

English 6/7 Winter Break Assignment

Part I

“Sacagawea’s Story”

Directions: Read Sacagawea’s story and complete the activities labeled Monday-Friday. You may space these activities out over a full week, or you may complete them all at once. Be sure all written responses are answered in complete sentences to earn full credit.

Part II

“The Necklace”

Directions: Read “The Necklace.” After you read, write a well-supported response using details from the story to answer the prompt below:

Who or what is responsible for Matilda’s hard life after the ball? Is it her own traits, bad luck, or something else?

Part III

“Should Plastic Straws Be Banned?” OR “The Hedgehog”

Directions: Choose ONE of the TWO options below.

(1) “Should Plastic Straws Be Banned?” Read the article and using evidence from the text, list THREE reasons why plastic straws should be banned and THREE reasons why they should not be banned. After you make your list, consider your own opinion and state it in a strong thesis statement.

(2) “The Hedgehog” Review the infographic on hedgehog. Then, write a letter to your friend who is considering getting a pet hedgehog. Explain to your friend why it is not a good idea using information from the infographic.

Part IV

Grammar Practice

Directions: Complete the following grammar worksheets

- Nouns (Part A #1-5 only)
- Proper and Common Nouns (Part A, B, and C #1-10)
- Singular and Plural Nouns (Part A #1-7, Part B #1-6)
- Action Verbs (Part A #1-10, Part B #1-6)
- Linking Verbs (Part A only)
- Helping Verbs (#1-10 only)
- Subject Pronouns (Part A #1-5 and B #1-5 only)
- Using Pronouns (#1-5 only)
- Capitalizing Names of People and Pets (#1-5 only)
- Capitalizing Names of Places and Things (Part A #1-5 only)
- Capitalizing Titles (Part A only)
- Capitalizing Abbreviations (Part B only)
- Capitalizing and Punctuating Sentences (Part B Only)

Sacagawea's Story

When Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the American West, they led a group of about 30 men—and one teenage girl. She was a Shoshone Native American named Sacagawea. Sacagawea was the wife of a fur trader named Charbonneau. Because Charbonneau could speak a Native American language, Lewis and Clark hired him as an **interpreter** for their **expedition**. Charbonneau brought his young wife with him.

The expedition was headed for the Pacific Ocean. It was a dangerous journey. Sometimes they paddled boats up rivers, and other times they walked. It was a difficult trek for the men. Imagine how hard it must have been for Sacagawea—she was carrying a baby on her back! You might think a 17-year-old girl with a baby would be a **hindrance** to the expedition. But she was actually a big help. She showed the men where to find edible wild plants and helped them make clothing and shoes from animal hides. When one of the boats nearly overturned in rough waters, Sacagawea rescued important papers that fell overboard. She also showed that the expedition was peaceful. When native tribes saw a woman with the men, they knew the explorers were not dangerous.

When the expedition reached the Rocky Mountains, they **encountered** a group of Shoshone people. Their chief was Sacagawea's brother! He helped the explorers get horses to make the **treacherous** crossing over the mountains.

Finally, in November 1805, the expedition reached the Pacific Ocean. Thanks in part to a teenage girl, they had reached their goal!



Sacagawea was about 17 when she joined Lewis and Clark's expedition. Her son was two months old.

MONDAY

Choose the definition that matches the bold word.

- Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were part of the first **expedition** to reach the top of Mount Everest.
 - a show
 - a group making a journey of exploration
- An **interpreter** rewrote the ancient Latin text into modern English.
 - a person who resolves arguments
 - a person who translates from one language to another
- Getting too little sleep is a **hindrance** to learning new things.
 - something that is helpful
 - something that makes a situation difficult
- We **encountered** a rattlesnake in the middle of the trail.
 - came across or met
 - counted one by one
- Many ships ran into rocks in the **treacherous** waters that surrounded the reef.
 - very dangerous
 - having many deep ditches

TUESDAY

What information did you learn from the picture and caption?

WEDNESDAY

Choose the correct answer.

1. Why did Lewis and Clark hire Charbonneau to join the expedition?
Ⓐ He could speak a Native American language. Ⓒ He knew how to find food and make clothing.
Ⓑ They wanted his wife to come along. Ⓓ He knew how to paddle a boat.
2. How did Sacagawea's brother help the expedition?
Ⓐ He was an interpreter for the Shoshone. Ⓒ He helped them get horses.
Ⓑ He guided them over the Rocky Mountains. Ⓓ He took care of Sacagawea's son.
3. When did the expedition get to the Pacific Ocean?
Ⓐ November 1804 Ⓒ November 1805
Ⓑ April 1805 Ⓓ The passage does not say.

THURSDAY

Write M if the sentence is the main idea. Write D if it's a detail. Write X if the information is not in the passage.

- _____ Sacagawea rescued William Clark when he fell in the river.
- _____ Sacagawea was married to the expedition's interpreter.
- _____ Sacagawea helped the men find food and make clothing.
- _____ Sacagawea helped the Lewis and Clark expedition reach their goal.
- _____ Sacagawea's brother was a Shoshone chief.

FRIDAY

In what way do you think Sacagawea was most helpful to the expedition?

UP
CLOSE

Character Traits As you read, think about Matilda's character traits (or what she's like) and how they affect what happens in the play.

LOOK FOR WORD NERD'S 9 WORDS IN BOLD



The Necklace

Matilda longs for luxury—until a glittering treasure changes her life forever.

Based on a short story by Guy de Maupassant

Adapted by Spencer Kayden and Mack Lewis | Art by C.B. Canga

Characters

Circle the character you will play. *Indicates large speaking role

*Narrators 1, 2, and 3 (N1, N2, N3)

*Matilda Loisel [lwah-ZEHL],

a young woman

Anna, the Loisels' maid

*Pierre Loisel, Matilda's husband

Jeanne Forestier [foh-rehs-tee-AY],

Matilda's friend

Gentlemen 1 and 2

Madame Ambassador

Jeweler

Scene 1

N1: *Bonjour!* Welcome to Paris, 1875.

N2: We are in the cozy home of Matilda Loisel, a charming young woman.

N3: Today, as on many days, Matilda is standing in front of the mirror.

N1: Anna, the maid, is dusting the shelves.

N2: Matilda looks around at the faded curtains and worn furniture.

Matilda: If only my surroundings were as pleasing as my face!

N3: Matilda flops down onto the shabby sofa.

Matilda: But no, I must live here in **squalor**.

Anna: Madame, you have a lovely home.

Matilda: Why can't I live as I truly deserve? I should be sprawled on a silk sofa while my servant brings me scrumptious sweets.

N1: Perhaps *charming* is not the right word for Matilda.

N2: She is never satisfied.

N3: You see, Matilda **aspires** to a life of wealth and importance.

N1: And every day brings a reminder of all she doesn't have.

Scene 2

N2: This evening, Matilda's husband, Pierre, comes home from work. He is holding a

fancy-looking envelope.

Pierre: I have something for you, my sweet!

N3: Matilda tears it open and reads the card inside.

Matilda: "Monsieur and Madame Loisel, your presence is requested at the ambassador's ball."

N1: Matilda throws the card on the table.

Matilda: What would I want with this?

Pierre: Darling, I thought you'd be pleased.

Matilda: Pleased? I have nothing to wear to such a fancy affair.

Pierre (*stammering*): Well, I . . .

Matilda: Give the invitation to a friend whose wife has better clothes than I do.

N2: Matilda bursts into noisy tears.

Pierre: My dear, don't cry! What would a new gown cost?

Matilda (*sniffing*): I could manage with . . . 400 francs.

N3: Pierre gulps. Francs are French money of the time—and 400 francs is most of their savings.

Pierre: Very well. You shall have 400 francs.

Scene 3

N1: The day of the party draws near.

N2: Matilda stands in front of the mirror wearing her gorgeous new dress.

Anna: Why, Madame! How beautiful!

Pierre: Simply exquisite!

N3: But Matilda is pouting.

Pierre: Matilda, what's wrong?

Matilda: I have no jewels to wear. I would almost rather not go to the party.

Pierre: You can wear fresh flowers. Roses would look very pretty.

N1: Matilda glares at Pierre.

Matilda: Nothing is more humiliating than looking poor among a roomful of rich people.

Pierre: What about your friend Madame Forestier? She would lend you some jewels, I am sure.

Matilda (*brightening*): Yes! A wonderful idea!

Scene 4

N2: Matilda goes to visit Jeanne Forestier, whose home is full of fine furniture, beautiful tapestries, and priceless paintings.

N3: Matilda tells Jeanne about her problem.

Jeanne: Well, you must borrow something of mine.

N1: Jeanne leads Matilda to an elegant dressing table and presents her with a large box of jewelry.

Jeanne: Choose anything you like.

N2: Matilda tries on a pearl necklace, a golden pin, a ruby bracelet. She pauses.

Matilda: Is there anything else?

Jeanne: Keep looking. I am certain you will find something.

N3: Then Matilda sees a black satin case. Inside is a glittering diamond necklace.

N1: Matilda's heart starts pounding with desire. Her hands tremble as she lifts it and fastens it around her neck.

Matilda (*with hesitation*): Would you lend this to me?

Jeanne (*smiling*): Yes, of course.

N2: Matilda leaves with her sparkling treasure.

Scene 5

N3: Matilda and Pierre arrive at the ball.

N1: Matilda is glowing inside and out.

Gentleman 1: Who is that woman?

Gentleman 2: I don't know, but I must meet her.

Pierre: Monsieur and Madame Ambassador, may I present my wife, Matilda Loisel.

Madame Ambassador: What a pleasure to meet such an elegant young lady.

N2: Matilda curtsies deeply.

Matilda: The pleasure is all mine, Madame.

Gentleman 1: May I have this dance?

Matilda: Yes indeed. You are too kind.

Gentleman 2: And then I'm next!

Matilda: Of course!

N3: Matilda waltzes off with the gentleman.

N1: All evening, Matilda floats on a cloud

of happiness.

N2: She feels respected and admired, as she has always desired.

N3: At four in the morning, she is finally ready to leave.

Pierre: Here is your coat, my dear.

Matilda (hissing): That old coat? Not here, Pierre!

Pierre: But it is bitterly cold out.

Matilda: I'll put it on a few blocks away, where we cannot be seen.

Scene 6

N1: Back at home, Matilda drops her coat to the floor.

Matilda: What a glorious evening!



N2: She goes to the mirror to admire herself one last time.

N3: But what she sees makes her shriek.

Matilda: AAAAAHHHHH!

Pierre: What's the matter?

Matilda: The necklace! It's gone!

Pierre: No! Impossible!

N1: They search the folds of her dress, her coat pockets . . . everywhere.

Pierre: Are you sure you had it when you left the party?

Matilda: Yes! Madame Fifi praised it as I said goodbye.

Pierre: If you had lost it in the street, we would have heard it fall.

N2: They stare at each other, stunned.

Pierre: I will retrace our steps and search every inch.

N3: Pierre returns many hours later. His face is pale. He shakes his head.

Pierre: I went to the police, the carriage companies, even the papers to offer a reward.

N1: Matilda slumps in a chair, as if the life has been drained from her body.

Pierre: Matilda, write to your friend. Tell her that the clasp is broken and we are having it fixed. That will give us time to look some more.

Scene 7

N2: By the end of the week, the Loiseles have lost all hope.

Pierre: I'm afraid we must replace the necklace.

N3: They go from jeweler to jeweler, searching for a diamond necklace that looks like Madame Forestier's.

N1: Finally, they find one.

Pierre: Look, Matilda! I think it's a match!

Matilda: Yes. It's very close!

Jeweler: You have very good taste. That necklace is 40,000 francs.

N2: To Pierre, that number rings out like a funeral bell.

Pierre: Would you consider 30,000?

Jeweler: The lowest I can go is 36,000.

N3: Pierre catches his breath.

Pierre: Please hold it for three days. We will be back with the money.

N1: Out on the street, Matilda turns to Pierre.

Matilda: Where will we get the money?

Pierre: I have 18,000 francs that was left to me by my father. The rest we shall borrow.

Matilda: From whom?

Pierre: Anyone. Everyone. Whatever it takes.

Matilda: We will have to let Anna go.

Pierre: Yes. We can no longer afford her wages.

N2: They borrow from friends, family, neighbors—

N3: And even dishonest bankers.

N1: They buy the diamond necklace and return it to Madame Forestier as though nothing has happened.

Scene 8

N2: From that moment on, the Loiseles live in poverty.

N3: They move to a small attic apartment.

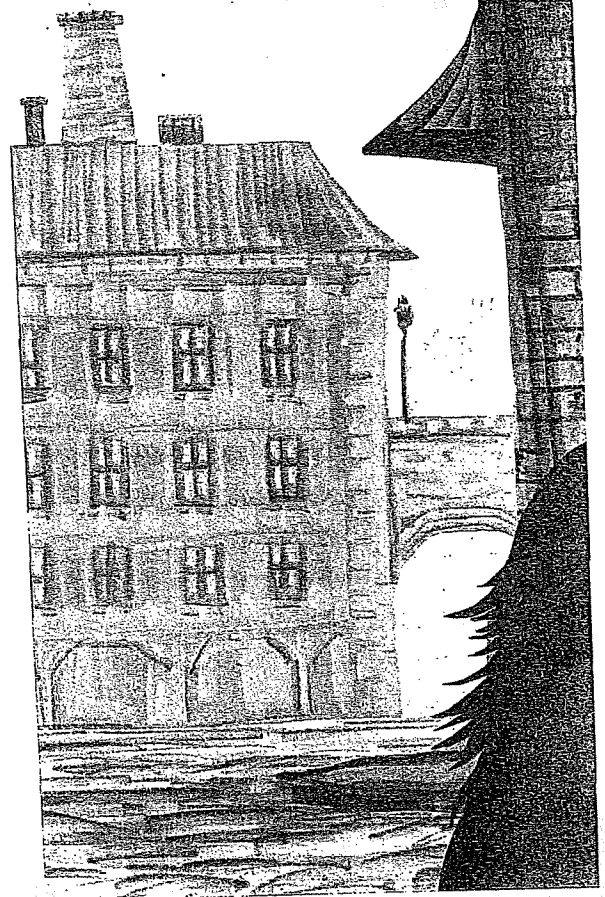
N1: Pierre takes a second job. Matilda does all the housework.

N2: For 10 years, they struggle. Surprisingly, Matilda never complains.

N3: One evening, Matilda is scrubbing the floor. Pierre comes in with a half-wilted flower.

Pierre: Today is the day, my sweet. We are out of debt at last.

N1: Matilda stands and takes the flower. She



looks at her haggard face in the old cracked mirror.

Matilda: Remember that evening long ago?

I was so beautiful and admired.

Pierre: You are still beautiful.

N2: Matilda touches her neck.

Matilda: What would have happened if I had not lost that necklace?

Pierre: Who knows?

Matilda: How strange life is.

Scene 9

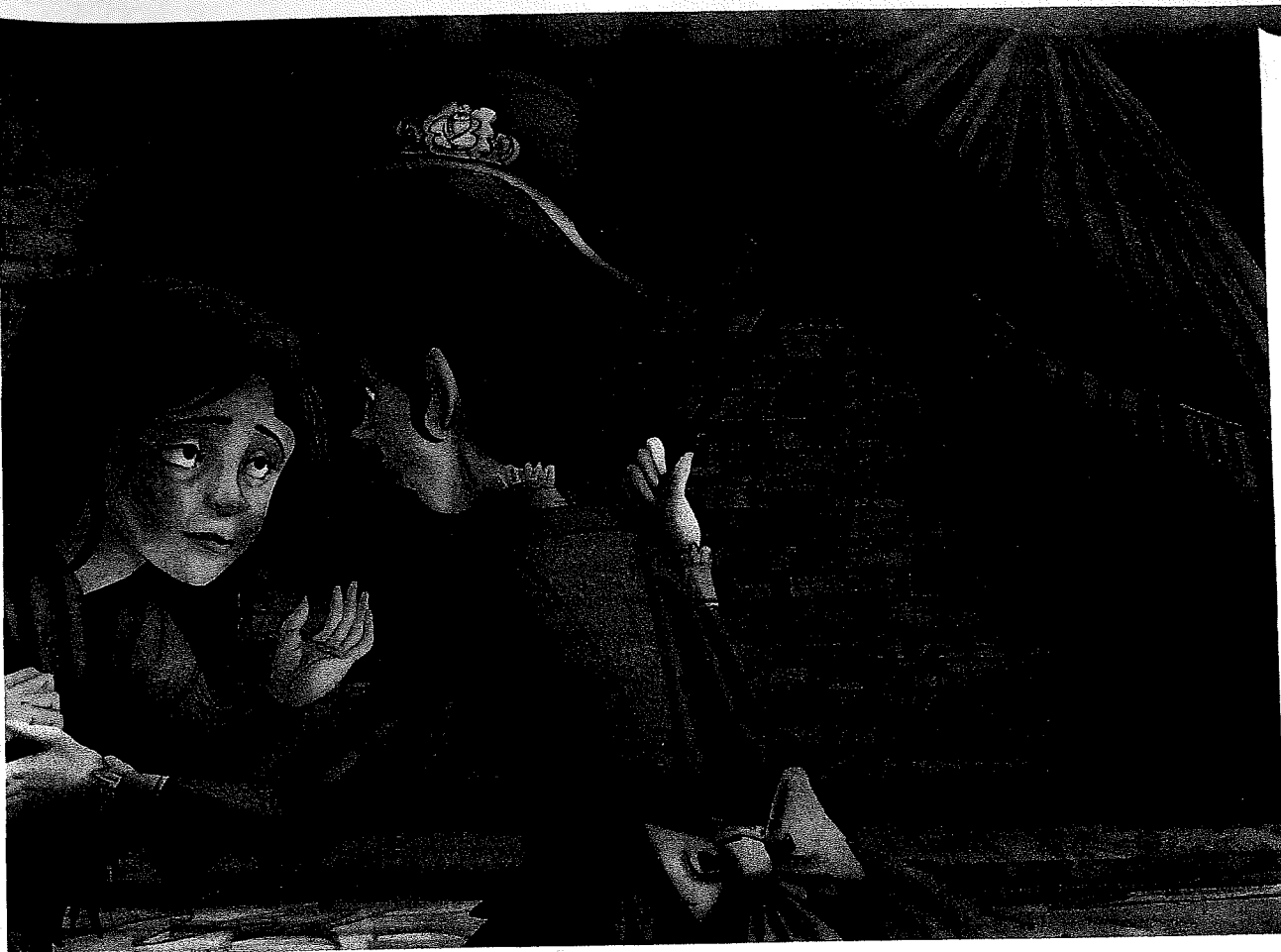
N3: One day, Matilda is strolling along a grand boulevard. She recognizes an elegant woman.

Matilda: Jeanne?

N1: Jeanne stares blankly at Matilda's lined face and ragged clothing.

Jeanne: Do I know you?

Matilda: I am Matilda . . . Loisel.



Jeanne: Matilda? You have changed!

Matilda: We have had hard times since I saw you last, and many sorrows . . . and I must say, all because of you.

Jeanne: Because of me? How?

Matilda: You remember the diamond necklace you lent me? For the ambassador's ball?

Jeanne: That was so long ago.

Matilda: Well, I lost it.

Jeanne: But you brought it back.

Matilda: We bought another just like it. It took us 10 years to pay for.

Jeanne: Oh!

Matilda: It was not easy. We had no money. But it is paid for at last. And we are finally free.

N2: Matilda smiles proudly.

Jeanne (slowly): You bought a diamond necklace to replace mine?

Matilda: Yes, it was nearly identical.

N3: Jeanne takes Matilda's rough, red hands in her own.

Jeanne: Oh, Matilda. How can I tell you this? That necklace was a fake.

Matilda: A fake?

Jeanne: It was worth 500 francs at most!

N1: How strange life is, indeed. ■

WRITE TO WIN

Who or what is responsible for Matilda's hard life after the ball? Is it her own traits, bad luck, or something else? Send a well-supported response to "Necklace Contest" by Feb. 1, 2018. Ten winners will each receive a copy of *The Invention of Hugo Cabret* by Brian Selznick. See page 2 for details.

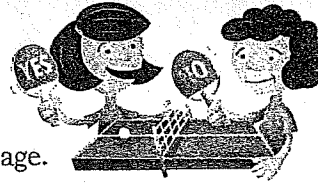
**FIND AN
ACTIVITY
ONLINE!**



TAKE
A SIDE

Debate

Directions: Read the article.
Then complete the chart on the next page.



Should Plastic Straws Be Banned?

Plastic straws make drinking fun. But they're harming animals around the world.

When you think of a plastic straw, you probably imagine mouth-watering milkshakes, ice-cold sodas, and delicious smoothies.

Americans use half a billion plastic straws every day—enough to wrap around the globe two-and-a-half times. Straws make drinking easier and neater. (And who doesn't love that loud slurp at the end of a satisfying drink?)

But did you know that those skinny tubes of plastic are harming animals all around the world?

In the U.S. alone, people throw out 12 million pounds of plastic straws each year. These straws are so light that many blow right out of trash cans and garbage dumps. The wind carries them through the air, and billions are landing in rivers and oceans. Birds, fish, and other animals can mistake them for food or swallow them by accident.

Straws have been found stuck in a sea turtle's nose and wedged in the stomachs of dead birds and dolphins. Some experts estimate that more than 1 million sea animals are killed each year by straws and other types of plastic trash. The crisis is so serious that many people are saying that plastic straws

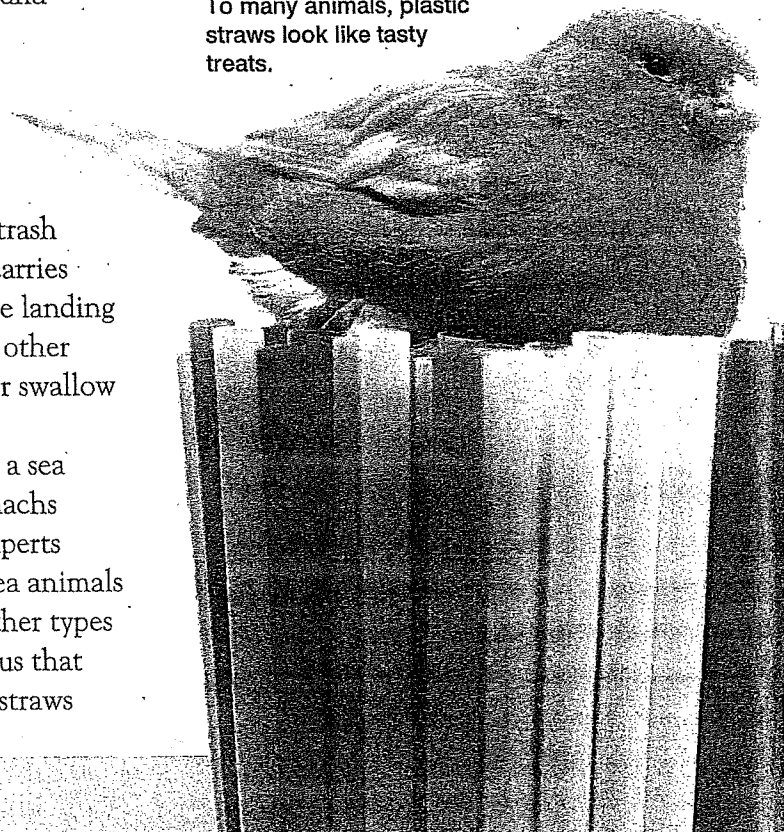
should be outlawed. Seattle is one of a growing number of cities that are planning to prohibit restaurants and coffee shops from handing out plastic straws.

Not Just for Fun

But not everyone supports the idea of banning plastic straws completely.

For some people, straws aren't just for fun.

To many animals, plastic straws look like tasty treats.



Millions of people need straws because they have health issues that make it hard to drink directly from a cup. Without a straw, some very ill or elderly people would struggle to get the liquids they need to survive.

Others suffer from tooth problems that make it painful to drink cold liquids. Straws allow a person to sip without having an icy drink touch sensitive teeth.

And of course, it's hard to drink thick and frothy beverages, like Frappuccinos, without a straw. Nobody looks good with a chocolate mustache or a blob of whipped cream on their nose.

Supporters of the ban point out that not all straws would be outlawed—just disposable

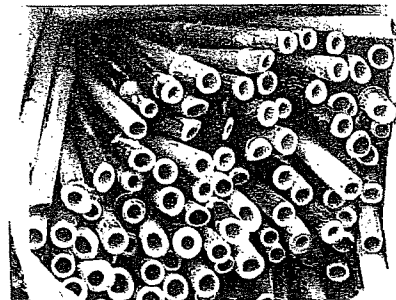
plastic ones. People could still buy straws made of recyclable paper or reusable materials, like

glass or bamboo.

And here's a very "cool" idea:

straws made of ice. You make them in special molds in your freezer. They cool your drink as you sip and then disappear completely. Drinkers get to enjoy their slurp—and animals stay safe.

What a refreshing idea. ■



Reusable drinking straws made of bamboo



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should plastic straws be banned?

Go back to the article and find information to support each side. Write the information on the lines below.

YES They're too harmful!

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

NO They're so useful!

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Study the points on both sides of the argument—and think about your own opinion. State your opinion in one sentence below. It can become the thesis statement for an opinion essay on this topic.



The Hedgehog



The Worst Pet Ever?



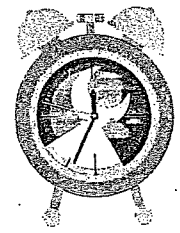
Noisy
Squeal. Snort. Hiss. Those are just a few of the bizarre sounds hedgehogs make.

Prickly
Hedgehogs are covered with thousands of needle-sharp quills. Yowchl



Slobery
Hedgehogs have an icky habit of forming giant spit balls, then spewing the slime all over their bodies. Eww!

These spiky, adorable creatures have become more and more popular. But before you take home one of your own, here's why you might want to think twice.



Up All Night
Hedgehogs are nocturnal! They sleep during the day and wake up at night. Your 'hog will be snoozing when you want to play and pitter-pattering around its cage while you're trying to sleep.



Shy
These timid critters curl into tight balls when they get spooked. Getting them to unroll can take hours of coaxing.

WRITE TO WIN

Your friend is thinking about getting a pet hedgehog. Write a letter to him or her explaining why it's not a good idea, using information from the infographic. Send it to "Hedgehog Contest" by February 1, 2018. Five winners will each receive a *Storyworks* prize. See page 2 for details.

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SERGEY GALUSIKOVALYANOV STOCK PHOTO (HEDGEHOG); LIFE ON WHITE/BETTY IMAGES (SLOBERY); SHUTTERSTOCK.COM (ALL OTHER PHOTOS)

Nouns

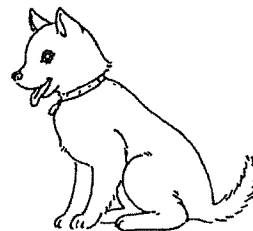
■ A **noun** is a word that names a person, place, or thing.
 EXAMPLES: person—woman, Anna; place—city, San Francisco;
 thing—dog, Fido

A. Underline the two nouns in each sentence.

1. Mrs. Smith has a big job ahead.
2. She needs to plan a picnic for her family.
3. Mrs. Smith must find a big park.
4. The family always enjoys the picnic.
5. It is a big event every year.
6. Mr. Smith is planning some games.
7. He will set up a net for volleyball.
8. Margie will make the hamburgers.
9. Mrs. Smith finally picked Riverview Park.
10. The park is on the Mississippi River.

B. Tell what each underlined noun is by writing person, place, or thing.

- _____ 1. Buttons the dog
- _____ 2. my brother John
- _____ 3. the neighbor's uncle
- _____ 4. 472 Elm Street
- _____ 5. Orville's friend
- _____ 6. Morris the cat
- _____ 7. the city of Trenton
- _____ 8. presented by the mayor
- _____ 9. Sydney, Australia
- _____ 10. my friend's sister
- _____ 11. the state of Utah
- _____ 12. a large cloud
- _____ 13. a happy clown



Proper and Common Nouns

- A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing. It begins with a capital letter.
EXAMPLES: person—Mary; place—Dayton; thing—Queenie
- A **common noun** does not name a particular person, place, or thing.
EXAMPLES: person—girl; place—city; thing—house

A. Underline the common nouns in each sentence.

1. My cousin Monica will visit for the holidays.
2. She loves Thanksgiving in the country.
3. My cousin is always a welcome visitor.
4. Her stories about New York are interesting.
5. This year, she is bringing Dr. Alvarado with her.

B. Underline the proper nouns in each sentence.

1. Dr. Alvarado is a doctor in New York.
2. She works at Parkside Hospital.
3. In September, she's going to teach a class in medicine.
4. The class will be at Roosevelt University in Queens, New York.
5. The students come from all over the United States.

C. Write a proper noun for each common noun given.

- | | | |
|------------------|------|---------------------|
| 1. dog _____ | Spot | 11. state _____ |
| 2. country _____ | | 12. father _____ |
| 3. name _____ | | 13. game _____ |
| 4. day _____ | | 14. street _____ |
| 5. city _____ | | 15. planet _____ |
| 6. holiday _____ | | 16. school _____ |
| 7. month _____ | | 17. teacher _____ |
| 8. uncle _____ | | 18. continent _____ |
| 9. cat _____ | | 19. president _____ |
| 10. friend _____ | | 20. magazine _____ |

Singular and Plural Nouns

- A **singular noun** names one person, place, or thing.
- A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing.
- Add -s to most nouns to make them plural.
EXAMPLE: dog—dogs
- Add -es to nouns ending in s, z, x, ch, or sh to make them plural.
EXAMPLES: dress—dresses, box—boxes
- If a noun ends in a vowel and y, add -s to make it plural. If the noun ends in a consonant and y, change the y to i and add -es.
EXAMPLES: bay—bays, party—parties
- If a noun ends with the f sound, change the f to v and add -es.
EXAMPLE: calf—calves
- Sometimes the entire spelling is changed to form a plural noun.
EXAMPLES: child—children, goose—geese, mouse—mice

A. Write **S** before each singular noun below. Then write its plural form. Write **P** before each plural noun. Then write its singular form. You may wish to check the spellings in a dictionary.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| _____ 1. porch _____ | _____ 8. halves _____ |
| _____ 2. chair _____ | _____ 9. pencil _____ |
| _____ 3. girls _____ | _____ 10. alley _____ |
| _____ 4. wife _____ | _____ 11. leaves _____ |
| _____ 5. flies _____ | _____ 12. pouch _____ |
| _____ 6. sky _____ | _____ 13. inches _____ |
| _____ 7. foxes _____ | _____ 14. shelf _____ |

B. Circle the correct noun in parentheses. Write singular or plural on the lines.

- _____ 1. After dinner we watch two (program, programs).
- _____ 2. We limit our television viewing to one (hour, hours) a day.
- _____ 3. The rest of the (time, times), we read or just chat about our day.
- _____ 4. Our (family, families) has grown closer since we started this habit.
- _____ 5. In fact, Lupe now prefers one of her (magazines, magazine) to TV.
- _____ 6. I still like to watch a good (show, shows) now and then.

Action Verbs

■ The **verb** is the main word in the predicate. If the verb tells an action that the subject is doing, it is called an **action verb**.
EXAMPLES: Children **play** in the park. The squirrel **ran up** the tree.

A. Underline the action verb in each sentence.

1. Rex jumped at Tiger.
2. Tiger leaped for the tree.
3. Rex snapped back at the end of his rope.
4. Tiger quickly spun around.
5. Tiger arched her back.
6. Rex pulled against his rope.
7. Tiger danced sideways.
8. Rex howled loudly.
9. Then Tiger licked a furry paw.
10. She yawned slowly.
11. Rex chewed at the old rope.
12. He snarled at the cat.
13. Tiger teased Rex even more.
14. Rex pulled against the rope again.
15. Suddenly, it snapped.
16. Tiger shot into the air.
17. Rex bounded across the yard.
18. Tiger scrambled up the tree just in time.

B. Complete each sentence by adding a predicate with an action verb to each subject.

- Example 1. The captain of the team ended practice _____.
2. The coach _____.
 3. All of the team members _____.
 4. The fans _____.
 5. The scorekeeper _____.
 6. Everyone _____.

Linking Verbs

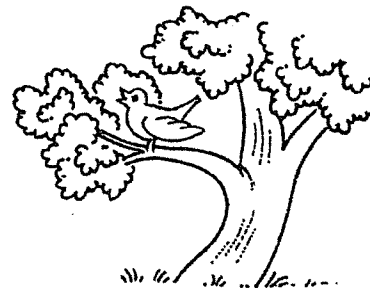
- A **linking verb** does not show action. Instead, it links the subject to a word that either describes the subject or gives the subject another name. If a verb can be replaced by one of the verbs of being (am, is, are, was, were), then it is a linking verb.

EXAMPLES: Football is exciting. (Exciting describes football.)
They were a tired group. (Group is another name for They.)
Yoko grew tired. (Grew can be replaced by is without changing the sentence.)

A. Complete each sentence with a different linking verb from the box.

are	feel	is	seem	sound
become	grow	look	smells	taste

1. Spring _____ a wonderful time of year.
2. The days _____ warm.
3. The air _____ fresh.
4. The flowers _____ pretty.
5. The evenings _____ lighter.
6. Spring vegetables _____ fresh.
7. The birds _____ cheerful.
8. We _____ more active.



B. Write L in front of each sentence that has a linking verb.

- _____ 1. The day seemed dreary.
- _____ 2. We decided to stay inside.
- _____ 3. It was too cold and rainy outdoors.
- _____ 4. Jenny started a roaring fire.
- _____ 5. We were warm and cozy.
- _____ 6. We felt comfortable.

Helping Verbs

■ A **helping verb** is sometimes used to help the main verb of a sentence. Helping verbs are often forms of the verb to be—am, is, are, was, were. The verbs has, have, and had are also used as helping verbs. EXAMPLES: Jerry has gone to the store. I am watching for the bus.

■ Circle the helping verb and underline the main verb in each sentence.

1. For a long time, we had wanted to give Sherry a surprise party.
2. We had planned the party in the park the day before her birthday.
3. She has gone to the park almost every day.
4. We were waiting for her there.
5. Sherry was raking her yard.
6. We were looking around the park for her.
7. We couldn't find her.
8. We were forced to make other plans.
9. So Sherry was given her surprise party on her birthday.
10. Juana is going to the zoo today.
11. She has gone there once before.
12. Jack had told her to see the monkeys.
13. She was going last week.
14. She had planned a picnic.
15. I am going to the zoo with her.
16. I have seen the zoo before.
17. We are taking the bus.
18. Jack is meeting us there.
19. He is riding his bike.
20. We are looking forward to our zoo visit.

Subject Pronouns

- A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.
- A **subject pronoun** is used as the subject of a sentence or as part of the subject of a sentence. The subject pronouns are I, you, he, she, it, we, and they.
EXAMPLES: **We** went to class. Shelly and I did homework together. **He** is going to help us.

A. Underline the subject pronoun in each sentence.

1. She rode her bike almost every day.
2. It was a beautiful mountain bike.
3. They go as fast as the wind.
4. You can go anywhere on a bike like that.
5. We wanted to ride the bike.
6. I asked for a ride.
7. He got to ride first.
8. Then I got to ride.

B. Complete each sentence by writing a subject pronoun to replace the word or words in parentheses. Pretend you are Bill.

1. Jeff and (Bill) _____ left early for school.
2. (Jeff and I) _____ had a test to study for.
3. (Jeff) _____ had studied, but I hadn't.
4. (The test) _____ was on plants.
5. (Plants) _____ are important to study.
6. "Which part are (Bill) _____ studying?" Jeff asked.
7. (Mrs. Hobart) _____ says this is an important test.
8. (Bill) _____ am going to study hard.

C. Write three sentences of your own using subject pronouns.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Using Pronouns

- Remember that a pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.
- A subject pronoun is used as the subject of a sentence.
- An object pronoun is used after an action verb, or after words such as to, with, for, and by.
EXAMPLE: Sam gave the gift to the boys. He gave it to them.

- Choose the correct pronoun to replace the underlined nouns in each sentence. Then rewrite each sentence, using the pronoun. You may use a pronoun more than once.

He she It him her They them We us

1. Luisa and I decided to attend the talk series at the library.

2. The talks would be every Wednesday evening for three weeks.

3. The first one was about the solar system.

4. We knew we would enjoy all of the talks.

5. Outer space has always been an interesting topic to Luisa and me.

6. The professor was an excellent speaker.

7. The audience listened closely to the speaker.

8. Luisa said the talk was one of the best Luisa had ever heard.

9. The new facts we learned surprised Luisa.

10. In fact, they surprised Luisa and me both.

Capitalizing Names of People and Pets

- **Capitalize the names of people and pets.**
EXAMPLES: Laura Ingalls Wilder wrote many stories.
Did she have a lamb named Cotton?
- **Capitalize family names.**
EXAMPLES: Uncle Bob married Aunt Margie.
Mom and Dad got married in California.

■ **Rewrite these sentences using capital letters where needed.**

1. uncle george got up early today.

2. He and aunt beth had a special job to do.

3. uncle george and aunt beth were going to the animal shelter.

4. They wanted to find a puppy for susan and michael.

5. uncle george and aunt beth thought a small dog would be nice.

6. But susan and michael wanted a big dog.

7. uncle george saw a cute kitten named mittens.

8. In the very last cage, they saw sasha.

9. uncle george and aunt beth loved her at once.

10. When sasha ran circles around michael, he loved her, too.

Capitalizing Names of Places and Things

- Capitalize each word in a place name.
EXAMPLES: Chicago, Germany, Utah, Howard School,
Main Library, Missouri River
- Capitalize days of the week, months of the year, holidays,
and names of monuments.
EXAMPLES: Tuesday, February, Valentine's Day,
the Lincoln Memorial

A. Rewrite these sentences using capital letters where needed.

1. Our family will spend memorial day in washington.

2. We hope to see the white house and the washington monument.

3. We also want to see the smithsonian institution.

4. The potomac river forms a border between
washington and virginia.

5. The lincoln memorial is amazing to see at night.

6. The vietnam memorial gets many visitors.

7. There are many amazing sights in washington.

B. Answer these questions. Use capital letters where needed.

1. When were you born?

2. What is your address? Include the city and state.

3. What is your favorite holiday?

Name _____

Date _____

Capitalizing Titles

- Capitalize the first, last, and all important words in a book title. Words such as a, an, and, but, by, for, in, of, on, from, the, and to are not considered important words. They are not capitalized unless one of them is the first word in the title. Underline all titles of books.
EXAMPLE: A Present from Rosita
- Capitalize titles of respect.
EXAMPLES: Major Thomas, Doctor Freeman

A. Rewrite these names and titles correctly. Underline the book titles.

1. doctor william h. black _____
2. judge rosa allen _____
3. The book: a wrinkle in time _____
4. captain william faircroft _____
5. The president of the united states _____
6. doctor laurie c. bell _____
7. The book: attack of the monster plants _____
8. major carol gates _____
9. The book: owls in the family _____
10. The book: my side of the mountain _____

B. Circle each letter that should be capitalized. Write the capital letter above it. Underline the book titles.

1. The results of mr. thomas's plan are interesting.
2. He wrote to judge george king and asked for his help in finding people to speak at our school.
3. judge king got judge claire booth to speak about her book, life in the courts.
4. So ms. dias told us to read life in the courts before judge booth spoke.
5. Another suggested book is a judge's story by raymond field.

Name _____

Date _____

Capitalizing Abbreviations

- Capitalize **abbreviations** of days and months.
EXAMPLES: Sun., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.
November—Nov., August—Aug.
- Capitalize abbreviations for titles of respect.
EXAMPLES: Mr., Mrs., Dr.
- Capitalize an **initial**, the first letter of a name.
EXAMPLE: T. J. Woodhouse

A. Write the correct abbreviation for the days and months of the year.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tuesday _____ | 7. January _____ |
| 2. Wednesday _____ | 8. November _____ |
| 3. Thursday _____ | 9. September _____ |
| 4. Friday _____ | 10. August _____ |
| 5. Saturday _____ | 11. October _____ |
| 6. Sunday _____ | 12. December _____ |

B. Rewrite these sentences using capital letters where needed.

1. The conference is planned for aug. 12.

2. It will be held in wm. Taft Park.

3. George w. Bush will be there.

4. Our mayor, ms. Foster, was pleased he could come.

5. Police Chief e. s. Rodriguez will introduce him.

6. Many people want to hear mr. Bush speak.

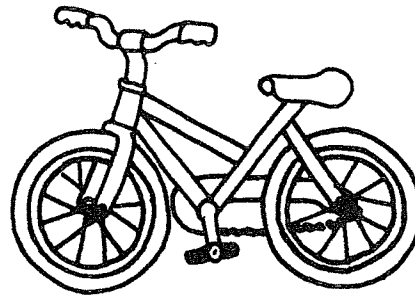
7. They want to know how he likes life away from Washington, d. c.

Capitalizing and Punctuating Sentences

- Begin all sentences with a capital letter.
EXAMPLE: Mary rode a bike.
- End a statement or a command with a **period**. (.)
EXAMPLE: Jake rode a bike.
- End a question with a **question mark**. (?)
EXAMPLE: Did Jake ride a bike?
- End an exclamation with an **exclamation point**. (!)
EXAMPLE: Ouch, I fell!

A. Begin and end each sentence correctly. Put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence, and circle any letters that should be capitalized.

1. i am going to ride my bike to the store
2. where is my bike
3. it is always in the garage by the hose
4. could it be on the back porch
5. i'll ask Joanne if she has seen it
6. she said it was in the garage this morning
7. oh, no, someone has stolen my bike
8. what should I do now
9. who could have taken it



B. Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. i'll call the police about my bike

2. hurry, hurry, answer the phone

3. hello, is this the police station

4. yes, what can we do for you

5. you must help me catch a bike thief

6. how do you know your bike wasn't borrowed
