Grammar and Writing Handbook
Grammar • Sentences

RULE 1

Sentences

• A **sentence** is a group of words.
• A **sentence** tells a complete thought.
  
  **The children play at the park.**

• Every sentence begins with a capital letter.
• A **statement** is a sentence that tells something.
  
  **The man has a book.**

• A **question** is a sentence that asks something.
  
  **Who is he?**

• An **exclamation** is a sentence that shows strong feeling.
  
  **What a good story!**

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Practice

Write the correct end mark for each sentence.

1. I love my pet ____
2. Will is a cat ____
3. Where is Will ____
4. He rests on the bed ____
5. Will is the best cat of all ____
Grammar • Nouns

Nouns and Proper Nouns

• A noun names a person, place, or thing.
  girl   zoo   hat

• Nouns for special names begin with a capital letter.

• People and pets have special names.
  Kate Lee   Rick Wills   Spot

• The name of each day begins with a capital letter.
  Tuesday   Friday   Sunday

• The name of each month begins with a capital letter.
  January   May   August

Practice

Draw a circle around each noun.

1. This is my school.
2. Sam is my pal.
3. The best month is June.
4. The week begins on Sunday.
5. This game is fun!
Grammar • Nouns

**Plural Nouns**

- Add *s* to some nouns to make them name more than one.
  
  spider + s = spiders  
  web + s = webs

- Add *es* to nouns that end with *ss*, *sh*, *ch*, *s*, and *x* to make them plural.
  
  bench + es = benches  
  box + es = boxes  
  glass + es = glasses  
  wish + es = wishes

- Some nouns that name more than one do not end in *s* or *es*.
  
  foot → feet  
  tooth → teeth  
  child → children  
  man → men  
  mouse → mice  
  goose → geese

**Practice**

Write the plural form for each noun.

1. mask
2. class
3. dish
4. bus
5. woman
Grammar • Verbs

Rule 1

Verbs

• A verb is a word that shows action.
  Tam sings a song.

• Some verbs tell about now. Add s to these verbs.
  Tam puts on her hat.

• Some verbs tell about the past. Add ed to these verbs.
  Dan looked for his dog.

Practice

Draw a circle around each verb. Does it tell about now or the past?

1. Rick bakes a cake.

2. Meg picked the plates.

3. Jill helped them, too.

4. She takes the spoons out.

5. We jump up and down.
Grammar • Verbs

**Rule 2**

**Is and Are, Was and Were**

- **Use is** to tell about one person or thing.
  
  The girl *is* happy.

- **Use are** to tell about more than one.
  
  The two girls *are* happy.

- **Use was and were** to tell about the past.

- **Use was** to tell about one person or thing.
  
  My cat *was* lost.

- **Use were** to tell about more than one.
  
  The birds *were* fed.

**Practice**

Write *is, are, was* or *were* to complete each sentence.

1. Jim *(is, are)* with Nick.
2. Mom and Dad *(was, were)* in the truck.
3. Jan *(was, were)* on her way.
4. My pals *(is, are)* late.
5. We *(is, are)* happy.
Grammar • Verbs

RULE 3  Has and Have

• The verbs has and have tell about now.
  • Use has to tell about one person or thing.
    Max has new boots.
  • Use have to tell about more than one.
    We have new hats.

RULE 4  Go and Went

• Use the verbs go and goes to tell about now.
  We go to school.
  Jack goes, too.
  • Use the verb went to tell about the past.
    We went on a trip yesterday.

Practice

Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>has</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>goes</th>
<th>went</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Sam _____ a fish.
2. Kris _____ to the pet shop today.
3. The children _____ an ant farm.
4. I _____ to the pet shop yesterday.
Grammar • Verbs

**RULE 5**

**Do, Did, See, Saw, Say, Said**

- Use the verbs *do, does, see* and *say* to tell about now.
  
  I *do* my work now. Tam *does* her work, too.  
  Jas *sees* the moon. We *say* we will sleep.

- Use the verbs *did, saw* and *said* to tell about the past.
  
  Yesterday we *did* our work well.  
  We *saw* the sun.  
  Dad *said* he would read to us.

**Practice**

Draw a circle around the correct verb.

1. Meg *(do, does)* her work well.

2. She *(do, did)* work hard last week.

3. I *(see, saw)* Meg yesterday.

4. Now we *(see, saw)* our pals.

5. I *(say, said)* I am glad to see them now.
Grammar • Adjectives

**Adjectives**

- An adjective is a word that tells about a person, place, or thing.
- Some adjectives tell how things smell, taste, look, sound, or feel.
  
  The water feels cold.
- Adjectives can tell about the weather, name a color, or tell about feelings.
  
  It is a sunny day.
  She has a green dress.
  Kyle is sad.
- Some adjectives tell how many.
  
  I ate one salad.
  Ms. Li has three cats.

**Practice**

Draw a line under each adjective.

1. Mimi climbs a tall tree.
2. The leaves blow on a windy day.
3. What a pretty sight!
4. The boy throws one ball.
5. The dog is happy.
Adjectives That Compare

• Add **er** to adjectives to compare two people, places, or things.
  
  *My dog is older than my cat.*

• Add **est** to compare three or more people, places, or things.
  
  *My bird is the oldest of all the birds.*

**Practice**

Write the correct adjective.

1. That dress is (longer, longest) than this coat.

2. My coat is (lighter, lightest) than that one.

3. Which hat is the (smaller, smallest) of all?

4. The blue skirt is (prettier, prettiest) than the green skirt.

5. My pants are the (darker, darkest) of all the pants.
Grammar • More About Sentences

RULE 1

Subjects
• The naming part of a sentence can also be called the subject.
• The subject tells who or what the sentence is about.

Mike reads a riddle. The riddle is funny.

RULE 2

Predicates
• The action part of a sentence can also be called the predicate.
• The predicate tells what the subject does.

Myra helps her sister.

Practice

Draw a line under the subject of each sentence.
Draw a circle around the predicate of each sentence.

1. Maria owns a flower shop.
2. The roses are beautiful.
3. Plants need water to live.
4. The flowers are red.
5. Mike works in the shop, too.
Combining Subjects

• Sometimes two sentences have the same predicate but different subjects.
• Then you can join the two subjects. Use the word **and** between the two subjects to make a new sentence.

  **Lucia and Kathy** got flowers.

Practice

Use **and** to combine the underlined parts. Tell the new sentence.

1. Boys **went to the shop. Girls** went to the shop.

2. Jess **saw vases. Floyd** saw vases.

3. Plants **are sold. Flowers** are sold.
Grammar • More About Sentences

**RULE 4: Combining Predicates**

- Sometimes two sentences have the same subject but different predicates.
- Then you can join the two predicates. Use the word *and* between the two predicates to make a new sentence.

  Jake *sits*. Jake *reads*.
  Jake *sits and reads*.

**Practice**

Use *and* to combine the underlined parts. Tell the new sentence.

1. Mark *cuts*. Mark *folds*.
2. Pablo *draws*. Pablo *paints*.
3. We *play the drums*. We *play the harp*.
4. Billy *runs*. Billy *jumps*. 

Handbook

Grammar • More About Sentences

**RULE 4: Combining Predicates**

- Sometimes two sentences have the same subject but different predicates.
- Then you can join the two predicates. Use the word *and* between the two predicates to make a new sentence.

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He, She, It, They

- A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun.
- He, she, and it are pronouns that tell about one.
  - José → he    Tanya → she    book → it
- They is a pronoun that tells about more than one.
  - Ken and Tess → They

Practice

Look at the word or words in dark type. Tell a pronoun that can take its place.

1. Tess has a jump rope.
2. The jump rope is green.
4. Mom helps turn the rope.
5. Matt and Jen want to play, too.
Grammar • Pronouns

**RULE 2**

*I and Me, We and Us*

- I, me, we and us are pronouns.
- Use I and we as the subject of a sentence.
  
  I give Pam my book.
  
  We read the book.
- Use me and us in the predicate of the sentence.
  
  Pam gives me the book.
  
  The baby smiles at us.

**Practice**

Draw a circle around the correct pronoun.

1. ___ want to play.
   
   I  Me

2. Can Nick play with ___?
   
   I  me

3. ___ sing to Cara.
   
   We  Us

4. Then Cara reads to ___.
   
   we  us

5. ___ pick a good book.
   
   We  Us
**Sentences**

- Every sentence ends with an end mark.
- A statement is a sentence that tells something. It ends with a **period**.
  
  *I have a bird named Dot.*

- A question is a sentence that asks something. It ends with a **question mark**.
  
  *Do you like birds?*

- An exclamation is a sentence that shows strong feeling. It ends with an **exclamation mark**.
  
  *What a fun bird she is!*
Mechanics • Capital Letters

**Capitals**

- Begin a sentence with a capital letter.
  
  *We swim in the pool.*

- Use a capital letter to write *I* or a special name.
  
  *Jim and *I* play ball.*

- Begin the names of days of the week and months with capital letters.
  
  *Wednesday September*

**Practice**

Add the correct end mark to each sentence. Draw a circle around letters that should be capital letters.

1. Where is dot ___
2. She rests in the sun ___
3. Oh, look at her run ___
4. Dot is my pal ___
5. I have lots of fun with her ___
Abbreviations

- An **abbreviation** is a short form of a word.
- Begin an abbreviation with a **capital letter**.
- End it with a **period**.

**Dr. Long**  **Mr. Bill**

**Mrs. Lee**  **Ms. Apple**

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**Practice**

Draw a circle around the abbreviation in each sentence. Then write each sentence correctly.

1. Ms Wong has a sick pet.
2. Dr bell is the vet.
3. Will Mr French help the vet?
4. The sick pet is called Mrs Smith!
5. Mr Fox has a sick pet, too.
Contractions and Apostrophes

• A contraction is a short form of two words.
• Use an apostrophe to show where a letter or letters are missing.

- is not = isn’t
- are not = aren’t
- was not = wasn’t
- were not = weren’t
- has not = hasn’t
- have not = haven’t
- do not = don’t
- did not = didn’t
- does not = doesn’t

Practice

Use an apostrophe in place of the o in not. Write each contraction.

1. have not
2. did not
3. is not
4. are not
5. do not
6. was not
Mechanics • Letter Punctuation

Capitals and Commas

• Begin each word in the greeting of a letter with a capital letter.
  Dear Hank, Dear Grandma,

• Use a comma after the greeting.
  Dear Sally,

• Begin the first word in the closing of a letter with a capital letter. Use a comma after the closing.
  Your pal,

Practice

Complete this letter to a friend. Add a greeting and a closing. Sign your name. Remember to use capitals and commas correctly.

_________________________

Do you want to play with me after school? I have a new game.

_________________________

_________________________

Closing

Your name
Mechanics • Book Titles

**Book Titles**

- Begin the first word of a book title with a capital letter.
- Begin other important words in the title with a capital letter.

**Caps for Sale**

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**Practice**

Write each title correctly.

1. my dog’s the best!
2. sitting in my box
3. a day at the zoo
4. where’s the cat?
5. max in school
6. red fox
7. goodnight moon
8. the little red hen
Library

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

• A library has books. A library has newspapers, magazines, tapes, and computers, too.
• Books that tell stories are called fiction. They are arranged in ABC order by the author’s last name.
• Books that tell facts are called nonfiction. They are grouped by topic.
• A library has dictionaries and encyclopedias. They are kept in the reference section.

Practice

Draw a circle around the answer to each question.

1. What kind of book tells a story about a talking hippo?
   fiction          nonfiction

2. What kind of book gives facts about cats?
   fiction          nonfiction

3. What kind of book would you find in the reference section?
   fiction          encyclopedia
Diagram

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

• A diagram is a special drawing. It shows the parts of something. It can show how something works.
• The title tells what the diagram is about.
• Labels name the parts of the diagram.

Use the diagram to answer the questions.

1. What is the front of the boat called? _______
2. What is the back of the boat called? _______
3. What does the wind blow against? _______
4. What could you use to keep the boat in one spot? _______
DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- A **schedule** is a kind of chart. It shows things that will happen in **time order**.
- A schedule can show the things someone will do in a day or a week.

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**Mr. Green’s Class**

**Our Morning**

- 9:00  Show and Tell
- 9:30  Reading
- 10:30 Writing
- 11:00 Recess
- 11:30 Library
- 12:00 Lunch

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**Practice**

Use the schedule to answer the questions.

1. What happens at 9:00?
2. What time does the class go to the library?
3. Which comes first, Reading or Writing?
4. What does the class do just before lunch?
Timeline

**DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES**

- A *timeline* shows when things happened.
- You read a timeline from left to right.

**Anna’s Week**

- **Monday**: Went to the store
- **Tuesday**: Went to see Grandma
- **Wednesday**: Rode bike in the park
- **Thursday**: Went to the farm
- **Friday**: Played with Suki

**Practice**

The timeline shows a part of Anna’s week. Use it to answer the questions.

1. What day did Anna visit Grandma? ______
2. What did Anna do on Thursday? __________
3. When did Anna ride her bike? _________
**Dictionary**

**DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES**

- A **dictionary** is a book. It tells what words mean.
- The words in the dictionary are called **entry words**. They are arranged in ABC order.
- There are two **guide words** at the top of the page. They tell the first and last word on the page.
- A **sample sentence** shows how to use the word.

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**Practice**

Use the dictionary page to answer the questions.

1. What does a dictionary tell you?
2. Which word is the name of a fruit?
3. Read the entry words. How many are there?
4. Read the sample sentence for **bake**.
5. What are the guide words for this page?
**Card Catalog**

**DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES**

- The card catalog has information about all the books in the library. Some card catalogs are on computers.
- Each book has a **title card**, an **author card**, and a **subject card**.
- The **call number** can help you find the book.

**Practice**

Use the cards above to answer these questions.

1. What is the title of the book?
2. What is the subject of this book?
3. Who is the author of this book?
Computer

DEFINITIONS AND FEATURES

- You can use a computer to type.
- Then you can print out what you type.
- Each letter has a key. You press the key to type the letter.
- All the keys are on the keyboard.
- The delete key lets you erase what you wrote.
- The mouse lets you move around the computer screen.

DEFINITIONS

- Mouse
- Keyboard
- Key
- Print
- This is fun!

Practice

Use the computer screen to answer the questions.

1. What sentence is typed on the screen?

2. What do you use to type letters on the screen?

3. What do you use to move around the computer screen?
Vocabulary

**Rule 1**

**Question Words**

These words are often used at the beginning of questions.

Who  |  What  |  Where
---|---|---
Why  |  When  |  How

**Rule 2**

**Nouns**

A noun names a person, place, or thing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>Places</th>
<th>Things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>house</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>park</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Verb** is a word that shows **action**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>run</th>
<th>jump</th>
<th>play</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing</td>
<td>clip</td>
<td>look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kick</td>
<td>twist</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brush</td>
<td>clap</td>
<td>shout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skip</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>carry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vocabulary**

**RULE 4**

**Antonyms**

An *antonym* is a word that means the opposite of another word.

*stop*  *go*  |  *up*  *down*  |  *happy*  *sad*

Can you think of other antonyms? Write some in your journal.

**RULE 5**

**Synonyms**

A *synonym* is a word that has the same or almost the same meaning as another word.

*see*  *look*  |  *fast*  *quick*  |  *small*  *little*

Can you think of other synonyms? Write some in your journal.

**RULE 6**

**Homonyms**

A *homonym* is a word that sounds like another word but has a different meaning and spelling.

*be*  *bee*  |  *eight*  *ate*  |  *one*  *won*

Can you think of other homonyms? Write some in your journal.
Some words are difficult to spell. When you write, use this list to check your spelling.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>myself</td>
<td>than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>off</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>fine</td>
<td>our</td>
<td>tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>another</td>
<td>hear</td>
<td>please</td>
<td>together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>hurt</td>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>toys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything</td>
<td>letter</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>around</td>
<td>might</td>
<td>soon</td>
<td>which</td>
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<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>started</td>
<td>while</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>been</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>sure</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spelling

Words You Often Use

These are words that writers often use in their writing. How many of these words can you spell correctly?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>did</th>
<th>him</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>then</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>about</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>his</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>there</td>
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<td>after</td>
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<td>home</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>they</td>
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<td>all</td>
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<td>and</td>
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<td>us</td>
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<td>big</td>
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<td>saw</td>
<td>was</td>
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<td>but</td>
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<td>see</td>
<td>we</td>
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<td>by</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>little</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>went</td>
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<td>came</td>
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<td>lot</td>
<td>so</td>
<td>were</td>
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<td>can</td>
<td>have</td>
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<td>some</td>
<td>with</td>
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<tr>
<td>could</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>the</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>my</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spelling

Rules

These rules can help you spell many words.

1. Add s to most words to tell about more than one.

   hat → hats       bug → bugs

2. Add s to verbs used with he, she, or a person’s name.

   Rick hops. He hops.

3. In a one-syllable word that has a vowel and an e separated by a consonant, the first vowel is long and the e is silent.

   take       rope

4. The letter q is always followed by u.

   quit       queen

5. No English words end in j, q, or v.
These tips can help you become a better speller.

1. Remember to use the right homonym in your writing, such as I or eye.

2. Use the spell-check on a computer. Be careful! If you write a word that sounds like the word you need, spell-check will not catch the mistake.

3. Rhyming words are often spelled alike. Use the word you know to spell a new word.

   \[ b + ug = bug \quad r + ug = rug \]

4. Think of times when you have seen the word you want to write. Think of how it looked. Write the word in different ways to see which one looks correct.

5. Use the dictionary to look up spellings of words.

6. Study words that do not match spelling patterns or rules.

7. Keep a notebook. Write words you have trouble spelling.
Writing Forms

Thank-You Letter

A thank-you letter is a special letter. Thank-you letters thank someone for a gift or for doing something special.

Dear Grandma,

Thank you for the paints.
I like all the colors in the set.
I will paint a picture for you.

Love,
Kim

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING

A THANK-YOU LETTER

• Think of someone you want to thank.
• Remember to use a greeting and a closing.
• Write the words “Thank you” in your letter.
• Tell why you like your gift.

Practice

Think of someone who did something nice for you. Write a thank-you letter to that person. Make sure commas are in the right places.
Writing Forms

Invitation

An invitation is a note or a short letter. It is used to invite someone to an event.

Please come to my tea party. What is happening?
It is on Saturday, July 10. When?
The party is at my house at Where?
15 Garden Street.

Your friend,

Teri Who?

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING

AN INVITATION

• Tell about what kind of event it is.
• Tell when it is. Write the date.
• Tell where it is. Write the address.
• Tell the person if they need to bring something.
• Sign your name.

Practice

Pretend you are planning a party. Design and write an invitation.
Writing Forms

Riddle

A riddle is a kind of puzzle. It gives clues. The reader uses the clues to answer a question.

It has six legs.
It is small and black.
It makes a hill.
What is it?

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING

A RIDDLE

• Think of an animal or a thing.
• Tell three things about it.
• Do not tell the name of the thing.
• End your riddle with “What is it?”

Practice

Make up a riddle.
Think of something and write three clues about it.
Then ask a classmate to answer your riddle.
Writing Forms

Rhyme

A rhyme is like a poem. Rhymes should have some lines that end with the same sound.

There was an old woman.
She lived in a shoe.
She had so many children.
She didn’t know what to do.

Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall.
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING

A RHyme

• Think of words that sound the same.
• Think of a silly story.
• Write your rhyming words at the ends of the lines.

Practice

Write a rhyme. Then read your rhyme to a classmate.
Writing Forms

Captions

A caption is a sentence or a group of words that helps explain a picture.

GUIDELINES FOR WRITING CAPTIONS

• Tell something interesting about the picture.
• Use words to describe the picture.
• Use the correct end marks.

Practice

Paste a picture or a photo on a piece of paper. Write a caption for your picture. Share it with your class.
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Incomplete Sentences

- A sentence is a group of words.
- A sentence has end punctuation.
- A sentence tells a complete thought.

Problem 1

Is this a sentence?

A group of words that does not have end punctuation.

Incorrect: I draw on the paper

Solution 1

A sentence ends in a period, a question mark, or an exclamation mark.

Correct: I draw on the paper.

Practice Draw a line under each sentence that is correct.

1. I hang up my jacket.
2. I sit at the desk
3. Scott hands me the paper.
4. Do you like to draw
5. Art class is fun!
Problem 2

A group of words that does not tell a complete thought.

Incorrect: Rides the bus.

**Solution 1**

A sentence tells a complete thought. You must tell who rides the bus.

**Correct:** Marta rides the bus.

**Practice** Draw a line under each group of words that is a sentence.

1. I sit with Tommy.
2. We sing on the bus.
3. with Pam.
4. I see the school.
5. Off the bus.
**Troubleshooter**

**Problem 3**

A group of words that does not tell a complete thought.

**Incorrect:** The bus.

---

**Solution 3**

A sentence tells a complete thought.

You must add words to tell about the bus.

**Correct:** The bus stops here.

---

**Practice** Draw a circle around each group of words that is a sentence.

1. The school bus.
2. My pal gets on the bus.
3. The teacher.
4. Miss Ham helps us.
5. We go to class.
Plural Nouns: -s, -es

- Add **s** or **es** to make some nouns name more than one.

**Problem 1**

Not adding **s** to a noun to name more than one.

**Incorrect:** The girl has two dog.

**Solution 1**

Add **s** to **dog** to make it name more than one.

**Correct:** The girl has two dogs.

**Problem 2**

Not adding **es** to a noun to name more than one.

**Incorrect:** I made three wish.

**Solution 2**

Add **es** to nouns that end with **s**, **ss**, **ch**, **sh**, and **x**.

**Correct:** I made three wishes.
Practice  Complete each sentence with the correct noun. Write the noun on the lines.

1. Jill wants a ____________________________.
   pet, pets

2. She looks at two ____________________________.
   duck, ducks

3. She sees three ____________________________.
   cat, cats

4. Jill picks a black ____________________________.
   dog, dogs

5. She buys two ____________________________ for it.
   dishes, dishes
Lack of Subject/Verb Agreement

• Add **s** to most verbs to tell what one person or thing does now.

• Verbs that tell what more than one person or thing does do not end in **s**.

**Problem 1**

Using a plural verb with a noun that names one person or thing.

**Incorrect:** One girl jump.

**Solution 1**

Add an **s** to the verb.

**Correct:** One girl jumps.

**Problem 2**

Using a verb that tells about one person or thing with a plural noun.

**Incorrect:** Two girls claps.

**Solution 2**

Do not add an **s** to the verb.

**Correct:** Two girls clap.

How many girls jump and clap?
Practice  Complete each sentence with the correct verb. Write the verb on the lines.

1. The girls __________________________.
   hop, hops

2. Greg ____________________________.
   run, runs

3. The dog ____________________________.
   digs, dig

4. My sister ____________________________ the ball.
   hit, hits

5. Tam ____________________________ for us.
   clap, claps
Past Tense Irregulars

- Most verbs add ed to tell about the past.
- Some verbs have special spellings to tell about the past.

Problem 1

Using ed with a verb that has a special past spelling.

Incorrect: Kim goed home.

Solution 1

You need to use went to tell about the past.

Correct: Kim went home.

Problem 2

Not using the correct past spelling.

Incorrect: I see her yesterday.

Solution 2

Use the special spelling of the irregular verb.

Correct: I saw her yesterday.
Practice  Write the verb that tells about the past.

1. The children ___________ to the play.
   go, went

2. They ___________ a funny man.
   see, saw

3. A dog ___________ tricks, too.
   did, does

4. Jill ___________ she was glad.
   say, said

5. She ___________ a good time.
   have, had
Adjectives That Compare

- Add **er** to an adjective to compare two nouns.
- Add **est** to an adjective to compare more than two nouns.

**Problem 1**

Using **est** when two nouns are compared.

Incorrect: Bob is tall, but Juan is tallest.

Correct: Bob is tall, but Juan is taller.

**Problem 2**

Using **er** when more than two nouns are compared.

Incorrect: These green grapes are the sweeter of all the grapes.

Correct: These green grapes are the sweetest of all the grapes.
Practice  Draw a circle around the word that completes each sentence.

1. Tim is ______________________ than Franco.
   older, oldest

2. Pat is the ______________________ of the three.
   older, oldest

3. Franco can jump ______________________ than Pat.
   higher, highest

4. Tim runs the ______________________ of all.
   faster, fastest

5. Pat is ______________________ than Franco.
   slowest, slower
Incorrect Use of Pronouns: I and Me

- I is used as the subject of the sentence.
- Me is used in the predicate.

**Problem 1**

Using me as the subject.

**Incorrect:** Joe and me ride our bikes.

**Solution 1**

Use I as the subject of a sentence.

**Correct:** Joe and I ride our bikes.

**Problem 2**

Using I in the predicate.

**Incorrect:** Tess saw Ben and I.

**Solution 2**

Use me in the predicate of a sentence.

**Correct:** Tess saw Ben and me.
Practice  Complete each sentence. Write I or me.

1. Mom and ______________________ go to the book shop.

2. This book looks good to ______________________.

3. ______________________ will take it home.

4. Mom helps ______________________ read it.

5. Then ______________________ read it to Mom.
Aa

**animal**  An *animal* is a living thing that is not a plant.

**ant**  An *ant* is a small crawling insect that lives in a group.

Bb

**bee**  A *bee* is a black and yellow insect with four wings.

**boat**  A *boat* is something used to travel on water.

**body**  A *body* is all of a person or an animal.
boy ➤ city

**boy**  A **boy** is a male child.

**bug**  A **bug** is a kind of insect.

**butterfly**  A **butterfly** is an insect with four large colorful wings.

**Cc**

**cat**  A **cat** is an animal with soft fur and a long tail.

**city**  A **city** is a place where many people live and work.
Dd

dog  A dog is an animal that has four legs and barks.

duck  A duck is a bird with webbed feet that help it swim.

Ff

fish  A fish is an animal with fins that lives in the water.

flower  A flower is the colorful part of a plant that makes seeds.

frog  A frog is a small animal that lives in or near water.
girl ➤ lion

Gg

girl  A girl is a female child.

Hh

hill  A hill is a high area of land.

Jj

jump  Jump means to go up in the air using your legs and feet.

Ll

ladybug  A ladybug is a small black and red insect.

lion  A lion is a large wild cat.
**Mm**

**mask** A *mask* is something you wear over your face.

**morning** The *morning* is the early part of the day.

**mouse** A *mouse* is a very small animal with a long, thin tail.

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**Pp**

**pig** A *pig* is an animal with a fat body, short legs, and a curly tail.

**play** *Play* means to do something for fun.

**pond** A *pond* is a small body of water with land all around it.
**port ➤ sheep**

**port**  A *port* is a place near an ocean or river where ships come in.

**Rr**

**run**  To *run* is to move very quickly with your legs.

**Ss**

**school**  A *school* is a place where people go to learn.

**sheep**  A *sheep* is an animal that can be raised for its wool.
ship  A ship is a large boat that travels on the ocean.

sister  A sister is a female who has the same parents as another person.

skit  A skit is a short play.

snake  A snake is a long, thin animal with no legs.

spider  A spider is a small animal with eight legs that sometimes spins a web.

wagon  A wagon is a low, four-wheeled cart used to carry things.
**water ➔ where**

**water**  *Water* is the part of the earth that is not land.

**web**  A *web* is something a spider makes to catch food.

**what**  *What* is a question word that asks to name a thing.

**wing**  A *wing* is a part that helps something fly.

**who**  *Who* is a question word that asks to name a person or group.

**where**  *Where* is a question word that asks to name a place.