SENTENCES VERBS NOUNS SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES PRONOUNS

One kind of sentence is a *telling* sentence.

It gives information.

A telling sentence ends with a period.

The turtle lives near the river.

It moves very slowly.

Another kind of sentence is an *asking* sentence. It presents a question.

An asking sentence ends with a question mark.

How long do turtles live? Can a turtle swim?

A third kind of sentence is a *command*.

It gives an order.

A command ends with a period.

Put the turtle in the water. Look at its short legs.

Write **T** if the sentence is a telling sentence.

Write **A** if the sentence is an asking sentence.

Write **C** if the sentence is a command.

- How good is your memory? _____
 I can remember everything. _____
- 3. Close your eyes.
- 4. What color is my T-shirt?
- 5. Is this a puzzle or a riddle?

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6. Look at my new book of riddles.

- 7. Does Carlos like riddles?
- 8. He knows the answer to many riddles. ___
- 9. Answer this riddle for us.

REMEMBER

All sentences have two parts.

All sentences begin with a capital letter.



CHECK YOUR WORK

Did you remember what a telling sentence does?

Did you remember what an asking sentence does?

Did you remember what a command does?

Check your answers in the back of the book.

- \square Yes Go on to page 6.
- □ No Go back to the top of the page and check again.



SENTENCES VERBS NOUNS SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES PRONOUNS

The verb be is a linking verb.

It has special forms:

I am you are he is she is it is we are you are they are

Write forms of be to complete these sentences.

- 1. You _____ the only one in the neighborhood with a pet rabbit.
- 2. I _____ lucky enough to have a pet, too.
- 3. My pet _____ a dog named Patch.
- 4. My parents _____ proud of Patch.
- 5. He _____ friendly to everyone.

Circle the correct form of *be* to complete each sentence.

- 6. What kind of dog (is, am) that?
- 7. I (be, am) not sure.
- 8. Its coat (are, is) brown and white.
- 9. My brother Jim (is, be) an expert on dogs.
- 10. They (are, am) his favorite animals.
- 11. You (is, are) lucky.
- 12. What (is, are) your favorite animal?

REMEMBER
The verb be has

special forms.



Write a sentence about your favorite animal. Use a form of be.

13. ______

CHECK YOUR WORK

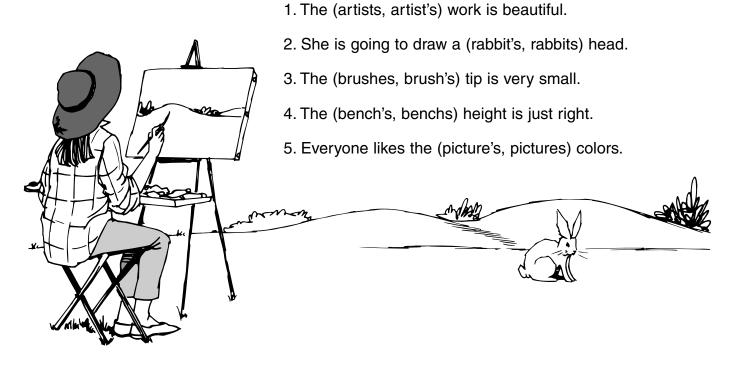
Did you remember the special forms of be?

Check your answers in the back of the book.

- \square Yes Go on to page 12.
- □ No Go back to the top of the page and check again.

SENTENCES VERBS NOUNS SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES PRONOUNS

Circle the correct noun to complete each sentence.



Use these nouns to fill in the missing words in this story. Circle the ones that are possessive nouns.

open _____. They loved the _____!

nest	bird	birds'	necks	twigs	worms	baby birds'
Alea's	birds	days	bedroom	eggs	beaks	spring
Robins are o	ne of	favor	ite parts of	Т	here is an	
old	nest o	utside her	win	dow. She wa	tched	
as the	adc	led more	to th	e nest.		
After a fe	w	, Alea not	ticed that the mo	other	1. 1	
	was sitting	j in the	a lot.		Ź	/ [w/10)
Pretty soon t	he	hatched	d.			
At first sh	e could not s	ee the	heads.			
A day or so la	ater, she coul	ld see long _	an	nd /		

CAPITALIZATION AND PUNCTUATION ABBREVIATIONS LETTER WRITING

In addition to the state, you can write an *abbreviation* for some of the other words in an address. With those words, remember to write a period at the end.

Circle = Cir. Street = St.

Avenue = Ave. Boulevard = Blvd.

 $\begin{aligned} & Road = Rd. & Lane = Ln. \\ & Drive = Dr. & Court = Ct. \end{aligned}$



Use an abbreviation in each address below.

Example: 6060 Strawberry Drive	6060 Strawberry Dr.
707 Creek Boulevard	926 Cherry Lane
953 Green Street	3516 Moore Avenue
1602 Moonlight Circle	2810 Henry Road
44 Comic Lane	30 Bucks Boulevard

Address this envelope. Put your address at the top left and then your friend's address.

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On another sheet of paper, write a letter to a friend.

Make sure all your grammar is correct.

Get an envelope and a stamp from a grown-up, address the envelope, and mail your letter.