

Grammar Practice Book

Grade 6

 **Harcourt**
SCHOOL PUBLISHERS

www.harcourtschool.com

Copyright © by Harcourt, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Permission is hereby granted to individuals using the corresponding student's textbook or kit as the major vehicle for regular classroom instruction to photocopy entire pages from this publication in classroom quantities for instructional use and not for resale. Requests for information on other matters regarding duplication of this work should be addressed to School Permissions and Copyrights, Harcourt, Inc., 6277 Sea Harbor Drive, Orlando, Florida 32887-6777. Fax: 407-345-2418.

HARCOURT and the Harcourt Logo are trademarks of Harcourt, Inc., registered in the United States of America and/or other jurisdictions.

Printed in the United States of America

ISBN 10 0-15-349913-3

ISBN 13 978-0-15-3499135

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 073 12 11 10 09 08 07 06

If you have received these materials as examination copies free of charge, Harcourt School Publishers retains title to the materials and they may not be resold. Resale of examination copies is strictly prohibited and is illegal.

Possession of this publication in print format does not entitle users to convert this publication, or any portion of it, into electronic format.

Contents

THEME 1

Lesson 1	Sentences	1
Lesson 2	Subjects and Predicates	5
Lesson 3	Compound Subjects and Predicates.....	9
Lesson 4	Simple and Compound Sentences	13
Lesson 5	Review	17

THEME 2

Lesson 6	Prepositional Phrases	19
Lesson 7	Clauses and Phrases; Complex Sentences	23
Lesson 8	Compound-Complex Sentences	27
Lesson 9	Common and Proper Nouns.....	31
Lesson 10	Review	35

THEME 3

Lesson 11	Singular and Plural Nouns	37
Lesson 12	Possessive Nouns	41
Lesson 13	Subjective and Objective Case Pronouns; Antecedents	45
Lesson 14	Possessive and Reflexive Case Pronouns; Indefinite Pronouns	49
Lesson 15	Review	53

THEME 4

Lesson 16	Adjectives	55
Lesson 17	Main and Helping Verbs	59
Lesson 18	Action and Linking Verbs	63
Lesson 19	Verbs: Simple Tenses; Present Tense.....	67
Lesson 20	Review	71

Contents

THEME 5

Lesson 21	Verbs: Simple Tenses; Past and Future.....	73
Lesson 22	Principal Parts of Verbs.....	77
Lesson 23	Regular and Irregular Verbs.....	81
Lesson 24	Verbs: Perfect Tenses.....	85
Lesson 25	Review.....	89

THEME 6

Lesson 26	Verbs: Progressive Forms	91
Lesson 27	Contractions	95
Lesson 28	Adverbs	99
Lesson 29	Punctuation: Quotation Marks and Colons	103
Lesson 30	Review.....	107
Index		109



Name _____

▶ Label each sentence as *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*, or *exclamatory*.

1. Good comedians are comfortable in front of an audience. _____
2. I like jokes about pets. _____
3. What is your favorite joke? _____
4. Tell me a knock-knock joke. _____
5. That is a really silly story! _____
6. Can you listen to my comedy routine? _____
7. Sure, I would love to! _____
8. Suzanne, listen to Miguel's new joke. _____
9. How do you think of a punch line? _____
10. My sides hurt from laughing. _____

▶ Rewrite each sentence by using correct punctuation and capitalization. Then identify the type of sentence.

11. why did the chicken cross the road

12. that's an old joke

13. look the audience members in the eye

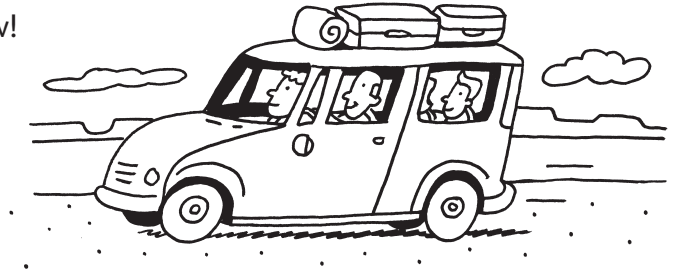
14. how do comedians learn to tell jokes

15. that joke is so funny

Name _____

► Underline each interjection.

1. Wow! Your family drove from San Diego to the Grand Canyon!
2. Gee, people drive too fast!
3. You traveled almost 550 miles? Wow!
4. Boy, how long did it take?
5. Look, there's the hotel! Hurray!
6. Yes, the hotel has a pool.
7. You hiked to the bottom of the Grand Canyon? Terrific!
8. Whoa! Turn left at the second traffic light.
9. Hey, what time do you leave?
10. Gosh, it is hot!

**► Rewrite each sentence, adding an interjection.**

11. I have a blister.

12. It is a long way to the bottom.

13. The walk back is uphill.

14. Slow down.

15. I dropped your sandwich.

Name _____

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

(1) The Sears Tower is one of the tallest buildings in the world
(2) the glass-and-steel giant stands more than 110 stories high.
(3) Designed for Sears, Roebuck, and Company in 1969. (4) What
was innovative about this project? (5) The engineer, Fazlur R. Kahn,
invented a way to use less steel. (6) One historian said, "Kahn changed
high-rise architecture".

1. Sentence 1 should end with which punctuation mark?
A a question mark
B a period
C a comma
D an end quotation mark
2. Which word in Sentence 2 should be capitalized?
A the
B glass
C giant
D stories
3. Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
A declarative
B imperative
C exclamatory
D interrogative
4. Which is a fragment?
A Sentence 3
B Sentence 4
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
5. Which punctuation mark in Sentence 6 is in the wrong place?
A the comma
B the first quotation mark
C the second quotation mark
D correct as is
6. Which type of sentence is Sentence 5?
A declarative
B imperative
C exclamatory
D interrogative

Name _____

- ▶ Add words to the following to make complete sentences. Use correct punctuation and capitalization. Then identify the type of sentence.

1. world's largest catsup bottle in Illinois

2. stand Mayor's statue

3. the model of the planet Saturn

4. America's Leaning Tower

5. my favorite stop Metropolis, Illinois

- ▶ Rewrite each sentence with correct punctuation and capitalization. Underline the interjections.

6. there is a lot of traffic ahead

7. we are not on the right road

8. hey, settle down in the back seat

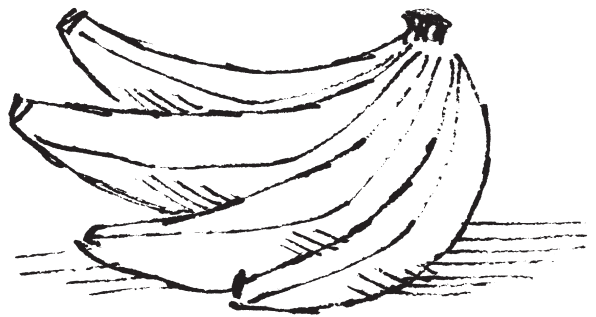
9. do you have your seat belt fastened

10. Wow, the view is beautiful

Name _____

► **Underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject in each sentence.**

1. My favorite grandmother makes Dominican rice.
2. The grocery on the corner sells plantains.
3. A good friend likes chicken curry.
4. The national dish is stew.
5. The whole family eats lunch together.
6. A hungry cousin has two servings.
7. The delicious empanadas are stuffed with beef.
8. My older brother is a great cook.
9. Family meals are always fun.



► **Underline the complete predicate and circle the simple predicate of each sentence.**

10. Two countries share the island of Hispaniola.
11. The landscape consists of mountain ranges, valleys, and plains.
12. Many people grow coffee.
13. Lake Enriquillo lies 150 feet below sea level.
14. The island produces sugarcane, livestock, and cotton.
15. Tourists explore the island.
16. The highest point is the peak of Mount La Selle.
17. Farmers clear forests.
18. Hurricanes cause serious damage.

 **Try This**

Write five sentences about your favorite foods. In each sentence, underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice. Then circle the simple subjects and the simple predicates.

Name _____

▶ Add a complete subject to each predicate to make a sentence. Then circle the simple subject.

1. serves plantains

2. brings shrimp

3. likes stew

4. boils the gingerroot with cinnamon

5. grows papaya

▶ Add a complete predicate to each subject to make a sentence. Then circle the simple predicate.

6. My mother

7. My favorite meal

8. The outdoor market

9. The old bus

10. Juan's older brother

Name _____

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

(1) Majestic humpback whales live along ocean coasts. (2) Their physical features include long narrow flippers, and ridges on the throat and chest. (3) Large knobs cover their head and jaws. (4) They eat very small ocean animals. (5) Humpback whales make a variety of sounds for their "songs." (6) They use moans, cries, groans, and even snores in their songs.

- Which is the complete subject of Sentence 1?
 - Majestic humpback whales
 - humpback whales
 - whales
 - live
- Which is the simple subject of Sentence 2?
 - Their
 - physical
 - physical features
 - features
- Which is the complete predicate of Sentence 3?
 - large knobs
 - cover
 - their head and jaws
 - cover their head and jaws
- Which is the simple subject of Sentence 4?
 - They
 - eat
 - very small
 - animals
- Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 5?
 - whales
 - make
 - variety
 - variety of sounds
- Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 6?
 - use
 - moans
 - cries
 - groans

Name _____

- Complete each sentence with one of the simple subjects or simple predicates in the box.

Simple Subjects			
seagulls	people	Kim	sister
Simple Predicates			
crash	takes	look	

- _____ enjoys swimming in the ocean.
- The _____ swoop down for food.
- My little _____ digs a hole in the sand.
- The waves _____ on the beach.
- My aunt always _____ an umbrella to the beach.
- Many _____ forget sunscreen.
- _____ at the dolphins.

- Write complete sentences by adding complete subjects or complete predicates or both.

8. friend Susan

9. read stories

10. have surprise endings

Name _____

- Underline the compound subject or compound predicate of each sentence. Label the underlined part as *compound subject* or *compound predicate*.

1. The mirror of the telescope reflected light and focused an image.

2. Benjamin Franklin, Humphry Davy, and Thomas Edison experimented with electricity.

3. Karl Jansky developed radio astronomy and detected radio waves from space.

4. James Watt redesigned the steam engine and first used the term "horsepower."

5. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, Anders Celsius, and Lord Kelvin made discoveries about temperature.

- Add a compound subject or compound predicate to each of the following to make a complete sentence. Add the number of *simple subjects* or *simple predicates* shown in parentheses.

6. _____ took us from place to place. (3)

7. The helicopter _____ . (2)

8. _____ boarded the airplane. (3)

9. The flight attendants _____ . (2)

10. The pilot _____ . (2)

**Try This**

Write a paragraph about your favorite invention or inventor. It should include two sentences that have compound subjects and two sentences that have compound predicates.

Name _____

► **Combine each group of sentences to make one sentence with a compound subject.**

1. A small copy of a train is a model. A small copy of an airplane is a model. A small copy of a car is a model.

2. Architects make models. Engineers make models. Hobbyists make models.

3. Collectors build model railroads. Hobbyists build model railroads. Families build model railroads.

4. The carpentry is under the scenery. The wiring is under the scenery.

5. Basements are good places to build model railroads. Garages are good places to build model railroads.

► **Combine each group of sentences to make one sentence with a compound predicate.**

6. A hot-air balloon rises. A hot-air balloon drifts.

7. It defies gravity. It floats above the trees.

8. The heated air expands. The heated air weighs less than cool air.

9. Blow up a toy balloon. Then decorate the toy balloon.

10. A hair dryer heats the air. A hair dryer causes the balloon to expand.

Name _____

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

Trains and railroad tracks crisscross throughout this country. (2) Locomotives provide power for trains. (3) They pull several attached railroad cars. (4) Steam diesel and electricity have all been used to power trains. (5) Passenger trains and freight haulers mostly use railroad tracks originally laid more than 100 years ago. (6) Modern-day commuters, though, may use an electric rail system or may drive their own vehicles.

- Which statement describes Sentence 1?
 - It has two simple predicates.
 - It has three simple predicates.
 - It has two simple subjects.
 - It has three simple subjects.
- Which two sentences can be combined into one sentence with a compound predicate?
 - Sentences 1 and 2
 - Sentences 2 and 3
 - Sentences 3 and 4
 - Sentences 4 and 5
- Which of the following has a compound subject?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6
- How many simple subjects does Sentence 4 have?
 - two
 - three
 - four
 - five
- Which sentence is missing two commas?
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which statement describes Sentence 6?
 - It has two simple predicates.
 - It has three simple predicates.
 - It has two simple subjects.
 - It has three simple subjects.

Name _____

► **Underline the compound subject or compound predicate.
Then circle the conjunction.**

1. Airplanes and ships carry passengers over long distances.
2. John rides his bicycle or walks to school.
3. The driver fastens her seat belt, checks her mirrors, and starts the car.
4. Buses, trucks, and cars filled the parking lot.

► **Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence with a compound subject or a compound predicate.**

5. My sister wants a new bicycle. I want a new bicycle.

6. A bicycle has two wheels. A bicycle is steered with handlebars.

7. Adults enjoy riding bicycles. Children enjoy riding bicycles.

8. Ten-speed bikes have multiple gears. Twelve-speed bikes have multiple gears.

9. Three-speed bikes are heavy. Three-speed bikes do not go very fast.

10. Michael has a BMX bike. Keyshawn has a BMX bike.

Name _____

▶ Label each sentence as *simple* or *compound*.

1. Track and field includes many challenging, exciting events.

2. Men and women compete, but men do not compete against women.

3. Runners have endurance, and they run fast. _____
4. The crossbar of the high jump is four meters long. _____
5. The long jump is also called the broad jump. _____
6. The decathlon includes ten different events, and the person who has the highest overall score wins. _____

▶ Rewrite each run-on sentence, adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction.

7. Jesse Owens won four gold medals he became a role model for young athletes.

8. Jackie Joyner-Kersey is a great female athlete she has won many championships.

9. Carl Lewis was an outstanding athlete in high school he went on to win nine Olympic gold medals.

10. Florence Griffith Joyner won an Olympic gold medal her fans also liked her style.

Name _____

► To complete each compound sentence, fill in the blank either with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon.

1. Gwendolyn Brooks was a poet _____ she wrote about everyday life.
2. A newspaper printed her poems _____ a book of her work was published.
3. Her poems were interesting _____ they showed how families solved problems.
4. Brooks taught poetry at one college _____ she taught writing at many others.
5. Brooks wanted young people to read poetry _____ she taught young people.

► Rewrite each pair of simple sentences as one compound sentence. Use either a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.

6. Many African Americans moved north. Historians call this "the Great Migration."

7. African Americans left rural areas and jobs in farming. They moved to urban areas and jobs in factories.

8. Few people moved during the Great Depression. More moved after World War II.

9. People heard about jobs in the North. Jobs were hard to get.

10. A Chicago newspaper encouraged people to move north. It printed advertisements.

Name _____

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

(1) The state of Tennessee has three regions each one is represented by a star on the state flag. (2) East Tennessee has the Great Smoky Mountains, and Middle Tennessee has rolling farmland. (3) Nashville lies on the Cumberland River, and it has an area of 497 square miles. (4) Memphis is located in West Tennessee. (5) Memphis is the largest city in the state. (6) Nashville is the capital.

- Which of the following sentences is a run-on?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
- Which is the coordinating conjunction in Sentence 2?
A has
B but
C and
D rolling
- Which of the following is a simple sentence?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which of the following is a compound sentence?
A Sentence 3
B Sentence 4
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
- Which of the following could be combined to make a compound sentence?
A Sentences 1 and 2
B Sentences 2 and 3
C Sentences 3 and 4
D Sentences 4 and 5
- Which is the correct way to combine Sentences 5 and 6?
A ,
B , but
C or
D ; or

Name _____

▶ Rewrite each sentence with a correct coordinating conjunction.

1. Mary McLeod Bethune was born in South Carolina she later moved to Florida.

2. Bethune went to college she had to work, too.

3. She worked as a teacher she traveled throughout the South.

4. Bethune was president of a college she was active in politics.

5. Bethune was a community leader, she advised Presidents.

▶ Rewrite each compound sentence to make two simple sentences.

6. The U.S. Supreme Court made segregation illegal in 1954; the court case was Brown v. Board of Education.

7. The bus boycott was a success, and Rosa Parks had sparked it.

8. Many people joined the protest, and the boycott lasted from 1955 to 1956.

Name _____

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

(1) Who inspired the talk shows of today? (2) Phil Donahue inspired them (3) He heard his voice on a college radio station. (4) He was instantly hooked on radio. (5) Later he worked in radio as an announcer, news director, and morning newscaster. (6) A TV talk show hired him as the host in 1967.

- Which type of sentence is Sentence 1?
 - declarative
 - imperative
 - exclamatory
 - interrogative
- Which sentence is missing an end mark?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
 - declarative
 - imperative
 - exclamatory
 - interrogative
- Which is the complete subject of Sentence 6?
 - A TV talk show
 - A TV
 - talk show
 - show
- Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 5?
 - as the host
 - as an announcer, news director, and morning newscaster
 - worked
 - worked in radio
- Which is the complete predicate of Sentence 3?
 - heard
 - heard his voice
 - heard his voice on a college radio station
 - voice on a college radio station

Name _____

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

(1) Television became a part of Americans' lives after World War II when the first large TV audience watched the World Series of 1947. (2) TV producers and script writers learned what people liked through trial and error. (3) *Milton Berle's Texaco Star Theater* was a popular show. (4) *Milton Berle's Texaco Star Theater* had many acts. (5) Today three of the first networks are popular and still operate. (6) Competition for viewers is more fierce than ever.

- Which two sentences have the same subject and can be rewritten as one sentence?
 - Sentences 1 and 2
 - Sentences 3 and 4
 - Sentences 4 and 5
 - Sentences 5 and 6
- Which sentence has a compound subject?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 5
- Which sentence has a compound predicate?
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6
- Which of the following sentences is a run-on?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which of the following terms best describes Sentence 2?
 - compound
 - simple
 - run-on
 - comma splice
- Which is the correct way to combine Sentences 5 and 6?
 - , but
 - ,
 - , or,
 - ; with

Name _____

- Circle the preposition and draw a line under the object of the preposition.

1. You play a violin with a bow.
2. A violin bow is made of horsehair.
3. Excellent violins are made by skilled craftspeople.
4. Violinists adjust the bow for a good tone.
5. The violin rests on the player's shoulder.



- Complete each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the word or words in parentheses () in the phrase.

6. We go _____ (concert)
7. The high school band plays _____ (school)
8. Please do not talk _____ (performance)
9. The trumpet player sits _____ (saxophone player)
10. The musicians warm up _____ (show)
11. We return to our seats _____ (intermission)
12. I take violin lessons _____ (neighbor)
13. Music classes take place _____ (community center)
14. You can practice _____ (room)
15. The violin bow moves _____ (strings)

**Try This**

Write directions that describe how to get from your house to your school. Use one prepositional phrase in each sentence. Hint: include landmarks that you pass before you make important turns.

Name _____

▶ Write each sentence by adding an appropriate preposition.

1. We act _____ drama class.

2. The stage manager works _____ the scenes.

3. We rehearse one last time _____ the performance.

4. The teacher helps _____ the show.

▶ Choose the correct preposition and rewrite each sentence.

5. Julio has a part (in, into) the class play.

6. The new set differs (from, for) the last one.

7. The director chooses (between, among) four students for the lead role.

8. Julio stands (beside, besides) Anna in the opening scene.

9. Anna sits (between, among) Marie and Hector.

10. The teacher tells the students to change (in, into) their costumes.

Name _____

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

(1) Many musicals have been brought to Broadway theaters. (2) Some began as animated musicals made for the movie screen. (3) Because of their success, several of these musicals have been adapted for the theater. (4) The fantastic costumes of the musical I saw last week were designed _____ Julie Taymor. (5) The costumes had puppet-like parts with complex _____. (6) _____ the musical I saw in May and the one I saw last week, I liked the one I saw in May better.

- Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 1?
 - Many musicals
 - have been
 - to Broadway theaters
 - Broadway theaters
- Which are the objects of the prepositions in Sentence 2?
 - Some, musicals
 - animated, screen
 - animated, musicals
 - musicals, screen
- Which preposition would be BEST in the blank in Sentence 4?
 - as
 - by
 - behind
 - after
- Which are the prepositions in Sentence 3?
 - of, of, for
 - Because, for
 - several, for
 - success, theater
- Which preposition belongs in the blank in Sentence 6?
 - Through
 - Among
 - Between
 - Beside
- Which of the following is missing in Sentence 5?
 - a direct object
 - a comma
 - an object of the preposition
 - a preposition

Name _____

▶ Complete each sentence. Then label what you wrote as a *prepositional phrase*, *preposition*, or *object*.

1. Musical theater combines story, song, and dance _____ one stage.

2. The plot _____ a musical is simple. _____

3. Many musicals end _____. _____

4. Musicals are often based _____ books or historical events.

5. Many people enjoy seeing a show with their _____. _____

▶ Rewrite each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the words in parentheses () in the phrase.

6. I listen. (concert)

7. The symphony plays. (fireworks)

8. The city broadcast the symphony. (radio)

9. We stayed. (end)

10. Let's move. (stage)

Name _____

► **Underline the independent clauses once and the dependent clauses twice. Circle the phrases.**

1. Our football team is proud because the team is undefeated.
2. After Kareem hurt his ankle, he had to sit on the bench.
3. The crowd cheered as Sean made the winning touchdown.
4. Because tornadoes are near the city, the game was canceled.
5. The quarterback discussed the next plays while the team huddled.
6. Coach Perez called a timeout when the opposing team scored a touchdown.



► **Underline each subordinating conjunction. Then rewrite each sentence to correct the punctuation.**

7. Yvonne liked playing football so much; that she tried out for the high school team.

8. Because Tom caught the ball in the end zone his team scored six points.

9. Although Hector fumbled the ball; the team was ahead six points.

10. When a player made a personal foul the team got a penalty.

11. The team got a point, because Will kicked the ball between the goal posts.

12. When the team scored a goal the fans cheered louder.

Name _____

► Rewrite each pair of sentences to make one complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunction in parentheses ().

1. The batter has three strikes. He is out. (when)

2. The batter hit a home run. He ran all the way to home plate. (because)

3. The players on base get ready to run. Their teammate is at bat. (while)

4. The pitcher throws the ball to second base. He notices a player trying to steal a base. (because)

5. The umpire says "safe." The team remains at bat. (after)

► Rewrite each pair of sentences to make a complex sentence. Use a subordinating conjunction and a comma when needed.

6. The batter got to first base. The pitcher threw four bad pitches.

7. Third base is a field position. It is a defensive position.

8. The Bears often score the most runs. They are not the best team in the league.

9. Jenna is the catcher. She squats behind home plate.

10. The catcher catches a foul ball before it hits the ground. The batter is out.

Name _____

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

(1) In most countries, people call the game of soccer *football*. (2) Since many countries have football teams, there is much competition leading to the World Cup. (3) Like the Olympics, the World Cup is held every four years. (4) The World Cup is different from the Olympics because all of the best athletes play. (5) The World Cup Finals is a four-week tournament in which 32 nations compete. (6) Football fans worldwide watch the finals _____ it is a very popular event.

- Which BEST describes Sentence 1?
 - It is a compound sentence.
 - It is a complex sentence.
 - It is a simple sentence.
 - It is a comma splice.
- Which sentence does NOT have a dependent clause?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
- Which begins Sentence 3?
 - a dependent clause
 - an independent clause
 - a phrase
 - a subordinating conjunction
- Which BEST describes Sentence 2?
 - It is a compound sentence.
 - It is a complex sentence.
 - It is a simple sentence.
 - It is a comma splice.
- Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 4?
 - because
 - all
 - from
 - different
- Which subordinating conjunction should be inserted in Sentence 6?
 - which
 - when
 - although
 - because

Name _____

► **Underline each dependent clause and circle each subordinating conjunction.**

1. A basketball game starts with a jump ball, when each of two opposing players tries to tap the ball to a teammate.
2. When the home team fouled, we got to shoot free throws.
3. Although Jessica is usually a good shooter, she missed this time.
4. A game, when it is played in the NBA, has 48 minutes of playing time.
5. Because basketball is such a popular sport, it is difficult to get tickets to a game.

► **Write each pair of sentences as one complex sentence, using a subordinating conjunction. Add commas where needed.**

6. Our player was out of bounds. The other team put the ball back in play.

7. The ball went into the basket, and bounced out. We did not score.

8. Kelly is small. She is a very strong player.

9. This is an important game. We will try to play our best.

10. Both teams had the same score. At the end the game went into overtime.

Name _____

▶ Draw one line under the independent clause and two lines under the dependent clause.

1. Not many people choose to live in Alaska, because the winters are so harsh.
2. Alaska was a territory of the United States until it formally became a state in 1959.
3. Many Alaskans live in Anchorage, where there are a great variety of available jobs.
4. Anchorage has a mild climate that can be pleasant in the spring and summer.
5. The downtown center of Anchorage has wonderful restaurants, which makes the city a nice place to live.

▶ Label each sentence as *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex*.

6. The capital of Alaska is Juneau, which is located in the southeastern part of the state.

7. Juneau is the state capital, and the Alaska State Museum is there.

8. Because the temperature often fluctuates and there are varying amounts of snow, Juneau has an ever changing climate and conditions can be unpredictable.

9. Until the mid-1800s the natives fished the rich salmon rivers, but then prospectors heard rumors of gold in the mountains around Juneau.

10. Because Juneau is in a rain forest, it gets much more rain than other parts of Alaska, therefore it is not subject to as many forest fires as the rest of the state.

Name _____

► Complete the compound-complex sentences by adding conjunctions and commas where needed.

1. _____ snowmobiles have replaced dogsleds for transport in Alaska, people still use sleds for racing _____ the sport has become very popular.
2. The driver has six sled dogs on her team _____ Sheba is her favorite _____ she is the strongest.
3. _____ sled dogs have thick coats, they can survive in cold temperatures _____ they are well suited to living in Alaska.
4. The Iditarod is a famous dogsled race _____ takes place every year _____ it stretches more than 1,150 miles.
5. _____ the Iditarod was first proposed in 1973, many believed it could not be done _____ 22 teams completed the race that year.
6. _____ most competitors are men, women also compete in the Iditarod _____ in 1985 Libby Riddles was the first woman to win.

► Make each sentence into a compound-complex sentence by following the directions in parentheses ().

7. Dogsled drivers are called *mushers*, and they command a great deal of respect,
(Add a dependent clause.) _____
8. Because mushers spend so much time training their dogs,
(Add two independent clauses.) _____
9. Although mushers have different strategies for running the race,
(Add two independent clauses.) _____
10. Some former Iditarod winners have moved to Alaska, and they have opened schools
(Add a dependent clause.) _____

Name _____

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

(1) If the snowfall slows, tell the musher. (2) She will prepare the dogs. (3) Though more snow is expected, she can make it through, and she'll deliver the supplies. (4) We all hope the weather will be better, but we've prepared for the worst. (5) Because the weather here can be unpredictable, we think it best to exercise caution. (6) When the musher feels confident, we will ask her to leave, and she can begin her journey.

- Which is true about the underlined words in Sentence 1?
 - They form a dependent clause.
 - They are part of a compound sentence.
 - They form an independent clause.
 - They are part of a compound-complex sentence.
- How could the student correctly combine Sentences 1 and 2?
 - If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, she will prepare the dogs.
 - If the snowfall slows tell the musher, and; she will prepare the dogs.
 - If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, and she will prepare the dogs.
 - If the snowfall slows tell the musher and she, will prepare the dogs.
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 3?
 - Delete both commas.
 - Change the commas to semicolons.
 - Delete the word *and*.
 - Make no change.
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
 - simple sentence
 - compound sentence
 - complex sentence
 - compound-complex sentence
- The underlined words in Sentence 5 _____.
 - form a dependent clause
 - are part of a simple sentence
 - form an independent clause
 - are part of a compound sentence
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 6?
 - simple sentence
 - compound sentence
 - complex sentence
 - compound-complex sentence

Name _____

► **Underline the independent clauses, and circle the dependent clauses.**

1. When we leave, you can drive, and we will sit in the back seat.
2. We want to see all the sights, if it is okay with you, and then we will head back.
3. Because Alaska is big, we cannot see everything, but let's see as much as possible.
4. The camera is out of film, but when we find a store, we can buy more.
5. Though we won't see all the sights, we will enjoy the trip, and we will take photos.
6. If we get lost, we can stop, and then we can ask for directions.

► **Combine each set of three sentences to write a compound-complex sentence.**

7. Temperatures are cold in Alaska. They get warmer in the summer. Many people enjoy Alaska during the summer.

8. It can be difficult to travel in Alaska during the winter. The terrain is icy. Many people visit during other seasons.

9. Many people enjoy living in Alaska. They like the breathtaking sights. They are willing to put up with the long winters.

10. Juneau is difficult to get to. It can only be reached by air or sea. There are no roads to or from the city.

Name _____

▶ **Underline common nouns once and proper nouns twice.**

1. Ringwood Forest provides shelter for many animals.
2. Deer and elk find food near Lake Hiawatha.
3. Bears look for food before the winter comes.
4. Bob Greco is a forest ranger who monitors plants and animals at Chelly Canyon.
5. Hikers explore Bottoms Creek with Julia Chan, the new guide in the park.

▶ **Rewrite each sentence by using correct capitalization and abbreviations for the titles of people.**

6. mister greene is our guide on the field trip to brandywine creek state park.

7. On the bus ride to the park, our teacher, mistress ramirez, talks about forests.

8. professor galon says we might still see beavers and elk in november.

9. keysha's father, doctor taylor, is a parent chaperone.

10. What a surprise to see governor williams on a hike with steve baines, our favorite naturalist!



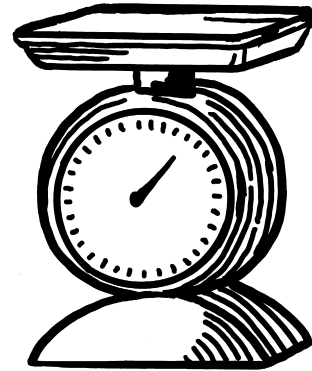
Try This

Write a paragraph about a field trip. Use correct capitalization and abbreviations for titles of people.

Name _____

▶ Match the abbreviation with the noun.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| 1. inch | _____ | a. pt. |
| 2. feet | _____ | b. cm |
| 3. yard | _____ | c. gal. |
| 4. meter | _____ | d. Jan. |
| 5. kilometer | _____ | e. yd. |
| 6. centimeter | _____ | f. ft. |
| 7. January | _____ | g. in. |
| 8. pint | _____ | h. m |
| 9. gallon | _____ | i. km |
| 10. ounce | _____ | j. St. |
| 11. gram | _____ | k. g |
| 12. Thursday | _____ | l. Thurs. |
| 13. Street | _____ | m. oz. |



▶ In each sentence, find the word or words that can be abbreviated.
Write the abbreviations.

14. The state science fair is on February 16.

15. The address of the fair is 1000 Lincoln Avenue, San Francisco, California.

16. The form said students must set up their exhibits on Friday.

17. Each student gets a table that is 36 inches long and 12 inches wide.

18. The table can hold 25 pounds.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then choose the best answer to each question that follows.

(1) I went camping with my family at Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park last Summer. (2) We left on August 6. (3) The park was about 200 mi. northwest of our house. (4) It took us more than four hours to get there. (5) We camped at Bald Hills mountain, west of south Fork Road. (6) At the campsite, Mr. Hernandez gave us a map of the park and a list of activities.

- Which word in Sentence 1 should be lowercase?
A Redwood
B State
C Park
D Summer
- Which is the correct abbreviation for the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A Agst.
B Aug.
C AG
D Au.
- Which should replace the abbreviation *mi.* in Sentence 3?
A miles
B milligrams
C milliliters
D minutes
- Which word could be abbreviated in Sentence 4?
A four
B hours
C get
D there
- Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 5?
A camped, mountain
B mountain, west
C mountain, south
D west, south
- How many nouns are in Sentence 6?
A three
B four
C five
D six

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Replace the common noun in parentheses () with a proper noun. Remember to use correct capitalization.

1. (Name of city) is the capital of (state).

2. The (building) is in (city).

3. The (river) flows through (place).

4. (country) is part of (continent).

5. (relative) likes to go to (place).

► Rewrite the sentences to correct mistakes in capitalization. Write the full words in place of the abbreviations in parentheses ().

6. Mr. berkowitz is our science teacher.

7. Every (tues.), we do experiments.

8. During the experiments, we measure liquids in (ml), and we weigh powders in (g).

9. (prof.) jones was a guest teacher on (nov.) 18.

10. (Capt.) Small works at a Laboratory 10 (mi.) south.

Name _____

- Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then choose the best answer to each question that follows.

(1) On Friday night the basketball team beat the Pirates and won the state championship. (2) During the game the crowd cheered wildly. (3) Although both teams were undefeated this season, the Bulldogs took the lead early _____ the game. (4) The league named Manuel Dias the Most Valuable Player _____ he kept the Bulldogs in the lead. (5) Dias almost did not play on Friday. (6) He recently hurt his knee.

- Which preposition should be inserted in Sentence 3?
 - for
 - with
 - in
 - on
- Which of the following is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 2?
 - During the game
 - the crowd cheered
 - the game the crowd
 - cheered wildly
- Sentence 1 begins with which of the following?
 - a dependent clause
 - an independent clause
 - a phrase
 - a subordinating conjunction
- Which two sentences can be combined with *because* to make a complex sentence?
 - Sentences 1 and 3
 - Sentences 2 and 3
 - Sentences 3 and 4
 - Sentences 5 and 6
- Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 3?
 - Although
 - both
 - early
 - in
- Which subordinating conjunction should be inserted in Sentence 4?
 - when
 - because
 - although
 - which

Name _____

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

(1) Professor Brown will announce a plan to build a new Library. (2) The school will call the new library "the learning lab." (3) Since the Learning Lab will be twice as big as the Current library, it will have more books and periodicals. (4) The Learning Lab will have workspace for quiet group work. (5) Professor Brown will raise money, and he will ask the whole community for help, because the school board will not pay for the project.

- Which of the following is incorrect in Sentence 1?
 - punctuation
 - no prepositional phrase
 - the capitalization of *Professor Brown*
 - the capitalization of *Library*
- Which complex and simple sentences could be combined to make a compound-complex sentence?
 - Sentences 1 and 2
 - Sentences 2 and 4
 - Sentences 3 and 4
 - Sentences 1 and 4
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 5?
 - simple
 - compound
 - compound-complex
 - complex
- Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 2?
 - new library
 - library, lab
 - learning, lab
 - school, library
- Which abbreviation could be used in Sentences 1 and 5?
 - prof.
 - Prof.
 - Pr.
 - Mr.
- Which word in Sentence 3 should be lowercase?
 - Learning
 - Lab
 - Since
 - Current

Name _____

- List each sentence's singular noun in the left column and its plural noun in the right column.

	Singular	Plural
1. The scientists sailed on the ship.	_____	_____
2. The computers were strapped to the table.	_____	_____
3. Long benches lined the deck.	_____	_____
4. Tall waves rose and fell across the ocean.	_____	_____
5. Thick rails provided a place to hold onto.	_____	_____
6. Dolphins swam near the rock.	_____	_____
7. The big bird spread its wings.	_____	_____
8. The radio squawked warnings.	_____	_____

- Rewrite the sentence by adding the correct plural form of the noun in parentheses.

9. Loud thunder rattled the big _____. (box)

10. People grabbed equipment and ran inside the _____. (cabin)

11. They tried to keep the _____ dry. (battery)

12. Others slid important papers into _____. (pouch)



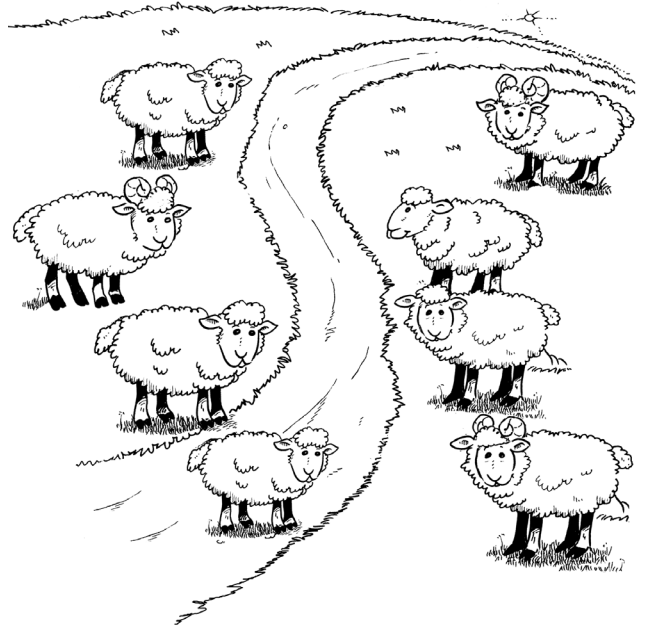
Try This

Find a short article in a newspaper or magazine. Circle the first ten singular nouns. On another piece of paper, write each singular noun and its correct plural form.

Name _____

► Write the plural form of the noun.

1. woman _____
2. man _____
3. child _____
4. calf _____
5. foot _____
6. wolf _____
7. sheep _____
8. deer _____
9. moose _____
10. trout _____



► Write the plural form of the noun. Then use it to write a sentence of your own.

11. scarf _____

12. tooth _____

13. life _____

14. leaf _____

15. goose _____

Name _____

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

(1) The dock was filled with people as the captain prepared for the trip. (2) The sailors were heading for other countries on their journey across the high seas. (3) Captain Salazar gave many speech during the long voyage. (4) She told sailors they would learn about many kinds of animals, such as deer and wolf, during their travels. (5) She encouraged the sailors to write a story about their experiences. (6) Then others could learn about distant places.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is a plural noun?
A dock
B people
C captain
D trip
- Which is the correct singular form of the underlined noun in Sentence 2?
A countrie
B countri
C country
D countrey
- Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 3?
A speech
B spech
C speeches
D speechies
- Which shows the correct plural forms of both underlined nouns in Sentence 4?
A deer and wolves
B deers and wolfs
C deers and wolf
D deeries and wolfies
- Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 5?
A story
B storys
C storyes
D stories
- How many plural nouns are in Sentence 6?
A one
B two
C three
D four

Name _____

▶ Write the correct plural form of each underlined noun.

1. We watched movie about animals in a variety of climates.

2. The penguin waddled across the ice. _____
3. Some slipped and fell into snowy ditch. _____
4. Spotted deer raced through a forest. _____
5. Orange butterfly flew across the field. _____
6. Arctic fox have thick white fur. _____
7. Huge moose galloped into the distance. _____
8. Speckled trout swam in the stream. _____



▶ Write the plural form of the noun. Then use the plural to write a sentence.

9. camera _____

10. hobby _____

11. mouse _____

12. bush _____

Name _____

► Circle the possessive noun in the sentence. Identify the noun as *singular* or *plural*.

1. Lao and his family visited the city's aquarium. _____
2. The aquarium's hours are extended on Saturdays. _____
3. Lao searched for the sea lions' tank. _____
4. The family took the visitors' tour. _____
5. Lao dashed to the exhibit's petting pond filled with rays. _____
6. The black ray's skin felt smooth and cool. _____
7. The guides' advice was to avoid leaning too far over the pond. _____
8. The family's visit ended when the aquarium closed. _____

► Rewrite the sentence. Use the plural possessive form of the noun in parentheses ().

9. It was the _____ idea to have a picnic in the park. (child)

10. The _____ bags were packed with food and drinks. (person)

11. The _____ blades were carefully wrapped. (knife)

12. In the park, the _____ colors had turned to red and orange. (leaf)

Name _____

► Underline the correct form of the noun in parentheses ().
Identify the noun as *plural* or *possessive*.

1. Jagged (rocks, rock's) covered the beach. _____
2. They led to tall (cliff's, cliffs) in the distance. _____
3. Maria worried that her (dogs, dog's) paws might get cut. _____
4. She hadn't hiked along this (area's, areas) trails before. _____
5. Maria noticed the (signs, sign's) warning. _____
6. It advised of strong (current's, currents) nearby. _____
7. A large (boat's, boats) sails billowed far from shore. _____
8. Hungry (seagulls, seagull's) swooped down toward the beach. _____
9. Tiny (crab's, crabs) walked across the sand. _____
10. Maria took a few (picture's, pictures) before heading home. _____

► Write the plural and possessive forms of each noun. Then include each form in a sentence.

11. girl Plural _____ Possessive _____

Sentence with Plural Noun

Sentence with Possessive Noun

12. horse Plural _____ Possessive _____

Sentence with Plural Noun

Sentence with Possessive Noun

Name _____

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

(1) Lin, her aunt Celia, and her younger brother heard a frightened animal's cries near the neighbors' bushes. (2) Lin took her brothers hand and ran to ask for a friend's help. (3) She heard children's shouts mixed with the creature's cries. (4) A couple of boys yelled that they could see paws in the bushes. (5) A cat's paws were tangled in the branches' thorns. (6) Lin borrowed her aunt's cell phone and dialed Animal Rescue's phone number.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is a singular possessive noun?
A brother
B animal's
C cries
D neighbors'
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A brother'
B brothers'
C brother's
D Make no change.
- Which noun in Sentence 3 is a plural possessive noun?
A children's
B shouts
C creature's
D cries
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined noun in Sentence 4?
A boy
B boys
C boy's
D Make no change.
- Which is the correct way to write Sentence 5?
A A cats paw's were tangled in the branches thorns.
B A cats' paws were tangled in the branches' thorns.
C A cat's paws were tangled in the branches thorns.
D Make no change.
- Which do you know is true by reading Sentence 6?
A The phone belongs to Lin.
B Lin has more than one aunt.
C Animal Rescue has a cell phone.
D Lin's aunt has a cell phone.

Name _____

► Complete the phrase by writing the correct possessive noun.

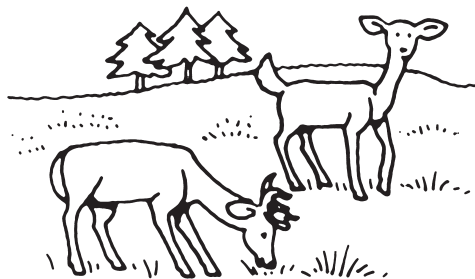
1. the swimsuit that belongs to a child: a _____ swimsuit
2. the beach ball that belongs to the girls: the _____ beach ball
3. the towels that a family owns: a _____ towels
4. the lunches that belong to the women: the _____ lunches
5. the basket that belongs to my grandparents: my _____ basket
6. the beaks of two birds: two _____ beaks
7. the fins of a fish: a _____ fins
8. the teeth of the whales: the _____ teeth
9. the pattern of the shell: the _____ pattern

► Use the possessive form of the noun to write a sentence.

10. mouse _____

11. deer _____

12. goose _____



Name _____

► Circle the pronoun that best replaces the word or words in parentheses ().

1. (Hakeem and Sue) watched a news report. He, Them, Him, They
2. Reporters explained (the details). them, it, they, she
3. Pictures on the screen showed (the earthquake). it, them, him, us
4. (Hakeem's mom) walked into the room. She, Us, It, Her
5. Hakeem's mom asked (Hakeem) to make the television louder. him, he, I, them
6. Hakeem turned up the volume for (Hakeem's mom). I, her, it, she
7. (The reporter) gave new information. They, Him, He, We
8. "Could you find paper for (Sue and Hakeem) to write about the earthquake?"
Hakeem asked. we, our, us, she

► Write a sentence that includes the pronoun shown. Then write *subject pronoun* or *object pronoun* to identify how each is used in the sentence.

9. you

10. me

11. we

12. him

Name _____

► Circle the antecedent of the underlined pronoun.

1. After Oscar was dropped off at camp, he took his suitcase to the cabin.
2. The camp owner came into the room. She invited everyone to a cookout.
3. A counselor visited the campers. He said they should unpack.
4. A dog barked in the distance. It was the camp mascot.
5. As the campers headed into the woods, they saw a diving platform.
6. When the campers went closer, the counselors met them.
7. Oscar saw a sparkling lake. He planned to swim in it the next day.
8. The nearby boathouse had rows of swim fins. The campers slipped into them.
9. The sun blazed hot, but it was soon covered by storm clouds.
10. The counselors were careful, so they told campers to get out of the water.
11. Soon, the weather cleared, and it stayed clear for the rest of the day.



► Write the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word or words. Then circle *singular* or *plural* and *masculine*, *feminine*, or *neuter* to describe the pronoun.

12. A fir tree grew near the lake. _____ stood more than fifty feet tall.

singular or plural	masculine, feminine, or neuter
---------------------------	---------------------------------------
13. Jack and Andrea were ready to swim, and _____ raced to the lake.

singular or plural	masculine, feminine, or neuter
---------------------------	---------------------------------------
14. While Andrea waited for a turn to dive, _____ talked to a friend.

singular or plural	masculine, feminine, or neuter
---------------------------	---------------------------------------
15. Jack was startled when _____ saw a deer near the lake.

singular or plural	masculine, feminine, or neuter
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

Name _____

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

(1) Ben grabbed his backpack, and he took the camera out of it. (2) "Will you take a picture of me and Dana?" his sister asked. (3) "Me and you both know that my assignment is to take pictures of trees," Ben said. (4) "But I'll take a picture of the two of you." (5) I will also give you and Dana a peek at the photos before giving them to my teacher. (6) When he hands them back to me, you can both see his comments."

- Which word in Sentence 1 is an object pronoun?
A his
B he
C camera
D it
- Which is the correct way to revise the underlined words in Sentence 2?
A Dana and I
B I and Dana
C Dana and me
D Make no change.
- Which is the correct way to revise the underlined words in Sentence 3?
A You and me
B I and you
C You and I
D Us
- Which of these describes the underlined pronoun in Sentence 4?
A singular subject pronoun
B plural subject pronoun
C singular object pronoun
D plural object pronoun
- Which of these is a subject pronoun in Sentence 5?
A I
B you
C Dana
D them
- Which word in Sentence 5 is the antecedent of the pronoun *he* in Sentence 6?
A I
B Dana
C photos
D teacher

Name _____

► Write the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word or words.

1. Omar and his classmates arrived for a beach clean-up. _____
2. The teacher asked the students to work in pairs. _____
3. Ms. Kwan told the students to ask Mr. Johnson for trash bags. _____
4. Omar spied an old shoe, and he put the shoe in a trash bag. _____
5. Then Omar noticed unusual shells near Ms. Kwan. _____
6. Ms. Kwan was interested in discussing the shells with Omar. _____

► Rewrite the sentences. Replace the incorrect pronouns with correct pronouns.

7. Michael planted trees, so him could help Uncle Luke.

8. "You and me will make a good team," Uncle Luke said.

9. Ann came by, and her helped with the planting.

10. "Thanks for helping me and Michael," Uncle Luke said.

Name _____

► Write the appropriate possessive pronoun to complete the sentence.

1. The shovel that belongs to Ana is _____ shovel.

The shovel is _____.

2. The snow plow that belongs to you and me is _____ snow plow.

The snow plow is _____.

3. Paul's snowshoes are _____ snowshoes.

The snowshoes are _____.

4. The scarves that belong to you and Eman are _____ scarves.

The scarves are _____.

5. The coats that belong to him and her are _____ coats.

The coats are _____.

6. The hat that belongs to me is _____ hat.

The hat is _____.

7. The snowman that you build is _____ snowman.

The snowman is _____.



► Circle the correct pronoun to complete the sentence.

8. Juan bought (himself, themselves) a new pair of skates.

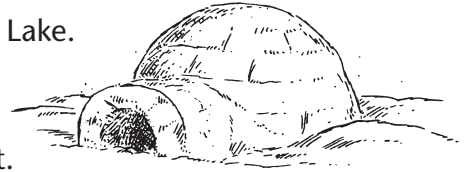
9. Juan and I walked to the rink by (yourself, ourselves).

10. Elana and David taught (herself, themselves) to skate.

Name _____

► Circle the indefinite pronoun in the sentence.

1. None of the early Inuit led an easy life.
2. Everything that they accomplished required great effort.
3. All of the Inuit followed a nomadic existence.
4. During the 1950s, many of the Inuit moved to Baker Lake.
5. At Baker Lake, everybody found a new home.
6. Anyone could see that the Inuit life remained difficult.
7. Someone once began to use the term *Eskimo* to name the Inuit.
8. Now everyone should refer to this culture as *Inuit*.



► Use the indefinite pronoun in a sentence.

9. anybody

10. everyone

11. none

12. somebody

13. most

14. some

15. all

Name _____

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

(1) The coach smiled as she said, “I am posting your positions for the new ice hockey team.” (2) Then she said, “I’m proud this team is mine!” (3) Everyone gathered around the coach’s list, and she stepped out of their way. (4) “Our team will have _____ best season ever!” the coach exclaimed. (5) The players cheered, and then they went to buy _____ a team dinner. (6) The coach said that she was glad the players looked forward to playing in their new positions.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is a possessive pronoun?
A she
B I
C your
D am
- Which is another correct way to write Sentence 2?
A Then she said, “I’m proud this is my team.”
B Then she said, “I’m proud this is their team.”
C Then she said, “I’m proud this team is his and hers.”
D Then she said, “I’m proud this team is yours.”
- Which word in Sentence 3 is an indefinite pronoun?
A everyone
B coach’s
C she
D their
- Which word is best in the blank in Sentence 4?
A there
B its
C theirs
D his
- Which word is best in the blank in Sentence 5?
A herself
B himself
C themselves
D ourselves
- Which is the best way to revise Sentence 6?
A Change *she* to *her*.
B Change *the players* to *them*.
C Change *their* to *its*.
D Make no change.

Name _____

► Circle the appropriate possessive pronoun to complete each sentence.

1. Next week, (theirs, our, mine, hers) school will celebrate Earth Day.
2. Has (yours, your, their, our) ever celebrated it?
3. Students at (mine, yours, ours, my) school have done research for months.
4. The students are ready to present (yours, mine, their, hers) projects.
5. Because Jan's presentation is more fragile than Bob's, she displays (its, hers, our, my) very carefully.
6. Unlike ours, Ana and Bob's project is about forests, and (your, theirs, its, her) may win a blue ribbon.
7. I hope people like the climate change display, because it's (my, our, mine, their).
8. Let me know whether (yours, theirs, mine, your) school ever celebrates Earth Day.

► Underline the pronoun in each sentence. Then write *reflexive* or *indefinite* to describe the pronoun.

9. Monday was a day when everyone wanted to sled. _____
10. None of the neighbors had expected so much snow. _____
11. Richard carried his sled to the hill himself. _____
12. The neighbors had been preparing themselves for sledding. _____
13. Richard heard someone yell, "Luz is going down the hill!" _____
14. Somebody was filming with a video camera. _____
15. Watching the video, Luz saw herself sledding. _____

Name _____

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

(1) The butterfly flitted among the bushes in the garden. (2) A monarch sipped nectar from the garden’s many flowers. (3) Trouts glistened in the streams as the fish swam around the rocks and lily pads. (4) The peaceful scene was disturbed when a boy’s bike slid into his friends’ picnic table. (5) Juan’s friends helped him get his bike out of the mud. (6) Then they pulled the leaf out of the spokes.

- Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 1?
 - butterfly
 - butterflys
 - butterflie
 - butterflies
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
 - Change *garden’s* to *gardens*.
 - Change *flowers* to *flowers’*.
 - Change *flowers* to *flower’s*.
 - Make no change.
- Which plural noun in Sentence 3 is NOT correct?
 - Trouts
 - streams
 - fish
 - pads
- Which word in Sentence 4 is a singular possessive noun?
 - scene
 - boy’s
 - bike
 - friends’
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined noun in Sentence 5?
 - Juans
 - Juans’
 - Juane’s
 - correct as is
- Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 6?
 - leaf’s
 - leaves
 - leave’s
 - leafs

Name _____

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

(1) Mia and Ralph wanted to build a birdhouse in their backyard, near the spot where they liked to have lunch. (2) They knew that everyone in town bought building supplies at Chang's Hardware. (3) Mia asked her dad for their help in bringing home the building supplies. (4) "Mom and I can both help you," Dad told her. (5) "Me and you together can get the supplies quickly," Mom said to Dad. (6) Within a few days, the family had built itself a new birdhouse.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is a possessive pronoun?
A Mia
B Ralph
C their
D they
- Which word in Sentence 2 is an indefinite pronoun?
A They
B everyone
C Chang's
D Hardware
- Which pronoun should replace the underlined word in Sentence 3?
A your
B our
C his
D Make no change.
- Which word in Sentence 4 is a subject pronoun?
A Mom
B I
C you
D her
- Which change should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 5?
A You and I
B I and you
C You and me
D Make no change.
- Which change should be made in Sentence 6?
A Change *family* to *families*
B Change *itself* to *themselves*.
C Change *itself* to *it's*.
D Make no change.

Name _____

► Write each adjective in the sentence. Then write the noun described by the adjective(s). Circle the articles.

1. Charles Lindbergh, an American aviator, made history.

2. He attempted a nonstop transatlantic flight.

3. He named his tiny silver airplane *Spirit of St. Louis*.

4. In 1927, Lindbergh flew this plane to Paris.

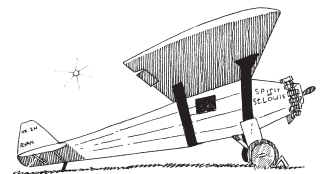
5. Lindbergh received an enthusiastic welcome from the Parisians.

6. That trip set records!

7. The famous *Spirit of St. Louis* was later donated to the Smithsonian.

► Write the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ().

8. Charles Lindbergh was _____ on his 1927 transatlantic flight than he had been before. (lucky)



9. Some say that his flight was the _____ flight ever. (important)

10. The plane was one of the _____ planes people had seen. (small)

11. The Paris arrival was surely one of his _____ experiences. (amazing)

12. It was among the _____ events in aviation history. (great)

Name _____

► Write the missing forms of each adjective.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	_____	worse	_____
2.	many	_____	_____
3.	good	_____	_____
4.	much	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	least

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

6. Since I dropped my watch, it looks even (bad) than it did before.

7. Buying a new watch took (much) research than I expected.

8. As a result, this is the (good) watch I have ever owned.

9. It has (many) features than my old watch had.

10. The (bad) watch I ever had did not keep time correctly.

11. Now, I waste (little) time than I did in the past.

12. I have the (much) free time I have ever had.

Name _____

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

(1) A good alarm clock is one of the more important things you can buy. (2) Without one, you can have some of the worse days of your life. (3) One day my alarm clock didn't go off, and I missed the schoolbus. (4) I had to do the much running I have ever done to avoid being late. (5) _____ days, I use a new alarm clock. (6) This little change has made a big difference in my entire life.

- How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be corrected?
 - most important
 - less important
 - much important
 - Make no change.
- Which is the correct form of the adjective in Sentence 2?
 - most bad
 - more worse
 - most worse
 - worst
- Which word in Sentence 3 is an article?
 - One
 - the
 - to
 - my
- Which is the correct form of the underlined adjective in Sentence 4?
 - more
 - many
 - most
 - Make no change.
- Which adjective should fill in the blank in Sentence 5?
 - That
 - This
 - These
 - Those
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 6?
 - Change *little* to *littler*.
 - Change *my* to *those*.
 - Change *big* to *bigger*.
 - Make no change.

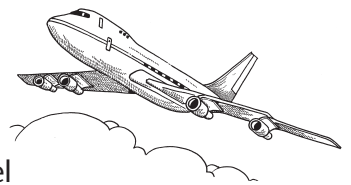
Name _____

► If the underlined adjective is correct, write *correct*. If not, write the correct adjective.

1. One of Gina's least favorite activities is making a schedule. _____
2. She likes to do many creative things than that. _____
3. Her happier moments of all are spent hammering and sawing. _____
4. Gina built the longest skate ramp in her neighborhood. _____
5. She also built the large of all the bookcases in her house. _____
6. Gina wanted most time to build than she already had. _____
7. She ended up spending a hour creating a schedule. _____
8. Following that schedule gave her more time to build. _____
9. Gina no longer thinks making a schedule is the worse thing to do. _____

► Complete each sentence. Use the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ().

10. John was flying on the _____ plane he had ever seen. (big)
11. From high in the sky, the cars looked _____ than ants. (small)
12. Frightened, John decided to be _____ about future travel. (careful)
13. He thought that the _____ way to travel might be by car. (good)
14. Then John saw one of the _____ sunsets ever. (beautiful)
15. Maybe flying was not the _____ way to travel, after all. (awful)



Name _____

► Underline the verb phrase. Circle the main verb.

1. Li had heard about the new student.
2. Others could have learned about him, too.
3. Jin was coming from a small town in China.
4. Li had been waiting for Jin with great excitement.
5. Li had traveled to the United States from China, too.
6. Jin had been living in the same small town.
7. He had sent an e-mail to Li.
8. Jin had spent time with Li's family.
9. He was bringing gifts from China.
10. Li would guide Jin through school on his first day.

**► Choose the correct helping verb and rewrite each sentence.**

11. The new student (were/was) anxious about the first day.

12. So many eyes (was/were) staring at him.

13. He could (have/has) run from the other students.

14. Instead, he (was/were) focused on meeting them.

15. When he (has/had) talked with them, he felt more relaxed.

**Try This**

Think about a difficult situation that challenged you. Write three or four sentences to explain how you handled the challenge. Include a main verb and a helping verb in each sentence.

Name _____

► Underline the form of *to do* or *to have* in each sentence. Then identify each underlined verb as a *main verb* or a *helping verb*.

1. Albert Einstein had a career as a physicist. _____
2. He had begun his most famous work by his young adulthood. _____
3. By 1908, Einstein had found a university teaching job. _____
4. Today, many do their best to learn about Einstein's work. _____

► Write a sentence with the correct form of the verb, using the subject given. Include at least one question among your sentences.

5. **Main verb** (to have): She _____

6. **Helping verb** (to have): She _____

7. **Main verb** (to do): We _____

8. **Helping verb** (to do): We _____

9. **Main verb** (to have): They _____

10. **Helping verb** (to have): They _____

11. **Main verb** (to do): He _____

12. **Helping verb** (to do): He _____

Name _____

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

(1) My cousin has a peanut allergy, so eating peanut butter can be dangerous for her. (2) She told me that once a friend had invited her to a birthday party, and peanut butter sandwiches were the only snacks. (3) What should she say? (4) She did not know what to do. (5) She is finally said something to her friend. (6) The friend's dad said that he would be happy to get her something else to eat.

- Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 1?
 - Both are helping verbs.
 - Has* is a helping verb, and *can* is a main verb.
 - Both are main verbs.
 - Has* is a main verb, and *can* is a helping verb.
- Which words in Sentence 2 create a verb phrase?
 - told me
 - had invited
 - sandwiches were
 - only snacks
- Which is true about Sentence 3?
 - It contains two verb phrases.
 - It contains no verb phrases.
 - It contains the verb phrase *should say*.
 - It contains the verb phrase *What should*.
- Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 - do not know
 - has known
 - had not know
 - Make no change.
- Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 5?
 - finally said
 - did finally said
 - have finally said
 - Make no change.
- Which word in Sentence 6 is a helping verb?
 - said
 - would
 - get
 - eat

Name _____

► Circle each verb. Then identify it as *main verb only* or *helping verb and main verb*.

1. Sports and art have both been important in our school.

2. We take them very seriously.

3. Each student has worked hard in an area of personal interest.

4. Did you see our case of trophies and awards?

► Rewrite each sentence, adding a helping verb.

5. Our team challenged another team to a volleyball competition.

6. The new student said he was a good volleyball player.

7. The net stretched across the field.

8. The players take their positions.

9. We played our best.

10. Our school achieved first place in the league.

Name _____

► Circle the linking verb in each sentence. Then write the predicate nominative or predicate adjective. Use the abbreviations *P.N.* and *P.A.* to identify each one.

1. The pictures in our science book are interesting. _____
2. *Our Solar System* is the book's title. _____
3. The photos throughout the book look fascinating. _____
4. Each photo shows planets. _____
5. I feel inspired by the photos. _____
6. I am a science enthusiast. _____
7. One day, I will become an astronomer. _____

► Write an object to complete each sentence. Then identify each as a *direct object* or an *indirect object*.

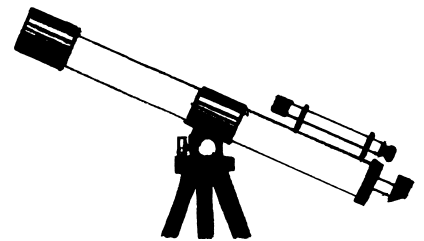
8. The astronomer gave _____ a tour of the observatory.

9. Her assistant showed us the _____ in the center of the room.

10. We looked up and saw the _____ above us.

11. "I will send _____ an invitation to our next open house," the astronomer said.

12. We expressed our _____ and left.



Name _____

► Circle the verb in each sentence. Then write whether it is used as an *action verb* or a *linking verb*.

1. The sky on that June night appeared hazy. _____
2. The moon cast an eerie shadow across the yard. _____
3. Dan looked up toward the stars. _____
4. He felt tired that evening. _____
5. The temperature grew colder and colder. _____
6. Dan smelled the logs burning in the fireplace. _____



► Write a sentence for each verb. Then write whether you used the verb as an *action verb* or a *linking verb*.

7. drew

8. looked

9. seemed

10. showed

11. heard

12. sounded

Name _____

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

(1) Last week, our teacher assigned us a project about the planets. (2) We found out that Jupiter is the largest planet and that parts of it appear red when viewed through a telescope. (3) The research we did seemed unending, but it was interesting. (4) By the project’s due date, we had created a video for our presentation. (5) *Giant Storm* was the title. (6) We spent hours on our project, and we felt proud when we presented it to the class.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is an indirect object?
A week
B our
C us
D project
- Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 2?
A Both are action verbs.
B *Is* is an action verb, and *appear* is a linking verb.
C Both are linking verbs.
D *Appear* is an action verb, and *is* is a linking verb.
- Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
A predicate adjective
B linking verb
C predicate nominative
D indirect object
- Which word in Sentence 4 is a direct object?
A date
B we
C video
D presentation
- Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 5?
A predicate adjective
B linking verb
C predicate nominative
D indirect object
- Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 6?
A Both are action verbs.
B *Spent* is an action verb, and *felt* is a linking verb.
C Both are linking verbs.
D *Felt* is an action verb, and *spent* is a linking verb.

Name _____

► Identify the underlined word in each sentence as *direct object* or *indirect object*.

1. My neighbor gives me a book about the solar system. _____

2. I say that I will return it after I finish reading it. _____

3. I carefully read each chapter with great interest. _____

4. I return the book and tell my friend I really like it. _____

► Write a sentence for each verb, using the form identified in parentheses ().

5. feels (linking verb)

6. feels (action verb)

7. smells (linking)

8. smells (action)

9. looks (linking)

10. looks (action)

Name _____

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

1. Many say that Maya Lin (are, is, were) one of our finest architects.
2. She (comes, came, come) from a well-educated family of Chinese Americans.
3. Her most famous monument now (stood, stands, stand) in Washington, D.C.
4. People (visited, visits, visit) the Vietnam Veterans Memorial designed by Lin.
5. Tourists (carries, carry, carried) video equipment to the site.
6. Lin sometimes (discuss, discussed, discusses) the memorial when she speaks.
7. Her presentations (is, were, are) interesting.

► Rewrite each sentence. Use the present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ().

8. The new restaurant near our home _____ very unusual. (be)

9. It _____ a traditional style with a modern style. (mix)

10. One long window _____ up the entire front of the restaurant. (take)

11. Pictures of huge sandwiches _____ painted on the window. (be)

12. The owner _____ to add new pictures weekly. (try)

Name _____

▶ Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().

1. The construction workers _____ their tools on the floor. (sit, set)
2. They _____ down and take a nap. (lay, lie)
3. The job site is far from the city, so they _____ early every morning. (raise, rise)
4. Some workers _____ on a bench and take a break. (sit, set)
5. Later, they _____ steel beams to the second floor. (raise, rise)
6. One worker began to _____ some bricks in a row. (lay, lie)

▶ Use each verb in a sentence of your own.

7. rise

8. lay

9. sit

10. raise

11. lie (meaning *to lean or rest*)

12. set

Name _____

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

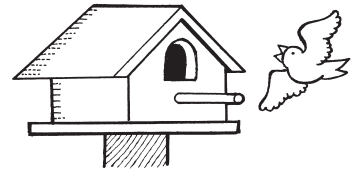
(1) "Please raise your hand before you choose an art book for our free-reading period," my teacher say as she sets the books on her desk. (2) "You is the first students to see the new art books. (3) You has five minutes, beginning now, to choose a book. (4) After you choose your book, please set down at your desk and start reading. (5) Lay the book on your desk when it is time for lunch, and you may return to it later. (6) Please carry the extra books to the shelves."

- Which change should be made in Sentence 1?
 - Change *raise* to *rise*.
 - Change *choose* to *chooses*.
 - Change *say* to *says*.
 - Change *sets* to *sits*.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
 - are
 - be
 - was
 - correct as is
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 3?
 - had
 - have
 - having
 - correct as is
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 4?
 - Change *choose* to *chooses*.
 - Change *set* to *sit*.
 - Change *start* to *starts*.
 - Make no change.
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
 - Change *Lay* to *Lie*.
 - Change *is* to *are*.
 - Change *return* to *returns*.
 - Make no change.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
 - carried
 - carries
 - carrying
 - correct as is

Name _____

► If the underlined verb is correct, write *correct*. If not, write the verb correctly. Use the present tense.

1. We build birdhouses for our science project. _____
2. They is part of the unit on animal habitats. _____
3. I makes the floor and walls. _____
4. My partner hammer the roof on top. _____
5. She puts the finished product into the car. _____



► Write a sentence that begins with the pronoun given and includes the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ().

6. I (go)

7. He (guess)

8. She (design)

9. They (have)

10. We (take)

11. You (run)

12. It (be)

Name _____

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

(1) We had waited a week for our journalism teacher to post the newspaper staff assignments. (2) He had not want to give the assignments without serious planning. (3) He announced that he was posting the assignments when class ended. (4) He told us this year's decisions had been the more difficult ever. (5) The teacher held up the list and said, "This positions are for next semester." (6) He added, "I expect this to be the best staff we have ever had!"

- Which words in Sentence 1 create a verb phrase?
A had waited
B waited a week
C to post
D staff assignments
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined words in Sentence 2?
A had not wants to give
B do not wants to give
C did not want to give
D has not wants to gives
- Which verb in Sentence 3 is a helping verb?
A announced
B was
C posting
D ended
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 4?
A many
B much
C most
D correct as is
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 5?
A That
B These
C Them
D correct as is
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 6?
A better
B most good
C most best
D correct as is

Name _____

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

(1) Celia watches as the plane rises high in the sky, and then she sets down on a bench to roll the newspapers. (2) She gives me a wave before she starts on her paper route through our neighborhood. (3) She carry the newspapers in a big bag over her shoulder. (4) Her paper route seems long today. (5) She feels happy when she finishes the route, but she looks exhausted. (6) Now, she have homework to finish!

- Which change, if any, should the student make in Sentence 1?
 - Change *watches* to *watch*.
 - Change *rises* to *raises*.
 - Change *sets* to *sits*.
 - It is correct as it is.
- Which word in Sentence 2 is an indirect object?
 - me
 - she
 - her
 - our
- Which is the correct present-tense form of the underlined word in Sentence 3?
 - carrying
 - carries
 - carried
 - correct as is
- Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 4?
 - linking verb
 - predicate adjective
 - helping verb
 - predicate nominative
- Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 5?
 - Both are action verbs.
 - Feels* is an action verb, and *looks* is a linking verb.
 - Both are linking verbs.
 - Looks* is an action verb, and *feels* is a linking verb.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
 - is have
 - did having
 - has
 - correct as is

Name _____

► Read the sentence and decide whether the verb should be in the past tense or the future tense. Then write the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().

1. Our class _____ a unit on the Olympic Games next week. (start)
2. We will read about the athletes who _____ in the games in ancient Greece. (compete)
3. Tomorrow I _____ how ancient athletes prepared for the games. (research)
4. Athletes of long ago _____ to do their best. (expect)
5. They _____ a great deal of time practicing for the games. (spend)

► Match each verb with the rule that tells how to form the past tense. Write the letter (*a, b, c, or d*) that identifies the rule. Then write the past-tense form of the verb.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Add <i>-ed</i> . | c. Double the final consonant, and add <i>-ed</i> . |
| b. Change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> , and add <i>-ed</i> . | d. Add <i>-d</i> . |

6. stop _____
7. create _____
8. try _____
9. jump _____
10. knot _____
11. discuss _____
12. carry _____



Try This

Use the past tense and the future tense to write four sentences about your favorite events in the Olympic Games. Underline the past-tense verbs. Circle the future-tense verbs.

Name _____

► Write the missing verb forms.

Present	Past	Future
1.	wrestled	
2. lunge		
3.	sprained	
4. hop		
5. worry		
6.	soothed	

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

7. We (wait) for the athletes to appear.

8. They (scurry) across the ice to take their positions.

9. We (learn) that a player had been hurt.

10. We (applaud) as the game began.

11. The players really (hustle) during the game.

12. Afterward, members of one team (carry) their goalie on their shoulders.

Name _____

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

(1) During the Olympic Games, we like to enjoy baseball, and we watched a great game last week. (2) "If you think the team played hard in that game," Phoebe said, "wait until next week when we _____ my favorite team take the field." (3) After the game, the announcer said that one of the best players batted in a record number of runners. (4) Before that happened, something startling will occur. (5) A fan toss a ball onto the field during a play. (6) Officials show up to eject the fan.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is a present-tense form of a verb?
A like
B Games
C watched
D visited
- Which verb BEST completes Sentence 2?
A saw
B seen
C will see
D sees
- Which sentence has two past-tense verbs?
A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
- How should the student revise Sentence 4?
A Change *happened* to *happen*.
B Change *will occur* to *occur*.
C Change *happened* to *will happen*.
D Change *will occur* to *occurred*.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 5?
A tossing
B tosses
C tossed
D correct as is
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
A shows
B showed
C will show
D showing

Name _____

► If the underlined verb and its tense are correct in the sentence, write *correct*. If they are not, write the correct verb form.

1. Tomorrow, we worked on our volleyball skills again. _____

2. We play to improve our volleyball skills last week. _____

3. Last Friday, the coach complimented the way we will pass the ball.

4. Yesterday afternoon, we will practice for two hours. _____

5. Last night, we talked about the new season. _____

6. At the meeting last night, the coach hurry to discuss everything.

7. Next year, we competed at a higher regional level. _____

► Use the pronoun and the past-tense form of the verb to write a sentence. Underline the correct past-tense form of the verb in your sentence.

8. She; train

9. They; identify

10. We; jog

Name _____

► Circle the participle in each sentence. Then tell whether it is a *present* or a *past participle*.

1. The farmers are drilling for a well. _____
2. They had not dug far. _____
3. One of the farmers is shouting about a discovery. _____
4. The scientist had asked the farmers about the site. _____
5. The people had excavated the ground. _____
6. Many clay figures are standing in formation. _____

► Write the present participle and past participle of each verb.

	Verb	Present Participle	Past Participle
7.	dare		
8.	cry		
9.	select		
10.	gaze		
11.	grab		
12.	shout		
13.	help		
14.	disturb		
15.	qualify		


Try This

Use the present and past participle parts of the verb *play* to write four sentences about your favorite game. Underline the present participle forms, and circle the past participle forms.

Name _____

► Write the missing verb parts.

	Infinitive	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
1.	to jump			
2.		skating		
3.	to tumble			
4.		dashing		dashed
5.	to prepare			
6.		starting	started	
7.	to carry			
8.	to splash			

► Rewrite each sentence. Use the verb and the principal part in parentheses ().

9. The emperor _____ workers to build a clay army.
(order, past participle)

10. The craftworkers _____ each figure.
(paint, present participle)

11. They _____ the army with the emperor when he died.
(bury, past participle)

12. Many visitors _____ to see this amazing sight.
(come, present participle)

Name _____

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

(1) My friend is telling me about the museum exhibit her family had wanted to see last year. (2) They had planned to see the special exhibition on ancient China. (3) "Something unexpected is interrupting our plans," my friend's mom said. (4) "I'm having a hard time getting the car to start." (5) "We _____ to the museum, aren't we?" my friend had asked. (6) Her mom had pop open the hood to find a family of squirrels nesting near the engine.

- Which correctly identifies the underlined word in Sentence 1?
 - infinitive
 - present participle
 - past
 - past participle
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
 - Change *planned* to *planning*.
 - Change *had* to *is*.
 - Change *planned* to *plan*.
 - Make no change.
- Which correctly identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
 - infinitive
 - present participle
 - past-tense verb
 - past participle
- Which correctly identifies the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 - infinitive
 - present participle
 - past-tense verb
 - past participle
- Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
 - had gone
 - are going
 - gone
 - is going
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 6?
 - Change *pop* to *popping*.
 - Change *pop* to *popped*.
 - Change *had* to *is*.
 - Make no change.

Name _____

▶ Circle the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().

1. Athletes (had competed, are competing) in chariots long ago.
2. Chariots (are rolling, had rolled) around the track during the earliest Olympic Games.
3. Horses (had pulled, are pulling) them during those races many years ago.
4. Today, we (are watching, had watched) a film about chariot races.
5. Right now, the teacher (is looking, has looked) forward to teaching more information about chariots.



▶ Write the present participle and the past participle of each verb. Then write a sentence that includes the specified verb part.

6. fade _____

Sentence with present participle: _____

7. nod _____

Sentence with past participle: _____

8. find _____

Sentence with past participle: _____

9. display _____

Sentence with present participle: _____

10. hope _____

Sentence with present participle: _____

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Use the verb and the form shown in parentheses ().

1. The United States _____ a country that desired independence. (be, past tense)

2. The people _____ members of the Continental Congress. (elect, past participle)

3. They _____ long and hard during the eighteenth century. (worked, past participle)

4. They _____ great passion for their new country. (have, past tense)

5. After their hard work, freedom _____ across the land. (ring, past tense)

► Write the past tense and the past participle of each verb.

	Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
6.	think		
7.	fly		
8.	freeze		
9.	shrink		
10.	do		
11.	shake		
12.	look		

Name _____

► Complete each sentence. Write the correct past-tense form or past participle of the verb in parentheses ().

1. Thomas Jefferson _____ the Declaration of Independence. (write)
2. He had _____ many fine manuscripts in the past. (write)
3. After completing the work, he _____ it to the Continental Congress. (give)
4. The Congress _____ the Constitution to the people. (bring)
5. The people had _____ officials to lead the government. (choose)
6. The United States _____ other countries about democracy. (teach)

► Use the past tense of each verb to write a sentence of your own. Underline the past tense of the verb in the sentence.

7. go

8. come

9. say

10. find

11. have

12. take

Name _____

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

(1) My sister knowed so much about history. (2) She had study this subject for many years. (3) She taught me so much, and I were excited to learn. (4) She had chose to learn about history when she was very young. (5) She had began attending college right after high school. (6) She sent me a picture last week, and it showed her surrounded by books in the library.

- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 1?
 - Change *knowed* to *knows*.
 - Change *knowed* to *knowing*.
 - Change *knowed* to *knew*.
 - Make no change.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
 - had studies
 - had studying
 - had studied
 - study
- Which sentence is the correct way to write Sentence 3?
 - She taught me so much, and I was excited to learn.
 - She taught me so much, and I were excited to learn.
 - She taught me so much, and I am excited to learn.
 - She taught me so much, and I was excited to learn.
- Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
 - Change *had* to *has*.
 - Change *chose* to *chosen*.
 - Change *chose* to *choosed*.
 - Change *was* to *are*.
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
 - Change *began* to *begun*.
 - Change *began* to *begin*.
 - Change *began* to *beginning*.
 - Make no change.
- Which sentence has no errors?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 4
 - Sentence 5
 - Sentence 6

Name _____

► Circle the correct form of the verb. Then write the infinitive form.

1. Only boys (go, went, gone) to school in the American colonies. _____
2. The students had (write, written, wrote) the alphabet many times.

3. If a student (speak, spoke, spoken) out of turn, he was punished. _____
4. They tried not to (come, came, comes) late to school. _____

► Write the stated form of each verb. Then write a sentence with that form.

5. **draw** past tense: _____

6. **draw** past participle: _____

7. **drink** past tense: _____

8. **drink** past participle: _____

9. **eat** past tense: _____

10. **eat** past participle: _____

Name _____

► Write *present perfect* or *past perfect* to identify the underlined verb phrase.

1. Raj had studied ancient Egypt for many years. _____
2. A reporter has interviewed him several times. _____
3. Raj has told the reporter about his new ideas. _____
4. The two have worked together to write a book. _____
5. They had discussed the chapters for months before writing.

6. Since it was finished, Raj has felt happy with the book.



► Write the missing tenses of each verb. Include the helping verbs.

Verb	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
7. bite		
8. see		
9. fly		
10. ride		
11. hold		
12. lose		
13. build		
14. look		
15. read		

Name _____

▶ Circle the correct verb phrase to complete each sentence.

1. By next week, we (had spent, will have spent) a month learning about Egypt.
2. Last year, we (will have learned, had learned) about ancient Greece.
3. The teacher (will have taught, has taught) this unit to 300 students by next year.
4. Now she (has asked, had asked) students to help with the class web page.
5. As of next month, I (had read, will have read) three books on Egyptian history.
6. Last year I (will have read, had read) only one book.

▶ Write a sentence, using each verb in the future-perfect tense.

7. go

8. bring

9. had

10. raised

11. build

12. collected

Name _____

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

(1) This month, we have learned about the Great Sphinx. (2) By the end of the unit, we will researched the building process. (3) The sixth-grade class had wrote several papers about the Great Sphinx before last semester ended. (4) Our class has designed a presentation about the Great Sphinx. (5) At the beginning of the project, the teacher had suggested that we use visual aids. (6) My partner and I _____ many hours on the project by the time it is finished.

- Which is the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
 - past
 - present perfect
 - past perfect
 - future perfect
- Which change should be made to the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
 - Change *will researched* to *researches*.
 - Change *will researched* to *will have researched*.
 - Change *will researched* to *has researches*.
 - Change *will researched* to *will had researched*.
- How should the underlined words in Sentence 3 be written?
 - will have written
 - had written
 - has wrote
 - had wrote
- Which names the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 4?
 - present
 - present perfect
 - past perfect
 - future perfect
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 5?
 - Change *had* to *have*.
 - Change *suggested* to *suggest*.
 - Change *had* to *has*.
 - Make no change.
- Which verb could complete Sentence 6?
 - has spent
 - will have spent
 - had spend
 - has spent

Name _____

► Circle the tense of the verb in each sentence.

1. We will have gone on four field trips by the end of next semester.

present perfect past perfect future perfect

2. We had visited the museum on one field trip last month.

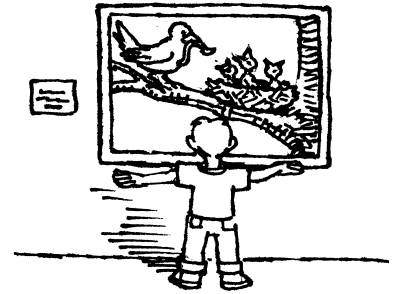
present perfect past perfect future perfect

3. Our class has looked for interesting places to go.

present perfect past perfect future perfect

4. Earlier, the teacher had suggested a visit to the new exhibit on ancient Egypt.

present perfect past perfect future perfect



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

5. try (present perfect)

6. pay (future perfect)

7. think (past perfect)

8. give (past perfect)

9. provide (present perfect)

10. see (future perfect)

Name _____

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

(1) We had worked for hours last month to build a model sailboat for competition. (2) We learned of a problem with one of the sails when we first started. (3) We will fix it before we compete. (4) We are thinking about how to make the final adjustments. (5) Last week, the organizers of the competition _____ us all the information we needed. (6) Yesterday, we look at the plans to keep the model safe on the way to the competition.

- Which form of the verb is underlined in Sentence 1?
 - past
 - past participle
 - present participle
 - infinitive
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 2?
 - Change *learned* to *learns*.
 - Change *learned* to *have learned*.
 - Change *learned* to *will have learned*.
 - Make no change.
- Which is the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 3?
 - future perfect tense
 - present tense
 - past tense
 - future tense
- Which identifies the underlined verb form in Sentence 4?
 - present participle
 - past
 - past participle
 - infinitive
- Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
 - have offered
 - has offered
 - will offer
 - offered
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 6?
 - Change *look* to *will look*.
 - Change *look* to *looked*.
 - Change *look* to *are looking*.
 - Make no change.

Name _____

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

(1) Today, my friend has taken a special trip to the lake. (2) When she comes back, she will have swum farther than any student in our school. (3) She has break every record in the county! (4) Last month, she _____ about ways to improve at her sport. (5) She _____ me a full report on the phone by the time she gets home. (6) I had make up my mind long ago to find a sport I enjoy as much as my friend enjoys swimming.

- Which identifies the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
 - past
 - past perfect
 - infinitive
 - present perfect
- How should the underlined verb in Sentence 2 be written?
 - had swum
 - had swimmmed
 - will have swam
 - correct as is
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 3?
 - Change *has break* to *have breaked*.
 - Change *has break* to *has broken*.
 - Change *has break* to *broken*.
 - Make no change.
- Which verb could complete Sentence 4?
 - had thought
 - is thinking
 - have thought
 - has thinked
- Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
 - will has given
 - had gave
 - will have given
 - give
- How should the underlined verb in Sentence 6 be written?
 - have make*
 - had made*
 - am making*
 - correct as is

Name _____

► Write *present progressive* or *past progressive* to identify the underlined verb phrase.

1. We were studying sizes and shapes of planets.

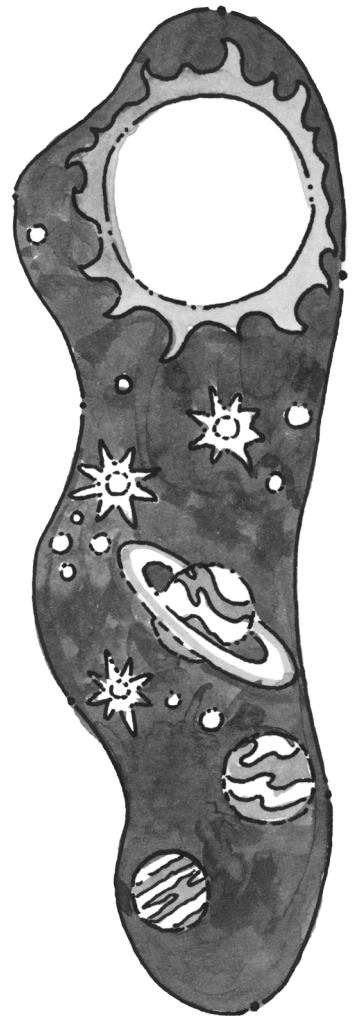
2. We are researching asteroids.

3. My project partner was working on an asteroid model.

4. I am putting together a map of the asteroid belt.

5. My partner is doing all she can to finish on time.

6. I was looking for clear photos of asteroids.



► Write the stated form of each verb to complete the sentence.

7. race (present progressive)
The meteor _____ through the atmosphere.
8. watch (present progressive)
Scientists _____ carefully to observe its path.
9. track (past progressive)
One astronomer _____ the path as early as last week.
10. check (present progressive)
I _____ astronomy websites to find more information.

Name _____

► If the verb phrase is in the future-progressive form, write *future progressive*. If it is not, use the future-progressive form to rewrite the sentence.

1. Ceres is going into the record books as one of the largest asteroids.

2. Researchers were observing Ceres in the solar system.

3. Palas, another asteroid, was traveling in our solar system.

4. You will be classifying each asteroid for your research.

5. Other astronomers are monitoring the work.

6. I will be using a variety of resources to follow the research.

► Use the pronoun and the future-progressive form of the verb in parentheses () to write a sentence.

7. (she, view) _____

8. (we, try) _____

9. (I, read) _____

10. (they, tell) _____

Name _____

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

(1) Last week, we are planning to finish an assignment early for our science teacher. (2) Yesterday, one of my classmates will be jotting down ideas for a new article the teacher asked us to write. (3) We were thinking about how to finish the article early. (4) Next week, a classmate created graphics for the article. (5) Our teacher will be walking into the room when we show her the article. (6) At the end of the upcoming semester, we submitting it to a magazine.

- How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be written?
 - plan
 - were planning
 - will be planning
 - planning
- Which change should the student make to Sentence 2?
 - Change *Yesterday* to *Tomorrow*.
 - Change *will be jotting* to *are jotting*.
 - Change *write* to *wrote*.
 - Change *write* to *are writing*.
- Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 3?
 - present-progressive form
 - past-progressive form
 - future-progressive form
 - infinitive
- Which shows the correct way to write Sentence 4?
 - Last week, a classmate will create graphics for the article.
 - Yesterday, a classmate is creating graphics for the article.
 - Later, a classmate is created graphics for the article.
 - Next week, a classmate will be creating graphics for the article.
- Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 5?
 - present-progressive form
 - past-progressive form
 - future-progressive form
 - infinitive
- How should the underlined word in Sentence 6 be written?
 - to submit
 - were submitting
 - am submitting
 - will be submitting

Name _____

► Circle the progressive-verb phrase. If it is correct, write *correct*. If it is not, write the correct progressive-verb phrase.

1. Last month, we will be doing experiments. _____
2. During the past week, we are starting new experiments. _____
3. I was writing experiment results last week. _____
4. The teacher will be giving new information yesterday. _____
5. We will be finishing the experiments next week. _____
6. Next year, students were completing new experiments. _____

► Replace each past-tense verb with its past-progressive form, each present-tense verb with its present-progressive form, and each future-tense verb with its future-progressive form.

7. The sunspots (interfered) _____ with radio reception.
8. Scientists (predicted) _____ ongoing problems.
9. They (do) _____ all they can to learn more about sunspots.
10. Next year, the sunspots (will occur) _____ often.
11. Researchers (write) _____ about the effects of sunspots.
12. One day, researchers (will discover) _____ even more.
13. I (hope) _____ to study astronomy in college.
14. I (looked) _____ into the best programs last year.
15. My aunt and I (drove) _____ to visit a nearby college.

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Replace each contraction with the words in full.

1. I'm reading a book about the voyage of the *Titanic*.

2. Remember that we're seeing the movie next week.

3. You'll need to finish the book by then.

4. They're really looking forward to learning about the ship.

► Use each word to write a sentence.

5. it's

6. its

7. your

8. you're

9. they're

10. their

Name _____

► Complete each sentence with the contraction for the words in parentheses ().

1. The motorboat's engine _____ start. (would not)
2. I _____ able to find its manual. (was not)
3. The others _____ find it either. (could not)
4. " _____ you the one who had it last?" I asked my friend. (Are not)
5. "I _____ seen it since we started this morning," she said. (have not)
6. " _____ you take it home to read last night?" (Did not)
7. "We _____ thinking about that." (were not)
8. "Well, she _____ know how to fix the engine without it." (does not)

► Write the contraction for the word(s). Then write a sentence that includes the contraction.

9. has not _____

10. will not _____

11. cannot _____

12. is not _____

13. did not _____

14. should not _____

15. had not _____

Name _____

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

(1) Its almost time to leave on the expedition, and I can't find the maps in the expedition organizers' materials. (2) We'll have to look in they're trunks. (3) We will not be able to leave without the maps. (4) I am not going to worry because I know the maps are here somewhere. (5) I've found the maps; we don't have to look anymore, so we're ready to go. (6) We aren't going to wait another moment to leave!

- Which change should be made in Sentence 1?
A Change *Its* to *It's*.
B Change *Its* to *Its'*.
C Change *can't* to *cant*.
D Change *can't* to *can'not*.
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A they are
B there
C their
D theyre
- Which is the contraction for the underlined words in Sentence 3?
A wo'nt
B wont
C will'nt
D won't
- Which is the contraction for the underlined words in Sentence 4?
A I'am
B lam'
C I'm
D Im
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
A Change *I've* to *Ive*.
B Change *don't* to *do'nt*.
C Change *we're* to *were*.
D Make no change.
- Which are the full words for the contraction in Sentence 6?
A am not
B are not
C have not
D will not

Name _____

▶ Write a contraction to correctly complete each sentence.

1. We knew that _____ better hurry if we wanted to be on time.
2. "What will happen if we do not get to the dock before _____ time to sail?" I asked.
3. " _____ going be on time," my grandmother said.
4. _____ waving to us from the house.
5. If we call ahead, I think _____ wait for us.
6. _____ right; that is a very good idea.

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

7. The Morse code book is your's.

8. I saw the old Morse code book, and it's cover was torn.

9. The radio officer said we were the best students of all.

10. I can't read the author's name on the cover.

11. There classes in Morse code are excellent.

12. The radio officer won't be late to class today.

Name _____

- Circle the adverb in each sentence. Underline the word the adverb modifies. Then write whether the adverb tells *how, when, where, or how often*.

1. "We'll leave soon for the big party," my dad said. _____
2. "Watch your baby brother carefully." _____
3. "The baby's favorite toy is outside." _____
4. "If you do have problems, call us immediately." _____
5. "The party is nearby, and we can come home if necessary." _____

- Complete the chart with the missing forms of the adverbs.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
6.	quickly		
7.		earlier	
8.		farther	
9.			best
10.			most
11.	slowly		
12.		less	



Try This

Write three sentences that include adverbs. Circle the adverb(s), and identify whether it is *positive, comparative, or superlative*.

Name _____

▶ Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. We don't have (nothing, anything) ready for the babysitting class.
2. There is scarcely (any, no) time left before we begin.
3. We have (nobody, anybody) here to help us get ready.
4. We've never had (any, no) problems like this before.
5. No one (can't, can) come inside if we're not ready.
6. The books aren't (anywhere, nowhere) to be found.
7. Why (doesn't, does) no one know where the books are?
8. No one would (ever, never) have thought to look in this cabinet!
9. I hope we (will, won't) never have this problem again.
10. There's (nothing, anything) she doesn't know about baby-sitting.
11. She doesn't want (nobody, anybody) to get confused.
12. They have (ever, never) been to a class like this before.

▶ Correctly rewrite each sentence in two different ways.

13. We haven't got no time to prepare for the experiment.

14. Why didn't no one get the test tubes?

15. Isn't there no one who can help?

Name _____

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

(1) I had never had no teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris. (2) She performed the well of all the chemistry teachers. (3) Her students studied seriously in her class. (4) Dr. Harris didn't listen to nobody who told her she wouldn't complete her work. (5) When she was almost finished, she worked harder than ever. (6) She discovered new things, and she worked quick to write articles about her discoveries.

- How should Sentence 1 be written?
 - I never hadn't had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
 - I hadn't ever had no teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
 - I had never had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
 - I hadn't never had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
 - good
 - most good
 - better
 - best
- Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
 - adverb phrase
 - positive adverb
 - comparative adverb
 - superlative adverb
- Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
 - Change *didn't* to *didn't not*.
 - Change *nobody* to *anybody*.
 - Change *wouldn't* to *would*.
 - Change *wouldn't* to *would not*.
- Which words in Sentence 5 are adverbs?
 - finished* and *worked*
 - worked* and *ever*
 - almost* and *harder*
 - almost* and *worked*
- How should the underlined word in Sentence 6 be written?
 - quickly
 - quicklier
 - quickest
 - most quick

Name _____

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

1. Visitors couldn't go _____ outside the viewing area.
(nowhere, anywhere)
2. Nobody would _____ believe the things the robots could do.
(ever, never)
3. The results hadn't been reported in _____ newspapers. (no, any)
4. No previous experiment _____ even come close to this.
(had, hadn't)

► Use each adverb to write a sentence. Be certain to use the word as an adverb.

5. earliest

6. carefully

7. better

8. farthest

9. faster

10. happily

Name _____

► Read each sentence. If no punctuation is missing from the sentence, write *correct*. If punctuation is missing, write *incorrect*, and add the correct punctuation.

1. Let's talk about time travel" said Uma. _____
2. "Why would we talk about time travel asked her sister. _____
3. "We're going on a little trip," Uma answered. _____

► Rewrite each sentence in the conversation below. Capitalize, add quotation marks, and insert commas where necessary.

4. because you've been a good sister Uma said I'll tell you a secret

5. what's the secret her sister asked

6. if you promise not to tell anyone Uma answered I'll explain

7. Uma's sister said I won't breathe a word to anyone

8. I have a machine Uma explained and it will take me to another time

9. will you take me with you her sister asked

10. yes said Uma because you and I will be a traveling team

Name _____

► Each sentence or greeting is missing a colon. Write the colon where it belongs.

1. We'll learn about these parts of speech adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions.
2. Dear Mr. Juster
I think your book is excellent.
3. It can be described with these words clever, entertaining, and educational.
4. Dear Mr. Feiffer
Please come to our school on career day.
5. Before drawing a story's character, do each of the following read the story, talk with the author, and sketch your ideas.

► Write five sentences. Each sentence should include a list, and each sentence should include a colon used correctly.

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Name _____

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

(1) Did you set your clocks forward? I asked. (2) “Yes,” Mara replied, “because I remembered daylight saving time.” (3) Mara said, “After I changed the clocks, I had to do these chores _____ make my bed, fix the window that sticks, and take out the trash.” (4) I asked what did you do after your chores, Mara? (5) “My aunt and I went to the video store” Mara replied. (6) “When she and I got back,” Mara said “we watched a video.”

- Which is the correct way to write Sentence 1?
 - “Did you set your clocks forward? I asked.”
 - “Did you set your clocks forward,” I asked.
 - “Did you set your clocks forward?” I asked.
 - Did you set your clocks forward?” I asked.”
- Which change, if any, should the student make to Sentence 2?
 - Change *because* to *Because*.
 - Delete the comma after *replied*.
 - Delete the comma after *Yes*.
 - Make no change.
- Which punctuation belongs in the blank in Sentence 3?
 - colon
 - semicolon
 - comma
 - quotation marks
- Which is the correct way to write Sentence 4?
 - “I asked what did you do after your chores, Mara”?
 - I asked, “What did you do after your chores, Mara?”
 - I “asked what did you do after your chores Mara.”?
 - I asked “What did you do after your chores Mara”.
- Which punctuation is missing from Sentence 5?
 - colon
 - semicolon
 - comma
 - quotation marks
- Which change, if any, should the student make to Sentence 6?
 - Delete the comma after *back*.
 - Change *we* to *We*.
 - Add a comma after *said*.
 - Delete the quotation marks.

Name _____

► Add the correct punctuation mark where it belongs in each sentence.

1. Grandma said, It's a long trip, so take several books to read."
2. "I'll take the book about the adventures of a boy named Milo, said Lisa.
3. Milo meets the following characters Tock, King Azaz, and the Mathemagician.

► Read each sentence. If capitalization and punctuation are used correctly, write *correct*. If they are not, rewrite the sentence correctly.

4. "Because the words are long said Ms. Jackson, you'll need to study hard.

5. "These are the subjects we'll cover: spelling, grammar, and word choice," she said.

6. Be sure to take plenty of notes during the lecture Dave said.

7. "Terry said if you run out of paper, let me know."

8. While we'll try to take breaks Grandma mentioned "We'll study many long hours."

9. My brother asked, "Can I borrow your book, Lisa?"

10. I still need to read these chapters: one, five, and seven, said Lisa.

Name _____

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

(1) Sulima and Jon were studying deep-sea diving last year. (2) "Their the best divers in the class," the instructor told the coach. (3) The instructor said, "Next year, I be checking to see if they are still diving in these waters." (4) Then the instructor told Sulima and Jon, "I am looking for divers now to help with the big coral dive. (5) The job is yours, if your interested. (6) _____ you please agree to make the dive?"

- Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 1?
 - is studying
 - will be studying
 - are studying
 - Make no change.
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
 - There
 - They're
 - Their'
 - The'yre
- Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined word in Sentence 3?
 - I'll
 - Il'l
 - I've
 - I'm
- Which describes the underlined verb in Sentence 4?
 - present-progressive form
 - past-progressive form
 - future-progressive form
 - infinitive
- Which change should the student make to Sentence 5?
 - Change *yours* to *you're*s.
 - Change *yours* to *your's*.
 - Change *your* to *you're*.
 - Change *your* to *youre*.
- Which could complete Sentence 6?
 - Wont
 - Won't
 - Wont'
 - Wo'nt

Name _____

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

(1) I had never seen nothing so beautiful as the boat. (2) "Because you have been interested in sailing for such a long time," my aunt said, we are going sailing." (3) I couldn't hardly believe my luck! (4) "I am so glad you are happy" my aunt said. (5) "Before you board, be sure you are carrying the following life jacket, sunglasses, sunscreen, and your camera." (6) I got on the boat _____.

- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 1?
 - Change *never* to *ever*.
 - Change *nothing* to *anything*.
 - Change *had never* to *hadn't never*.
 - Change *had never* to *haven't ever*.
- Which change should the student make to Sentence 2?
 - Remove the quotation mark before the word *Because*.
 - Remove the comma after the word *time*.
 - Add a quotation mark before the word *we*.
 - Add a comma after the word *are*.
- Which is the correct way to write Sentence 3?
 - I could not hardly believe my luck!
 - I couldn't never believe my luck!
 - I could hardly believe my luck!
 - I could hardly not believe my luck!
- Which punctuation mark is missing from Sentence 4?
 - colon
 - semicolon
 - comma
 - quotation mark
- Which punctuation mark is missing from Sentence 5?
 - colon
 - semicolon
 - comma
 - quotation marks
- Which word or words could complete Sentence 6?
 - eager
 - more eager
 - more eagerly
 - eagerly

INDEX

A

Abbreviations, 31–34, 36

Action verbs, 63–66, 72

Adjectives, 55–58, 71

comparing with, 55–58, 71

Adverbs, 99–102, 108

comparing with, 99, 101–102

Antecedents

agreement with pronouns, 46–47

Apostrophes

in contractions, 95–98, 107

in possessive nouns, 41–44

Articles, 55, 57

C

Capitalization

proper nouns, 31, 33–34, 36

sentences, 1, 3–4

titles, 31, 34

Clauses

dependent, 23, 25–30

independent, 23, 27–30

Colons, 104–106, 108

Commas

complex sentences, 24, 26

compound-complex sentences, 28

compound sentences, 13–14

compound subjects and predicates,
9–11

quotations, 103, 105–106, 108

Common nouns, 31–34, 36

Comparative adjectives, 55–58, 71

Comparative adverbs, 99, 102, 108

Complete predicates, 5–8, 17

Complete subjects, 5–8, 17

Complex sentences, 23–27, 35

Compound-complex sentences, 27–30, 36

Compound predicates, 9–12, 18

Compound sentences, 13–16, 18, 27, 29

Compound subjects, 9–12, 18

Conjunctions

in compound-complex sentences, 28

coordinating, 13–16, 18

subordinating, 23–26, 35

Contractions, 95–98, 107

D

Declarative sentences, 1–4, 17

Dependent clauses, 23, 25–30

Direct objects, 63, 65–66

Do (verb), 60

E

End marks, 1, 3–4, 17

Exclamatory sentences, 1–4, 17

F

Feminine pronouns, 46

Future perfect verbs, 86–88

Future progressive verbs, 92–94

Future-tense verbs, 73–76, 89

H

Have (verb), 60

Helping verbs, 59–62, 71

I

Imperative sentences, 1–4, 17

Indefinite pronouns, 50–52, 54

Independent clauses, 23, 27–30

Indirect objects, 63, 65–66, 72

Infinitives, 78–79, 84

Interjections, 2, 4

Interrogative sentences, 1–4, 17

Irregular verbs, 81–84

INDEX

L

Linking verbs, 63–66, 72

M

Main and helping verbs, 59–62, 71

Masculine pronouns, 46

Mechanics

See Capitalization; Commas; End marks;
Punctuation

N

Negatives, 71, 100–101, 107–108

Neuter pronouns, 46

Nouns

capitalization of, 31, 33–34, 36
common, 31–34, 36
possessive, 41–44, 53
proper, 31–34, 36
singular and plural, 37–40, 42–43, 53
See also Abbreviations; Titles

O

Objective case pronouns, 45–48

Objects

direct, 63, 65–66
indirect, 63, 65–66, 72
of prepositions, 19, 21–22

P

Participles, 77–84, 89

Past participles, 77–84, 89

Past perfect verbs, 85, 87–88, 90

Past progressive verbs, 91, 93–94

Past-tense verbs, 73–76, 81–84, 89

Perfect-tense verbs, 85–88, 90

Phrases, 23, 25, 35

prepositional, 19–22, 35
verb, 59, 61, 71, 85–86, 91–92

Plural nouns, 37–40, 42–43, 53

Plural possessive nouns, 41, 43

Plural pronouns, 46–47

Positive adjectives, 56

Positive adverbs, 99, 101

Possessive nouns, 41–44, 53

Possessive pronouns, 49, 51–52, 54

Predicate adjective, 63, 65, 72

Predicate nominative, 63, 65

Predicates, 5–8

complete, 5–8, 17
compound, 9–12, 18
simple, 5–8, 17

Prepositional phrases, 19–22, 35

Prepositions, 19–22, 35

Present participles, 77–80, 89

Present perfect verbs, 85, 87–88, 90

Present progressive verbs, 91, 93–94, 107

Present-tense verbs, 67–70, 72, 74–75

Principal parts of verbs, 77–80

Progressive forms of verbs, 91–94, 107

Pronouns, 45–48

antecedents of, 46–47
indefinite, 50–52, 54
possessive, 49, 51–52, 54
reflexive, 52
singular and plural, 46–47
subjective and objective, 45–48, 54

Proper nouns, 31–34, 36

Punctuation, 103–106

apostrophes in contractions, 95–98, 107
apostrophes in possessive nouns, 41–44
colons, 104–106, 108
end marks, 1, 3–4, 17
quotation marks, 3, 103, 105–106, 108
semicolons, 14
See also Abbreviations; Commas;
Sentences

Q

Quotation marks, 3, 103, 105–106, 108

R

Reflexive pronouns, 52

Regular verbs, 81–84

Run-on sentences, 13, 15, 18

S

Semicolons, 14

Sentences, 1–4

capitalization of, 1, 3–4

complex, 23–27, 35

compound, 13–16, 18, 27, 29

compound-complex, 27–30, 36

run-on, 13, 15, 18

simple, 13–16, 18, 25

Sentences, kinds of

declarative, 1–4, 17

exclamatory, 1–4, 17

imperative, 1–4, 17

interrogative, 1–4, 17

Simple predicates, 5–8, 17

Simple sentences, 13–16, 18, 25

Simple subjects, 5–8

Simple tenses of verbs, 67–70, 73–76

Singular nouns, 37–40

Singular possessive nouns, 41, 43, 53

Singular pronouns, 46–47

Subject-verb agreement, 67–70, 72

Subjective case pronouns, 45–48, 54

Subjects, 5–8

complete, 5–8, 17

compound, 9–12, 18

simple, 5–8

Subordinating conjunctions, 23–26, 35

Superlative adjectives, 56

Superlative adverbs, 99

T

Tenses, 67–70, 73–76

future, 73–76, 89

past, 73–76, 81–84, 89

perfect, 85–88, 90

present, 67–70, 72, 74–75

Theme Reviews

Theme 1, 17–18

Theme 2, 35–36

Theme 3, 53–54

Theme 4, 71–72

Theme 5, 89–90

Theme 6, 107–108

Titles

See Abbreviations; Punctuation

V

Verb phrases, 59, 61, 71, 85–86, 91–92

Verbs

action, 63–66

do, forms of, 60

future-tense, 73–76, 89

have, forms of, 60

irregular, 81–84

linking, 63–66, 72

main and helping, 59–62, 71

past-tense, 73–76, 81–84, 89

perfect-tense, 85–88, 90

present-tense, 67–70, 72, 74–75

principal parts of, 77–80

progressive forms of, 91–94, 107

regular, 81–84

simple tenses of, 67–70, 73–76

See also Subject-verb agreement

Grammar Practice Book

Teacher Edition Grade 6



Visit *The Learning Site!*
www.harcourtschool.com

Copyright © by Harcourt, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Requests for permission to make copies of any part of the work should be addressed to School Permissions and Copyrights, Harcourt, Inc., 6277 Sea Harbor Drive, Orlando, Florida 32887-6777. Fax: 407-345-2418.

HARCOURT and the Harcourt Logo are trademarks of Harcourt, Inc., registered in the United States of America and/or other jurisdictions.

Printed in the United States of America

ISBN 10 0-15-349919-2

ISBN 13 978-0-15-3499197

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 073 12 11 10 09 08 07 06

If you have received these materials as examination copies free of charge, Harcourt School Publishers retains title to the materials and they may not be resold. Resale of examination copies is strictly prohibited and is illegal.

Possession of this publication in print format does not entitle users to convert this publication, or any portion of it, into electronic format.

Contents

THEME 1

Lesson 1	Sentences	3
Lesson 2	Subjects and Predicates.....	5
Lesson 3	Compound Subjects and Predicates.....	7
Lesson 4	Simple and Compound Sentences	9
Lesson 5	Review	11

THEME 2

Lesson 6	Prepositional Phrases.....	12
Lesson 7	Clauses and Phrases; Complex Sentences.....	14
Lesson 8	Compound-Complex Sentences	16
Lesson 9	Common and Proper Nouns.....	18
Lesson 10	Review	20

THEME 3

Lesson 11	Singular and Plural Nouns.....	21
Lesson 12	Possessive Nouns	23
Lesson 13	Subjective and Objective Case Pronouns; Antecedents.....	25
Lesson 14	Possessive and Reflexive Case Pronouns; Indefinite Pronouns	27
Lesson 15	Review	29

THEME 4

Lesson 16	Adjectives	30
Lesson 17	Main and Helping Verbs.....	32
Lesson 18	Action and Linking Verbs	34
Lesson 19	Verbs: Simple Tenses; Present Tense	36
Lesson 20	Review	38

THEME 5

Lesson 21	Verbs: Simple Tenses; Past and Future	39
Lesson 22	Principal Parts of Verbs.....	41
Lesson 23	Regular and Irregular Verbs.....	43
Lesson 24	Verbs: Perfect Tenses.....	45
Lesson 25	Review	47

THEME 6

Lesson 26	Verbs: Progressive Forms	48
Lesson 27	Contractions	50
Lesson 28	Adverbs	52
Lesson 29	Punctuation: Quotation Marks and Colons.....	54
Lesson 30	Review	56

Name _____

Label each sentence as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

Sentences
Lesson 1

1. Good comedians are comfortable in front of an audience. **declarative**
2. I like jokes about pets. **declarative**
3. What is your favorite joke? **interrogative**
4. Tell me a knock-knock joke. **imperative**
5. That is a really silly story! **exclamatory**
6. Can you listen to my comedy routine? **interrogative**
7. Sure, I would love to! **exclamatory**
8. Suzanne, listen to Miguel's new joke. **imperative**
9. How do you think of a punch line? **interrogative**
10. My sides hurt from laughing. **declarative**

Rewrite each sentence by using correct punctuation and capitalization. Then identify the type of sentence.

11. why did the chicken cross the road
Why did the chicken cross the road? interrogative
12. that's an old joke
That's an old joke. declarative
13. look the audience members in the eye
Look the audience members in the eye. imperative
14. how do comedians learn to tell jokes
How do comedians learn to tell jokes? interrogative
15. that joke is so funny
That joke is so funny! exclamatory

Name _____

► **Underline each interjection.**

1. Wow! Your family drove from San Diego to the Grand Canyon!
2. Gee, people drive too fast!
3. You traveled almost 550 miles? Wow!
4. Boy, how long did it take?
5. Look, there's the hotel! Hurray!
6. Yes, the hotel has a pool.
7. You hiked to the bottom of the Grand Canyon? Terrific!
8. Whoa! Turn left at the second traffic light.
9. Hey, what time do you leave?
10. Gosh, it is hot!

► **Rewrite each sentence, adding an interjection.**

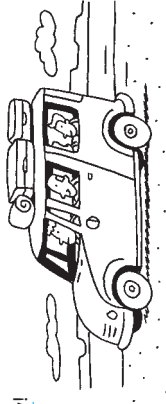
- Possible responses are shown.**
11. I have a blister.
Ouch! I have a blister.
 12. It is a long way to the bottom.
Wow, it is a long way to the bottom.
 13. The walk back is uphill.
Ugh! The walk back is uphill.
 14. Slow down.
Hey, slow down.
 15. I dropped your sandwich.
Whoops! I dropped your sandwich.

Name _____

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

(1) The Sears Tower is one of the tallest buildings in the world (2) the glass-and-steel giant stands more than 110 stories high. (3) Designed for Sears, Roebuck, and Company in 1969. (4) What was innovative about this project? (5) The engineer, Fazlur R. Kahn, invented a way to use less steel. (6) One historian said, "Kahn changed high-rise architecture".

1. Sentence 1 should end with which punctuation mark?
A a question mark
B **a period**
C a comma
D an end quotation mark
2. Which word in Sentence 2 should be capitalized?
A **the**
B glass
C giant
D stories
3. Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
A declarative
B imperative
C exclamatory
D **interrogative**
4. Which is a fragment?
A **Sentence 3**
B Sentence 4
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
5. Which punctuation mark in Sentence 6 is in the wrong place?
A the comma
B the first quotation mark
C **the second quotation mark**
D correct as is
6. Which type of sentence is Sentence 5?
A **declarative**
B imperative
C exclamatory
D interrogative



Name _____

- Add words to the following to make complete sentences. Use correct punctuation and capitalization. Then identify the type of sentence.

Possible responses are shown.

1. world's largest catsup bottle in Illinois
The world's largest catsup bottle is in Illinois. declarative
2. stand Mayor's statue
Stand next to the Mayor's statue. imperative
3. the model of the planet Saturn
Where can I find the model of the planet Saturn? interrogative
4. America's Leaning Tower
Where is America's Leaning Tower? interrogative
5. my favorite stop Metropolis, Illinois
My favorite stop is Metropolis, Illinois. declarative

- Rewrite each sentence with correct punctuation and capitalization. Underline the interjections.

6. there is a lot of traffic ahead
There is a lot of traffic ahead.
7. we are not on the right road
We are not on the right road.
8. hey, settle down in the back seat
Hey, settle down in the back seat!
9. do you have your seat belt fastened?
Do you have your seat belt fastened?
10. Wow, the view is beautiful
Wow, the view is beautiful!

Sentences
Lesson 1

Subjects and
Predicates
Lesson 2

Name _____

- Underline the complete subject and circle the simple subject in each sentence.

1. My favorite grandmother makes Dominican rice.
2. The grocery on the corner sells plantains.
3. A good friend likes chicken curry.
4. The national dish is stew.
5. The whole family eats lunch together.
6. A hungry cousin has two servings.
7. The delicious empanadas are stuffed with beef.
8. My older brother is a great cook.
9. Family meals are always fun.



- Underline the complete predicate and circle the simple predicate of each sentence.

10. Two countries share the island of Hispaniola.
11. The landscape consists of mountain ranges, valleys, and plains.
12. Many people grow coffee.
13. Lake Enriquillo lies 150 feet below sea level.
14. The island produces sugarcane, livestock, and cotton.
15. Tourists explore the island.
16. The highest point is the peak of Mount La Selle.
17. Farmers clear forests.
18. Hurricanes cause serious damage.

Try This

Write five sentences about your favorite foods. In each sentence, underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice. Then circle the simple subjects and the simple predicates. **Accept reasonable responses.**

4

5

Name _____

► Add a complete subject to each predicate to make a sentence. Then circle the simple subject. Possible responses are shown.

1. serves plantains
The local restaurant serves plantains.
2. brings shrimp
The thoughtful guest brings shrimp.
3. likes stew
My youngest brother likes stew.
4. boils the gingerroot with cinnamon
The Dominican cook boils the gingerroot with cinnamon.

5. grows papaya

A skilled farmer grows papaya.

► Add a complete predicate to each subject to make a sentence. Then circle the simple predicate.

Possible responses are shown.
6. My mother
My mother cooks many traditional foods.

7. My favorite meal

My favorite meal is breakfast.

8. The outdoor market

The outdoor market sells fresh fruit.

9. The old bus

The old bus goes slowly.

10. Juan's older brother

Juan's older brother eats the biggest portion.

Name _____

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

(1) Majestic humpback whales live along ocean coasts. (2) Their physical features include long narrow flippers, and ridges on the throat and chest. (3) Large knobs cover their head and jaws. (4) They eat very small ocean animals. (5) Humpback whales make a variety of sounds for their "songs." (6) They use moans, cries, groans, and even snores in their songs.

1. Which is the complete subject of Sentence 1?
 A Majestic humpback whales
 B humpback whales
 C whales
 D live
2. Which is the simple subject of Sentence 2?
 A Their
 B physical
 C physical features
 D features
3. Which is the complete predicate of Sentence 3?
 A large knobs
 B cover
 C their head and jaws
 D cover their head and jaws
4. Which is the simple subject of Sentence 4?
 A They
 B eat
 C very small
 D animals
5. Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 5?
 A whales
 B make
 C variety
 D variety of sounds
6. Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 6?
 A use
 B moans
 C cries
 D groans

Name _____
 Complete each sentence with one of the simple subjects or simple predicates in the box.

Simple Subjects	
seagulls	people
crash	Kim
Simple Predicates	
takes	sister
look	

1. Kim enjoys swimming in the ocean.
2. The seagulls swoop down for food.
3. My little sister digs a hole in the sand.
4. The waves crash on the beach.
5. My aunt always takes an umbrella to the beach.
6. Many people forget sunscreen.
7. Look at the dolphins.

Write complete sentences by adding complete subjects or complete predicates or both. **Possible responses are shown.**

8. friend Susan
My friend Susan writes in her journal.
9. read stories
I like to read exciting stories.
10. have surprise endings
My favorite stories have surprise endings.

Name _____
 Underline the compound subject or compound predicate of each sentence. Label the underlined part as *compound subject* or *compound predicate*.

1. The mirror of the telescope reflected light and focused an image.
compound predicate
2. Benjamin Franklin, Humphry Davy, and Thomas Edison experimented with electricity.
compound subject
3. Karl Jansky developed radio astronomy and detected radio waves from space.
compound predicate
4. James Watt redesigned the steam engine and first used the term "horsepower."
compound predicate
5. Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, Anders Celsius, and Lord Kelvin made discoveries about temperature.
compound subject

Add a compound subject or compound predicate to each of the following to make a complete sentence. Add the number of *simple subjects* or *simple predicates* shown in parentheses. **Possible responses are shown.**

6. _____ took us from place to place. (3)
Trains, cars, and airplanes
7. The helicopter _____ (2)
took off and landed
8. _____ boarded the airplane. (3)
Passengers, flight attendants, and the pilot
9. The flight attendants _____ (2)
checked seat belts and pointed out exits
10. The pilot _____ (2)
made an announcement and started the engines



Try This
 Write a paragraph about your favorite invention or inventor. It should include two sentences that have compound subjects and two sentences that have compound predicates. **Accept reasonable responses.**

Name _____

► Combine each group of sentences to make one sentence with a compound subject.

Possible responses are shown.

1. A small copy of a train is a model. A small copy of an airplane is a model. A small copy of a car is a model.

A small copy of a train, an airplane, or a car is a model.

2. Architects make models. Engineers make models. Hobbyists make models.

Architects, engineers, and hobbyists make models.

3. Collectors build model railroads. Hobbyists build model railroads. Families build model railroads.

Collectors, hobbyists, and families build model railroads.

4. The carpentry is under the scenery. The wiring is under the scenery.

The carpentry and wiring are under the scenery.

5. Basements are good places to build model railroads. Garages are good places to build model railroads.

Basements and garages are good places to build model railroad

► Combine each group of sentences to make one sentence with a compound predicate.

Possible responses are shown.

6. A hot-air balloon rises. A hot-air balloon drifts.

A hot-air balloon rises and drifts.

7. It defies gravity. It floats above the trees.

It defies gravity and floats above the trees.

8. The heated air expands. The heated air weighs less than cool air.

The heated air expands and weighs less than cool air.

9. Blow up a toy balloon. Then decorate the toy balloon.

Blow up and decorate a toy balloon.

10. A hair dryer heats the air. A hair dryer causes the balloon to expand.

A hair dryer heats the air and causes the balloon to expand.

10

Name _____

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

Trains and railroad tracks crisscross throughout this country. (2) Locomotives provide power for trains. (3) They pull several attached railroad cars. (4) Steam diesel and electricity have all been used to power trains. (5) Passenger trains and freight haulers mostly use railroad tracks originally laid more than 100 years ago. (6) Modern-day commuters, though, may use an electric rail system or may drive their own vehicles.

1. Which statement describes

Sentence 1?

- A It has two simple predicates.
B It has three simple predicates.
C It has two simple subjects.
D It has three simple subjects.

4. How many simple subjects does

Sentence 4 have?

- A two
B three
C four
D five

2. Which two sentences can be combined into one sentence with a compound predicate?

- A Sentences 1 and 2
B Sentences 2 and 3
C Sentences 3 and 4
D Sentences 4 and 5

5. Which sentence is missing two commas?

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

3. Which of the following has a compound subject?

- A Sentence 2
B Sentence 3
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6

6. Which statement describes

- Sentence 6?
A It has two simple predicates.
B It has three simple predicates.
C It has two simple subjects.
D It has three simple subjects.

11

Compound
Subjects and
Predicates
Lesson 3

Name _____

- **Underline the compound subject or compound predicate. Then circle the conjunction.**

1. Airplanes and ships carry passengers over long distances.
2. John rides his bicycle or walks to school.
3. The driver fastens her seat belt, checks her mirrors, and starts the car.
4. Buses, trucks, and cars filled the parking lot.

- **Combine each pair of sentences to make one sentence with a compound subject or a compound predicate. Possible responses are shown.**

5. My sister wants a new bicycle. I want a new bicycle.

My sister and I want new bicycles.

6. A bicycle has two wheels. A bicycle is steered with handlebars.

A bicycle has two wheels and is steered with handlebars.

7. Adults enjoy riding bicycles. Children enjoy riding bicycles.

Adults and children enjoy riding bicycles.

8. Ten-speed bikes have multiple gears. Twelve-speed bikes have multiple gears.

Ten-speed bikes and twelve-speed bikes have multiple gears.

9. Three-speed bikes are heavy. Three-speed bikes do not go very fast.

Three-speed bikes are heavy and do not go very fast.

10. Michael has a BMX bike. Keyshawn has a BMX bike.

Michael and Keyshawn have BMX bikes.

12

Simple and
Compound
Sentences
Lesson 4

Name _____

- **Label each sentence as simple or compound.**

1. Track and field includes many challenging, exciting events.
simple
2. Men and women compete, but men do not compete against women.
compound
3. Runners have endurance, and they run fast.
compound
4. The crossbar of the high jump is four meters long.
simple
5. The long jump is also called the broad jump.
simple
6. The decathlon includes ten different events, and the person who has the highest overall score wins.
compound

- **Rewrite each run-on sentence, adding a comma and a coordinating conjunction. Possible responses are shown.**

7. Jesse Owens won four gold medals he became a role model for young athletes.
Jesse Owens won four gold medals, and he became a role model for young athletes.

8. Jackie Joyner-Kersey is a great female athlete she has won many championships.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey is a great female athlete, and she has won many championships.

9. Carl Lewis was an outstanding athlete in high school he went on to win nine Olympic gold medals.

Carl Lewis was an outstanding athlete in high school, and he went on to win nine Olympic gold medals.

10. Florence Griffith Joyner won an Olympic gold medal her fans also liked her style.

Florence Griffith Joyner won an Olympic gold medal, but her fans also liked her style.

13

Name _____

► To complete each compound sentence, fill in the blank either with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon. **Possible responses are shown.**

- Gwendolyn Brooks was a poet _____ she wrote about everyday life.
- A newspaper printed her poems _____, **and** a book of her work was published.
- Her poems were interesting _____ they showed how families solved problems.
- Brooks taught poetry at one college _____, **but** she taught writing at many others.
- Brooks wanted young people to read poetry _____, **so** she taught young people.

► Rewrite each pair of simple sentences as one compound sentence.

Use either a comma and a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.
Possible responses are shown.

- Many African Americans moved north. Historians call this “the Great Migration.”

Many African Americans moved north; historians call this “the Great Migration.”

- African Americans left rural areas and jobs in farming. They moved to urban areas and jobs in factories.

African Americans left rural areas and jobs in farming; they moved to urban areas and jobs in factories.

- Few people moved during the Great Depression. More moved after World War II.

Few people moved during the Great Depression, and more moved after World War II.

- People heard about jobs in the North. Jobs were hard to get.

People heard about jobs in the North, but jobs were hard to get.

- A Chicago newspaper encouraged people to move north. It printed advertisements.

A Chicago newspaper encouraged people to move north; it printed advertisements.

14

Name _____

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

(1) The state of Tennessee has three regions each one is represented by a star on the state flag. (2) East Tennessee has the Great Smoky Mountains, and Middle Tennessee has rolling farmland. (3) Nashville lies on the Cumberland River, and it has an area of 497 square miles. (4) Memphis is located in West Tennessee. (5) Memphis is the largest city in the state. (6) Nashville is the capital.

- Which of the following sentences is a run-on?
 (A) Sentence 1
 (B) Sentence 2
 (C) Sentence 3
 (D) Sentence 5
- Which is the coordinating conjunction in Sentence 2?
 A has
 B but
 (C) and
 D rolling
- Which of the following is a simple sentence?
 A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 2
 C Sentence 3
 (D) Sentence 4
- Which of the following is a compound sentence?
 (A) Sentence 3
 B Sentence 4
 C Sentence 5
 D Sentence 6
- Which of the following could be combined to make a compound sentence?
 A Sentences 1 and 2
 B Sentences 2 and 3
 C Sentences 3 and 4
 (D) Sentences 4 and 5
- Which is the correct way to combine Sentences 5 and 6?
 A ,
 (B) , but
 C or
 D ; or

15

Simple and Compound Sentences
Lesson 4

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence with a correct coordinating conjunction. **Possible responses are shown.**

1. Mary McLeod Bethune was born in South Carolina she later moved to Florida.

Mary McLeod Bethune was born in South Carolina, but she later moved to Florida.

2. Bethune went to college she had to work, too.

Bethune went to college, and she had to work, too.

3. She worked as a teacher she traveled throughout the South.

She worked as a teacher, and she traveled throughout the South.

4. Bethune was president of a college she was active in politics.

Bethune was president of a college, and she was active in politics.

5. Bethune was a community leader, she advised Presidents.

Bethune was a community leader, and she advised Presidents.

► Rewrite each compound sentence to make two simple sentences.

6. The U.S. Supreme Court made segregation illegal in 1954; the court case was Brown v. Board of Education.

The U.S. Supreme Court made segregation illegal in 1954. The court case was Brown v. Board of Education.

7. The bus boycott was a success, and Rosa Parks had sparked it.

The bus boycott was a success. Rosa Parks had sparked it.

8. Many people joined the protest, and the boycott lasted from 1955 to 1956.

Many people joined the protest. The boycott lasted from 1955 to 1956.

16

Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 5

Name _____

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

(1) Who inspired the talk shows of today? (2) Phil Donahue inspired them (3) He heard his voice on a college radio station. (4) He was instantly hooked on radio. (5) Later he worked in radio as an announcer, news director, and morning newscaster. (6) A TV talk show hired him as the host in 1967.

- Which type of sentence is Sentence 1?
 - declarative
 - imperative
 - exclamatory
 - interrogative
- Which sentence is missing an end mark?
 - Sentence 1
 - Sentence 2
 - Sentence 3
 - Sentence 4
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
 - declarative
 - imperative
 - exclamatory
 - interrogative
- Which is the complete subject of Sentence 6?
 - A TV talk show
 - A TV
 - talk show
 - show
- Which is the simple predicate of Sentence 5?
 - as the host
 - as an announcer, news director, and morning newscaster
 - worked
 - worked in radio
- Which is the complete predicate of Sentence 3?
 - heard
 - heard his voice
 - heard his voice on a college radio station
 - voice on a college radio station

17

Name _____

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

(1) Television became a part of Americans' lives after World War II when the first large TV audience watched the World Series of 1947. (2) TV producers and script writers learned what people liked through trial and error. (3) *Milton Berle's Texaco Star Theater* was a popular show. (4) *Milton Berle's Texaco Star Theater* had many acts. (5) Today three of the first networks are popular and still operate. (6) Competition for viewers is more fierce than ever.

- Which two sentences have the same subject and can be rewritten as one sentence?
A Sentences 1 and 2
B Sentences 3 and 4
C Sentences 4 and 5
D Sentences 5 and 6
- Which sentence has a compound subject?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 5
- Which sentence has a compound predicate?
A Sentence 3
B Sentence 4
C Sentence 5
D Sentence 6
- Which of the following sentences is a run-on?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 3
D Sentence 4
- Which of the following terms best describes Sentence 2?
A compound
B simple
C run-on
D comma splice
- Which is the correct way to combine Sentences 5 and 6?
A , but
B ,
C , or
D ; with

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 5

18

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

► Circle the preposition and draw a line under the object of the preposition.

- You play a violin with a bow.
- A violin bow is made of horsehair.
- Excellent violins are made by skilled craftspeople.
- Violinists adjust the bow for a good tone.
- The violin rests on the player's shoulder.



► Complete each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the word or words in parentheses () in the phrase. **Possible responses are shown.**

- We go _____ (concert)
to a concert.
- The high school band plays _____ (school)
for the whole school.
- Please do not talk _____ (performance)
during the performance.
- The trumpet player sits _____ (saxophone player)
beside the saxophone player.
- The musicians warm up _____ (show)
before the show.
- We return to our seats _____ (intermission)
after the intermission.
- I take violin lessons _____ (neighbor)
from my neighbor.
- Music classes take place _____ (community center)
at the community center.
- You can practice _____ (room)
in your room.
- The violin bow moves _____ (strings)
across the strings.

Try This

Write directions that describe how to get from your house to your school. Use one prepositional phrase in each sentence. Hint: include landmarks that you pass before you make important turns. **Accept reasonable responses.**

Prepositional
Phrases
Lesson 6

19

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

Write each sentence by adding an appropriate preposition.
Possible responses are shown.

- We act _____ drama class.
We act in drama class.
- The stage manager works _____ the scenes.
The stage manager works behind the scenes.
- We rehearse one last time _____ the performance.
We rehearse one last time before the performance.
- The teacher helps _____ the show.
The teacher helps during the show.

Choose the correct preposition and rewrite each sentence.

- Julio has a part (in, into) the class play.
Julio has a part in the class play.
- The new set differs (from, for) the last one.
The new set differs from the last one.
- The director chooses (between, among) four students for the lead role.
The director chooses among four students for the lead role.
- Julio stands (beside, besides) Anna in the opening scene.
Julio stands beside Anna in the opening scene.
- Anna sits (between, among) Marie and Hector.
Anna sits between Marie and Hector.
- The teacher tells the students to change (in, into) their costumes.
The teacher tells the students to change into their costumes.

20

Name _____

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

(1) Many musicals have been brought to Broadway theaters. (2) Some began as animated musicals made for the movie screen. (3) Because of their success, several of these musicals have been adapted for the theater. (4) The fantastic costumes of the musical I saw last week were designed _____ Julie Taymor. (5) The costumes had puppet-like parts with complex _____ . (6) _____ the musical I saw in May and the one I saw last week, I liked the one I saw in May better.

- Which is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 1?
A Many musicals
B have been
C to Broadway theaters
D Broadway theaters
- Which are the objects of the prepositions in Sentence 2?
A Some, musicals
B animated, screen
C animated, musicals
D musicals, screen
- Which preposition would be BEST in the blank in Sentence 4?
A as
B by
C behind
D after
- Which are the prepositions in Sentence 3?
A of, for
B Because, for
C several, for
D success, theater
- Which preposition belongs in the blank in Sentence 6?
A Through
B Among
C Between
D Beside
- Which of the following is missing in Sentence 5?
A a direct object
B a comma
C an object of the preposition
D a preposition

21

Name _____

► Complete each sentence. Then label what you wrote as a *prepositional phrase*, *preposition*, or *object*.
Possible responses are shown.

1. Musical theater combines story, song, and dance _____ one stage.
on; preposition
2. The plot _____ a musical is simple.
of; preposition
3. Many musicals end _____.
with a finale; prepositional phrase
4. Musicals are often based _____ books or historical events.
on; preposition
5. Many people enjoy seeing a show with their _____.
family; object

► Rewrite each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase. Use the words in parentheses () in the phrase. **Possible responses are shown.**

6. I listen. (concert)
I listen to a concert.
7. The symphony plays. (fireworks)
During the fireworks, the symphony plays.
8. The city broadcast the symphony. (radio)
The city broadcast the symphony on the radio.
9. We stayed. (end)
We stayed until the end.
10. Let's move. (stage)
Let's move near the stage.

Name _____

► Underline the independent clauses once and the dependent clauses twice. Circle the phrases.

1. Our football team is proud because the team is undefeated.
2. After Kareem hurt his ankle, he had to sit on the bench.
3. The crowd cheered as Sean made the winning touchdown.
4. Because tornadoes are near the city, the game was canceled.
5. The quarterback discussed the next plays while the team huddled.
6. Coach Perez called a timeout when the opposing team scored a touchdown.

► Underline each subordinating conjunction. Then rewrite each sentence to correct the punctuation.

7. Yvonne liked playing football so much; that she tried out for the high school team.
Yvonne liked playing football so much that she tried out for the high school team.

8. Because Tom caught the ball in the end zone his team scored six points.

Because Tom caught the ball in the end zone, his team scored six points.

9. Although Hector fumbled the ball; the team was ahead six points.

Although Hector fumbled the ball, the team was ahead six points.

10. When a player made a personal foul the team got a penalty.

When a player made a personal foul, the team got a penalty.

11. The team got a point, because Will kicked the ball between the goal posts.

The team got a point because Will kicked the ball between the goal posts.

12. When the team scored a goal the fans cheered louder.

When the team scored a goal, the fans cheered louder.



Name _____

► Rewrite each pair of sentences to make one complex sentence. Use the subordinating conjunction in parentheses (). Possible responses are shown.

- The batter has three strikes. He is out. (when)
When the batter has three strikes, he is out.
- The batter hit a home run. He ran all the way to home plate. (because)
The batter ran all the way to home plate because he hit a home run.
- The players on base get ready to run. Their teammate is at bat. (while)
The players on base get ready to run while their teammate is at bat.
- The pitcher throws the ball to second base. He notices a player trying to steal a base. (because)
Because the pitcher notices a player trying to steal second base, he throws the ball to the base.
- The umpire says "safe." The team remains at bat. (after)
After the umpire says "safe," the team remains at bat.

► Rewrite each pair of sentences to make a complex sentence. Use a subordinating conjunction and a comma when needed. Possible responses are shown.

- The batter got to first base. The pitcher threw four bad pitches.
The batter got to first base because the pitcher threw four bad pitches.
- Third base is a field position. It is a defensive position.
Since third base is a field position, it is a defensive position.
- The Bears often score the most runs. They are not the best team in the league.
Although the Bears often score the most runs, they are not the best team in the league.
- Jenna is the catcher. She squats behind home plate.
Because Jenna is the catcher, she squats behind home plate.
- The catcher catches a foul ball before it hits the ground. The batter is out.
When the catcher catches a foul ball before it hits the ground, the batter is out.

24

Name _____

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

(1) In most countries, people call the game of soccer *football*. (2) Since many countries have football teams, there is much competition leading to the World Cup. (3) Like the Olympics, the World Cup is held every four years. (4) The World Cup is different from the Olympics because all of the best athletes play. (5) The World Cup Finals is a four-week tournament in which 32 nations compete. (6) Football fans worldwide watch the finals _____ it is a very popular event.

- Which BEST describes Sentence 1?
A It is a compound sentence.
B It is a complex sentence.
C It is a simple sentence.
D It is a comma splice.
- Which sentence does NOT have a dependent clause?
A Sentence 1
B Sentence 2
C Sentence 4
D Sentence 5
- Which begins Sentence 3?
A a dependent clause
B an independent clause
C a phrase
D a subordinating conjunction
- Which BEST describes Sentence 2?
A It is a compound sentence.
B It is a complex sentence.
C It is a simple sentence.
D It is a comma splice.
- Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 4?
A because
B all
C from
D different
- Which subordinating conjunction should be inserted in Sentence 6?
A which
B when
C although
D because

25

Name _____

► Underline each dependent clause and circle each subordinating conjunction.

1. A basketball game starts with a jump ball, when each of two opposing players tries to tap the ball to a teammate.
2. When the home team fouled, we got to shoot free throws.
3. Although Jessica is usually a good shooter, she missed this time.
4. A game, when it is played in the NBA, has 48 minutes of playing time.
5. Because basketball is such a popular sport, it is difficult to get tickets to a game.

► Write each pair of sentences as one complex sentence, using a subordinating conjunction. Add commas where needed. Possible responses are shown.

6. Our player was out of bounds. The other team put the ball back in play.

Since our player was out of bounds, the other team put the ball back in play.

7. The ball went into the basket, and bounced out. We did not score.

When the ball went into the basket and bounced out, we did not score.

8. Kelly is small. She is a very strong player.

Although Kelly is small, she is a very strong player.

9. This is an important game. We will try to play our best.

Since this is an important game, we will try to play our best.

10. Both teams had the same score. At the end the game went into overtime.

Because both teams had the same score at the end, the game went into overtime.

Name _____

► Draw one line under the independent clause and two lines under the dependent clause.

1. Not many people choose to live in Alaska, because the winters are so harsh.
2. Alaska was a territory of the United States until it formally became a state in 1959.
3. Many Alaskans live in Anchorage, where there are a great variety of available jobs.
4. Anchorage has a mild climate that can be pleasant in the spring and summer.
5. The downtown center of Anchorage has wonderful restaurants, which makes the city a nice place to live.

► Label each sentence as compound, complex, or compound-complex.

6. The capital of Alaska is Juneau, which is located in the southeastern part of the state.
complex
7. Juneau is the state capital, and the Alaska State Museum is there.
compound
8. Because the temperature often fluctuates and there are varying amounts of snow, Juneau has an ever changing climate and conditions can be unpredictable.
compound-complex

9. Until the mid-1800s the natives fished the rich salmon rivers, but then prospectors heard rumors of gold in the mountains around Juneau.
compound

10. Because Juneau is in a rain forest, it gets much more rain than other parts of Alaska, therefore it is not subject to as many forest fires as the rest of the state.
compound-complex

Name _____

- Complete the compound-complex sentences by adding conjunctions and commas where needed. **Possible responses are shown.**

1. _____ snowmobiles have replaced dogsleds for transport in Alaska, people still use sleds for racing _____, **and** _____ the sport has become very popular.
2. The driver has six sled dogs on her team _____, **but** _____ Sheba is her favorite **because** _____ she is the strongest.
3. _____ sled dogs have thick coats, they can survive in cold temperatures **Because** _____ they are well suited to living in Alaska.
4. The Iditarod is a famous dogsled race _____ **that** _____ takes place every year _____, **and** _____ it stretches more than 1,150 miles.
5. _____ the Iditarod was first proposed in 1973, many believed it could not be done _____, **but** _____ 22 teams completed the race that year.
6. _____ **Although** _____ most competitors are men, women also compete in the Iditarod _____, **and** _____ in 1985 Libby Riddles was the first woman to win.

- Make each sentence into a compound-complex sentence by following the directions in parentheses ().

- Possible responses are shown.**
7. Dogsled drivers are called *mushers*, and they command a great deal of respect, _____ **because what they do is very difficult.**
(Add a dependent clause.)
 8. Because mushers spend so much time training their dogs, _____ **they understand their dogs, and they often think of them as family.**
(Add two independent clauses.)
 9. Although mushers have different strategies for running the race, _____ **they must follow certain rules, and they must have certain equipment.**
(Add two independent clauses.)
 10. Some former Iditarod winners have moved to Alaska, and they have opened schools _____ **where they train sled dogs.**
(Add a dependent clause.)

28

Name _____

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

(1) If the snowfall slows, tell the musher. (2) She will prepare the dogs. (3) Though more snow is expected, she can make it through, and she'll deliver the supplies. (4) We all hope the weather will be better, but we've prepared for the worst. (5) Because the weather here can be unpredictable, we think it best to exercise caution. (6) When the musher feels confident, we will ask her to leave, and she can begin her journey.

1. Which is true about the underlined words in Sentence 1?
A They form a dependent clause.
B They are part of a compound sentence.
C They form an independent clause.
D They are part of a compound-complex sentence.
2. How could the student correctly combine Sentences 1 and 2?
A If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, she will prepare the dogs.
B If the snowfall slows tell the musher, and; she will prepare the dogs.
C If the snowfall slows, tell the musher, and she will prepare the dogs.
D If the snowfall slows tell the musher and she, will prepare the dogs.
3. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 3?
A Delete both commas.
B Change the commas to semicolons.
C Delete the word *and*.
D Make no change.
4. Which type of sentence is Sentence 4?
A simple sentence
B compound sentence
C complex sentence
D compound-complex sentence
5. The underlined words in Sentence 5 _____
A form a dependent clause
B are part of a simple sentence
C form an independent clause
D are part of a compound sentence
6. Which type of sentence is Sentence 6?
A simple sentence
B compound sentence
C complex sentence
D compound-complex sentence

29

Name _____

► **Underline the independent clauses, and circle the dependent clauses.**

1. When we leave, you can drive, and we will sit in the back seat.
2. We want to see all the sights, if it is okay with you, and then we will head back.
3. Because Alaska is big, we cannot see everything, but let's see as much as possible.
4. The camera is out of film, but when we find a store, we can buy more.
5. Though we won't see all the sights, we will enjoy the trip, and we will take photos.
6. If we get lost, we can stop, and then we can ask for directions.

► **Combine each set of three sentences to write a compound-complex sentence. Possible responses are shown.**

7. Temperatures are cold in Alaska. They get warmer in the summer. Many people enjoy Alaska during the summer.
Although temperatures are cold in Alaska, they get warmer in the summer, and many people enjoy Alaska then.
8. It can be difficult to travel in Alaska during the winter. The terrain is icy. Many people visit during other seasons.
Because the terrain is icy, it can be difficult to travel in Alaska during the winter, so many people visit during other seasons.
9. Many people enjoy living in Alaska. They like the breathtaking sights. They are willing to put up with the long winters.
Because they like the breathtaking sights, many people enjoy living in Alaska, and they are willing to put up with the long winters.
10. Juneau is difficult to get to. It can only be reached by air or sea. There are no roads to or from the city.
Juneau is difficult to get to, and it can only be reached by air or sea because there are no roads to or from the city.

30

Name _____

► **Underline common nouns once and proper nouns twice.**

1. Ringwood Forest provides shelter for many animals.
2. Deer and elk find food near Lake Hiawatha.
3. Bears look for food before the winter comes.
4. Bob Greco is a forest ranger who monitors plants and animals at Chelly Canyon.
5. Hikers explore Bottoms Creek with Julia Chan, the new guide in the park.

► **Rewrite each sentence by using correct capitalization and abbreviations for the titles of people.**

6. mister greene is our guide on the field trip to brandywine creek state park.

Mr. Greene is our guide on the field trip to Brandywine Creek State Park.

7. On the bus ride to the park, our teacher, mistress ramirez, talks about forests.
On the bus ride to the park, our teacher, Mrs. Ramirez, talks about forests.

8. professor galon says we might still see beavers and elk in november.

Prof. Galon says we might still see beavers and elk in November.

9. keysha's father, doctor taylor, is a parent chaperone.

Keysha's father, Dr. Taylor, is a parent chaperone.

10. What a surprise to see governor williams on a hike with steve baines, our favorite naturalist!

What a surprise to see Gov. Williams on a hike with Steve Baines, our favorite naturalist!

Try This

Write a paragraph about a field trip. Use correct capitalization and abbreviations for titles of people. **Accept reasonable responses.**

31

Common and Proper Nouns
Lesson 9

Name _____

▶ Match the abbreviation with the noun.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. inch | <u>g</u> | a. pt. |
| 2. feet | <u>f</u> | b. cm |
| 3. yard | <u>e</u> | c. gal. |
| 4. meter | <u>h</u> | d. Jan. |
| 5. kilometer | <u>i</u> | e. yd. |
| 6. centimeter | <u>b</u> | f. ft. |
| 7. January | <u>d</u> | g. in. |
| 8. pint | <u>a</u> | h. m |
| 9. gallon | <u>c</u> | i. km |
| 10. ounce | <u>m</u> | j. St. |
| 11. gram | <u>k</u> | k. g |
| 12. Thursday | <u>l</u> | l. Thurs. |
| 13. Street | <u>j</u> | m. oz. |

▶ In each sentence, find the word or words that can be abbreviated. Write the abbreviations.

14. The state science fair is on February 16.
Feb.
15. The address of the fair is 1000 Lincoln Avenue, San Francisco, California.
Ave., CA
16. The form said students must set up their exhibits on Friday.
Fri.
17. Each student gets a table that is 36 inches long and 12 inches wide.
in.
18. The table can hold 25 pounds.
lbs.

32

Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 9

Name _____

▶ Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then choose the best answer to each question that follows.

(1) I went camping with my family at Jedediah Smith Redwood State Park last Summer. (2) We left on August 6. (3) The park was about 200 mi. northwest of our house. (4) It took us more than four hours to get there. (5) We camped at Bald Hills mountain, west of south Fork Road. (6) At the campsite, Mr. Hernandez gave us a map of the park and a list of activities.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 should be lowercase?
A Redwood
B State
C Park
D Summer
2. Which is the correct abbreviation for the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A Agst.
B Aug.
C AG
D Au.
3. Which should replace the abbreviation *mi.* in Sentence 3?
A miles
B milligrams
C milliliters
D minutes
4. Which word could be abbreviated in Sentence 4?
A four
B hours
C get
D there
5. Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 5?
A camped, mountain
B mountain, west
C mountain, south
D west, south
6. How many nouns are in Sentence 6?
A three
B four
C five
D six

33

Name _____

► Rewrite each sentence. Replace the common noun in parentheses () with a proper noun. Remember to use correct capitalization.

Possible responses are shown.

1. (Name of city) is the capital of (state).
Tallahassee is the capital of Florida.
2. The (building) is in (city).
The White House is in Washington, D.C.
3. The (river) flows through (place).
The Mississippi River flows through Louisiana.
4. (Country) is part of (continent).
Canada is part of North America.
5. (relative) likes to go to (place).
Uncle Iggy likes to go to California.

► Rewrite the sentences to correct mistakes in capitalization. Write the full words in place of the abbreviations in parentheses ().

6. Mr. berkowitz is our science teacher.
Mister Berkowitz is our science teacher.
7. Every (tues.), we do experiments.
Every Tuesday, we do experiments.
8. During the experiments, we measure liquids in (ml), and we weigh powders in (g).
During the experiments, we measure liquids in milliliters, and we weigh powders in grams.
9. (prof.) jones was a guest teacher on (nov.) 18.
Professor Jones was a guest teacher on November 18.
10. (Capt.) Small works at a Laboratory 10 (mi.) south.
Captain Small works at a laboratory 10 miles south of here.

Name _____

► Read this part of a student's rough draft. Then choose the best answer to each question that follows.

(1) On Friday night the basketball team beat the Pirates and won the state championship. (2) During the game the crowd cheered wildly. (3) Although both teams were undefeated this season, the Bulldogs took the lead early in the game. (4) The league named Manuel Dias the Most Valuable Player. (5) He kept the Bulldogs in the lead. (6) He almost did not play on Friday. (7) He recently hurt his knee.

1. Which preposition should be inserted in Sentence 3?
A for
B with
C in
D on
2. Which of the following is the prepositional phrase in Sentence 2?
A During the game
B the crowd cheered
C the game the crowd
D cheered wildly
3. Sentence 1 begins with which of the following?
A a dependent clause
B an independent clause
C a phrase
D a subordinating conjunction
4. Which two sentences can be combined with *because* to make a complex sentence?
A Sentences 1 and 3
B Sentences 2 and 3
C Sentences 3 and 4
D Sentences 5 and 6
5. Which is the subordinating conjunction in Sentence 3?
A Although
B both
C early
D in
6. Which subordinating conjunction should be inserted in Sentence 4?
A when
B because
C although
D which

Name _____

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

(1) Professor Brown will announce a plan to build a new Library. (2) The school will call the new library "the learning lab." (3) Since the Learning Lab will be twice as big as the Current library, it will have more books and periodicals. (4) The Learning Lab will have workspace for quiet group work. (5) Professor Brown will raise money, and he will ask the whole community for help, because the school board will not pay for the project.

- Which of the following is incorrect in Sentence 1?
 - punctuation
 - no prepositional phrase
 - the capitalization of *Professor Brown*
 - the capitalization of *Library*
- Which complex and simple sentences could be combined to make a compound-complex sentence?
 - Sentences 1 and 2
 - Sentences 2 and 4
 - Sentences 3 and 4
 - Sentences 1 and 4
- Which type of sentence is Sentence 5?
 - simple
 - compound
 - compound-complex
 - complex
- Which two words should be capitalized in Sentence 2?
 - new library
 - library, lab
 - learning, lab
 - school, library
- Which abbreviation could be used in Sentences 1 and 5?
 - prof.
 - Prof.
 - Pr.
 - Mr.
- Which word in Sentence 3 should be lowercase?
 - Learning
 - Lab
 - Since
 - Current

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 10

Singular and
Plural Nouns
Lesson 11

Name _____

- List each sentence's singular noun in the left column and its plural noun in the right column.

Singular	Plural
1. The scientists sailed on the ship.	ship
2. The computers were strapped to the table.	table
3. Long benches lined the deck.	deck
4. Tall waves rose and fell across the ocean.	ocean
5. Thick rails provided a place to hold onto.	place
6. Dolphins swam near the rock.	rock
7. The big bird spread its wings.	bird
8. The radio squawked warnings.	radio
	scientists
	computers
	benches
	waves
	rails
	Dolphins
	wings
	warnings

- Rewrite the sentence by adding the correct plural form of the noun in parentheses.
- Loud thunder rattled the big _____. (box)
Loud thunder rattled the big boxes.
 - People grabbed equipment and ran inside the _____. (cabin)
People grabbed equipment and ran inside the cabins.
 - They tried to keep the _____ dry. (battery)
They tried to keep the batteries dry.
 - Others slid important papers into _____. (pouch)
Others slid important papers into pouches.

Try This

Find a short article in a newspaper or magazine. Circle the first ten singular nouns. On another piece of paper, write each singular noun and its correct plural form.

36

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

37

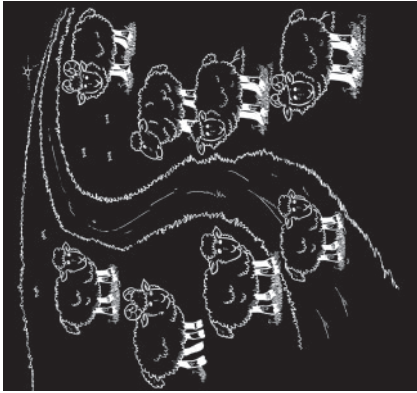
Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

► Write the plural form of the noun.

1. woman women
2. man men
3. child children
4. calf calves
5. foot feet
6. wolf wolves
7. sheep sheep
8. deer deer
9. moose moose
10. trout trout

Singular and Plural Nouns
Lesson 11



► Write the plural form of the noun. Then use it to write a sentence of your own.

Possible responses are shown.

11. scarf scarves
The men wear warm scarves.
12. tooth teeth
Their teeth chatter in the cold.
13. life lives
They have spent much of their lives studying cold climates.
14. leaf leaves
Trees lose their leaves in the winter.
15. goose geese
Geese fly south for the winter.

38

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

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

(1) The dock was filled with people as the captain prepared for the trip. (2) The sailors were heading for other countries on their journey across the high seas. (3) Captain Salazar gave many speech during the long voyage. (4) She told sailors they would learn about many kinds of animals, such as deer and wolf, during their travels. (5) She encouraged the sailors to write a story about their experiences. (6) Then others could learn about distant places.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a plural noun?
A dock
B people
C captain
D trip
2. Which is the correct singular form of the underlined noun in Sentence 2?
A countrie
B countri
C country
D country
3. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 3?
A speech
B speechs
C speeches
D speechies
4. Which shows the correct plural forms of both underlined nouns in Sentence 4?
A deer and wolves
B deers and wolfs
C deers and wolf
D deeries and wolfies
5. Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 5?
A story
B storys
C storyes
D stories
6. How many plural nouns are in Sentence 6?
A one
B two
C three
D four

39

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Singular and
Plural Nouns
Lesson 11

Name _____

► Write the correct plural form of each underlined noun.

1. We watched movie about animals in a variety of climates.
movies
2. The penguin waddled across the ice.
penguins
3. Some slipped and fell into snowy ditch.
ditches
4. Spotted deer raced through a forest.
deer
5. Orange butterfly flew across the field.
butterflies
6. Arctic fox have thick white fur.
foxes
7. Huge moose galloped into the distance.
moose
8. Speckled trout swam in the stream.
trout



► Write the plural form of the noun. Then use the plural to write a sentence.

9. camera **cameras** Possible responses are shown.**Marisa has several cameras.**10. hobby **hobbies**
Nature photography is one of her hobbies.11. mouse **mice**
Today she is taking pictures of mice.12. bush **bushes**
She waits quietly near the bushes.

40

Possessive
Nouns
Lesson 12

Name _____

► Circle the possessive noun in the sentence. Identify the noun as *singular* or *plural*.

1. Lao and his family visited the city's aquarium. **singular**
2. The aquarium's hours are extended on Saturdays. **singular**
3. Lao searched for the sea lions' tank. **plural**
4. The family took the visitors' tour. **plural**
5. Lao dashed to the exhibit's petting pond filled with rays. **singular**
6. The black ray's skin felt smooth and cool. **singular**
7. The guides' advice was to avoid leaning too far over the pond. **plural**
8. The family's visit ended when the aquarium closed. **singular**

► Rewrite the sentence. Use the plural possessive form of the noun in parentheses ().

9. It was the _____ idea to have a picnic in the park. (child)
It was the children's idea to have a picnic in the park.10. The _____ bags were packed with food and drinks. (person)
The people's bags were packed with food and drinks.11. The _____ blades were carefully wrapped. (knife)
The knives' blades were carefully wrapped.12. In the park, the _____ colors had turned to red and orange. (leaf)
In the park, the leaves' colors had turned to red and orange.

41

Name _____

► Underline the correct form of the noun in parentheses (). Identify the noun as *plural* or *possessive*.

1. Jagged (rocks, rock's) covered the beach. **plural**
2. They led to tall (cliffs's, cliffs) in the distance. **plural**
3. Maria worried that her (dogs, dog's) paws might get cut. **possessive**
4. She hadn't hiked along this (area's, areas) trails before. **possessive**
5. Maria noticed the (signs, sign's) warning. **possessive**
6. It advised of strong (current's, currents) nearby. **plural**
7. A large (boat's, boats) sails billowed far from shore. **possessive**
8. Hungry (seagulls, seagull's) swooped down toward the beach. **plural**
9. Tiny (crab's, crabs) walked across the sand. **plural**
10. Maria took a few (picture's, pictures) before heading home. **plural**

► Write the plural and possessive forms of each noun. Then include each form in a sentence. **Accept reasonable responses.**

11. girl Plural **girls** Possessive **girl's**

Sentence with Plural Noun

The girls loved riding horses.

Sentence with Possessive Noun

The girl's favorite horse was named Goldie.

12. horse Plural **horses** Possessive **horse's**

Sentence with Plural Noun

The horses galloped across the plains.

Sentence with Possessive Noun

The horse's mane was long and shiny.

Name _____

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

(1) Lin, her aunt Celia, and her younger brother heard a frightened animal's cries near the neighbors' bushes. (2) Lin took her brothers hand and ran to ask for a friend's help. (3) She heard children's shouts mixed with the creature's cries. (4) A couple of boys yelled that they could see paws in the bushes. (5) A cat's paws were tangled in the branches' thorns. (6) Lin borrowed her aunt's cell phone and dialed Animal Rescue's phone number.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a singular possessive noun?
A brother
B animal's
C cries
D neighbors'
2. Which is the correct way to write the undefined word in Sentence 2?
A brother'
B brothers'
C brother's
D Make no change.
3. Which noun in Sentence 3 is a plural possessive noun?
A children's
B shouts
C creature's
D cries
4. Which is the correct way to write the undefined noun in Sentence 4?
A boy
B boys
C boy's
D Make no change.
5. Which is the correct way to write the undefined word in Sentence 5?
A A cats paw's were tangled in the branches thorns.
B A cats' paws were tangled in the branches' thorns.
C A cat's paws were tangled in the branches thorns.
D Make no change.
6. Which do you know is true by reading Sentence 6?
A The phone belongs to Lin.
B Lin has more than one aunt.
C Animal Rescue has a cell phone.
D Lin's aunt has a cell phone.

Name _____

Possessive
Nouns
Lesson 12

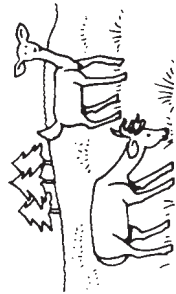
► Complete the phrase by writing the correct possessive noun.

1. the swimsuit that belongs to a child: a **child's** swimsuit
2. the beach ball that belongs to the girls: the **girls'** beach ball
3. the towels that a family owns: a **family's** towels
4. the lunches that belong to the women: the **women's** lunches
5. the basket that belongs to my grandparents: my **grandparents'** basket
6. the beaks of two birds: two **birds'** beaks
7. the fins of a fish: a **fish's** fins
8. the teeth of the whales: the **whales'** teeth
9. the pattern of the shell: the **shell's** pattern

► Use the possessive form of the noun to write a sentence.

Possible responses are shown.

10. mouse _____
mouse's
11. deer _____
deer's
12. goose _____
goose's



44

Subjective and
Objective Case
Pronouns;
Antecedents
Lesson 13

Name _____

► Circle the pronoun that best replaces the word or words in parentheses ().

1. (Hakeem and Sue) watched a news report. He, Them, Him, **They**
2. Reporters explained (the details). **them**, it, they, she
3. Pictures on the screen showed (the earthquake). **it**, them, him, us
4. (Hakeem's mom) walked into the room. **She**, Us, It, Her
5. Hakeem's mom asked (Hakeem) to make the television louder. **him**, he, I, them
6. Hakeem turned up the volume for (Hakeem's mom). I, **her**, it, she
7. (The reporter) gave new information. They, Him, **He**, We
8. "Could you find paper for (Sue and Hakeem) to write about the earthquake?" Hakeem asked. we, our, **us**, she

► Write a sentence that includes the pronoun shown. Then write *subject pronoun* or *object pronoun* to identify how each is used in the sentence.

Accept reasonable responses.

9. you _____
10. me _____
11. we _____
12. him _____

45

Name _____

► Circle the antecedent of the underlined pronoun.

- After Oscar was dropped off at camp, he took his suitcase to the cabin.
- The camp owner came into the room. She invited everyone to a cookout.
- A counselor visited the campers. He said they should unpack.
- A dog barked in the distance. It was the camp mascot.
- As the campers headed into the woods, they saw a diving platform.
- When the campers went closer, the counselors met them.
- Oscar saw a sparkling lake. He planned to swim in it the next day.
- The nearby boathouse had rows of swim fins. The campers slipped into them.
- The sun blazed hot, but it was soon covered by storm clouds.
- The counselors were careful, so they told campers to get out of the water.
- Soon, the weather cleared, and it stayed clear for the rest of the day.

► Write the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word or words. Then circle *singular or plural* and *masculine, feminine, or neuter* to describe the pronoun.

- A fir tree grew near the lake. It stood more than fifty feet tall.
singular or plural masculine, feminine, or neuter
- Jack and Andrea were ready to swim, and they raced to the lake.
singular or plural masculine, feminine, or neuter
- While Andrea waited for a turn to dive, she talked to a friend.
singular or plural masculine, feminine, or neuter
- Jack was startled when he saw a deer near the lake.
singular or plural masculine, feminine, or neuter

46

Name _____

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

(1) Ben grabbed his backpack, and he took the camera out of it. (2) "Will you take a picture of me and Dana?" his sister asked. (3) "Me and you both know that my assignment is to take pictures of trees," Ben said. (4) "But I'll take a picture of the two of you." (5) I will also give you and Dana a peek at the photos before giving them to my teacher. (6) When he hands them back to me, you can both see his comments."

- Which word in Sentence 1 is an object pronoun?
A his
B he
C camera
D it
- Which is the correct way to revise the underlined words in Sentence 2?
A Dana and I
B I and Dana
C Dana and me
D Make no change.
- Which is the correct way to revise the underlined words in Sentence 3?
A You and me
B I and you
C You and I
D Us
- Which of these describes the underlined pronoun in Sentence 4?
A singular subject pronoun
B plural subject pronoun
C singular object pronoun
D plural object pronoun
- Which of these is a subject pronoun in Sentence 5?
A I
B you
C Dana
D them
- Which word in Sentence 5 is the antecedent of the pronoun *he* in Sentence 6?
A I
B Dana
C photos
D teacher

47

Subjective and Objective Case Pronouns; Antecedents
Lesson 13

Name _____

Write the correct pronoun to replace the underlined word or words.

- Omar and his classmates arrived for a beach clean-up. **They**
- The teacher asked the students to work in pairs. **them**
- Ms. Kwan told the students to ask Mr. Johnson for trash bags. **him**
- Omar spied an old shoe, and he put the shoe in a trash bag. **it**
- Then Omar noticed unusual shells near Ms. Kwan. **he**
- Ms. Kwan was interested in discussing the shells with Omar. **She**

Rewrite the sentences. Replace the incorrect pronouns with correct pronouns.

- Michael planted trees, so him could help Uncle Luke.
Michael planted trees, so he could help Uncle Luke.
- "You and me will make a good team," Uncle Luke said.
"You and I (or We) will make a good team," Uncle Luke said.
- Ann came by, and her helped with the planting.
Ann came by, and she helped with the planting.
- "Thanks for helping me and Michael," Uncle Luke said.
"Thanks for helping Michael and me (or us)," Uncle Luke said.

48

Possessive and Reflexive Case Pronouns; Indefinite Pronouns
Lesson 14

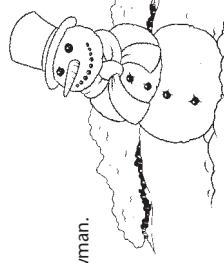
Name _____

Write the appropriate possessive pronoun to complete the sentence.

- The shovel that belongs to Ana is **her** shovel.
The shovel is **hers**.
- The snow plow that belongs to you and me is **our** snow plow.
The snow plow is **ours**.
- Paul's snowshoes are **his** snowshoes.
The snowshoes are **his**.
- The scarves that belong to you and Eman are **your** scarves.
The scarves are **yours**.
- The coats that belong to him and her are **their** coats.
The coats are **theirs**.
- The hat that belongs to me is **my** hat.
The hat is **mine**.
- The snowman that you build is **your** snowman.
The snowman is **yours**.

Circle the correct pronoun to complete the sentence.

- Juan bought **himself** a new pair of skates.
- Juan and I walked to the rink by **yourself**.
- Elana and David taught **themselves** to skate.



49

Name _____

► Circle the indefinite pronoun in the sentence.

1. None of the early Inuit led an easy life.
2. Everything that they accomplished required great effort.
3. All of the Inuit followed a nomadic existence.
4. During the 1950s, many of the Inuit moved to Baker Lake.
5. At Baker Lake, everybody found a new home.
6. Anyone could see that the Inuit life remained difficult.
7. Someone once began to use the term *Eskimo* to name the Inuit.
8. Now everyone should refer to this culture as *Inuit*.



► Use the indefinite pronoun in a sentence. **Accept reasonable responses.**

9. anybody

10. everyone

11. none

12. somebody

13. most

14. some

15. all

50

Name _____

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

(1) The coach smiled as she said, "I am posting your positions for the new ice hockey team." (2) Then she said, "I'm proud this team is mine!" (3) Everyone gathered around the coach's list, and she stepped out of their way. (4) "Our team will have _____ best season ever!" the coach exclaimed. (5) The players cheered, and then they went to buy _____ a team dinner. (6) The coach said that she was glad the players looked forward to playing in their new positions.

1. Which word in Sentence 1 is a possessive pronoun?
A she
B I
C **your**
D am
2. Which is another correct way to write Sentence 2?
A Then she said, "I'm proud this is my team."
B Then she said, "I'm proud this is their team."
C Then she said, "I'm proud this team is his and hers."
D Then she said, "I'm proud this team is yours."
3. Which word in Sentence 3 is an indefinite pronoun?
A **everyone**
B coach's
C she
D their
4. Which word is best in the blank in Sentence 4?
A there
B **its**
C theirs
D his
5. Which word is best in the blank in Sentence 5?
A herself
B himself
C **themselves**
D ourselves
6. Which is the best way to revise Sentence 6?
A Change *she* to *her*.
B Change *the players* to *them*.
C Change *their* to *its*.
D **Make no change.**

51

Name _____

► Circle the appropriate possessive pronoun to complete each sentence.

- Next week, (theirs, our, mine, hers) school will celebrate Earth Day.
- Has (yours, your, their, our) ever celebrated it?
- Students at (mine, yours, ours, my) school have done research for months.
- The students are ready to present (yours, mine, their, hers) projects.
- Because Jan's presentation is more fragile than Bob's, she displays (its, hers, our, my) very carefully.
- Unlike ours, Ana and Bob's project is about forests, and (your, theirs, its, her) may win a blue ribbon.
- I hope people like the climate change display, because it's (my, our, mine, their).
- Let me know whether (yours, theirs, mine, your) school ever celebrates Earth Day.

► Underline the pronoun in each sentence. Then write *reflexive* or *indefinite* to describe the pronoun.

- Monday was a day when everyone wanted to sled. **indefinite**
- None of the neighbors had expected so much snow. **indefinite**
- Richard carried his sled to the hill himself. **reflexive**
- The neighbors had been preparing themselves for sledding. **reflexive**
- Richard heard someone yell, "Luz is going down the hill!" **indefinite**
- Somebody was filming with a video camera. **indefinite**
- Watching the video, Luz saw herself sledding. **reflexive**

52

Name _____

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

(1) The butterfly fitted among the bushes in the garden. (2) A monarch sipped nectar from the garden's many flowers. (3) Trouts glistened in the streams as the fish swam around the rocks and lily pads. (4) The peaceful scene was disturbed when a boy's bike slid into his friends' picnic table. (5) Juan's friends helped him get his bike out of the mud. (6) Then they pulled the leaf out of the spokes.

- Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 1?
 - butterfly
 - butterflys
 - butterfile
 - butterflies**
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
 - Change *garden's* to *gardens*.
 - Change *flowers* to *flowers'*.
 - Change *flowers* to *flower's*.
 - Make no change.**
- Which plural noun in Sentence 3 is NOT correct?
 - Trouts**
 - streams
 - fish
 - pads
- Which word in Sentence 4 is a singular possessive noun?
 - scene
 - boy's**
 - bike
 - friends'
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined noun in Sentence 5?
 - Juans
 - Juans'
 - Juane's
 - correct as is**
- Which is the correct plural form of the underlined noun in Sentence 6?
 - leaf's
 - leaves**
 - leave's
 - leafs

53

Name _____

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

(1) Mia and Ralph wanted to build a birdhouse in their backyard, near the spot where they liked to have lunch. (2) They knew that everyone in town bought building supplies at Chang's Hardware. (3) Mia asked her dad for their help in bringing home the building supplies. (4) "Mom and I can both help you," Dad told her. (5) "Me and you together can get the supplies quickly," Mom said to Dad. (6) Within a few days, the family had built itself a new birdhouse.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is a possessive pronoun?
A Mia
B Ralph
C their
D they
- Which word in Sentence 2 is an indefinite pronoun?
A They
B everyone
C Chang's
D Hardware
- Which pronoun should replace the underlined word in Sentence 3?
A your
B our
C his
D Make no change.
- Which word in Sentence 4 is a subject pronoun?
A Mom
B I
C you
D her
- Which change should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 5?
A You and I
B I and you
C You and me
D Make no change.
- Which change should be made in Sentence 6?
A Change *family* to *families*
B Change *itself* to *themselves*.
C Change *itself* to *it's*.
D Make no change.

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 15

54

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

► Write each adjective in the sentence. Then write the noun described by the adjective(s). Circle the articles.

- Charles Lindbergh, an American aviator, made history.
American; aviator
- He attempted a nonstop transatlantic flight.
nonstop, transatlantic; flight
- He named his tiny silver airplane *Spirit of St. Louis*.
tiny silver; airplane
- In 1927, Lindbergh flew this plane to Paris.
this; plane
- Lindbergh received an enthusiastic welcome from the Parisians.
enthusiastic; welcome
- That trip set records!
That; trip
- The famous *Spirit of St. Louis* was later donated to the Smithsonian.
famous; Spirit of St. Louis



- Write the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ().
- Charles Lindbergh was **luckier** on his 1927 transatlantic flight than he had been before. (lucky)
 - Some say that his flight was the **most important** flight ever. (important)
 - The plane was one of the **smallest** planes people had seen. (small)
 - The Paris arrival was surely one of his **most amazing** experiences. (amazing)
 - It was among the **greatest** events in aviation history. (great)

Adjectives
Lesson 16

55

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

► Write the missing forms of each adjective.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	bad	worse	worst
2.	many	more	most
3.	good	better	best
4.	much	more	most
5.	little	less	least

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

- Since I dropped my watch, it looks even (bad) than it did before.
Since I dropped my watch, it looks even worse than it did before.
- Buying a new watch took (much) research than I expected.
Buying a new watch took more research than I expected.
- As a result, this is the (good) watch I have ever owned.
As a result, this is the best watch I have ever owned.
- It has (many) features than my old watch had.
It has more features than my old watch had.
- The (bad) watch I ever had did not keep time correctly.
The worst watch I ever had did not keep time correctly.
- Now, I waste (little) time than I did in the past.
Now, I waste less time than I did in the past.
- I have the (much) free time I have ever had.
I have the most free time I have ever had.

Name _____

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

(1) A good alarm clock is one of the more important things you can buy. (2) Without one, you can have some of the worse days of your life. (3) One day my alarm clock didn't go off, and I missed the schoolbus. (4) I had to do the much running I have ever done to avoid being late. (5) _____ days, I use a new alarm clock. (6) This little change has made a big difference in my entire life.

- How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be corrected?
 A) most important
 B) less important
 C) much important
 D) Make no change.
- Which is the correct form of the adjective in Sentence 2?
 A) most bad
 B) more worse
 C) most worse
 D) worst
- Which word in Sentence 3 is an article?
 A) One
 B) the
 C) to
 D) my
- Which is the correct form of the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 A) more
 B) many
 C) most
 D) Make no change.
- Which adjective should fill in the blank in Sentence 5?
 A) That
 B) This
 C) These
 D) Those
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 6?
 A) Change *little* to *littler*.
 B) Change *my* to *those*.
 C) Change *big* to *bigger*.
 D) Make no change.

Name _____

► If the underlined adjective is correct, write *correct*. If not, write the correct adjective.

- One of Gina's least favorite activities is making a schedule. **correct**
- She likes to do many creative things than that. **more**
- Her happier moments of all are spent hammering and sawing. **happiest**
- Gina built the longest skate ramp in her neighborhood. **correct**
- She also built the large of all the bookcases in her house. **largest**
- Gina wanted most time to build than she already had. **more**
- She ended up spending a hour creating a schedule. **an**
- Following that schedule gave her more time to build. **correct**
- Gina no longer thinks making a schedule is the worse thing to do. **worst**

► Complete each sentence. Use the correct form of the adjective in parentheses ().

- John was flying on the _____ plane he had ever seen. (big) **biggest**
- From high in the sky, the cars looked _____ than ants. (small) **smaller**
- Frightened, John decided to be _____ about future travel. (careful) **more careful**
- He thought that the _____ way to travel might be by car. (good) **best**
- Then John saw one of the _____ sunsets ever. (beautiful) **most beautiful**
- Maybe flying was not the _____ way to travel, after all. (awful) **most awful**



58

Name _____

► Underline the verb phrase. Circle the main verb.

- Li had heard about the new student.
- Others could have learned about him, too.
- Jin was coming from a small town in China.
- Li had been waiting for Jin with great excitement.
- Li had traveled to the United States from China, too.
- Jin had been living in the same small town.
- He had sent an e-mail to Li.
- Jin had spent time with Li's family.
- He was bringing gifts from China.
- Li would guide Jin through school on his first day.



► Choose the correct helping verb and rewrite each sentence.

- The new student (were/was) anxious about the first day.
The new student was anxious about the first day.
- So many eyes (was/were) staring at him.
So many eyes were staring at him.
- He could (have/has) run from the other students.
He could have run from the other students.
- Instead, he (was/were) focused on meeting them.
Instead, he was focused on meeting them.
- When he (has/had) talked with them, he felt more relaxed.
When he had talked with them, he felt more relaxed.

Try This

Think about a difficult situation that challenged you. Write three or four sentences to explain how you handled the challenge. Include a main verb and a helping verb in each sentence. **Accept reasonable responses.**

59

Name _____

**Main and
Helping Verbs**
 Lesson 17

► Underline the form of *do* or *to have* in each sentence. Then identify each underlined verb as a *main verb* or a *helping verb*.

1. Albert Einstein had a career as a physicist. **main verb**
2. He had begun his most famous work by his young adulthood. **helping verb**
3. By 1908, Einstein had found a university teaching job. **helping verb**
4. Today, many do their best to learn about Einstein's work. **main verb**

► Write a sentence with the correct form of the verb, using the subject given. Include at least one question among your sentences. **Possible responses are shown.**

5. Main verb (to have): She _____
She has a lot of homework tonight.
6. Helping verb (to have): She _____
She has finished her math assignment.
7. Main verb (to do): We _____
We do our homework together on the weekends.
8. Helping verb (to do): We _____
Do we learn more that way?
9. Main verb (to have): They _____
They have a new friend.
10. Helping verb (to have): They _____
They have gone out for ice cream.
11. Main verb (to do): He _____
He does his chores when he gets home from school.
12. Helping verb (to do): He _____
He does not forget to walk the dog.

60

Name _____

**Grammar-Writing
Connection**
 Lesson 17

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

(1) My cousin has a peanut allergy, so eating peanut butter can be dangerous for her. (2) She told me that once a friend had invited her to a birthday party, and peanut butter sandwiches were the only snacks. (3) What should she say? (4) She did not know what to do. (5) She is finally said something to her friend. (6) The friend's dad said that he would be happy to get her something else to eat.

1. Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 1?
 A Both are helping verbs.
 B *Has* is a helping verb, and *can* is a main verb.
 C Both are main verbs.
 D *Has* is a main verb, and *can* is a helping verb.
2. Which words in Sentence 2 create a verb phrase?
 A told me
 B had invited
 C sandwiches were
 D only snacks
3. Which is true about Sentence 3?
 A It contains two verb phrases.
 B It contains no verb phrases.
 C It contains the verb phrase *should say*.
 D It contains the verb phrase *What should*.
4. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 A do not know
 B has known
 C had not know
 D Make no change.
5. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 5?
 A finally said
 B did finally said
 C have finally said
 D Make no change.
6. Which word in Sentence 6 is a helping verb?
 A said
 B would
 C get
 D eat

61

Name _____

Main and
Helping Verbs
Lesson 17

► Circle each verb. Then identify it as *main verb only* or *helping verb and main verb*.

1. Sports and art **have** both **been** important in our school.
helping verb and main verb
2. We **take** them very seriously.
main verb only
3. Each student **has worked** hard in an area of personal interest.
helping verb and main verb
4. **Did you see** our case of trophies and awards?
helping verb and main verb

► Rewrite each sentence, adding a helping verb. **Possible responses are shown.**

5. Our team challenged another team to a volleyball competition.
Our team had challenged another team to a volleyball competition.
6. The new student said he was a good volleyball player.
The new student had said he was a good volleyball player.
7. The net stretched across the field.
The net was stretched across the field.
8. The players take their positions.
The players were taking their positions.
9. We played our best.
We have played our best.
10. Our school achieved first place in the league.
Our school has achieved first place in the league.

62

Name _____

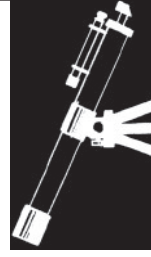
Action and
Linking Verbs
Lesson 18

► Circle the linking verb in each sentence. Then write the predicate nominative or predicate adjective. Use the abbreviations *P.N.* and *P.A.* to identify each one.

1. The pictures in our science book **are** interesting. **interesting, P.A.**
2. Our *Solar System* **is** the book's title. **title, P.N.**
3. The photos throughout the book **look** fascinating. **fascinating, P.A.**
4. Each photo **shows** planets. **planets, P.N.**
5. I **feel** inspired by the photos. **inspired, P.A.**
6. I **am** a science enthusiast. **enthusiast, P.N.**
7. One day, I **will become** an astronomer. **astronomer, P.N.**

► Write an object to complete each sentence. Then identify each as a *direct object* or an *indirect object*. **Possible responses are shown.**

8. The astronomer gave **us** a tour of the observatory.
indirect object
9. Her assistant showed us the **telescopes** in the center of the room.
direct object
10. We looked up and saw the **stars** above us.
direct object
11. "I will send **you** an invitation to our next open house," the astronomer said.
indirect object
12. We expressed our **appreciation** and left.
direct object



63

Action and Linking Verbs
Lesson 18

Name _____

► Circle the verb in each sentence. Then write whether it is used as an *action verb* or a *linking verb*.

- The sky on that June night appeared hazy. **linking verb**
- The moon cast an eerie shadow across the yard. **action verb**
- Dan looked up toward the stars. **action verb**
- He felt tired that evening. **linking verb**
- The temperature grew colder and colder. **linking verb**
- Dan smelled the logs burning in the fireplace. **action verb**

► Write a sentence for each verb. Then write whether you used the verb as an *action verb* or a *linking verb*. Possible responses are shown.

7. drew

Henry drew a picture of the moon and stars. action verb

8. looked

The finished picture looked good. linking verb

9. seemed

Henry seemed pleased with his work. linking verb

10. showed

He showed the picture to his mother. action verb

11. heard

He heard his mother talking about his drawing. action verb

12. sounded

She sounded very proud of Henry. linking verb

64

Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 18

Name _____

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

(1) Last week, our teacher assigned us a project about the planets. (2) We found out that Jupiter is the largest planet and that parts of it appear red when viewed through a telescope. (3) The research we did seemed unending, but it was interesting. (4) By the project's due date, we had created a video for our presentation. (5) *Giant Storm* was the title. (6) We spent hours on our project, and we felt proud when we presented it to the class.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is an indirect object?
A week
B our
C us
D project
- Which word in Sentence 1 is a direct object?
A date
B we
C video
D presentation
- Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A Both are action verbs.
B *is* is an action verb, and *appear* is a linking verb.
C Both are linking verbs.
D *Appear* is an action verb, and *is* is a linking verb.
- Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
A predicate adjective
B linking verb
C predicate nominative
D indirect object
- Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 4?
A Both are action verbs.
B *is* is an action verb, and *appear* is a linking verb.
C Both are linking verbs.
D *Appear* is an action verb, and *is* is a linking verb.
- Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 5?
A predicate adjective
B linking verb
C predicate nominative
D indirect object
- Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 6?
A Both are action verbs.
B *Spent* is an action verb, and *felt* is a linking verb.
C Both are linking verbs.
D *Felt* is an action verb, and *spent* is a linking verb.

65

Name _____

► Identify the underlined word in each sentence as *direct object* or *indirect object*.

1. My neighbor gives me a book about the solar system. indirect object
2. I say that I will return it after I finish reading it. direct object
3. I carefully read each chapter with great interest. direct object
4. I return the book and tell my friend I really like it. direct object

► Write a sentence for each verb, using the form identified in parentheses ().

5. feels (linking verb)
Simon feels happy when he paints flowers.

6. feels (action verb)

He feels the bristles of the paintbrush.

7. smells (linking)

The rose smells good.

8. smells (action)

Simon smells the other flowers.

9. looks (linking)

The painting looks almost finished.

10. looks (action)

Simon looks at it carefully.

Action and
Linking Verbs
Lesson 18

Name _____

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

1. Many say that Maya Lin (are, is, were) one of our finest architects.
2. She (comes, came, come) from a well-educated family of Chinese Americans.
3. Her most famous monument now (stood, stands, stand) in Washington, D.C.
4. People (visited, visits, visit) the Vietnam Veterans Memorial designed by Lin.
5. Tourists (carries, carry, carried) video equipment to the site.
6. Lin sometimes (discuss, discussed, discusses) the memorial when she speaks.
7. Her presentations (is, were, are) interesting.

► Rewrite each sentence. Use the present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ().

8. The new restaurant near our home _____ very unusual. (be)

The new restaurant near our home is very unusual.

9. It _____ a traditional style with a modern style. (mix)

It mixes a traditional style with a modern style.

10. One long window _____ up the entire front of the restaurant. (take)

One long window takes up the entire front of the restaurant.

11. Pictures of huge sandwiches _____ painted on the window. (be)

Pictures of huge sandwiches are painted on the window.

12. The owner _____ to add new pictures weekly. (try)

The owner tries to add new pictures weekly.

Name _____

Simple Tenses:
Present Tense
Lesson 19

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

- The construction workers **set** their tools on the floor. (sit, set)
- They **lie** down and take a nap. (lay, lie)
- The job site is far from the city, so they **rise** early every morning. (raise, rise)
- Some workers **sit** on a bench and take a break. (sit, set)
- Later, they **raise** steel beams to the second floor. (raise, rise)
- One worker began to **lay** some bricks in a row. (lay, lie)

► Use each verb in a sentence of your own. **Accept reasonable responses.**7. rise
_____8. lay
_____9. sit
_____10. raise
_____11. lie (meaning to lean or rest)
_____12. set

68

Name _____

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 19

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

(1) "Please raise your hand before you choose an art book for our free-reading period," my teacher say as she sets the books on her desk. (2) "You is the first students to see the new art books. (3) You has five minutes, beginning now, to choose a book. (4) After you choose your book, please set down at your desk and start reading. (5) Lay the book on your desk when it is time for lunch, and you may return to it later. (6) Please carry the extra books to the shelves."

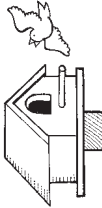
- Which change should be made in Sentence 1?
A Change *raise* to *rise*.
B Change *choose* to *chooses*.
C Change *say* to *says*.
D Change *sets* to *sits*.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
A are
B be
C was
D correct as is
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 3?
A had
B have
C having
D correct as is
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 4?
A Change *choose* to *chooses*.
B Change *set* to *sit*.
C Change *start* to *starts*.
D Make no change.
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
A Change *Lay* to *Lie*.
B Change *is* to *are*.
C Change *return* to *returns*.
D Make no change.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
A carried
B carries
C carrying
D correct as is

69

Name _____

► If the underlined verb is correct, write *correct*. If not, write the verb correctly. Use the present tense.

1. We build birdhouses for our science project. **correct**
2. They is part of the unit on animal habitats. **are**
3. I make the floor and walls. **make**
4. My partner hammer the roof on top. **hammers**
5. She puts the finished product into the car. **correct**



► Write a sentence that begins with the pronoun given and includes the correct present-tense form of the verb in parentheses ().

Possible responses are shown.

6. I (go) **I go to the architecture exhibit.**
7. He (guess) **He guesses the name of my favorite architect.**
8. She (design) **She designs many different buildings.**
9. They (have) **They have a unique style.**
10. We (take) **We take pictures of the exhibit.**
11. You (run) **You run back to the car.**
12. It (be) **It is time to go home.**

70

Name _____

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

(1) We had waited a week for our journalism teacher to post the newspaper staff assignments. (2) He had not want to give the assignments without serious planning. (3) He announced that he was posting the assignments when class ended. (4) He told us this year's decisions had been the more difficult ever. (5) The teacher held up the list and said, "This positions are for next semester." (6) He added, "I expect this to be the best staff we have ever had!"

1. Which words in Sentence 1 create a verb phrase?
A had waited
B waited a week
C to post
D staff assignments
2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined words in Sentence 2?
A had not wants to give
B do not wants to give
C did not want to give
D has not wants to gives
3. Which verb in Sentence 3 is a helping verb?
A announced
B was
C posting
D ended
4. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 4?
A many
B much
C most
D correct as is
5. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 5?
A That
B These
C Them
D correct as is
6. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 6?
A better
B most good
C most best
D correct as is

71

Name _____

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 20

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

(1) Celia watches as the plane rises high in the sky, and then she sets down on a bench to roll the newspapers. (2) She gives me a wave before she starts on her paper route through our neighborhood. (3) She carry the newspapers in a big bag over her shoulder. (4) Her paper route seems long today. (5) She feels happy when she finishes the route, but she looks exhausted. (6) Now, she have homework to finish!

- Which change, if any, should the student make in Sentence 1?
 - Change *watches* to *watch*.
 - Change *rises* to *raises*.
 - Change *sets* to *sifts*.
 - It is correct as it is.
- Which word in Sentence 2 is an indirect object?
 - me
 - she
 - her
 - our
- Which is the correct present-tense form of the underlined word in Sentence 3?
 - carry
 - carries
 - carried
 - correct as is
- Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 4?
 - linking verb
 - predicate adjective
 - helping verb
 - predicate nominative
- Which is true about the underlined verbs in Sentence 5?
 - Both are action verbs.
 - Feels* is an action verb, and *looks* is a linking verb.
 - Both are linking verbs.
 - Looks* is an action verb, and *feels* is a linking verb.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
 - is have
 - did having
 - has
 - correct as is

72

Name _____

Simple Tenses:
Past and Future
Lesson 21

► Read the sentence and decide whether the verb should be in the past tense or the future tense. Then write the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().

- Our class will start a unit on the Olympic Games next week. (start)
- We will read about the athletes who competed in the games in ancient Greece. (compete)
- Tomorrow I will research how ancient athletes prepared for the games. (research)
- Athletes of long ago expected to do their best. (expect)
- They spent a great deal of time practicing for the games. (spend)

► Match each verb with the rule that tells how to form the past tense. Write the letter (a, b, c, or d) that identifies the rule. Then write the past-tense form of the verb.

- Add **-ed**.
- Change **y** to **i**, and add **-ed**.
- Double the final consonant, and add **-ed**.
- Add **-d**.

- stop c; stopped
- create d; created
- try b; tried
- jump a; jumped
- knot c; knotted
- discuss a; discussed
- carry b; carried



Try This

Use the past tense and the future tense to write four sentences about your favorite events in the Olympic Games. Underline the past-tense verbs. Circle the future-tense verbs. **Accept reasonable responses.**

73

Name _____

Write the missing verb forms.

	Present	Past	Future
1.	wrestle	wrestled	will wrestle
2.	lunge	lunged	will lunge
3.	sprain	sprained	will sprain
4.	hop	hopped	will hop
5.	worry	worried	will worry
6.	soothe	soothed	will soothe

Simple Tenses:
Past and Future
Lesson 21

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

- We (wait) for the athletes to appear.
We waited for the athletes to appear.
- They (scurry) across the ice to take their positions.
They scurried across the ice to take their positions.
- We (learn) that a player had been hurt.
We learned that a player had been hurt.
- We (applaud) as the game began.
We applauded as the game began.
- The players really (hustle) during the game.
The players really hustled during the game.
- Afterward, members of one team (carry) their goalie on their shoulders.
Afterward, members of one team carried their goalie on their shoulders.

74

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

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

(1) During the Olympic Games, we like to enjoy baseball, and we watched a great game last week. (2) "If you think the team played hard in that game," Phoebe said, "wait until next week when we _____ my favorite team take the field." (3) After the game, the announcer said that one of the best players batted in a record number of runners. (4) Before that happened, something startling will occur. (5) A fan toss a ball onto the field during a play. (6) Officials show up to eject the fan.

- Which word in Sentence 1 is a present-tense form of a verb?
 A like
 B Games
 C watched
 D visited
- Which verb BEST completes Sentence 2?
 A saw
 B seen
 C will see
 D sees
- Which sentence has two past-tense verbs?
 A Sentence 2
 B Sentence 3
 C Sentence 5
 D Sentence 6
- How should the student revise Sentence 4?
 A Change *happened* to *happen*.
 B Change *will occur* to *occur*.
 C Change *happened* to *will happen*.
 D Change *will occur* to *occurred*.
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 5?
 A tossing
 B tosses
 C tossed
 D correct as is
- Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 6?
 A shows
 B showed
 C will show
 D showing

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 21

75

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Simple Tenses:
Past and Future
Lesson 21

Name _____
 ► If the underlined verb and its tense are correct in the sentence, write *correct*. If they are not, write the correct verb form.

1. Tomorrow, we worked on our volleyball skills again. **will work**
2. We play to improve our volleyball skills last week. **played**
3. Last Friday, the coach complimented the way we will pass the ball. **passed**
4. Yesterday afternoon, we will practice for two hours. **practiced**
5. Last night, we talked about the new season. **correct**
6. At the meeting last night, the coach hurried to discuss everything. **hurried**
7. Next year, we competed at a higher regional level. **will compete**

► Use the pronoun and the past-tense form of the verb to write a sentence. Underline the correct past-tense form of the verb in your sentence. Possible responses are shown.

8. She; train
She trained for the marathon.
9. They; identify
They identified the players.
10. We; jog
We jogged around the track.

Principal Parts
of Verbs
Lesson 22

Name _____
 ► Circle the participle in each sentence. Then tell whether it is a *present* or a *past participle*.

1. The farmers are drilling for a well. **present**
2. They had not dug far. **past**
3. One of the farmers is shouting about a discovery. **present**
4. The scientist had asked the farmers about the site. **past**
5. The people had excavated the ground. **past**
6. Many clay figures are standing in formation. **present**

► Write the present participle and past participle of each verb.

Verb	Present Participle	Past Participle
7. dare	daring	dared
8. cry	crying	cried
9. select	selecting	selected
10. gaze	gazing	gazed
11. grab	grabbing	grabbed
12. shout	shouting	shouted
13. help	helping	helped
14. disturb	disturbing	disturbed
15. qualify	qualifying	qualified

Try This

Use the present and past participle parts of the verb *play* to write four sentences about your favorite game. Underline the present participle forms, and circle the past participle forms. **Accept reasonable responses.**

Name _____

Write the missing verb parts.

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
1. to jump	jumping	jumped	jumped
2. to skate	skating	skated	skated
3. to tumble	tumbling	tumbled	tumbled
4. to dash	dashing	dashed	dashed
5. to prepare	preparing	prepared	prepared
6. to start	starting	started	started
7. to carry	carrying	carried	carried
8. to splash	splashing	splashed	splashed

Principal Parts of Verbs
Lesson 22

78

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

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

(1) My friend is telling me about the museum exhibit her family had wanted to see last year. (2) They had planned to see the special exhibition on ancient China. (3) "Something unexpected is interrupting our plans," my friend's mom said. (4) "I'm having a hard time getting the car to start." (5) "We _____ to the museum, aren't we?" my friend had asked. (6) Her mom had pop open the hood to find a family of squirrels nesting near the engine.

- Which correctly identifies the underlined word in Sentence 1?
A infinitive
B present participle
C past
D past participle
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 2?
A Change *planned* to *planning*.
B Change *had* to *is*.
C Change *planned* to *plan*.
D Make no change.
- Which correctly identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
A infinitive
B present participle
C past-tense verb
D past participle
- Which correctly identifies the underlined words in Sentence 4?
A infinitive
B present participle
C past-tense verb
D past participle
- Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
A had gone
B are going
C gone
D is going
- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 6?
A Change *pop* to *popping*.
B Change *pop* to *popped*.
C Change *had* to *is*.
D Make no change.

Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 22

79

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Rewrite each sentence. Use the verb and the principal part in parentheses ().

- The emperor _____ workers to build a clay army.
(order, past participle)
The emperor has/had ordered workers to build a clay army.
- The craftworkers _____ each figure.
(paint, present participle)
The craftworkers are/were painting each figure.
- They _____ the army with the emperor when he died.
(bury, past participle)
They had buried the army with the emperor when he died.
- Many visitors _____ to see this amazing sight.
(come, present participle)
Many visitors are coming to see this amazing sight.

78

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Principal Parts
of Verbs
Lesson 22Name _____
► Circle the correct form of the verb in parentheses ().

- Athletes (had competed, are competing) in chariots long ago.
- Chariots (are rolling, had rolled) around the track during the earliest Olympic Games.
- Horses (had pulled) are pulling (are watching) them during those races many years ago.
- Today, we (are watching) had watched) a film about chariot races.
- Right now, the teacher (is looking, has looked) forward to teaching more information about chariots.



► Write the present participle and the past participle of each verb. Then write a sentence that includes the specified verb part. Possible sentences

- fade _____
Sentence with present participle: The colors on the figures are fading away.
- nod _____
Sentence with past participle: The archaeologist had nodded his head.
- find _____
Sentence with past participle: He had found many important artifacts.
- display _____
Sentence with present participle: Museums are displaying them.
- hope _____
Sentence with present participle: Archaeologists are hoping to find more.

Regular and
Irregular Verbs
Lesson 23Name _____
► Rewrite each sentence. Use the verb and the form shown in parentheses ().

- The United States _____ a country that desired independence. (be, past tense)
The United States was a country that desired independence.
- The people _____ members of the Continental Congress. (elect, past participle)
The people had elected members of the Continental Congress.

- They _____ long and hard during the eighteenth century. (worked, past participle)
They had worked long and hard during the eighteenth century.

- They _____ great passion for their new country. (have, past tense)

They had great passion for their new country.

- After their hard work, freedom _____ across the land. (ring, past tense)

After their hard work, freedom rang across the land.

► Write the past tense and the past participle of each verb.

	Verb	Past Tense	Past Participle
6.	think	thought	thought
7.	fly	flew	flown
8.	freeze	froze	frozen
9.	shrink	shrank	shrunk
10.	do	did	done
11.	shake	shook	shaken
12.	look	looked	looked

Name _____

► Complete each sentence. Write the correct past-tense form or past participle of the verb in parentheses ().

1. Thomas Jefferson **wrote** the Declaration of Independence. (write)
2. He had **written** many fine manuscripts in the past. (write)
3. After completing the work, he **gave** it to the Continental Congress. (give)
4. The Congress **brought** the Constitution to the people. (bring)
5. The people had **chosen** officials to lead the government. (choose)
6. The United States **taught** other countries about democracy. (teach)

► Use the past tense of each verb to write a sentence of your own. Underline the past tense of the verb in the sentence. **Possible responses are shown.**

7. go

We went to the auditorium.

8. come

An American history expert came to speak to us.

9. say

She said many interesting things.

10. find

We found the presentation fascinating.

11. have

I had a great time.

12. take

I took a picture of the presentation.

Regular and Irregular Verbs
Lesson 23

Grammar-Writing Connection
Lesson 23

Name _____

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

(1) My sister knewed so much about history. (2) She had study this subject for many years. (3) She teached me so much, and I were excited to learn. (4) She had chose to learn about history when she was very young. (5) She had began attending college right after high school. (6) She sent me a picture last week, and it showed her surrounded by books in the library.

1. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 1?
 A Change *knewed* to *knows*.
 B Change *knewed* to *knowing*.
 C Change *knewed* to *knew*.
 D Make no change.
2. Which is the correct form of the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
 A had studies
 B had studying
 C had studied
 D study
3. Which sentence is the correct way to write Sentence 3?
 A She teached me so much, and I was excited to learn.
 B She taught me so much, and I were excited to learn.
 C She taught me so much, and I am excited to learn.
 D She taught me so much, and I was excited to learn.
4. Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
 A Change *had* to *has*.
 B Change *chose* to *chosen*.
 C Change *chose* to *choosed*.
 D Change *was* to *are*.
5. Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
 A Change *began* to *begun*.
 B Change *began* to *begin*.
 C Change *began* to *beginning*.
 D Make no change.
6. Which sentence has no errors?
 A Sentence 1
 B Sentence 4
 C Sentence 5
 D Sentence 6

Name _____

► Circle the correct form of the verb. Then write the infinitive form.

Regular and Irregular Verbs
Lesson 23

- Only boys (go, went, gone) to school in the American colonies. **to go**
- The students had (write, written, wrote) the alphabet many times. **to write**
- If a student (speak, spoke, spoken) out of turn, he was punished. **to speak**
- They tried not to (come, comes) late to school. **to come**

► Write the stated form of each verb. Then write a sentence with that form.

- draw past tense: **drew** **Accept reasonable sentences.**

I drew an illustration for my essay on colonial America.

- draw past participle: **drawn**

I had drawn many illustrations in the past.

- drink past tense: **drank**

We learned that colonists rarely drank water.

- drink past participle: **drunk**

In England they had not drunk water, either.

- eat past tense: **ate**

The colonists ate a lot of corn.

- eat past participle: **eaten**

They had not eaten corn before coming to this country.

84

Name _____

► Write *present perfect* or *past perfect* to identify the underlined verb phrase.

Perfect Tenses
Lesson 24

- Raj had studied ancient Egypt for many years. **past perfect**
- A reporter has interviewed him several times. **present perfect**
- Raj has told the reporter about his new ideas. **present perfect**
- The two have worked together to write a book. **present perfect**
- They had discussed the chapters for months before writing. **past perfect**
- Since it was finished, Raj has felt happy with the book. **present perfect**



► Write the missing tenses of each verb. Include the helping verbs.

Verb	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
7. bite	have (or has) bitten	had bitten
8. see	have (or has) seen	had seen
9. fly	have (or has) flown	had flown
10. ride	have (or has) ridden	had ridden
11. hold	have (or has) held	had held
12. lose	have (or has) lost	had lost
13. build	have (or has) built	had built
14. look	have (or has) looked	had looked
15. read	have (or has) read	had read

85

Name _____

► Circle the correct verb phrase to complete each sentence.

1. By next week, we (had spent, will have spent) a month learning about Egypt.
2. Last year, we (will have learned, had learned) about ancient Greece.
3. The teacher (will have taught, has taught) this unit to 300 students by next year.
4. Now she (has asked, had asked) students to help with the class web page.
5. As of next month, I (had read, will have read) three books on Egyptian history.
6. Last year I (will have read, had read) only one book.

► Write a sentence, using each verb in the future-perfect tense.

7. go

I will have gone to the museum three times by the end of next week.

8. bring

By tomorrow, we will have brought all of the Egyptian art to the gallery.

9. had

I will have had the most tiring month of my life when this exhibit is over.

10. raised

The event will have raised \$500 by the end of the day.

11. build

They will have built the new wing by next year.

12. collected

The director will have collected every artifact she wants by then.

Perfect Tenses

Lesson 24

Name _____

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

(1) This month, we have learned about the Great Sphinx. (2) By the end of the unit, we will researched the building process. (3) The sixth-grade class had wrote several papers about the Great Sphinx before last semester ended. (4) Our class has designed a presentation about the Great Sphinx. (5) At the beginning of the project, the teacher had suggested that we use visual aids. (6) My partner and I _____ many hours on the project by the time it is finished.

1. Which is the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
A past
B present perfect
C past perfect
D future perfect
2. Which change should be made to the underlined verb in Sentence 2?
A Change *will researched* to *researches*.
B Change *will researched* to *will have researched*.
C Change *will researched* to *has researched*.
D Change *will researched* to *will had researched*.
3. How should the underlined words in Sentence 3 be written?
A will have written
B had written
C has wrote
D had wrote
4. Which names the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 4?
A present
B present perfect
C past perfect
D future perfect
5. Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 5?
A Change *had to have*.
B Change *suggested* to *suggest*.
C Change *had to has*.
D Make no change.
6. Which verb could complete Sentence 6?
A has spent
B will have spent
C had spend
D has spent

Name _____

Perfect Tenses
 Lesson 24

► Circle the tense of the verb in each sentence.

- We will have gone on four field trips by the end of next semester.
 present perfect past perfect **future perfect**
- We had visited the museum on one field trip last month.
 present perfect **past perfect** future perfect
- Our class has looked for interesting places to go.
present perfect past perfect future perfect
- Earlier, the teacher had suggested a visit to the new exhibit on ancient Egypt.
 present perfect **past perfect** future perfect


 ► Write a sentence, using each verb in the tense shown in parentheses ().
Possible responses are shown.

- try (present perfect)
I have tried to find the exhibit of King Tut's tomb.
- pay (future perfect)
If I can't find it, I will have paid for nothing!
- think (past perfect)
I had thought for a long time about visiting it.
- give (past perfect)
The guide had given the last tour at 4:00 P.M.
- provide (present perfect)
However, he has provided a map of the sixth floor.
- see (future perfect)
After we explore this room, we will have seen everything!

88

Name _____

Grammar-Writing Connection
 Lesson 25

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

(1) We had worked for hours last month to build a model sailboat for competition. (2) We learned of a problem with one of the sails when we first started. (3) We will fix it before we compete. (4) We are thinking about how to make the final adjustments. (5) Last week, the organizers of the competition _____ us all the information we needed. (6) Yesterday, we look at the plans to keep the model safe on the way to the competition.

- Which form of the verb is underlined in Sentence 1?
 A past
B past participle
 C present participle
 D infinitive
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 2?
 A Change *learned* to *learns*.
 B Change *learned* to *have learned*.
 C Change *learned* to *will have learned*.
D Make no change.
- Which is the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 3?
 A future perfect tense
 B present tense
 C past tense
D future tense
- Which identifies the underlined verb form in Sentence 4?
A present participle
 B past
 C past participle
 D infinitive
- Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
 A have offered
 B has offered
 C will offer
D offered
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 6?
 A Change *look* to *will look*.
B Change *look* to *looked*.
 C Change *look* to *are looking*.
 D Make no change.

89

Name _____

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

(1) Today, my friend has taken a special trip to the lake. (2) When she comes back, she will have swum farther than any student in our school. (3) She has break every record in the county! (4) Last month, she _____ me a full report about ways to improve at her sport. (5) She _____ me a full report on the phone by the time she gets home. (6) I had make up my mind long ago to find a sport I enjoy as much as my friend enjoys swimming.

- Which identifies the tense of the underlined verb in Sentence 1?
A past
B past perfect
C infinitive
D present perfect
- How should the underlined verb in Sentence 2 be written?
A had swum
B had swimmied
C will have swam
D correct as is
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 3?
A Change *has break* to *have breaked*.
B Change *has break* to *has broken*.
C Change *has break* to *broken*.
D Make no change.
- Which verb could complete Sentence 4?
A had thought
B is thinking
C have thought
D has thought
- Which verb could complete Sentence 5?
A will has given
B had gave
C will have given
D give
- How should the underlined verb in Sentence 6 be written?
A *have make*
B *had made*
C *am making*
D correct as is

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 25

90

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

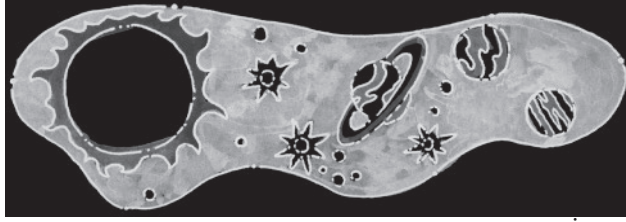
► Write *present progressive* or *past progressive* to identify the underlined verb phrase.

- We were studying sizes and shapes of planets.
past progressive
- We are researching asteroids.
present progressive
- My project partner was working on an asteroid model.
past progressive
- I am putting together a map of the asteroid belt.
present progressive
- My partner is doing all she can to finish on time.
present progressive
- I was looking for clear photos of asteroids.
past progressive

► Write the stated form of each verb to complete the sentence.

- race (present progressive)
The meteor is racing through the atmosphere.
- watch (present progressive)
Scientists are watching carefully to observe its path.
- track (past progressive)
One astronomer was tracking the path as early as last week.
- check (present progressive)
I am checking astronomy websites to find more information.

Progressive Forms
Lesson 26



91

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

► If the verb phrase is in the future-progressive form, write *future progressive*. If it is not, use the future-progressive form to rewrite the sentence.

- Ceres is going into the record books as one of the largest asteroids.
Ceres will be going into the record books as one of the largest asteroids.
 - Researchers were observing Ceres in the solar system.
Researchers will be observing Ceres in the solar system.
 - Palas, another asteroid, was traveling in our solar system.
Palas, another asteroid, will be traveling in our solar system.
 - You will be classifying each asteroid for your research.
future progressive
 - Other astronomers are monitoring the work.
Other astronomers will be monitoring the work.
 - I will be using a variety of resources to follow the research.
future progressive
- Use the pronoun and the future-progressive form of the verb in parentheses () to write a sentence. **Possible responses are shown.**
- (she, view) **She will be viewing the meteor shower.**
 - (we, try) **We will be trying to see the meteor shower.**
 - (I, read) **I will be reading about meteor showers.**
 - (they, tell) **They will be telling everyone about the meteors.**

Progressive Forms

Lesson 26

Grammar-Writing

Connection

Lesson 26

Name _____

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

(1) Last week, we are planning to finish an assignment early for our science teacher. (2) Yesterday, one of my classmates will be jotting down ideas for a new article the teacher asked us to write. (3) We were thinking about how to finish the article early. (4) Next week, a classmate created graphics for the article. (5) Our teacher will be walking into the room when we submit it to a magazine. (6) At the end of the upcoming semester, we submitting it to a magazine.

- How should the underlined words in Sentence 1 be written?
A plan
(B) were planning
C will be planning
D planning
- Which change should the student make to Sentence 2?
(A) Change yesterday to Tomorrow.
B Change will be jotting to are jotting.
C Change write to wrote.
D Change write to are writing.
- Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 3?
A present-progressive form
(B) past-progressive form
C future-progressive form
D infinitive
- How should the underlined word in Sentence 4 be written?
A to submit
B were submitting
C am submitting
(D) will be submitting
- Which describes the underlined words in Sentence 5?
A present-progressive form
B past-progressive form
(C) future-progressive form
D infinitive
- How should the underlined word in Sentence 6 be written?
A to submit
B were submitting
C am submitting
(D) will be submitting

4. Which shows the correct way to write Sentence 4?
A Last week, a classmate will create graphics for the article.
B Yesterday, a classmate is creating graphics for the article.
C Later, a classmate is created graphics for the article.
(D) Next week, a classmate will be creating graphics for the article.

Name _____

Progressive Forms
Lesson 26

► Circle the progressive-verb phrase. If it is correct, write correct. If it is not, write the correct progressive-verb phrase.

- Last month, we will be doing experiments. **were doing**
- During the past week, we are starting new experiments. **were starting**
- I was writing experiment results last week. **correct**
- The teacher will be giving new information yesterday. **was giving**
- We will be finishing the experiments next week. **correct**
- Next year, students were completing new experiments. **will be completing**

► Replace each past-tense verb with its past-progressive form, each present-tense verb with its present-progressive form, and each future-tense verb with its future-progressive form.

- The sunspots (interfered) **were interfering** with radio reception.
- Scientists (predicted) **were predicting** ongoing problems.
- They (do) **are doing** all they can to learn more about sunspots.
- Next year, the sunspots (will occur) **will be occurring** often.
- Researchers (write) **are writing** about the effects of sunspots.
- One day, researchers (will discover) **will be discovering** even more.
- I (hope) **am hoping** to study astronomy in college.
- I (looked) **was looking** into the best programs last year.
- My aunt and I (drove) **were driving** to visit a nearby college.

94

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

Contractions
Lesson 27

► Rewrite each sentence. Replace each contraction with the words in full.

- I'm reading a book about the voyage of the *Titanic*.
I am reading a book about the voyage of the Titanic.
- Remember that we're seeing the movie next week.
Remember that we are seeing the movie next week.
- You'll need to finish the book by then.
You will need to finish the book by then.
- They're really looking forward to learning about the ship.
They are really looking forward to learning about the ship.

► Use each word to write a sentence. Possible responses are shown.

- it's
It's going to be the greatest ship ever built!
- its
Have you seen its grand staircase?
- your
Do you have your ticket for passage?
- you're
You're not allowed on this deck.
- they're
They're going to the dining hall.
- their
Their cabin is very comfortable.

95

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

► Complete each sentence with the contraction for the words in parentheses ().

- The motorboat's engine **wouldn't** start. (would not)
- I **wasn't** able to find its manual. (was not)
- The others **couldn't** find it either. (could not)
- " **Aren't** you the one who had it last?" I asked my friend. (Are not)
- "I **haven't** seen it since we started this morning," she said. (have not)
- " **Didn't** you take it home to read last night?" (Did not)
- "We **weren't** thinking about that." (were not)
- "Well, she **doesn't** know how to fix the engine without it." (does not)

► Write the contraction for the word(s). Then write a sentence that includes the contraction. **Possible responses are shown.**

- has not **hasn't**
He hasn't finished writing his play.
- will not **won't**
We won't be able to watch TV until he is done.
- cannot **can't**
He can't think of a good ending.
- is not **isn't**
He isn't sure if the play should end with the boat's sinking.
- did not **didn't**
It didn't seem right.
- should not **shouldn't**
Shouldn't you say something about the survivors?
- had not **hadn't**
I hadn't imagined that it would be so sad.

Name _____

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

(1) It's almost time to leave on the expedition, and I can't find the maps in the expedition organizers' materials. (2) We'll have to look in they're trunks. (3) We will not be able to leave without the maps. (4) I am not going to worry because I know the maps are here somewhere. (5) I've found the maps; we don't have to look anymore, so we're ready to go. (6) We aren't going to wait another moment to leave!

- Which change should be made in Sentence 1?
 A Change *its* to *it's*.
 B Change *its* to *is*'.
 C Change *can't* to *can't*.
 D Change *can't* to *can't*.
- Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
 A they are
 B there
 C their
 D they're
- Which is the contraction for the underlined words in Sentence 3?
 A wo'nt
 B wont
 C will'nt
 D won't
- Which is the contraction for the underlined words in Sentence 4?
 A I'am
 B Iam'
 C I'm
 D Im
- Which change, if any, should be made in Sentence 5?
 A Change *I've* to *Ive*.
 B Change *don't* to *do'nt*.
 C Change *we're* to *were*.
 D Make no change.
- Which are the full words for the contraction in Sentence 6?
 A am not
 B are not
 C have not
 D will not

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 27

Contractions
Lesson 27

Name _____

Write a contraction to correctly complete each sentence. Possible responses are shown.

- We knew that **we'd** better hurry if we wanted to be on time.
- "What will happen if we do not get to the dock before **it's** time to sail?" I asked.
- " **We're** going be on time," my grandmother said.
- He's** waving to us from the house.
- If we call ahead, I think **they'll** wait for us.
- You're** right; that is a very good idea.

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

- The Morse code book is your's.
The Morse code book is yours.
- I saw the old Morse code book, and it's cover was torn.
I saw the old Morse code book, and its cover was torn.
- The radio officer said we were the best students of all.
correct
- I can't read the author's name on the cover.
I can't (or cannot) read the author's name on the cover.
- There classes in Morse code are excellent.
Their classes in Morse code are excellent.
- The radio officer won't be late to class today.
correct

Name _____

Circle the adverb in each sentence. Underline the word the adverb modifies. Then write whether the adverb tells how, when, where, or how often.

- "We'll leave soon for the big party," my dad said. **when**
- "Watch your baby brother carefully." **how**
- "The baby's favorite toy is outside." **where**
- "If you do have problems, call us immediately." **when**
- "The party is nearby, and we can come home if necessary." **where**

Complete the chart with the missing forms of the adverbs.

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
6.	quickly	more quickly	most quickly
7.	early	earlier	earliest
8.	far	farther	farthest
9.	well	better	best
10.	much	more	most
11.	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
12.	little	less	least

Try This

Write three sentences that include adverbs. Circle the adverb(s), and identify whether it is *positive*, *comparative*, or *superlative*.

Accept reasonable responses.

Name _____

► Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. We don't have (nothing, anything) ready for the babysitting class.
2. There is scarcely (any, no) time left before we begin.
3. We have (nobody, anybody) here to help us get ready.
4. We've never had (any, no) problems like this before.
5. No one (can't, can) come inside if we're not ready.
6. The books aren't (anywhere, nowhere) to be found.
7. Why (doesn't, does) no one know where the books are?
8. No one would (ever, never) have thought to look in this cabinet!
9. I hope we (will, won't) never have this problem again.
10. There's (nothing, anything) she doesn't know about baby-sitting.
11. She doesn't want (nobody, anybody) to get confused.
12. They have (ever, never) been to a class like this before.

► Correctly rewrite each sentence in two different ways.
Possible responses are shown.

13. We haven't got no time to prepare for the experiment.
We don't have any time to prepare for the experiment.
We have no time to prepare for the experiment.

14. Why didn't no one get the test tubes?
Why didn't anyone get the test tubes?
Why did no one get the test tubes?

15. Isn't there no one who can help?
Isn't there anyone who can help?
Is there no one who can help?

Adverbs
Lesson 28

Name _____

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

(1) I had never had no teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris. (2) She performed the well of all the chemistry teachers. (3) Her students studied seriously in her class. (4) Dr. Harris didn't listen to nobody who told her she wouldn't complete her work. (5) When she was almost finished, she worked harder than ever. (6) She discovered new things, and she worked quick to write articles about her discoveries.

1. How should Sentence 1 be written?
A I never hadn't had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
B I hadn't ever had no teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
 C I had never had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
D I hadn't never had a teacher as extraordinary as Dr. Harris.
2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A good
B most good
C better
 D best
3. Which identifies the underlined word in Sentence 3?
A adverb phrase
 B positive adverb
C comparative adverb
D superlative adverb
4. Which change should be made in Sentence 4?
A Change *didn't* to *didn't not*.
 B Change *nobody* to *anybody*.
C Change *wouldn't* to *would*.
D Change *wouldn't* to *would not*.
5. Which words in Sentence 5 are adverbs?
A *finished* and *worked*
B *worked* and *ever*
 C *almost* and *harder*
D *almost* and *worked*
6. How should the underlined word in Sentence 6 be written?
 A quickly
B quicker
C quickest
D most quick

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 28

Name _____

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

1. Visitors couldn't go **anywhere** outside the viewing area.
(nowhere, anywhere)
2. Nobody would **ever** believe the things the robots could do.
(ever, never)
3. The results hadn't been reported in **any** newspapers. (no, any)
4. No previous experiment **had** even come close to this.
(had, hadn't)

► Use each adverb to write a sentence. Be certain to use the word as an adverb. Possible responses are shown.

5. earliest
I was the competitor who arrived the earliest.

6. carefully
I carefully built my robot from spare parts.

7. better
It worked better than any other machine.

8. farthest
It walked the farthest of all the robots in the competition.

9. faster
It walked even faster than it had the week before!

10. happily
I happily accepted my trophy.

Adverbs
Lesson 28

Quotation Marks
and Colons
Lesson 29

Name _____

► Read each sentence. If no punctuation is missing from the sentence, write *correct*. If punctuation is missing, write *incorrect*, and add the correct punctuation.

1. "Let's talk about time travel," said Uma. **incorrect**
 2. "Why would we talk about time travel?" asked her sister. **incorrect**
 3. "We're going on a little trip," Uma answered. **correct**
- Rewrite each sentence in the conversation below. Capitalize, add quotation marks, and insert commas where necessary.

4. because you've been a good sister Uma said "I'll tell you a secret"
"Because you've been a good sister," Uma said, "I'll tell you a secret."

5. what's the secret her sister asked
"What's the secret?" her sister asked.

6. if you promise not to tell anyone Uma answered "I'll explain"
"If you promise not to tell anyone," Uma answered, "I'll explain."

7. Uma's sister said I won't breathe a word to anyone
Uma's sister said, "I won't breathe a word to anyone."

8. I have a machine Uma explained and it will take me to another time
"I have a machine," Uma explained, "and it will take me to another time."

9. will you take me with you her sister asked
"Will you take me with you?" her sister asked.

10. yes said Uma because you and I will be a traveling team
"Yes," said Uma, "because you and I will be a traveling team."

102

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

103

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

**Quotation Marks
and Colons**
 Lesson 29

► Each sentence or greeting is missing a colon. Write the colon where it belongs.

- We'll learn about these parts of speech: **adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions.**
- Dear Mr. **Justin:**
I think your book is excellent.
- It can be described with these words: **clever, entertaining, and educational.**
- Dear Mr. **Feiffer:**
Please come to our school on career day.
- Before drawing a story's character, do each of the following: **read the story, talk with the author, and sketch your ideas.**

► Write five sentences. Each sentence should include a list, and each sentence should include a colon used correctly. **Possible responses are shown.**

- In a dictionary you will find these items: words, definitions, and sample sentences.**
- We have learned these math skills: multiplication, division, and writing fractions.**
- During our last spelling bee, we spelled these words: paleontologist, epidemiology, and experimentation.**
- These are the students who are the best spellers: Bob, Ana, and Jake.**
- My favorite subjects are as follows: language arts, math, and art.**

104

Name _____

**Grammar-Writing
Connection**
 Lesson 29

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

(1) Did you set your clocks forward? I asked. (2) "Yes," Mara replied, "because I remembered daylight saving time." (3) Mara said, "After I changed the clocks, I had to do these chores _____ make my bed, fix the window that sticks, and take out the trash." (4) I asked what did you do after your chores, Mara? (5) "My aunt and I went to the video store" Mara replied. (6) "When she and I got back," Mara said "we watched a video."

- Which is the correct way to write Sentence 1?
 A "Did you set your clocks forward? I asked."
 B "Did you set your clocks forward," I asked.
 C "Did you set your clocks forward?" I asked.
 D Did you set your clocks forward?" I asked."
- Which change, if any, should the student make to Sentence 2?
 A Change *because* to *Because*.
 B Delete the comma after *replied*.
 C Delete the comma after *Yes*.
 D Make no change.
- Which punctuation belongs in the blank in Sentence 3?
 A colon
 B semicolon
 C comma
 D quotation marks
- Which is the correct way to write Sentence 4?
 A "I asked what did you do after your chores, Mara?"
 B I asked, "What did you do after your chores, Mara?"
 C I "asked what did you do after your chores Mara."
 D I asked "What did you do after your chores Mara".
- Which punctuation is missing from Sentence 5?
 A colon
 B semicolon
 C comma
 D quotation marks
- Which change, if any, should the student make to Sentence 6?
 A Delete the comma after *back*.
 B Change *we* to *We*.
 C Add a comma after *said*.
 D Delete the quotation marks.

105

Name _____

► Add the correct punctuation mark where it belongs in each sentence.

1. Grandma said, "It's a long trip, so take several books to read."
2. "I'll take the book about the adventures of a boy named Milo," said Lisa.
3. Milo meets the following characters: Tock, King Azaz, and the Mathemagician.

► Read each sentence. If capitalization and punctuation are used correctly, write correct. If they are not, rewrite the sentence correctly. Possible responses are shown.

4. "Because the words are long said Ms. Jackson, you'll need to study hard."
"Because the words are long," said Ms. Jackson, "you'll need to study hard."
correct
6. Be sure to take plenty of notes during the lecture Dave said.
"Be sure to take plenty of notes during the lecture," Dave said.
7. "Terry said if you run out of paper, let me know."
Terry said, "if you run out of paper, let me know."
8. While we'll try to take breaks Grandma mentioned "We'll study many long hours."
"While we'll try to take breaks," Grandma mentioned,
"we'll study many long hours."
9. My brother asked, "Can I borrow your book, Lisa?"
correct
10. I still need to read these chapters: one, five, and seven, said Lisa.
"I still need to read these chapters: one, five, and seven," said Lisa.

Quotation Marks
and Colons
Lesson 29

106

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

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

(1) Sulima and Jon were studying deep-sea diving last year. (2) "Their the best divers in the class," the instructor told the coach. (3) The instructor said, "Next year, I be checking to see if they are still diving in these waters." (4) Then the instructor told Sulima and Jon, "I am looking for divers now to help with the big coral dive." (5) The job is yours, if your interested. (6) _____ you please agree to make the dive?"

1. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined words in Sentence 1?
A is studying
B will be studying
C are studying
D Make no change.
2. Which is the correct way to write the underlined word in Sentence 2?
A There
B They're
C Their'
D The'yre
3. Which change, if any, should be made to the underlined word in Sentence 3?
A I'll
B I'l
C I've
D I'm
4. Which describes the underlined verb in Sentence 4?
A present-progressive form
B past-progressive form
C future-progressive form
D infinitive
5. Which change should the student make to Sentence 5?
A Change yours to your's.
B Change yours to you're.
C Change your to you're.
D Change your to youre.
6. Which could complete Sentence 6?
A Wont
B Won't
C Wont'
D Wo'nt

Grammar-Writing
Connection
Lesson 30

107

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 6

Name _____

Grammar–Writing
Connection
Lesson 30

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

(1) I had never seen nothing so beautiful as the boat. (2) "Because you have been interested in sailing for such a long time," my aunt said, we are going sailing."
(3) I couldn't hardly believe my luck! (4) "I am so glad you are happy" my aunt said.
(5) "Before you board, be sure you are carrying the following life jacket, sunglasses, sunscreen, and your camera." (6) I got on the boat _____.

- Which change, if any, should be made to Sentence 1?
 - Change *never* to *ever*.
 - Change *nothing* to *anything*.
 - Change *had never* to *hadn't never*.
 - Change *had never* to *haven't ever*.
- Which change should the student make to Sentence 2?
 - Remove the quotation mark before the word *Because*.
 - Remove the comma after the word *time*.
 - Add a quotation mark before the word *we*.
 - Add a comma after the word *are*.
- Which is the correct way to write Sentence 3?
 - I could not hardly believe my luck!
 - I couldn't never believe my luck!
 - I could hardly believe my luck!
 - I could hardly not believe my luck!
- Which punctuation mark is missing from Sentence 4?
 - colon
 - semicolon
 - comma
 - quotation mark
- Which punctuation mark is missing from Sentence 5?
 - colon
 - semicolon
 - comma
 - quotation marks
- Which word or words could complete Sentence 6?
 - eager
 - more eager
 - more eagerly
 - eagerly