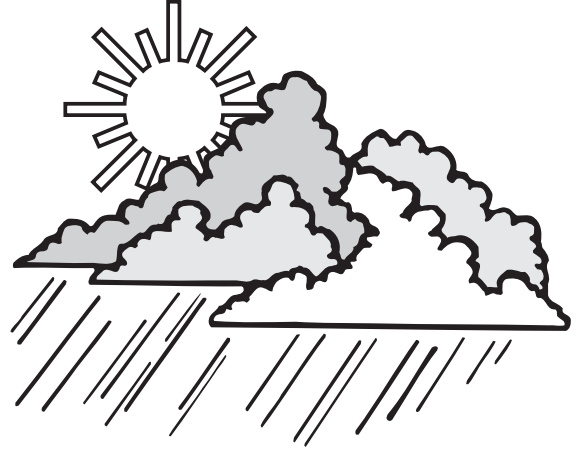


In each sentence circle the compound subject.

Draw a box around the word that joins the two parts of the compound subject.

Example: Tennis and hockey are my favorite sports.



1. My tennis racket and hockey stick are in my room.
2. Good weather and sunshine make sports more fun.
3. Clouds and rain are expected today.
4. A thunderstorm or a tornado might happen tonight.
5. Mario or Liza will call about the game.

Combine each pair of sentences. Make a sentence with a compound subject.

Example: The store opened early. The bank opened early.

The store and the bank opened early.

6. My brother walked to town. My sister walked to town.

7. A cat followed them. A dog followed them.

8. A man saw the animals. A woman saw the animals.

9. The cat should go home. The dog should go home.

10. The store will not allow animals inside. The bank will not allow animals inside.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Did you remember how to combine subjects?

Check your answers in the back of the book.

- Yes Go on to page 12.
- No Go back to page 10 and check again.

The present tense of many verbs ends in *s*, especially when used with *he*, *she*, or *it*.

I laugh you laugh he, she, it laughs we laugh you laugh they laugh

When a verb ends in *sh*, *ch*, *s*, *x*, or *z*, add *es*.

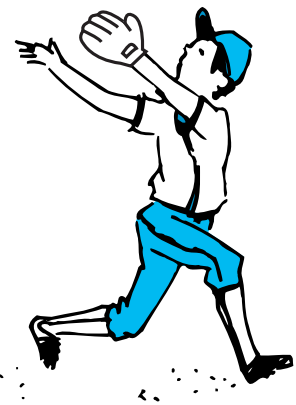
I watch you watch he, she, it watches we watch you watch they watch

For most verbs that end in *y*, change the *y* to *i* before adding *es*.

I hurry you hurry he, she, it hurries we hurry you hurry they hurry

Circle the correct verb forms.

1. he catches he catches he catch
2. she builds she buildes she build
3. it rain it raines it rains
4. she scurrys she scurries she scurry



Cross out each incorrect verb and write it correctly.

looks

Example: It ~~look~~ like a beautiful day for a picnic.

5. Grace pack a basket of sandwiches and fruit.
6. She polishes three apples.
7. They looks fresh and shiny.
8. The basket attaches to the back of her bike.
9. Two girls rides over to Hannah's house.
10. Grace tries to ride carefully.
11. She hope the basket won't spill.
12. Hannah countes enough forks for everyone.
13. The three friends checks the map to the canyon.
14. Then they pedals down the street.



An *adverb* modifies or describes verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

It answers one of these questions:

How?	The actor spoke <i>loudly</i> .	} describes verbs
When?	The actor spoke <i>then</i> .	
Where?	The actor spoke <i>there</i> .	
To what extent?	The actor spoke <i>often</i> .	

To what extent?	The song is <i>fairly</i> easy.	} describes adjectives
	The song is <i>very</i> popular.	

Where?	The actor walked <i>far</i> away.	} describes other adverbs
How?	The actor walked <i>very</i> slowly.	

Notice that an adverb usually comes before the adjective or adverb it modifies.

An adverb that modifies a verb may come before the verb, after the verb, or may be separated from the verb.

I often practice. *I practice often.* *Often I practice.*

Many adverbs are formed by adding *ly* to adjectives.

quick → quickly sad → sadly smooth → smoothly

Circle the adverb in each sentence. Draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

Example: We clapped loudly after the show.

1. The actors performed well.
2. The play was quite funny.
3. One actor spoke extremely fast.
4. Another actor wore very old clothes.
5. We laughed so hard.
6. The actors joined us later.
7. They carefully explained their jobs.
8. Tomorrow they will perform at another school.
9. They will stay there for two days.
10. I bet the students will be really nice to them.



Write each sentence correctly. Check for the following:

- capital letters to begin sentences, names, and titles
- correct punctuation marks to end sentences
- apostrophes in possessives and contractions



1. what a beautiful state hawaii is

2. Im looking forward to visiting there someday

3. how many islands make up the state of hawaii

4. its made up of eight islands

5. do you know when alaska became this nations forty-ninth state

6. wasnt it on january 3, 1959

7. Dwight d eisenhower was President at the time

8. isnt the city of juneau the state capital

9. your very smart about us geography

10. is'nt you're favorite book a road atlas

In the sentences above, circle at least three adjectives and underline one adverb.