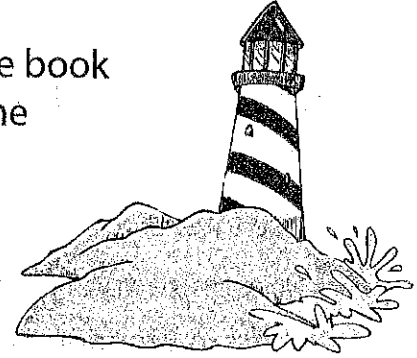


Lesson #1

1. **The simple subject has no modifiers. The complete subject includes the simple subject plus all of the modifiers that go with it.** Underline the simple subject in each sentence.

A little red lighthouse is the subject of a picture book by Hildegard Swift. Fans of the book saved the lighthouse. Happily, it is still standing today.



2. Read the sentence below. Choose the meaning of the underlined word.

The angry lifeguard blew her whistle and shouted using a strident tone.

hushed polite harsh

3. **A subject pronoun is used as the subject of a sentence. Object pronouns replace nouns in the predicate of a sentence.** Complete each sentence with a pronoun. Write S if it is a *subject pronoun* or O if it is an *object pronoun*.

We looked at the new uniforms. The colors surprised _____.

The girls need a ride home. Can you drive _____?

_____ walk their dog every day after school.

4. Draw a line through the sentence fragment.

Summer vacation had just started. I couldn't wait to sleep in, ride my bike, and swim. The fun things of summer.

5. Add some words to make the fragment in item 4 into a sentence.

6. **The verb is the main word in the predicate.** Underline the verb.

The batter usually takes a few warm up swings.

7. **Coordinating conjunctions join words, clauses, or phrases that are equal in a sentence.** Complete the sentence with a coordinating conjunction.

A red pick-up truck _____ a silver camper collided on the interstate.

8. The nouns have been underlined in each sentence. Write C above each *common* noun and P above each *proper* noun.

Lena went to a bakery in Paris to buy a macaron for dessert.

Paul took the basket out of his Kia and set it on the ground.

9. Choose the correct spelling of each word to complete the sentence.

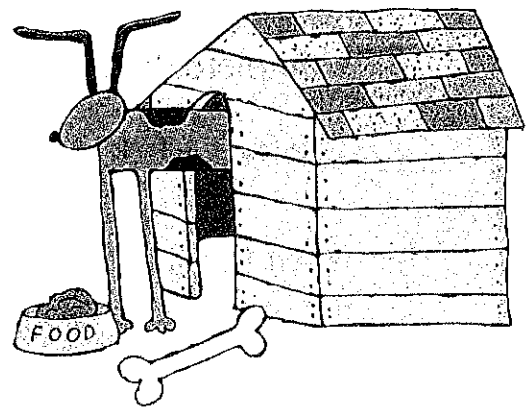
The red scarf is a fine (compliment / complement) to your pink blouse.
Thanks, I received many (compliments / complements) on this outfit.

10. **A preposition relates a noun or pronoun to the rest of the sentence.**

Example: Sofia is buying a present
at the mall.

Underline the preposition and circle the object of the preposition.

Champ buries bones under his doghouse.



Lesson #2

1. A possessive pronoun shows ownership. It takes the place of a possessive noun. Use a possessive pronoun to complete each sentence.

Every time Ella petted our neighbor's dog, it wagged _____ tail.

The birds flapped _____ wings as they soared overhead.

Dad asked, "Do you remember where I parked _____ car?"

2. A subordinating conjunction joins a subordinate clause to a main clause.

Example: Mick will drive us unless he has to meet his brother.

Underline the subordinate clause. Double underline the subordinating conjunction.

Since it is the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield holds a Presidents' Day parade every year.

3. Choose the correct spelling of each word to complete the sentence.

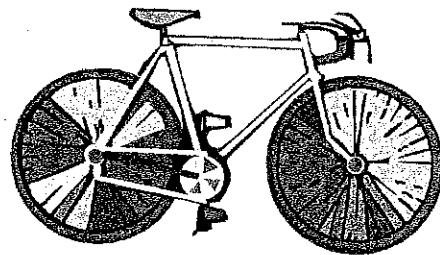
(You're / Your) invited to a rodeo. It sounds like fun, and you can wear (you're / your) cowboy hat.

4. Complete the compound predicate with a coordinating conjunction.

The food truck is still selling fresh doughnuts _____ is out of muffins.

5. Read the sentence below. Choose the meaning of the underlined word.

Marcia was happy and ebullient about riding her new bike to school.



disinterested

enthusiastic

grumpy

6. Underline each subject pronoun and circle each object pronoun in the sentences.

Nora wrote a poem for me. She was only twelve years old when *Teen Magazine* published it.

They asked Henry to clean the garage for them. "I can clean the garage if Candace will give Fido's dinner to him," Henry replied.

7. Circle the preposition.

The bus is driving the soccer team to the state tournament.

The object of the preposition is _____.

8. Match each underlined word to the reason it is capitalized.

___ Let's go to the movies.

A) proper adjective

___ Lori and I share a locker.

B) brand name

___ I bought you a Snickers.

C) first word of a sentence

___ The Saturday hikes are fun.

D) personal pronoun I

9. **Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns.** Underline the adjectives in the sentence below.

An old, slow tractor plowed up the dry, brittle stalks last Sunday.

10. **The simple predicate is the verb; the complete predicate is the verb plus all the words that modify it.** Underline the simple predicate in each sentence.

The people of France gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States. Today the statue celebrates liberty and the friendship between the U.S. and France.



Lesson #3

1. **If a word or phrase is nonrestrictive, it can be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence.** Place a comma before and after a nonrestrictive word or phrase.

Garrett is so excited about the trip a Greek island cruise that he has already begun to pack.

2. Choose the correct spelling of each word to complete the sentences.

They enjoyed a bowl of their favorite (cereal / serial) for breakfast.

A chapter of the (cereal / serial) novel appeared each week in the paper.

The knight was about to (sleigh / slay) the dragon.

Santa's elves loaded his (sleigh / slay) with treats for the reindeer.

3. **A reflexive pronoun renames an antecedent within a sentence. It cannot be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence.** Underline each reflexive pronoun and draw an arrow to its antecedent.

Example: She even impressed herself with all her blue ribbons.

Green plants produce food for themselves.

Cell division is the process in which a cell makes a copy of itself.

4. **An intensive pronoun emphasizes the antecedent; it can be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence.**

Underline the intensive pronoun and circle its antecedent.

Wyatt scored all the ice hockey goals himself.

5. Underline the simple subject and circle the simple predicate.

The line for the twistiest roller coaster wound around the park.



6. Draw a line through the fragment and rewrite it as a complete sentence on the line. What is missing from the fragment?

subject verb

Rodney and Tom went fishing on the Cuyahoga River. Caught a catfish, a few carp, and a trout. They threw all the fish back in the river.

7. Form the present progressive tense using the verb *start*.

Amelia's little sister _____ kindergarten in the fall.

8. **A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun.**

Example: Crystal went to the meeting *instead of me*.

preposition object of the preposition

Read the sentence and write the correct words on the lines.

Isabel opened the book and gently tucked the letter between its pages.

preposition _____ object of the preposition _____

9. **Correlative conjunctions work in pairs to join words.** Choose a correlative conjunction pair to complete the sentence.

Neither / nor As / as If / then

_____ sub zero temperatures _____ driving snow could keep Amanda from skiing every weekend.

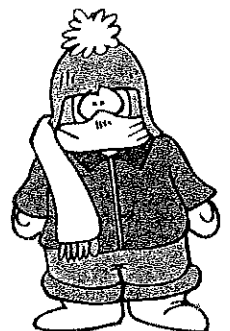
10. Identify each type of sentence.

_____ Bundle up.

A) exclamatory

_____ Stop that thief!

B) imperative



Lesson #4

1. Form the future progressive tense using the verb *prepare*.

The chef _____ cheese ravioli as today's special pasta.



2. Are the underlined words synonyms or antonyms?

The melodious sounds coming from the music room were suddenly replaced by discordant bickering.

synonyms

antonyms

3. Match each pronoun example with its type.

I found his phone yesterday and returned it to him today. He thanked

A

B

C

me over and over. He had convinced himself that it was lost forever.

D

_____ subject pronoun

_____ object pronoun

_____ reflexive pronoun

_____ possessive pronoun

4. **A collective noun takes a singular verb.** Underline the collective noun and choose the verb that agrees.

A pack of wild ponies (roam / roams) freely on Assateague Island.

5. **A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in number.**

Incorrect: The **team** chose green and white for **their** away uniform.
(The antecedent is singular, but the pronoun is plural.)

Correct: The **team** chose green and white for **its** away uniform.
(Both the antecedent and the pronoun are singular.)

Write the correct pronoun for each sentence. Circle the verb that agrees.

The bakery is open late, but _____ often (run / runs) out of bagels.

The students (elect / elects) to hold _____ meetings on Mondays.

6. **Personification is a literary device in which an animal or an object is given human features.**

Example: Every fall, maples paint the forest floor in bright colors.

Underline the personification in each sentence.

The page winced as Samantha tore it in half.

Rain pounded its fists against the window pane.

7. Complete the compound sentence with a coordinating conjunction.

Seraphina wondered if she should join the river clean-up team,
_____ if she should volunteer at the senior center.

8. Underline the complete predicate; circle the simple predicate.

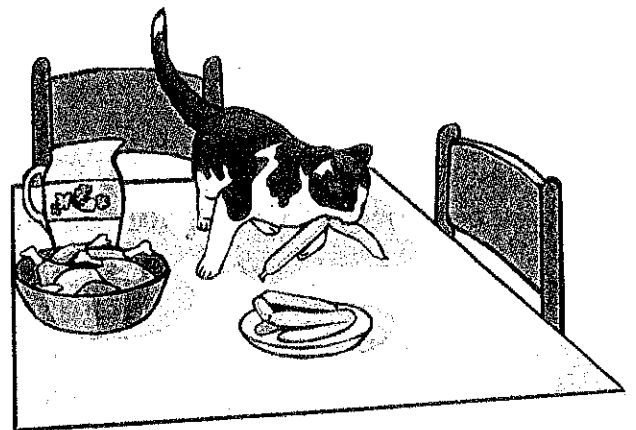
Everyone who does not play an instrument will sing in the choir.

9. **An indefinite pronoun must agree with other pronouns in a sentence. See the *Help Pages* for a list of indefinite pronouns.** Underline the indefinite pronoun and circle the possessive pronoun that agrees with it.

Our cats don't seem hungry today. I wonder why neither ate all of (its / their) kibble.

10. Insert commas after the introductory words.

Oh no I left the water on!
Hurry I've got to get back home.



Lesson #5

1. Insert commas to separate words or phrases in a series.

We played beach volleyball swam in the ocean and roasted marshmallows on our first day of vacation.

2. Choose the correlative conjunction pair that best completes the sentence.

whether / or not only / but also if / then neither / nor

Since I don't have much money this week, I can _____ buy concert tickets _____ go to the opening day ball game.

3. Underline the adjectives in the sentence below.

An enormous golden dog poked its cold, wet nose through a hole in the rotten wooden fence.

4. Underline the prepositional phrase; write the object of the preposition.

Avalanche danger increases when skiers ski outside the boundaries.



5. A noun can be a direct object in a sentence. The direct object receives the action of the verb.

action verb

direct object

Example: The judge pinned the blue ribbon on the dog's collar.
(Ask: What did the judge pin? ribbon)

Underline the verb in each sentence. Circle the direct object.

Jerome bought a baseball mitt. Carina baked tarts for the bake sale.

6. **Adverbs modify verbs by telling *how, when, where, or to what extent*.** Circle the adverb and underline the verb it modifies.

The cyclist braked quickly.

In which way does it modify the verb? _____

7. In each sentence, underline the prepositional phrase; write the object of the preposition.

A collie had chased the squirrel into our yard. _____

The squirrel scrambled up the oak tree and disappeared. _____



8. Form the past progressive tense using the verb *rise*.

The river _____ before the snow began to melt.

9. Use a dictionary to match the correct spelling of each word with its definition.

alter a table or raised platform used for worship
 altar a verb meaning to change something

mussel a noun referring to body tissue that produces movement
 muscle a shellfish

10. Rewrite these words with the suffixes.

study + ous → _____ enjoy + able → _____

pay + ment → _____ imply + ed → _____

Lesson #6

1. Choose the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

affect: (verb) to influence or act upon

effect: (noun) end result; produced by a cause

- A) An (affect / effect) of climate change may be warmer oceans.
- B) Warmer oceans will (affect / effect) aquatic animals.

2. Draw a line through the fragment.

Christopher published his first short story when he was still in middle school. The story, "Two Spinning Wheels," appeared in a cycling magazine. Lots of adventure and intrigue on a bicycle. You should read it.



3. Add some words to make the fragment in the above item into a sentence.

4. A present perfect verb shows action that is ongoing or indefinite. Complete the sentences by adding the present perfect form of the verb *prepare*.

Alyssa _____ paella for dinner.

Her friends _____ a variety of tapas.

5. Choose the correlative conjunction pair that best completes the sentence.

Whether / or Not only / but also If / then Neither / nor

_____ we are going to get home before the ice cream melts,

_____ we better hurry.

6. Make one sentence with a compound predicate.

Aiden and Levi are in the same gym class. Aiden and Levi play on the same rugby team.

7. **A transitive verb shows action and has a direct object.** Underline the transitive verb and draw a star over the direct object.

Every student brought two sharpened pencils to the test.

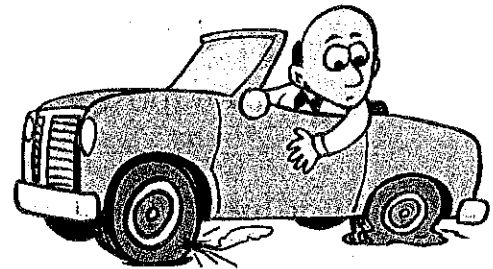
8. Find the meaning of the word *discerning* in a dictionary. Put a check next to the statement that is true.

- Discerning is the same as unobservant.
 A person who is discerning shows good judgment.
 Being discerning means creating a disturbance.

What part of speech is the word *discerning*? _____

9. Cross out an inappropriate shift in verb tense and write the correct word above it.

The car has two flat tires and was out of gas.



10. **A prepositional phrase may come between the subject and verb.**

Example: The snow on the mountain peaks (melts) sometime in July.

Underline the simple subject. Choose the verb that agrees.

The dogs in the kennel (has / have) eaten.

Lesson #7

1. Match each word to a part of the *i before e except after c or when sounding like 'a'* spelling rule.

weight	<i>i before e</i>
conceive	<i>except after c</i>
thief	<i>or when sounding like 'a'</i>



2. Choose the correct spelling of each word.

If we tie the hammock to these trees we can (lie / lay) in the shade.

Let's (lie / lay) a pillow on this end, so we can both nap.

3. Underline the prepositional phrase and circle the preposition.

The bicycle rally began behind the elementary school.

Write the object of the preposition. _____

4. Put a check next to any prefix that means "not."

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>im-</i> (impractical)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>re-</i> (reapply)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>dis-</i> (discourteous)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>non-</i> (nonnegotiable)
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>post-</i> (postpone)	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>in-</i> (inapplicable)

5. **An idiom is a saying with a figurative — not literal — meaning.**

Write the letter of the meaning next to each idiom.

<input type="checkbox"/> spill the beans	A) study
<input type="checkbox"/> cost an arm and a leg	B) work harder
<input type="checkbox"/> hit the books	C) from one difficulty to another
<input type="checkbox"/> apply some elbow grease	D) undecided
<input type="checkbox"/> on the fence	E) tell a secret
<input type="checkbox"/> out of the pot, into the fire	F) very expensive

6. Write the future progressive tense of the verb *dance*.

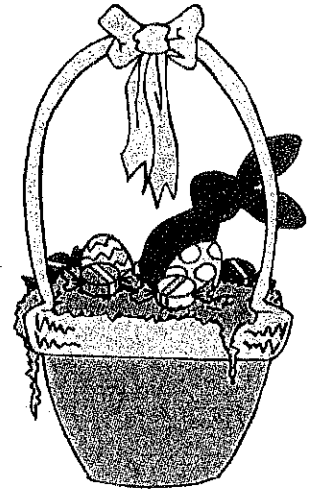
Gabriella _____ in the holiday ballet.

7. Underline the reflexive pronoun and circle its antecedent.

Cats are known to groom themselves as well as other cats.

8. The nouns have been underlined in each sentence. Write C above each *common* noun and P above each *proper* noun.

The kids received baskets with Snickers,
Kit Kats, and chocolate rabbits for Easter.



9. **If a phrase is restrictive, you cannot remove it without changing the meaning of the sentence. Commas are not needed around a restrictive phrase.**

Circle the restrictive phrase. Insert commas around the nonrestrictive phrase.

Today *by the way* is the day we turn in our library books.

Practice *on Saturday morning* will start an hour early.

10. **The denotation of a word is its literal meaning.** What is the denotation of the word *clever*?

Lesson #8

1. Avoid using a pronoun when the pronoun makes the meaning unclear.

Unclear: Ethan took Paul fishing because it was *his* birthday.

Clear: Ethan took Paul fishing because it was *Paul's* birthday.

Write an improved version of the sentence below.

Grace called Alex so she could tell her the homework assignment.

2. Read the following quote from *The Yearling*.

"The water made a sound like kittens lapping."

~ Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

What type of figure of speech is the quote?

3. Use a subordinating conjunction to complete each sentence.

before	until	except	unless
--------	-------	--------	--------



The new driver fastened his seatbelt and adjusted the rearview mirror _____ starting the car.

Mom will bake peanut butter cookies _____ someone has a peanut allergy.

4. Use the past progressive form of the indicated verb in each sentence.

The cows _____ in the shade of a weeping willow.
(lie)

The baby _____ when all the dogs started barking.
(sleep)

5. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of a word. Use a dictionary or thesaurus to find the word's exact meanings.

Due to her *congenial* nature, Dawn always had many friends.

Circle the words that are synonyms of *congenial*.

aloof amiable friendly affable

6. Correctly spell these plural words.

halfs _____ boxs _____ tomato _____

- 7 – 8. Words can evoke certain feelings or reactions. This is called the word's *connotation*.

Antonia is such a chicken that she will not touch the turtle's shell.

What is the denotation of the underlined word? _____

What is the connotation in the sentence? _____

- 9 – 10. Read the sentences. Identify the function of each word.

A gentle wind blew the sleek new boat out onto the

A B

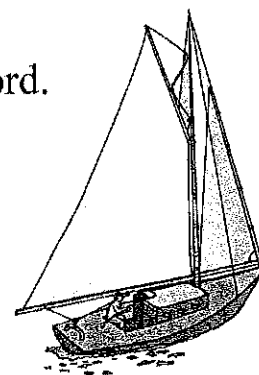
C

open sea. It was a beautiful day to be on the water.

D E

F

G



_____ object of the preposition

_____ preposition

_____ direct object

_____ linking verb

_____ transitive verb

_____ subject pronoun

_____ noun used as a subject

Lesson #9

1. Place commas before and after the nonrestrictive phrase.

Our dog excited to go on a walk wagged his tail enthusiastically.

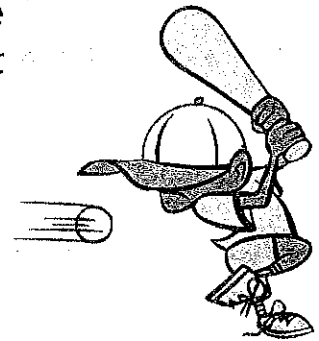
2. Underline the simple subject and select the verb that agrees.

Our Olympic swim team (practice / practices) every day.

Mark Spitz and Michael Phelps (is / are) two of the greatest American swimmers in the history of the sport.

3. Read the sentences below. Identify the fragment and rewrite it as a complete sentence on the line.

Our softball team made the playoffs. Our final game is on Saturday. Against Roosevelt, one of our fiercest rivalries. We're going to win!



4. Complete the sentences using the past perfect form of the verb *challenge*.

Liam _____ himself to swim fast enough to make the team.

The teachers _____ the students with a spelling bee.

5. Match the correct spelling of each word with its definition.

isle	the passage between rows of seats
aisle	a small island

allowed	a verb meaning to permit
aloud	an adverb meaning speaking in a way that can be heard

6. An effect is *what happened*; the cause tells *why it happened*.

Cause: Mahatma Gandhi believed *intolerance* toward those of other races, religions, or classes is a destructive force in a society.

Effect: Followers of Gandhi strove to accept different cultures.

From the cause/effect relationship, you can tell intolerance is _____.

- A) fairness B) equality C) lack of acceptance

7. Use a correlative conjunction pair that best completes the sentence.

For game day, Theo brought _____ Scrabble and

Backgammon _____ several decks of cards.

8. This email has five errors. Find and mark each error with a proofreading mark. A table of proofreading marks is in the *Help Pages*.

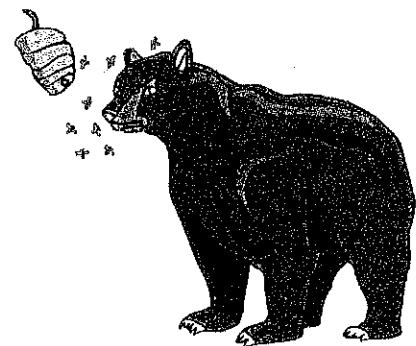
I am interested in volunteering at the libary this Summer. I have experience babysitting dog sitting. My neighbors they think I am very reliable. I have a letter of recommendation from ms. Jeffers.

9. **Avoid using a pronoun if using it makes the sentence unclear.** Change one word to make the meaning of the sentence clear.

I took an apple out of my lunchbox and put it away.

10. Underline the transitive verb in the sentence; double underline the direct object.

The hungry brown bear swatted the hive of angry buzzing bees.



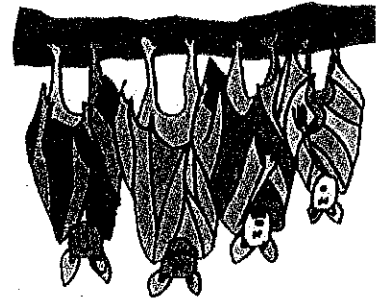
Lesson #10

1. Circle the object pronoun.

As soon as our pizza was ready, it was served to us.

2. Choose the pronoun that agrees with the antecedent.

Scientists are studying a colony of bats to learn about (their / its) habitat.



3. Choose a correlative conjunction pair that best completes the sentence.

If Miguel hits _____ many homeruns _____ he did in practice, Washington Middle School will win the tournament.

4. Follow the spelling rules to add a suffix to each root:

control + ed → _____ maintain + ing → _____

propel + er → _____ occur + ence → _____

feast + ed → _____ box + ing → _____

5. Write the missing verbs in the chart; assume the subject is *they*.

Present	Past	Present Progressive	Present Perfect
solve	A)	are solving	have solved
B)	dressed	C)	D)
carry	E)	are carrying	F)

6. Underline the adverb.

We're catching the train tomorrow, so don't be late.

7. Use context clues to determine the meaning of *ambiguity*. Use a dictionary to verify the meaning.

The politician's explanation did little to lessen the ambiguity of his position on the issue.

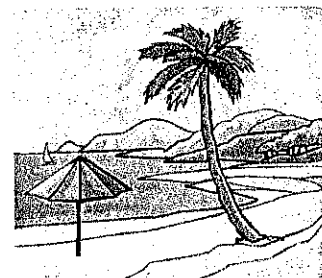
importance uncertainty luxury righteousness

8. Use parentheses to insert a sentence that is not part of the flow of the writing.

Example: There is often an insufficient number of parent volunteers for the middle school field trip. (One year it was cancelled due to the lack of volunteers.) If you think you are able to volunteer, please see Mrs. Reynolds.

Insert parentheses around extra information.

Our family is vacationing at the seashore this summer. All of our younger cousins are coming. They've all had swimming lessons. We'll be staying in a cottage that is a short walk from the shore.



9. Choose the correct spelling of each word to complete the sentence.

(There / They're) is not going to be enough snow to alpine ski.

They brought (they're / their) cross country skis, just in case.

10. Read the sentences below. Identify the fragment and rewrite it as a complete sentence on the line.

Can't wait for the sleepover at Chelsea's house. I packed snacks and video games. We are going to have a great time.
