



Name: **PRONOUNS-1** Pronouns are used in place of nouns to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over. Subject Pronouns belong in the subject of a sentence. These include: she it they L you he we D Underline the subject in each sentence. Then use subjective pronouns to fill in the blanks below. 1. Mike went to the party. He had lots of fun. Julie ran down the hall. tripped and fell. 2. 3. Jack and Cindy sat beside each other. liked to talk a lot. 4. I made a new friend. met him on the bus. Max and I like to ride bicycles. ride together on weekends. 5. Object Pronouns go in the predicate of the sentence. They include: him it me you her we they Use object pronouns to fill in the blanks. Use the subject pronouns as hints. 1. I spoke to the teacher. The teacher replied to me . 2. She looked at the dog. The dog barked at . 3. We hid in the trees. No one could see . 4. He was late to the bus. The bus waited for . 5. They tried to start a fight. We did not listen to .

PRONOUNS-2

Possessive Pr	onouns show o	wnersł	nip. They	incluc	de these wor	ds:
my/mine	your/yours	his	hers	its	our/ours	their/theirs
-	a teddy bear. It eddy bear, not y			-	i.	
,		,	,	•		

Fill in the blanks below with the correct possessive pronouns.

1. She got a new car. The car is <u>hers</u>.

2. He bought a newspaper. He read ______ newspaper.

3. We took a long vacation. We enjoyed ______ trip.

4. The car broke down. It needed gas in _____ tank.

5. You should be careful. Watch _____ bags carefully.

6. They bought wedding rings. They always wear ______ rings.

7. I got a pencil. I wrote an essay with _____ pencil.

8. She found a lost kitten. She loved _____ new kitten.

9. We discovered ancient treasure. The treasure became ______.

10. You purchased a ticket. The ticket is _____.

Name: _____

COMPARATIVES-1

	comparatives are used to co □ hard ⇔ harder come comparatives change f	□ loud ⇒ louder	ey include: □ small ⇔ smaller
	□ far 🖒 farther	□ bad 🖒 worse	□ good 🗢 better
	Replace the word in paren	theses with a comparative	. .
1.	My new stereo is(loud	than the old one.	
2.	The recent exam was((bad)	pre.
3.	The drive was(far)	than we thought.	
4.	My grades are(good)	than my classmates' gra	ades.
5.	Mike's car is(small)	than John's car.	
6.	The 5th grade is(hard)	than the 4th grade.	
7.	Tom's house is(big)	than my house.	

Name: **SUPERLATIVES-2** Superlatives are used to show the highest value of something. They include: □ old ⇒ oldest □ smart 🔿 smartest □ lona ⇒ lonaest Some superlatives may also change the spelling of the word: □ happy ⇒ happiest □ bad ⇒ worse □ good ⇒ best B Replace the word in parentheses with a superlative. 1. Hospitals have the ______ food I have ever tasted. Jake was the _____ kid in our math class. (smart) 2. Eugenie Blanchard is the ______ person in the world. 3. This year, I had the ______ birthday party ever. 4. Healthy people are often the _____ people. 5. The flight to London was the 6. I have experienced. (lona) The Atlanta airport is the ______ airport in the world. 7.

QUOTATIONS-1

Quotation marks (" ~ ") are used to set apart speech. They belong at the beginning and end of any dialogue.

□ Jane said, "I wish I had a million dollars."

⊕ The following sentences contain dialogue. Place quotations marks before and after the dialogue.

- **1.** I don't want to go to school today, Mark said.
- **2.** Why don't we go to the beach today? he asked.
- **3.** Jill said, There's nothing to be afraid of.
- **4.** I can't do these math equations, said Frank.
- **5.** If we go to the park, she said, we must bring the dog.

Punctuation related to the dialogue goes inside the quotation marks as well. This includes commas, periods, question marks, and exclamation points.

Desce the punctuation marks where they belong in the dialogue.

1. Bill asked "Would you like to go to the movies" (, ?)

2. "How exciting this trip is ___" Tim shouted. (!)

- **3.** "Last night I did not sleep well " she remarked. (, ,)
- **4.** "Hi Do you know the way to the cafeteria " asked Gail. (! ?)
- 5. "In my dream " Mike said " "I was the top student " (, , .)

Name: _____

QUOTATIONS-2

Some titles use quotation marks. Songs, short stories, essays, and poems all take quotation marks.

Add quotation marks to the titles in the sentences.

- **1.** John wrote a song called The Long Winter.
- **2.** My favorite poem is The Panther by Rilke.
- **3.** Sue decided to title her essay The Effects of Pollution.
- **4.** Redemption is the saddest short story I have read.
- **5.** There is no song better than All You Need Is Love by the Beatles.
- In the sentences below have many errors. Correct them and rewrite them in the space provided.
- 1. It is impossible to finish all this homework Matt said
- 2. Can you get me a soda asked Min
- 3. Gene shouted Look at all of these great old books
- 4. Have you read the textbook asked the teacher
- 5. I love the short story The Time Warp more than any other

DEPENDENT CLAUSES-1

A dependent clause contains a subject and a verb. But it does not express a complete thought. Instead, it helps describe the action in a sentence.

□ When the postman came, I ran to the door.

Dependent clauses use transition words such as the following:

	because	when	after	before	since	where	if	
--	---------	------	-------	--------	-------	-------	----	--

(D) Underline the dependent clause in each of the following sentences.

- **1.** We took a break after we worked for many hours.
- **2.** Because the rain poured, we had to take shelter.
- **3.** We canceled the meeting, since no one came.
- **4.** Where there is smoke, there is fire.
- 5. If you believe in yourself, you will succeed.

Complete the dependent clauses with transition words from the box above.

- **1.** (If / Where) I don't go to school, I will fail my classes.
- 2. I put my shoes on (before / because) I went for a run.
- **3.** (After / When) he had the surgery, the patient felt much better.
- 4. (When / Before) he fell, he broke several bones.
- 5. I was grounded (where / because) I lied to my parents.

DEPENDENT CLAUSES-2

Othe	er transiti	ion words	s used in de	ependent clau	ses inclu	de:	
	while	until	unless	although	once	whether	

Underline the dependent clause in each of the following sentences.

- **1.** He washed the dishes while I cooked dinner.
- **2.** Although it snowed, the football game did not stop.
- **3.** Until we agree on a plan, we cannot move forward.
- **4.** I love playing tennis, whether I win or not.
- **5.** We will begin the ceremony once everyone has arrived.
- 6. The teacher will give me a bad grade unless I pass the exam.

Choose the best transition word for the dependent clauses below.

- **1.** You hold the dog (until / while) I give it a bath.
- 2. (Whether / Once) I pass or fail, I know I did my best.
- **3.** (Once / Although) we finish the essay, we will give it to the teacher.
- **4.** I was worried about you (until / although) you finally called me.
- 5. The team might win the match, (although / unless) it is not likely.
- 6. The car will break down (while / unless) I do something to fix it.

EDITING PRACTICE-1

When your writing is finished, it's time to edit. Here are some things you need to check for accuracy:

- Capitals
- Punctuation
- Complete Sentences
- Subject-Verb Agreement
- Verb Tenses
- Spelling

Bewrite this paragraph, correcting all the mistakes.

it may souprise you that 97% of the earths water are in the oceans just 3% of the earths water can bee used as drinking water About 75% of the world's supply of drinkable water is frozen in the North and South polar ice caps? the amount of water on earth today is the same as they were when the earth forms that means you could be drink from the same water as the dinosaurs!

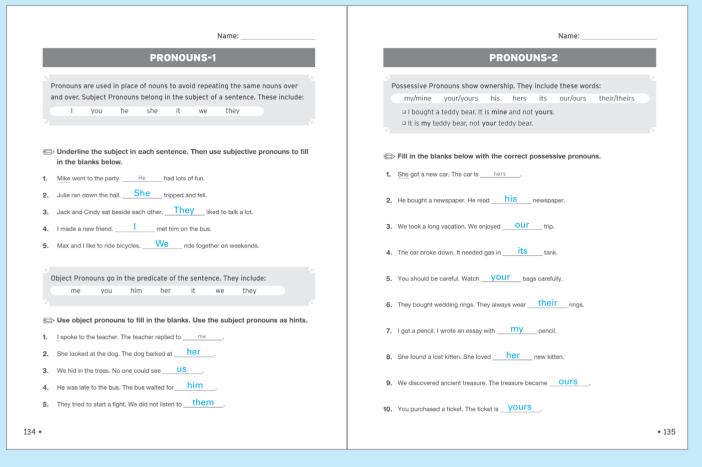
EDITING PRACTICE-2

When your writing is finished, it's time to edit. Here are some things you need to check for accuracy:

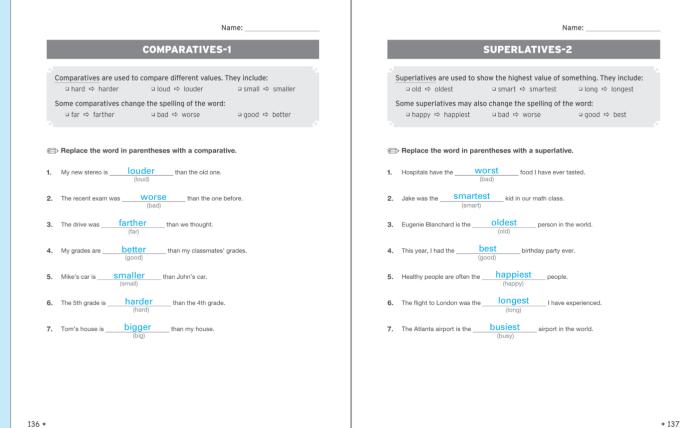
- Capitals
- Punctuation
- Complete Sentences
- Subject-Verb Agreement
- Verb Tenses
- Spelling

Bewrite this paragraph, correcting all the mistakes.

sugar comes either frum sugar beets or from sugar cane. we usually defines the type of sugar buy its color like white or brown granulated sugar is the most common kind that is used. granulated sugar is realy refined sugar? befour sugar is refined. it is actually juice? the juice from the sugar cane or the sugar beets is then boiled an boiled until it become solid crystals

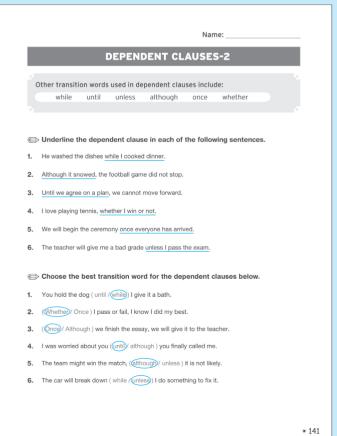


Worksheet: Unit 2



Name:	Name:
QUOTATIONS-1	QUOTATIONS-2
Quotation marks (" ~ ") are used to set apart speech. They belong at the beginning and end of any dialogue. □ Jane said, "I wish I had a million dollars."	Some titles use quotation marks. Songs, short stories, essays, and poems all take quotation marks.
 The following sentences contain dialogue. Place quotations marks before and after the dialogue. 1. "I don't want to go to school today," Mark said. 2. "Why don't we go to the beach today?" he asked. 3. Jill said, "There's nothing to be afraid of," 4. "I can't do these math equations," said Frank. 5. "If we go to the park," she said, "we must bring the dog." 	 Add quotation marks to the titles in the sentences. John wrote a song called "The Long Winter." My favorite poem is "The Panther" by Rilke. Sue decided to title her essay "The Effects of Pollution." "Redemption" is the saddest short story I have read. There is no song better than "All You Need Is Love" by the Beatles. The sentences below have many errors. Correct them and rewrite them in the space provided.
Punctuation related to the dialogue goes inside the quotation marks as well. This includes commas, periods, question marks, and exclamation points.	1. It is impossible to finish all this homework Matt said <u>"It is impossible to finish all this homework," Matt said.</u>
 Place the punctuation marks where they belong in the dialogue. Bill asked , "Would you like to go to the movies ?" (, ?) "How exciting this trip is]" Tim shouted. (!) "Last night , I did not sleep well ," she remarked. (, ,) "Hi] Do you know the way to the cafeteria ?" asked Gail. (! ?) "In my dream , " Mike said , "I was the top student ." (, ,) 	 Can you get me a soda asked Min <u>"Can you get me a soda?" asked Min.</u> Gene shouted Look at all of these great old books <u>Gene shouted</u>, <u>"Look at all of these great old books!"</u> Have you read the textbook asked the teacher <u>"Have you read the textbook?" asked the teacher.</u> I love the short story The Time Warp more than any other <u>I love the short story "The Time Warp" more than any other.</u>
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Worksheet: Unit 4



Name:

DEPENDENT CLAUSES-1

A dependent clause contains a subject and a verb. But it does not express a complete thought. Instead, it helps describe the action in a sentence.

When the postman came, I ran to the door.

Dependent clauses use transition words such as the following: because when after before since where if

Underline the dependent clause in each of the following sentences.

- 1. We took a break after we worked for many hours.
- 2. Because the rain poured, we had to take shelter.
- 3. We canceled the meeting, since no one came.
- 4. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
- 5. If you believe in yourself, you will succeed.

Complete the dependent clauses with transition words from the box above.

- 1. (If) Where) I don't go to school, I will fail my classes.
- 2. I put my shoes on (before) / because) I went for a run.
- 3. (After/ When) he had the surgery, the patient felt much better.
- 4. (When/ Before) he fell, he broke several bones.
- 5. I was grounded (where because) I lied to my parents.

EDITING PRACTICE-1	EDITING PRACTICE-2
When your writing is finished, it's time to edit. Here are some things you need	When your writing is finished, it's time to edit. Here are some things you need
to check for accuracy:	to check for accuracy:
Capitals	🗆 Capitals
Punctuation	□ Punctuation
Complete Sentences	Complete Sentences
Subject-Verb Agreement	Subject-Verb Agreement
Verb Tenses	Verb Tenses
Spelling	🗆 Spelling
frozen in the North and South polar ice caps? the amount of water on earth today is the same as they were when the earth forms that means you could be drink from the same water as the dinosaurs!	granulated sugar is realy refined sugar? befour sugar is refined. It is actually a liquid juice? th liquid juice from the sugar canes or the sugar beets is then boiled an boiled until it become solid crystals
It may surprise you that 97% of the earth's water is in the	Sugar comes either from sugar beets or from sugar cane.
oceans. Just 3% of the earth's water can be used as drinking	We usually define the type of sugar by its color, like white
water. About 75 % of the world's supply of drinkable water	or brown. Granulated sugar is the most common kind that
is frozen in the North and South polar ice caps. The amount	is used. Granulated sugar is really refined sugar. Before
of water on earth today is the same as it was when the earth	sugar is refined, it is actually juice. The juice from the sugar
formed. That means you could drink from the same water as	cane or the sugar beets is then boiled until it becomes solid
the dinosaurs!	crystals.