

Grammar Practice Book

Grade 5

 **Harcourt**
SCHOOL PUBLISHERS

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Name _____

► Circle each sentence. Underline each fragment.

1. Juan moved to a new school.
2. The friends played basketball in the yard.
3. took the bus to school.
4. Mrs. Janis, the math teacher.
5. handed out tests.
6. The teacher collected the homework.



► Label each line of words as a *sentence* or a *fragment*. Add words to each fragment to make a complete declarative sentence.

7. Pedro and Ito traded baseball cards.

8. walked to school.

9. Tamara jogged around the block.

10. The teacher gave the first test on Friday.

11. girls soccer after school.

12. Michelle and Denzel exchanged books.

 **Try This**

Write three declarative sentences about what you did in school today. Then write three interrogative sentences about what a friend did in school today.

Name _____

► Write the interrogative sentences correctly, using capital letters and end marks.

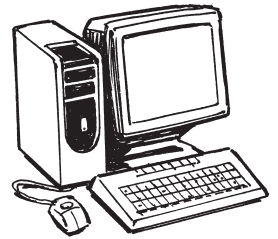
1. what did you eat for lunch

2. did you pick out a book at the school library

3. when did you get a new computer

4. who helped you with the homework

5. where did the teacher go



► If the interrogative sentence is correct, write *correct*. Rewrite the incorrect sentences correctly.

6. Why does Neil miss so many rehearsals

7. How does the librarian organize the books?

8. Where is the swimming pool

9. What time is soccer practice?

10. When do we get our report cards?

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

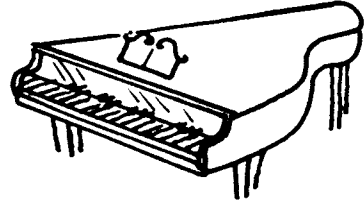
(1) Peri has been such a wonderful friend? (2) She helped me in so many ways when I broke my arm falling off the parallel bars. (3) while others in the class laughed at my clumsy fall, she ran to my side right away. (4) and went with me to the doctor to have my arm x-rayed? (5) She carried my books to my classes, and she kept me laughing (6) Do you understand why I think she is such a good friend?

- Which sentence does NOT express a complete thought?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which declarative sentence has an incorrect end mark?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 6
- Which declarative sentence has an error in capitalization?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
- Which of these is NOT a declarative sentence?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 6
- Which of these is an interrogative sentence?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 6
- Which of these sentences has a missing end mark?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6

Name _____

► Circle the interrogative sentences. Underline the declarative sentences.

1. How does Jay like his new school?
2. What does Karen enjoy most about her school?
3. Sara takes piano lessons.
4. Keisha reads magazines about travel.
5. Jay helps Lisa with the math homework.
6. How does Susan prepare for the physical education test?



► If the sentence is correct, write *correct*. Rewrite the incorrect sentences correctly.

7. What is the name of the coach.

8. John and Roberto play basketball every Saturday.

9. what does Lisa discover about her new neighborhood?

10. Gale tries out for the volleyball team.

11. Why is Tim waiting to see the teacher.

12. I will look in my desk for the calculator?

Name _____

► Circle the imperative sentences. Underline the exclamatory sentences.

1. Our coach figures out great strategies!
2. Pitch a curve ball.
3. Jill hit the most doubles!
4. Throw the ball to third base.
5. Keep score of the game.
6. We won!



► Rewrite each sentence as an imperative sentence or an exclamatory sentence. Use correct end marks. Label it as *imperative* or *exclamatory*.

7. Leslie hit a home run

8. Slide into the base before he can tag you

9. Wei made an amazing catch

10. Throw a fastball

11. I can't believe I struck out

12. Walk to first base



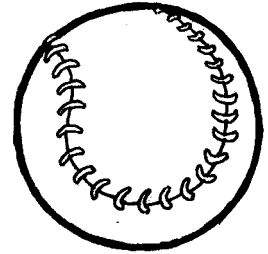
Try This

Write two imperative sentences and two exclamatory sentences about your favorite sport. Label each type of sentence.

Name _____

► Write the interjections in the following sentences.

1. Wow, Randi hit a home run! _____
2. Oops, Jeff hit a foul ball. _____
3. Oh, no, I can't believe he missed that one. _____
4. Hey, Jessie caught that fly ball! _____
5. Oh, I struck out. _____
6. Whoa, Jorge made it to second base just in time! _____
7. Aha, Jamie stole third base! _____



► Rewrite each sentence, adding an interjection. Remember to use correct punctuation.

8. Jorge bats next.

9. She tied the game.

10. Don't hit that pitch.

11. Shauna made a base hit.

12. We won the game!

13. I stubbed my toe.

14. I am hungry and tired.

15. Let's go to the snack bar.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Wow, our basketball team is going to the state finals! (2) Now we need to get ready. (3) Be at practice on time. (4) Work together as a team? (5) Then get out there and play your best. (6) It will be a very exciting game!

- Which of the following is an exclamatory sentence?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6
- Which of the following contains an interjection?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which imperative sentence has an incorrect end mark?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which is NOT an imperative sentence?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which are the imperative sentences?
 - Sentences 1, 2, and 3
 - Sentences 2, 3, and 4
 - Sentences 3, 4, and 5
 - Sentences 4, 5, and 6
- Which of these is NOT an interjection?
 - Wow!
 - Ah!
 - Alas!
 - This is cool!

Name _____

► Rewrite the following as imperative sentences.

1. The batter hits the ball into the outfield.

2. The outfielder throws the ball to third base.

3. The hitter bunts the ball.

4. He tags the runner out.

5. She steals a base.

► Label each of the following as an *exclamatory sentence* or an *interjection*. Add a related exclamatory sentence after each interjection.

6. Oh, no!

7. The mayor came to the game!

8. Wow!

9. We won the championship for the third season in a row!

10. No way!



Name _____

► Circle the subject. Underline the predicate.

1. Jo practiced the piano every day.
2. The two violinists played a duet.
3. The orchestra rehearsed in the auditorium.
4. The musicians practiced every day until the concert.
5. Sophie sang in the school chorus.



► Rewrite these sentences, putting the words in an order that makes sense. Circle the subject and underline the predicate.

6. jazz Allen listened to.

7. beautiful wrote songs Leslie.

8. a flute bought Eric.

9. the violin Michael played.

10. gathered around everyone the piano.

11. gave the quartet a concert.



Try This

Write three sentences about your favorite music. Circle the subject and underline the predicate in each sentence.

Name _____

▶ Label each line of words as a *sentence* or a *fragment*. Add a subject to each fragment to make a complete sentence, and write it on the line.

1. Janet sang at the town hall.

2. fixed the broken microphone.

3. found a drum stick on the ground.

4. bought the concert tickets.

5. Juan saw a lot of his friends at the concert.

▶ Label each line of words as a *sentence* or a *fragment*. Add a predicate to each fragment to make a complete sentence, and write it on the line.

6. Alex and Maria.

7. Matthew

8. The musicians.

9. Her father fixed the broken CD player.

10. Rachel.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

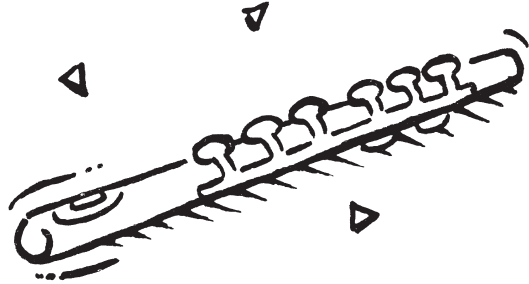
(1) There are some very talented musicians in our school. (2) Alisha played violin in a concert at the community center. (3) Nathaniel played the cello on national radio. (4) _____ won first prize in a piano competition. (5) Sometimes, these musicians _____.

- Which is the subject of Sentence 2?
A violin
B Alisha
C played violin
D center
- Which is the predicate of Sentence 3?
A played the cello on national radio
B Nathaniel played
C Nathaniel
D on national radio
- Which of these is missing a predicate?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which of these is missing a subject?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which should go in the blank in Sentence 5?
A play music together.
B were Matthew.
C was Alisha.
D in our school.
- Which could go in the blank in Sentence 4?
A Second
B Kelly
C The violin
D Played

Name _____

► Circle the subject and underline the predicate in each sentence.

1. The hurricane did not do much damage to the house.
2. The windows were shattered.
3. My friends helped us.
4. I lost my flute in the storm.
5. Angela rushed to the house.
6. My father fixed the roof.



► Write a subject or predicate to complete each sentence. Label the sentence part that you added.

7. The school _____
8. _____ were broken.
9. Claire _____
10. _____ raised money to help homeless people.
11. The orchestra _____
12. _____ donated clothes and food.
13. Many businesses _____
14. _____ started to clean up the mess.
15. Her parents _____

Name _____

► Write the complete subject on the line. Underline the simple subject.

1. The ship sailed from New York City. _____
2. The jazz band planned a tour. _____
3. The empty airplane flew to Italy. _____
4. The crowded bus traveled slowly. _____
5. A long line formed in front of the museum. _____
6. The tour guide showed us the exhibit. _____
7. We wanted to visit the Eiffel Tower. _____
8. My mother loved the food in France. _____

► Write the complete predicate on the line. Underline the simple predicate.

9. John missed the train. _____
10. The group visited the pyramids. _____
11. We walked through a tunnel. _____
12. I rode a camel. _____
13. My sister swam in the Dead Sea. _____
14. We went to the market in Cairo. _____
15. Our guide told us about the town. _____



Try This

Write a sentence about a place you have visited. Underline the complete subject and circle the complete predicate. Then rewrite the sentence. This time, underline the simple subject and circle the simple predicate.

Name _____

▶ Circle the simple subject. Underline the simple predicate.

1. Steven climbed to the top of the building.
2. Julio watched the changing of the guards.
3. Jason went to the wax museum.
4. Amira studied the map.
5. Many people strolled in the park.
6. Our tour group ate dinner at an Indian restaurant.
7. We packed our bags before breakfast.



▶ Rewrite these sentences, putting the words in an order that makes sense.
Circle the complete subject. Underline the complete predicate.

8. the road wound village its the way through

9. contained many the interesting shops things

10. the greeted artist his visitors

11. the photographs sale were for

12. 4:00 P.M. left village we the at

13. arrived Joan at the airport

14. Paris from top viewed of the Eiffel Tower the they

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) My class took a trip to Washington, D.C. (2) We went to the Capitol. (3) The whole class went to the Lincoln Memorial. (4) My teacher arranged a tour of the White House for us. (5) It was very exciting. (6) Learned a lot.

- Which sentence is missing a subject?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6
- Which is the complete subject in Sentence 1?
 - class
 - My class
 - took
 - Washington, D.C.
- Which is the simple predicate in Sentence 2?
 - We
 - went
 - went to the Capitol
 - to the Capitol
- Which is the complete predicate in Sentence 5?
 - was very exciting
 - It
 - was
 - exciting
- Which is the simple predicate in Sentence 4?
 - My teacher
 - teacher
 - arranged
 - arranged a tour of the White House for us
- Which is the simple subject in Sentence 3?
 - The whole class
 - the Lincoln Memorial
 - went to the Lincoln Memorial
 - class

Name _____

► Add a subject or a predicate to complete each sentence.
Label the part you added.

1. Joseph _____.

2. _____ broke down
three blocks from the hotel.

3. The airplane _____.

4. _____ were at the theater.

5. The taxi _____.

► Write a sentence using the simple subject and the simple predicate given.

6. I, lost

7. The alarm clock, was

8. Jessie, telephoned

9. We, walked

10. Talisha, saw

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Why does our school have a talent show every year. (2) Our students have some very unusual talents. (3) Javier performs some amazing tricks. (4) Rianna trained her dog to balance a ball on its nose! (5) Make sure to go to the talent show. (6) It is a lot of fun and full of surprises!

- Which is a correct declarative sentence?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6
- Which is an imperative sentence?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which sentence has an incorrect end mark?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 5
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 1?
 - declarative
 - exclamatory
 - interrogative
 - imperative
- Which is an exclamatory sentence?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 6?
 - declarative
 - exclamatory
 - interrogative
 - imperative

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I think that Ashley will be a famous violinist someday. (2) Ashley often plays solos in the school concerts. (3) and wins some big competitions. (4) Her teacher has introduced her to some well-known musicians. (5) Ashley practices at least three hours a day. (6) I don't know how she does it!

- Which is the simple predicate in Sentence 2?
 - Ashley
 - often
 - plays
 - solos
- Which is the error in Sentence 3?
 - It lacks a subject.
 - It lacks a predicate.
 - It should be interrogative.
 - It should be imperative.
- Which is the simple subject in Sentence 4?
 - Her
 - teacher
 - introduced
 - musicians
- Which is the complete predicate in Sentence 4?
 - Her teacher
 - has introduced
 - has introduced her to some well-known musicians
 - well-known musicians
- Which is the simple predicate in Sentence 5?
 - Ashley
 - practices at least three hours a day
 - at least three hours a day
 - practices
- Which is the complete subject in Sentence 2?
 - Ashley
 - plays
 - solos
 - concerts

Name _____

► **Combine the pair of sentences into one sentence with a compound subject.**

1. The park opened at 8:00 A.M. The beach opened at 8:00 A.M.

2. Rebecca went to the picnic. Mark went to the picnic.

3. Eric swam in the ocean. Gabriel swam in the ocean.

4. Sometimes, Cheryl taught volleyball. Other times, Daniel taught volleyball.

5. Mom drove Tim to the beach. Sometimes, Dad drove Tim to the beach.

► **Combine the pair of sentences into one sentence with a compound predicate.**

6. I went swimming. Sometimes, I played volleyball instead.

7. Jessie built a sand castle at the beach. Jessie dug a tunnel through it.

8. Kareem sat on a bench. Kareem ate ice cream.

9. Jenna walked along the beach. Jenna collected shells.

10. We placed the towels on the sand. We opened the beach umbrella.

Name _____

► In each sentence, underline the compound subject or circle the compound predicate.

1. Victoria drew pictures, sculpted clay, and made mosaics.
2. Jonathan, his brother, and their parents made dinner together.
3. We drove to the mall, went shopping, and ate at a nearby restaurant.
4. Lucy, Molly, and Rachel played in the yard.
5. Nicholas, Paul, and Steve went to the gym.
6. Josh, Stacy, Roger, and Linda worked on the project.
7. Denise swam two laps, ran 50 yards, and jumped hurdles in the race.
8. Chan played field hockey, did his homework, and practiced the clarinet.

► Use the compound subjects or compound predicates to write complete sentences.

9. Julio, Mary, and Lisa

10. fed the dog, washed the dishes, and swept the floor.

11. Tamika, her parents, and I

12. played checkers, finished a puzzle, and ate dinner.

13. the snack bar, the restaurant, and the cafe

14. practiced the piano, cleaned her room, and went to bed.

15. Matt, Todd, and Mark

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Juanita and her family celebrated Juanita's birthday with a festive picnic in the park. (2) Juanita's parents cooked her favorite foods for the picnic and brought a piñata to hang from a tree. (3) Juanita's sister brought music. (4) Many friends and family members went to the party. (5) They ate, danced to the music, and rushed to grab all the candy that fell from the broken piñata.

- Which is the compound subject in Sentence 1?
 - Juanita
 - celebrated
 - festive picnic
 - Juanita and her family
- Which sentence has a compound subject?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which sentence has a compound predicate?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which is the compound predicate in Sentence 5?
 - They ate, danced, and rushed
 - ate, danced
 - ate, danced to the music, and rushed to grab all the candy that fell from the broken piñata.
 - all the candy that fell from the broken piñata
- Which is the conjunction that joins the two subjects in Sentence 1?
 - family
 - and
 - her
 - birthday
- Which is the conjunction that joins the three predicates in Sentence 5?
 - They
 - danced
 - and
 - rushed

Name _____

► **Underline the compound subject in the sentence. Circle the conjunction that joins the subjects.**

1. Jan and Kate make a presentation about our favorite things.



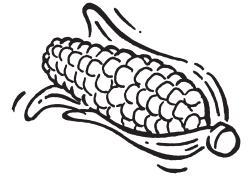
2. Soccer and baseball are the two most popular sports.

3. Chicken, hamburgers, and corn on the cob are my three favorite foods.



4. Milk and juice are two drinks Luis likes.

5. Oatmeal and broccoli are the two foods I like the least.



► **Write a sentence with a compound predicate that answers the question. Underline the compound predicate. Circle the conjunction that joins the predicates.**

6. What do you do on a rainy Saturday?

7. What are three things that you do after school?

8. What are three things you do with your friends?

9. What do you do at the beach?

10. What are two things you do in the morning before you go to school?

Name _____

► Label the sentence as *simple* or *compound*. Circle the conjunction in each compound sentence.

1. Everyone was excited, for the circus was coming. _____
2. The acrobats performed on the trampoline. _____
3. One clown juggled balls, and the other performed funny stunts. _____
4. The performer climbed a rope up to the trapeze. _____
5. The acrobats must focus their attention, or they might fall off the wire. _____
6. The clown made a coin disappear, but it was only a trick. _____

► Write an example of the type of sentence named. Use commas correctly.

7. simple sentence

8. compound sentence

9. simple sentence with a compound subject

10. simple sentence with a compound predicate

11. compound sentence with a compound subject

12. compound sentence with a compound predicate



Try This

Write three sentences about your favorite circus act. Include a simple sentence and a compound sentence.

Name _____

► The sentences are combined incorrectly. Rewrite the combined sentence correctly.

1. The juggler juggled apples, he also juggled oranges.

2. The clowns made funny noises the mimes made funny faces.

3. The magician showed an empty hat then he pulled a colorful scarf from it.

4. The artist could make a balloon in the shape of a poodle I could choose another animal shape.

5. My sister went to a different circus last year she said this one was more fun.

► Rewrite the run-on sentence as two separate sentences.

6. The horses circled the ring then they stopped.

7. The troupe had fifteen people they included clowns and acrobats.

8. I wanted my face painted like the clowns' now my nose has a big red spot!

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The circus is coming to town I am so excited! (2) Elizabeth and I already have tickets to it. (3) My favorite part is the trapeze artists' stunts, but I worry that the performers might fall. (4) Elizabeth and I love to watch the magicians, but their tricks are too good for us to figure out! (5) We also enjoy watching the balloon artists and love to have our faces painted.

- Which is a correct simple sentence?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which is a correct compound sentence?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which is a run-on sentence?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which is a simple sentence with a compound subject?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which is a simple sentence with a compound predicate?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which is a compound sentence that contains a compound subject?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4

Name _____

► Label the sentence as *simple sentence*, *simple sentence with compound subject*, *simple sentence with compound predicate*, *compound sentence*, *compound sentence with compound subject*, or *compound sentence with compound predicate*.

1. The clowns make us laugh. _____
2. My favorite performer is not in this show, but I think it will be good anyway.

3. Noah and I wanted to have our faces painted, but there wasn't enough time before the show. _____
4. The clowns and the mimes competed for attention from the audience.

5. The tigers looked scary, but they obeyed their trainer's commands and behaved very well. _____

► Rewrite the sentence correctly. Add a conjunction in the correct place.

6. Alex had better be on time, I will go into the tent without him!

7. The balloon artists worked before the show, later, they watched the circus with us.

8. We live far from the theater, we arrived on time.

9. The jugglers struggled, they had too much to handle.

10. My favorite show is the circus, I go every year!

Name _____

- Underline the prepositional phrase in the sentence.
Circle the preposition.

1. The Revolutionary War took place between 1775 and 1783.
2. There were many battles during the Revolutionary War.
3. General Washington moved his troops across the Delaware River.
4. The Americans fought with determination.
5. Their love for their country was deep.

- Underline the prepositional phrase. Write on the line the preposition and its object.

6. The soldiers moved toward the front line.

7. The enemy was waiting by the state border.

8. We waited until dawn to attack the enemy.

9. The soldiers stood on a narrow bridge.

10. The soldiers crossed the river to the peninsula.

 **Try This**

Write a few sentences about the United States. Include a prepositional phrase in each sentence. Underline the preposition, and circle the object of the preposition.

Name _____

► Choose the correct preposition from the words in parentheses, and rewrite the sentence.

1. Washington's troops crossed the Delaware River (in, into) small boats.

2. The Americans escaped (in, into) Pennsylvania.

3. Hamilton and Monroe were (among, between) Washington's officers.

4. The American tactics were not like those (by, of) the British.

5. The army split (through, into) two groups and caught the British by surprise.

► Choose the correct preposition to go in the blank in the sentence, and write it on the line.

across of at from among for on

6. The Mohawks were _____ several tribes that sided with the British.

7. Washington used the tactic _____ surprise.

8. American troops crossed the Delaware _____ December 25th.

9. They rowed the boats _____ the icy river.

10. The general prepared his men _____ the attack.

11. The Americans attacked _____ dawn.

12. The Battle of Trenton lasted for two hours _____ the time it started.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The general spoke to the soldiers. (2) He spoke about the unique spirit of the Americans. (3) He asked the soldiers to face with determination the difficulties that were to come. (4) The soldiers understood the brutal conditions. (5) They knew that together they would triumph over the enemy.

- Which is the preposition in Sentence 1?
 - general
 - spoke
 - to
 - soldiers
- Which is the object of the preposition in Sentence 1?
 - general
 - spoke
 - to
 - soldiers
- How many prepositional phrases are in Sentence 2?
 - one
 - two
 - three
 - four
- Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 3?
 - He asked
 - the soldiers
 - to face the difficulties
 - with determination
- Which is the preposition in Sentence 3?
 - soldiers
 - face
 - with
 - determination
- Which sentence does not contain a prepositional phrase?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5

Name _____

► Underline the prepositional phrase. Write on the line the preposition and its object.

1. They sat under a tree.

2. They fought the battle in the daylight.

3. The soldiers were stationed around the enemy.

4. The general watched the cold, wet soldiers step onto land.

5. The soldiers rose above the challenges and achieved victory.

► Rewrite the sentence, adding a preposition to fill in the blank.

6. They carried guns _____ the river.

7. They hid _____ the bushes.

8. The soldiers fought _____ freedom.

9. Another attack _____ dawn was a surprise.

10. The soldiers were triumphant _____ the end.

Name _____

► Each sentence has one or two clauses. Underline the independent clause. Circle the dependent clause.

1. The artist assembled the materials for her sculpture.
2. She used the room as a studio because it had so much natural light.
3. The assistant prepared the stone before the artist began to sculpt.
4. The artist completed the work in one week.
5. When the artist completed the work, she invited gallery owners to view it.
6. Two gallery owners bid for the sculpture.
7. Many people admired the sculpture.

► Label the sentence as *simple* or *complex*. For each complex sentence, underline the subordinating conjunctions.

8. The local artists exhibited their latest work. _____
9. When the lecture ended, the artists answered questions from the audience.

10. A girl in my art class won the contest that the museum sponsored. _____
11. Art students come from near and far although many can walk to the school from their homes. _____
12. The teachers come from all over the world which helps students learn different ideas about art. _____
13. The students examined the paintings at the exhibition. _____
14. The art was still in the gallery although the show ended yesterday. _____
15. Because we knew that the exhibition would be crowded, we arrived early.



Try This

Write three complex sentences about art. Use subordinating conjunctions such as *although*, *because*, *when*, or *that* to join the parts of each complex sentence. Circle the connecting words.

Name _____

► Rewrite the pair of sentences to form a complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunctions in parentheses () to join the parts of the complex sentence.

1. There were many difficulties. The art school was finally built. (although)

2. The building was completed. We held an open house. (when)

3. This art school is special. Its teachers are so talented. (because)

4. Juan Pedro is an artist. He founded the school. (who)

5. The teachers gave classes in art history. The classes helped deepen the students' appreciation of art. (which)

► Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence, using a subordinating conjunction and inserting the correct punctuation. Underline the subordinating conjunctions.

6. The materials arrived. The artist began his work.

7. The project was challenging. Many people offered their help. _____

8. More workers were hired. This made the job go faster.

9. David won the prize. He entered many contests.

10. The classes were small. The students learned more.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The school puts on an art exhibition every year. (2) Because each year’s exhibition has a different theme, a new student committee is elected to select art for it. (3) Although there are many entries, only three works of art are selected from each grade. (4) After the committee selects each work, the group determines where the art will be displayed. (5) Sometimes the artists are asked to write something about their work.

- Which of these contains only an independent clause?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which of these is NOT a complex sentence?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 2?
 - Because
 - is
 - for
 - student
- Which is the dependent clause in Sentence 3?
 - Although
 - Although there are many entries
 - only three works are selected
 - only three works are selected from each grade
- Which is the independent clause in Sentence 4?
 - After the committee selects each work
 - the committee selects
 - the group determines
 - the group determines where the art will be displayed
- Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 4?
 - After
 - the committee
 - selects
 - each

Name _____

▶ Add an *independent clause* or a *dependent clause* as shown in the parentheses to complete the sentence. Punctuate sentences correctly.

1. When the student artist showed his work to the teacher (independent) _____

2. Justin painted standing up (dependent) _____

3. Although the class was nearly over (independent) _____

4. _____ Diane bought some more colored pencils. (dependent)

5. Before Tisha started to paint (independent) _____

▶ Rewrite the pair of sentences to form a complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunctions in the parentheses to join the parts of the complex sentence.

6. The students sketched pictures. Then they painted the mural. (before)

7. The students completed the mural. They cleaned up. (after)

8. Jen finished her drawing. She found a place to display it. (when)

9. It was getting dark. The studio's lights were turned on. (because) _____

10. The artist chose bright colors for the painting. The painting showed the countryside on a rainy day. (although) _____

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) My friends and I were part of a live audience for a televised cooking show.
(2) We watched the preparation of lentil soup, and we saw what happens behind the scenes, too. (3) The chef chopped onion, sliced celery, and diced carrots.
(4) He added the vegetables to an oiled pot. (5) He filled the pot with vegetable stock, added the lentils, and brought the mixture to a boil.

- Which sentence contains a compound subject?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which is a simple sentence with a compound predicate?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which is the subject of Sentence 1?
A My friends and I
B audience
C I
D cooking show
- Which is the predicate in Sentence 4?
A He
B added the vegetables to an oiled pot
C the vegetables to an oiled pot
D an oiled pot
- Which is the compound predicate in Sentence 5?
A He filled
B filled the pot with vegetable stock
C filled the pot with vegetable stock, added the lentils, and brought the mixture to a boil
D the mixture to a boil
- Which of these is a compound sentence?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Our class prepared an international buffet lunch, and it was delicious! (2) Carlos brought tacos which had meat, beans, corn, and peppers in them. (3) Peter brought pasta because he is Italian. (4) Nicholas brought a Greek pastry called baklava. (5) When I arrived home, I told my mother that I had no room for dinner!

- Which is NOT a complex sentence?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which is the dependent clause in Sentence 2?
 - Carlos brought tacos
 - meat, beans, corn, and peppers
 - which had meat, beans, corn, and peppers in them
 - tacos, which had meat, beans, corn, and peppers
- Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 2?
 - Carlos
 - brought tacos
 - meat, beans, corn, and peppers
 - in them
- Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 5?
 - When I arrived home
 - I told my mother
 - no room
 - for dinner
- Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 5?
 - When
 - I
 - arrived
 - home
- Which is the independent clause in Sentence 3?
 - Peter brought
 - Peter brought pasta
 - because he is Italian
 - because

Name _____

▶ Underline the common nouns. Circle the proper nouns.

1. The crew maintained the supplies on the ship.
2. Jordan Lineman was the carpenter.
3. Martin raised the sail on the mast every morning.
4. The captain named the ship *World Sailor*.
5. The storm lasted for days.
6. The crew cleaned the deck on Tuesday.

▶ Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined words with proper nouns.
Use correct capitalization.

7. The captain made an announcement.

8. The ship traveled to every continent.

9. The ship carried cargo to two countries.

10. The storm moved toward the ocean.

11. My sister and I played together on the deck.

12. The crew was excited when the ship docked in a city.

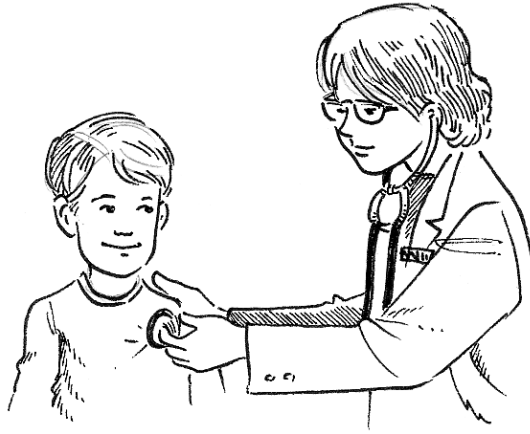
 Try This

Write three sentences about a boat or something else you know about. Include both common and proper nouns.

Name _____

- Circle the words that can be abbreviated.
Write the abbreviations.

1. 3,000 miles _____
2. Mister Smith _____
3. Mistress Kane _____
4. August 14 _____
5. Doctor Myers _____
6. September 7 _____
7. Friday _____
8. Pine Street _____



- Rewrite each sentence. Replace each abbreviation with the full word.

9. Mrs. Redding went back to her cabin.

10. Dr. Selon took care of any sick passengers.

11. We could see Mt. Hood from the ship.

12. Mr. Lotham was a frequent passenger on the ship.

13. The boat entered the St. Lawrence River.

14. The passengers wandered down Charles Ave.

15. Jason Lawson planned to come again in Nov.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

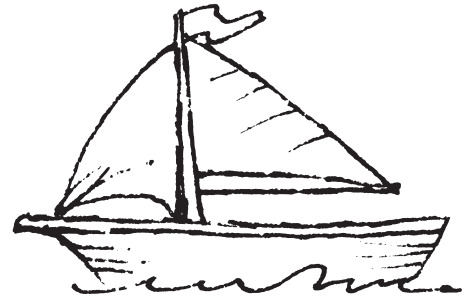
(1) My favorite activity is boating at camp wilmore. (2) We can go rowing, kayaking, or canoeing. (3) Jessie and Joan, the lifeguards at the camp, took us on a canoe trip in Delaware. (4) The rapids were scary, but we made it! (5) When we returned to camp, Mr. Weston, the head of the camp, was there to congratulate us.

- Which sentence contains an error in capitalization?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- How many proper nouns are in Sentence 3?
A one
B two
C three
D none
- Which of the following does not contain a proper noun?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
- Which is the common noun in Sentence 4?
A rapids
B were
C but
D made
- Which sentence contains an abbreviation?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which is the proper noun in Sentence 5?
A When
B Mr. Weston
C camp
D trip

Name _____

► Underline the common nouns. Circle the proper nouns.

1. The ship traveled to Alaska.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson were passengers.
3. The crew worked hard to maintain the ship.
4. Spencer and Isabelle played on the deck.
5. Michael went sailing on Lake Garfield.
6. The dishes slid off the tables during the storm.



► Rewrite each sentence with correct capitalization and punctuation. Then underline the proper nouns.

7. Mr miller greeted the guests on the boat.

8. The boat docked at the marina in monterey, california.

9. We left the port at st augustine, florida, on monday.

10. mrs jenson gazed at the stars.

11. the name of the military ship was the intrepid.

12. my mother and I went rowing on cayuga lake.

Name _____

► Circle the singular common nouns. Underline the plural nouns.

1. Carl is a biologist who studies inhabitants of the sea.
2. A person should be respectful of the habitats of other creatures.
3. One tidal pool can contain many plants and animals.
4. All living things must be able to adapt to a changing environment.
5. Jen read three books this month, but Louis read only one magazine.
6. The counselor lost his watch in a big wave.
7. Andrew complained about his wet sweater and socks.

► Change the nouns in parentheses () from singular to plural and rewrite the sentences.

8. The red (crab) can be found near the (dock).

9. My (friend) used (worm) as bait.

10. We conducted the (study) at Cobscook Bay.

11. The (boy) ate baked (potato) for lunch.

12. The (seagull) landed near the (bush).

**Try This**

Make a list of things you can find in your home. Write down and label three items that are singular and three items that are plural.

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence, using the correct plural form of the noun in parentheses.

1. We displayed the seashells on the (shelf).

2. How many (foot) long was the fish you caught?

3. We ate the fish with forks and (knife).

4. Sailors lead interesting (life).

5. Sometimes rats and (mouse) come off the ships, too.

6. I saw (goose) flying by the shore.

7. How many (person) visit this beach each year?

► Write the correct plural form of each singular common noun.

8. The child loves to swim. _____

9. The woman goes surfing. _____

10. The sheep needs to be sheared. _____

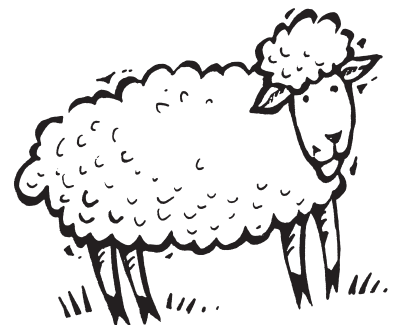
11. I saw a fox. _____

12. My tooth is hurting. _____

13. A deer walks into the woods. _____

14. The thief crept away quietly. _____

15. The loaf was stale. _____



Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) You may think the desert does not support life of any kind, but that is far from true. (2) A deserts can be home to thousands of different plants. (3) The harsh environment makes survival difficult, but many plant have adapted. (4) Some plants have spiny leaf to slow down evaporation. (5) The cactus is an example of this type of plant. (6) It evolved this way to tolerate extreme heat and endure long droughts.

- Which sentence has no plurals?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 6
- Which is the correct plural for *leaf* (Sentence 4)?
 - leafs
 - leaves
 - leafes
 - leafies
- Which sentence has a plural noun where a singular noun should be?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 5
- Which sentence has a singular noun where a plural noun should be?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 5
- Which is the correct plural for *environment* (Sentence 3)?
 - environment
 - environments
 - environmentes
 - environmenties
- Which is the correct plural for *life* (Sentence 1)?
 - life
 - lifes
 - live
 - lives

Name _____

▶ Write the singular form of the plural noun in each sentence.

1. We wore scarves to go out on deck. _____
2. We caught many fish on the last trip. _____
3. The spies hid in the submarine. _____
4. The sailor made knots along the length of the rope. _____
5. My father wore blue ties when he was in the Navy. _____
6. The crab pot had latches on its side. _____
7. The dolphin navigated by listening for echoes. _____
8. Were the knives kept in a safe place? _____

▶ Replace all singular common nouns with plurals and rewrite the sentences.

9. The seagull ate Carl's snack!

10. Be sure to wear rubber boots if you hike through the marsh.

11. The bus traveled daily to the harbor in Boston.

12. He clutched the starfish in his bare hand.

Name _____

► Circle the possessive nouns and underline the common nouns that tell what they possess.

1. Cindy stands on the boardwalk's steps.
2. Greg's boat is docked in New York City.
3. Have you seen the city's marinas?
4. The harbor's shipping office is closed.
5. Peter's friend won the sailing competition.
6. Jan watches the cloud's shape change.
7. The ocean's waves pound the shore.
8. Gusts of wind fill the ship's sail.
9. The girl's hair blows in the wind.
10. Tonya's scarf is in her bag.



► Write the possessive noun in each sentence and label it as singular or plural.

11. The crew obeyed the captain's orders. _____
12. The ropes' ends were frayed. _____
13. After the storm, the water's surface was still. _____
14. Peter put his duffel bag under the lifeboat's seat. _____
15. Make sure that the cords' knots are tied tightly. _____
16. The crew's bunks were below deck. _____
17. All the cabins' doors were locked. _____
18. The sailors' friends waited for them to come ashore. _____

Name _____

► Write the correct form of the plural possessive noun in each sentence.

1. The (womans'/women's) ferry ride lasted thirty minutes.

2. The ship's cook sharpened the (knives'/knifes') blades.

3. The captain explained that the cargo was (sheeps'/sheep's) wool.

4. The (mens'/men's) survival was an extraordinary event.

5. The (wive's/wives') plan to throw a welcome party was a success.

► Write each sentence with the plural possessive form of the word in parentheses ().

6. The (child) trip was to a wildlife center near Boston.

7. In the rodent room, they saw the (mouse) cages.

8. They visited New England in fall, when the (leaf) colors changed. _____

9. A program was introduced to help gray (wolf) survival in New England.

10. Many (people) support helped the program grow.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The men's boat is ready to set sail. (2) The men will be away at sea for many days. (3) Their families gather on the dock to wave good-bye. (4) The men kiss their wives and accept their children hugs. (5) One man's family even brings the dog to say good-bye! (6) The captain's son sounds the boat's horn, and the men begin to board.

- Which of the following has no possessive nouns?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
- How should the underlined word in Sentence 4 be written?
A childrens'
B children's
C child's
D children's
- Which is a plural possessive noun?
A men's
B families
C wives
D man's
- Which BEST describes the underlined word in Sentence 6?
A singular noun
B singular possessive noun
C plural noun
D plural possessive noun
- How many possessive nouns are in Sentence 6?
A one
B two
C three
D none
- Which is a singular possessive noun?
A men's
B days
C captain's
D sounds

Name _____

► Circle the possessive nouns and label each as *singular* or *plural*.

1. This country's history is very interesting. _____
2. After many days at sea, the settlers' journey ended. _____
3. The people's supplies did not last the entire winter. _____
4. The first colony's population included many children. _____
5. Up until age eight, boys' clothing was the same as girls' clothing. _____

► Rewrite the sentences. Replace the underlined words with a possessive noun and the word or words that tell what the noun possesses.

6. The streets of Boston were quiet.

7. Alisha visited the historical sites of the city.

8. I read about the lives of women during colonial times.

9. Rebecca thought the stars and stripes of the flag were a good design.

10. He answered the questions the children had about the *Mayflower* voyage.

Name _____

► Circle the pronoun and underline the antecedent in each sentence.

1. My parents wanted me to show them my science test.
2. The test was upstairs, and I fetched it.
3. I studied with Bianca, and she explained the water cycle.
4. Angela said she knew about evaporation and condensation.
5. Jorge studied hard for the test, and he got an A.
6. Before she took the test, Claire was very nervous.
7. Jon let Cesar borrow his notes on precipitation.
8. Jon and Cesar studied until they felt confident.
9. After they took the test, the students had a party.
10. There were 30 students in the class, but only 25 of them went to the party.

► Write the correct pronoun in each blank and label the pronoun as *singular* or *plural*. If the pronoun is singular, label it as *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*.

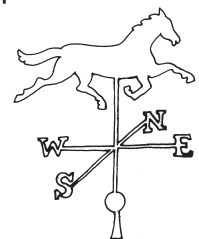
11. Roger announced that _____ wants to build a weather station.

12. Maria would like to help Roger, but _____ schedule is too busy.

13. Evan and Rick watched clouds as part of _____ weather project.

14. Sarah bought several thermometers and put _____ in different places.

15. I checked the weather vane and saw that _____ pointed east.



Name _____

► Write the pronoun and its antecedent in the following sentences.

1. Joe wanted to be a meteorologist. He kept a weather journal.

pronoun: _____ antecedent: _____

2. Did you hear the storm last night? It was so loud!

pronoun: _____ antecedent: _____

3. Ms. Henshaw recorded the temperature. John helped her.

pronoun: _____ antecedent: _____

4. I had trouble with Mr. Anderson's lesson. Should I ask him for extra help?

pronoun: _____ antecedent: _____

5. The Davidsons invited Leah to go sledding. They have an extra sled.

pronoun: _____ antecedent: _____

6. The students saw frost on the ground. It soon melted away.

pronoun: _____ antecedent: _____

7. I forgot to check the rain guage for Anna. She was not angry.

pronoun: _____ antecedent: _____

8. Keith and Jenna gave Mia a book about weather. Mia thanked them.

pronoun: _____ antecedent: _____

► Circle the correct pronoun and underline the antecedent.

9. Brenda went outdoors. Would you like to leave (she/her) a message?

10. My neighbors moved to Alaska. (Their/They) like the snow.

11. At room temperature, ice melts gradually. (It/He) does not melt immediately.

12. Bret explained how water evaporates. (His/He) explanation really helped me!

13. May helped Charlie make a barometer. (It/He) was thankful for the favor.

14. Beth fell on the ice. (Her/Their) arm was sprained, but (him/she) is all right.

15. The boys have left for the lake. If you hurry, you can catch (him/them).

Name _____

- Read this part of the student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Global warming has become a popular topic among scientists in recent years. (2) Because global warming acts to “put Earth in a greenhouse,” it is also called the greenhouse effect. (3) Sunlight enters the atmosphere and then she warms Earth's surface. (4) Pollutants in the air prevent the heat from leaving, trapping the heat in Earth's atmosphere. (5) These pollutants must be controlled because they will cause serious problems if Earth gets too hot.

- Which sentence uses a pronoun incorrectly?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which pronoun would be an appropriate replacement for the underlined words in Sentence 4?
A her
B them
C it
D him
- Which is the antecedent of the pronoun *it* in Sentence 2?
A global warming
B greenhouse
C effect
D global
- Which is the antecedent for *they* in Sentence 5?
A global warming
B Earth's atmosphere
C the greenhouse effect
D pollutants
- Which sentence has no pronoun?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
- Which would be the correct pronoun in Sentence 3?
A they
B he
C it
D she

Name _____

- Circle the antecedent for each underlined pronoun.
Write whether the word is *singular* or *plural*.

1. I can't use my bathtub. Water won't go down its drain. _____
2. I telephoned my brothers to ask for help, but they were busy. _____
3. Dinah offered me her tools, but they didn't work. _____
4. The plumber said he can come in the morning. _____
5. Until then, Gina said, I can use the bathtub in her house. _____
6. I asked my landlord if she would pay for the repairs. _____
7. Our lease says that she is responsible. It is in the filing cabinet. _____

- Rewrite the sentences, replacing underlined words with pronouns.

8. Every winter, my friends call me when my friends know the lake is frozen.

9. Jason said that Jason would go ice-skating, and I want to go with Jason.

10. I am meeting Sarah at the lake. Sarah will help me practice skating.

11. Jenna left Jenna's skates at Jenna's friend's house.

12. Whenever my mother goes ice-skating, my mother has a good time.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I went traveling with my Family over summer vacation. (2) We drove to canada to see the moose. (3) We stopped at niagara Falls and rode a boat called the Maid of the Mist. (4) The spray from the falls soaked my pants, but my brother theo had an extra pair for me. (5) The souvenirs we bought had maple leaf on them, because there is a maple leaf on Canada's flag.

- Which sentence incorrectly spells a common noun with a capital letter?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which is the correct spelling of the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A moosies
B mice
C mooses
D correct as is
- Which word in Sentence 4 should begin with a capital letter?
A spray
B pants
C theo
D extra
- Which is an incorrectly capitalized proper noun in Sentence 3?
A stopped
B niagara Falls
C boat
D Maid of the Mist
- Which word in Sentence 2 should be written with a capital letter?
A drove
B see
C canada
D moose
- Which is the correct plural of the underlined word in Sentence 5?
A leafs
B leafes
C leaves
D leavs

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Jason was a hero in Greek mythology, and he sailed a ship called the Argo. (2) The Argos crew members were known as the Argonauts. (3) The Argonauts had many adventures with Jason. (4) One of the missions of the Argonauts was to sail through the Clashing Islands. (5) These two giant cliffs closed in on anything that traveled between _____. (6) Jason's ship was the first one to pass through the cliffs safely.

- Which is the antecedent for the pronoun in Sentence 1?
 - Jason
 - Greek mythology
 - ship
 - Argo
- Which is the correct punctuation for the underlined words in Sentence 2?
 - The Argos crew member's
 - The Argos crew members'
 - The Argo's crew members
 - The Argos' crew members
- Which pronoun can be used to replace the underlined words in Sentence 3?
 - They
 - It
 - She
 - Its
- Which is the correct possessive phrase for the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 - mission's Argonauts
 - missions' Argonauts
 - Argonaut's missions
 - Argonauts' missions
- Which pronoun should go in the blank in Sentence 5?
 - they
 - them
 - her
 - he
- Which word in Sentence 6 is a possessive noun?
 - Jason's
 - ship
 - one
 - cliffs

Name _____

► Write the pronoun that could replace the underlined word or words.

1. Brett writes in his journal every day. _____
2. His new journal is a gift from his older brother. _____
3. Brett says writing is both fun and rewarding. _____
4. Brett's mother encourages Brett to write stories and poems. _____
5. Brett reads three poems aloud to Lee, Clark, and Gary. _____
6. The poems were published in the school newspaper. _____
7. Gary tells Brett that the poems are good. _____
8. The boys ask Brett's mother to join their writing group. _____
9. Then Brett's mother shows her writing prize to the boys. _____
10. The boys are speechless with surprise! _____

► Circle the subjective case pronouns. Underline the objective case pronouns.

11. I often write newspaper articles with him.
12. Ana gave that assignment to us.
12. She travels to the office with Luis and me.
13. You can ask her for a raise next year.
14. Luis and I have a good time researching stories.
15. It is such an exciting job.
16. We work hard at it all year long!
17. Maybe he will show the photographs to you.
18. They are interesting, and some are funny, too.
19. A man makes a silly face in one of them.
20. He always knows which picture to give me for a story!



Name _____

► Complete each sentence, using either the pronoun *I* or the pronoun *me*.

1. My friend and ____ wanted to visit the library.
2. My mother drove Nikki and ____ to the bus stop.
3. She gave Nikki and ____ tokens for the bus fare.
4. Nikki and ____ liked the young-adult section best.
5. Next month, Nikki and ____ plan to volunteer at the library.



► If the sentence is correct, write *correct*. If it is not, rewrite it correctly.

6. Me and Jennifer read comic books.

7. She and I visited the offices of DC Comics, in New York City.

8. Learning about comics is fun for Jennifer and me.

9. Grandma gave some of her old comics to me and Jennifer.

10. Me and Lisa like to write and illustrate stories.

11. I and Lisa showed her our drawings.

12. Will you buy a comic book made by Lisa and me?

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

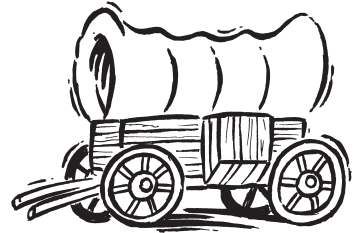
(1) One day, I and my little sister decided to paint some pictures. (2) I found some paper and paints for Missy and me. (3) Missy and I were having fun until she started acting silly by painting her face. (4) I knew that she and me would get into trouble if Mom found a mess. (5) I usually get scolded when there is trouble with me and Missy. (6) I got her to help me clean up the mess, and we were reading a book when Mom got home.

- In which sentence are pronouns put in the wrong order?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- In which two sentences is the pronoun *me* put in the wrong order?
 - Sentence 2 and 4
 - Sentences 2 and 5
 - Sentences 4 and 5
 - Sentences 4 and 6
- Which is an objective case pronoun?
 - I (Sentence 1)
 - me (Sentence 2)
 - she (Sentence 4)
 - we (Sentence 6)
- How should the underlined words in Sentence 3 be written?
 - I and Missy
 - Missy and me
 - Me and Missy
 - They are correct.
- Which is a subjective case pronoun that could replace the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 - it
 - we
 - they
 - us
- How should the underlined words in Sentence 5 be written?
 - me and her
 - Missy and me
 - Missy and I
 - They are correct.

Name _____

► Fill in the blank in each sentence with a pronoun.

1. Mom, Dad, and ____ will visit the home of Laura Ingalls Wilder.
2. The museum director has arranged a special tour for Mom, Dad, and ____.
3. "Dad and ____ will pack the car," I said.
4. We are taking some of Wilder's books with ____.
5. ____ plan to have a week of fun.



► Write a sentence using each pronoun below. Then write whether the pronoun is used in the *subjective* or *objective* case.

6. we

7. it

8. him

9. you

10. me

Name _____

► Circle the correct possessive pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. My cousin likes to tell stories about (her, hers) friends and neighbors.
2. She entertains (our, ours) family with the tales.
3. (My, Mine) town has a storytelling competition each summer.
4. Be sure to practice telling (your, ours) story before the competition.
5. The children tell (their, theirs) stories.
6. Jean's story was the best in (mine, its) category.
7. The grand prize is (her, hers).
8. The Blue Team won (its, theirs) first competition this year.
9. This trophy is (my, mine).
10. (Ours, Its) letters spell the word "Champion."



► Rewrite each sentence. Complete it with a correct possessive pronoun.

11. Which seats are _____?

12. I think _____ seats are in the fourth row.

13. That seat is _____.

14. The actors exit the stage on _____ right.

15. I can't believe they are performing _____ play!

Name _____

► Circle the reflexive pronoun in each sentence. Underline the word to which the pronoun refers.

1. "I will teach myself how to write," said David.
2. David promised himself that he would become a famous writer some day.
3. Kahlen said to David, "We must tell ourselves to stay focused."
4. They worked hard and taught themselves how to write well.
5. You can help yourself by taking a writing class.
6. I took that class and enjoyed myself very much.
7. Rose promised herself that she would sign up for the course.

► Rewrite each sentence. Use a correct reflexive pronoun to replace the underlined word or words.

8. Jana and Lori persuaded Jana and Lori to see the play.

9. Sonja must get Sonja ready, or she will miss her cue.

10. I will find a ride to the theater for me.

11. We found us lost in an unfamiliar part of the city.

12. Mark introduced Mark to the actors.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

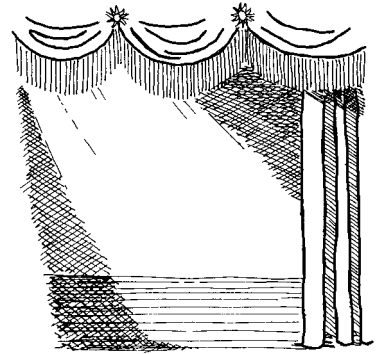
(1) Our small town is peaceful, quiet, and boring. (2) I convinced myself that nothing exciting would ever happen here. (3) One day, my friends and I were enjoying ourselves playing baseball when we heard shouting. (4) People were talking among _____ and pointing at the sky. (5) We arrived in time to watch two men land their hot-air balloon in the town square. (6) The pilot said he had dropped into town to buy _____ a cool drink.

- Which sentence has a possessive pronoun?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 6
- Which sentence has a possessive pronoun and a reflexive pronoun?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 6
- Which is the reflexive pronoun in Sentence 3?
A my
B I
C ourselves
D we
- Which reflexive pronoun could fill in the blank in Sentence 4?
A yourselves
B itself
C themselves
D herself
- Which is a possessive pronoun?
A myself (Sentence 2)
B I (Sentence 3)
C their (Sentence 5)
D he (Sentence 6)
- Which reflexive pronoun could fill in the blank in Sentence 6?
A itself
B myself
C yourselves
D himself

Name _____

► Circle the correct pronoun in each sentence.

1. The students will perform a play on (theirs, their) assembly day.
2. Margo has convinced (yourselves, herself) that she should audition for the lead.
3. (Your, Yours) lines are underlined.
4. Please return (my, mine) script after you read it.
5. The scene she is reading is (her, hers) favorite.
6. The stage needs to have (its, their) boards replaced.
7. Chris, you need to read your lines by (yourself, yours).
8. The students asked (themselves, their) if anyone would come.
9. We need to get (us, ourselves) to the auditorium for the play.
10. On opening night, my father drove (ourselves, himself) to the school.



► Use each pronoun correctly in a sentence.

11. your _____
12. themselves _____
13. yourself _____
14. its _____
15. hers _____

Name _____

► Write whether each underlined adjective is an *article* or whether it tells *what kind, how many, or which one*.

1. Laurie's prize calf was kept in the livestock tent. _____
2. She was the first person in her family to win. _____
3. Her mom invited Laurie's two cousins to celebrate with Laurie. _____
4. The red door opened, and someone shouted, "Surprise!" _____
5. Laurie was delighted to see her two Russian cousins! _____
6. Laurie had many things to be happy about today. _____
7. She asked her mom how she kept her cousins' visit a secret. _____
8. "Your helpful friends planned the surprise with me," she said. _____

► Write the correct form of the adjective for each sentence.

9. Of all the farm animals, a rabbit is the (fun) to own. _____
10. Of the two rabbits I have, Bouncer is the (playful) one.

11. She has the (pretty) eyes I have ever seen! _____
12. On the (hot) days of summer, I give her lots of water.

13. Bouncer hops (fast) than Bertie hops. _____
14. Bouncer is also the (hungry) rabbit. _____
15. The (funny) thing of all is that even my dog Sam likes Bouncer!

**Try This**

Write a short paragraph about two pets you know or have read about. Use the correct forms of adjectives to compare the two pets.

Name _____

► Circle each adjective used to compare. Then underline the basic form of the adjective.

1. Zach felt that he was a better bass player than singer.

good

bad

2. His mother said his bass playing sounded worse than a broken record.

good

bad

3. She thought he was the worst bass player in the world!

good

bad

4. However, she thought he was the best singer in the whole school.

good

bad

► Rewrite each sentence, using the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ().

5. Between science and language arts, I am (good) in science.

6. Among my other four subjects, I am (good) in math.

7. Of all my classes, I received my (bad) grade in gym.

8. I have (bad) swimming skills than my friend Karl.

9. I hope to get (good) grades next year than I did this year.

10. Ebony has the (good) artistic skills in the whole fifth grade.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) For about two minutes, I thought I was a more better skier than my friend Rose. (2) I was skiing down the most scary bunny slope in the world, and suddenly I was out of control. (3) The taller instructor was yelling at me to sit down. (4) I was the most afraid I had ever been in my life! (5) I skied right through a parking lot and into a flock of Canada geese. (6) It was the worst day of our vacation.

- How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be written?
 - more good
 - better
 - most best
 - Make no change.
- How should the underlined words in Sentence 2 be written?
 - more scary
 - scarier
 - scariest
 - Make no change.
- Which sentence has an adjective that is a correct two-word phrase?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which describes the word *taller* in Sentence 3?
 - basic adjective
 - comparative adjective
 - superlative adjective
 - article
- Which sentence contains an adjective that tells HOW MANY?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 6
- Which describes the word *worst* in Sentence 6?
 - basic adjective
 - comparative adjective
 - superlative adjective
 - article

Name _____

► Rewrite each underlined adjective. Then write whether it is an *article* or whether it tells *which one*, *what kind*, or *how many*.

1. The big book fair starts next week at Ring Middle School.

2. Each student will get one free book with the money raised.

3. We will donate to the local library all the books that are not sold.

4. On the third weekend of March, many students will help out.

5. Few students at the school are not involved.

► Circle the correct form of the adjective.

6. You are the (most funniest, funniest) person I know!

7. Of all my friends, you tell the (better, best) jokes.

8. Between you and your sister, you are the (cleverer, cleverest) comedian.

9. If you have a day that is (worse, worser) than mine, I'll make you laugh, too!

10. Today is the (greater, greatest) day of my life.

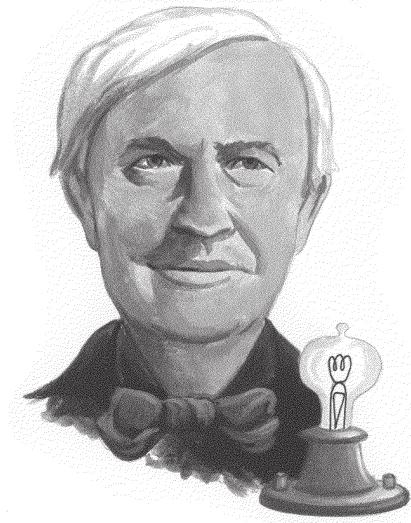
11. We told my sister the (more hilarious, most hilarious) joke of all.

12. I have never seen her (happy, happier) than she was today.

Name _____

► Underline the verb in each sentence.

1. Thomas Edison's mother teaches him at home.
2. He reads many books about inventions.
3. He learns about science.
4. Thomas Edison works in his laboratory.
5. He experiments with telephones.
6. Edison invents many things.
7. A phonograph plays recorded sound.
8. My family plans a trip.
9. We visit the Edison home in New Jersey.
10. Many articles and books praise the inventor.

**► Rewrite each sentence, using a main verb to complete each one.**

11. Dee _____ in her garage.

12. She and I _____ the plans for the new toy.

13. Jamie _____ us with the design.

14. Dee's dad _____ to us from the house.

15. The local newspaper _____ us about our invention.

Name _____

► Underline the verb phrase. Then circle the helping verb.

1. Lisa and Terrence have entered a project in the science fair.
2. Carla has participated this year as well.
3. I could not help her with her project.
4. David should write about the science fair.
5. What did you think about Carla's work?
6. Keira did not enjoy her presentation.
7. The judges will score the projects.
8. Lisa was talking to Terrence about their invention.
9. Lisa is thinking about her next project.
10. Terrence can work on it with her.



► Rewrite each sentence, using a helping verb to complete each one.

11. Thomas Edison _____ known as an inventor.

12. He _____ created more than one thousand inventions.

13. Shane _____ not convinced that the phonograph is the best invention.

14. I _____ not tell you the subject of my science report.

15. Willa _____ write about Thomas Edison.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) The young boy _____ risen long before the sun. (2) He _____ not sleep longer. (3) His mind was churning with ideas. (4) He _____ of a new invention. (5) Minutes ago, the boy were sleeping soundly in his bed. (6) But now he _____ on his experiments through the rest of the night.

- Which helping verb completes the verb phrase in Sentence 1?
A had
B have
C would
D did
- Which helping verb completes the verb phrase in Sentence 2?
A is
B could
C have
D has
- How should the underlined helping verb in Sentence 3 be written?
A were
B did
C would
D correct as is
- Which verb phrase completes Sentence 4?
A did thought
B are thinking
C had thought
D were thinking
- How should the underlined verb phrase in Sentence 5 be written?
A is sleeping
B was sleeping
C are sleeping
D correct as is
- Which verb phrase best completes Sentence 6?
A will be working
B are working
C were working
D have worked

Name _____

► Circle the main verb in each sentence. Underline the helping verb or verbs.

1. None of the players has missed a single class.
2. Derek will probably get the prize for best science project.
3. Ben is winning the Most Improved certificate this year.
4. Our class has placed first in the science trivia competition.
5. The principal will distribute the awards at the school banquet.
6. We would have liked a larger audience for our play about Thomas Edison.
7. Next month the teacher will have auditions for the next play.
8. She would like that as many students as possible take part.

► Fill in the blank to complete each sentence. Include a verb phrase.

9. The laboratory repairs _____.
10. The inventor _____ for volunteers.
11. Six workers _____ to help with the new work.
12. There _____ many opportunities to share your ideas.
13. I _____ the team for this project.
14. Kara _____ to make her experiment work.
16. Gloria _____ about inventing something also.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I clean my room each week. (2) Today I ask _____ how I can get the chore done more quickly. (3) I decide to invent a room-cleaning machine! (4) I think that _____ machine will be very successful. (5) I ask my friends if _____ will help me with this plan. (6) We talk among ourselves about how exciting this is!

- Which pronoun completes Sentence 2?
A yourselves
B myself
C yourself
D me
- Which is a subjective case pronoun?
A I (Sentence 1)
B the (Sentence 2)
C my (Sentence 5)
D ourselves (Sentence 6)
- Which kind of pronoun is *We* in Sentence 6?
A subjective
B objective
C possessive
D reflexive
- Which pronoun completes Sentence 4?
A him
B theirs
C my
D mine
- Which pronoun completes Sentence 5?
A they
B their
C themselves
D your
- Which kind of pronoun is *ourselves* in Sentence 6?
A subjective
B objective
C possessive
D reflexive

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Peter pulled the sleeping bag tightly around his shoulders. (2) This was the miserable night of Peter's life. (3) Jeremy and Brad _____ shivering just as he was. (4) The wind was slapping the loose tent flap back and forth. (5) Someone should invent a heated sleeping bag, thought Jeremy. (6) Eventually, the three campers fell asleep, and Peter dreamed that he invented the _____ sleeping bag ever!

- Which helping verb completes Sentence 3?
A is
B was
C were
D will
- Which describes the word *loose* in Sentence 4?
A It is an adjective.
B It is a pronoun.
C It is the main verb.
D It is a helping verb.
- How should the underlined adjective in Sentence 2 be written?
A more miserable
B most miserable
C less miserable
D correct as is
- Which does the adjective *three* in Sentence 6 tell?
A which one of the campers
B what kind of campers
C how many campers
D the actions of the campers
- Which adjective completes Sentence 6?
A good
B better
C most good
D best
- Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 5?
A They make up a verb phrase.
B They are both main verbs.
C They are both helping verbs.
D They are adjectives.

Name _____

► Underline each verb. Then identify it as *action* or *linking*.

1. Ronnie is the best gardener in the neighborhood. _____
2. He comes to the community garden every week. _____
3. After school, Gia rides her bike to the community center. _____
4. She plants flowers by the fence. _____
5. Ronnie and Gia observe their progress. _____
6. When is the open house? _____
7. The garden looks beautiful! _____
8. Ronnie feels tired at the end of a long day. _____
9. Gia makes pizza and salad. _____
10. They eat outside among the plants. _____



► Complete each sentence with the kind of verb shown in parentheses ().

11. We _____ the talent show on Saturday. (action)
12. The teaching staff _____ the contest. (action)
13. I _____ nervous about my performance. (linking)
14. All of my neighbors _____ in the audience! (linking)
15. We _____ a lot of money to give to the school library.
(action)

 **Try This**

Write six sentences about your day. Use three linking verbs and three action verbs.

Name _____

► Rewrite each underlined word and identify it as an *action verb*, a *linking verb*, or a *direct object*.

1. Carla read a book to learn about sea turtles.

2. She taught the group about turtles.

3. The information was very valuable.

4. The people decided they would take action.

5. The community developed a plan.

6. Write your name on the sign-up sheet if you want to help.

7. We felt good after our long meeting.

► Write whether the verb in each sentence is *action* or *linking*. Underline the *direct object* if there is one.

8. Charles distributes pamphlets for the World Wildlife Fund.

9. He is enthusiastic about their work.

10. Jan appears interested in the information.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

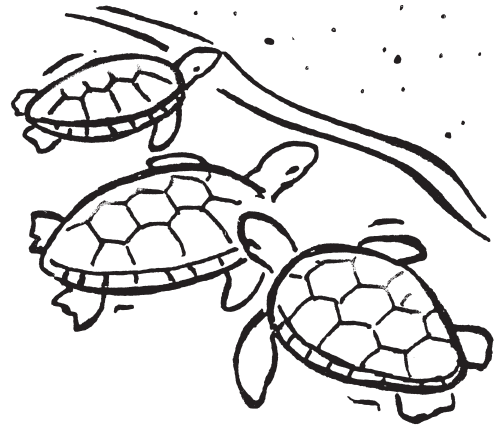
(1) The Garden Club has a meeting every year on May 1st. (2) The members _____ at Benji's Restaurant to plan the garden. (3) Their garden was once an abandoned lot. (4) The club has turned the lot into a green oasis. (5) The garden is a popular meeting place during the growing season. (6) Members share some of the harvested vegetables and take the rest of them to a local homeless shelter.

- Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 1?
 - linking verb and direct object
 - action verb and direct object
 - linking verb and subject
 - action verb and subject
- Which is an action verb that could complete Sentence 2?
 - meet
 - are
 - become
 - gathers
- Which sentences have both action verbs and direct objects?
 - Sentences 1 and 3
 - Sentences 1 and 4
 - Sentences 3 and 4
 - Sentences 4 and 5
- Which sentences have linking verbs?
 - Sentences 1 and 3
 - Sentences 3 and 4
 - Sentences 3 and 5
 - Sentences 4 and 5
- Which sentence has two action verbs?
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6
- Which is a linking verb?
 - has (Sentence 1)
 - has turned (Sentence 4)
 - is (Sentence 5)
 - share (Sentence 6)

Name _____

► Draw one line under each action verb and two lines under each linking verb. Draw a circle around the direct object if there is one.

1. I wrote emails to my friend in New England.
2. She became important to me this year.
3. Dora has a house on the ocean.
4. She sent photographs of sea turtles to me.
5. They looked amazing.
6. I am surprised at their size.
7. Sea turtles lay eggs in the sand.
8. The turtles need a safe beach.
9. Are you certain of that?
10. We became interested in conservation.
11. We felt excited.



► Write two sentences that have action verbs and two sentences that have linking verbs. Underline the verbs and write *action* or *linking* to describe each one.

12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Name _____

► Write the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ().

1. Marie and Sal (come) to the car wash to help. _____
2. Donna (carry) water and soap over to the car. _____
3. Gordon (place) his sponge in the bucket. _____
4. Wilma (wash) the tires. _____
5. Clare (fill) the bucket with water again. _____
6. The man in the blue car (drive) onto the lot. _____
7. The car's engine (purr) like a kitten. _____
8. He (watch) the kids working. _____
9. More cars (wait) in line. _____
10. The children (make) money for their project. _____

► Rewrite each sentence, correcting each present-tense verb to agree with its subject.

11. The kids listens to John's ideas for raising money.

12. He want to have a bake sale.

13. Greg and Paul decides they will bake muffins.

14. Tamika greet everyone with a smile.

15. She thank them for giving money to their school.

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Choose the correct verb in parentheses () to complete each one.

1. Jesse (lies, lays) down to take a nap.

2. Please (sit, set) in your assigned seat.

3. (Lie, Lay) the blanket on the bed.

4. The hot air balloons (rise, raise) into the air.

5. Please (rise, raise) your hand if you need assistance.

6. Paul (sits, sets) his books on the floor.

► Choose a verb from the box to complete each sentence. Use each verb only once. Write it in present tense, and make sure it agrees with the subject.

lie lay sit set rise raise

7. Uncle Greg _____ in the passenger seat of the van.

8. The volunteers _____ the heavy boxes above their heads.

9. My mother is tired and _____ on the sofa.

10. _____ your bags over there.

11. We _____ the baby in the crib.

12. Our kites catch the breeze and _____ up above the trees.



Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

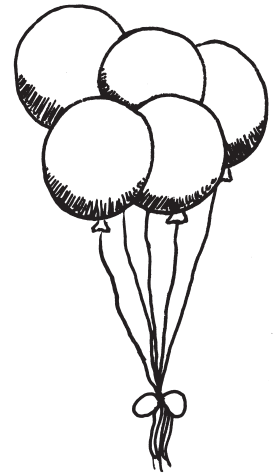
(1) Darrell _____ his jacket on the bench. (2) Lisa _____ her tool bag near the door. (3) Fred choose a piece of wood that is on the floor. (4) Connie measure and mark the wood. (5) Then Cole _____ the power saw. (6) They cut wood to build a lemonade stand.

- Which present-tense verb could complete Sentence 1?
 - lays
 - lay
 - lies
 - lie
- Which present-tense verb could complete Sentence 2?
 - sits
 - sit
 - sets
 - set
- Which is the present-tense form of the underlined verb in Sentence 3 that agrees with the subject?
 - chooses
 - chose
 - choose
 - will choose
- Which is a present-tense verb that could complete Sentence 5?
 - start
 - started
 - starts
 - will start
- In which sentence is there correct agreement of subject and verb?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 6
- How should the verbs in Sentence 4 be written?
 - measures and mark*
 - measure and mark*
 - measure and marks*
 - measures and marks*

Name _____

► Circle the correct form of the verb in parentheses () to complete each sentence.

1. The balloons (rise, raise) in the air.
2. The party (celebrate, celebrates) the opening of a new building.
3. Can you (raise, rise) the flag?
4. Our club (present, presents) the money to the director of the hospital.
5. The doctors and hospital staff (sit, set) in the first row.
6. Several kids (lie, lay) on the grass.
7. Other children (play, plays) nearby.
8. The director (thanks, thank) the community for its contribution.
9. I (set, sit) the microphone down on the podium.
10. I (lie, lay) down on the grass, too.



► Rewrite each sentence correctly. Replace the incorrect verbs.

11. Jeff lays on the sofa and fall asleep.

12. Katie and Jim lie their books on the counter.

13. Paul sits his camera on the shelf.

14. Mia and Kyle watches the sun raising.

15. I cannot rises my sore arm very high.

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Change the verbs from the present tense to the past tense.

1. We move from Mexico to California.

2. I pack my belongings and load them on the train.

3. There is a whistle, and the train starts moving.

4. My mother and father seem happy and excited.

5. My sister sits next to me and rests her head on my shoulder.

► Write a sentence using each verb in the box. Use each verb in its future tense.

visit fly care entertain play be drive

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

Name _____

► Fill in the missing form of each verb.

Verb	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
1. see	see		
2. climb		climbed	
3. appear		appeared	
4. hurry			will hurry
5. trip	trip		

► Write a correct form of the given verb to complete each sentence. Then label each verb used as *present tense*, *past tense*, or *future tense*.

6. Hugo's cat _____ away. (run) _____
7. Andrea _____ a picture of the cat on a poster. (paint) _____
8. Thalia _____ a flyer to the post office. (take) _____
9. She _____ it on the community board. (post) _____
10. After school, Hugo _____ for his pet. (look) _____
11. His friends _____ him search. (help) _____
12. Steve _____ his bicycle across town. (ride) _____
13. Duane _____ all the neighbors. (call) _____
14. Marcella _____ the paper for notices. (read) _____
15. Late at night, the phone _____. (ring) _____
16. Mrs. Lopez _____ the call. (answer) _____
17. Gina _____ the cat in the schoolyard. (see) _____
18. The children _____ and shout with joy. (jump) _____

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) The snow _____ for many hours yesterday. (2) Around midnight last night, the wind increase in speed. (3) It howled and shrieked outside the house. (4) Earlier this morning, the wind will whip the snow into drifts against the walls and doors. (5) My dad will drive us to school in the truck today.

- Which is a past-tense verb that could complete Sentence 1?
A fall
B falls
C fell
D will fall
- How should the underlined verb in Sentence 2 be written?
A increase
B increases
C increased
D will increase
- Which sentence correctly uses two past-tense verbs?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which sentence correctly uses a verb in the future tense?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which sentence incorrectly uses a verb in the future tense?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which is the future-tense form of the verb *shriek*?
A shriek
B shrieks
C shrieked
D will shriek

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Change each verb to its past-tense form.

1. Jayla will take her kitten to the veterinarian on Saturday.

2. Mr. Vargas smiles at her when she walks past his house.

3. The doctor weighs the cat and checks her for fleas.

4. She announces that the cat's health is excellent.

5. Jayla will give the kitten a treat after the examination.

► Underline the verb in each sentence. Then label each verb as *present tense*, *past tense*, or *future tense*.

6. Molly lives in the city of Los Angeles. _____

7. Molly and Kim planned a day trip to a hiking trail. _____

8. They will ask Milo, too. _____

9. He will arrive after lunch. _____

10. The trail needs better markers. _____

11. The heat made them tired. _____

12. They lose interest in the hiking trail. _____

13. The friends will ride bikes to the beach instead. _____

14. Molly, Kim, and Milo swim in the cool ocean water. _____



Name _____

► **Underline each verb phrase. Circle the main verb. Then label each verb as *present perfect* or *past perfect*.**

1. The entire student body has assembled in the auditorium. _____
2. Mrs. Smith had purchased a flower for each of her children. _____
3. Kristen had never seen so many colorful flowers. _____
4. The students have visited every house on the street. _____
5. They have collected 300 cans of food for the shelter. _____
6. The students had exceeded their goal. _____

► **Write a sentence using each verb in the tense shown in parentheses ().**

7. keep (present perfect)

8. escape (past perfect)

9. leave (past perfect)

10. fly (past perfect)

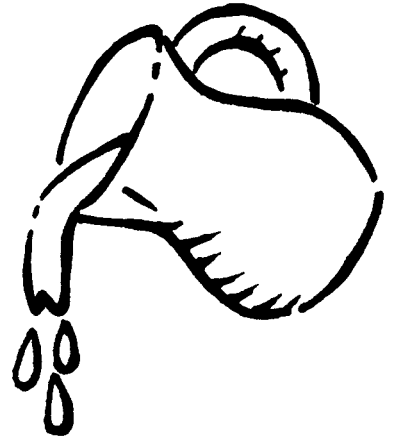
11. lay (present perfect)

12. observe (past perfect)

Name _____

▶ Write the future-perfect form of each verb.

1. learn _____
2. speak _____
3. write _____
4. sell _____
5. lift _____
6. be _____
7. tell _____
8. pour _____



▶ Write sentences using the future-perfect tense of the verbs below. Use each verb only once.

finish build read grow

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Lucas has wanted to ride the Super Coaster for as long as he can remember. (2) He will have achieve his goal after today's trip to Mega Park. (3) "The day has finally arrived!" he thought. (4) He had dreamed of riding on Super Coaster many times. (5) Finally, Lucas approaches the ride with a mixture of fear and excitement. (6) In a matter of minutes, he will have taken the ride of his lifetime.

- Which is the verb phrase in Sentence 1?
 - has
 - wanted to ride
 - has wanted
 - to ride
- Which verb form should replace the underlined word in Sentence 2?
 - achieves
 - achieving
 - achieved
 - to achieve
- Which form of the verb *dream* is used in Sentence 4?
 - past-perfect tense
 - future-perfect tense
 - present-perfect tense
 - past-tense
- Which sentence correctly uses a verb in the present tense?
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6
- Which form of the verb *arrive* is used in Sentence 3?
 - present-perfect tense
 - past-perfect tense
 - future-perfect tense
 - present tense
- Which form of the verb *take* is used in Sentence 6?
 - past-perfect tense
 - future-perfect tense
 - present-perfect tense
 - past tense

Name _____

► Underline the verb phrase in each sentence. Then identify the tense of each one as *present perfect*, *past perfect*, or *future perfect*.

1. The class has gone on a field trip to the science museum. _____
2. When they return, they will have learned about city habitats.

3. Jenny had decided to write her science paper on birds that live in cities.

4. The library will have closed long before she arrives.

5. Who has borrowed my science book? _____
6. Yvonne had said Jenny could use her book. _____

► Write a sentence using each verb. Use the verb tense shown in parentheses ().

7. draw (present perfect)

8. choose (past perfect)

9. paint (future perfect)

10. help (present perfect)

11. make (past perfect)

12. improve (present perfect)

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) It is the day of the big charity soccer match, and Jenna feel nervous. (2) She _____ on her bed and pulls on her new soccer shoes. (3) Jenna's mom is excited as she starts the car and drives Jenna to the match. (4) Jenna play her best soccer ever during today's match! (5) All of her friends cheers her on. (6) After the match, she _____ the trophy high above her head!

- Which sentence has an action verb that does NOT agree with its singular subject?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which is a linking verb in Sentence 3?
A is
B as
C starts
D drives
- Which verb could complete Sentence 2?
A sets
B set
C sits
D sit
- Which sentence has an action verb that does NOT agree with its plural subject?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which verb could complete Sentence 6?
A raises
B raise
C rises
D rise
- Which sentence has a linking verb that does NOT agree with its subject?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5

Name _____

- Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Ms. Luiz will have given the order to start digging. (2) She had asked everyone to join in the hard work. (3) “I told the mayor that we had completed this garden by 5:00 P.M. today!” said Ms. Luiz. (4) “Julio, what had you done with your shovel?” she asked. (5) After many hours, the crew of workers finished all of the planting and watering. (6) By the time she leaves, Ms. Luiz will have thanked every volunteer.

- Which verb form should replace the underlined words in Sentence 1?
 - have given
 - had given
 - giving
 - give
- Which form of the verb *ask* is used in Sentence 2?
 - past-perfect tense
 - present-perfect tense
 - present tense
 - future tense
- In Sentence 3, how could the verb *complete* be changed to present-perfect tense?
 - complete
 - will have completed
 - had completed
 - have completed
- Which verb form should replace the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 - have done
 - were done
 - are done
 - correct as is
- Which sentence correctly uses verbs in the past tense?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6
- Which is the verb tense of the underlined verb phrase in Sentence 6?
 - present-perfect tense
 - future-perfect tense
 - past-perfect tense
 - future tense

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence with the past-tense form of the verb in parentheses ().

1. Lewis and Clark (begin) their journey.

2. The party of explorers (go) very far.

3. They (find) a route to the west coast.

4. The Native Americans (speak) to the explorers.

5. Lewis and Clark (keep) a journal of their travels.

6. They (spend) time making maps, too.

► Use the past-tense form of a word in the box to complete each sentence.

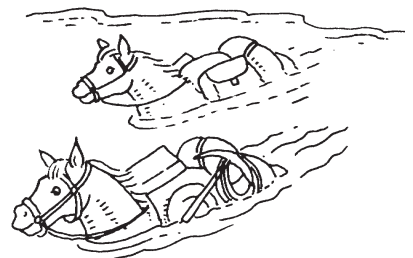
swim come know run

7. Lewis and Clark _____ they had a long way to go.

8. The explorers _____ along the riverbank.

9. The horses _____ across the river to the other side.

10. Eventually, the expedition _____ to an end.



Try This

Write sentences, using the past-tense forms of these irregular verbs: *lie*, *lay*, *sit*, and *fly*.

Name _____

- 1.–10. Complete the chart with the principal parts of each verb.

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Tense	Past Participle
to throw	(is, was) throwing	_____	(have, has, had) thrown
to bring	(is, was) _____	brought	(have, has, had) _____
to eat	(is, was) eating	_____	(have, has, had) _____
to shake	(is, was) _____	shook	(have, has, had) shaken
to take	(is, was) _____	_____	(have, has, had) taken
to forget	(is, was) forgetting	_____	(have, has, had) _____

- Complete each sentence, using the verb and verb form shown in parentheses ().

11. (*buy*, past tense)

President Jefferson _____ territory from France.

12. (*want*, past participle)

He _____ to have the area explored.

13. (*give*, past tense)

He _____ the job to Lewis and Clark.

14. (*tell*, past participle)

Jefferson _____ them to find a route through the Rocky Mountains.

15. (*study*, present participle)

The men _____ the wildlife.



16. (*make*, past tense)

They _____ a map of the Missouri River.

17. (*buy*, past participle)

They _____ four canoes from Native Americans.

18. (*flow*, present participle)

The water of the river _____ north.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) The sun shine and warmed the sand but not the chilly ocean. (2) No one _____ in the cold water. (3) Some of the explorers built a fire. (4) Farther down the beach, a group of officers investigated a small cove they _____. (5) The sun was setting when they left the beach to make camp. (6) A few seagulls _____ in circles above them.

- Which verb form should replace the underlined word in Sentence 1?
A shines
B shining
C shone
D shoned
- Which word could complete Sentence 2?
A swam
B swum
C swimmied
D swim
- Which verb form is used in Sentence 3?
A infinitive
B present participle
C past tense
D past participle
- Which word or words could complete Sentence 4?
A finds
B finding
C had found
D founded
- Which verb form is underlined in Sentence 5?
A infinitive
B present participle
C past tense
D past participle
- Which word or words could complete Sentence 6?
A flies
B flown
C is flying
D flew

Name _____

- Complete each sentence with a verb form from the box.
Then label each verb form as *present participle*, *past tense*, or *past participle*.

blew rode saw were biting had ridden

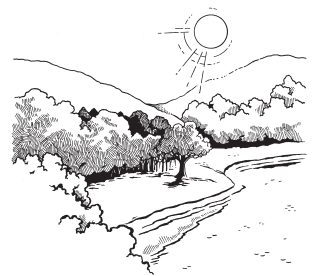
1. When traveling over land, the men _____ on ponies.

2. Lewis _____ many miles. _____

3. The explorers _____ storm clouds gathering.

4. The wind _____ most of the clouds away.

5. However, insects _____ them all night.



- Complete each sentence, using the verb and the verb form shown in parentheses ().

6. (*rest*, present participle)

The group _____ after a long day of walking.

7. (*drink*, past participle)

Someone _____ the last of the water.

8. (*hear*, past)

The men _____ the sound of running water.

9. (*run*, present participle)

Someone _____ ahead to find the source.

10. (*come*, past participle)

At last, they _____ to the Columbia River!

Name _____

► Write the contraction for each underlined pair of words.

1. I am hoping to find gold. _____
2. It will be a difficult journey. _____
3. They are strong and brave. _____
4. We have got to climb 1,000 feet. _____
5. It is too steep for animals to go up. _____
6. We are carrying our supplies ourselves. _____
7. He said he had never been so far from home. _____
8. Two men say they have already had some luck. _____
9. Is this what you are looking for? _____
10. She is holding a nugget of gold! _____

► Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

11. (It's,Its) very cold in the Yukon.
12. (They're, Their) such hardworking miners.
13. They wear (they're, their) boots and helmets.
14. (Your, You're) expected to carry supplies.
15. He carries the bag by (it's, its) handle.
16. "(Your, You're) claim is excellent!" said the man.
17. (Its, It's) located down the road about a mile.
18. (They're, Their) going to be rich!



Name _____

▶ Write the contraction for each of the underlined words.

1. Women were not allowed to register a claim for gold. _____
2. The prospectors have not found the town. _____
3. The man said he does not want to mine at that creek. _____
4. She is not looking forward to the winter. _____
5. The people did not have enough food last year. _____
6. I do not see my supplies. _____
7. Is that not your pack of food? _____
8. We will not be part of that group of prospectors. _____
9. They could not find their way, and they got lost. _____
10. You should not listen to what they say. _____
11. Do you not see how much confusion you caused? _____
12. I'm sorry, but I was not sure of the directions. _____
13. They would not take responsibility for the mistake. _____

▶ Rewrite each sentence with the correct contraction.

14. The woman could not believe what she saw.

15. I will not tell anyone about your discovery.

16. She did not say anything to her friend.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Today, we are going for a ride over the canyon in a helicopter. (2) I hope _____ going to enjoy it. (3) The last tour group said this was _____ favorite day trip. (4) You will have one hour to explore the canyon. (5) You shouldn't wander too far from the landing area. (6) _____ return flight leaves at six o'clock.

- Which word could replace the underlined words in Sentence 1?
 - we've
 - were
 - we're
 - we'd
- Which word could complete Sentence 2?
 - your
 - you're
 - you've
 - youre
- Which word could complete Sentence 3?
 - their
 - they're
 - theirs
 - there
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined words in Sentence 4 with a contraction?
 - You've
 - You'll have
 - You will've
 - You've had
- The underlined word in Sentence 5 is a contraction of which words?
 - should have
 - should not
 - should be
 - should are
- Which word could complete Sentence 6?
 - You'll
 - Your
 - You're
 - Yours

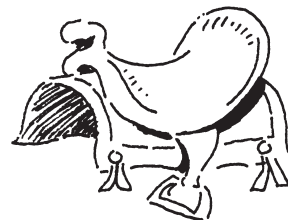
Name _____

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

1. She is a daring explorer. _____
2. They are thinking about returning to California. _____
3. They are not finding gold here anymore. _____
4. We are out of food. _____
5. You have got two days to make a decision. _____
6. She could not make up her mind. _____
7. I have not had time to decide. _____
8. "I am too tired to plan anything," said the woman. _____
9. "It is time to stop dreaming and go home," he said. _____
10. It should not take very long to pack. _____
11. You will not have to travel so far this time. _____
12. He has found a new trail. _____
13. They still had not decided on a plan. _____

► Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

14. (Its, It's) cold and windy today.
15. (Their, They're) leaving in an hour.
16. (Your, You're) horses are prepared for travel.
17. (Their, They're) saddles are clean and ready.
18. (Your, You're) going to be late.



Name _____

► **Underline each adverb. Identify whether the adverb tells *how, when, where, or to what extent.***

1. The team is climbing carefully. _____
2. They frequently stop to rest. _____
3. A guide often checks the sky for storms. _____
4. Suddenly, the guide waves his arms. _____
5. Everyone looks up. _____
6. The clouds above darken. _____
7. The climbers have to return immediately. _____
8. The team sadly looks at the mountain's peak. _____
9. Then they quickly begin descending the trail. _____
10. They will finish the climb later. _____



► **Complete each sentence by using the correct comparative form of the adverb in parentheses ().**

11. Jason hikes _____ than Tom. (fast)
12. Of all the hikers, Leah walks the _____. (far)
13. I walk more _____ than my sister. (slow)
14. This year's trail map is _____ than last year's map. (good)
15. Mrs. Ruiz speaks the _____ of all the climbers. (soft)

Name _____

► Underline the word in parentheses () that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Jean didn't have (no, any) cooking equipment.
2. Josh couldn't find his backpack (nowhere, anywhere).
3. You shouldn't (ever, never) go camping unprepared.
4. My hiking boots aren't (nowhere, anywhere) to be found.
5. Don't say (nothing, anything) about the missing flashlight.



► If the sentence is correct, write *correct*. If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.

6. John wasn't never afraid of water.

7. Kay has not learned nothing about first aid.

8. Jessie wouldn't never forget her wet suit.

9. My sister has never gone diving with us.

10. Don't say nothing about diving with sharks.

11. Nobody knows more scuba diving facts than Mr. Cain.

12. Liam doesn't need no help packing his gear.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Follow the tips, and you will soon know how to pack a backpack properly. (2) First, make a list of equipment needed for your trip. (3) Roll your sleeping bag tightly, and push it gently but firmly into its stuff sack. (4) Then, _____ place heavier items in your pack. (5) Pack sunscreen and snacks so that they are easily reached. (6) Don't never forget to review your checklist before you leave home!

- Which describes the adverbs in Sentence 1?
 - Soon* tells where; *properly* tells how.
 - Soon* tells when; *properly* tells when.
 - Soon* tells when; *properly* tells how.
 - Soon* tells to what extent; *properly* tells when.
- Which word in Sentence 2 is an adverb?
 - First
 - of
 - for
 - trip
- Which is NOT an adverb in Sentence 3?
 - tightly
 - push
 - gently
 - firmly
- Which is an adverb that could complete Sentence 4?
 - not
 - fast
 - slower
 - carefully
- Which word in Sentence 5 is an adverb?
 - and
 - that
 - so
 - easily
- Which words should replace the underlined words in Sentence 6?
 - Don't ever
 - Do not never
 - In no way
 - Do ever

Name _____

► Underline the word or words that correctly complete each sentence.

1. The group sits (quiet, quietly) in the plane.
2. Daeshaun prepares (more eagerly, most eagerly) than Tom.
3. This jump is (easy, easily) for him.
4. Corrine (slowly, slow) fastens her belt.
5. Hal puts on his parachute (fast, faster) than Sue.
6. He (soon, soonest) gets ready.
7. I fly a plane (well, better) than my sister.
8. Rae skydives (well, better).



► If the sentence is correct, write *correct*. If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.

9. I don't know nothing about trapeze artists.

10. He hasn't never seen the circus.

11. Marcy does not have no time to learn the routine.

12. She has not had none all week.

13. I would do anything to fly high like that!

14. They don't never manage to finish the show on time.

Name _____

- ▶ 1.–10. Circle ten words that should be capitalized in the letter.

	1317 Park street
	Orlando, FL 32801
	june 11, 2008
carsons, Incorporated	
708 third Avenue	
Houston, TX 77069	
dear sir or madam:	
I am returning the DVD you sent to me.	
It arrived damaged and cannot be used.	
please refund my money.	
	sincerely,
	carolina Ruiz

- ▶ Rewrite each sentence with the correct capitalization and punctuation. Underline words that should be *italic*.

11. My report is called a walk on the moon.

12. My mother reads the magazine newsweek.

13. Did you see the movie apollo 13?

14. Let's sing the song rocket man.

15. The last chapter in the book was called space travel in the future.

Name _____

► Read each sentence. Add quotation marks where they are needed.

1. What should we do about our science project? Mark asked.
2. Dan said, I think we should make a model of an early spacecraft.
3. That's a good idea, replied Egan. Let's make a plan.
4. I will do the research, said Ben, if Dan and Mark gather the materials.
5. I agree, Ben, Mark said. I'd be glad to work with Dan.
6. We can meet at my house and get started, suggested Egan.
7. I'll bring some of my mom's brownies, offered Dan, if you'd like me to.
8. I'm allergic to chocolate, whined Egan.
9. That's no problem, said Dan. I'll bring some fig bars, too.
10. Let's do it, they said.

► Rewrite each sentence. Use correct punctuation, quotation marks, and capital letters.

11. where are you studying today dad asked.

12. let's call Rosa suggested Becky.

13. yes, give her a call said Sue and ask her to meet us.

14. i will meet you there said rosa

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Let me read you the note I wrote to Aunt Kathy, said Josh. (2) "I want to thank her for sending the book the coming of space travel. (3) dear aunt kathy, (4) thank you for the copy of the coming of space travel. (5) My favorite chapter so far is called walking on the moon. (6) your nephew, josh."

- Which punctuation is needed in Sentence 1?
 - quotation marks before *Let* and after *Josh*
 - a comma after *wrote*
 - quotation marks before *Let* and after *Kathy,*
 - a comma after *you*
- Which is the correct way to show the title of the book in Sentence 2?
 - The Coming of Space Travel*
 - The Coming Of Space Travel
 - "The Coming Of Space Travel"
 - "the coming of space travel"
- Which is the correct way to write the greeting of Josh's letter in Sentence 3?
 - Dear aunt kathy,
 - Dear Aunt Kathy,
 - Dear aunt Kathy,
 - dear aunt Kathy
- Which words in Sentence 4 should start with capital letters?
 - Thank, Coming, Space, Travel
 - Thank, Coming, Of, Space, Travel
 - Thank, Space, Travel
 - Thank, The, Coming, Space, Travel
- How should the chapter title in Sentence 5 be written?
 - "Walking on the Moon."
 - "Walking on the moon."
 - walking on the moon.*
 - "Walking on the Moon."*
- Which is the correct way to write Sentence 6?
 - Your Nephew, Josh
 - Your nephew, Josh
 - your nephew, Josh
 - Your nephew Josh

Name _____

► Rewrite the parts of a letter. Use capital letters and correct punctuation.

1. dear monty _____
2. your friend _____
3. dear sir or madam _____
4. sincerely yours _____
5. write soon _____
6. dear mrs barnes _____
7. yours truly _____
8. 847 north waterview drive _____
9. chicago il 60613 _____
10. april 17, 2008 _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Use correct punctuation. Underline words that should be *italic*.

11. maybe we can write a report about neil armstrong suggested anne

12. that's a good idea said diane let's get started

13. Mai read the chapter laika to her sister

14. our universe is a popular book

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) My friend Ava has lived on Florida's Gulf Coast for two years.
(2) _____ really fun to visit her. (3) We are both serious bird-watchers.
(4) We like to use binoculars to watch the birds fly around and build _____
nests. (5) The birds haven't never disappointed us. (6) We are thinking about taking
photographs of them next time!

- Which names the form of the verb *live* used in Sentence 1?
A past participle
B present participle
C past tense
D infinitive
- Which word could complete Sentence 2?
A It'd
B It'll
C It's
D Its
- Which contraction could replace the underlined words in Sentence 3?
A We'll
B We're
C We've
D We'd
- Which pronoun best completes Sentence 4?
A their
B they're
C it's
D its
- How should the underlined words in Sentence 5 be written?
A haven't ever
B have not never
C hadn't never
D have'nt ever
- Which names the form of the verb *think* used in Sentence 6?
A past tense
B past participle
C present participle
D infinitive

Name _____

- Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Can Neil be persuaded to help us with the play? asked Marla. (2) “If you ask me,” said Keisha, “I think Neil will be the easy convinced of all.” (3) “Let’s find a way to get more students to join the drama club,” said Mandy enthusiastically. (4) “I’ll ask Mr. Jennings to speak to the class” suggested Kate. (5) “I don’t think the students have read macbeth,” said Mr. Jennings. (6) “i think the show will go on!” exclaimed Marla.

- Where should quotation marks be inserted in Sentence 1?
 - after *play*?
 - before *help* and after *play*?
 - before *Can*
 - before *Can* and after *play*?
- Which form of the underlined adverb in Sentence 2 should be used?
 - most easily
 - more easily
 - easier
 - easiest
- Which word in Sentence 3 is described by the adverb *enthusiastically*?
 - find
 - get
 - join
 - said
- Which is missing from Sentence 4?
 - period
 - quotation marks
 - comma
 - capitalization
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined title of the play in Sentence 5?
 - “macbeth”
 - “Macbeth”
 - Macbeth*
 - “*Macbeth*”
- Which is wrong in Sentence 6?
 - period
 - quotation marks
 - comma
 - capitalization

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Grammar Practice Book

Teacher Edition Grade 5



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Name _____

► Circle each sentence. Underline each fragment.

1. Juan moved to a new school.
2. The friends played basketball in the yard.
3. took the bus to school.
4. Mrs. Janis, the math teacher.
5. handed out tests.
6. The teacher collected the homework.



► Label each line of words as a *sentence* or a *fragment*. Add words to each fragment to make a complete declarative sentence. Possible responses are shown.

7. Pedro and Ito traded baseball cards.
sentence
8. walked to school.
fragment; Erin walked to school.
9. Tamara jogged around the block.
sentence
10. The teacher gave the first test on Friday.
sentence
11. girls soccer after school.
fragment; The girls played soccer after school.
12. Michelle and Denzel exchanged books.
sentence

Try This

Write three declarative sentences about what you did in school today. Then write three interrogative sentences about what a friend did in school today.

Name _____

Write the interrogative sentences correctly, using capital letters and end marks.

- what did you eat for lunch
What did you eat for lunch?
- did you pick out a book at the school library
Did you pick out a book at the school library?
- when did you get a new computer
When did you get a new computer?
- who helped you with the homework
Who helped you with the homework?
- where did the teacher go
Where did the teacher go?

If the interrogative sentence is correct, write *correct*. Rewrite the incorrect sentences correctly.

- Why does Neil miss so many rehearsals
Why does Neil miss so many rehearsals?
- How does the librarian organize the books?
correct
- Where is the swimming pool
Where is the swimming pool?
- What time is soccer practice?
correct
- When do we get our report cards?
correct



Name _____

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Peri has been such a wonderful friend! (2) She helped me in so many ways when I broke my arm falling off the parallel bars. (3) While others in the class laughed at my clumsy fall, she ran to my side right away. (4) and went with me to the doctor to have my arm x-rayed? (5) She carried my books to my classes, and she kept me laughing (6) Do you understand why I think she is such a good friend?

- Which sentence does NOT express a complete thought?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which declarative sentence has an incorrect end mark?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 6
- Which declarative sentence has an error in capitalization?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
- Which of these is NOT a declarative sentence?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 6
- Which of these is an interrogative sentence?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 6
- Which of these sentences has a missing end mark?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6

Declarative and Interrogative Sentences
Lesson 1

Name _____

► Circle the interrogative sentences. Underline the declarative sentences.

- How does Jay like his new school?
- What does Karen enjoy most about her school?
- Sara takes piano lessons.
- Keisha reads magazines about travel.
- Jay helps Lisa with the math homework.
- How does Susan prepare for the physical education test?



► If the sentence is correct, write *correct*. Rewrite the incorrect sentences correctly.

- What is the name of the coach.
What is the name of the coach?
- John and Roberto play basketball every Saturday.
correct
- what does Lisa discover about her new neighborhood?
What does Lisa discover about her new neighborhood?
- Gale tries out for the volleyball team.
correct
- Why is Tim waiting to see the teacher?
Why is Tim waiting to see the teacher?
- I will look in my desk for the calculator?
I will look in my desk for the calculator.

4

Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences; Interjections
Lesson 2

Name _____

► Circle the imperative sentences. Underline the exclamatory sentences.

- Our coach figures out great strategies!
- Pitch a curve ball.
- Jill hit the most doubles!
- Throw the ball to third base.
- Keep score of the game.
- We won!



► Rewrite each sentence as an imperative sentence or an exclamatory sentence. Use correct end marks. Label it as *imperative* or *exclamatory*.

- Leslie hit a home run
Leslie hit a home run! exclamatory
- Slide into the base before he can tag you
Slide into the base before he can tag you. imperative
- Wei made an amazing catch
Wei made an amazing catch! exclamatory
- Throw a fastball
Throw a fastball. imperative
- I can't believe I struck out
I can't believe I struck out! exclamatory
- Walk to first base
Walk to first base. imperative

Try This

Write two imperative sentences and two exclamatory sentences about your favorite sport. Label each type of sentence. **Accept reasonable responses.**

5

Name _____

Write the interjections in the following sentences.

- Wow, Randi hit a home run! **Wow**
- Oops, Jeff hit a foul ball. **Oops**
- Oh, no, I can't believe he missed that one. **Oh, no**
- Hey, Jessie caught that fly ball! **Hey**
- Oh, I struck out. **Oh**
- Whoa, Jorge made it to second base just in time! **Whoa**
- Aha, Jamie stole third base! **Aha**

Rewrite each sentence, adding an interjection. Remember to use correct punctuation. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Jorge bats next.
Great, Jorge bats next!
- She tied the game.
Wow, she tied the game!
- Don't hit that pitch.
No, don't hit that pitch!
- Shauna made a base hit.
Gee, Shauna made a base hit!
- We won the game!
Awesome, we won the game!
- I stubbed my toe.
Ouch, I stubbed my toe!
- I am hungry and tired.
Boy, I am hungry and tired!
- Let's go to the snack bar.
Hey, let's go to the snack bar!



Name _____

Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Wow, our basketball team is going to the state finals! (2) Now we need to get ready. (3) Be at practice on time. (4) Work together as a team? (5) Then get out there and play your best. (6) It will be a very exciting game!

- Which of the following is an exclamatory sentence?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
- Which of the following contains an interjection?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which imperative sentence has an incorrect end mark?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which is NOT an imperative sentence?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which are the imperative sentences?
A Sentences 1, 2, and 3
B Sentences 2, 3, and 4
C Sentences 3, 4, and 5
D Sentences 4, 5, and 6
- Which of these is NOT an interjection?
A Wow!
B Ah!
C Alas!
D This is cool!

Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences; Interjections
Lesson 2

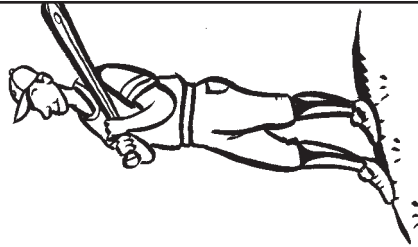
Name _____

► Rewrite the following as imperative sentences.

- The batter hits the ball into the outfield.
Hit the ball into the outfield.
- The outfielder throws the ball to third base.
Throw the ball to third base.
- The hitter bunts the ball.
Bunt the ball.
- He tags the runner out.
Tag the runner out.
- She steals a base.
Steal a base.

► Label each of the following as an *exclamatory sentence* or an *interjection*. Add a related exclamatory sentence after each interjection. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Oh, no!
interjection; The other team might win!
- The mayor came to the game!
exclamatory sentence
- Wow!
interjection; What a close game!
- We won the championship for the third season in a row!
exclamatory sentence
- No way!
interjection; I don't believe it!



Subjects and Predicates
Lesson 3

Name _____

► Circle the subject. Underline the predicate.

- Jo practiced the piano every day.
- The two violinists played a duet.
- The orchestra rehearsed in the auditorium.
- The musicians practiced every day until the concert.
- Sophie sang in the school chorus.



► Rewrite these sentences, putting the words in an order that makes sense. Circle the subject and underline the predicate.

- jazz Allen listened to.
Allen listened to jazz.
- beautiful wrote songs Leslie.
Leslie wrote beautiful songs.
- a flute bought Eric.
Eric bought a flute.
- the violin Michael played.
Michael played the violin.
- gathered around everyone the piano.
Everyone gathered around the piano.
- gave the quartet a concert.
The quartet gave a concert.

Try This

Write three sentences about your favorite music. Circle the subject and underline the predicate in each sentence. **Accept reasonable responses.**

Name _____

► Label each line of words as a *sentence* or a *fragment*. Add a subject to each fragment to make a complete sentence, and write it on the line. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Janet sang at the town hall.
sentence
- fixed the broken microphone.
fragment; Peter fixed the broken microphone.
- found a drum stick on the ground.
fragment; Emma found a drum stick on the ground.
- bought the concert tickets.
fragment; Joe bought the concert tickets.
- Juan saw a lot of his friends at the concert.
sentence

► Label each line of words as a *sentence* or a *fragment*. Add a predicate to each fragment to make a complete sentence, and write it on the line. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Alex and Maria.
fragment; Alex and Maria bought tickets to the concert.
- Matthew
fragment; Matthew walked onto the stage.
- The musicians.
fragment; The musicians tuned their instruments.
- Her father fixed the broken CD player.
sentence
- Rachel.
fragment; Rachel played the violin in the orchestra.

Subjects and
Predicates
Lesson 3

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) There are some very talented musicians in our school. (2) Alisha played violin in a concert at the community center. (3) Nathaniel played the cello on national radio. (4) _____ won first prize in a piano competition. (5) Sometimes, these musicians _____.

- Which is the subject of Sentence 2?
A violin
B Alisha
C played violin
D center
- Which is the predicate of Sentence 3?
A played the cello on national radio
B Nathaniel played
C Nathaniel
D on national radio
- Which of these is missing a predicate?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which of these is missing a subject?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which should go in the blank in Sentence 5?
A play music together.
B were Matthew.
C was Alisha.
D in our school.
- Which could go in the blank in Sentence 4?
A Second
B Kelly
C The violin
D Played

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 3

Name _____

- Circle the subject and underline the predicate in each sentence.

- The hurricane did not do much damage to the house.
- The windows were shattered.
- My friends helped us.
- I lost my flute in the storm.
- Angela rushed to the house.
- My father fixed the roof.



- Write a subject or predicate to complete each sentence. Label the sentence part that you added. Possible responses are shown.

- The school was closed yesterday. predicate
- Three windows; subject _____ were broken.
- Claire invited her friends to her house. predicate
- The students; subject _____ raised money to help homeless people.
- The orchestra gave a concert in the park. predicate
- Many people; subject _____ donated clothes and food.
- Many businesses sent their workers home. predicate
- On Friday, some people; subject _____ started to clean up the mess.
- Her parents helped her friends. predicate

Name _____

- Write the complete subject on the line. Underline the simple subject.

- The ship sailed from New York City. The ship
- The jazz band planned a tour. The jazz band
- The empty airplane flew to Italy. The empty airplane
- The crowded bus traveled slowly. The crowded bus
- A long line formed in front of the museum. A long line
- The tour guide showed us the exhibit. The tour guide
- We wanted to visit the Eiffel Tower. We
- My mother loved the food in France. My mother

- Write the complete predicate on the line. Underline the simple predicate.

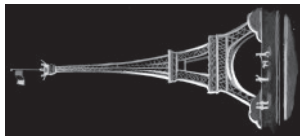
- John missed the train. missed the train
- The group visited the pyramids. visited the pyramids
- We walked through a tunnel. walked through a tunnel
- I rode a camel. rode a camel
- My sister swam in the Dead Sea. swam in the Dead Sea
- We went to the market in Cairo. went to the market in Cairo
- Our guide told us about the town. told us about the town



Accept reasonable responses.
Write a sentence about a place you have visited. Underline the complete subject and circle the complete predicate. Then rewrite the sentence. This time, underline the simple subject and circle the simple predicate.

Subjects and
Predicates
Lesson 3Complete and
Simple Subjects
and Predicates
Lesson 4

Name _____
 ► Circle the simple subject. Underline the simple predicate.



1. Steven climbed to the top of the building.
2. Julio watched the changing of the guards.
3. Jason went to the wax museum.
4. Amira studied the map.
5. Many people strolled in the park.
6. Our tour group ate dinner at an Indian restaurant.
7. We packed our bags before breakfast.

► Rewrite these sentences, putting the words in an order that makes sense. Circle the complete subject. Underline the complete predicate.

8. the road wound village its the way through
The road wound its way through the village.
9. contained many the interesting shops things
The shops contained many interesting things.
10. the greeted artist his visitors
The artist greeted his visitors.
11. the photographs sale were for
The photographs were for sale.
12. 4:00 P.M. left village we the at
We left the village at 4:00 P.M.
13. arrived Joan at the airport
Joan arrived at the airport.
14. Paris from top viewed of the Eiffel Tower the they
They viewed Paris from the top of the Eiffel Tower.

Name _____
 ► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) My class took a trip to Washington, D.C. (2) We went to the Capitol. (3) The whole class went to the Lincoln Memorial. (4) My teacher arranged a tour of the White House for us. (5) It was very exciting. (6) I learned a lot.

1. Which sentence is missing a subject?
 A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 5
 D Sentence 6
2. Which is the complete subject in Sentence 1?
 A class
 B My class
 C took
 D Washington, D.C.
3. Which is the simple predicate in Sentence 2?
 A We
 B went
 C went to the Capitol
 D to the Capitol
4. Which is the complete predicate in Sentence 5?
 A was very exciting
 B It
 C was
 D exciting
5. Which is the simple predicate in Sentence 4?
 A My teacher
 B teacher
 C arranged
 D arranged a tour of the White House for us
6. Which is the simple subject in Sentence 3?
 A The whole class
 B the Lincoln Memorial
 C went to the Lincoln Memorial
 D class

Complete and
Simple Subjects
and Predicates
Lesson 4

Name _____

- Add a subject or a predicate to complete each sentence. Label the part you added. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Joseph _____ broke down three blocks from the hotel.
The tour bus; subject
- The airplane _____
took off for Paris at 8:00 P.M.; predicate
- The tickets; subject
The taxi _____ were at the theater.
- The taxi _____
sped down the road; predicate

- Write a sentence using the simple subject and the simple predicate given. **Possible responses are shown.**

- I, lost
I lost my wallet.
- The alarm clock, was
The alarm clock was in the suitcase.
- Jessie, telephoned
Jessie telephoned the restaurant to make a reservation.
- We, walked
We walked to the concert hall.
- Talisha, saw
Talisha saw boats on the river.

16

Grammar—Writing
Connection
Lesson 5

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Why does our school have a talent show every year. (2) Our students have some very unusual talents. (3) Javier performs some amazing tricks. (4) Rianna trained her dog to balance a ball on its nose! (5) Make sure to go to the talent show. (6) It is a lot of fun and full of surprises!

- Which is a correct declarative sentence?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
- Which is an imperative sentence?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which sentence has an incorrect end mark?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 1?
A declarative
B exclamatory
C interrogative
D imperative
- Which is an exclamatory sentence?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 6?
A declarative
B exclamatory
C interrogative
D imperative

17

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I think that Ashley will be a famous violinist someday. (2) Ashley often plays solos in the school concerts. (3) and wins some big competitions. (4) Her teacher has introduced her to some well-known musicians. (5) Ashley practices at least three hours a day. (6) I don't know how she does it!

- Which is the simple predicate in Sentence 2?
A Ashley
B often
C plays
D solos
- Which is the error in Sentence 3?
A It lacks a subject.
B It lacks a predicate.
C It should be interrogative.
D It should be imperative.
- Which is the simple subject in Sentence 4?
A Her
B teacher
C introduced
D musicians
- Which is the complete predicate in Sentence 4?
A Her teacher
B has introduced
C has introduced her to some well-known musicians
D well-known musicians
- Which is the simple predicate in Sentence 5?
A Ashley
B practices at least three hours a day
C at least three hours a day
D practices
- Which is the complete subject in Sentence 2?
A Ashley
B plays
C solos
D concerts

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 5

18

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Compound
Subjects and
Predicates
Lesson 6

Name _____

► Combine the pair of sentences into one sentence with a compound subject.

- The park opened at 8:00 A.M. The beach opened at 8:00 A.M.

The park and the beach opened at 8:00 a.m.

- Rebecca went to the picnic. Mark went to the picnic.

Rebecca and Mark went to the picnic.

- Eric swam in the ocean. Gabriel swam in the ocean.

Eric and Gabriel swam in the ocean.

- Sometimes, Cheryl taught volleyball. Other times, Daniel taught volleyball.

Cheryl or Daniel taught volleyball.

- Mom drove Tim to the beach. Sometimes, Dad drove Tim to the beach.

Mom or Dad drove Tim to the beach.

► Combine the pair of sentences into one sentence with a compound predicate.

- I went swimming. Sometimes, I played volleyball instead.

I went swimming or played volleyball.

- Jessie built a sand castle at the beach. Jessie dug a tunnel through it.

Jessie built a sand castle at the beach and dug a tunnel through it.

- Kareem sat on a bench. Kareem ate ice cream.

Kareem sat on a bench and ate ice cream.

- Jenna walked along the beach. Jenna collected shells.

Jenna walked along the beach and collected shells.

- We placed the towels on the sand. We opened the beach umbrella.

We placed the towels on the sand and opened the beach umbrella.

Compound
Subjects and
Predicates
Lesson 6

Name _____

► In each sentence, underline the compound subject or circle the compound predicate.

- Victoria drew pictures, sculpted clay, and made mosaics.
- Jonathan, his brother, and their parents made dinner together.
- We drove to the mall, went shopping, and ate at a nearby restaurant.
- Lucy, Molly, and Rachel played in the yard.
- Nicholas, Paul, and Steve went to the gym.
- Josh, Stacy, Roger, and Linda worked on the project.
- Denise swam two laps, ran 50 yards, and jumped hurdles in the race.
- Chan played field hockey, did his homework, and practiced the clarinet.

► Use the compound subjects or compound predicates to write complete sentences.

Possible responses are shown.

- Julio, Mary, and Lisa
Julio, Mary, and Lisa went to the barbecue.
- fed the dog, washed the dishes, and swept the floor.
We fed the dog, washed the dishes, and swept the floor.
- Tamika, her parents, and I
Tamika, her parents, and I cleaned the garage.
- played checkers, finished a puzzle, and ate dinner.
Her family played checkers, finished a puzzle, and ate dinner.
- the snack bar, the restaurant, and the cafe
The snack bar, the restaurant, and the cafe served sandwiches.
- practiced the piano, cleaned her room, and went to bed.
Anna practiced the piano, cleaned her room, and went to bed.
- Matt, Todd, and Mark
Matt, Todd, and Mark took the bus.

20

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 6

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Juanita and her family celebrated Juanita's birthday with a festive picnic in the park. (2) Juanita's parents cooked her favorite foods for the picnic and brought a piñata to hang from a tree. (3) Juanita's sister brought music. (4) Many friends and family members went to the party. (5) They ate, danced to the music, and rushed to grab all the candy that fell from the broken piñata.

- Which is the compound subject in Sentence 1?
A Juanita
B celebrated
C festive picnic
D Juanita and her family
- Which sentence has a compound subject?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which sentence has a compound predicate?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which is the compound predicate in Sentence 5?
A They ate, danced, and rushed
B ate, danced
C ate, danced to the music, and rushed to grab all the candy that fell from the broken piñata.
D all the candy that fell from the broken piñata
- Which is the conjunction that joins the two subjects in Sentence 1?
A family
B and
C her
D birthday
- Which is the conjunction that joins the three predicates in Sentence 5?
A They
B danced
C and
D rushed

21

Name _____

► Underline the compound subject in the sentence. Circle the conjunction that joins the subjects.

1. Jan and Kate make a presentation about our favorite things.
2. Soccer and baseball are the two most popular sports.
3. Chicken, hamburgers, and corn on the cob are my three favorite foods.
4. Milk and juice are two drinks Luis likes.
5. Oatmeal and broccoli are the two foods I like the least.



► Write a sentence with a compound predicate that answers the question.

Underline the compound predicate. Circle the conjunction that joins the predicates.
Possible responses are shown.

6. What do you do on a rainy Saturday?
I read a book or I listen to music.
7. What are three things that you do after school?
I play soccer, do my homework, and read a magazine.
8. What are three things you do with your friends?
We play sports, go to the beach, and watch movies.
9. What do you do at the beach?
I swim or collect shells.
10. What are two things you do in the morning before you go to school?
I get dressed and eat breakfast.

22

Name _____

► Label the sentence as *simple* or *compound*. Circle the conjunction in each compound sentence.

1. Everyone was excited, for the circus was coming. compound
2. The acrobats performed on the trampoline. simple
3. One clown juggled balls, and the other performed funny stunts. compound
4. The performer climbed a rope up to the trapeze. simple
5. The acrobats must focus their attention, or they might fall off the wire. compound
6. The clown made a coin disappear, but it was only a trick. compound

► Write an example of the type of sentence named. Use commas correctly.

Possible responses are shown.

7. simple sentence
The elephant paraded around the circus ring.
8. compound sentence
The audience applauded loudly, and some people cheered.
9. simple sentence with a compound subject
The tiger and its trainer entered the circus ring.
10. simple sentence with a compound predicate
The performer did a cartwheel on the balance beam and jumped off.

11. compound sentence with a compound subject

My mother and I sat in the front row, and my sister and a friend sat behind us.

12. compound sentence with a compound predicate

The performers bowed and waved, and then they left the ring.

Try This

Write three sentences about your favorite circus act. Include a simple sentence and a compound sentence. **Accept reasonable responses.**

23

Simple and Compound Sentences
Lesson 7

Name _____

► The sentences are combined incorrectly. Rewrite the combined sentence correctly. **Possible responses are shown.**

1. The juggler juggled apples, he also juggled oranges.
The juggler juggled apples, and he also juggled oranges.

2. The clowns made funny noises the mimes made funny faces.

The clowns made funny noises, and the mimes made funny faces.

3. The magician showed an empty hat then he pulled a colorful scarf from it.

The magician showed an empty hat, and then he pulled a colorful scarf from it.

4. The artist could make a balloon in the shape of a poodle I could choose another animal shape.

The artist could make a balloon in the shape of a poodle, or I could choose another animal shape.

5. My sister went to a different circus last year she said this one was more fun.

My sister went to a different circus last year, but she said this one was more fun.

► Rewrite the run-on sentence as two separate sentences.

6. The horses circled the ring then they stopped.

The horses circled the ring. Then they stopped.

7. The troupe had fifteen people they included clowns and acrobats.

The troupe had fifteen people. They included clowns and acrobats.

8. I wanted my face painted like the clowns' now my nose has a big red spot!

I wanted my face painted like the clowns'. Now my nose has a big red spot!

24

Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 7

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The circus is coming to town I am so excited! (2) Elizabeth and I already have tickets to it. (3) My favorite part is the trapeze artists' stunts, but I worry that the performers might fall. (4) Elizabeth and I love to watch the magicians, but their tricks are too good for us to figure out! (5) We also enjoy watching the balloon artists and love to have our faces painted.

1. Which is a correct simple sentence?

- A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 3
 D Sentence 4

4. Which is a simple sentence with a compound subject?

- A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 3
 D Sentence 4

2. Which is a correct compound sentence?

- A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 4
 D Sentence 5

5. Which is a simple sentence with a compound predicate?

- A Sentence 2
 B Sentence 3
 C Sentence 4
 D Sentence 5

3. Which is a run-on sentence?

- A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 3
 D Sentence 4

6. Which is a compound sentence that contains a compound subject?

- A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 3
 D Sentence 4

25

Name _____

► Label the sentence as *simple sentence*, *simple sentence with compound subject*, *simple sentence with compound predicate*, *compound sentence*, *compound sentence with compound subject*, or *compound sentence with compound predicate*.

- The clowns make us laugh. simple sentence
- My favorite performer is not in this show, but I think it will be good anyway. compound sentence
- Noah and I wanted to have our faces painted, but there wasn't enough time before the show. compound sentence with compound subject
- The clowns and the mimes competed for attention from the audience. simple sentence with compound subject
- The tigers looked scary, but they obeyed their trainer's commands and behaved very well. compound sentence with compound predicate

► Rewrite the sentence correctly. Add a conjunction in the correct place. Possible responses are shown.

- Alex had better be on time, I will go into the tent without him!
Alex had better be on time, or I will go into the tent without him!
- The balloon artists worked before the show, later, they watched the circus with us.
The balloon artists worked before the show, and later, they watched the circus with us.
- We live far from the theater, we arrived on time.
We live far from the theater, but we arrived on time.
- The jugglers struggled, they had too much to handle.
The jugglers struggled, for they had too much to handle.
- My favorite show is the circus, I go every year!
My favorite show is the circus, and I go every year!

26

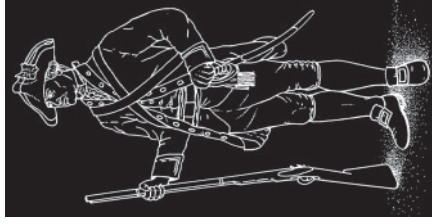
Name _____

► Underline the prepositional phrase in the sentence. Circle the preposition.

- The Revolutionary War took place between 1775 and 1783.
- There were many battles during the Revolutionary War.
- General Washington moved his troops across the Delaware River.
- The Americans fought with determination.
- Their love for their country was deep.

► Underline the prepositional phrase. Write on the line the preposition and its object.

- The soldiers moved toward the front line.
toward, line
- The enemy was waiting by the state border.
by, border
- We waited until dawn to attack the enemy.
until, dawn
- The soldiers stood on a narrow bridge.
on, bridge
- The soldiers crossed the river to the peninsula.
to, peninsula



Try This

Accept reasonable responses.

Write a few sentences about the United States. Include a prepositional phrase in each sentence. Underline the preposition, and circle the object of the preposition.

27

Name _____

Prepositional
Phrases
Lesson 8

- Choose the correct preposition from the words in parentheses, and rewrite the sentence.

1. Washington's troops crossed the Delaware River (in, into) small boats.
Washington's troops crossed the Delaware River in small boats.

2. The Americans escaped (in, into) Pennsylvania.

The Americans escaped into Pennsylvania.

3. Hamilton and Monroe were (among, between) Washington's officers.

Hamilton and Monroe were among Washington's officers.

4. The American tactics were not like those (by, of) the British.

The American tactics were not like those of the British.

5. The army split (through, into) two groups and caught the British by surprise.

The army split into two groups and caught the British by surprise.

- Choose the correct preposition to go in the blank in the sentence, and write it on the line.

across of at from among for on

6. The Mohawks were **among** several tribes that sided with the British.

7. Washington used the tactic **of** surprise.

8. American troops crossed the Delaware **on** December 25th.

9. They rowed the boats **across** the icy river.

10. The general prepared his men **for** the attack.

11. The Americans attacked **at** dawn.

12. The Battle of Trenton lasted for two hours **from** the time it started.

28

Name _____

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 8

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The general spoke to the soldiers. (2) He spoke about the unique spirit of the Americans. (3) He asked the soldiers to face with determination the difficulties that were to come. (4) The soldiers understood the brutal conditions. (5) They knew that together they would triumph over the enemy.

1. Which is the preposition in Sentence 1?
A general
B spoke
C to
D soldiers
2. Which is the object of the preposition in Sentence 1?
A general
B spoke
C to
D soldiers
3. How many prepositional phrases are in Sentence 2?
A one
B two
C three
D four
4. Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 3?
A He asked
B the soldiers
C to face the difficulties
D with determination
5. Which is the preposition in Sentence 3?
A soldiers
B face
C with
D determination
6. Which sentence does not contain a prepositional phrase?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5

29

Name _____

► Underline the prepositional phrase. Write on the line the preposition and its object.

1. They sat under a tree.
under, tree
 2. They fought the battle in the daylight.
in, daylight
 3. The soldiers were stationed around the enemy.
around, enemy
 4. The general watched the cold, wet soldiers step onto land.
onto, land
 5. The soldiers rose above the challenges and achieved victory.
above, challenges
- Rewrite the sentence, adding a preposition to fill in the blank. Possible responses are shown.
6. They carried guns _____ the river.
They carried guns across the river.
 7. They hid _____ the bushes.
They hid behind the bushes.
 8. The soldiers fought _____ freedom.
The soldiers fought for freedom.
 9. Another attack _____ dawn was a surprise.
Another attack at dawn was a surprise.
 10. The soldiers were triumphant _____ the end.
The soldiers were triumphant in the end.

Prepositional
Phrases
Lesson 8

30

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Clauses and
Phrases;
Complex
Sentences
Lesson 9

Name _____

► Each sentence has one or two clauses. Underline the independent clause. Circle the dependent clause.

1. The artist assembled the materials for her sculpture.
2. She used the room as a studio because it had so much natural light.
3. The assistant prepared the stone before the artist began to sculpt.
4. The artist completed the work in one week.
5. When the artist completed the work, she invited gallery owners to view it.
6. Two gallery owners bid for the sculpture.
7. Many people admired the sculpture.

► Label the sentence as *simple* or *complex*. For each complex sentence, underline the subordinating conjunctions.

8. The local artists exhibited their latest work. simple
9. When the lecture ended, the artists answered questions from the audience. complex
10. A girl in my art class won the contest that the museum sponsored. complex
11. Art students come from near and far although many can walk to the school from their homes. complex
12. The teachers come from all over the world which helps students learn different ideas about art. complex
13. The students examined the paintings at the exhibition. simple
14. The art was still in the gallery although the show ended yesterday. complex
15. Because we knew that the exhibition would be crowded, we arrived early. complex

Try This

Write three complex sentences about art. Use subordinating conjunctions such as *although*, *because*, *when*, or *that* to join the parts of each complex sentence. Circle the connecting words. **Accept reasonable responses.**

31

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Name _____

- Rewrite the pair of sentences to form a complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunctions in parentheses () to join the parts of the complex sentence. **Possible responses are shown.**

1. There were many difficulties. The art school was finally built. (although)
Although there were many difficulties, the art school was finally built.
 2. The building was completed. We held an open house. (when)
When the building was completed, we held an open house.
 3. This art school is special. Its teachers are so talented. (because)
This art school is special because its teachers are so talented.
 4. Juan Pedro is an artist. He founded the school. (who)
Juan Pedro is an artist who founded the school.
 5. The teachers gave classes in art history. The classes helped deepen the students' appreciation of art. (which)
The teachers gave classes in art history, which helped deepen the students' appreciation of art.
- Combine the pair of sentences into a complex sentence, using a subordinating conjunction and inserting the correct punctuation. Underline the subordinating conjunctions. **Possible responses are shown.**
6. The materials arrived. The artist began his work.
When the materials arrived, the artist began his work.
 7. The project was challenging. Many people offered their help.
Although the project was challenging, many people offered their help.
 8. More workers were hired. This made the job go faster.
More workers were hired, which made the job go faster.
 9. David won the prize. He entered many contests.
Before David won the prize, he entered many contests.
 10. The classes were small. The students learned more.
Because the classes were small, the students learned more.

32

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The school puts on an art exhibition every year. (2) Because each year's exhibition has a different theme, a new student committee is elected to select art for it. (3) Although there are many entries, only three works of art are selected from each grade. (4) After the committee selects each work, the group determines where the art will be displayed. (5) Sometimes the artists are asked to write something about their work.

1. Which of these contains only an independent clause?
 (A) Sentence 1
 (B) Sentence 2
 (C) Sentence 3
 (D) Sentence 4
2. Which of these is NOT a complex sentence?
 A Sentence 2
 B Sentence 3
 C Sentence 4
 (D) Sentence 5
3. Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 2?
 (A) Because
 B is
 C for
 D student
4. Which is the dependent clause in Sentence 3?
 A Although
 (B) Although there are many entries
 C only three works are selected
 D only three works are selected from each grade
5. Which is the independent clause in Sentence 4?
 A After the committee selects each work
 B the committee selects
 C the group determines
 (D) the group determines where the art will be displayed
6. Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 4?
 (A) After
 B the committee
 C selects
 D each

33

Name _____

- Add an *independent clause* or a *dependent clause* as shown in the parentheses to complete the sentence. Punctuate sentences correctly. **Possible responses are shown.**

- When the student artist showed his work to the teacher (independent) asked some questions., **she**
 - Justin painted standing up (dependent) because he felt more comfortable working that way.
 - Although the class was nearly over (independent), Tara quickly made a sketch for her next painting.
 - After she finished school for the day, Diane bought some more colored pencils. (dependent)
 - Before Tisha started to paint (independent), she mixed some colors.
- Rewrite the pair of sentences to form a complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunctions in the parentheses to join the parts of the complex sentence. **Possible responses are shown.**
- The students sketched pictures. Then they painted the mural. (before)
Before the students painted the mural, they sketched pictures.
 - The students completed the mural. They cleaned up. (after)
After the students completed the mural, they cleaned up.
 - Jen finished her drawing. She found a place to display it. (when)
When Jen finished her drawing, she found a place to display it.
 - It was getting dark. The studio's lights were turned on. (because)
Because it was getting dark, the studio's lights were turned on.
 - The artist chose bright colors for the painting. The painting showed the countryside on a rainy day. (although)
The artist chose bright colors for the painting although it showed the countryside on a rainy day.

34

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) My friends and I were part of a live audience for a televised cooking show. (2) We watched the preparation of lentil soup, and we saw what happens behind the scenes, too. (3) The chef chopped onion, sliced celery, and diced carrots. (4) He added the vegetables to an oiled pot. (5) He filled the pot with vegetable stock, added the lentils, and brought the mixture to a boil.

- Which sentence contains a compound subject?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which is a simple sentence with a compound predicate?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which is the subject of Sentence 1?
A My friends and I
B audience
C I
D cooking show
- Which sentence contains a compound subject?
A He
B added the vegetables to an oiled pot
C the vegetables to an oiled pot
D an oiled pot
- Which is the compound predicate in Sentence 5?
A He filled
B filled the pot with vegetable stock
C filled the pot with vegetable stock, added the lentils, and brought the mixture to a boil
D the mixture to a boil
- Which of these is a compound sentence?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4

35

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Our class prepared an international buffet lunch, and it was delicious! (2) Carlos brought tacos which had meat, beans, corn, and peppers in them. (3) Peter brought pasta because he is Italian. (4) Nicholas brought a Greek pastry called baklava. (5) When I arrived home, I told my mother that I had no room for dinner!

- Which is NOT a complex sentence?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which is the dependent clause in Sentence 2?
 - Carlos brought tacos
 - meat, beans, corn, and peppers
 - which had meat, beans, corn, and peppers in them
 - tacos, which had meat, beans, corn, and peppers
- Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 2?
 - Carlos
 - brought tacos
 - meat, beans, corn, and peppers
 - in them
- Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 5?
 - When
 - I
 - arrived
 - home
- Which is the independent clause in Sentence 3?
 - Peter brought
 - Peter brought pasta
 - because he is Italian
 - because
- Which is the independent clause in Sentence 3?
 - Peter brought
 - Peter brought pasta
 - because he is Italian
 - because

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 10

36

Name _____

► Underline the common nouns. Circle the proper nouns.

- The crew maintained the supplies on the ship.
- Jordan Lineman was the carpenter.
- Martin raised the sail on the mast every morning.
- The captain named the ship World Sailor.
- The storm lasted for days.
- The crew cleaned the deck on Tuesday.



Common and
Proper Nouns
Lesson 11

► Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined words with proper nouns. Use correct capitalization.

Possible responses are shown.

- The captain made an announcement.
Captain Arthur Strom made an announcement.
- The ship traveled to every continent.
World Sailor traveled to every continent.
- The ship carried cargo to two countries.
The ship carried cargo to England and Spain.
- The storm moved toward the ocean.
The storm moved toward the Atlantic Ocean.
- My sister and I played together on the deck.
Elizabeth and I played together on the deck.
- The crew was excited when the ship docked in a city.
The crew was excited when the ship docked in Boston.

Try This

Write three sentences about a boat or something else you know about. Include both common and proper nouns. **Accept reasonable responses.**

37

Name _____

- Circle the words that can be abbreviated.
Write the abbreviations.

- 3,000 miles
- Mr. Smith
- Mrs. Kane
- Aug. 14
- Doctor Myers
- Sept. 7
- Fri.day
- Pine Stret

- Rewrite each sentence. Replace each abbreviation with the full word.

- Mrs. Redding went back to her cabin.
Mistress Redding went back to her cabin.
- Dr. Selon took care of any sick passengers.
Doctor Selon took care of any sick passengers.
- We could see Mt. Hood from the ship.
We could see Mount Hood from the ship.
- Mr. Lotham was a frequent passenger on the ship.
Mister Lotham was a frequent passenger on the ship.
- The boat entered the St. Lawrence River.
The boat entered the Saint Lawrence River.
- The passengers wandered down Charles Ave.
The passengers wandered down Charles Avenue.
- Jason Lawson planned to come again in Nov.
Jason Lawson planned to come again in November.

Common and Proper Nouns
Lesson 11



Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 11

- Name _____
- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) My favorite activity is boating at camp willmore. (2) We can go rowing, kayaking, or canoeing. (3) Jessie and Joan, the lifeguards at the camp, took us on a canoe trip in Delaware. (4) The rapids were scary, but we made it! (5) When we returned to camp, Mr. Weston, the head of the camp, was there to congratulate us.

- Which sentence contains an error in capitalization?
Sentence 1 A Sentence 2
Sentence 2 B Sentence 3
Sentence 3 C Sentence 4
Sentence 4 D
- How many proper nouns are in Sentence 3?
A one
B two
C three C
D none
- Which of the following does not contain a proper noun?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2 B
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
- Which sentence contains an abbreviation?
Sentence 2
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5 D
- Which is the common noun in Sentence 4?
A rapids A
B were
C but
D made
- Which is the proper noun in Sentence 5?
A When
B Mr. Weston B
C camp
D trip

38

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39

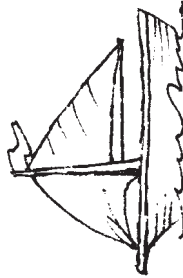
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Common and
Proper Nouns
Lesson 11

Name _____

► Underline the common nouns. Circle the proper nouns.

- The ship traveled to Alaska.
- Mr. and Mrs. Pearson were passengers.
- The crew worked hard to maintain the ship.
- Spencer and Isabelle played on the deck.
- Michael went sailing on Lake Garfield.
- The dishes slid off the tables during the storm.



► Rewrite each sentence with correct capitalization and punctuation. Then underline the proper nouns.

- Mr miller greeted the guests on the boat.
Mr. Miller greeted the guests on the boat.
- The boat docked at the marina in monterey, california.
The boat docked at the marina in Monterey, California.
- We left the port at st augustine, florida, on monday.
We left the port at St. Augustine, Florida, on Monday.
- mrs jenson gazed at the stars.
Mrs. Jenson gazed at the stars.
- the name of the military ship was the intrepid.
The name of the military ship was the Intrepid.
- my mother and i went rowing on cayuga lake.
My mother and I went rowing on Cayuga Lake.

40

Singular and
Plural Nouns
Lesson 12

Name _____

► Circle the singular common nouns. Underline the plural nouns.

- Carl is a biologist who studies inhabitants of the sea.
- A person should be respectful of the habitats of other creatures.
- One tidal pool can contain many plants and animals.
- All living things must be able to adapt to a changing environment.
- Jen read three books this month, but Louis read only one magazine.
- The counselor lost his watch in a big wave.
- Andrew complained about his wet sweater and socks.

► Change the nouns in parentheses () from singular to plural and rewrite the sentences.

- The red (crab) can be found near the (dock).
The red crabs can be found near the docks.
- My (friend) used (worm) as bait.
My friends used worms as bait.
- We conducted the (study) at Cobscook Bay.
We conducted the studies at Cobscook Bay.
- The (boy) ate baked (potato) for lunch.
The boys ate baked potatoes for lunch.
- The (seagull) landed near the (bush).
The seagulls landed near the bushes.

Try This

Make a list of things you can find in your home. Write down and label three items that are singular and three items that are plural. **Accept reasonable responses.**

41

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence, using the correct plural form of the noun in parentheses.

1. We displayed the seashells on the (shelf).
We displayed the seashells on the shelves.
2. How many (foot) long was the fish you caught?
How many feet long was the fish you caught?
3. We ate the fish with forks and (knife).
We ate the fish with forks and knives.
4. Sailors lead interesting (life).
Sailors lead interesting lives.
5. Sometimes rats and (mouse) come off the ships, too.
Sometimes rats and mice come off the ships, too.
6. I saw (goose) flying by the shore.
I saw geese flying by the shore.
7. How many (person) visit this beach each year?
How many people visit this beach each year?

► Write the correct plural form of each singular common noun.

8. The child loves to swim. **children**
9. The woman goes surfing. **women**
10. The sheep needs to be sheared. **sheep**
11. I saw a fox. **foxes**
12. My tooth is hurting. **teeth**
13. A deer walks into the woods. **deer**
14. The thief crept away quietly. **thieves**
15. The loaf was stale. **loaves**



Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) You may think the desert does not support life of any kind, but that is far from true. (2) A deserts can be home to thousands of different plants. (3) The harsh environment makes survival difficult, but many plant have adapted. (4) Some plants have spiny leaf to slow down evaporation. (5) The cactus is an example of this type of plant. (6) It evolved this way to tolerate extreme heat and endure long droughts.

1. Which sentence has no plurals?
 A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 4
 D Sentence 6
2. Which is the correct plural for *leaf* (Sentence 4)?
 A leafs
 B leaves
 C leafs
 D leafies
3. Which sentence has a plural noun where a singular noun should be?
 A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 3
 D Sentence 5
4. Which sentence has a singular noun where a plural noun should be?
 A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 3
 D Sentence 5
5. Which is the correct plural for *environment* (Sentence 3)?
 A environment
 B environments
 C environmantes
 D environmenties
6. Which is the correct plural for *life* (Sentence 1)?
 A life
 B lifes
 C live
 D lives

Name _____

Singular and
Plural Nouns
Lesson 12

► Write the singular form of the plural noun in each sentence.

1. We wore scarves to go out on deck. **scarf**
2. We caught many fish on the last trip. **fish**
3. The spies hid in the submarine. **spy**
4. The sailor made knots along the length of the rope. **knot**
5. My father wore blue ties when he was in the Navy. **tie**
6. The crab pot had latches on its side. **latch**
7. The dolphin navigated by listening for echoes. **echo**
8. Were the knives kept in a safe place? **knife**

► Replace all singular common nouns with plurals and rewrite the sentences.

9. The seagull ate Carl's snack!
The seagulls ate Carl's snacks!

10. Be sure to wear rubber boots if you hike through the marsh.
Be sure to wear rubber boots if you hike through the marshes.

11. The bus traveled daily to the harbor in Boston.
The buses traveled daily to the harbors in Boston.

12. He clutched the starfish in his bare hand.
He clutched the starfish in his bare hands.

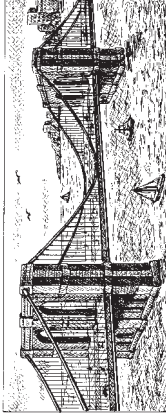
44

Name _____

Possessive Nouns
Lesson 13

► Circle the possessive nouns and underline the common nouns that tell what they possess.

1. Cindy stands on the boardwalk's steps.
2. Greg's boat is docked in New York City.
3. Have you seen the city's marinas?
4. The harbor's shipping office is closed.
5. Peter's friend won the sailing competition.
6. Jan watches the cloud's shape change.
7. The ocean's waves pound the shore.
8. Gusts of wind fill the ship's sail.
9. The girl's hair blows in the wind.
10. Tonya's scarf is in her bag.



► Write the possessive noun in each sentence and label it as singular or plural.

11. The crew obeyed the captain's orders. **captain's; singular**
12. The ropes' ends were frayed. **ropes'; plural**
13. After the storm, the water's surface was still. **water's; singular**
14. Peter put his duffel bag under the lifeboat's seat. **lifeboat's; singular**
15. Make sure that the cords' knots are tied tightly. **cords'; plural**
16. The crew's bunks were below deck. **crew's; singular**
17. All the cabins' doors were locked. **cabins'; plural**
18. The sailors' friends waited for them to come ashore. **sailors'; plural**

45

Name _____

► Write the correct form of the plural possessive noun in each sentence.

1. The (womans' / women's) ferry ride lasted thirty minutes.

women's

2. The ship's cook sharpened the (knives' / knives') blades.

knives'

3. The captain explained that the cargo was (sheeps' / sheep's) wool.

sheep's

4. The (mens' / men's) survival was an extraordinary event.

men's

5. The (wive's / wives') plan to throw a welcome party was a success.

wives'

► Write each sentence with the plural possessive form of the word in parentheses ().

6. The (child) trip was to a wildlife center near Boston.

The children's trip was to a wildlife center near Boston.

7. In the rodent room, they saw the (mouse) cages.

In the rodent room, they saw the mice's cages.

8. They visited New England in fall, when the (leaf) colors changed. **They visited New England in fall, when the leaves' colors changed.**

9. A program was introduced to help gray (wolf) survival in New England.

A program was introduced to help gray wolves' survival in New England.

10. Many (people) support helped the program grow.

Many people's support helped the program grow.

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The men's boat is ready to set sail. (2) The men will be away at sea for many days. (3) Their families gather on the dock to wave good-bye. (4) The men kiss their wives and accept their children hugs. (5) One man's family even brings the dog to say good-bye! (6) The captain's son sounds the boat's horn, and the men begin to board.

1. Which of the following has no possessive nouns?

- A Sentence 1
- B Sentence 2**
- C Sentence 5
- D Sentence 6

4. Which BEST describes the underlined word in Sentence 6?

- A singular noun
- B singular possessive noun**
- C plural noun
- D plural possessive noun

2. How should the underlined word in Sentence 4 be written?

- A childrens'
- B children's**
- C child's
- D childrens's

5. How many possessive nouns are in Sentence 6?

- A one
- B two**
- C three
- D none

3. Which is a plural possessive noun?

- A men's**
- B families
- C wives
- D man's

6. Which is a singular possessive noun?

- A men's
- B days
- C captain's**
- D sounds

Name _____

► Circle the possessive nouns and label each as *singular* or *plural*.

1. This country's history is very interesting. singular
2. After many days at sea, the settlers' journey ended. plural
3. The people's supplies did not last the entire winter. plural
4. The first colony's population included many children. singular
5. Up until age eight, boys' clothing was the same as girls' clothing. plural, plural

► Rewrite the sentences. Replace the underlined words with a possessive noun and the word or words that tell what the noun possesses.

6. The streets of Boston were quiet.
Boston's streets were quiet.
7. Alisha visited the historical sites of the city.
Alisha visited the city's historical sites.
8. I read about the lives of women during colonial times.
I read about women's lives during colonial times.
9. Rebecca thought the stars and stripes of the flag were a good design.
Rebecca thought the flag's stars and stripes were a good design.
10. He answered the questions the children had about the *Mayflower* voyage.
He answered the children's questions about the Mayflower voyage.

48

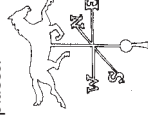
Name _____

► Circle the pronoun and underline the antecedent in each sentence.

1. My parents wanted me to show them my science test.
2. The test was upstairs, and I fetched it.
3. I studied with Bianca, and she explained the water cycle.
4. Angela said she knew about evaporation and condensation.
5. Jorge studied hard for the test, and he got an A.
6. Before she took the test, Claire was very nervous.
7. Jon let Cesar borrow his notes on precipitation.
8. Jon and Cesar studied until they felt confident.
9. After they took the test, the students had a party.
10. There were 30 students in the class, but only 25 of them went to the party.

► Write the correct pronoun in each blank and label the pronoun as *singular* or *plural*. If the pronoun is singular, label it as *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter*.

11. Roger announced that _____ wants to build a weather station.
he; singular, masculine
12. Maria would like to help Roger, but _____ schedule is too busy.
her; singular, feminine
13. Evan and Rick watched clouds as part of _____ weather project.
their; plural
14. Sarah bought several thermometers and put _____ in different places.
them; plural
15. I checked the weather vane and saw that _____ pointed east.
it; singular, neuter



49

Name _____

► Write the pronoun and its antecedent in the following sentences.

1. Joe wanted to be a meteorologist. He kept a weather journal.
pronoun: **He** antecedent: **Joe**
2. Did you hear the storm last night? It was so loud!
pronoun: **It** antecedent: **storm**
3. Ms. Henshaw recorded the temperature. John helped her.
pronoun: **her** antecedent: **Ms. Henshaw**
4. I had trouble with Mr. Anderson's lesson. Should I ask him for extra help?
pronoun: **him** antecedent: **Mr. Anderson**
5. The Davidsons invited Leah to go sledding. They have an extra sled.
pronoun: **They** antecedent: **Davidsons**
6. The students saw frost on the ground. It soon melted away.
pronoun: **It** antecedent: **frost**
7. I forgot to check the rain gauge for Anna. She was not angry.
pronoun: **She** antecedent: **Anna**
8. Keith and Jenna gave Mia a book about weather. Mia thanked them.
pronoun: **them** antecedent: **Keith and Jenna**

► Circle the correct pronoun and underline the antecedent.

9. Brenda went outdoors. Would you like to leave (she/her) a message?
10. My neighbors moved to Alaska. (Their/They) like the snow.
11. At room temperature, ice melts gradually. (It/He) does not melt immediately.
12. Bret explained how water evaporates. (His/He) explanation really helped me!
13. May helped Charlie make a barometer. (It/He) was thankful for the favor.
14. Beth fell on the ice. (Her/Their) arm was sprained, but (him/she) is all right.
15. The boys have left for the lake. If you hurry, you can catch (him/them).

Name _____

► Read this part of the student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Global warming has become a popular topic among scientists in recent years. (2) Because global warming acts to "put Earth in a greenhouse," it is also called the greenhouse effect. (3) Sunlight enters the atmosphere and then she warms Earth's surface. (4) Pollutants in the air prevent the heat from leaving, trapping the heat in Earth's atmosphere. (5) These pollutants must be controlled because they will cause serious problems if Earth gets too hot.

1. Which sentence uses a pronoun incorrectly?
A Sentence 2
B **(C)** Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
2. Which pronoun would be an appropriate replacement for the underlined words in Sentence 4?
A her
B them
C **(C)** it
D him
3. Which is the antecedent of the pronoun *it* in Sentence 2?
A global warming
B greenhouse
C effect
D global
4. Which is the antecedent for *they* in Sentence 5?
A global warming
B Earth's atmosphere
C the greenhouse effect
D **(D)** pollutants
5. Which sentence has no pronoun?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
6. Which would be the correct pronoun in Sentence 3?
A they
B he
C **(C)** it
D she

Name _____

- Circle the antecedent for each underlined pronoun.
Write whether the word is *singular* or *plural*.

1. I can't use my bathtoub. Water won't go down its drain. **singular**
2. I telephoned my brothers to ask for help, but they were busy. **plural**
3. Dinah offered me her fools, but they didn't work. **plural**
4. The plumber said he can come in the morning. **singular**
5. Until then, Cina said, I can use the bathtub in her house. **singular**
6. I asked my landlord if she would pay for the repairs. **singular**
7. Our lease says that she is responsible. It is in the filing cabinet. **singular**

- Rewrite the sentences, replacing underlined words with pronouns.

8. Every winter, my friends call me when my friends know the lake is frozen.

Every winter, my friends call me when they know the lake is frozen.

9. Jason said that Jason would go ice-skating, and I want to go with Jason.

Jason said that he would go ice-skating, and I want to go with him.

10. I am meeting Sarah at the lake. Sarah will help me practice skating.

I am meeting Sarah at the lake. She will help me practice skating.

11. Jenna left Jenna's skates at Jenna's friend's house.

Jenna left her skates at her friend's house.

12. Whenever my mother goes ice-skating, my mother has a good time.

Whenever my mother goes ice-skating, she has a good time.

Pronouns and
Antecedents
Lesson 14

52

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I went traveling with my Family over summer vacation. (2) We drove to canada to see the moose. (3) We stopped at niagara Falls and rode a boat called the Maid of the Mist. (4) The spray from the falls soaked my pants, but my brother theo had an extra pair for me. (5) The souvenirs we bought had maple leaf on them, because there is a maple leaf on Canada's flag.

1. Which sentence incorrectly spells a common noun with a capital letter?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
2. Which is the correct spelling of the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A moosies
B mice
C mooses
D correct as is
3. Which word in Sentence 4 should begin with a capital letter?
A spray
B pants
C theo
D extra
4. Which is an incorrectly capitalized proper noun in Sentence 3?
A stopped
B niagara Falls
C boat
D Maid of the Mist
5. Which word in Sentence 2 should be written with a capital letter?
A drove
B see
C canada
D moose
6. Which is the correct plural of the underlined word in Sentence 5?
A leafs
B leafes
C leaves
D leavs

53

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Jason was a hero in Greek mythology, and he sailed a ship called the Argo. (2) The Argos crew members were known as the Argonauts. (3) The Argonauts had many adventures with Jason. (4) One of the missions of the Argonauts was to sail through the Clashing Islands. (5) These two giant cliffs closed in on anything that traveled between _____. (6) Jason's ship was the first one to pass through the cliffs safely.

1. Which is the antecedent for the pronoun in Sentence 1?
 A Jason
 B Greek mythology
 C ship
 D Argo
2. Which is the correct punctuation for the underlined words in Sentence 2?
 A The Argos crew members'
 B The Argos crew members'
 C The Argo's crew members
 D The Argos' crew members
3. Which pronoun can be used to replace the underlined words in Sentence 3?
 A They
 B It
 C She
 D Its
4. Which is the correct possessive phrase for the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 A mission's Argonauts
 B missions' Argonauts
 C Argonaut's missions
 D Argonauts' missions
5. Which pronoun should go in the blank in Sentence 5?
 A they
 B them
 C her
 D he
6. Which word in Sentence 6 is a possessive noun?
 A Jason's
 B ship
 C one
 D cliffs

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 15

54

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Subjective and
Objective Case
Pronouns
Lesson 16

Name _____

► Write the pronoun that could replace the underlined word or words.

1. Brett writes in his journal every day. He
2. His new journal is a gift from his older brother. It
3. Brett says writing is both fun and rewarding. it
4. Brett's mother encourages Brett to write stories and poems. She
5. Brett reads three poems aloud to Lee, Clark, and Gary. them
6. The poems were published in the school newspaper. They
7. Gary tells Brett that the poems are good. him
8. The boys ask Brett's mother to join their writing group. her
9. Then Brett's mother shows her writing prize to the boys. it
10. The boys are speechless with surprise! They

► Circle the subjective case pronouns. Underline the objective case pronouns.

11. I often write newspaper articles with him.
12. Ana gave that assignment to us.
13. She travels to the office with Luis and me.
14. You can ask her for a raise next year.
15. Luis and I have a good time researching stories.
16. It is such an exciting job.
17. We work hard at it all year long!
18. Maybe he will show the photographs to you.
19. They are interesting, and some are funny, too.
20. A man makes a silly face in one of them.
21. He always knows which picture to give me for a story!



55

Grammar Practice Book
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Name _____

► Complete each sentence, using either the pronoun *I* or the pronoun *me*.

1. My friend and I wanted to visit the library.
2. My mother drove Nikki and me to the bus stop.
3. She gave Nikki and me tokens for the bus fare.
4. Nikki and I liked the young-adult section best.
5. Next month, Nikki and I plan to volunteer at the library.

► If the sentence is correct, write *correct*. If it is not, rewrite it correctly.

6. Me and Jennifer read comic books.
Jennifer and I read comic books.
7. She and I visited the offices of DC Comics, in New York City.
correct
8. Learning about comics is fun for Jennifer and me.
correct
9. Grandma gave some of her old comics to me and Jennifer.
Grandma gave some of her old comics to Jennifer and me.
10. Me and Lisa like to write and illustrate stories.
Lisa and I like to write and illustrate stories.
11. I and Lisa showed her our drawings.
Lisa and I showed her our drawings.
12. Will you buy a comic book made by Lisa and me?
correct



Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

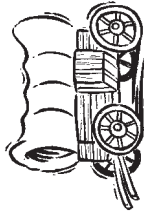
(1) One day, I and my little sister decided to paint some pictures. (2) I found some paper and paints for Missy and me. (3) Missy and I were having fun until she started acting silly by painting her face. (4) I knew that she and me would get into trouble if Mom found a mess. (5) I usually get scolded when there is trouble with me and Missy. (6) I got her to help me clean up the mess, and we were reading a book when Mom got home.

1. In which sentence are pronouns put in the wrong order?
 (A) Sentence 1
 (B) Sentence 2
 (C) Sentence 3
 (D) Sentence 4
2. In which two sentences is the pronoun *me* put in the wrong order?
 (A) Sentences 2 and 4
 (B) Sentences 2 and 5
 (C) Sentences 4 and 5
 (D) Sentences 4 and 6
3. Which is an objective case pronoun?
 (A) I (Sentence 1)
 (B) me (Sentence 2)
 (C) she (Sentence 4)
 (D) we (Sentence 6)
4. How should the underlined words in Sentence 3 be written?
 (A) I and Missy
 (B) Missy and me
 (C) Me and Missy
 (D) They are correct.
5. Which is a subjective case pronoun that could replace the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 (A) it
 (B) we
 (C) they
 (D) us
6. How should the underlined words in Sentence 5 be written?
 (A) me and her
 (B) Missy and me
 (C) Missy and I
 (D) They are correct.

Name _____

► Fill in the blank in each sentence with a pronoun. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Mom, Dad, and **I** will visit the home of Laura Ingalls Wilder.
- The museum director has arranged a special tour for Mom, Dad, and **me**.
- "Dad and **I** will pack the car," I said.
- We are taking some of Wilder's books with **us**.
- We** plan to have a week of fun.



► Write a sentence using each pronoun below. Then write whether the pronoun is used in the *subjective* or *objective* case. **Possible responses are shown.**

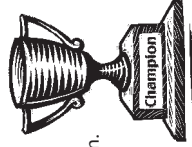
- we **We are listening to Chen read his new story. subjective**
- it **Jerry wanted to hear it. objective**
- him **A podium was set up for him in the auditorium. objective**
- you **You thanked Chen for the invitation. subjective**
- me **I hope Chen invites me to his next reading! objective**

58

Name _____

► Circle the correct possessive pronoun to complete each sentence.

- My cousin likes to tell stories about **her**, **hers** friends and neighbors.
- She entertains **our**, **ours** family with the tales.
- My**, **Mine** town has a storytelling competition each summer.
- Be sure to practice telling **your**, **ours** story before the competition.
- The children tell **their**, **theirs** stories.
- Jean's story was the best in **(mine, its)** category.
- The grand prize is **her**, **hers**.
- The Blue Team won **(its, theirs)** first competition this year.
- This trophy is **(my, mine)**.
- (Ours, its)** letters spell the word "Champion."



► Rewrite each sentence. Complete it with a correct possessive pronoun. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Which seats are _____?
Which seats are ours?
- I think _____ seats are in the fourth row.
I think your seats are in the fourth row.
- That seat is _____.
That seat is mine.
- The actors exit the stage on _____ right.
The actors exit the stage on their right.
- I can't believe they are performing _____ play!
I can't believe they are performing my play!

59

Name _____

► Circle the reflexive pronoun in each sentence. Underline the word to which the pronoun refers.

1. "I will teach myself how to write," said David.
2. David promised himself that he would become a famous writer some day.
3. Kahlen said to David, "We must tell ourselves to stay focused."
4. They worked hard and taught themselves how to write well.
5. You can help yourself by taking a writing class.
6. I took that class and enjoyed myself very much.
7. Rose promised herself that she would sign up for the course.

► Rewrite each sentence. Use a correct reflexive pronoun to replace the underlined word or words. **Possible responses are given.**

8. Jana and Lori persuaded Jana and Lori to see the play.
Jana and Lori persuaded themselves to see the play.
9. Sonja must get Sonja ready, or she will miss her cue.
Sonja must get herself ready, or she will miss her cue.
10. I will find a ride to the theater for me.
I will find a ride to the theater for myself.
11. We found us lost in an unfamiliar part of the city.
We found ourselves lost in an unfamiliar part of the city.
12. Mark introduced Mark to the actors.
Mark introduced himself to the actors.

60

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Our small town is peaceful, quiet, and boring. (2) I convinced myself that nothing exciting would ever happen here. (3) One day, my friends and I were enjoying ourselves playing baseball when we heard shouting. (4) People were talking among _____ and pointing at the sky. (5) We arrived in time to watch two men land their hot-air balloon in the town square. (6) The pilot said he had dropped into town to buy _____ a cool drink.

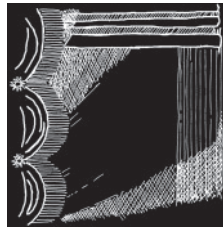
1. Which sentence has a possessive pronoun?
 - A Sentence 1
 - B Sentence 2
 - C Sentence 4
 - D Sentence 6
2. Which sentence has a possessive pronoun and a reflexive pronoun?
 - A Sentence 1
 - B Sentence 3
 - C Sentence 4
 - D Sentence 6
3. Which is the reflexive pronoun in Sentence 3?
 - A my
 - B I
 - C ourselves
 - D we
4. Which reflexive pronoun could fill in the blank in Sentence 4?
 - A yourselves
 - B itself
 - C themselves
 - D herself
5. Which is a possessive pronoun?
 - A myself (Sentence 2)
 - B I (Sentence 3)
 - C their (Sentence 5)
 - D he (Sentence 6)
6. Which reflexive pronoun could fill in the blank in Sentence 6?
 - A itself
 - B myself
 - C yourselves
 - D himself

61

Name _____

► Circle the correct pronoun in each sentence.

- The students will perform a play on (theirs, their) assembly day.
- Margo has convinced (yourselves, herself) that she should audition for the lead.
- (Your) lines are underlined.
- Please return (my) script after you read it.
- The scene she is reading is (her) favorite.
- The stage needs to have (its) boards replaced.
- Chris, you need to read your lines by (yourself, yours).
- The students asked (themselves, their) if anyone would come.
- We need to get (us, ourselves) to the auditorium for the play.
- On opening night, my father drove (ourselves, himself) to the school.



► Use each pronoun correctly in a sentence. Possible responses are shown.

- your Did you remember to bring your notes?
- themselves The writers helped themselves to more coffee.
- yourself To be a successful writer, tell yourself not to give up.
- its The book needs its cover replaced.
- hers This autographed copy of the book is hers.

62

Name _____

► Write whether each underlined adjective is an *article* or whether it tells *what kind*, *how many*, or *which one*.

- Laurie's prize calf was kept in the livestock tent. article
- She was the first person in her family to win. which one
- Her mom invited Laurie's two cousins to celebrate with Laurie. how many
- The red door opened, and someone shouted, "Surprise!" what kind
- Laurie was delighted to see her two Russian cousins! what kind
- Laurie had many things to be happy about today. how many
- She asked her mom how she kept her cousins' visit a secret. article
- "Your helpful friends planned the surprise with me," she said. what kind

► Write the correct form of the adjective for each sentence.

- Of all the farm animals, a rabbit is the (fun) to own. most fun
- Of the two rabbits I have, Bouncer is the (playful) one. more playful
- She has the (pretty) eyes I have ever seen! prettiest
- On the (hot) days of summer, I give her lots of water. hottest
- Bouncer hops (fast) than Bertie hops. faster
- Bouncer is also the (hungry) rabbit. hungrier
- The (funny) thing of all is that even my dog Sam likes Bouncer! funniest

Try This

Write a short paragraph about two pets you know or have read about. Use the correct forms of adjectives to compare the two pets.

Accept reasonable responses.

63

Name _____

► Circle each adjective used to compare. Then underline the basic form of the adjective.

- Zach felt that he was a better bass player than singer.
good bad
- His mother said his bass playing sounded worse than a broken record.
good bad
- She thought he was the worst bass player in the world!
good bad
- However, she thought he was the best singer in the whole school.
good bad

► Rewrite each sentence, using the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ().

- Between science and language arts, I am (good) in science.
Between science and language arts, I am better in science.
- Among my other four subjects, I am (good) in math.
Among my other four subjects, I am best in math.
- Of all my classes, I received my (bad) grade in gym.
Of all my classes, I received my worst grade in gym.
- I have (bad) swimming skills than my friend Karl.
I have worse swimming skills than my friend Karl.
- I hope to get (good) grades next year than I did this year.
I hope to get better grades next year than I did this year.
- Ebony has the (good) artistic skills in the whole fifth grade.
Ebony has the best artistic skills in the whole fifth grade.

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) For about two minutes, I thought I was a more better skier than my friend Rose. (2) I was skiing down the most scary bunny slope in the world, and suddenly I was out of control. (3) The taller instructor was yelling at me to sit down. (4) I was the most afraid I had ever been in my life! (5) I skied right through a parking lot and into a flock of Canada geese. (6) It was the worst day of our vacation.

- How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be written?
A more good
B better
C most best
D Make no change.
- How should the underlined words in Sentence 2 be written?
A more scary
B scarier
C scariest
D Make no change.
- Which sentence has an adjective that is a correct two-word phrase?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which describes the word *taller* in Sentence 3?
A basic adjective
B comparative adjective
C superlative adjective
D article
- Which sentence contains an adjective that tells HOW MANY?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 6
- Which describes the word *worst* in Sentence 6?
A basic adjective
B comparative adjective
C superlative adjective
D article

Name _____

► Rewrite each underlined adjective. Then write whether it is an *article* or whether it tells *which one*, *what kind*, or *how many*.

1. The big book fair starts next week at Ring Middle School.
big; what kind **next; which one**
2. Each student will get one free book with the money raised.
one; how many **free; what kind**
3. We will donate to the local library all the books that are not sold.
local; what kind **all; how many**
4. On the third weekend of March, many students will help out.
third; which one **many; how many**
5. Few students at the school are not involved.
few; how many **the; article**

► Circle the correct form of the adjective.

6. You are the (most funniest, **funniest**) person I know!
7. Of all my friends, you tell the (better, **best**) jokes.
8. Between you and your sister, you are the (**cleverer**, cleverest) comedian.
9. If you have a day that is (**worse**, worsen) than mine, I'll make you laugh, too!
10. Today is the (greater, **greatest**) day of my life.
11. We told my sister the (more hilarious, **most hilarious**) joke of all.
12. I have never seen her (**happier**, happier) than she was today.

Name _____

► Underline the verb in each sentence.

1. Thomas Edison's mother teaches him at home.
2. He reads many books about inventions.
3. He learns about science.
4. Thomas Edison works in his laboratory.
5. He experiments with telephones.
6. Edison invents many things.
7. A phonograph plays recorded sound.
8. My family plans a trip.
9. We visit the Edison home in New Jersey.
10. Many articles and books praise the inventor.



► Rewrite each sentence, using a main verb to complete each one.

Possible responses are shown.

11. Dee _____ in her garage.
Dee works in her garage.
12. She and I _____ the plans for the new toy.
She and I draw the plans for the new toy.
13. Jamie _____ us with the design.
Jamie helps us with the design.
14. Dee's dad _____ to us from the house.
Dee's dad calls to us from the house.
15. The local newspaper _____ us about our invention.
The local newspaper interviews us about our invention.

Name _____

► Underline the verb phrase. Then circle the helping verb.

1. Lisa and Terrence have entered a project in the science fair.
2. Carla has participated this year as well.
3. I could not help her with her project.
4. David should write about the science fair.
5. What did you think about Carla's work?
6. Keira did not enjoy her presentation.
7. The judges will score the projects.
8. Lisa was talking to Terrence about their invention.
9. Lisa is thinking about her next project.
10. Terrence can work on it with her.



► Rewrite each sentence, using a helping verb to complete each one. Possible responses are shown.

11. Thomas Edison _____ known as an inventor.
Thomas Edison was known as an inventor.
12. He _____ created more than one thousand inventions.
He had created more than one thousand inventions.
13. Shane _____ not convinced that the phonograph is the best invention.
Shane is not convinced that the phonograph is the best invention.
14. I _____ not tell you the subject of my science report.
I will not tell you the subject of my science report.
15. Willa _____ write about Thomas Edison.
Willa should write about Thomas Edison.

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) The young boy _____ risen long before the sun. (2) He _____ not sleep longer. (3) His mind was churning with ideas. (4) He _____ of a new invention. (5) Minutes ago, the boy were sleeping soundly in his bed. (6) But now he _____ on his experiments through the rest of the night.

1. Which helping verb completes the verb phrase in Sentence 1?
A had A
B have B
C would C
D did D
2. Which helping verb completes the verb phrase in Sentence 2?
A is A
B could B
C have C
D has D
3. How should the underlined helping verb in Sentence 3 be written?
A were A
B did B
C would C
D correct as is D
4. Which verb phrase completes Sentence 4?
A did thought A
B are thinking B
C had thought C
D were thinking D
5. How should the underlined verb phrase in Sentence 5 be written?
A is sleeping A
B was sleeping B
C are sleeping C
D correct as is D
6. Which verb phrase best completes Sentence 6?
A will be working A
B are working B
C were working C
D have worked D

Name _____

► Circle the main verb in each sentence. Underline the helping verb or verbs.

1. None of the players has missed a single class.
2. Derek will probably get the prize for best science project.
3. Ben is winning the Most Improved certificate this year.
4. Our class has placed first in the science trivia competition.
5. The principal will distribute the awards at the school banquet.
6. We would have liked a larger audience for our play about Thomas Edison.
7. Next month the teacher will have auditions for the next play.
8. She would like that as many students as possible take part.

► Fill in the blank to complete each sentence. Include a verb phrase. Possible responses are shown.

9. The laboratory repairs _____ **are finally finished** _____.
10. The inventor _____ **has been asking** _____ for volunteers.
11. Six workers _____ **have offered** _____ to help with the new work.
12. There _____ **have been** _____ many opportunities to share your ideas.
13. I _____ **will not join** _____ the team for this project.
14. Kara _____ **is determined** _____ to make her experiment work.
16. Gloria _____ **is thinking** _____ about inventing something also.

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) I clean my room each week. (2) Today I ask _____ how I can get the chore done more quickly. (3) I decide to invent a room-cleaning machine! (4) I think that _____ machine will be very successful. (5) I ask my friends if _____ will help me with this plan. (6) We talk among ourselves about how exciting this is!

1. Which pronoun completes Sentence 2?
A yourselves
B myself
C yourself
D me
2. Which is a subjective case pronoun?
A I (Sentence 1)
B the (Sentence 2)
C my (Sentence 5)
D ourselves (Sentence 6)
3. Which kind of pronoun is *We* in Sentence 6?
A subjective
B objective
C possessive
D reflexive
4. Which pronoun completes Sentence 4?
A him
B theirs
C my
D mine
5. Which pronoun completes Sentence 5?
A they
B their
C themselves
D your
6. Which kind of pronoun is *ourselves* in Sentence 6?
A subjective
B objective
C possessive
D reflexive

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Peter pulled the sleeping bag tightly around his shoulders. (2) This was the miserable night of Peter's life. (3) Jeremy and Brad _____ shivering just as he was. (4) The wind was slapping the loose tent flap back and forth. (5) Someone should invent a heated sleeping bag, thought Jeremy. (6) Eventually, the three campers fell asleep, and Peter dreamed that he invented the _____ sleeping bag ever!

- Which helping verb completes Sentence 3?
 A is
 B was
 C were
 D will
- Which describes the word *loose* in Sentence 4?
 A It is an adjective.
 B It is a pronoun.
 C It is the main verb.
 D It is a helping verb.
- How should the underlined adjective in Sentence 2 be written?
 A more miserable
 B most miserable
 C less miserable
 D correct as is
- Which does the adjective *three* in Sentence 6 tell?
 A which one of the campers
 B what kind of campers
 C how many campers
 D the actions of the campers
- Which adjective completes Sentence 6?
 A good
 B better
 C most good
 D best
- Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 5?
 A They make up a verb phrase.
 B They are both main verbs.
 C They are both helping verbs.
 D They are adjectives.

Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 20

Name _____

► Underline each verb. Then identify it as *action* or *linking*.

- Ronnie is the best gardener in the neighborhood. **linking**
- He comes to the community garden every week. **action**
- After school, Gia rides her bike to the community center. **action**
- She plants flowers by the fence. **action**
- Ronnie and Gia observe their progress. **action**
- When is the open house? **linking**
- The garden looks beautiful! **linking**
- Ronnie feels tired at the end of a long day. **linking**
- Gia makes pizza and salad. **action**
- They eat outside among the plants. **action**



► Complete each sentence with the kind of verb shown in parentheses (). Possible responses are shown.

- We attended the talent show on Saturday. (action)
- The teaching staff judged the contest. (action)
- I felt nervous about my performance. (linking)
- All of my neighbors were in the audience! (linking)
- We raised a lot of money to give to the school library. (action)

Try This

Write six sentences about your day. Use three linking verbs and three action verbs.

Accept reasonable responses.

Name _____

► Rewrite each underlined word and identify it as an *action verb*, a *linking verb*, or a *direct object*.

1. Carla read a book to learn about sea turtles.
read: action verb; book: direct object
2. She taught the group about turtles.
taught: action verb; group: direct object
3. The information was very valuable.
was: linking verb
4. The people decided they would take action.
decided: action verb
5. The community developed a plan.
developed: action verb; plan: direct object
6. Write your name on the sign-up sheet if you want to help.
Write: action verb; name: direct object
7. We felt good after our long meeting.
felt: linking verb

► Write whether the verb in each sentence is *action* or *linking*. Underline the *direct object* if there is one.

8. Charles distributes pamphlets for the World Wildlife Fund.
Charles distributes pamphlets for the World Wildlife Fund. action
9. He is enthusiastic about their work.
He is enthusiastic about their work. linking
10. Jan appears interested in the information.
Jan appears interested in the information. linking

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Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) The Garden Club has a meeting every year on May 1st. (2) The members _____ at Benji's Restaurant to plan the garden. (3) Their garden was once an abandoned lot. (4) The club has turned the lot into a green oasis. (5) The garden is a popular meeting place during the growing season. (6) Members share some of the harvested vegetables and take the rest of them to a local homeless shelter.

1. Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 1?
A linking verb and direct object
B action verb and direct object
C linking verb and subject
D action verb and subject
2. Which is an action verb that could complete Sentence 2?
A meet
B are
C become
D gathers
3. Which sentences have both action verbs and direct objects?
A Sentences 1 and 3
B Sentences 1 and 4
C Sentences 3 and 4
D Sentences 4 and 5
4. Which sentences have linking verbs?
A Sentences 1 and 3
B Sentences 3 and 4
C Sentences 3 and 5
D Sentences 4 and 5
5. Which sentence has two action verbs?
A Sentence 3
B Sentence 4
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
6. Which is a linking verb?
A has (Sentence 1)
B has turned (Sentence 4)
C is (Sentence 5)
D share (Sentence 6)

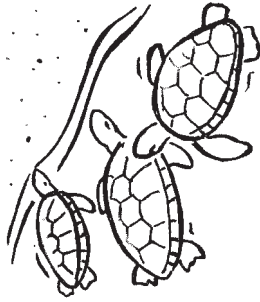
75

Name _____

Action and
Linking Verbs
Lesson 21

► Draw one line under each action verb and two lines under each linking verb. Draw a circle around the direct object if there is one.

1. I wrote emails to my friend in New England.
2. She became important to me this year.
3. Dora has a house on the ocean.
4. She sent photographs of sea turtles to me.
5. They looked amazing.
6. I am surprised at their size.
7. Sea turtles lay eggs in the sand.
8. The turtles need a safe beach.
9. Are you certain of that?
10. We became interested in conservation.
11. We felt excited.



► Write two sentences that have action verbs and two sentences that have linking verbs. Underline the verbs and write *action* or *linking* to describe each one. Possible responses are shown.

12. The researchers finished their study. action
13. Their investigation became unnecessary. linking
14. The baby sea turtles are safe. linking
15. The scientists celebrated happily. action

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Present Tense;
Subject-Verb
Agreement
Lesson 22

Name _____

► Write the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ().

1. Marie and Sal (come) to the car wash to help. come
2. Donna (carry) water and soap over to the car. carries
3. Gordon (place) his sponge in the bucket. places
4. Wilma (wash) the tires. washes
5. Clare (fill) the bucket with water again. fills
6. The man in the blue car (drive) onto the lot. drives
7. The car's engine (purrr) like a kitten. purrs
8. He (watch) the kids working. watches
9. More cars (wait) in line. wait
10. The children (make) money for their project. make

► Rewrite each sentence, correcting each present-tense verb to agree with its subject.

11. The kids listens to John's ideas for raising money.
The kids listen to John's ideas for raising money.
12. He want to have a bake sale.
He wants to have a bake sale.
13. Greg and Paul decides they will bake muffins.
Greg and Paul decide they will bake muffins.
14. Tamika greet everyone with a smile.
Tamika greets everyone with a smile.
15. She thank them for giving money to their school.
She thanks them for giving money to their school.

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Name _____

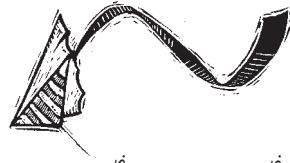
► Rewrite each sentence. Choose the correct verb in parentheses () to complete each one.

- Jesse (lies, lays) down to take a nap.
Jesse lies down to take a nap.
- Please (sit, set) in your assigned seat.
Please sit in your assigned seat.
- (Lie, Lay) the blanket on the bed.
Lay the blanket on the bed.
- The hot air balloons (rise, raise) into the air.
The hot air balloons rise into the air.
- Please (rise, raise) your hand if you need assistance.
Please raise your hand if you need assistance.
- Paul (sits, sets) his books on the floor.
Paul sets his books on the floor.

► Choose a verb from the box to complete each sentence. Use each verb only once. Write it in present tense, and make sure it agrees with the subject. Possible responses are shown.

lie lay sit set rise raise

- Uncle Greg **sits** in the passenger seat of the van.
- The volunteers **raise** the heavy boxes above their heads.
- My mother is tired and **lies** on the sofa.
- Set** your bags over there.
- We **lay** the baby in the crib.
- Our kites catch the breeze and **rise** up above the trees.



Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

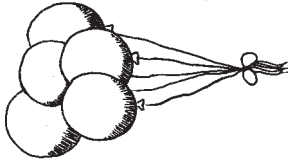
(1) Darrell _____ his jacket on the bench. (2) Lisa that is on the floor. (3) Fred choose a piece of wood _____ the power saw. (6) They cut wood to build a lemonade stand.

- Which present-tense verb could complete Sentence 1?
 A lays
 B lay
 C lies
 D lie
- Which present-tense verb could complete Sentence 2?
 A sits
 B sit
 C sets
 D set
- Which is the present-tense form of the underlined verb in Sentence 3 that agrees with the subject?
 A chooses
 B chose
 C choose
 D will choose
- Which is there correct agreement of subject and verb?
 A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 3
 C Sentence 4
 D Sentence 6
- Which is a present-tense verb that could complete Sentence 5?
 A start
 B started
 C starts
 D will start
- How should the verbs in Sentence 4 be written?
 A measures and mark
 B measure and marks
 C measure and marks
 D measures and marks

Name _____

► Circle the correct form of the verb in parentheses () to complete each sentence.

- The balloons (rise, raise) in the air.
- The party (celebrate, celebrates) the opening of a new building.
- Can you (raise, rise) the flag?
- Our club (present, presents) the money to the director of the hospital.
- The doctors and hospital staff (sit, set) in the first row.
- Several kids (lie, lay) on the grass.
- Other children (play, plays) nearby.
- The director (thanks, thank) the community for its contribution.
- I (set, sit) the microphone down on the podium.
- I (lie, lay) down on the grass, too.



► Rewrite each sentence correctly. Replace the incorrect verbs. Possible responses are shown.

- Jeff lays on the sofa and fall asleep.

Jeff lies on the sofa and falls asleep.

- Katie and Jim lie their books on the counter.

Katie and Jim lay their books on the counter.

- Paul sits his camera on the shelf.

Paul sets his camera on the shelf.

- Mia and Kyle watches the sun raising.

Mia and Kyle watch the sun rising.

- I cannot rises my sore arm very high.

I cannot raise my sore arm very high.

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Change the verbs from the present tense to the past tense.

- We move from Mexico to California.

We moved from Mexico to California.

- I pack my belongings and load them on the train.

I packed my belongings and loaded them on the train.

- There is a whistle, and the train starts moving.

There was a whistle, and the train started moving.

- My mother and father seem happy and excited.

My mother and father seemed happy and excited.

- My sister sits next to me and rests her head on my shoulder.

My sister sat next to me and rested her head on my shoulder.

► Write a sentence using each verb in the box. Use each verb in its future tense.

visit	fly	care	entertain	play	be	drive
-------	-----	------	-----------	------	----	-------

- I will fly to Mexico next week. Possible responses are shown.

I will visit my family in Mexico City.

- My father will drive me to the airport.

Keisha will care for my cats while I am away.

- My brother and I will play with our cousins.

Juan and Carlos will entertain us with a song.

- I will be sad to leave when the visit is over.

Name _____

► Fill in the missing form of each verb.

Verb	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
1. see	see	saw	will see
2. climb	climb	climbed	will climb
3. appear	appear	appeared	will appear
4. hurry	hurry	hurried	will hurry
5. trip	trip	tripped	will trip

► Write a correct form of the given verb to complete each sentence. Then label each verb used as *present tense*, *past tense*, or *future tense*. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Hugo's cat **ran** away. (run) **past tense**
- Andrea **painted** a picture of the cat on a poster. (paint) **past tense**
- Thalia **takes** a flyer to the post office. (take) **present tense**
- She **will post** it on the community board. (post) **future tense**
- After school, Hugo **will look** for his pet. (look) **future tense**
- His friends **help** him search. (help) **present tense**
- Steve **will ride** his bicycle across town. (ride) **future tense**
- Duane **called** all the neighbors. (call) **past tense**
- Marcella **reads** the paper for notices. (read) **present tense**
- Late at night, the phone **rings**. (ring) **present tense**
- Mrs. Lopez **answered** the call. (answer) **past tense**
- Gina **saw** the cat in the schoolyard. (see) **past tense**
- The children **jump** and shout with joy. (jump) **present tense**

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) The snow _____ for many hours yesterday. (2) Around midnight last night, the wind increase in speed. (3) It howled and shrieked outside the house. (4) Earlier this morning, the wind will whip the snow into drifts against the walls and doors. (5) My dad will drive us to school in the truck today.

- Which is a past-tense verb that could complete Sentence 1?
 - fall
 - falls
 - fell**
 - will fall
- How should the underlined verb in Sentence 2 be written?
 - increase
 - increases
 - increased**
 - will increase
- Which sentence correctly uses two past-tense verbs?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 3**
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which sentence correctly uses a verb in the future tense?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4**
 - Sentence 5
- Which is the future-tense form of the verb *shriek*?
 - shriek
 - shrieks
 - shrieked
 - will shriek**

Name _____

Past and
Future Tenses
Lesson 2.3

► Rewrite each sentence. Change each verb to its past-tense form.

- Jayla will take her kitten to the veterinarian on Saturday.
Jayla took her kitten to the veterinarian on Saturday.
- Mr. Vargas smiles at her when she walks past his house.
Mr. Vargas smiled at her when she walked past his house.
- The doctor weighs the cat and checks her for fleas.
The doctor weighed the cat and checked her for fleas.
- She announces that the cat's health is excellent.
She announced that the cat's health was excellent.
- Jayla will give the kitten a treat after the examination.
Jayla gave the kitten a treat after the examination.

► Underline the verb in each sentence. Then label each verb as *present tense*, *past tense*, or *future tense*.

- Molly lives in the city of Los Angeles. present tense
- Molly and Kim planned a day trip to a hiking trail. past tense
- They will ask Milo, too. future tense
- He will arrive after lunch. present tense
- The trail needs better markers. past tense
- The heat made them tired. present tense
- They lose interest in the hiking trail. future tense
- The friends will ride bikes to the beach instead. present tense
- Molly, Kim, and Milo swim in the cool ocean water. present tense



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Name _____

Perfect Tenses
Lesson 2.4

► Underline each verb phrase. Circle the main verb. Then label each verb as *present perfect* or *past perfect*.

- The entire student body has assembled in the auditorium. present perfect
- Mrs. Smith had purchased a flower for each of her children. past perfect
- Kristen had never seen so many colorful flowers. past perfect
- The students have visited every house on the street. present perfect
- They have collected 300 cans of food for the shelter. present perfect
- The students had exceeded their goal. past perfect

► Write a sentence using each verb in the tense shown in parentheses (). Possible responses are shown.

- keep (present perfect)
My friend has kept pigeons for years.

- escape (past perfect)

Kay said the bird had escaped from its coop.

- leave (past perfect)

Rita had left the door to the coop open.

- fly (past perfect)

The pigeon had flown across the park.

- lay (present perfect)

Jane thinks the pigeon has laid its eggs.

- observe (past perfect)

Charley had observed the birds on the roof next door.

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Name _____

► Write the future-perfect form of each verb.

1. learn will have learned
2. speak will have spoken
3. write will have written
4. sell will have sold
5. lift will have lifted
6. be will have been
7. tell will have told
8. pour will have poured

Perfect Tenses
Lesson 24



► Write sentences using the future-perfect tense of the verbs below. Use each verb only once. **Possible responses are shown.**

finish build read grow

9. By lunchtime I will have finished feeding the birds.
10. Kiara will have built the pigeon loft all by herself.
11. By next week, the pigeons will have grown a lot.
12. Soon, I will have read most of the bird books in the library!

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Grammar Practice Book
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Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Lucas has wanted to ride the Super Coaster for as long as he can remember. (2) He will have achieve his goal after today's trip to Mega Park. (3) "The day has finally arrived!" he thought. (4) He had dreamed of riding on Super Coaster many times. (5) Finally, Lucas approaches the ride with a mixture of fear and excitement. (6) In a matter of minutes, he will have taken the ride of his lifetime.

1. Which is the verb phrase in Sentence 1?
A has
B wanted to ride
C has wanted
D to ride
2. Which verb form should replace the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A achieves
B achieving
C achieved
D to achieve
3. Which form of the verb *dream* is used in Sentence 4?
A past-perfect tense
B future-perfect tense
C present-perfect tense
D past-tense
4. Which sentence correctly uses a verb in the present tense?
A Sentence 3
B Sentence 4
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
5. Which form of the verb *arrive* is used in Sentence 3?
A present-perfect tense
B past-perfect tense
C future-perfect tense
D present tense
6. Which form of the verb *take* is used in Sentence 6?
A past-perfect tense
B future-perfect tense
C present-perfect tense
D past tense

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 24

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Grammar Practice Book
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Name _____

► Underline the verb phrase in each sentence. Then identify the tense of each one as *present perfect*, *past perfect*, or *future perfect*.

- The class has gone on a field trip to the science museum. **present perfect**
- When they return, they will have learned about city habitats. **future perfect**
- Jenny had decided to write her science paper on birds that live in cities. **past perfect**

4. The library will have closed long before she arrives. **future perfect**

5. Who has borrowed my science book? **present perfect**

6. Yvonne had said Jenny could use her book. **past perfect**

► Write a sentence using each verb. Use the verb tense shown in parentheses (). Possible responses are shown.

7. draw (present perfect)
Carlo has drawn the first sketches for our mural.

8. choose (past perfect)
The children had chosen an animal theme.

9. paint (future perfect)
By tomorrow, we will have painted several of the animals.

10. help (present perfect)
The project has helped bring people together in the community.

11. make (past perfect)
They had not made a mural before.

12. improve (present perfect)
Everyone thinks the mural has improved the neighborhood.

Perfect Tenses

Lesson 24

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) It is the day of the big charity soccer match, and Jenna feel nervous. (2) She _____ on her bed and pulls on her new soccer shoes. (3) Jenna's mom is excited as she starts the car and drives Jenna to the match. (4) Jenna play her best soccer ever during today's match! (5) All of her friends cheers her on. (6) After the match, she _____ the trophy high above her head!

1. Which sentence has an action verb that does NOT agree with its singular subject?

- A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5

4. Which sentence has an action verb that does NOT agree with its plural subject?

- A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5

2. Which is a linking verb in Sentence 3?

- A is
B as
C starts
D drives

5. Which verb could complete Sentence 6?

- A raises
B raise
C rises
D rise

3. Which verb could complete Sentence 2?

- A sets
B set
C sits
D sit

6. Which sentence has a linking verb that does NOT agree with its subject?

- A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5

Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 25

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Ms. Luiz will have given the order to start digging. (2) She had asked everyone to join in the hard work. (3) "I told the mayor that we had completed this garden by 5:00 P.M. today!" said Ms. Luiz. (4) "Julio, what had you done with your shovel?" she asked. (5) After many hours, the crew of workers finished all of the planting and watering. (6) By the time she leaves, Ms. Luiz will have thanked every volunteer.

- Which verb form should replace the underlined words in Sentence 1?
A have given
B had given
C giving
D give
- Which form of the verb *ask* is used in Sentence 2?
A past-perfect tense
B present-perfect tense
C present tense
D future tense
- In Sentence 3, how could the verb *complete* be changed to present-perfect tense?
A complete
B will have completed
C had completed
D have completed
- Which verb form should replace the underlined words in Sentence 4?
A have done
B were done
C are done
D correct as is
- Which sentence correctly uses verbs in the past tense?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
- Which is the verb tense of the underlined verb phrase in Sentence 6?
A present-perfect tense
B future-perfect tense
C past-perfect tense
D future tense

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 25

Name _____

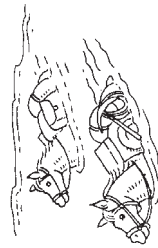
► Rewrite each sentence with the past-tense form of the verb in parentheses ().

- Lewis and Clark (begin) their journey.
Lewis and Clark began their journey.
- The party of explorers (go) very far.
The party of explorers went very far.
- They (find) a route to the west coast.
They found a route to the west coast.
- The Native Americans (speak) to the explorers.
The Native Americans spoke to the explorers.
- Lewis and Clark (keep) a journal of their travels.
Lewis and Clark kept a journal of their travels.
- They (spend) time making maps, too.
They spent time making maps, too.

► Use the past-tense form of a word in the box to complete each sentence.

swim come know run

- Lewis and Clark **knew** they had a long way to go.
- The explorers **ran** along the riverbank.
- The horses **swam** across the river to the other side.
- Eventually, the expedition **came** to an end.



Try This

Write sentences, using the past-tense forms of these irregular verbs: *lie, lay, sit, and fly*. **Accept reasonable responses.**

Irregular Verbs
Lesson 26

Name _____

- 1.–10. Complete the chart with the principal parts of each verb.

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Tense	Past Participle
to throw	(is, was) throwing	threw	(have, has, had) thrown
to bring	(is, was) bringing	brought	(have, has, had) brought
to eat	(is, was) eating	ate	(have, has, had) eaten
to shake	(is, was) shaking	shook	(have, has, had) shaken
to take	(is, was) taking	took	(have, has, had) taken
to forget	(is, was) forgetting	forgot	(have, has, had) forgotten

- Complete each sentence, using the verb and verb form shown in parentheses ().

11. (*buy*, past tense) **bought** _____ territory from France.

12. (*want*, past participle) He **has/had wanted** _____ to have the area explored.

13. (*give*, past tense) He **gave** _____ the job to Lewis and Clark.

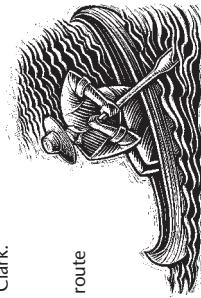
14. (*tell*, past participle) Jefferson **has/had told** _____ them to find a route through the Rocky Mountains.

15. (*study*, present participle) The men **are/were studying** _____ the wildlife.

16. (*make*, past tense) They **made** _____ a map of the Missouri River.

17. (*buy*, past participle) They **have/had bought** _____ four canoes from Native Americans.

18. (*flow*, present participle) The water of the river **is/was flowing** _____ north.



Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) The sun shine and warmed the sand but not the chilly ocean. (2) No one _____ in the cold water. (3) Some of the explorers built a fire. (4) Farther down the beach, a group of officers investigated a small cove they _____. (5) The sun was setting when they left the beach to make camp. (6) A few seagulls _____ in circles above them.

1. Which verb form should replace the underlined word in Sentence 1?
A shines
B shining
C **shone**
D shoned
2. Which word could complete Sentence 2?
A swam
B swum
C swimmmed
D swim
3. Which verb form is used in Sentence 3?
A infinitive
B present participle
C **past tense**
D past participle
4. Which word or words could complete Sentence 4?
A finds
B finding
C **had found**
D founded
5. Which verb form is underlined in Sentence 5?
A infinitive
B **present participle**
C past tense
D past participle
6. Which word or words could complete Sentence 6?
A flies
B flown
C is flying
D **flew**

Name _____

► Complete each sentence with a verb form from the box.
Then label each verb form as *present participle*, *past tense*, or *past participle*.

blew rode saw were biting had ridden

- When traveling over land, the men _____ on ponies.
past tense **rode**
- Lewis _____ many miles.
had ridden **past participle**
- The explorers _____ storm clouds gathering.
saw **past tense**
- The wind _____ most of the clouds away.
blew **past tense**
- However, insects _____ them all night.
were biting **present participle**



Name _____

► Write the contraction for each underlined pair of words.

- I am hoping to find gold. **I'm**
- It will be a difficult journey. **It'll**
- They are strong and brave. **They're**
- We have got to climb 1,000 feet. **We've**
- It is too steep for animals to go up. **It's**
- We are carrying our supplies ourselves. **We're**
- He said he had never been so far from home. **he'd**
- Two men say they have already had some luck. **they've**
- Is this what you are looking for? **you're**
- She is holding a nugget of gold! **She's**

► Complete each sentence, using the verb and the verb form shown in parentheses ().

- (rest, present participle)
The group _____ after a long day of walking.
is/was resting
- (drink, past participle)
Someone _____ the last of the water.
has/had drunk
- (hear, past)
The men _____ the sound of running water.
heard
- (run, present participle)
Someone _____ ahead to find the source.
is/was running
- (come, past participle)
At last, they _____ to the Columbia River!
had come

► Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

- (it's, Its) very cold in the Yukon.
- (They're, Their) such hardworking miners.
- They wear (they're, their) boots and helmets.
- (Your, You're) expected to carry supplies.
- He carries the bag by (it's, its) handle.
- "(You, You're) claim is excellent!" said the man.
- (Its, It's) located down the road about a mile.
- (They're, Their) going to be rich!



Name _____

► Write the contraction for each of the underlined words.

- Women were not allowed to register a claim for gold. **weren't**
- The prospectors have not found the town. **haven't**
- The man said he does not want to mine at that creek. **doesn't**
- She is not looking forward to the winter. **isn't**
- The people did not have enough food last year. **didn't**
- I do not see my supplies. **don't**
- Is that not your pack of food? **Isn't**
- We will not be part of that group of prospectors. **won't**
- They could not find their way, and they got lost. **couldn't**
- You should not listen to what they say. **shouldn't**
- Do you not see how much confusion you caused? **Don't**
- I'm sorry, but I was not sure of the directions. **wasn't**
- They would not take responsibility for the mistake. **wouldn't**

► Rewrite each sentence with the correct contraction.

- The woman could not believe what she saw.
The woman couldn't believe what she saw.
- I will not tell anyone about your discovery.
I won't tell anyone about your discovery.
- She did not say anything to her friend.
She didn't say anything to her friend.

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Today, we are going for a ride over the canyon in a helicopter. (2) I hope _____ going to enjoy it. (3) The last tour group said this was _____ favorite day trip. (4) You will have one hour to explore the canyon. (5) You shouldn't wander too far from the landing area. (6) _____ return flight leaves at six o'clock.

- Which word could replace the underlined words in Sentence 1?
 - we've
 - were
 - we're**
 - we'd
- Which word could complete Sentence 2?
 - your
 - you're**
 - you've
 - youre
- Which word could complete Sentence 3?
 - their
 - they're
 - theirs
 - there
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined words in Sentence 4 with a contraction?
 - You've
 - You'll** have
 - You will've
 - You've had
- The underlined word in Sentence 5 is a contraction of which words?
 - should have
 - should not**
 - should be
 - should are
- Which word could complete Sentence 6?
 - You'll
 - Your**
 - You're
 - Yours

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 27Contractions
Lesson 27

Name _____

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

1. She is daring explorer. **She's**
2. They are thinking about returning to California. **They're**
3. They are not finding gold here anymore. **aren't**
4. We are out of food. **We're**
5. You have got two days to make a decision. **You've**
6. She could not make up her mind. **couldn't**
7. I have not had time to decide. **haven't**
8. "I am too tired to plan anything," said the woman. **I'm**
9. "It is time to stop dreaming and go home," he said. **It's**
10. It should not take very long to pack. **shouldn't**
11. You will not have to travel so far this time. **won't**
12. He has found a new trail. **He's**
13. They still had not decided on a plan. **hadn't**

► Underline the word that correctly completes each sentence.

14. (Its, it's) cold and windy today.
15. (Their, They're) leaving in an hour.
16. (Your, You're) horses are prepared for travel.
17. (Their, They're) saddles are clean and ready.
18. (Your, You're) going to be late.



Name _____

► Underline each adverb. Identify whether the adverb tells how, when, where, or to what extent.

1. The team is climbing carefully. **how**
2. They frequently stop to rest. **to what extent**
3. A guide often checks the sky for storms. **to what extent**
4. Suddenly, the guide waves his arms. **how or when**
5. Everyone looks up. **where**
6. The clouds above darken. **where**
7. The climbers have to return immediately. **when**
8. The team sadly looks at the mountain's peak. **how**
9. Then they quickly begin descending the trail. **how**
10. They will finish the climb later. **when**



► Complete each sentence by using the correct comparative form of the adverb in parentheses ().

11. Jason hikes than Tom. (fast) **faster**
12. Of all the hikers, Leah walks the . (far) **farthest**
13. I walk more than my sister. (slow) **slowly**
14. This year's trail map is than last year's map. (good) **better**
15. Mrs. Ruiz speaks the of all the climbers. (soft) **softest**

Contractions
Lesson 27

Adverbs
Lesson 28

Name _____

► Underline the word in parentheses () that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Jean didn't have (no, any) cooking equipment.
2. Josh couldn't find his backpack (nowhere, anywhere).
3. You shouldn't (ever, never) go camping unprepared.
4. My hiking boots aren't (nowhere, anywhere) to be found.
5. Don't say (nothing, anything) about the missing flashlight.

► If the sentence is correct, write **correct**. If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.
Possible responses are shown.

6. John wasn't never afraid of water.

John was never afraid of water.

7. Kay has not learned nothing about first aid.

Kay has not learned anything about first aid.

8. Jessie wouldn't never forget her wet suit.

Jessie wouldn't ever forget her wet suit.

9. My sister has never gone diving with us.

correct

10. Don't say nothing about diving with sharks.

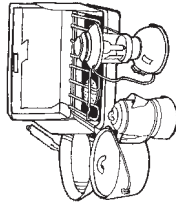
Don't say anything about diving with sharks.

11. Nobody knows more scuba diving facts than Mr. Cain.

correct

12. Liam doesn't need no help packing his gear.

Liam needs no help packing his gear.

Adverbs
Lesson 28Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 28

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Follow the tips, and you will soon know how to pack a backpack properly.
(2) First, make a list of equipment needed for your trip. (3) Roll your sleeping bag tightly, and push it gently but firmly into its stuff sack. (4) Then, _____ place heavier items in your pack. (5) Pack sunscreen and snacks so that they are easily reached. (6) Don't never forget to review your checklist before you leave home!

1. Which describes the adverbs in Sentence 1?
A Soon tells where; properly tells how.
B Soon tells when; properly tells when.
C Soon tells when; properly tells how.
D Soon tells to what extent; properly tells when.
2. Which word in Sentence 2 is an adverb?
A First
B of
C for
D trip
3. Which is NOT an adverb in Sentence 3?
A tightly
B push
C gently
D firmly
4. Which is an adverb that could complete Sentence 4?
A not
B fast
C slower
D carefully
5. Which word in Sentence 5 is an adverb?
A and
B that
C so
D easily
6. Which words should replace the underlined words in Sentence 6?
A Don't ever
B Do not never
C In no way
D Do ever

100

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101

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Name _____

► Underline the word or words that correctly complete each sentence.

- The group sits (quiet, quietly) in the plane.
- Daeshaun prepares (more eagerly, most eagerly) than Tom.
- This jump is (easy, easily) for him.
- Corrine (slowly, slow) fastens her belt.
- Hal puts on his parachute (fast, faster) than Sue.
- He (soon, soonest) gets ready.
- I fly a plane (well, better) than my sister.
- Rae skydives (well, better).



► If the sentence is correct, write correct. If it is incorrect, rewrite it correctly.
Possible responses are shown.

- I don't know anything about trapeze artists.

I don't know anything about trapeze artists.

- He hasn't never seen the circus.

He hasn't ever seen the circus.

- Marcy does not have no time to learn the routine.

Marcy has no time to learn the routine.

- She has not had none all week.

She has had none all week.

- I would do anything to fly high like that!

correct

- They don't never manage to finish the show on time.

They never manage to finish the show on time.

103

Name _____

► 1–10. Circle ten words that should be capitalized in the letter.

1317 Park street
Orlando, FL 32801
june 11, 2008

Carsons Incorporated
708 third Avenue
Houston, TX 77069

dear sir or madam:
I am returning the DVD you sent to me.
It arrived damaged and cannot be used.
please refund my money.

sincerely,
carolina Ruiz

► Rewrite each sentence with the correct capitalization and punctuation. Underline words that should be *italic*.

- My report is called a walk on the moon.

My report is called "A Walk on the Moon."

- My mother reads the magazine newsweek.

My mother reads the magazine Newsweek.

- Did you see the movie apollo 13?

Did you see the movie Apollo 13?

- Let's sing the song rocket man.

Let's sing the song "Rocket Man."

- The last chapter in the book was called space travel in the future.

The last chapter in the book was called "Space Travel in the Future."

103

Name _____

► Read each sentence. Add quotation marks where they are needed.

1. What should we do about our science project? Mark asked.
2. Dan said, I think we should make a model of an early spacecraft.
3. That's a good idea, replied Egan. Let's make a plan.
4. I will do the research, said Ben, if Dan and Mark gather the materials.
5. I agree, Ben, Mark said. I'd be glad to work with Dan.
6. We can meet at my house and get started, suggested Egan.
7. I'll bring some of my mom's brownies, offered Dan, if you'd like me to.
8. I'm allergic to chocolate, whined Egan.
9. That's no problem, said Dan. I'll bring some fig bars, too.
10. Let's do it, they said.

► Rewrite each sentence. Use correct punctuation, quotation marks, and capital letters.

11. where are you studying today dad asked.
 "Where are you studying today?" Dad asked.
12. let's call Rosa suggested Becky.
 "Let's call Rosa," suggested Becky.
13. yes, give her a call said Sue and ask her to meet us.
 "Yes, give her a call," said Sue, "and ask her to meet us."
14. i will meet you there said rosa
 "I will meet you there," said Rosa.

Punctuation

Lesson 29

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

(1) Let me read you the note I wrote to Aunt Kathy, said Josh. (2) I want to thank her for sending the book the coming of space travel. (3) dear aunt kathy, (4) thank you for the copy of the coming of space travel. (5) My favorite chapter so far is called walking on the moon. (6) your nephew, josh."

1. Which punctuation is needed in Sentence 1?
 A quotation marks before *Let* and after *Josh*
 B a comma after *wrote*
 C quotation marks before *Let* and after *Kathy*,
 D a comma after *you*
2. Which is the correct way to show the title of the book in Sentence 2?
 A *The Coming of Space Travel*
 B The Coming Of Space Travel
 C "The Coming Of Space Travel"
 D "the coming of space travel"
3. Which is the correct way to write the greeting of Josh's letter in Sentence 3?
 A Dear aunt kathy,
 B Dear Aunt Kathy,
 C Dear aunt Kathy,
 D dear aunt Kathy
4. Which words in Sentence 4 should start with capital letters?
 A Thank, Coming, Space, Travel
 B Thank, Coming, Of, Space, Travel
 C Thank, Space, Travel
 D Thank, The, Coming, Space, Travel
5. How should the chapter title in Sentence 5 be written?
 A "Walking on the Moon."
 B "Walking on the moon."
 C *walking on the moon.*
 D "Walking on the Moon."
6. Which is the correct way to write Sentence 6?
 A Your Nephew, Josh
 B Your nephew, Josh
 C your nephew, Josh
 D Your nephew josh

Grammar-Writing
Connection

Lesson 29

Name _____

► Rewrite the parts of a letter. Use capital letters and correct punctuation.

1. dear monty _____
Dear Monty,
2. your friend _____
Your friend,
3. dear sir or madam _____
Dear Sir or Madam:
4. sincerely yours _____
Sincerely yours,
5. write soon _____
Write soon. or Write soon!
6. dear mrs barnes _____
Dear Mrs. Barnes,
7. yours truly _____
Yours truly,
8. 847 north waterview drive _____
847 North Waterview Drive
9. chicago il 60613 _____
Chicago, IL 60613
10. april 17, 2008 _____
April 17, 2008

► Rewrite each sentence. Use correct punctuation. Underline words that should be *italic*.

11. maybe we can write a report about neil armstrong suggested anne
“Maybe we can write a report about Neil Armstrong,” suggested Anne.
12. that’s a good idea said diane let’s get started
“That’s a good idea,” said Diane. “Let’s get started.”
13. Mai read the chapter laika to her sister
Mai read the chapter “Laika” to her sister.
14. our universe is a popular book
Our Universe is a popular book.

Punctuation

Lesson 29

Name _____

► Read this part of a student’s rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

- (1) My friend Ava has lived on Florida’s Gulf Coast for two years. _____ really fun to visit her. (3) We are both serious bird-watchers. _____ (4) We like to use binoculars to watch the birds fly around and build _____ nests. (5) The birds haven’t never disappointed us. (6) We are thinking about taking photographs of them next time!

1. Which names the form of the verb *live* used in Sentence 1?
 A past participle
 B present participle
 C past tense
 D infinitive
2. Which word could complete Sentence 2?
 A It’d
 B It’ll
 C It’s
 D Its
3. Which contraction could replace the underlined words in Sentence 3?
 A We’ll
 B We’re
 C We’ve
 D We’d
4. Which pronoun best completes Sentence 4?
 A their
 B they’re
 C it’s
 D its
5. How should the underlined words in Sentence 5 be written?
 A haven’t ever
 B have not never
 C hadn’t never
 D have’nt ever
6. Which names the form of the verb *think* used in Sentence 6?
 A past tense
 B past participle
 C present participle
 D infinitive

Grammar–Writing
Connection
Lesson 30

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then answer the questions below.

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 30

(1) Can Neil be persuaded to help us with the play? asked Marla. (2) "If you ask me," said Keisha, "I think Neil will be the easy convinced of all." (3) "Let's find a way to get more students to join the drama club," said Mandy enthusiastically. (4) "I'll ask Mr. Jennings to speak to the class" suggested Kate. (5) "I don't think the students have read macbeth," said Mr. Jennings. (6) "I think the show will go on!" exclaimed Marla.

- Where should quotation marks be inserted in Sentence 1?
 - after *play*?
 - before *help* and after *play*?
 - before *Can*
 - before *Can* and after *play*?
- Which form of the underlined adverb in Sentence 2 should be used?
 - most easily
 - more easily
 - easier
 - easiest
- Which word in Sentence 3 is described by the adverb *enthusiastically*?
 - find
 - get
 - join
 - said
- Which is missing from Sentence 4?
 - period
 - quotation marks
 - comma
 - capitalization
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined title of the play in Sentence 5?
 - "macbeth"
 - "Macbeth"
 - Macbeth*
 - "Macbeth"*
- Which is wrong in Sentence 6?
 - period
 - quotation marks
 - comma
 - capitalization