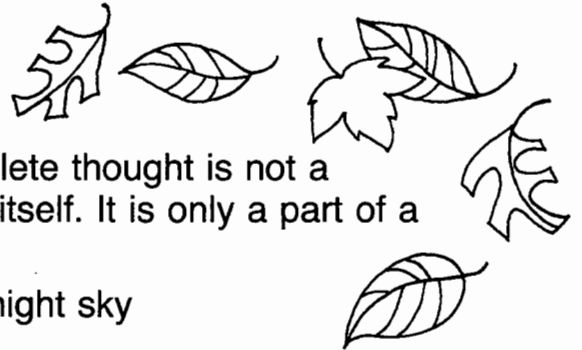


Table of Contents

Sentence Sense.....	1	Present and Past Tense Verbs.....	28
Statements and Questions.....	2	Subject/Verb Agreement:	
Exclamatory Sentences and		Past Tense.....	29
Commands.....	3	Adjectives of Comparison.....	30
Subjects and Predicates.....	4	Adverbs.....	31
Simple Subjects and Simple		Adjectives and Adverbs.....	32
Predicates.....	5	Possessive Pronouns.....	33
Capitalization.....	6	Pronouns <i>I</i> and <i>Me</i>	34
Classifying Commas.....	7	Prefixes.....	35
Sentence Combining.....	8	Suffixes.....	36
Run-on Sentences.....	9	Negative Words.....	37
Paragraph Construction.....	10	Synonyms.....	38
Identifying Topic Sentences.....	11	Antonyms.....	39
Sentence Order in Paragraphs.....	12	Homophones.....	40
Forming Plural Nouns.....	13	Homographs.....	41
Common and Proper Nouns.....	14	<i>Let</i> and <i>Leave</i>	42
Past and Present Tense Verbs.....	15	<i>Sit</i> and <i>Set</i>	43
Verbs of Being.....	16	<i>Your, You're, Its, It's</i>	44
Irregular Verbs.....	17	Comma Usage.....	45
Friendly Letter.....	18	Colons and Semicolons.....	46
Subject and Object Pronouns.....	19	Capitalization.....	47
Possessive Nouns.....	20	Writing Dialogue.....	48
Adjectives.....	21	Punctuation and Capitalization.....	49
Writing Conversation.....	22	Story Writing.....	50
Abbreviations.....	23	Making an Outline.....	51
Abbreviations.....	24	Writing a Report.....	52
Contractions.....	25	Writing a Bibliography.....	53
Adverbs.....	26	Business Letter.....	54
Using Words Correctly.....	27	Awards.....	55

A **sentence** is a group of words used to express a complete thought. It sounds finished. It makes sense by itself. A sentence begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **punctuation mark**.

Examples: Many leaves change color in autumn.
Have you ever raked leaves?

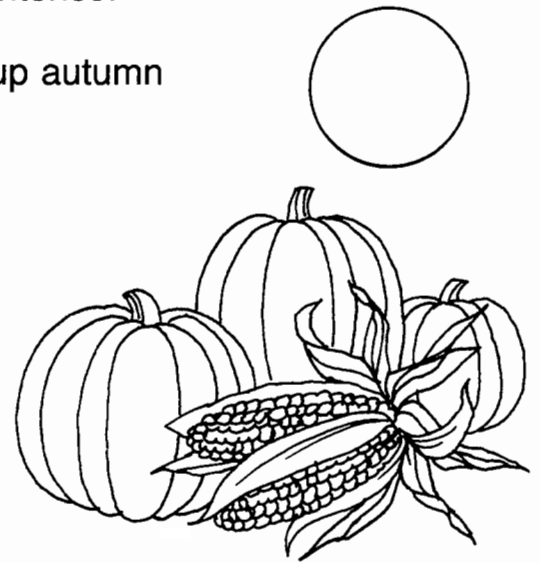


A group of words that does not express a complete thought is not a sentence. It does not tell enough to make sense by itself. It is only a part of a sentence.

Examples: an ear of corn shines in the night sky

Write **S** before each group of words that is a sentence. Write **P** before each group of words that is only a part, or fragment, of a sentence.

1. ____ September, October, and November make up autumn
2. ____ have you enjoyed many football games
3. ____ it is fun to collect colorful leaves
4. ____ displays of pumpkins and Indian corn
5. ____ storing food for the winter
6. ____ a harvest moon is seen in autumn
7. ____ many kinds of ducks and geese fly south
8. ____ apple cider and popcorn balls
9. ____ autumn is also known as the fall season
10. ____ walks in the woods to gather hickory nuts



Now write capital letters at the beginning and punctuation marks at the end of each sentence you marked with an **S**.

Make each group of words marked with a **P** into a complete sentence. Write them on the lines below. You will have written a paragraph about autumn. Draw a picture to go with your paragraph and share it with a friend.

A sentence that **states** a fact or **tells** something is a **statement**. A **statement** begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **period**.

Example: I am learning to square dance.

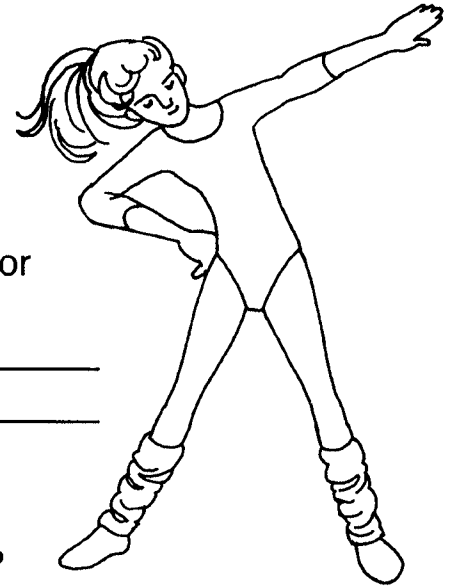
A sentence that **asks** something is a **question**. A **question** begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **question mark**.

Example: John, do you have soccer practice this evening?



Use the proofreading mark to show where capital letters are needed in the following sentences. Put a period or question mark at the end of each sentence.

1. everyone enjoyed doing exercises to music
2. will you enter the five-mile run for fitness
3. it is fun to work out in the gym on the parallel bars
4. do you know that swimming is great exercise



Write one statement and one question about exercise or physical fitness.

You can change **statements** into **questions**.

Examples: The bird is in the nest. Is the bird in the nest?
You are late for school. Are you late for school?

Rewrite these statements to make questions on the lines below.

1. John will ride on his skateboard after school.

2. You are a member of the swimming team.

3. Jim is the best batter on the baseball team.

You can change **questions** into **statements**.

Examples: Is it cold outside? It is cold outside.
Does rain fall in June? Rain does fall in June.

Rewrite these questions to make statements on the lines below.

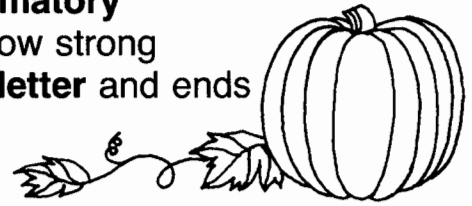
1. Are we going to have warm-up exercises?

2. Will good exercise improve your strength?

3. Is a strong, healthy body very important?

A sentence that expresses **strong feeling** is an **exclamatory sentence**. Expressions of anger, fear, surprise, and joy show strong feelings. An **exclamatory sentence** begins with a **capital letter** and ends with an **exclamation mark**.

Example: That huge pumpkin must weigh fifty pounds!

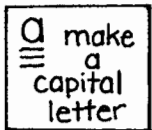


A sentence that orders someone to do something, or politely requests someone to do something, is a **command**. A **command** begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **period**.

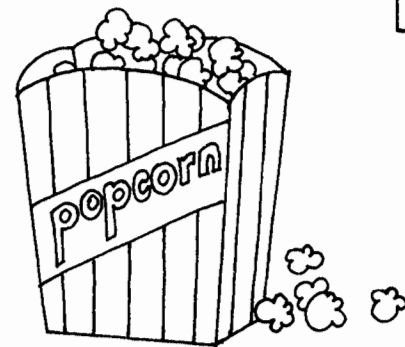
Example: Stop jumping in the piles of leaves.



Write an **E** before each **exclamatory sentence** and a **C** before each **command**. Use the proofreading mark to show where capital letters are needed in each sentence. End each exclamatory sentence with an exclamation mark. End each command with a period.



- ___ 1. please pass the popcorn
- ___ 2. all the smoke alarms are beeping
- ___ 3. my tooth just fell out
- ___ 4. cheer our team on to victory
- ___ 5. there is a swarm of bees on the front porch
- ___ 6. i'd like a glass of apple cider, please



Write an **exclamatory sentence** for each of the following situations.

1. You hear the fire engine's siren on your street.

2. Your cat is being chased by a dog.

3. You are driving through a forest in the fall.

Write a **command** for each of the following situations.

1. You want your dog, King, to stop chasing squirrels.

2. You want your mother to pass the bread to you.

3. You don't want your friend to step into a mud puddle.
