐ Let's eat lunch.
 - Ⓑ I have an apple.
 - Ⓒ Brian has a sandwich.
 - Ⓓ And milk.

4. Mark the one that is not a sentence.
 - Ⓐ I ran home.
 - Ⓑ I was so tired.
 - Ⓒ I was hungry.
 - Ⓓ Ate my snack.

5. A sentence tells _____.
 - Ⓐ at least three words
 - Ⓑ a complete thought
 - Ⓒ how to do something
 - Ⓓ what something is

A sentence has a naming part.
The naming part tells who or what the sentence is about.

My older sister plays baseball.

Read each sentence.

Circle the naming part of the sentence.

1. **My family** went camping.
2. My sister and I shared a tent.
3. My dad and I went fishing.
4. My sister went swimming.
5. My mom took a hike.
6. Our dog ran in the woods.
7. All of us sang around the fire.
8. The fire was warm.
9. The night was cool.
10. My family loves to camp.



Every sentence has a naming part.
The naming part tells who or what the sentence is about.

My best friend came to my birthday party.

Is there a naming part in the sentence?

Circle **Yes** or **No**.

If there is a naming part, draw a line under it.



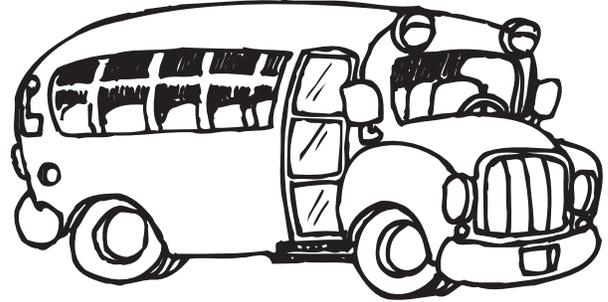
- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Had a check-up. | Yes | No |
| 2. Looked at Fluffy. | Yes | No |
| 3. The vet gave Fluffy a shot. | Yes | No |
| 4. My cat did not like that very much. | Yes | No |
| 5. Weighed Fluffy. | Yes | No |
| 6. Dr. Sharp said Fluffy would have kittens soon. | Yes | No |
| 7. My mom and I were so happy! | Yes | No |
| 8. Purred and licked her paw. | Yes | No |
| 9. I love kittens. | Yes | No |
| 10. Will be fun! | Yes | No |

A sentence has a telling part.
The telling part tells what happens in the sentence.

My family **works in the garden.**

Circle the telling part of each sentence.

1. The children lined up.
2. The teacher opened the door.
3. The class walked to the bus.
4. The bus driver started the motor.
5. The bus left the school.
6. Everybody sang.
7. Soon the bus stopped at the zoo.
8. The children and their teacher went inside.
9. The children listened to the teacher.
10. Everyone looked at the animals.



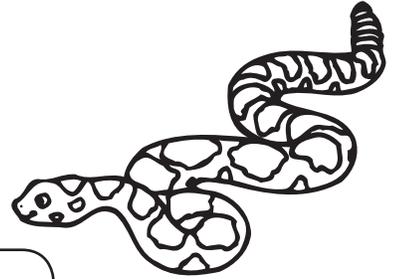
Every sentence has a telling part that tells what happens.

The lion **roared loudly**.

Read the animal names in each sentence.

Then read the telling parts in the word box.

Choose the best telling part to complete each sentence.



fly	swim	hop
slither	climb trees	stink

1. Squirrels _____.

2. Rabbits _____.

3. Fish _____.

4. Birds _____.

5. Snakes _____.

6. Skunks _____!

Complete the sentence.

Write a telling part.

7. Monkeys _____

8. Spiders _____

Every sentence has a naming part and a telling part.

Naming Part

Telling Part

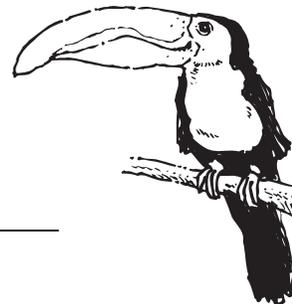
The hiker

saw a lizard.

My sister

loves animals.

Match the naming parts and telling parts that go together.
Write complete sentences on the lines below.



Naming Parts

Telling Parts

Many animals

screech in trees.

Loud monkeys

live in a rainforest.

Pretty butterflies

float in the air.

1.

2.

3.

Name _____

Every sentence has a naming part and a telling part.

Naming Part

My whole family

All of us

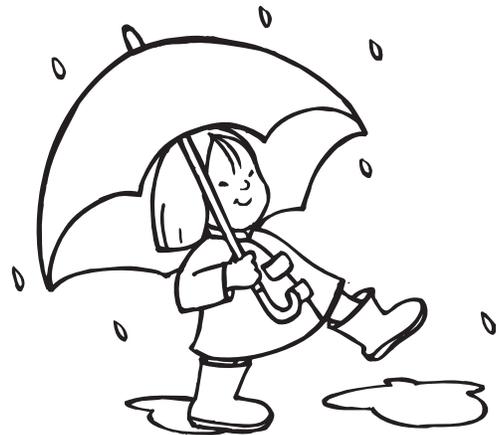
Telling Part

put on rain clothes.

went outside.

Draw a line under the naming part of each sentence.
Circle the telling part.

1. Big drops of rain fell all day.
2. My mom put on her raincoat.
3. I wore my yellow rubber boots.
4. My big brother put on his hat.
5. My family went walking in the rain.
6. We jumped in puddles.



Complete this sentence. Add a telling part.

7. My friend and I _____.

Complete this sentence. Add a naming part.

8. _____ go to school every day.

Review 2

1. Mark the naming part of this sentence.

The silly dog chased its tail.

- Ⓐ The silly dog
- Ⓑ chased
- Ⓒ its tail
- Ⓓ chased its tail.

2. Mark the telling part of this sentence.

My dad chopped the wood.

- Ⓐ My dad
- Ⓑ dad
- Ⓒ chopped the wood
- Ⓓ the wood

3. Mark the best one to complete this sentence.

_____ **filled the sky.**

- Ⓐ Dark storm clouds
- Ⓑ With rain
- Ⓒ No
- Ⓓ So high

4. Mark the best one to complete this sentence.

The girl _____

- Ⓐ on the.
- Ⓑ and boy.
- Ⓒ on a walk.
- Ⓓ went down the slide.

Some sentences are telling sentences.
These sentences tell about a bird.

We can see a bird outside.

The bird is in a tree.

Every sentence has an end mark. A sentence that tells something ends with a period (.).

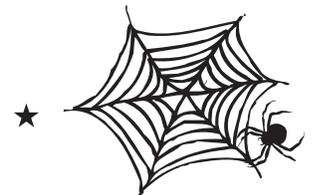
Write a period at the end of each telling sentence.

Draw a line to connect each sentence to the correct picture.

1. The spider makes a web___ ★



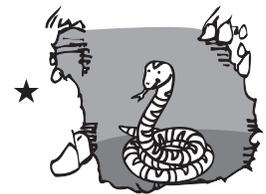
2. The snake is in a hole___ ★



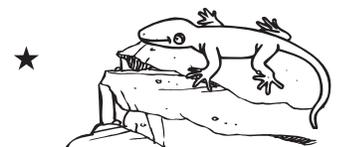
3. The lizard is on the rock___ ★



4. The mouse eats some cheese___ ★



5. The cat sleeps on the rug___ ★



Some sentences are telling sentences.
These sentences tell about two friends.

My friend plays at my house.

We like to play in my backyard.

Telling sentences begin with a capital letter.
They end with a period (.).

Unscramble the words to make sentences.

Begin each one with a capital letter. Write a period at the end.

1. out ate We night last

2. My chicken dad had

3. My noodles sister had

4. a salad big mom My had

5. ice cream had We dessert for

Name _____

Some sentences are asking sentences.
These sentences ask questions.

What time is it?

Do you know?

Every sentence has an end mark.

Asking sentences end with a question mark(?).

Read the words.

Write a question mark at the end to make an asking sentence.

Write a sentence to answer the question.

1. What grade are you in_____

2. Who sits next to you in class_____

3. When is your birthday_____

4. How many teeth have you lost_____

5. Do you have a pet_____

Some sentences are asking sentences.
These sentences ask questions.

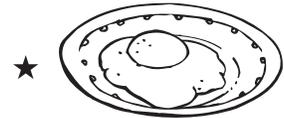
Would you like to share my snack?
Do you like raisins and nuts?

They begin with a capital letter and end
with a question mark (?).

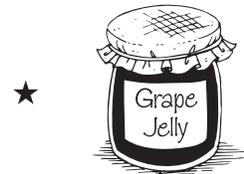
Write a question mark at the end of each asking sentence.

Draw a line to connect each asking sentence to its picture answer.

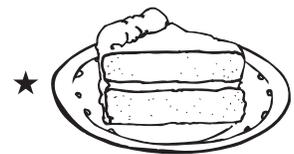
1. Which one goes with ice cream___ ★



2. Which one goes with bacon___ ★



3. Which one goes with peanut butter___ ★



4. Which one goes with a hot dog___ ★



5. Which one goes with meatballs___ ★



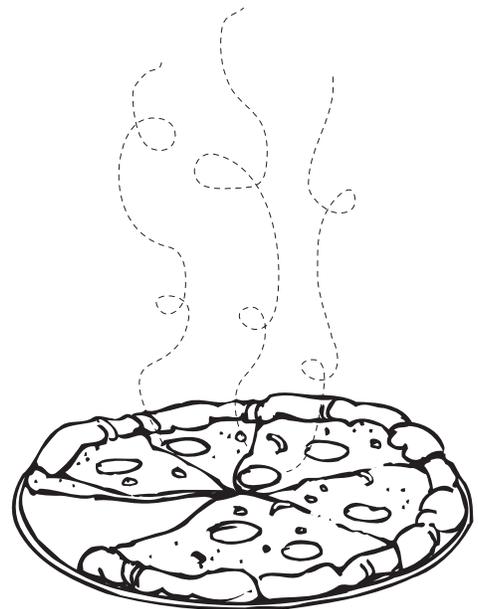
All sentences begin with a capital letter.
Every sentence ends with an end mark.

- Telling sentences end with a period (.).
- Asking sentences end with a question mark (?).

Write a period at the end if it is a telling sentence.

Write a question mark at the end if it is an asking sentence.

1. Here is the pizza_____
2. What else do we need_____
3. Is there tomato sauce_____
4. Please get the cheese_____
5. Should we add pepperoni_____
6. It's time to bake the pizza_____
7. It smells yummy_____



Read the question.

Write a telling sentence to answer the question.

8. What kind of pizza do you like?

Review 3

1. Mark the asking sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ where are you going?
 - Ⓑ Where are you going.
 - Ⓒ Where are you going
 - Ⓓ Where are you going?

2. Mark the telling sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ That is my book,
 - Ⓑ That is my book.
 - Ⓒ That is my book
 - Ⓓ That is my book?

3. What must you add to make this sentence correct?
we went to the beach.
 - Ⓐ a period
 - Ⓑ nothing
 - Ⓒ a capital letter
 - Ⓓ a question mark

4. What must you add to make this sentence correct?
Do you want to play with me
 - Ⓐ a question mark
 - Ⓑ a capital letter
 - Ⓒ a period
 - Ⓓ nothing

5. Which one is used to write a telling sentence and an asking sentence?
 - Ⓐ a period
 - Ⓑ a capital letter
 - Ⓒ a question mark
 - Ⓓ none of the above

Asking sentences often begin with special words.

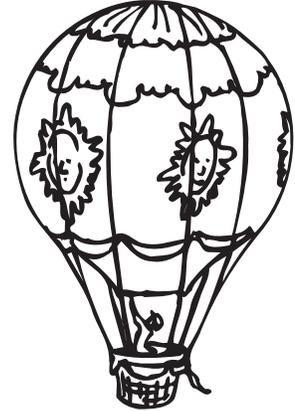
Who What Where When Why

These words help you know the sentence is a question.

Read the sentence.

Circle the question word.

Write a question mark at the end.



1. Who will ride in the hot-air balloon_____
2. Where is the bookstore_____
3. What time is it_____
4. When will we go to the zoo_____
5. Why did you bring your dog_____

Choose a special word from the rule box.

Write an asking sentence.

6. _____

Name _____

Asking sentences often begin with special words.

Who What Where When Why

These words help you know the sentence is a question.

Complete the asking sentences.

Write the correct special word.

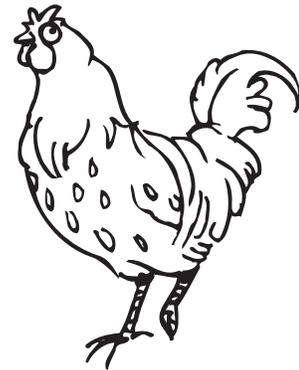
1. _____ did the chicken cross the road?

2. _____ is he going?

3. _____ is going with him?

4. _____ is he doing?

5. _____ will he come back?



Write an asking sentence about the chicken.

Use a special word.

6. _____

Name _____

Asking sentences often begin with special words.

Who What Where When Why

These words help you know the sentence is a question.

Write an asking question.

Start with the special word.

Write a question mark at the end of the sentence.

1. Why

2. What

3. When

4. Where

5. Who



1. Choose the sentence that needs a question mark.
 - (A) I broke my arm
 - (B) It really hurt
 - (C) I had X-rays
 - (D) Did you get a cast

2. Choose the sentence that needs a period.
 - (A) How do you feel
 - (B) The sand is warm
 - (C) Do you want to go in the ocean
 - (D) Are you happy

3. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
 - (A) Do you know her.
 - (B) I don't know her
 - (C) Do you know her?
 - (D) I don't know her?

4. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
 - (A) That truck is noisy?
 - (B) Will you be quiet?
 - (C) the baby is sleeping.
 - (D) She needs her rest?

5. Which asking sentence has a special word?
 - (A) Where is my turtle?
 - (B) Can I help you?
 - (C) Did you look under your bed?
 - (D) Will you ask your mom?

All sentences begin with a capital letter.

Telling Sentence My friend lives here.

Asking Sentence Do you know her?

Circle the capital letter in each sentence.

Draw a line from each sentence to the picture that goes with it.

1. Do you want to play?



2. I want to play.



3. Stand over there.



4. Are you ready?



5. Will the dog catch it?



All sentences begin with a capital letter.

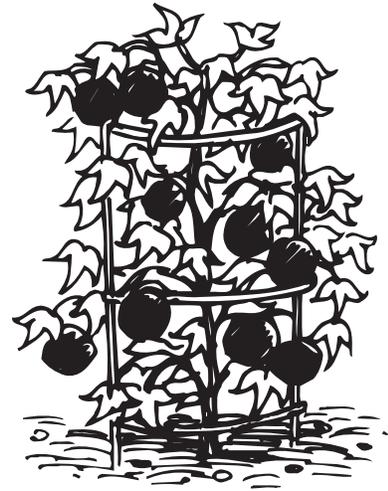
Telling Sentence Our class planted a garden.

Asking Sentence Did your class plant one?

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

Write it on the line.

- _____ is that plant?
(What, which)
- _____ are tomatoes.
(these, Those)
- _____ you eat them?
(did, Will)
- _____ already ate some.
(they, We)
- _____ did they taste?
(How, what)
- _____ were yummy!
(we, They)
- _____ I try one?
(May, will)
- _____ love tomatoes!
(you, I)



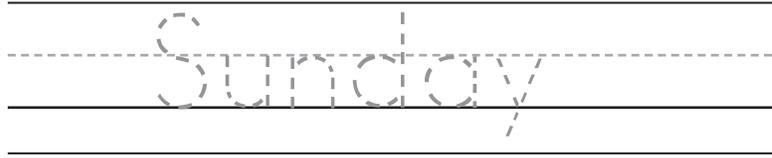
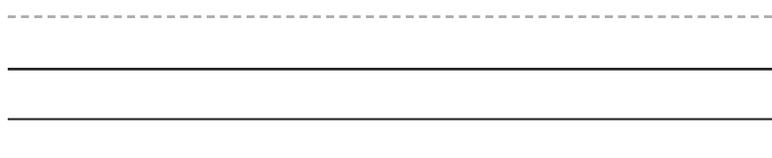
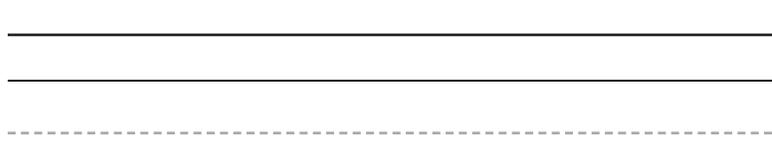
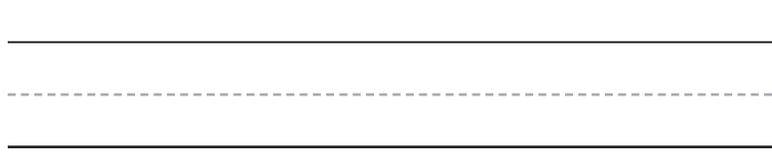
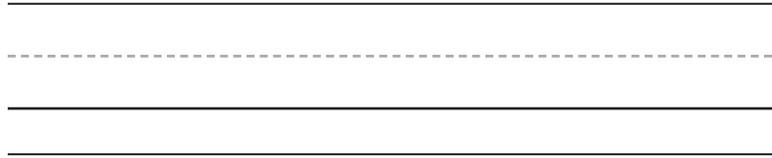
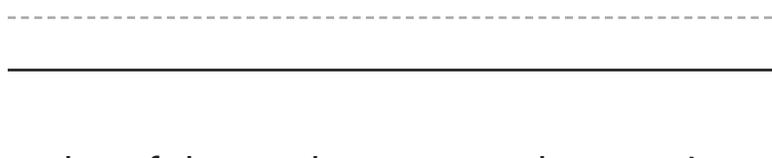
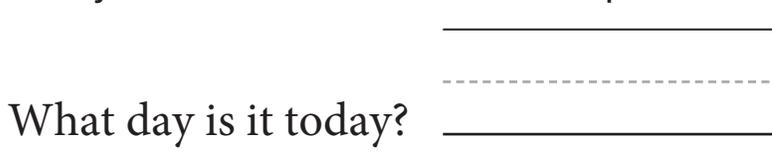
The days of the week all begin with a capital letter.

Today is **Saturday**.

Tomorrow will be **Sunday**.

Yesterday was **Friday**.

Write the days of the week in order.

- 1. 
- 2. 
- 3. 
- 4. 
- 5. 
- 6. 
- 7. 

- Thursday
- Saturday
- Friday
- Sunday
- Tuesday
- Monday
- Wednesday

Write a day of the week to answer the question.

- 8. What day is it today? _____

The days of the week begin with capital letters.
 My birthday is next **Friday**.
 My party will be on **Sunday**.

Look at this calendar page.
 Use it to answer the questions.

						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4 Picnic & fireworks	5 Swim lessons	6 My 7th birthday	7 Soccer game
8 My birthday party	9	10	11	12 Swim lessons	13	14 Soccer game

1. On what day is the 4th of July?

2. On what day of the week does Mario play soccer?

3. On what day does Mario have swim lessons?

4. On what day is Mario's birthday?

Name _____

The months of the year begin with capital letters.

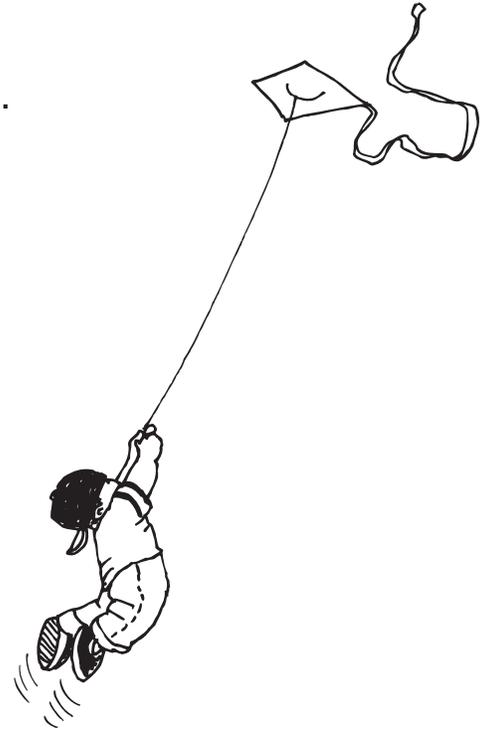
Some schools start in **September**.

Some end in **June**.

Read each sentence.

Fix the months that do not begin with a capital letter.

1. The first month of the year is ^January.
2. We have our spring break in april.
3. My birthday is in october.
4. The month of august is long and hot.
5. march can be a windy month.



Draw a picture of your favorite month.

Write the name of your favorite month.

6. _____
(month)

The months of the year begin with capital letters.

The last month of the year is **December**.

Spring begins in **March**.

Read the poem.

Fix the months that do not have capital letters.

Then answer the questions.

Thirty days have september,
April, june, and november.
All the rest have thirty-one—
except for February—
it has twenty-eight.

1. Which month has 28 days?

2. Write the name of a month that has 30 days.

3. Write the name of a month that has 31 days.

The names of holidays begin with capital letters.

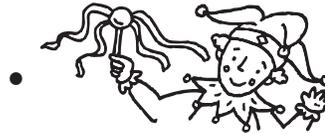
We had a party for **V**alentine's **D**ay.

That **A**pril **F**ools' **D**ay joke was funny.

Circle the capital letter in the name of each holiday.

Match the holiday with its picture.

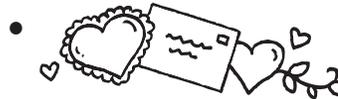
1. Valentine's Day



2. Fourth of July



3. Thanksgiving



4. Halloween



5. April Fools' Day



Draw a picture of the holiday.

Write the name of the holiday.

6. _____
(holiday)

The names of holidays begin with capital letters.

Our town has a parade on **Veterans Day**.

School is out for the **Thanksgiving** holiday.

Read the names of the holidays.

Correct the holidays that do not have a capital letter.

1. ^V~~v~~alentine's Day

4. thanksgiving

2. Mother's day

5. halloween

3. Fourth of july



Read each riddle.

Write the name of the holiday it describes.

6. You eat turkey on this holiday.

7. There are fireworks on this holiday.

8. Mothers get cards and flowers on this day.

Mark the sentence that is correct.

1. Ⓐ do you have a pet?
 Ⓑ we have a kitten.
 Ⓒ I want a puppy
 Ⓓ You are lucky.

2. Ⓐ Did you read that book?
 Ⓑ my mom read it to me.
 Ⓒ it is really long.
 Ⓓ I love to read

3. Ⓐ I swim on mondays and Wednesdays.
 Ⓑ We have a math test on Friday.
 Ⓒ The swim meet is on saturday.
 Ⓓ I practice piano on thursday.

4. Ⓐ Is spring break in March or april?
 Ⓑ Summer break starts in june.
 Ⓒ We will go on a trip in july.
 Ⓓ I start second grade in September.

5. Ⓐ Valentine's day is in February.
 Ⓑ The fourth of July is in July.
 Ⓒ My dad and I go to the park on Father's Day.
 Ⓓ I pick flowers on Mother's day.

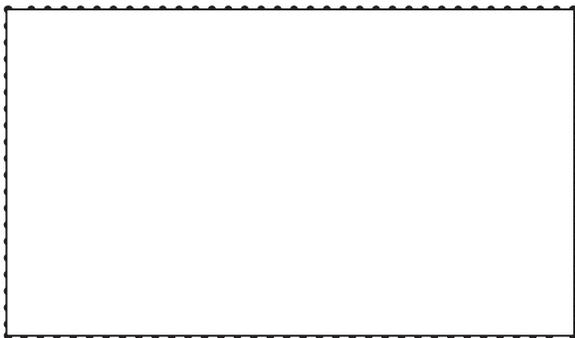
The names of people always begin with a capital letter.
The names of pets always begin with a capital letter.

- First Names** My friend Lou has a bird.
- Last Names** Katy Smith has a turtle.
- Pets' Names** The turtle is called Shelly.

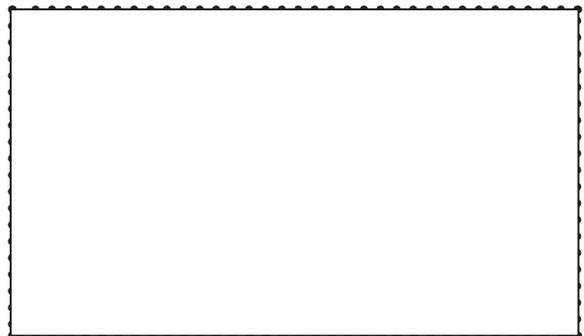
Circle the capital letter at the beginning of the people's names.
Underline the capital letter at the beginning of the pets' names.

1. Ben and Stan went to the pet parade.
2. They took their puppies Buddy and Pal.
3. My friend Cora Hall took her hamster Harry.
4. Mrs. Hall took their bunnies.
5. She carried Thumper and Hopper in a cage.

Draw a person and a pet from numbers 1–5.
Write their names.



6. _____



The names of people always begin with a capital letter.
The names of pets always begin with a capital letter.

People's Names Is **K**im **L**ee your cousin?

People's Titles **M**rs. **C**ruz and **C**aptain **L**ong were talking.

Pets' Names We call our bulldog **T**uffy.

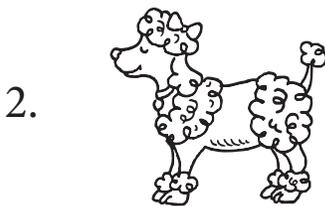
Read the names in the word box.

Write the correct first letter in each name.

Captain Jones Mrs. Smith Pokey Fluffy Rosa Ricky



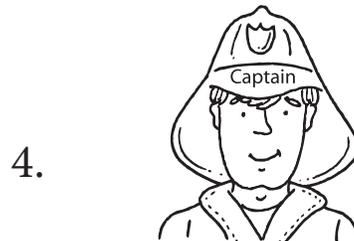
____rs. ____mith



____luffy



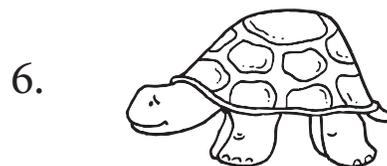
____osa



____aptain ____ones



____icky



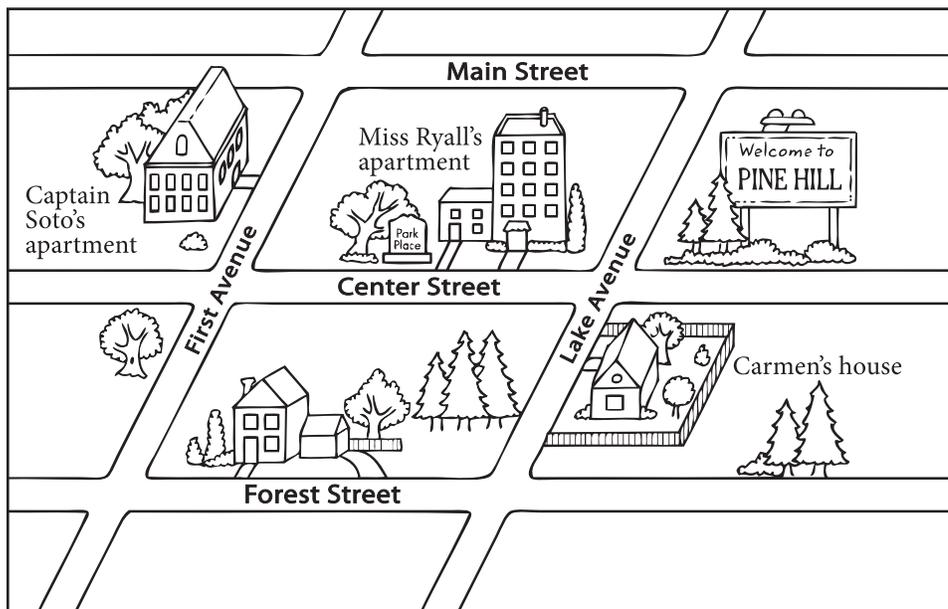
____okey

The names of specific places begin with a capital letter.

Streets My house is on **C**enter **S**treet.

Cities My cousins live in **L**os **A**ngeles.

Look at the map.
Write a street name to
answer each question.



1. Where does Captain Soto live?

2. Where does Carmen live?

3. Where is Miss Ryall's apartment?

4. What is the name of this city?

The names of specific places begin with a capital letter.

Not a Specific Place park

A Specific Place Yosemite National Park

Not a Specific Place zoo

A Specific Place San Diego Zoo

Match the places.

1. Smith School •

• store

2. Red River •

• state

3. Terry's Toys •

• river

4. Florida •

• school



Write the name of a specific place.

5. Write the name of your school.

6. Write the name of the state where you live.

The names of books and magazines are called titles.
Titles of books and magazines begin with capital letters.

Book Our class read Frog and Toad Together.
Magazine My aunt sent me Ranger Rick.

Read the titles.

Write capital letters where they belong.

1. ^C curious george
2. time for Kids
3. goodnight moon
4. Today's news



Follow the direction.

5. Write the title of a book you have read.

6. Write the title of a magazine.

Name _____

1. Mark the best name to complete the sentence.

My teacher is _____.

- Ⓐ Miss brook
- Ⓑ Miss Brook
- Ⓒ MISS Brook
- Ⓓ miss Brook

2. Mark the best name to complete the sentence.

The gorilla at the zoo is called _____.

- Ⓐ Kojo
- Ⓑ kojo
- Ⓒ koJo
- Ⓓ KOJO

3. Mark the sentence that is correct.

- Ⓐ They live on redwood Avenue.
- Ⓑ They live on Redwood avenue.
- Ⓒ They live on Redwood Avenue.
- Ⓓ They live on redwood avenue.

4. Mark the sentence that is correct.

- Ⓐ My book report was on Lilly's Big day.
- Ⓑ My book report was on Lilly's Big Day.
- Ⓒ My book report was on Lilly's big day.
- Ⓓ My book report was on Lilly's big Day.

5. Mark the sentence that is correct.

- Ⓐ My favorite magazine is highlights for children.
- Ⓑ My favorite magazine is Highlights for children.
- Ⓒ My favorite magazine is Highlights for Children.
- Ⓓ My favorite magazine is highlights for Children.

Name _____

An abbreviation is the short form of a word.

<u>Word</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Mister	Mr.
Saturday	Sat.
Main Street	Main St.

An abbreviation starts with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Circle all the abbreviations.

1. We go to school from 8:30 to 2:30, Mon. through Fri.
2. We do not go to school on Sat. and Sun.
3. On Wed., I went to the nurse.
4. Mr. Thomas, my teacher, showed me the way.
5. The school nurse, Mrs. Obama, said I needed a shot.
6. My mom took me to see Dr. Kaya.
7. Dr. Kaya's office is on Central Ave.
8. My house is on Sunshine Dr.



Name _____

You can use abbreviations for the days of the week.

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

Circle the abbreviation for each underlined word.

- We go to the park on Sunday. sun Sun.
- We have a math test on Monday. Mon Mon.
- We have art on Tuesday. tues. Tues.
- We go to the gym on Wednesday. Wed. Wen.
- We have music class on Thursday. Thu. Thurs.
- We eat pizza on Friday. Fri. fri
- We play games on Saturday. sat Sat.

Follow the direction.

Write the day of the week and its abbreviation.

- _____
-
8. _____

Name _____

You can use abbreviations for the days of the week.

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

Answer the questions about the weather.

Write the complete name for the days of the week.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
						
Sunny	Snowy	Stormy	Chilly	Rainy	Windy	Cloudy

1. When was the weather stormy?

2. When was it sunny?

3. Which day was snowy?

4. Which day was rainy?

5. When was the weather cloudy?

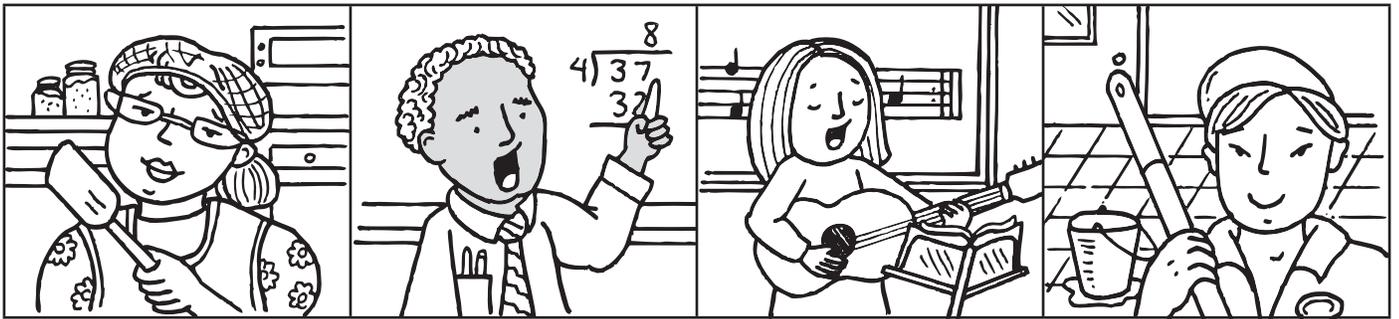
Name _____

4

You can use abbreviations for the titles of people.

- My teacher's name is **Mrs.** White.
- Mr.** Martin teaches my sister's class.
- Ms.** Goodman is the school's music teacher.

Look at the people who work at a school.
Read each sentence. Write the name of the person it describes.



Mrs. Young

Mr. Martin

Ms. Getz

Mr. Lee

1. She sings and plays music.

2. He helps keep the school clean.

3. He teaches older children.

4. We see her at lunchtime.

Write your teacher's name.

5. _____

Name _____

You can use abbreviations for the titles of people.

Mr. is the abbreviation for **mister**.

Mr. Scott took his cat to the vet.

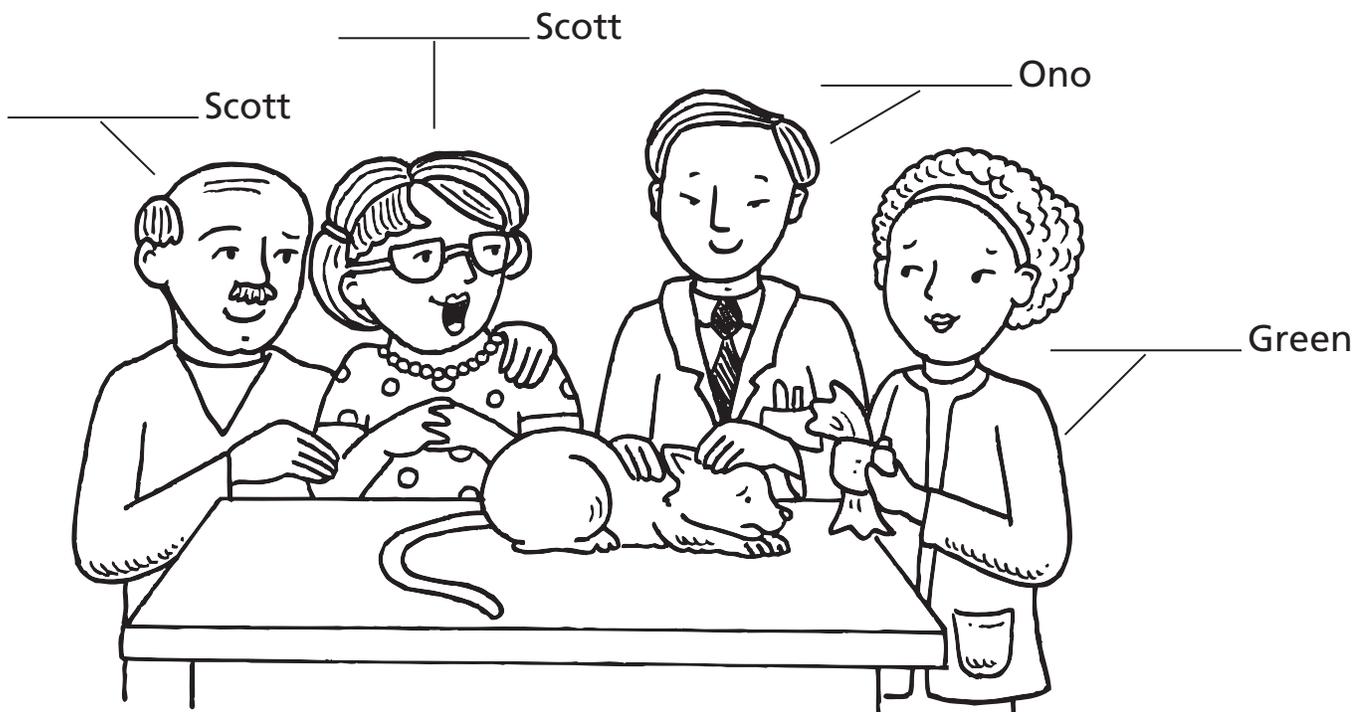
Dr. is the abbreviation for **doctor**.

Dr. Ono helped the sick cat.

Read the titles in the word box.

Write the correct title next to each person's last name.

Dr. Mr. Mrs. Ms.



Name _____

You can use abbreviations for the names of streets.

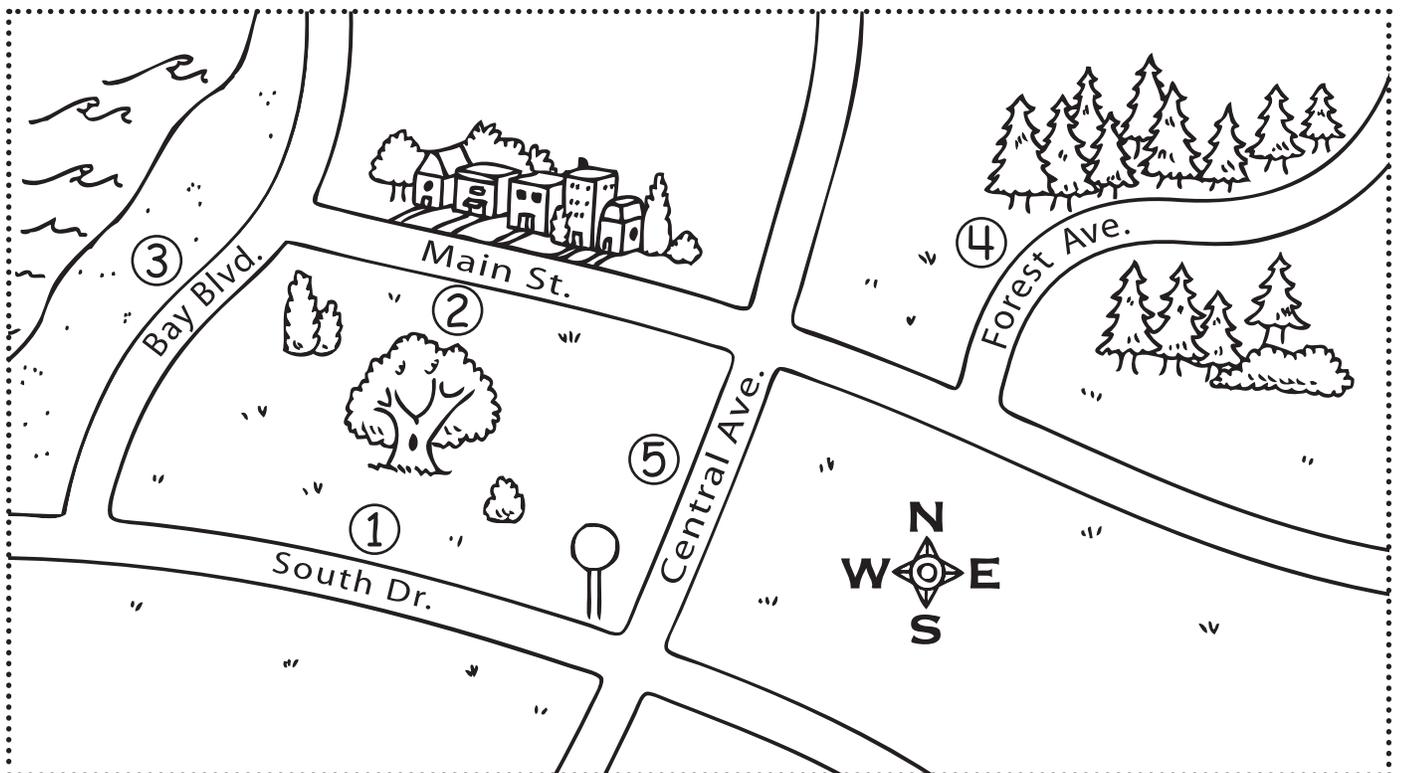
Street = **St.** Boulevard = **Bld.**
 Avenue = **Ave.** Drive = **Dr.**

Look at each number on the map.

Decide if it is a street, avenue, boulevard, or drive.

Circle the correct answer.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| 1. street | avenue | boulevard | drive |
| 2. street | avenue | boulevard | drive |
| 3. street | avenue | boulevard | drive |
| 4. street | avenue | boulevard | drive |
| 5. street | avenue | boulevard | drive |



1. Which one is the short way to write **doctor**?
 - Ⓐ Dr
 - Ⓑ Dr.
 - Ⓒ Doc.
 - Ⓓ dr.

2. Which one is the short way to write **Wednesday**?
 - Ⓐ Wed
 - Ⓑ Wed.
 - Ⓒ Wednes.
 - Ⓓ Wd.

3. Which one is the short way to write **mister**?
 - Ⓐ Dr.
 - Ⓑ Mrs.
 - Ⓒ mr.
 - Ⓓ Mr.

4. Which one is the short way to write **avenue**?
 - Ⓐ Ave.
 - Ⓑ Av.
 - Ⓒ AV
 - Ⓓ av.

5. Which one is the short way to write **Monday**?
 - Ⓐ mon.
 - Ⓑ Mon
 - Ⓒ Mond.
 - Ⓓ Mon.

A telling sentence ends with a period.

Our class has a garden.

We planted many seeds.

Read each sentence.

If it is a telling sentence, write a period at the end.

If it is not a telling sentence, draw a line through it.

1. I liked digging in the garden
2. We used shovels
3. Do you like to dig
4. Some people helped make rows
5. Why do you need rows
6. You plant the seeds in rows



Write a telling sentence to answer each question.

End each sentence with a period.

7. Do you like red flowers or yellow flowers better?

8. Is it harder to dig holes or to pick flowers?

Name _____

A telling sentence ends with a period.

Matt and I are good friends.

We play every day.

Put the words in order to make a sentence.

End each sentence with a period.

1. draw to likes Matt

2. I So do

3. We together draw

4. we Sometimes outside play

5. play We football

6. fun have We always

A telling sentence ends with a period.

I like summer vacation.

My family goes camping.

Complete each sentence.

Use the best word from the word box.

End each sentence with a period.

beach big cold day
fun tree trip year

1. My family took a _____
2. We went camping near the sandy _____
3. We had lots of _____
4. I went swimming every _____
5. The waves weren't too _____
6. The water wasn't too _____
7. I want to go again next _____
8. My sister wants to camp under a _____



An asking sentence ends with a question mark.

Is that your sister?

Is she older than you?

Read each sentence.

If it is an asking sentence, circle the question mark.

If it is a telling sentence, circle the period.

1. Are those boys twins ? .

2. Which one is older ? .

3. They look alike ? .

4. Do they live near here ? .

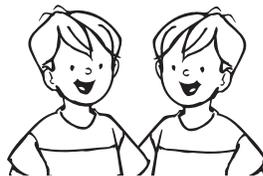
5. They are from Mexico ? .

6. Have you ever been to Mexico ? .

7. Can you speak Spanish ? .

Write a question about twins.

End it with a question mark.



8. _____

An asking sentence ends with a question mark.

How do you feel?

Are you sick?

Write a question mark at the end of each asking sentence.

Write a period at the end of each telling sentence.

1. Are you sick___



Is my head warm___

2. Are you cold___



No, I feel hot___

3. You have the flu___



Do I need a shot___

4. Can you stay home___



Yes, I'll stay home___

Every sentence has an end mark.

Where are you going?

I went to the store.

Read each sentence.

If it is an asking question, write a question mark at the end.

If it is a telling sentence, write a period at the end.

1. May I ride my new bike___
2. You may ride your bike___
3. Do you have your helmet___
4. You cannot ride without your helmet___
5. Where is my helmet___
6. Look in your room___
7. Will you help me find my helmet___
8. It was in my room___
9. Will you help me put it on___
10. Please be careful___



Every sentence has an end mark.

Where is your dog?

She is outside.



Look at the picture.

Write two asking sentences.

1. _____

2. _____

Now write two telling sentences about the picture.

3. _____

4. _____

Review 1

1. Mark the telling sentence.
 - Ⓐ Where are you going?
 - Ⓑ What are you doing?
 - Ⓒ What do you want?
 - Ⓓ I am getting a snack.

2. Mark the asking sentence.
 - Ⓐ Please take me to the park.
 - Ⓑ What is wrong?
 - Ⓒ There is a big puddle.
 - Ⓓ I am wearing boots.

3. Mark the telling sentence.
 - Ⓐ What is for lunch?
 - Ⓑ Where is my plate?
 - Ⓒ We are having tacos.
 - Ⓓ Are you hungry?

4. Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ We went to the lake.
 - Ⓑ We had a picnic?
 - Ⓒ It was fun
 - Ⓓ Where did we go.

5. Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Are you hurt?
 - Ⓑ What happened.
 - Ⓒ An ant bit me?
 - Ⓓ Where did it bite you.

Use commas to separate things in a list.

My brother plays baseball, soccer, and basketball.
He can bat, kick, hit, and jump.

Read each sentence.

Circle the commas.

1. I will hike, swim, and ride my bike this summer.
2. We will go to the beach, the forest, and the pool.
3. Mom, Dad, Lilia, and I will all go camping.

Look at the picture.

Write a sentence that tells three things you see.

Use commas to separate the three things.



4. _____

Use commas to separate things in a list.

Dad grilled hot dogs, hamburgers, and chicken.

Mom made potato salad, corn, and pie.

Read each sentence.

Add commas to separate things in a list.

1. The fruit salad had oranges bananas and berries.
2. There were cups plates and bowls on the table.
3. Mom asked us to get forks knives and spoons.
4. Carmen Sam Manny and Kim were coming over.
5. We ate played games and watched a movie.
6. My parents my brother and my sister watched the movie with us.



Name _____

Use commas to separate things in a list.

Incorrect Andy will wash brush feed and walk the dog.

Correct Andy will wash, brush, feed, and walk the dog.

Read each sentence.

Add commas to separate the things in the list.

1. My mom made soup salad and sandwiches for lunch.
2. She will heat stir and serve the soup.
3. After school I will do math read my book and write a story.
4. Later I will play with my friends Ted Lisa and Marco.
5. We will run jump and bike.

What will you do today?

List three things in a sentence.

Add commas to separate them.

6. _____

Use commas to separate the date from the year.

I will be seven on October 12, 2007.

My sister will be five on December 10, 2007.

Circle the comma between the date and the year.

1. My mom was born on April 6, 1975.
2. George Washington was born on February 22, 1732.
3. School starts on September 6, 2007.
4. The first Independence Day was July 4, 1777.
5. What day of the week is March 21, 2007?

Write the dates to answer the questions.

Use a comma to separate the date from the year.

6. When were you born?

7. What is the date today?

8. What was the date yesterday?

Use commas to separate the date from the year.

Today is June 1, 2007.

Father's Day will be on June 17, 2007.

Look at the calendar. Answer the questions.

Be sure to use a comma to separate the date from the year.

May 2007						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 May Day	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 Visit library	12
13 Mother's Day	14	15	16 Tim's birthday	17	18	19
20	21 First day of swimming	22	23	24	25	26
27	28 Memorial Day	29	30	31		

May 16, 2007

1. When is Tim's birthday?

2. When is Mother's Day?

3. When is May Day?

4. When does swimming start?

Use commas to separate the greeting and closing in a letter.

Greeting Dear Grandpa,

Closing Love,
Susie



Write the commas in the letters.

August 10, 2007

Dear Josh

Tell me what you are doing at camp. Please write back soon.

Your friend
Jeremy



August 18, 2008

Dear Kari

I hope you can come to my party. Be sure to let me know.

Yours truly
Beth

May 13, 2007

Dear Mom

Happy Mother's Day!
You are the best mom in the world.

Love
Ben

Name _____

Use commas to separate the greeting and closing in a letter.

Greeting Dear Matt,
Closing Your friend,
Kayla

Write a letter to a friend.
Tell what you did in school today.

Handwriting practice area with multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, dashed middle, bottom) for writing a letter. A cartoon illustration of a cat is located in the bottom left corner of the writing area.

Review 2

1. Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ We sing hike and swim at camp.
 - Ⓑ We sing, hike, and swim, at camp.
 - Ⓒ We sing, hike, and, swim at camp.
 - Ⓓ We sing, hike, and swim at camp.

2. Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Would you like tacos pizza or burgers?
 - Ⓑ Would you like tacos pizza, or burgers?
 - Ⓒ Would you like tacos, pizza, or burgers?
 - Ⓓ Would you like tacos, pizza, or, burgers?

3. Mark the date that is correct.
 - Ⓐ January, 22, 2007
 - Ⓑ January 22, 2007
 - Ⓒ January, 22 2007
 - Ⓓ January 22 2007

4. Mark the greeting that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Dear Grandma
 - Ⓑ Dear, Grandma
 - Ⓒ Dear, Grandma,
 - Ⓓ Dear Grandma,

5. Mark the closing that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Best wishes
 - Ⓑ Best wishes,
 - Ⓒ Best, wishes
 - Ⓓ Best, wishes,

A contraction is a way to turn two words into one.
Use an apostrophe to write a contraction.

is not → isn't

that is → that's

Draw a line to match the words to the contractions.

Trace the apostrophe.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. can not • | • she's |
| 2. they are • | • I'm |
| 3. I am • | • it's |
| 4. it is • | • can't |
| 5. she is • | • they're |

Read the sentence.

Circle the contraction.

6. Mom said we'll go shopping later.
7. The store isn't open yet.
8. It's too early.



A contraction is a way to turn two words into one.
Use an apostrophe to write a contraction.

did not → didn't

she is → she's

Find the correct contraction in the word box.
Write it on the line.

don't he's aren't couldn't I'll we've

1. do not

don't

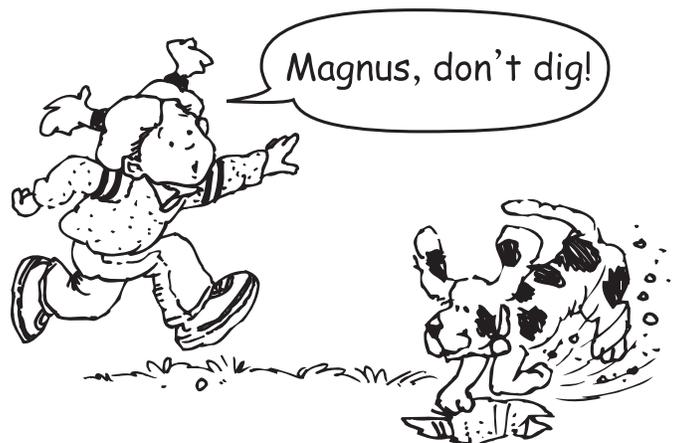
2. could not

3. we have

4. he is

5. I will

6. are not



A contraction is a way to turn two words into one.
Use an apostrophe to write a contraction.

I would → I'd

where is → where's

Read the sentence.

Write a contraction from the word box
to take the place of the two words.

can't didn't I'm wouldn't you'll

1. I _____ go to school yesterday.
(did not)
2. My mom _____ let me.
(would not)
3. She said, "You _____ go with a cold."
(can not)
4. Today _____ feeling a lot better.
(I am)
5. Tomorrow _____ see me back at school.
(you will)



Add 's to show that someone owns something.

The dog belongs to Jack. It is Jack's dog.

The cat belongs to Ms. Lopez. It is Ms. Lopez's cat.

Look at the picture.

Write who each thing belongs to.

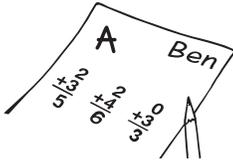
Be sure to add 's after the name.

1.



_____ dish

2.



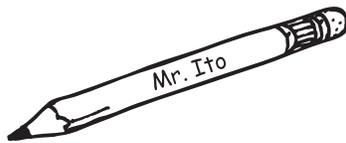
_____ test

3.



_____ hat

4.



_____ pencil

5.



_____ cup

6.



_____ lunch

7.



_____ shirt

8.



_____ bag

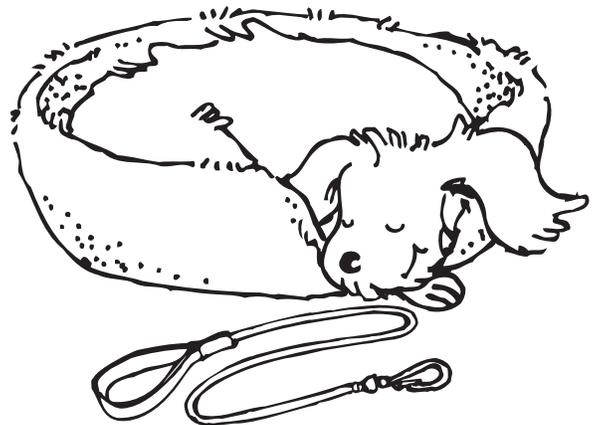
Add 's to show that something belongs to someone or something.

The book belongs to Ms. Taylor. It is Ms. Taylor's book.

The pen belongs to Adam. It is Adam's pen.

Add 's to show that something belongs to someone.

1. Can you help me find Fluffy_____ leash?
2. Is it under Mom_____ coat?
3. I looked in Diego_____ bag.
4. Then I looked in Ana_____ room.
5. Did you look on Dad_____ chair?
6. Is it behind Emily_____ desk?
7. Where is Fluffy_____ leash?
8. I found it by the dog_____ bed!



When something belongs to more than one person or thing, add **s'**.

The shells belong to the cousins. They are the cousins' shells.

The photos belong to the aunts. They are the aunts' photos.

Circle the picture that goes with the words.

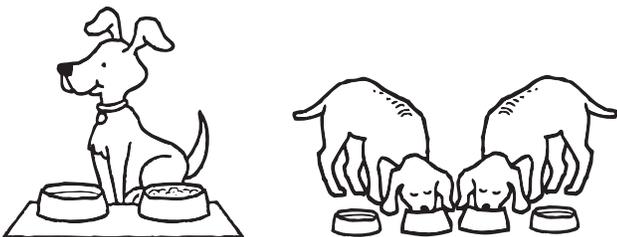
1. the boys' bats



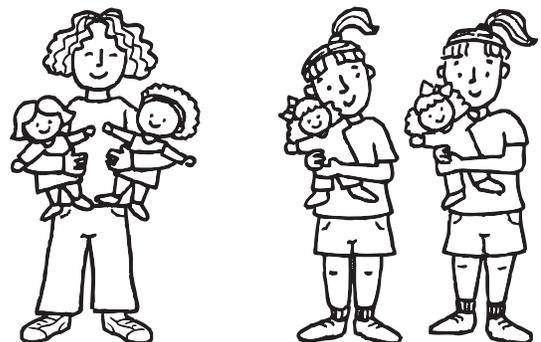
3. the houses' doors



2. the dogs' dishes



4. my sisters' dolls



When something belongs to more than one person or thing, add **s'**.

The cat belongs to the boys. It is the boys' cat.

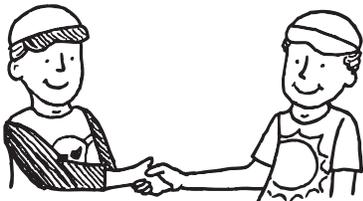
The books belong to the girls. They are the girls' books.

Look at the picture.

Write the correct word to complete the sentence.



1. The _____ table is clean.
(girl's, girls')



2. The _____ coaches shook hands.
(teams', team's)



3. The _____ cub is small.
(fox's, foxes')



4. The _____ eyes are scary.
(monsters', monster's)

Name _____

Use a colon between the hour and the minutes when you write the time.

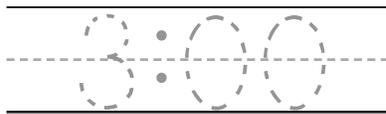
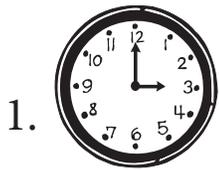


twelve fifteen 12:15



four thirty 4:30

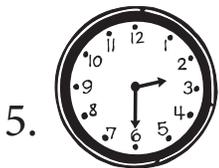
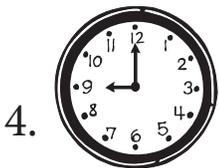
Write the time. Use numbers and a colon.



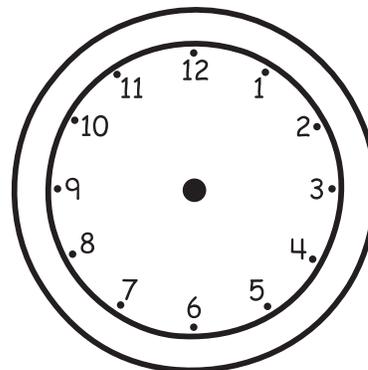
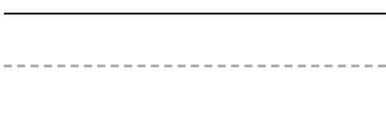
2. five o'clock



3. two fifteen



Draw the time on the clock.
Then write the time.



1. Mark the correct short way to write **do not**.
 - (A) do'nt
 - (B) dont'
 - (C) do n't
 - (D) don't

2. Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - (A) Theyll call us next week.
 - (B) They'll call us next week.
 - (C) Theyl'l call us next week.
 - (D) Theyw'll call us next week.

3. Mark the words that tell you that the tail belongs to the pig.
 - (A) the pigs tail
 - (B) the pigs' tail
 - (C) the pig's tail
 - (D) the pig tail

4. Mark the words that tell you the books belong to the teachers.
 - (A) the teachers' books
 - (B) the teachers books
 - (C) the teacher's books
 - (D) the teacher books

5. Mark the correct way to write **four thirty**.
 - (A) 4.30
 - (B) 4:30
 - (C) 43:0
 - (D) 430:

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

no not never nobody nothing cannot

Incorrect I **never** have no candy.

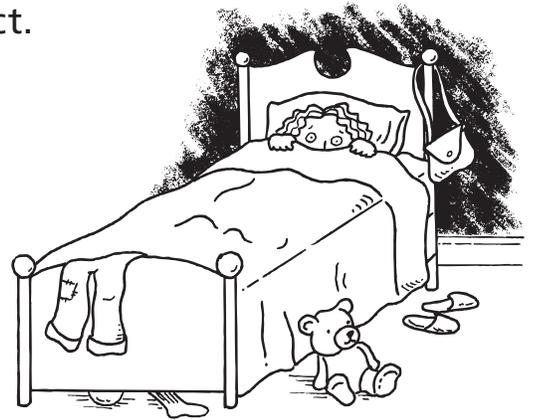
Correct I **never** have candy.

Correct I **have no** candy.

Read the sentence.

Cross out one of the words so the sentence is correct.

1. You will ~~not~~ never believe this.
2. I cannot never fall asleep early.
3. I cannot see nothing in the dark.
4. I do not never cry when I'm scared.
5. I cannot tell nobody that I'm scared.
6. I never want no bad dreams.



Complete the sentences.

7. I do not _____.

8. I never _____.

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

no not never nothing cannot nobody

Incorrect We **cannot never** stay up late.

Correct We **cannot** stay up late.

Correct We **never** stay up late.

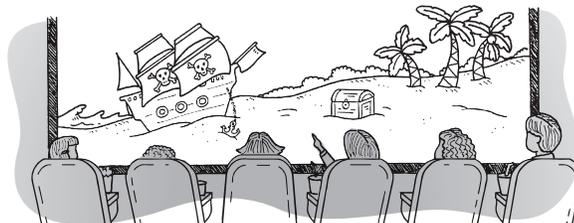
Write each sentence correctly.

1. I cannot tell you nothing about the movie.

2. I do not never like to spoil the end.

3. Nobody never tells me the end either.

4. There is not nothing that makes me madder!



Use **an** before a naming word that begins with **a, e, i, o, or u**.

I saw **an** owl in the woods.

Use **a** before all other naming words.

Luis saw **a** frog.

Write **a** or **an** before the naming word.

1. There is _____ pond in the woods.
2. We saw _____ oak tree near the water.
3. We thought we saw _____ elf.
4. It was really just _____ tree stump!



Write **a** or **an** before the naming word.

5. _____ boat
6. _____ eye
7. _____ child
8. _____ airplane

Some words sound the same when you read them or say them.

to two

These words have different spellings.
These words also have different meanings.

I am going **to** the movies.

We will need **two** tickets.

Read each sentence.

Write the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. We have _____ cats at home.
(to, two)

2. It's my job _____ feed them every day.
(to, two)

3. I fill up the _____ bowls.
(to, two)

4. I do it before I go _____ school.
(to, two)

5. Then they get _____ play.
(to, two)



Some words sound the same when you read them or say them.

their **there**

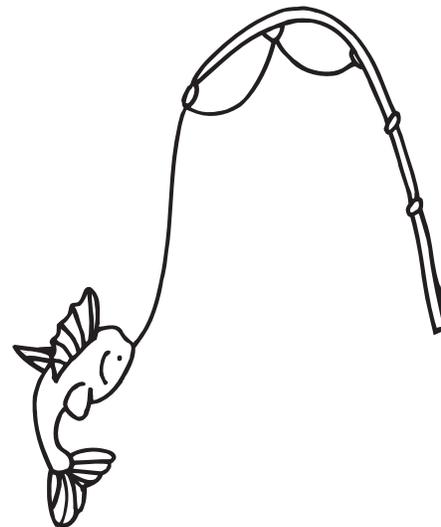
These words have different spellings.
These words also have different meanings.

We went to see **their** new house.
They just moved **there** last week.

Read each sentence.

Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. My brothers take _____ fishing poles to the lake.
(their, there)
2. They like to fish _____.
(their, there)
3. They put worms on _____ hooks.
(their, there)
4. They stay _____ all afternoon.
(their, there)
5. They bring home _____ fish for dinner.
(their, there)



Mark the sentence that is correct.

1. Ⓐ I never make mistakes.
Ⓑ I can't never make mistakes.
Ⓒ I never make no mistakes.
Ⓓ I don't never make mistakes.

2. Ⓐ I love to eat an apple for a snack.
Ⓑ I love to eat a apple for a snack.
Ⓒ I love to eat a apple for an snack.
Ⓓ I love to eat an apple for an snack.

3. Ⓐ Will you play an game with us?
Ⓑ Will you play game with us?
Ⓒ Will you play a game with us?
Ⓓ Will you play an a game with us?

4. Ⓐ We are going two the beach.
Ⓑ We take two pails.
Ⓒ It's more fun when to friends can go.
Ⓓ We like two play in the sand.

5. Ⓐ We borrowed their ball.
Ⓑ Their was a ball in the yard.
Ⓒ There fence is high.
Ⓓ The ball rolled over their.

Rhyming words have the same ending sounds but start with different letters.

<u>-un</u>	<u>-et</u>
bun	set
fun	wet

Match each word to a rhyming word.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. win • | • sun |
| 2. cat • | • me |
| 3. be • | • fin |
| 4. run • | • pop |
| 5. hop • | • bat |



Circle the rhyming words in each sentence.

- I bet I can get you wet!
- The dog stands on the log.
- Will you run up the hill with Jill?

Name _____

Rhyming words end with the same sounds.
They start with a different letter.

<u>-an</u>	<u>-in</u>
can	bin
Dan	fin
man	pin

Knowing rhyming words can help you read and write new words.

Read the words in the word box.

Write the words that rhyme in the same row.

cap tag bag nap flag map

1. tap

_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2. wag

_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Choose two rhyming words from the word box.

Write a sentence for both.

3.

4.

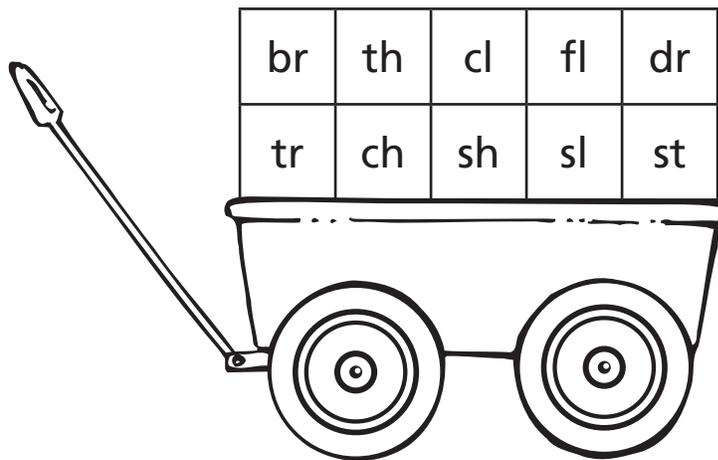
Rhyming words end with the same sounds.
Rhyming words can start with two different letters.

-ag	-ock
drag	shock
flag	clock

Read the word.

Write a rhyming word.

Use the beginning letters in the boxes.



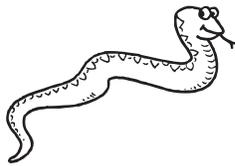
- 1. wag flag
- 2. can _____
- 3. top _____
- 4. sick _____

- 5. hide _____
- 6. tap _____
- 7. ring _____
- 8. bin _____

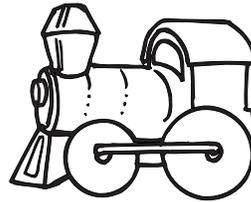
Rhyming words have the same ending sounds but start with different letters.

<u>-ake</u>	<u>-eat</u>
flake	heat
shake	neat
snake	cheat

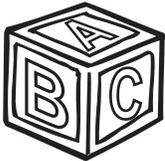
Draw a line to connect the rhyming words.
Circle the rhyming part of the words.



1. snake •



• train



2. block •



• cake



3. chain •



• clock

Circle the rhyming words in this sentence.

4. Will you eat your treat?

Name _____

A contraction is a way to make two words into one.

Some contractions are made with the word **not**.

You take out the **o** and put in an apostrophe.

is **not** → isn't

did **not** → didn't

Circle the contraction in each sentence.

Write the two words that make the contraction.

could not

do not

have not

was not

did not

should not



1. I didn't see you in class yesterday.

2. I wasn't there.

3. I haven't missed school all year.

4. I couldn't come because I was sick.

5. We shouldn't be out in the cold.

6. I don't think it will be a problem.

Name _____

A contraction is a way to make two words into one.

Some contractions are made with the word **not**.

You take out the **o** and put in an apostrophe.

do **not** → don't

was **not** → wasn't

Write a contraction with **not** to complete each sentence.

1. We _____ seen Grandma since last year.
(have not)
2. It _____ be long before we see her again.
(should not)
3. We _____ visit her sooner.
(could not)
4. We _____ going to drive to Grandma's.
(are not)
5. Dad _____ told us when we are going.
(has not)



A contraction is a way to make two words into one.

Some contractions are made with **am**, **is**, or **are**.

I **am** → I'm you **are** → you're
 he **is** → he's it **is** → it's

Complete each person's sentence.
 Write the best contraction from the word box.

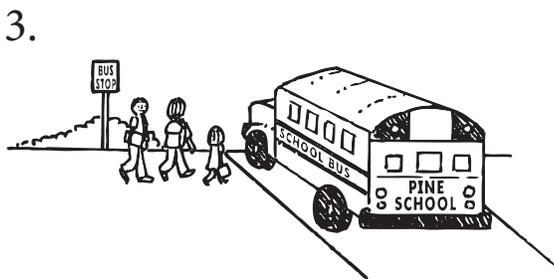
we're I'm you're it's



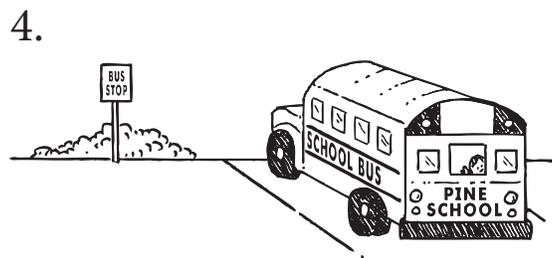
Ana, _____ my
 best friend.



_____ so glad!



Hurry or _____
 going to miss the bus!



I think _____
 waiting for us.

Name _____

A contraction is a way to make two words into one.

You change a letter to an apostrophe.

we are → we're

she is → **she's**

Write each contraction the long way.

Write one letter on each line.

1. I'm

I a m

2. you're

3. she's

4. it's

5. we're

6. he's

7. they're

8. don't



1. Which word does not rhyme with **tap**?

- Ⓐ tan
- Ⓑ trap
- Ⓒ snap
- Ⓓ map

2. Mark the word that rhymes with **pail**.

- Ⓐ pal
- Ⓑ pain
- Ⓒ pill
- Ⓓ nail

3. Words that rhyme _____.

- Ⓐ have all the same letters
- Ⓑ end with the same sounds
- Ⓒ start with the same letters
- Ⓓ start and end the same

4. Mark the contraction for **do not**.

- Ⓐ doesn't
- Ⓑ do'nt
- Ⓒ donot
- Ⓓ don't

5. Mark the contraction for **they are**.

- Ⓐ the're
- Ⓑ their
- Ⓒ they're
- Ⓓ there

Name _____

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

Words for **little**: small, tiny

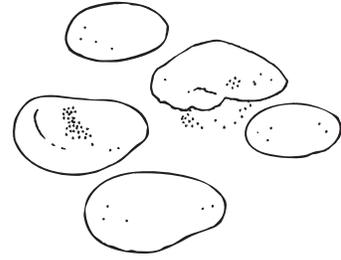
Words for **big**: large, huge

Read each sentence.

Look at the underlined word.

Write a synonym from the word box.

rocks	sad	tiny	happy
leave	large	touch	spoke



1. The children were cheerful.

2. A scientist showed them some stones.

3. The children were able to feel them.

4. One stone was big.

5. Another stone was very small.

6. The scientist talked about the stones.

7. Then the scientist had to go.

8. The children were unhappy.

Name _____

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

Words for **nice**: good, sweet

Words for **bite**: chew, eat

Write synonyms from the word box.

Fill in each list.

quick	speak	leap	cute
beautiful	hop	speedy	talk

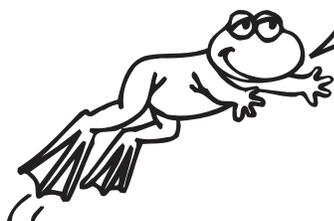
1. fast

quick

2. say

3. pretty

4. jump



I can hop and jump!

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

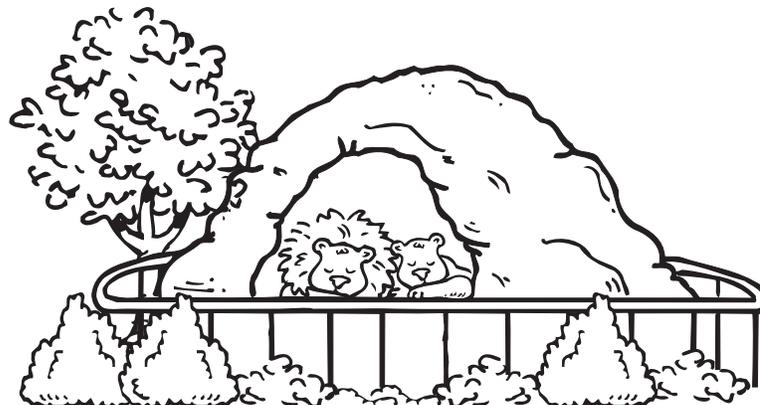
Words for **cook**: bake, heat, fry

Words for **shout**: yell, scream

Read the sentence.

Circle the synonym for the underlined word.

- | | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| 1. Our zoo is very <u>nice</u> . | good | full |
| 2. There is a <u>giant</u> elephant. | pink | huge |
| 3. There are some <u>funny</u> monkeys. | kind | silly |
| 4. The monkeys are very <u>loud</u> . | noisy | busy |
| 5. The lions are <u>sleeping</u> . | resting | crying |
| 6. We can <u>pet</u> the sheep. | hear | touch |
| 7. The cages are <u>big</u> . | large | round |
| 8. I <u>like</u> our zoo! | hate | love |



Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

big—little

open—closed

top—bottom

Look at each pair of pictures.

Write an antonym from the word box.

asleep boy closed fixed

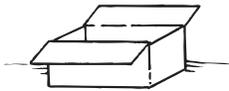
1.



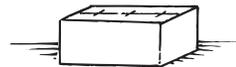
broken



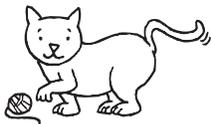
2.



open



3.



awake



4.



girl



Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

empty—full

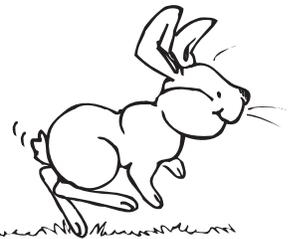
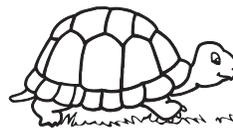
tall—short

night—day

Match each word with its antonym.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. young • | • slow |
| 2. fast • | • cold |
| 3. fat • | • late |
| 4. early • | • strong |
| 5. weak • | • old |
| 6. hot • | • thin |

Complete the sentences.
Use antonyms from above.



7. The rabbit is very _____.

The turtle is very _____.

8. The ice cream is very _____.

The soup is very _____.

Name _____

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

quiet—noisy

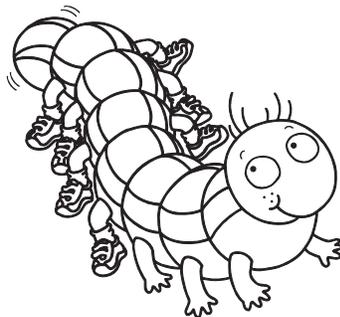
beautiful—ugly

add—subtract

Read the sentence.

Circle the antonym for the underlined word.

- | | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| 1. It was <u>easy</u> for me to finish the race. | hard | simple |
| 2. I ran <u>fast</u> the whole way. | quickly | slowly |
| 3. People at the finish line were <u>yelling</u> . | silent | shouting |
| 4. I felt <u>great</u> . | good | awful |
| 5. I went home and ate a <u>huge</u> meal. | big | small |
| 6. I was very <u>happy</u> . | glad | sad |
| 7. I slept <u>well</u> that night. | badly | good |
| 8. I <u>love</u> to run! | like | hate |



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

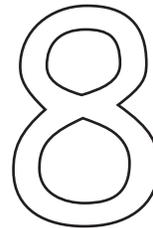
The sky is so **blue** today.
The wind **blew** all night long.

My uncle **sent** me a birthday card.
What can you buy for one **cent**?

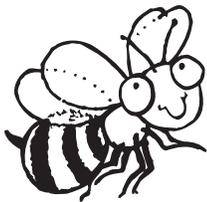
Look at each picture.
Circle the correct homophone.



one
won



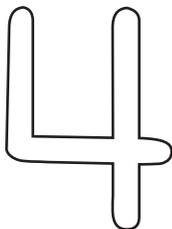
ate
eight



be
bee



two
to



four
for



write
right

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

I will **be** there early.

The movie starts in one **hour**.

A **bee** stung me.

Our sister will come with us.

Read the sentences.

Circle the homophones.

Draw a line to the correct picture.

1. These are for you. •



She is four years old. •



2. I have a new pair of shoes. •



This pear is sweet. •



3. I can't see you. •



The sea is choppy today. •



4. My aunt had a baby. •



An ant can carry a leaf. •



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

We **ate** at the picnic.

I went to bed at **eight**.

That **flower** is from my garden.

We use **flour** to bake the cake.

Read the sentence.

Write the correct homophone in the blank.

1. School ends in one _____.
(hour, our)
2. I can _____ the clock.
(sea, see)
3. Soon we will _____ the bell.
(here, hear)
4. I'll go wait _____ the corner.
(by, buy)
5. My dad will pick me up _____ away.
(write, right)
6. He drives a _____ truck.
(blew, blue)



1. Mark the words that are synonyms.
 - Ⓐ cold, hot
 - Ⓑ cold, cool
 - Ⓒ cold, old
 - Ⓓ hot, spot

2. Mark the words that are synonyms.
 - Ⓐ big, large
 - Ⓑ big, small
 - Ⓒ big, beg
 - Ⓓ big, elephant

3. Mark the words that are antonyms.
 - Ⓐ bad, awful
 - Ⓑ bad, mad
 - Ⓒ bad, worse
 - Ⓓ bad, good

4. Mark the words that are antonyms.
 - Ⓐ quiet, silent
 - Ⓑ quiet, loud
 - Ⓒ quiet, quite
 - Ⓓ quiet, library

5. Mark the words that are homophones.
 - Ⓐ buy, sell
 - Ⓑ buy, get
 - Ⓒ buy, by
 - Ⓓ buy, my

Name _____

A compound word is made from two shorter words.

pop + corn = **popcorn**

base + ball = **baseball**

Read the two words.

Write them together as one word.

1. bath + tub = _____

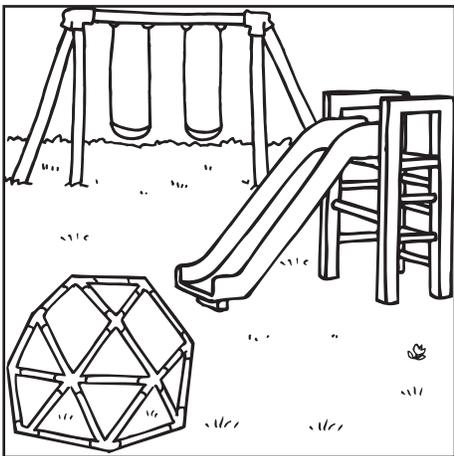
2. foot + ball = _____

3. back + pack = _____

4. book + shelf = _____

5. tooth + brush = _____

Write a compound word to name each picture.



Name _____

A compound word is made from two shorter words.

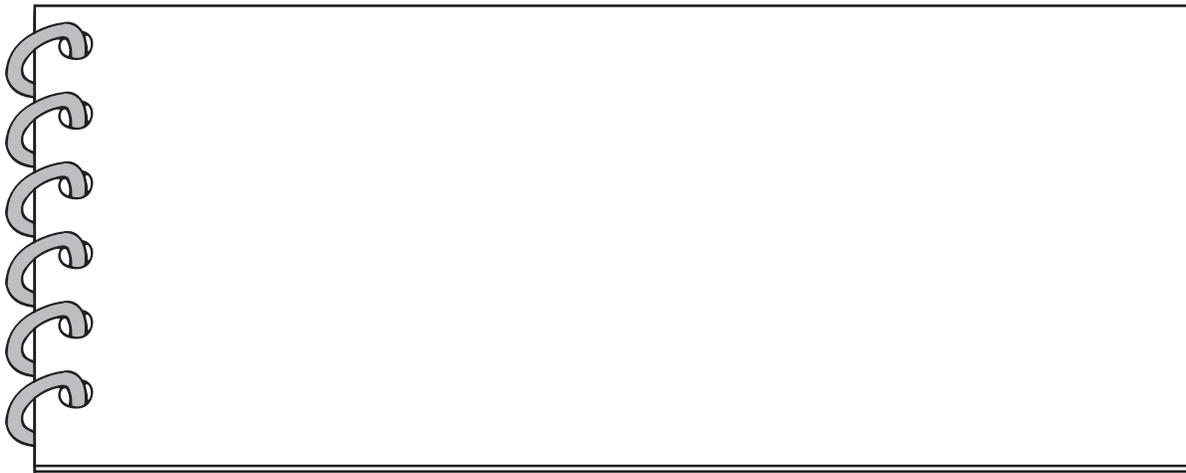
flash + light = **flashlight**

back + yard = **backyard**

Read each sentence. Circle the compound word.

1. The houseboat floated on the ocean.
2. We could see a lighthouse.
3. There were seashells on the beach.
4. Jellyfish floated in the water.
5. Soon the thunderstorm ended.
6. A rainbow spread across the sky.
7. I took my pencil from my backpack.
8. My drawing will be beautiful in the sunlight!

Show how the drawing turned out.



Name _____

A compound word is made from two shorter words.

space + ship = **spaceship**

snow + flake = **snowflake**

Match the words to make a compound word.

1. meat •

• thing

2. any •

• day

3. gold •

• ball

4. birth •

• port

5. air •

• fish



Write the new words you made.

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____



1. Mark the compound word.

- Ⓐ teacup
- Ⓑ fork
- Ⓒ lunch
- Ⓓ dinner

2. Mark the compound word.

- Ⓐ hook
- Ⓑ unhook
- Ⓒ rehook
- Ⓓ fishhook

3. Mark the best compound word to complete this sentence.

Put the books in your _____.

- Ⓐ backyard
- Ⓑ backpack
- Ⓒ yardstick
- Ⓓ bag

4. Mark the compound word that completes this sentence.

I found a _____ on the beach.

- Ⓐ bottle
- Ⓑ fish
- Ⓒ seashell
- Ⓓ cup

5. A compound word is made from _____.

- Ⓐ two shorter words
- Ⓑ two longer words
- Ⓒ two synonyms
- Ⓓ two antonyms

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings.

Word	Meaning	Example
bat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an animal that flies • a stick used to hit a ball 	The bat lives in a cave. He uses a wooden bat .

Read the two meanings of the underlined word.
Circle the correct meaning.

- We were scared by a loud bark.
 - a part of a tree
 - the sound a dog makes
- The fly landed on the flower.
 - a bug
 - to move through the air
- The fan yelled loudly during the game.
 - someone who loves a sport
 - a machine to move and cool the air
- I read a letter from my sister.
 - part of the alphabet
 - a message sent in the mail
- This box is very light.
 - not dark
 - not heavy



Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings.

Word	Meaning	Example
plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • something that grows • to put into the ground 	That plant needs water. Let's plant the garden.

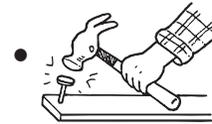
Read the sentences.

Draw a line to the correct picture.

1. It weighs one pond.



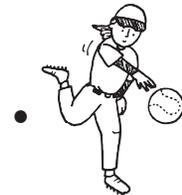
You can pond the nail.



2. She is a great pitcher.



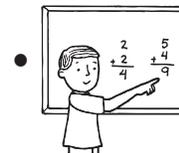
The pitcher is full.



3. Please point to the answer.



There is a point on my pencil.



Name _____

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings.

Word	Meaning	Example
ring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • something you wear on your finger • the sound a bells makes 	She has a diamond ring . The bell will ring now.

Read the two meanings.

Write a word from the word box that fits both meanings.

trunk glass fall stick

Meanings

Word

1. You can drink from this.

You use this in a window.

2. This is a season.

This can happen if you trip.

3. This is an elephant's nose.

This is a part of a tree.

4. This is made of wood.

This is what glue does.



1. Which word does not have more than one meaning?

- Ⓐ fall
- Ⓑ plant
- Ⓒ ring
- Ⓓ cat

2. Which word has more than one meaning?

- Ⓐ bat
- Ⓑ dog
- Ⓒ bird
- Ⓓ cow

3. Which one is not the meaning of **ring**?

- Ⓐ something you wear on your finger
- Ⓑ the sound that a bell makes
- Ⓒ to smell something
- Ⓓ to shake a bell

4. Which word has more than one meaning?

- Ⓐ window
- Ⓑ sink
- Ⓒ backyard
- Ⓓ soccer

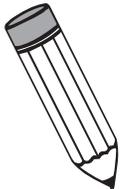
5. Mark one meaning of **bark**.

- Ⓐ window
- Ⓑ dinner plate
- Ⓒ backyard
- Ⓓ tree covering

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. The catses are happy.

2. The dog are sleeping.

3. The girls' like to play.

4. The boyses want to play, too.

5. Rani will get some more glove.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. Have you seen the foxs?

2. The dish are on the table.

3. I saw a bird in the bush's.

4. My dad packs my lunchs.

5. He makes great sandwichs.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Let's watch those childs play.

2. My sister angie likes jelly.

3. Three woman are by the swings.

4. I want to feed those gooses.

5. Our dog joey likes everything!

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. My brother leo likes jam.

2. My brother jack likes butter.

3. Two mens sat on a bench.

4. I see three little mouses over there.

5. My sister meg likes honey.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. My brother Ethan is small than I am.

2. That was the worse I've ever felt!

3. Seth is the shorter of the three of us.

4. I feel gooder than I did yesterday.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. I'm the taller boy of all three brothers.

2. Yesterday I felt badder than I do today.

3. Seth is fast than Ethan.

4. Tomorrow I'll feel the bestest of all.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Sam and me trade toys.

2. Sam gave mine toy back to me.

3. That toy is my's.

4. I gave Sam he's toy back.

5. That toy is him's.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. Leo and Gus went to the store, and them bought milk.

2. Gina and me went with them.

3. Gus bought the milk and put him in the bag.

4. Us got back before dinner.

5. I filled mine plate with food.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Molly is mine cat.

2. Molly is fun because her likes to play.

3. Rex is my dog, and him plays, too.

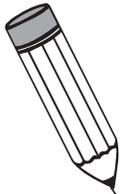
4. Molly and Rex are friends, and them have fun together.

5. I'm glad them are my pets.

Name _____

Fix the sentences.

Rewrite them on the lines.



1. Jen play the drums.

2. Lina and Ed plays piano.

3. I likes to play piano.

4. My mom teach piano.

5. We plays together sometimes.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Lucy visits Grandma yesterday.

2. Yesterday morning they play games.

3. Yesterday afternoon they walks the dog.

4. Last night they watch a movie.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Dad maked a cake last Sunday.

2. That morning I runned to the store.

3. I falled down outside.

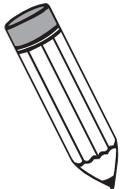
4. Later I bringed Dad some sugar.

5. Last Monday we eat cake.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Three ducks is swimming.

2. That one duck are cute.

3. He are very small.

4. Those ducks was here yesterday.

5. One goose were here, too.



Name _____

Circle the ones that are sentences.
Add words to the others to make sentences.
Write all the sentences on the lines.



1. The dog barks.

2. The cat.

3. Swims in the pond.

4. The cow moos in the barn.

5. Horses.

Name _____

Circle the ones that are sentences.

Add words to the others to make sentences.

Write all the sentences on the lines.



1. Talks on the phone.

2. My mom stirs the pot.

3. Dad washes some glasses.

4. I set.

5. My family.

Name _____

Circle the ones that are sentences.
Add words to the others to make sentences.
Write all the sentences on the lines.



1. I go to the store with my dad.

2. Peppers, chicken, and salad.

3. We find everything we need.

4. Cook dinner.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. what did you do yesterday?

2. we went to the zoo.

3. was it fun?

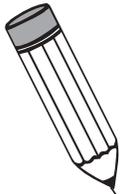
4. we had a great time!

5. the lions were the best part.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Today is thursday.

2. My birthday is on monday.

3. This saturday Mom and I are going shopping.

4. On friday I will go to bed early.

5. The party is on sunday.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Spring starts in march.

2. Summer starts in june.

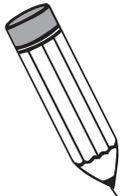
3. The first day of fall is in september.

4. Winter begins in december.

5. My favorite month is july.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. My sister likes thanksgiving.

2. My brother likes halloween.

3. Mom loves valentine's day.

4. Dad likes father's day the best.

5. I love hanukkah most of all!

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Today annie is going to a pet show.

2. jamie is going to the show, too.

3. Annie's dog sam is in the show.

4. Jamie's cat rosie is in the show, too.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Have you been to florida?

2. We are going to orlando.

3. We will fly from boston.

4. We will stay on orange avenue.

5. We will visit disney world.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Leo is reading goodnight moon.

2. That's my copy of ladybug.

3. Have you read the book julius?

4. I like the magazine called ranger rick.

5. Let's read olivia again.

Name _____

Write the abbreviations correctly.



Daily Planner	
Mond. _____	Go on field trip
Tus. _____	Write about our trip
Wedn. _____	Send thank-you notes
Ths. _____	Take spelling test
Fr. _____	Get out of school early

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. mr. Santos is our music teacher.

2. Mrs Kim teaches art.

3. ms Mack is our PE teacher.

4. Our principal is dr. Kwan.

5. mr Street teaches second grade.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. Walk on Willow Av. for 3 blocks.

2. Turn right on State Str.

3. Follow State St. until Oak Dri.

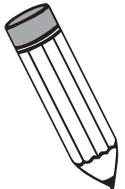
4. Turn left on Oak and go to Park Bvd.

5. Park will take you to Elm Ste.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. What time is it

2. It is 2:30

3. It can't be that late already

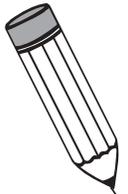
4. Where are you going

5. I'm going to miss my bus

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. I like eggs toast and juice.

2. Tom likes juice water and milk.

3. Let's buy bananas apples and berries.

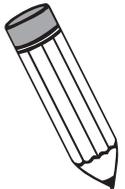
4. I have a knife a fork and a spoon.

5. Please hand me the glass the plate and the napkin.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. I was born on March 11 2002.

2. My brother Adam was born on June 23 2000.

3. My little sister Nina was born on June 4 2005.

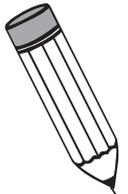
4. We moved on May 5 2006.

5. We got our dog on August 27 2006.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Isn't it fun to cook?

2. Some people think it's hard.

3. I'm not one of them.

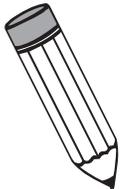
4. I can't wait to cook when I get home.

5. My sister thinks that's strange.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



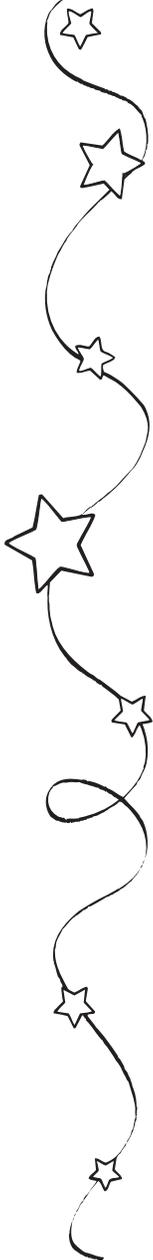
1. I think I have Sarahs shirt.

2. Noah has Jakes coat.

3. Leah borrowed Joeys hat.

4. The girls hang their coats in the girls coat closet.

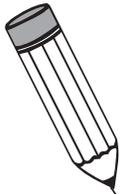
5. The boys hang their coats on the boys coat rack.



Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. The bus gets here at 830.

2. We get to the zoo at 915.

3. The tour starts at 930.

4. Feeding time for the seals is 1020.

5. Lunch will be at 1200.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. I didn't have no snack today.

2. I didn't hear no bell.

3. I never saw no snack cart.

4. I didn't get nothing to eat.

5. I won't never do that again!

Name _____

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. Let's have an piece of fruit.

2. Do you want a apple?

3. I'd rather have a orange.

4. I have an banana.

5. I'm going to have a egg.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. I have to things to do tonight.

2. I have two do the dishes.

3. Then I must study for to tests.

4. I need two start soon.

5. I have to get two bed by 8:30.

Name _____

Find the mistakes.

Rewrite the sentence.



1. Ian and Juan did there homework together.

2. They are working on there book reports.

3. Juan's book is over their.

4. They hope to finish there reports tonight.

5. The reports are right their.

Answer Key

Page 11

Name _____

Nouns
1

Some words are naming words.
A naming word can name a person, place, or thing.

Person The girl is walking.
Place The park is over there.
Thing Look at the slide.

Draw a line from each picture to its naming word.

- girl
- cat
- man
- slide
- tree
- house

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Page 12

Name _____

Nouns
2

Some naming words name people.
My teacher likes to read.
My friend also likes to read.

Circle the naming word for people in each sentence.

- Our teacher was very happy.
- A new girl came to our class.
- Each child said hello to her.
- Her mother stayed, too.
- Her father brought snacks.
- Her parents were nice.
- A boy showed her around.
- The children were very friendly.
- The girls sat next to her at lunch.
- We can be friends.

12 Common Nouns (people) Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 13

Name _____

Nouns
3

Some naming words name animals.
We see a deer.
We hear a bird sing.
Look at that snake.

Draw a line to match the picture with the noun.

- duck
- turtle
- frog
- fish

Choose the word that tells where these animals live.
Write it on the line.

tree hole pond

5. These animals live in a pond.

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Page 14

Name _____

Nouns
4

Some naming words name things.
I have a new bike.
It has a loud bell.
The seat is blue.
The streamers are white.

Circle the naming word in each sentence.

- This is my new bike.
- It has big wheels.
- I like to ring the bell.
- Watch out for the puddle!
- I wear my helmet when I ride.

Draw a picture of a bike. Draw a seat, wheels, and a bell.

Drawings of the bike should show a bicycle seat, wheels, and a bell.

14 Common Nouns (things) Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 15

Name _____

Nouns
5

Some naming words name places.
I ride my bike to school.
Sometimes I ride to the park.
I ride with Mom to the store.

Read the naming words in the word box.
Write the best word to complete each sentence.

store street shop beach ocean home sidewalk

- We go to the beach on hot days.
- We leave home in the morning.
- Then we stop at the store to buy food.
- We park the car on the street.
- We walk down the sidewalk.
- Then we jump right into the ocean.
- We go to the ice-cream shop at night.

Write the name of a place you like to go.

8. Answers will vary.

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Page 16

Name _____

Nouns
6

A naming word can name one or more than one.
Add an s to some naming words to name more than one.
I have one sister. Mario has two sisters.
We have a cat. They have three cats.

Does the naming word name one thing, or more than one thing?
Circle the correct picture.

- balloons
- cake
- presents
- hat

Add an s to make these naming words name more than one.

- friendS
- deskS
- birdS
- parkS

16 Singular and Plural Nouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 17

Name _____

Nouns
7

A naming word can name one or more than one.
Add es to some naming words to name more than one.
I like the beach. I have visited many beaches.
I made a wish. I like making wishes.

Circle the naming word that goes with each picture.

- fox foxes
- dish dishes
- lunch lunches
- sandwich sandwiches
- bush bushes
- box boxes

Add the correct ending to the words.

- two benches
- three inches

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Page 18

Name _____

Nouns
8

Some words have special spellings to name more than one.
one tooth two teeth one woman two women
one mouse two mice one child two children
one goose two geese one man two men

Connect the naming word that names one with the naming word that names more than one.

- goose → geese
- man → men
- mouse → mice
- woman → women
- child → children

Read the sentences.
Circle the special naming words that name more than one.

- Children must go to the dentist.
- Men and women must go to the dentist.
- A dentist helps take care of your teeth.

18 Irregular Plural Nouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 19

Name _____

Nouns
9

Some words have special spellings to name more than one.
one child two children
Some words have the same spelling for one and more than one.
one deer two deer

Read the special naming words in the word box.
Write the best word to complete each sentence.

men deer mice sheep

- Three men went walking in the woods.
- They saw a family of deer.
- The men saw two sheep.
- Some mice ran away from the men.

Draw a picture to show what the words tell.

three mice two deer

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Name _____

Nouns
Review 1

- Mark the word that names a person.
 - baker
 - baking
 - bunny
 - bread
- Mark the word that names a thing.
 - dark
 - desk
 - dig
 - dull
- Mark the correct word to name more than one. Mom cooks all my favorite _____ on my birthday.
 - dish
 - dishes
 - dishd
 - dishes
- Mark the correct word to name more than one. We saw two _____ by the pond.
 - geese
 - geeses
 - geoses
 - geese's
- Mark the correct word to name more than one. The _____ like to eat leaves.
 - deers
 - deer
 - deeres
 - deer's

20 Nouns: Review 1 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

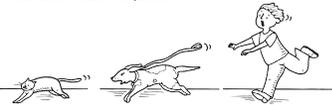
Nouns
10

▶ Add 's to a naming word to show that something belongs to it.
The girl's doll is special.

Add 's to show who or what each thing belongs to.

- the baby's _____ toy
- the mouse's _____ cage
- the tree's _____ leaves
- the school's _____ playground
- the boy's _____ shoe

Look at the picture.
Write a sentence to answer the question.



6. Whose dog got away?

Answers will vary.

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Name _____

Nouns
11

▶ Add 's to a naming word to show that something belongs to it.
The house's door is green.

What belongs to the naming word?
Circle it.

- The lion's roar is loud.
- Pablo's jacket is green.
- The cat's tail is long.
- The store's door is closed.
- Mom's car is new.
- The boy's shorts are blue.
- The girl's dress is red.
- The mouse's ears are big.



22 Possessive Nouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Nouns
12

▶ Some naming words begin with a capital letter.
People My new sister is named Alex.
Animals My cousin's dog is named Frisky.
Places Our family went to Orlando.

Read each sentence.
Write the underlined word correctly on the line.

- My brother's name is jack. Jack _____
- Our cat's name is molly. Molly _____
- Our hamster is named hammy. Hammy _____
- We live in reno. Reno _____
- That is in nevada. Nevada _____

6. What state do you live in?

Answers will vary. The state name should be capitalized.

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Name _____

Nouns
13

▶ Some naming words begin with a capital letter.
Days Today is Monday.
Months My birthday is in March.
Holidays There is no school on Memorial Day.

Find the special naming word.
Write the word with a capital letter.

- I woke up early on monday. Monday _____
- The date was february 14th. February _____
- It was valentine's day. Valentine's Day _____
- Our class had a party on friday. Friday _____

5. What day is it today?

6. In what month is your birthday?

Answers will vary, but should show a day of the week and a month.

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Name _____

Nouns
Review 2

- Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.
My _____ notebook is on her desk.
 - sisters
 - Sisters
 - sisters'
 - sister's
- Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.
I took _____ dog for a walk.
 - Mr. Chang
 - Mr. Chang's
 - Mr. Changs'
 - Mr. Changs
- Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.
The _____ leg is broken.
 - table's
 - Table's
 - tables'
 - tables
- Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Our rabbit's name is Thumper.
 - Our Rabbit's name is thumper.
 - Our rabbits name is Thumper.
 - Our rabbit's name is thumper.
- Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - We eat at home on thanksgiving.
 - We eat at home on ThanksGiving.
 - We eat at home on Thanksgiving.
 - We eat at home on thanksGiving.

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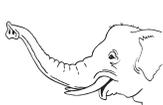
Name _____

Adjectives
1

▶ Describing words tell what things are like.
She is a smart girl.

Read the sentence.
Write the describing word.

- I saw a big elephant. What was the elephant like? big _____
- It had a long trunk. What was the trunk like? long _____
- It sprayed cool water all around. What was the water like? cool _____
- Water fell on the dusty ground. What was the ground like? dusty _____
- My red jacket got sprayed! What was the jacket like? red _____



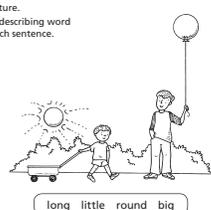
26 Identifying Adjectives Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Adjectives
2

▶ Some describing words tell about size.
We have a small pool.
Some describing words tell about shape.
Our pool is square.

Look at the picture.
Write the best describing word to complete each sentence.



- The _____ big _____ boy is holding a balloon.
- The balloon is _____ round _____ like the sun.
- The balloon is on a _____ long _____ string.
- The _____ little _____ boy has a wagon.

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Name _____

Adjectives
3

▶ Some describing words tell how many.
I have two cats.
Some describing words tell about color.
They are both gray.

Circle the describing word in each sentence.

- There were two teams playing softball.
- Our team wore red caps.
- Their team wore blue caps.
- We all wore white shirts.
- We all had brown mitts.
- They had three girls on their team.
- We had four boys on our team.
- One player hit a home run.
- She ran around the white bases.
- There are four bases in softball.



28 Descriptive Adjectives (Sight) Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Adjectives
12

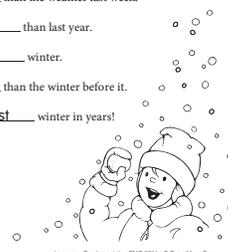
Some special describing words tell how two or more things are different.

For **One Thing** Chen has a bad cold.
For **Two Things** Adam's cold is worse than Chen's cold.
For **Two or More Things** Lola's cold is the worst of all.

Write the best describing word to complete each sentence.

(bad worse worst)

- The weather was bad today.
- It was worse than the weather last week.
- It was not worse than last year.
- That was a bad winter.
- It was worse than the winter before it.
- That was the worst winter in years!



38 Using Bad, Worse, and Worst Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Adjectives
Review 2

Read the sentence. Mark the best describing word to complete it.

- My mom is _____ than I am.
 - tall
 - taller
 - tallest
 - tallerest
- My grandpa is the _____ person in our family.
 - old
 - older
 - oldest
 - oldestest
- The book was _____ than the movie.
 - best
 - good
 - gooder
 - better
- Last night's dream was _____ than the night before.
 - bad
 - badder
 - worse
 - worst
- That was the _____ movie I have seen.
 - worst
 - worse
 - bad
 - baddest

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Name _____

Pronouns
1

Some words can take the place of a naming word.

A girl walks. A duck swims.
She walks. It swims.

Look at the underlined word in each sentence. Choose the best word from the word box to take their place.

(He She It)

- Our cat Missy was sleeping. It/She was sleeping.
- Our dog Fred barked. It/He barked.
- My mom sent them outside. She sent them outside.
- My brother was playing ball. He was playing ball.
- The ball was big! It was big.
- My brother threw the ball. He threw the ball.
- My sister caught the ball. She caught the ball.
- The yard was a happy place! It was a happy place.



40 Singular Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Pronouns
2

Some words can take the place of naming words.

The store sells clothes. A girl buys a skirt.
It sells clothes. She buys a skirt.

Circle the correct word to take the place of the underlined words.

- My dad took us to the beach. (He She It)
- His car was nice and clean. (He She It)
- My brother sat in back with me. (He She It)
- The beach was full of people. (He She It)
- Lisa met us there. (He She It)
- Her brother came, too. (He She It)
- The sand was so warm. (He She It)
- We got sand all over the car! (he she it)



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Name _____

Pronouns
3

Some words can take the place of naming words.

Luis and I are friends. My two sisters play soccer.
We are friends. They play soccer.

Circle the correct word to take the place of the underlined words.

- Han and I ran down the field. (We They)
- The players tried to stop my team. (We They)
- Han and I got close to the goal. (We They)
- Two players ran in front of us. (We They)
- Rico and I watched Paul kick the ball. (We They)
- Tim and Ron couldn't block the goal. (We They)
- My team and I cheered. (We They)
- Paul and Juan won the game. (We They)



42 Plural Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Pronouns
4

Some words can take the place of naming words.

My friends and I are going. The two parks are fun.
We are going. They are fun.

Write **We** or **They** to take the place of the underlined words.

- My mom and I like animals. (We)
- The zoo and pet store are our favorite places. (They)
- Lions and tigers are at the zoo. (They)
- Dogs and cats play in the pet store. (They)
- My friends and I also go to the park. (We)
- Ducks and geese swim in the pond. (They)



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Name _____

Pronouns
5

The word **you** can name one or more than one person.

I told Eli, "I want to play with **you**."
I asked Mei and Laura, "Will **you** eat lunch with me?"

Does **you** name one or more than one person? Circle the correct answer.

- "Both of **you** come inside," called Mom. (one more than one)
- "I can't hear **you**, Mom," yelled Noah. (one more than one)
- "It's time for **you** and your sister to return!" (one more than one)
- "Did **you** hear Mom?" Noah asked Dora. (one more than one)
- "**You** two yell so loudly!" Dora answered. (one more than one)
- "I'll beat **you** to the door!" Noah shouted to Dora. (one more than one)



44 Singular and Plural You Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Pronouns
Review 1

- Mark the best word to replace the naming word. Sara reads every day.
 - He
 - She
 - You
 - I
- Mark the best word to replace the naming words. Jared and I love to race.
 - We
 - He
 - You
 - They
- Mark the best word to replace the naming words. Sam and Ana went hiking.
 - We
 - You
 - I
 - They
- Does the word **you** name one or more than one in this sentence? I need to talk to both of you.
 - one
 - more than one
 - one and more than one
 - it's not clear

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Name _____

Pronouns
6

Use **I** and **me** to talk about yourself.

I am six years old. My grandma gave this ring to me.
You and I are friends. Grandma sent me a letter.

Read what the girls are saying. Complete each sentence by writing **I** or **me** on the line.



- Hi, _____ am Eva.
Hi, _____ am Suzy.
- Do you live next door to _____ now?
Yes. My family and _____ just moved in.
- Do you want to ride bikes with _____?
_____ would love to!
- _____ can show you the way to the park.
OK. Let _____ go tell my mom.

46 Using I and Me Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Pronouns
7

Use I and me to talk about yourself.
I love to run on the beach. Emma likes to come with me.

Read the questions. Write your answers. Use complete sentences.

- How old are you? 

Children should circle **I** and **me** in each sentence.

- Who lives with you?

- Where do you go to school?

- Who sits next to you in class?

Answers will vary.
Read the answers you wrote.
Circle the naming words that tell about you.

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Name _____

Pronouns
8

Use he and him to talk about a boy or a man.
He is my brother. I like to play with him.
Use she and her to talk about a girl or a woman.
She is my sister. I like to play with her.

Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with a word from the word box.

He She him her

-  She has a nice dress.
It looks good on her.
-  He has a new ball.
I want to play with him.
-  We like to read with her.
She has lots of good books.
-  I rode my bike with him.
He really goes fast!

48 Using He, She and Him, Her Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Pronouns
9

Use they and them to take the place of naming words of more than one person.
Juan and Pablo are brothers.
They are my friends. I go to school with them.

Write they or them in each sentence.

- They all play baseball.
- Sam will play with them next week.
- They have a nice ball field. 
- Sam learns a lot from them.
- They like playing with Sam.
- He is nice to them.

Write two sentences about playing baseball. Use they and them.

Answers will vary.

- _____
- _____

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Name _____

Pronouns
Review 2

Mark the best word to take the place of the underlined words.

- Ava and Erin are on the swim team.
 - I
 - Me
 - We
 - She
- I sit between Rosa and Tom.
 - him
 - her
 - they
 - them
- Billy is coming to my house.
 - Them
 - Him
 - He
 - It
- I am going to the show with Sarah.
 - she
 - her
 - they
 - I

50 Pronouns: Review 2 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Pronouns
10

Use my or mine to talk about things that belong to you.
These books belong to me.
That is my math book. The other book is also mine.

Write my or mine to complete each sentence.

- My name is Daniel.
- This is my house.
- One room is mine.
- I share it with my brother.
- One bed is mine.
- That is my desk.
- My room does not have a lamp.
- The mess in the room is not mine.



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Name _____

Pronouns
11

The words hers, his, and theirs tell about belonging.
That pencil belongs to Anita. That pencil is hers.
The marker belongs to Carlo. The marker is his.
The pens belong to Ang and Kelli. The pens are theirs.

Look at the picture. Write the correct word from the word box to complete the sentence.

hers his theirs

- The kitten is hers. 
- The bird is his. 
- The puppy is theirs. 
- The fish is his. 
- The hamster is theirs. 
- The guinea pig is hers. 

52 Possessive Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Pronouns
Review 3

Mark the best word to complete the sentence.

- This is my best dress.
 - I
 - my
 - mine
 - me
- Those pants are his.
 - my
 - their
 - him
 - mine
- I like his shirt.
 - his
 - him
 - mine
 - hers
- She said those shoes were hers.
 - my
 - hers
 - their
 - I
- They said that dog is theirs.
 - them
 - their
 - theirs
 - they

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Name _____

Verbs
1

Action words tell what someone or something is doing.
The man walks into the house.
The dog jumps on him.
The door slams.

Circle the action word in each sentence.

- One boy reads.
- Two boys play a game.
- A girl draws.
- Another girl cuts paper.
- The class pet sleeps.
- A bird sings at the window.
- The bell rings.
- The teacher calls "Time for lunch!"
- The children walk in a line.
- The students eat lunch.



54 Identifying Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Verbs
2

Action words can tell about one or more than one.
My sister swims in the pool.
My sisters swim in the ocean.

Look at each picture. Circle the correct sentence.

-  The child runs.
 The children run.
-  The bunny hops.
 The bunnies hop.
-  The ball rolls.
 The balls roll.
-  The bunny hops.
 The bunnies hop.
-  The child runs.
 The children run.
-  The ball rolls.
 The balls roll.

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Page 56

Name _____

Verbs
3

Some action words can tell about one or more than one.

I run. He runs. We run.
You run. It runs. They run.

Read each sentence.
Does the action word need an s?
Write the correct form of the word on the line.

- I find some blankets.
(find)
- Sanjay brings the chairs.
(bring)
- We put the blankets over the chairs.
(put)
- It makes a great fort!
(make)
- My dog jumps on the fort.
(jump)
- He makes a mess!
(make)



56 Singular and Plural Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 57

Name _____

Verbs
Review 1

- Mark the action word in this sentence.
My dad cooks dinner.
Ⓐ fly
Ⓑ dad
● cooks
Ⓒ dinner
- Mark the action word in this sentence.
The birds fly south.
Ⓐ The
● fly
Ⓑ birds
Ⓒ south
- Mark the best action word to complete this sentence.
We _____ rope at recess.
Ⓐ jumping
Ⓑ jumps
Ⓒ jumpes
● jump
- Mark the best action word to complete this sentence.
Rain _____ on the ground.
Ⓐ fall
● falls
Ⓑ falling
Ⓒ falles

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Page 58

Name _____

Verbs
4

Some action words tell about something that is happening now.

The wind blows.
My kite soars.
I run with the string.

Circle the action word that tells about something that is happening now.

- We ride our bikes.
- I wear my helmet.
- We stop at every corner.
- We look for cars.
- We go to the park.
- We meet our friends there.
- We swing on the swings.
- We play in the sand.
- I hide down the slide.
- We run up a hill.



58 Present Tense Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 59

Name _____

Verbs
5

Some action words tell about something that is happening now.

I eat a snack.
I finish my homework.
I go out to play.

Look at the action words in the word box.
Write the best one to complete each sentence.

open reads opens rings
sit raise sits solve

- The bell rings at 8:30.
- The teacher opens the door.
- I sit in the front row.
- Rosa sits next to me.
- We open our math books.
- Our teacher reads the directions.
- I raise my hand to ask a question.
- We solve the problem.



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Page 60

Name _____

Verbs
6

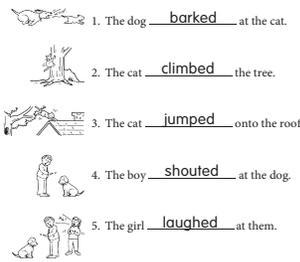
Some action words tell about something that already happened.

I opened my gifts.
I thanked my friends.
We played games.

Look at the picture. Read the sentence.
Read the action words in the word box.
Write the best one to complete each sentence.

laughed jumped shouted climbed barked

- The dog barked at the cat.
- The cat climbed the tree.
- The cat jumped onto the roof.
- The boy shouted at the dog.
- The girl laughed at them.



60 Past Tense Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 61

Name _____

Verbs
7

Add ed to some action words to tell about something that already happened.

I play outside.
I played outside.

Read each sentence.
Write the action word to tell about something that already happened.
Remember to add ed.

- I opened the door.
(open)
- I walked inside.
(walk)
- I looked around.
(look)
- I picked up a box.
(pick)
- I lifted the lid.
(lift)
- I screamed!
(scream)



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Page 62

Name _____

Verbs
8

Some action words have special forms to tell about actions that already happened.

I see you. I saw you.
We tell them. We told them.
They speak to us. They spoke to us.

Choose the word from the word box that is the past form of the underlined word.
Write it on the line.

ate bought found chose
kept knew got hid

- I eat ice cream once a week. I already ate it this week.
- I always find yummy flavors. Last week I found mint.
- My mom usually buys it. My dad bought it last time.
- I choose the snack this week. Last week he chose it.
- I hide it from my brother. One time he hid it from me!
- He gets mad when I do that. I got mad when he did.
- I can keep a secret. I have kept secrets before.
- I know he wants it. Somehow he knew where it was.

62 Irregular Verbs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Page 63

Name _____

Verbs
9

Add ed to some words to tell about actions that already happened.

I pushed the baby in the swing.
Sometimes special words tell about actions that already happened.
The baby slept all morning.

Match the words.

- bring → brought
- fold → folded
- end → ended
- make → made
- fall → fell

Write the special words that do not end in ed.

- brought
- fell
- made



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Page 64

Name _____

Verbs
Review 2

- Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.
I _____ fruit for breakfast.
● ate
Ⓑ eated
Ⓒ eating
Ⓓ rats
- Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.
The baby _____ after lunch.
Ⓐ sleep
● sleeps
Ⓒ slept
Ⓓ sleeping
- Which word tells about something that is happening now?
Ⓐ ran
● run
Ⓒ runned
Ⓓ ranned
- Which word ends with ed when it tells about something that already happened?
Ⓐ fall
Ⓑ bring
Ⓒ sing
● call

64 Verbs Review 2 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Verbs
10

The words **is** and **are** are special action words.

- Use **is** with one.
Laura **is** my sister.
- Use **are** with more than one.
Josh and David **are** my brothers.

Read each sentence.
Write **is** or **are** to complete the sentence.

- The county fair is a fun place.
- There are many animals to see.
- The baby chicks are my favorites.
- They are so soft and fluffy.
- The fair is also fun because of the rides.
- There is a big Ferris wheel.
- There are even little cars to drive!
- We are going to the fair tomorrow.



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Name _____

Verbs
11

The words **was** and **were** tell about what already happened.

He **was** happy.
They **were** laughing.

Read the words in the word box.
Write the best word to complete each sentence.

is are was were

- Last year I was the catcher on our team.
- This year Mario is the catcher.
- He was the shortstop last year.
- We are going to win this year.
- Lupe is the best pitcher.
- We are in first place.
- Last season we were in last place.
- We were not very happy about that!



66 Using Was and Were Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Verbs
Review 3

Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

- She _____ in my class.
 is
 are
 were
 where
- They _____ at the beach yesterday.
 are
 was
 is
 were
- We _____ having a party tonight.
 is
 are
 was
 where
- Kelly _____ reading last night.
 are
 was
 were
 is
- Science _____ my favorite subject.
 is
 are
 were
 where

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Name _____

Verbs
12

Sometimes an **s** is added to action words.
Adding an **s** depends on who or what is doing the action.

I run. You run.	He runs. Mr. Lee runs.
We run. They run.	She runs. Isabel runs.
Pat and Sam run.	The mouse runs. It runs.

Circle the correct word.

- Lola walks her dog every day.
- She talks to people she sees.
- Champ smells the flowers.
- They run past my house.
- My dog Rusty barks at Champ.
- Lola and Champ stop at the corner.
- Rusty stops barking.
- I keep reading my book.
- Lola and Champ keep walking.
- Rusty sits down.



68 Noun-Verb Agreement Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Verbs
13

When an action word ends in **ch** or **sh**, add **es** instead of **s**.

He throws the ball.	She catches it.
The ball rolls away.	She reaches to get it.
The team cheers.	The team rushes off the field.

Read each sentence.
Add **s** or **es** to the action word to correctly complete the sentence.

- A mouse comes to our kitchen at night.
(come)
- It searches for food.
(search)
- Sometimes it finds crumbs.
(find)
- It munches on them.
(munch)
- My sister hushes me.
(hush)
- Then she sneaks into the kitchen.
(sneak)



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Name _____

Verbs
Review 4

Mark the correct word to complete the sentence.

- They _____ you would hurry up.
 wish
 wishes
 wishes
 wishes
- The bug _____ across the leaf.
 hop
 hops
 hoppes
 hopes
- She _____ the baby gently.
 touch
 touches
 touchies
 touches
- I _____ awake late on weekends.
 stay
 stays
 stai
 stays
- She _____ potatoes with a fork.
 mash
 mashes
 mashes
 mashies

70 Verbs: Review 4 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Adverbs
1

Some words tell how an action happens.

The boy laughs loudly.
Loudly tells how the boy laughs.

Read the sentence. Then read the question.
Write the word that tells **how** the action happens.

- The dog slept well. _____
How did the dog sleep? _____
- The man snored loudly. _____
How did the man snore? loudly
- The wind whistled softly. _____
How did the wind whistle? softly
- The fire burned low. _____
How did the fire burn? low
- The clouds moved slowly. _____
How did the clouds move? slowly
- The class sang happily. _____
How did the class sing? happily

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Name _____

Adverbs
2

Some words tell when an action happens.

My cousin always runs.
I will see you soon.
Will you call me tomorrow?

Read the sentences.
The action words are underlined.
Circle the words that tell **when** the action happens.

- Nurse Gomez always checks on her patient.
- She talks to him often.
- She gives him water today.
- The doctor sees him later.
- He will return tomorrow.

Write a sentence about something you do.
Tell when you do it.

Answers will vary. _____



72 Adverbs That Tell When Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Adverbs
3

Some words tell where an action happens.

Fish swim underwater.
Underwater tells where fish swim.

Circle the word that tells **where** the action is happening.

- I look outside.
- Bees are buzzing everywhere.
- Is their queen flying nearly?
- They are close to the window.
- I hope they stay away.
- I think I will keep playing inside.
- I will go upstairs.

Write a sentence about something you do.
Tell where you do it.

Answers will vary. _____



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Name _____

Adverbs
4

Many words that tell about action words end in **ly**.

sing loudly
run quickly
write neatly

Match each pair of words.

1. nice	→	warmly
2. careful	→	carefully
3. warm	→	beautifully
4. slow	→	nicely
5. beautiful	→	honestly
6. sad	→	slowly
7. honest	→	sadly



Write a sentence.
Use one of the **ly** words above.

8. _____

Answers will vary.

74 Adverbs with -ly Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Adverbs
Review

- Mark the word in this sentence that tells how.
I eat a small breakfast quickly.
Ⓐ eat
Ⓑ small
● quickly
Ⓒ breakfast
- Mark the word in this sentence that tells when.
I practice with the whole team weekly.
Ⓐ whole
Ⓑ practice
Ⓒ with
● weekly
- Mark the word in this sentence that tells where.
The two divers jumped overboard.
Ⓐ two
Ⓑ divers
Ⓒ jumped
● overboard
- Which one has an action word and a word that describes it?
● wrote yesterday
Ⓑ very pretty
Ⓒ so small
Ⓓ huge rock

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Name _____

Sentences
1

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence. This is not a sentence.
Trees have leaves. Trees have.
I like to jump in dry leaves. In dry leaves.

Circle the sentences.

- Sunshine is hot.
- The rain feels cool.
- The snow.
- Winter fun.
- The seasons change.
- Grow in spring.



Write the name of a season to make a sentence.

summer fall winter spring

7. I like the _____

Answers will vary.

8. I do not like the _____

76 Identifying Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

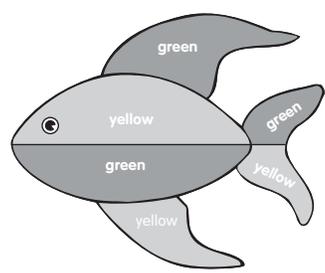
Name _____

Sentences
2

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence. This is not a sentence.
We are on the team. On the team.
We practice every week. Practice every week.

Read the words in each part.
Do they make a sentence?
Yes? Color that part green.
No? Color that part yellow.



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Name _____

Sentences
3

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence. This is not a sentence.
I have a baby brother. A baby brother.
I help take care of him. Help take care.

Draw a line.
Connect the two parts that make a sentence.

1. The beach picnic	→	lots of games.
2. We played	→	watermelon.
3. We roasted	→	was fun.
4. There was a juicy	→	sunny and warm.
5. The day was	→	hot dogs.

Write a sentence about the picnic.

6. _____

Answers will vary.



78 Forming Complete Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
4

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence. This is not a sentence.
I climb on the monkey bars. On the monkey bars.
I climb the tower. The tower.

Read the words in the word box.
Write the best word to complete each sentence.

are Squirrels Children
sun trees ride

- _____ Children _____ like to play in the park.
- The swings _____ are _____ fun.
- We _____ ride _____ on the horses.
- _____ Squirrels _____ gather nuts.
- Birds nest in _____ trees _____
- The _____ sun _____ is shining.



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Name _____

Sentences
5

A sentence tells a complete thought or idea.

This is a sentence. This is not a sentence.
I have a pet snake. Have a pet snake.
Some people are scared of snakes. Some people.

Use the word or words to write a sentence.

- Mice

Answers will vary.

- dig in the cage

- One mouse

- runs under my bed



80 Forming Complete Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
Review 1

- Mark the sentence.
● I like grapes.
Ⓑ Because I do.
Ⓒ Good grapes.
Ⓓ Green or purple.
- Mark the sentence.
Ⓐ Summer comes.
Ⓑ In a week.
● School is over.
Ⓓ Again soon.
- Mark the one that is **not** a sentence.
Ⓐ Let's eat lunch.
Ⓑ I have an apple.
Ⓒ Brian has a sandwich.
● And milk.
- Mark the one that is **not** a sentence.
Ⓐ I ran home.
Ⓑ I was so tired.
Ⓒ I was hungry.
● Ate my snack.
- A sentence tells _____
Ⓐ at least three words
● a complete thought
Ⓒ how to do something
Ⓓ what something is

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Name _____

Sentences
6

A sentence has a naming part.
The naming part tells who or what the sentence is about.
My older sister plays baseball.

Read each sentence.
Circle the naming part of the sentence.

- (My family) went camping.
- (My sister and I) shared a tent.
- (My dad and I) went fishing.
- (My sister) went swimming.
- (My mom) took a hike.
- (Our dog) ran in the woods.
- (All of us) sang around the fire.
- (The fire) was warm.
- (The night) was cool.
- (My family) loves to camp.



82 Subjects Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____ Sentences **7**

Every sentence has a naming part. The naming part tells who or what the sentence is about. My best friend came to my birthday party.

Is there a naming part in the sentence? Circle Yes or No. If there is a naming part, draw a line under it.



- Had a check-up. Yes (No)
- Looked at Fluffy. Yes (No)
- The vet gave Fluffy a shot. (Yes) No
- My cat did not like that very much. (Yes) No
- Weighed Fluffy. Yes (No)
- Dr. Sharp said Fluffy would have kittens soon. (Yes) No
- My mom and I were so happy! (Yes) No
- Purred and licked her paw. Yes (No)
- I love kittens. (Yes) No
- Will be fun! Yes (No)

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Name _____ Sentences **8**

A sentence has a telling part. The telling part tells what happens in the sentence. My family works in the garden.

Circle the telling part of each sentence.



- The children (lined up).
- The teacher (opened the door).
- The class (walked to the bus).
- The bus driver (started the motor).
- The bus (left the school).
- Everybody (sang).
- Soon the bus (stopped at the zoo).
- The children and their teacher (went inside).
- The children (listened to the teacher).
- Everyone (looked at the animals).

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Name _____ Sentences **9**

Every sentence has a telling part that tells what happens. The lion roared loudly.

Read the animal names in each sentence. Then read the telling parts in the word box. Choose the best telling part to complete each sentence.



fly	swim	hop
slither	climb trees	stink

- Squirrels _____ climb trees _____
- Rabbits _____ hop _____
- Fish _____ swim _____
- Birds _____ fly _____
- Snakes _____ slither _____
- Skunks _____ stink _____

Complete the sentence. Write a telling part.

7. Monkeys _____ Answers will vary. _____

8. Spiders _____

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Name _____ Sentences **10**

Every sentence has a naming part and a telling part.

Naming Part	Telling Part
The hiker	saw a lizard.
My sister	loves animals.

Match the naming parts and telling parts that go together. Write complete sentences on the lines below.



Naming Parts	Telling Parts
Many animals	screech in trees.
Loud monkeys	live in a rainforest.
Pretty butterflies	float in the air.

- Many animals live in a rainforest. _____
- Loud monkeys screech in trees. _____
- Pretty butterflies float in the air. _____

Accept all logical sentences. Sample answers given.

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Name _____ Sentences **11**

Every sentence has a naming part and a telling part.

Naming Part	Telling Part
My whole family	put on rain clothes.
All of us	went outside.

Draw a line under the naming part of each sentence. Circle the telling part.

- Big drops of rain (fell all day).
- My mom (put on her raincoat).
- I (wore my yellow rubber boots).
- My big brother (put on his hat).
- My family (went walking in the rain).
- We (jumped in puddles).



Complete this sentence. Add a telling part.

7. My friend and I _____ Answers will vary. _____

Complete this sentence. Add a naming part.

8. _____ Answers will vary _____ go to school every day.

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Name _____ Sentences **Review 2**

- Mark the naming part of this sentence. The silly dog chased its tail.
 - The silly dog
 - Ⓐ chased
 - Ⓑ its tail
 - Ⓒ chased its tail.
- Mark the telling part of this sentence. My dad chopped the wood.
 - Ⓐ My dad
 - Ⓑ dad
 - chopped the wood
 - Ⓒ the wood
- Mark the best one to complete this sentence. _____ filled the sky.
 - Dark storm clouds
 - Ⓐ With rain
 - Ⓑ No
 - Ⓒ So high
- Mark the best one to complete this sentence. The girl _____
 - Ⓐ on the.
 - Ⓑ and boy.
 - Ⓒ on a walk.
 - went down the slide.

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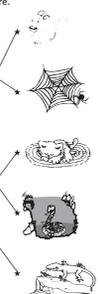
Name _____ Sentences **12**

Some sentences are telling sentences. These sentences tell about a bird. We can see a bird outside. The bird is in a tree.

Every sentence has an end mark. A sentence that tells something ends with a period (.)

Write a period at the end of each telling sentence. Draw a line to connect each sentence to the correct picture.

- The spider makes a web. _____
- The snake is in a hole. _____
- The lizard is on the rock. _____
- The mouse eats some cheese. _____
- The cat sleeps on the rug. _____



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Name _____ Sentences **13**

Some sentences are telling sentences. These sentences tell about two friends. My friend plays at my house. We like to play in my backyard.

Telling sentences begin with a capital letter. They end with a period (.)

Unscramble the words to make sentences. Begin each one with a capital letter. Write a period at the end.

- out ate We night last
We ate out last night. _____
- My chicken dad had
My dad had chicken. _____
- My noodles sister had
My sister had noodles. _____
- a salad big mom My had
My mom had a big salad. _____
- ice cream had We dessert for
We had ice cream for dessert. _____

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Name _____ Sentences **14**

Some sentences are asking sentences. These sentences ask questions. What time is it? Do you know?

Every sentence has an end mark. Asking sentences end with a question mark (?).

Read the words. Write a question mark at the end to make an asking sentence. Write a sentence to answer the question.

- What grade are you in? _____
Answers will vary and may not be complete sentences.
- Who sits next to you in class? _____
- When is your birthday? _____
- How many teeth have you lost? _____
- Do you have a pet? _____

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Name _____

Sentences
15

Some sentences are asking sentences. These sentences ask questions.
Would you like to share my snack?
Do you like raisins and nuts?
They begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark (?).

Write a question mark at the end of each asking sentence.
Draw a line to connect each asking sentence to its picture answer.

- Which one goes with ice cream?
- Which one goes with bacon?
- Which one goes with peanut butter?
- Which one goes with a hot dog?
- Which one goes with meatballs?

92 Interrogative Sentences Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
16

All sentences begin with a capital letter. Every sentence ends with an end mark.
• Telling sentences end with a period (.).
• Asking sentences end with a question mark (?).

Write a period at the end if it is a telling sentence.
Write a question mark at the end if it is an asking sentence.

- Here is the pizza.
- What else do we need?
- Is there tomato sauce?
- Please get the cheese.
- Should we add pepperoni?
- It's time to bake the pizza.
- It smells yummy.

Read the question.
Write a telling sentence to answer the question.

- What kind of pizza do you like?

Answers will vary.

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Name _____

Sentences
Review 3

- Mark the asking sentence that is correct.
Ⓐ where are you going?
Ⓑ Where are you going?
Ⓒ Where are you going?
● Where are you going?
- Mark the telling sentence that is correct.
Ⓐ That is my book.
● That is my book.
Ⓒ That is my book.
Ⓓ That is my book?
- What must you add to make this sentence correct?
we went to the beach.
Ⓐ a period
Ⓑ nothing
● a capital letter
Ⓓ a question mark
- What must you add to make this sentence correct?
Do you want to play with me
● a question mark
Ⓐ a capital letter
Ⓒ a period
Ⓓ nothing
- Which one is used to write a telling sentence and an asking sentence?
Ⓐ a period
● a capital letter
Ⓒ a question mark
Ⓓ none of the above

94 Sentences: Review 3 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Sentences
17

Asking sentences often begin with special words.
Who What Where When Why
These words help you know the sentence is a question.

Read the sentence.
Circle the question word.
Write a question mark at the end.

- Who will ride in the hot-air balloon?
- Where is the bookstore?
- What time is it?
- When will we go to the zoo?
- Why did you bring your dog?

Choose a special word from the rule box.
Write an asking sentence.

Answers will vary.

6. _____

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Name _____

Sentences
18

Asking sentences often begin with special words.
Who What Where When Why
These words help you know the sentence is a question.

Complete the asking sentences. Answers will vary.
Write the correct special word.

- Why did the chicken cross the road?
- Where is he going?
- Who is going with him?
- What is he doing?
- When will he come back?

Write an asking sentence about the chicken.
Use a special word.

6. Answers will vary.

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Name _____

Sentences
19

Asking sentences often begin with special words.
Who What Where When Why
These words help you know the sentence is a question.

Write an asking question.
Start with the special word.
Write a question mark at the end of the sentence.

Answers will vary, but must be asking sentences with question marks at the end.

- Why _____
- What _____
- When _____
- Where _____
- Who _____

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Name _____

Sentences
Review 4

- Choose the sentence that needs a question mark.
Ⓐ I broke my arm
Ⓑ It really hurt
Ⓒ I had X-rays
● Did you get a cast
- Choose the sentence that needs a period.
Ⓐ How do you feel
● The sand is warm
Ⓑ Do you want to go in the ocean
Ⓓ Are you happy
- Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
Ⓐ Do you know her.
Ⓑ I don't know her
● Do you know her?
Ⓓ I don't know her?
- Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
Ⓐ That truck is noisy?
● Will you be quiet?
Ⓑ the baby is sleeping.
Ⓓ She needs her rest?
- Which asking sentence has a special word?
● Where is my turtle?
Ⓑ Can I help you?
Ⓒ Did you look under your bed?
Ⓓ Will you ask your mom?

98 Sentences: Review 4 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Capitalization
1

All sentences begin with a capital letter.
Telling Sentence My friend lives here.
Asking Sentence Do you know her?

Circle the capital letter in each sentence.
Draw a line from each sentence to the picture that goes with it.

- Do you want to play?
- I want to play.
- Stand over there.
- Are you ready?
- Will the dog catch it?

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Name _____

Capitalization
2

All sentences begin with a capital letter.
Telling Sentence Our class planted a garden.
Asking Sentence Did your class plant one?

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.
Write it on the line.

- What is that plant?
(What, which)
- Those are tomatoes.
(these, Those)
- Will you eat them?
(did, Will)
- We already ate some.
(they, We)
- How did they taste?
(How, what)
- They were yummy!
(we, They)
- May I try one?
(May, will)
- I love tomatoes!
(you, I)

100 Beginning of a Sentence Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____ Capitalization **3**

The days of the week all begin with a capital letter.
 Today is **Saturday**.
 Tomorrow will be **Sunday**.
 Yesterday was **Friday**.

Write the days of the week in order.

1. Sunday

2. Monday

3. Tuesday

4. Wednesday

5. Thursday

6. Friday

7. Saturday

8. What day is it today? _____

Answers will depend on day lesson is completed.
 Write a day of the week to answer the question.

Thursday
Saturday
Friday
Sunday
Tuesday
Monday
Wednesday

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Name _____ Capitalization **4**

The days of the week begin with capital letters.
 My birthday is next **Friday**.
 My party will be on **Sunday**.

Look at this calendar page.
 Use it to answer the questions.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4 Picnic & fireworks	5 Swim lessons	6 My 7th birthday	7 Soccer game
8 My birthday party	9	10	11	12 Swim lessons	13	14 Soccer game

1. On what day is the 4th of July? Wednesday

2. On what day of the week does Mario play soccer? Saturday

3. On what day does Mario have swim lessons? Thursday

4. On what day is Mario's birthday? Friday

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Name _____ Capitalization **5**

The months of the year begin with capital letters.
 Some schools start in **September**.
 Some end in **June**.

Read each sentence.
 Fix the months that do not begin with a capital letter.

1. The first month of the year is January.

2. We have our spring break in April.

3. My birthday is in October.

4. The month of August is long and hot.

5. March can be a windy month.

Draw a picture of your favorite month.
 Write the name of your favorite month.

Answers and drawings will vary.

6. _____ (month)

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Name _____ Capitalization **6**

The months of the year begin with capital letters.
 The last month of the year is **December**.
 Spring begins in **March**.

Read the poem.
 Fix the months that do not have capital letters.
 Then answer the questions.

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November.
 All the rest have thirty-one—
 except for February—
 it has twenty-eight.

1. Which month has 28 days? February

2. Write the name of a month that has 30 days. April, June, September, or November

3. Write the name of a month that has 31 days. January, March, May, July, August, October, or December

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Name _____ Capitalization **7**

The names of holidays begin with capital letters.
 We had a party for **Valentine's Day**.
 That **April Fool's Day** joke was funny.

Circle the capital letter in the name of each holiday.
 Match the holiday with its picture.

1. Valentine's Day

2. Fourth of July

3. Thanksgiving

4. Halloween

5. April Fool's Day

Draw a picture of the holiday.
 Write the name of the holiday.

Answers will vary, but should use capitalization. (holiday)

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Name _____ Capitalization **8**

The names of holidays begin with capital letters.
 Our town has a parade on **Veterans Day**.
 School is out for the **Thanksgiving** holiday.

Read the names of the holidays.
 Correct the holidays that do not have a capital letter.

1. Valentine's Day

2. Mother's day

3. Fourth of July

4. Thanksgiving

5. Halloween

Read each riddle.
 Write the name of the holiday it describes.

6. You eat turkey on this holiday. Thanksgiving

7. There are fireworks on this holiday. Fourth of July

8. Mothers get cards and flowers on this day. Mother's Day

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Name _____ Capitalization **Review 1**

Mark the sentence that is correct.

1. do you have a pet?
 we have a kitten.
 I want a puppy
 You are lucky.

2. Did you read that book?
 my mom read it to me.
 it is really long.
 I love to read

3. I swim on Mondays and Wednesdays.
 We have a math test on Friday.
 The swim meet is on Saturday.
 I practice piano on Thursday.

4. Is spring break in March or April?
 Summer break starts in June.
 We will go on a trip in July.
 I start second grade in September.

5. Valentine's day is in February.
 The fourth of July is in July.
 My dad and I go to the park on Father's Day.
 I pick flowers on Mother's day.

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Name _____ Capitalization **9**

The names of people always begin with a capital letter.
 The names of pets always begin with a capital letter.

First Names My friend Lou has a bird.
Last Names Katy Smith has a turtle.
Pets' Names The turtle is called Shelly.

Circle the capital letter at the beginning of the people's names.
 Underline the capital letter at the beginning of the pets' names.

1. Ben and San went to the pet parade.

2. They took their puppies Buddy and Pal.

3. My friend Cora Hall took her hamster Harry.

4. Mrs. Hall took their bunnies.

5. She carried Thumper and Hopper in a cage.

Draw a person and a pet from numbers 1-5.
 Write their names.

Answers will vary.

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Name _____ Capitalization **10**

The names of people always begin with a capital letter.
 The names of pets always begin with a capital letter.

People's Names Is Kim Lee your cousin?
People's Titles Mrs. Cruz and Captain Long were talking.
Pets' Names We call our bulldog Tuffy.

Read the names in the word box.
 Write the correct first letter in each name.

Captain Jones Mrs. Smith Pokey Fluffy Rosa Ricky

1. Mrs. Smith

2. Fluffy

3. Rosa

4. Captain Jones

5. Ricky

6. Pokey

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Name _____

Capitalization
11

The names of specific places begin with a capital letter.

Streets My house is on Center Street.
Cities My cousins live in Los Angeles.

Look at the map.
Write a street name to answer each question.

- Where does Captain Soto live?
.....
First Avenue
- Where does Carmen live?
.....
Lake Avenue
- Where is Miss Ryall's apartment?
.....
Center Street
- What is the name of this city?
.....
Pine Hill

110 Names of Places Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Capitalization
12

The names of specific places begin with a capital letter.

Not a Specific Place park Yosemite National Park
A Specific Place zoo San Diego Zoo

Not a Specific Place zoo
A Specific Place San Diego Zoo

Match the places.

- Smith School _____ store
- Red River _____ state
- Terry's Toys _____ river
- Florida _____ school

Write the name of a specific place. Answers will vary, but should use appropriate capitalization.

- Write the name of your school. _____
- Write the name of the state where you live. _____

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Name _____

Capitalization
13

The names of books and magazines are called titles. Titles of books and magazines begin with capital letters.

Book Our class read Frog and Toad Together.
Magazine My aunt sent me Ranger Rick.

Read the titles.
Write capital letters where they belong.

- C u r i o s i o u s g e o r g e o r g e
- T i m e f o r K i d s
- G o o d n i g h t o o n o o n
- T o d a y ' s j e w s

Follow the direction.

- Write the title of a book you have read. _____
- Write the title of a magazine. _____

Answers will vary, but should use appropriate capitalization.

112 Titles of Books and Magazines Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Capitalization
Review 2

- Mark the best name to complete the sentence.
My teacher is _____.
Ⓐ Miss brook
Ⓑ Miss Brook
Ⓒ MISS Brook
Ⓓ miss Brook
- Mark the best name to complete the sentence.
The gorilla at the zoo is called _____.
Ⓐ Kojo
Ⓑ kojo
Ⓒ kojo
Ⓓ KOJO
- Mark the sentence that is correct.
Ⓐ They live on redwood Avenue.
Ⓑ They live on Redwood avene.
Ⓒ They live on Redwood Avenue.
Ⓓ They live on redwood avenue.
- Mark the sentence that is correct.
Ⓐ My book report was on Lilly's Big day.
Ⓑ My book report was on Lilly's Big Day.
Ⓒ My book report was on Lilly's big day.
Ⓓ My book report was on Lilly's big Day.
- Mark the sentence that is correct.
Ⓐ My favorite magazine is highlights for children.
Ⓑ My favorite magazine is Highlights for children.
Ⓒ My favorite magazine is Highlights for Children.
Ⓓ My favorite magazine is highlights for Children.

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Name _____

Abbreviations
1

An abbreviation is the short form of a word.

Word	Abbreviation
Mister	Mr.
Saturday	Sat.
Main Street	Main St.

An abbreviation starts with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Circle all the abbreviations.

- We go to school from 8:30 to 2:30 (Mon), through (Fri).
- We do not go to school on (Sat) and (Sun).
- On (Wed), I went to the nurse.
- (Mr) Thomas, my teacher, showed me the way.
- The school nurse (Mrs) Obama, said I needed a shot.
- My mom took me to see (Dr) Kaya.
- (Dr) Kaya's office is on Central (Ave).
- My house is on Sunshine (Dr).

114 Identifying Abbreviations Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Abbreviations
2

You can use abbreviations for the days of the week.

Day	Abbreviation
Sunday	Sun.
Monday	Mon.
Tuesday	Tues.
Wednesday	Wed.
Thursday	Thurs.
Friday	Fri.
Saturday	Sat.

Circle the abbreviation for each underlined word.

- We go to the park on Sunday. sun (Sun.)
- We have a math test on Monday. Mon (Mon.)
- We have art on Tuesday. tues. (Tues.)
- We go to the gym on Wednesday. (Wed.) Wen.
- We have music class on Thursday. Thu. (Thurs.)
- We eat pizza on Friday. (Fri.) fri
- We play games on Saturday. sat (Sat.)

Follow the direction.
Write the day of the week and its abbreviation.

- Answers will vary. _____

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Name _____

Abbreviations
3

You can use abbreviations for the days of the week.

Day	Abbreviation
Sunday	Sun.
Monday	Mon.
Tuesday	Tues.
Wednesday	Wed.
Thursday	Thurs.
Friday	Fri.
Saturday	Sat.

Answer the questions about the weather.
Write the complete name for the days of the week.

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Sunny	Snowy	Stormy	Chilly	Rainy	Windy	Cloudy

- When was the weather stormy? _____ Tuesday
- When was it sunny? _____ Sunday
- Which day was snowy? _____ Monday
- Which day was rainy? _____ Thursday
- When was the weather cloudy? _____ Saturday

116 Day of the Week Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Abbreviations
4

You can use abbreviations for the titles of people.

My teacher's name is Mrs. White.
Mr. Martin teaches my sister's class.
Ms. Goodman is the school's music teacher.

Look at the people who work at a school.
Read each sentence. Write the name of the person it describes.

- She sings and plays music. _____ Ms. Getz
- He helps keep the school clean. _____ Mr. Lee
- He teaches older children. _____ Mr. Martin
- We see her at lunchtime. _____ Mrs. Young

Write your teacher's name.
Answers should include correct title for teacher's name.

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Name _____

Abbreviations
5

You can use abbreviations for the titles of people.

Mr. is the abbreviation for mister.
Mr. Scott took his cat to the vet.
Dr. is the abbreviation for doctor.
Dr. Ono helped the sick cat.

Read the titles in the word box.
Write the correct title next to each person's last name.

Dr. Mr. Mrs. Ms.

- _____ Mrs. Scott
- _____ Dr. Ono
- _____ Mr. Scott
- _____ Ms. Green

118 Titles of People Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Abbreviations
6

You can use abbreviations for the names of streets.

Street = St. Boulevard = Blvd.
Avenue = Ave. Drive = Dr.

Look at each number on the map. Decide if it is a street, avenue, boulevard, or drive. Circle the correct answer.

- street avenue boulevard drive

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Name _____

Abbreviations
Review

- Which one is the short way to write doctor?
 Dr.
 Dr.
 Doc.
 dr.
- Which one is the short way to write Wednesday?
 Wed.
 Wed.
 Wednes.
 Wd.
- Which one is the short way to write mister?
 Dr.
 Mrs.
 mr.
 Mr.
- Which one is the short way to write avenue?
 Ave.
 Av.
 AV
 av.
- Which one is the short way to write Monday?
 mon.
 Mon.
 Mond.
 Mon.

120 Abbreviations: Review Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
1

A telling sentence ends with a period.

Our class has a garden.
We planted many seeds.

Read each sentence. If it is a telling sentence, write a period at the end. If it is not a telling sentence, draw a line through it.

- I liked digging in the garden.
- We used shovels.
- ~~Do you like to dig.~~
- Some people helped make rows.
- ~~Why do you need rows.~~
- You plant the seeds in rows.

Write a telling sentence to answer each question. End each sentence with a period.

- Do you like red flowers or yellow flowers better?
 Answers will vary, but should end with a period.
- Is it harder to dig holes or to pick flowers?

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Name _____

Punctuation
2

A telling sentence ends with a period.

Matt and I are good friends.
We play every day.

Put the words in order to make a sentence. End each sentence with a period.

- draw likes Matt
 Matt likes to draw.
- I So do
 So do I.
- We together draw
 We draw together.
- we Sometimes outside play
 Sometimes we play outside.
- play We football
 We play football.
- fun have We always
 We always have fun.

122 Periods Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
3

A telling sentence ends with a period.

I like summer vacation.
My family goes camping.

Complete each sentence. Use the best word from the word box. End each sentence with a period.

beach big cold day
fun tree trip year

- My family took a trip.
- We went camping near the sandy beach.
- We had lots of fun.
- I went swimming every day.
- The waves weren't too big.
- The water wasn't too cold.
- I want to go again next year.
- My sister wants to camp under a tree.

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Name _____

Punctuation
4

An asking sentence ends with a question mark.

Is that your sister?
Is she older than you?

Read each sentence. If it is an asking sentence, circle the question mark. If it is a telling sentence, circle the period.

- Are those boys twins? (?) .
- Which one is older? (?) .
- They look alike. ? (.)
- Do they live near here? (?) .
- They are from Mexico. ? (.)
- Have you ever been to Mexico? (?) .
- Can you speak Spanish? (?) .

Write a question about twins. End it with a question mark.

Answers will vary.

124 Question Marks Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
5

An asking sentence ends with a question mark.

How do you feel?
Are you sick?

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

- Are you sick? Is my head warm?
- Are you cold? No, I feel hot.
- You have the flu. Do I need a shot?
- Can you stay home? Yes, I'll stay home.

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Name _____

Punctuation
6

Every sentence has an end mark.

Where are you going?
I went to the store.

Read each sentence. If it is an asking question, write a question mark at the end. If it is a telling sentence, write a period at the end.

- May I ride my new bike?
- You may ride your bike.
- Do you have your helmet?
- You cannot ride without your helmet.
- Where is my helmet?
- Look in your room.
- Will you help me find my helmet?
- It was in my room.
- Will you help me put it on?
- Please be careful.

126 Choosing the Correct End Mark Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
7

Every sentence has an end mark.

Where is your dog?
She is outside.

Look at the picture. Write two asking sentences.

Answers will vary.

- _____
- _____

Now write two telling sentences about the picture.

- _____
- _____

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Name _____

Punctuation
Review 1

- Mark the telling sentence.
 - Ⓐ Where are you going?
 - Ⓑ What are you doing?
 - Ⓒ What do you want?
 - Ⓓ I am getting a snack.
- Mark the asking sentence.
 - Ⓐ Please take me to the park.
 - Ⓑ What is wrong?
 - Ⓒ There is a big puddle.
 - Ⓓ I am wearing boots.
- Mark the telling sentence.
 - Ⓐ What is for lunch?
 - Ⓑ Where is my plate?
 - Ⓒ We are having tacos.
 - Ⓓ Are you hungry?
- Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ We went to the lake.
 - Ⓑ We had a picnic?
 - Ⓒ It was fun
 - Ⓓ Where did we go.
- Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Are you hurt?
 - Ⓑ What happened.
 - Ⓒ An ant bite me?
 - Ⓓ Where did it bite you.

128 Punctuation: Review 1 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
8

Use commas to separate things in a list.
My brother plays baseball, soccer, and basketball.
He can bat, kick, hit, and jump.

Read each sentence.
Circle the commas.

- I will hike and swim and ride my bike this summer.
- We will go to the beach, the forest, and the pool.
- Mom, Dad, Lili, and I will all go camping.

Look at the picture.
Write a sentence that tells three things you see.
Use commas to separate the three things.



Answers will vary, but sentence should include commas.

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Name _____

Punctuation
9

Use commas to separate things in a list.
Dad grilled hot dogs, hamburgers, and chicken.
Mom made potato salad, corn, and pie.

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

- The fruit salad had oranges, bananas, and berries.
- There were cups, plates, and bowls on the table.
- Mom asked us to get forks, knives, and spoons.
- Carmen, Sam, Manny, and Kim were coming over.
- We ate, played games, and watched a movie.
- My parents, my brother, and my sister watched the movie with us.



130 Commas with Words in a Series Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
10

Use commas to separate things in a list.
Incorrect Andy will wash brush feed and walk the dog.
Correct Andy will wash, brush, feed, and walk the dog.

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

- My mom made soup, salad, and sandwiches for lunch.
- She will heat, stir, and serve the soup.
- After school I will do math, read my book, and write a story.
- Later I will play with my friends Ted, Lisa, and Marco.
- We will run, jump, and bike.

What will you do today?
List three things in a sentence.
Add commas to separate them.

6. _____

Answers will vary, but sentence should include commas.

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Name _____

Punctuation
11

Use commas to separate the date from the year.
I will be seven on October 12, 2007.
My sister will be five on December 10, 2007.

Circle the comma between the date and the year.

- My mom was born on April 6, 1975.
- George Washington was born on February 22, 1732.
- School starts on September 6, 2007.
- The first Independence Day was July 4, 1777.
- What day of the week is March 2, 2007?

Write the dates to answer the questions.
Use a comma to separate the date from the year.

- When were you born?
Answers will vary, but should use comma appropriately.
- What is the date today?
The date should include an appropriately-placed comma.
- What was the date yesterday?

132 Commas with Dates Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
12

Use commas to separate the date from the year.
Today is June 1, 2007.
Father's Day will be on June 17, 2007.

Look at the calendar. Answer the questions.
Be sure to use a comma to separate the date from the year.

May 2007						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 May Day	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 Visit Library	12
13 Mother's Day	14	15	16 Tim's birthday	17	18	19
20	21 First day of swimming	22	23	24	25	26
27	28 Memorial Day	29	30	31		

- When is Tim's birthday?
May 16, 2007
- When is Mother's Day?
May 13, 2007
- When is May Day?
May 1, 2007
- When does swimming start?
May 21, 2007

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Name _____

Punctuation
13

Use commas to separate the greeting and closing in a letter.

Greeting Dear Grandpa,
Closing Love,
Susie

Write the commas in the letters.

August 10, 2007

Dear Josh,

Tell me what you are doing at camp. Please write back soon.

Your friend,
Jeremy

August 18, 2008

Dear Kari,

I hope you can come to my party. Be sure to let me know.

Yours truly,
Beth

May 13, 2007

Dear Mom,

Happy Mother's Day!
You are the best mom in the world.

Love,
Ben



134 Commas in Greeting of a Friendly Letter Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
14

Use commas to separate the greeting and closing in a letter.

Greeting Dear Matt,
Closing Your friend,
Kayla

Write a letter to a friend.
Tell what you did in school today.

Answers will vary. Comma placement should be correct.



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Name _____

Punctuation
Review 2

- Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ We sing hike and swim at camp.
 - Ⓑ We sing, hike, and swim, at camp.
 - Ⓒ We sing, hike, and, swim at camp.
 - Ⓓ We sing, hike, and swim at camp.
- Mark the sentence that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Would you like tacos pizza, or burgers?
 - Ⓑ Would you like tacos pizza, or burgers?
 - Ⓒ Would you like tacos, pizza, or burgers?
 - Ⓓ Would you like tacos, pizza, or, burgers?
- Mark the date that is correct.
 - Ⓐ January, 22, 2007
 - Ⓑ January 22, 2007
 - Ⓒ January, 22 2007
 - Ⓓ January 22 2007
- Mark the greeting that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Dear Grandma
 - Ⓑ Dear, Grandma
 - Ⓒ Dear, Grandma,
 - Ⓓ Dear Grandma,
- Mark the closing that is correct.
 - Ⓐ Best wishes
 - Ⓑ Best wishes,
 - Ⓒ Best, wishes
 - Ⓓ Best,, wishes,

136 Punctuation: Review 2 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Punctuation
15

A contraction is a way to turn two words into one. Use an apostrophe to write a contraction.

is not → isn't
that is → that's

Draw a line to match the words to the contractions. Trace the apostrophe.

1. can not	→	she's
2. they are	→	I'm
3. I am	→	it's
4. it is	→	can't
5. she is	→	they're

Read the sentence. Circle the contraction.

6. Mom said (we'll) go shopping later.

7. The store (isn't) open yet.

8. (It's) too early.



Apostrophes in Contractions 137

Name _____

Punctuation
16

A contraction is a way to turn two words into one. Use an apostrophe to write a contraction.

I would → I'd
she is → she's

Find the correct contraction in the word box. Write it on the line.

don't he's aren't couldn't I'll we've

1. do not _____

2. could not _____

3. we have _____

4. he is _____

5. I will _____

6. are not _____



Apostrophes in Contractions 138

Name _____

Punctuation
17

A contraction is a way to turn two words into one. Use an apostrophe to write a contraction.

I would → I'd
where is → where's

Read the sentence. Write a contraction from the word box to take the place of the two words.

can't didn't I'm wouldn't you'll

1. I _____ didn't go to school yesterday. (did not)

2. My mom _____ wouldn't let me. (would not)

3. She said, "You _____ can't go with a cold." (can not)

4. Today _____ I'm feeling a lot better. (I am)

5. Tomorrow _____ you'll see me back at school. (you will)



Apostrophes in Contractions 139

Name _____

Punctuation
18

Add 's to show that someone owns something.

The dog belongs to Jack. It is Jack's dog.
The cat belongs to Ms. Lopez. It is Ms. Lopez's cat.

Look at the picture. Write who each thing belongs to. Be sure to add 's after the name.

1.  _____ Fifi's dish	5.  _____ Mom's cup
2.  _____ Ben's test	6.  _____ Carla's lunch
3.  _____ Kip's hat	7.  _____ Gina's shirt
4.  _____ Mr. Ito's pencil	8.  _____ Dan's bag

Apostrophes with Singular Possesives 140

Name _____

Punctuation
19

Add 's to show that something belongs to someone or something.

The book belongs to Ms. Taylor. It is Ms. Taylor's book.
The pen belongs to Adam. It is Adam's pen.

Add 's to show that something belongs to someone.

1. Can you help me find Fluffy's _____ leash?

2. Is it under Mom's _____ coat?

3. I looked in Diego's _____ bag.

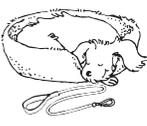
4. Then I looked in Ana's _____ room.

5. Did you look on Dad's _____ chair?

6. Is it behind Emily's _____ desk?

7. Where is Fluffy's _____ leash?

8. I found it by the dog's _____ bed!



Apostrophes with Singular Possesives 141

Name _____

Punctuation
20

When something belongs to more than one person or thing, add s'.

The shells belong to the cousins. They are the cousins' shells.
The photos belong to the aunts. They are the aunts' photos.

Circle the picture that goes with the words.

1. the boys' bats 	3. the houses' doors 
2. the dogs' dishes 	4. my sisters' dolls 

Apostrophes with Plural Possesives 142

Name _____

Punctuation
21

When something belongs to more than one person or thing, add s'.

The cat belongs to the boys. It is the boys' cat.
The books belong to the girls. They are the girls' books.

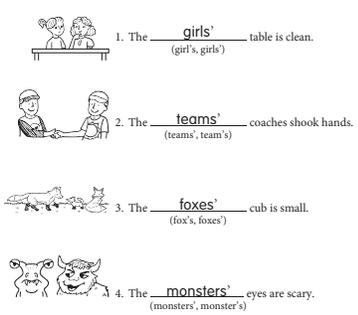
Look at the picture. Write the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. The _____ girls' table is clean. (girl's, girls')

2. The _____ teams' coaches shook hands. (teams', team's)

3. The _____ foxes' cub is small. (fox's, foxes')

4. The _____ monsters' eyes are scary. (monsters', monster's)



Apostrophes with Plural Possesives 143

Name _____

Punctuation
22

Use a colon between the hour and the minutes when you write the time.

 twelve fifteen 12:15  four thirty 4:30

Write the time. Use numbers and a colon.

1.  _____
5:00

2. five o'clock _____
5:00

3. two fifteen _____
2:15

4.  _____
9:00

5.  _____
2:30

Draw the time on the clock. Then write the time.

Answers will vary.



Colons in Time 144

Name _____

Punctuation
Review 3

1. Mark the correct short way to write do not.

do'nt
 dom'
 do n't
 don't

2. Mark the sentence that is correct.

They'll call us next week.
 They'll call us next week.
 They'I call us next week.
 They'w call us next week.

3. Mark the words that tell you that the tail belongs to the pig.

the pigs tail
 the pigs' tail
 the pig's tail
 the pig tail

4. Mark the words that tell you the books belong to the teachers.

the teachers' books
 the teachers books
 the teacher's books
 the teacher books

5. Mark the correct way to write four thirty.

4.30
 4:30
 430
 430.

Punctuation: Review 3 145

Name _____

Usage
1

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

no not never nobody nothing cannot

Incorrect I never have no candy.
Correct I never have candy.
Correct I have no candy.

Read the sentence.
Cross out one of the words so the sentence is correct.

- You will ~~not~~ never believe this.
- I ~~never~~ never fall asleep early.
- I cannot see ~~nothing~~ in the dark.
- I do not ~~never~~ cry when I'm scared.
- I ~~never~~ tell nobody that I'm scared.
- I never want ~~no~~ bad dreams.



Complete the sentences.

- I do not _____ **Answers may vary.**
- I never _____

146 Double Negatives Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Usage
2

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

no not never nothing cannot nobody

Incorrect We cannot never stay up late.
Correct We cannot stay up late.
Correct We never stay up late.

Write each sentence correctly.

- I cannot tell you nothing about the movie.
Answers may vary, but should not include double negatives.
- I do not never like to spoil the end.
- Nobody never tells me the end either.
- There is not nothing that makes me madder!



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Name _____

Usage
3

Use **an** before a naming word that begins with **a, e, i, o, or u**.

I saw an owl in the woods.

Use **a** before all other naming words.

Luis saw a frog.

Write a or an before the naming word.

- There is _____ pond in the woods.
- We saw an oak tree near the water.
- We thought we saw an elf.
- It was really just a tree stump!



Write a or an before the naming word.

- a boat
- an eye
- a child
- an airplane

148 Articles Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Usage
4

Some words sound the same when you read them or say them.

to two

These words have different spellings. These words also have different meanings.

I am going to the movies.
We will need two tickets.

Read each sentence.
Write the correct word to complete the sentence.

- We have two cats at home.
(to, two)
- It's my job to feed them every day.
(to, two)
- I fill up the two bowls.
(to, two)
- I do it before I go to school.
(to, two)
- Then they get to play.
(to, two)



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Name _____

Usage
5

Some words sound the same when you read them or say them.

their there

These words have different spellings. These words also have different meanings.

We went to see their new house.
They just moved there last week.

Read each sentence.
Write the correct word to complete each sentence.

- My brothers take their fishing poles to the lake.
(their, there)
- They like to fish there.
(their, there)
- They put worms on their hooks.
(their, there)
- They stay there all afternoon.
(their, there)
- They bring home their fish for dinner.
(their, there)



150 Commonly Confused Words Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Usage
Review

Mark the sentence that is correct.

- I never make mistakes.
 I can't never make mistakes.
 I never make no mistakes.
 I don't never make mistakes.
- I love to eat an apple for a snack.
 I love to eat a apple for a snack.
 I love to eat a apple for an snack.
 I love to eat an apple for an snack.
- Will you play a game with us?
 Will you play game with us?
 Will you play a game with us?
 Will you play an a game with us?
- We are going two the beach.
 We take two trails.
 It's more fun when to friends can go.
 We like two play in the sand.
- We borrowed their ball.
 Their was a ball in the yard.
 There fence is high.
 The ball rolled over their.

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Name _____

Vocabulary
1

Rhyming words have the same ending sounds but start with different letters.

<u>-un</u>	<u>-et</u>
bun	set
fun	wet

Match each word to a rhyming word.

- win _____
- cat _____
- be _____
- run _____
- hop _____

Circle the rhyming words in each sentence.

- I bet I can get you wet.
- The dog stands on the log.
- Will you run up the hill with fill?



152 Rhyming Words Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
2

Rhyming words end with the same sounds. They start with a different letter.

<u>-an</u>	<u>-in</u>
can	bin
Dan	fin
man	pin

Knowing rhyming words can help you read and write new words.

Read the words in the word box.
Write the words that rhyme in the same row.

cap	tag	bag	nap	flag	map
-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

- tap _____
- wag _____

Choose two rhyming words from the word box.
Write a sentence for both.

Answers will vary.

- _____
- _____

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Name _____

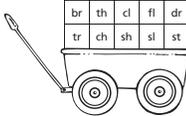
Vocabulary
3

Rhyming words end with the same sounds. Rhyming words can start with two different letters.

<u>-ag</u>	<u>-ock</u>
drag	shock
flag	clock

Read the word.
Write a rhyming word.
Use the beginning letters in the boxes.

tr	th	cl	fl	dr
tr	ch	sh	sl	st



Answers will vary.

- wag flag
- can than
- top drop
- sick brick
- hide slide
- tap trap
- ring cling
- bin chin

154 Rhyming Words Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
12

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
big—little
open—closed
top—bottom

Look at each pair of pictures.
Write an antonym from the word box.

asleep boy closed fixed

1.  broken  fixed

2.  open  closed

3.  awake  asleep

4.  girl  boy

164 Antonyms Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
13

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
empty—full
tall—short
night—day

Match each word with its antonym.

1. young — slow
2. fast — cold
3. fat — late
4. early — strong
5. weak — old
6. hot — thin

Complete the sentences.
Use antonyms from above.

7. The rabbit is very fast.
The turtle is very slow.

8. The ice cream is very cold.
The soup is very hot.

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Name _____

Vocabulary
14

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.
quiet—noisy
beautiful—ugly
add—subtract

Read the sentence.
Circle the antonym for the underlined word.

1. It was easy for me to finish the race. (hard) simple

2. I ran fast the whole way. quickly (slowly)

3. People at the finish line were yelling. (silent) shouting

4. I felt great. good (awful)

5. I went home and ate a huge meal. big (small)

6. I was very happy. glad (sad)

7. I slept well that night. (badly) good

8. I love to run! like (hate)

166 Antonyms Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
15

Homophones are words that sound alike.
They have different spellings and meanings.
The sky is so blue today. My uncle sent me a birthday card.
The wind blew all night long. What can you buy for one cent?

Look at each picture.
Circle the correct homophone.

 one won	 ate (eight)
 be (bee)	 two to
 four for	 write right

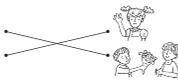
© Evan-Moor Corp. • EMC 2751 • Language Fundamentals Homophones 167

Name _____

Vocabulary
16

Homophones are words that sound alike.
They have different spellings and meanings.
I will be there early. The movie starts in one hour.
A bee stung me. Our sister will come with us.

Read the sentences.
Circle the homophones.
Draw a line to the correct picture.

1. These are for you. 

She is four years old. 

2. I have a new pair of shoes. 

This pear is sweet. 

3. I can't see you. 

The sea is choppy today. 

4. My am had a baby. 

An an can carry a leaf. 

168 Homophones Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
17

Homophones are words that sound alike.
They have different spellings and meanings.
We ate at the picnic.
I went to bed at eight.
That flower is from my garden.
We use flour to bake the cake.

Read the sentence.
Write the correct homophone in the blank.

1. School ends in one hour.
(hour, our)

2. I can see the clock.
(sea, see)

3. Soon we will hear the bell.
(here, hear)

4. I'll go wait by the corner.
(by, buy)

5. My dad will pick me up right away.
(write, right)

6. He drives a blue truck.
(blew, blue)

169 Homophones Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
Review 2

1. Mark the words that are synonyms.
Ⓐ cold, hot
● cold, cool
Ⓒ cold, old
Ⓓ hot, spot

2. Mark the words that are synonyms.
● big, large
Ⓒ big, small
Ⓓ big, beg
Ⓔ big, elephant

3. Mark the words that are antonyms.
Ⓐ bad, awful
Ⓑ bad, mad
Ⓒ bad, worse
● bad, good

4. Mark the words that are antonyms.
Ⓐ quiet, silent
● quiet, loud
Ⓒ quiet, quite
Ⓓ quiet, library

5. Mark the words that are homophones.
Ⓐ buy, sell
Ⓑ buy, get
● buy, by
Ⓓ buy, my

170 Vocabulary - Review 2 Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
18

A compound word is made from two shorter words.
pop + corn = popcorn base + ball = baseball

Read the two words.
Write them together as one word.

1. bath + tub = bath tub

2. foot + ball = football

3. back + pack = backpack

4. book + shelf = bookshelf

5. tooth + brush = toothbrush

Write a compound word to name each picture.

 playground  bathroom  airplane

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Name _____

Vocabulary
19

A compound word is made from two shorter words.
flash + light = flashlight back + yard = backyard

Read each sentence. Circle the compound word.

1. The houseboat floated on the ocean.

2. We could see a lighthouse.

3. There were seashells on the beach.

4. Jellyfish floated in the water.

5. Soon the thunderstorm ended.

6. A rainbow spread across the sky.

7. I took my pencil from my backpack.

8. My drawing will be beautiful in the sunlight.

Show how the drawing turned out.



172 Compound Words Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
20

A compound word is made from two shorter words.
space + ship = spaceship snow + flake = snowflake

Match the words to make a compound word.

1. meat → thing
2. any → day
3. gold → ball
4. birth → port
5. air → fish

Write the new words you made.

Answers will vary.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

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Name _____

Vocabulary
Review 3

1. Mark the compound word.
● teacup
Ⓐ fork
Ⓑ lunch
Ⓒ dinner

2. Mark the compound word.
Ⓐ hook
Ⓑ unhook
Ⓒ rehook
● fishhook

3. Mark the best compound word to complete this sentence.
Put the books in your _____.
Ⓐ backyard
● backpack
Ⓑ yardstick
Ⓒ bag

4. Mark the compound word that completes this sentence.
I found a _____ on the beach.
Ⓐ bottle
Ⓑ fish
● seashell
Ⓒ cup

5. A compound word is made from _____.
● two shorter words
Ⓑ two longer words
Ⓒ two synonyms
Ⓓ two antonyms

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Name _____

Vocabulary
21

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings.

Word	Meaning	Example
bat	• an animal that flies • a stick used to hit a ball	The bat lives in a cave. He uses a wooden bat.

Read the two meanings of the underlined word. Circle the correct meaning.

1. We were scared by a loud bark.
• a part of a tree
• (the sound a dog makes)

2. The fly landed on the flower.
• a bug
• to move through the air

3. The fan yelled loudly during the game.
• someone who loves a sport
• a machine to move and cool the air

4. I read a letter from my sister.
• part of the alphabet
• a message sent in the mail

5. This box is very light.
• not dark
• not heavy



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Name _____

Vocabulary
22

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings.

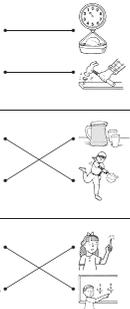
Word	Meaning	Example
plant	• something that grows • to put into the ground	That plant needs water. Let's plant the garden.

Read the sentences.
Draw a line to the correct picture.

1. It weighs one pound.
You can pond the nail.

2. She is a great pitcher.
The pitcher is full.

3. Please point to the answer.
There is a point on my pencil.



176 Homographs Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

Vocabulary
23

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings.

Word	Meaning	Example
ring	• something you wear on your finger • the sound a bells makes	She has a diamond ring. The bell will ring now.

Read the two meanings.
Write a word from the word box that fits both meanings.

trunk glass fall stick

Meanings	Word
1. You can drink from this. You use this in a window.	_____ glass _____
2. This is a season. This can happen if you trip.	_____ fall _____
3. This is an elephant's nose. This is a part of a tree.	_____ trunk _____
4. This is made of wood. This is what glue does.	_____ stick _____



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Name _____

Vocabulary
Review 4

1. Which word does put have more than one meaning?
Ⓐ fall
Ⓑ plant
Ⓒ ring
● cat

2. Which word has more than one meaning?
● bat
Ⓑ dog
Ⓒ bird
Ⓓ cow

3. Which one is not the meaning of ring?
Ⓐ something you wear on your finger
Ⓑ the sound that a bell makes
● to smell something
Ⓓ to shake a bell

4. Which word has more than one meaning?
Ⓐ window
● sink
Ⓑ backyard
Ⓒ soccer

5. Mark one meaning of bark.
Ⓐ window
Ⓑ dinner plate
Ⓒ backyard
● tree covering

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Name _____

EDITING: Nouns
1

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. The cats are happy.
The cats are happy.

2. The dog are sleeping.
The dogs are sleeping.

3. The girls' like to play.
The girls like to play.

4. The boyes want to play, too.
The boys want to play, too.

5. Rani will get some more glove.
Rani will get some more gloves.

Answers will vary.

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Name _____

EDITING: Nouns
2

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. Have you seen the foxs?
Have you seen the foxes?

2. The dish are on the table.
The dishes are on the table.

3. I saw a bird in the bush's.
I saw a bird in the bushes.

4. My dad packs my lunches.
My dad packs my lunches.

5. He makes great sandwiches.
He makes great sandwiches.

180 Sentence Editing: Nouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Nouns
3

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. Let's watch those childs play.
Let's watch those children play.

2. My sister angie likes jelly.
My sister Angie likes jelly.

3. Three woman are by the swings.
Three women are by the swings.

4. I want to feed those geoses.
I want to feed those geese.

5. Our dog joey likes everything!
Our dog Joey likes everything!

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Name _____

EDITING: Nouns
4

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. My brother leo likes jam.
My brother Leo likes jam.
2. My brother jack likes butter.
My brother Jack likes butter.
3. Two mens sat on a bench.
Two men sat on a bench.
4. I see three little mouses over there.
I see three little mice over there.
5. My sister meg likes honey.
My sister Meg likes honey.

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Name _____

EDITING: Adjectives
5

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. My brother Ethan is small than I am.
My brother Ethan is smaller than I am.
2. That was the worse I've ever felt!
That was the worst I've ever felt!
3. Seth is the shorter of the three of us.
Seth is the shortest of the three of us.
4. I feel gooder than I did yesterday.
I feel better than I did yesterday.

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Name _____

EDITING: Adjectives
6

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. I'm the taller boy of all three brothers.
I'm the tallest boy of all three brothers.
2. Yesterday I felt badder than I do today.
Yesterday I felt worse than I do today.
3. Seth is fast than Ethan.
Seth is faster than Ethan.
4. Tomorrow I'll feel the bestest of all.
Tomorrow I'll feel the best of all.

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Name _____

EDITING: Pronouns
7

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. Sam and me trade toys.
Sam and I trade toys.
2. Sam gave mine toy back to me.
Sam gave my toy back to me.
3. That toy is my's.
That toy is mine.
4. I gave Sam he's toy back.
I gave Sam his toy back.
5. That toy is hims.
That toy is his.

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Name _____

EDITING: Pronouns
8

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. Leo and Gus went to the store, and them bought milk.
Leo and Gus went to the store, and they bought milk.
2. Gina and me went with them.
Gina and I went with them.
3. Gus bought the milk and put him in the bag.
Gus bought the milk and put it in the bag.
4. Us got back before dinner.
We got back before dinner.
5. I filled mine plate with food.
I filled my plate with food.

186 Sentence Editing: Pronouns Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

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Name _____

EDITING: Pronouns
9

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. Molly is mine cat.
Molly is my cat.
2. Molly is fun because her likes to play.
Molly is fun because she likes to play.
3. Rex is my dog, and him plays, too.
Rex is my dog, and he plays, too.
4. Molly and Rex are friends, and them have fun together.
Molly and Rex are friends, and they have fun together.
5. I'm glad them are my pets.
I'm glad they are my pets.

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Name _____

EDITING: Verbs
10

Fix the sentences.
Rewrite them on the lines.

1. Jen play the drums.
Jen plays the drums.
2. Lina and Ed plays piano.
Lina and Ed play piano.
3. I likes to play piano.
I like to play piano.
4. My mom teach piano.
My mom teaches piano.
5. We plays together sometimes.
We play together sometimes.

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Name _____

EDITING: Verbs
11

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. Lucy visits Grandma yesterday.
Lucy visited Grandma yesterday.
2. Yesterday morning they play games.
Yesterday morning they played games.
3. Yesterday afternoon they walks the dog.
Yesterday afternoon they walked the dog.
4. Last night they watch a movie.
Last night they watched a movie.

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Name _____

EDITING: Verbs
12

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

1. Dad maked a cake last Sunday.
Dad made a cake last Sunday.
2. That morning I runned to the store.
That morning I ran to the store.
3. I falled down outside.
Before that, I fell down.
4. Later I bringed Dad some sugar.
Later I brought Dad some sugar.
5. Last Monday we eat cake.
Last Monday we ate cake.

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Verbs**
13

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

- Three ducks is swimming.
Three ducks are swimming.
- That one duck are cute.
That one duck is cute.
- He are very small.
He is very small.
- Those ducks was here yesterday.
Those ducks were here yesterday.
- One goose were here, too.
One goose was here, too.

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Sentences**
14

Circle the ones that are sentences.
Add words to the others to make sentences. Answers may vary;
Write all the sentences on the lines. sample answers
given.

- The dog barks.
The dog barks.
- The cat.
The cat purrs/sleeps.
- Swims in the pond.
The duck swims in the pond.
- The cow moos in the barn.
The cow moos in the barn.
- Horses.
Horses love to run.

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**EDITING:
Sentences**
15

Circle the ones that are sentences.
Add words to the others to make sentences. Answers may vary,
Write all the sentences on the lines. sample answers
given.

- Talks on the phone.
My sister talks on the phone.
- My mom stirs the pot.
My mom stirs the pot.
- Dad washes some glasses.
Dad washes some glasses.
- I set.
I set the table.
- My family.
My family eats dinner.

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Sentences**
16

Circle the ones that are sentences.
Add words to the others to make sentences.
Write all the sentences on the lines.

- I go to the store with my dad.
I go to the store with my dad.
- Peppers, chicken, and salad.
We buy peppers, chicken, and salad.
- We find everything we need.
We find everything we need.
- Cook dinner.
We cook dinner.

Answers may vary; sample answers given.

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Capitalization**
17

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. what did you do yesterday?
What did you do yesterday? _____

 2. we went to the zoo.
We went to the zoo. _____

 3. was it fun?
Was it fun? _____

 4. we had a great time!
We had a great time! _____

 5. the lions were the best part.
The lions were the best part. _____

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**EDITING:
Capitalization**
18

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. Today is thursday.
Today is Thursday. _____

 2. My birthday is on monday.
My birthday is on Monday. _____

 3. This saturday Mom and I are going shopping.
This Saturday Mom and I are going shopping. _____

 4. On friday I will go to bed early.
On Friday I will go to bed early. _____

 5. The party is on sunday.
The party is on Sunday. _____

196 Sentence Editing: Capitalization Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

**EDITING:
Capitalization**
19

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. Spring starts in march.
Spring starts in March. _____

 2. Summer starts in june.
Summer starts in June. _____

 3. The first day of fall is in september.
The first day of fall is in September. _____

 4. Winter begins in december.
Winter begins in December. _____

 5. My favorite month is july.
My favorite month is July. _____

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Capitalization**
20

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. My sister likes thanksgiving.
My sister likes Thanksgiving. _____

 2. My brother likes halloween.
My brother likes Halloween. _____

 3. Mom loves valentine's day.
Mom loves Valentine's Day. _____

 4. Dad likes father's day the best.
Dad likes Father's Day the best. _____

 5. I love hanukkah most of all!
I love Hanukkah most of all! _____

198 Sentence Editing: Capitalization Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
21

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. Today annie is going to a pet show.
Today Annie is going to a pet show. _____

 2. jamie is going to the show, too.
Jamie is going to the show, too. _____

 3. Annie's dog sam is in the show.
Annie's dog Sam is in the show. _____

 4. Jamie's cat rosie is in the show, too.
Jamie's cat Rosie is in the show, too. _____

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Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
22

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. Have you been to florida?
Have you been to Florida? _____

 2. We are going to orlando.
We are going to Orlando. _____

 3. We will fly from boston.
We will fly from Boston. _____

 4. We will stay on orange avenue.
We will stay on Orange Avenue. _____

 5. We will visit disney world.
We will visit Disney World. _____

200 Sentence Editing: Capitalization Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING: Capitalization
23

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

Students are not responsible for underlining titles.

 1. Leo is reading goodnight moon.
Leo is reading Goodnight Moon. _____

 2. That's my copy of ladybug.
That's my copy of Ladybug. _____

 3. Have you read the book julius?
Have you read the book Julius? _____

 4. I like the magazine called ranger rick.
I like the magazine called Ranger Rick. _____

 5. Let's read olivia again.
Let's read Olivia again. _____

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Name _____

EDITING: Abbreviations
24

Write the abbreviations correctly.



Daily Planner	
Mond.	<u>Mon.</u>
Go on field trip	
Tus.	<u>Tues.</u>
Write about our trip	
Wedn.	<u>Wed.</u>
Send thank-you notes	
Ths.	<u>Thurs.</u>
Take spelling test	
Fr.	<u>Fri.</u>
Get out of school early	

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Name _____

EDITING: Abbreviations
25

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. mr. Santos is our music teacher.
Mr. Santos is our music teacher.
2. Mrs Kim teaches art.
Mrs. Kim teaches art.
3. ms Mack is our PE teacher.
Ms. Mack is our PE teacher.
4. Our principal is dr. Kwan.
Our principal is Dr. Kwan.
5. mr Street teaches second grade.
Mr. Street teaches second grade.

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Name _____

EDITING: Abbreviations
26

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. Walk on Willow Av. for 3 blocks.
Walk on Willow Ave. for 3 blocks.
2. Turn right on State Str.
Turn right on State St.
3. Follow State St. until Oak Dri.
Follow State St. until Oak Dr.
4. Turn left on Oak and go to Park Bvd.
Turn left on Oak and go to Park Blvd.
5. Park will take you to Elm Ste.
Park will take you to Elm St.

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Name _____

EDITING: Punctuation
27

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. What time is it
What time is it?
2. It is 2:30
It is 2:30.
3. It can't be that late already
It can't be that late already.
4. Where are you going
Where are you going?
5. I'm going to miss my bus
I'm going to miss my bus.

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Name _____

EDITING: Punctuation
28

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.



1. I like eggs toast and juice.
I like eggs, toast, and juice.
2. Tom likes juice water and milk.
Tom likes juice, water, and milk.
3. Let's buy bananas apples and berries.
Let's buy bananas, apples, and berries.
4. I have a knife a fork and a spoon.
I have a knife, a fork, and a spoon.
5. Please hand me the glass the plate and the napkin.
Please hand me the glass, the plate, and the napkin.

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Punctuation**
29

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. I was born on March 11 2002.
I was born on March 11, 2002.

 2. My brother Adam was born on June 23 2000.
My brother Adam was born on June 23, 2000.

 3. My little sister Nina was born on June 4 2005.
My little sister Nina was born on June 4, 2005.

 4. We moved on May 5 2006.
We moved on May 5, 2006.

 5. We got our dog on August 27 2006.
We got our dog on August 27, 2006.

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Punctuation**
30

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. Isnt it fun to cook?
Isn't it fun to cook?

 2. Some people think its hard.
Some people think it's hard.

 3. Im not one of them.
I'm not one of them.

 4. I cant wait to cook when I get home.
I can't wait to cook when I get home.

 5. My sister thinks thats strange.
My sister thinks that's strange.

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Punctuation**
31

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. I think I have Sarahs shirt.
I think I have Sarah's shirt.

 2. Noah has Jakes coat.
Noah has Jake's coat.

 3. Leah borrowed Joeys hat.
Leah borrowed Joey's hat.

 4. The girls hang their coats in the girls coat closet.
The girls hang their coats in the girls' coat closet.

 5. The boys hang their coats on the boys coat rack.
The boys hang their coats on the boys' coat rack.

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Name _____

**EDITING:
Punctuation**
32

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. The bus gets here at 830.
The bus gets here at 8:30.

 2. We get to the zoo at 915.
We get to the zoo at 9:15.

 3. The tour starts at 930.
The tour starts at 9:30.

 4. Feeding time for the seals is 1020.
Feeding time for the seals is 10:20.

 5. Lunch will be at 1200.
Lunch will be at 12:00.

210 Sentence Editing: Punctuation Language Fundamentals • EMC 2751 • © Evan-Moor Corp.

Name _____

EDITING:
Usage
33

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. I didn't have no snack today.
I didn't have a snack today. _____

 2. I didn't hear no bell.
I didn't hear a bell. _____

 3. I never saw no snack cart.
I never saw a snack cart. _____

 4. I didn't get nothing to eat.
I didn't get anything to eat. _____

 5. I won't never do that again!
I won't ever do that again! _____

Answers may vary; sample answers given.

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Name _____

EDITING:
Usage
34

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. Let's have an piece of fruit.
Let's have a piece of fruit. _____

 2. Do you want a apple?
Do you want an apple? _____

 3. I'd rather have a orange.
I'd rather have an orange. _____

 4. I have an banana.
I have a banana. _____

 5. I'm going to have a egg.
I'm going to have an egg. _____

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Name _____

EDITING:
Usage
35

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. I have to things to do tonight.
I have two things to do tonight. _____

 2. I have two do the dishes.
I have to do the dishes. _____

 3. Then I must study for to tests.
Then I must study for two tests. _____

 4. I need two start soon.
I need to start soon. _____

 5. I have to get two bed by 8:30.
I have to get to bed by 8:30. _____

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Name _____

EDITING:
Usage
36

Find the mistakes.
Rewrite the sentence.

 1. Ian and Juan did there homework together.
Ian and Juan did their homework together. _____

 2. They are working on there book reports.
They are working on their book reports. _____

 3. Juan's book is over their.
Juan's book is over there. _____

 4. They hope to finish there reports tonight.
They hope to finish their reports tonight. _____

 5. The reports are right their.
The reports are right there. _____

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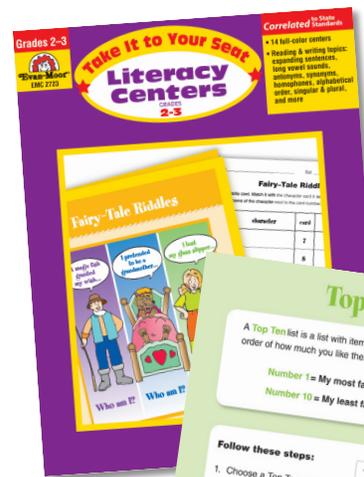
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How We Began

In 1979, Joy Evans and Jo Ellen Moore were team-teaching first grade in a Title I school. They decided to put ideas that worked for their students into a book. They joined with Bill Evans (Joy's brother) to start Evan-Moor Educational Publishers with one title.

Who We Became

Evan-Moor now offers over 450 titles, many of which have won awards for quality, creativity, and innovation. Our materials are used in classrooms around the world.

Our Mission

Now, as then, we are dedicated to helping children learn. We think it is the world's most important job, and we strive to assist teachers and parents in this essential endeavor.



Evan-Moor products are available at fine teacher supply stores and bookstores everywhere and at www.evan-moor.com.

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Better Together...

A Comprehensive Resource for Language Skills Practice

Give your students all the grammar, mechanics, usage, vocabulary, and editing practice they need!



Now you can pair teachers' favorite language practice series, *Daily Language Review*, with the targeted skill reinforcement in Evan-Moor's exciting new *Language Fundamentals*. You'll get a powerful combination of practice and reteaching guaranteed to improve students' skills and test scores.

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Use *Language Fundamentals* to reteach or practice those language skills. Each book contains over 200 reproducible pages of scaffolded skill practice for grammar, mechanics, usage, vocabulary, and editing. A language rule introduces each practice page and provides models to guide students as they practice the skill.

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