

SPECTRUM®

GRADE

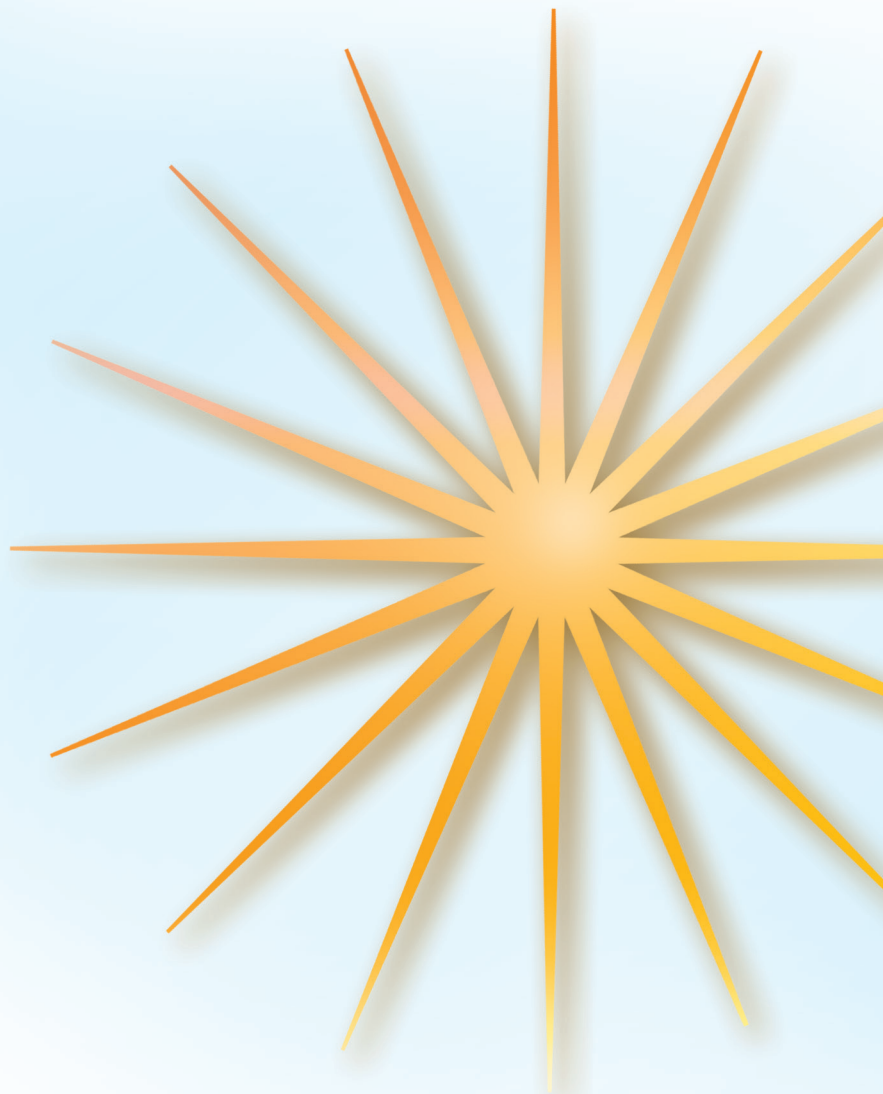
1

Language Arts



Focused Practice for Language Arts Mastery

- Parts of speech
- Grammar and usage
- Capitalization and punctuation
- Writer's guide
- Answer key

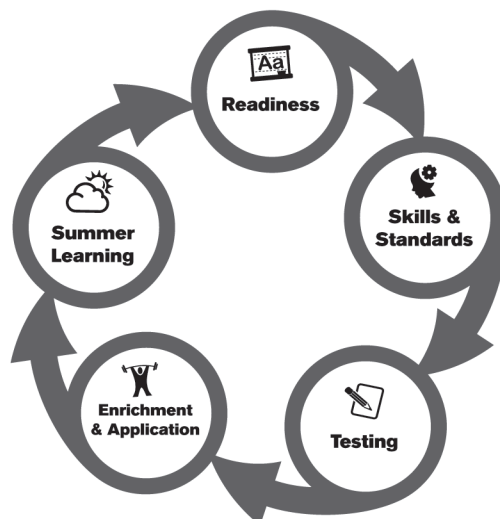


Support your child's educational journey throughout the year!

For over 40 years, Carson Dellosa has provided quality educational products that help children excel at school and home.

				
Readiness	Skills & Standards	Testing	Enrichment & Application	Summer Learning
Preparing your child for the upcoming school year	Supporting your child with subject- and skill-based practice	Providing your child with the essential skills and strategies for test-day success	Extending your child's learning with real-world applications	Keeping your child's skills sharp all summer long

**Carson Dellosa—your partner in education
from PreK through 8th grade**





Language Arts

Grade 1

Spectrum®
An imprint of Carson Dellosa Education
P.O. Box 35665
Greensboro, NC 27425 USA

© 2015 Carson Dellosa Education. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, or distributed in any form or by any means (mechanically, electronically, recording, etc.) without the prior written consent of Carson Dellosa Education. Spectrum® is an imprint of Carson Dellosa Education.

ISBN 978-1-4838-1417-9

Chapter 1 Grammar

Parts of Speech

Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns	5
Lesson 1.2 Verbs	8
Review	10
Lesson 1.3 Pronouns	12
Lesson 1.4 Adjectives	14
Lesson 1.5 Prepositions	16
Review	18

Sentences

Lesson 1.6 Sentences	20
Lesson 1.7 Statements	22
Lesson 1.8 Questions	24
Lesson 1.9 Exclamations	26
Lesson 1.10 Combining Sentences	28
Review	30

Chapter 2 Mechanics

Capitalization

Lesson 2.1 Capitalizing the First Word in a Sentence	32
Lesson 2.2 Capitalizing the Pronoun I	34
Review	36
Lesson 2.3 Capitalizing Names	38
Lesson 2.4 Capitalizing Place Names	40
Lesson 2.5 Capitalizing Day and Months	42
Review	44

Punctuation

Lesson 2.6 Periods	46
Lesson 2.7 Question Marks	48
Lesson 2.8 Exclamation Points	50
Review	52
Lesson 2.9 Commas with Dates	54
Lesson 2.10 Commas with Cities and States	56
Lesson 2.11 Apostrophes with Possessives	58
Review	60

Table of Contents, continued

Chapter 3 Usage

Lesson 3.1 Subject-Verb Agreement	62
Lesson 3.2 Irregular Verbs: Am, Is, Are	64
Lesson 3.3 Past-Tense Verbs: Was, Were	66
Lesson 3.4 Past-Tense: Add ed	68
Review	70
Lesson 3.5 Contractions with Not	72
Lesson 3.6 Plurals with s	74
Lesson 3.7 Irregular Plural Nouns	76
Lesson 3.8 Prefixes and Suffixes	78
Review	80
Lesson 3.9 Pronouns I and Me	82
Lesson 3.10 Comparative Adjectives	84
Review	86
Lesson 3.11 Synonyms	88
Lesson 3.12 Antonyms	90
Lesson 3.13 Homophones	92
Lesson 3.14 Multiple-Meaning Words	94
Review	96

Chapter 4 Writer's Guide

Lesson 4.1 Planning	98
Lesson 4.2 Writing	99
Lesson 4.3 Revising	100
Lesson 4.4 Proofreading	101
Lesson 4.5 Publishing	102
Lesson 4.6 Writing a Friendly Letter	103

Answer Key	104
-----------------------------	------------

Chapter I Grammar

Lesson I.I Common and Proper Nouns

A **common noun** names a person, place, or thing.

girl (person) School (place) pen (thing)

A **proper noun** names a special person, place, or thing. A proper noun starts with a capital letter.

Dego goes to **D**avis **E**lementary.

Abby has a dog named **M**ilo.

When will you move to **T**exas?



Complete It

Finish each sentence below. Use a common noun from the box.

buddy

park

ball

bench

1. Today, Leo and I went to the _____.

2. He is my _____.

3. We played catch with my _____.

4. We sat on a _____ to drink our juice.



Tip

The words **a**, **an** and **the** can help you find nouns.

a swing

an orange

the moon

Lesson 1.1**Common and Proper Nouns****Identify It**

Look at each word in the box. If it is a proper noun, write it under **Proper Nouns**. If it is a common noun, write it under **Common Nouns**.

man
Ben

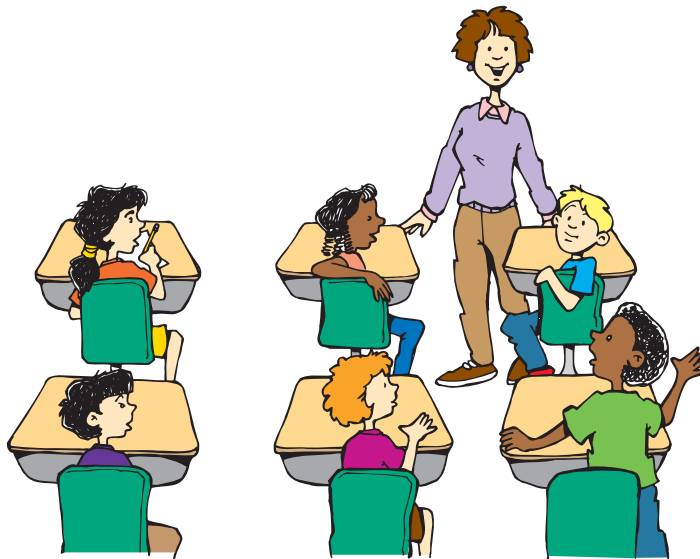
teacher
New York

book
Anna

Long's Toy Store
farm

Proper Nouns

Common Nouns



Lesson 1.1**Common and Proper Nouns****Sam****Miles****Amina****Rewrite It**

Rewrite each sentence. Use a capital letter for each proper noun.

1. jess will go to dalton library today.

2. mrs. ling works at green valley hospital.

3. ted made a left turn on main street.

Try It

Make a list of three proper nouns from your life. You can use names of people you know. You can use places you visit. Make sure to start each one with a capital letter.

Lesson 1.2 Verbs

Verbs are action words. They tell what happens in a sentence.

Jamal **drops** the ball. Mia **laughs** at the joke. Tim **sets** the table.

Identify It

Underline the verb in each sentence.



1. Imani and Kate jump rope.
2. Imani counts.
3. Kate trips on the rope.
4. Imani helps her friend.

Try It

Write another sentence about Imani and Kate. Underline the verb you use.

Lesson 1.2 Verbs**Rewrite It**

Rewrite each sentence. Change each underlined verb to a new verb. Choose from the verbs in the box.

trims**sings****draws****bikes****walks****swims****reads**

1. Nico skates every Friday.

2. Ava runs home from school.

3. Tess dances in her room.

4. Jon climbs the trees in his yard.



Review

A **common noun** names a person, place, or thing.

baby

park

library

car

A **proper noun** names a special person, place, or thing. It starts with a capital letter.

Danny**Lena****Florida****Baxter Hospital**

A **verb** can be an action word. It tells what happens in a sentence.

eat

swim

clap

paint

Putting It Together

Read the sentences. Look at each underlined word. Write **CN** for **common noun** or **PN** for **proper noun**.

1. _____ Erik likes to play baseball.



2. _____ He moved here from Ohio.



3. _____ His brother plays, too.

4. _____ Ty gave Erik his old mitt.

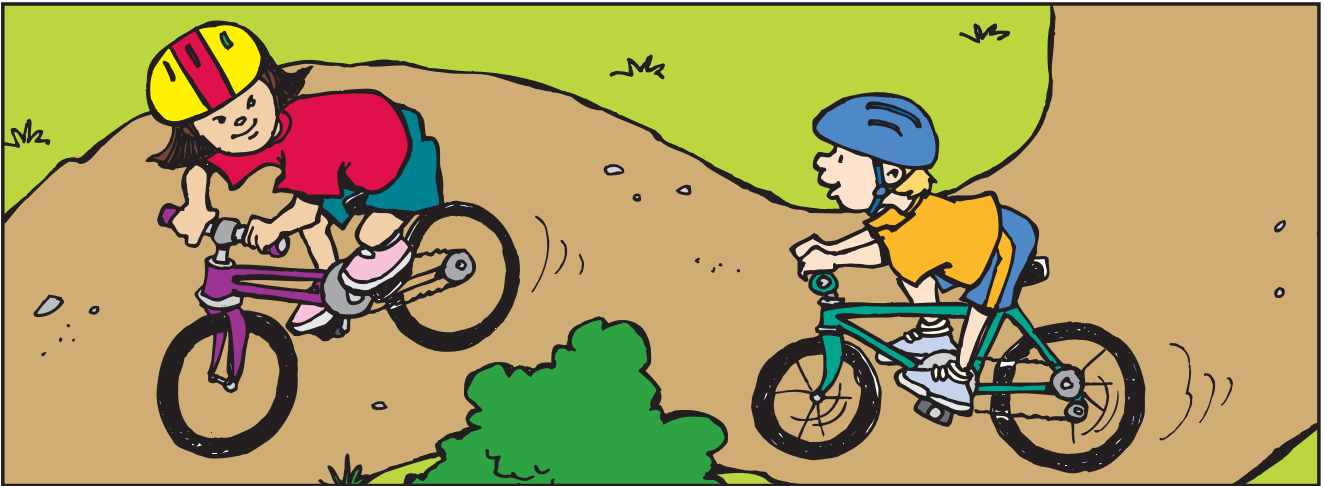


5. _____ They will go to a game at Blick Stadium.

Review

Circle the verb that completes each sentence.

1. Zack and Nora (dropped, gave) Aunt Kerry a treat.
2. They (lost, baked) muffins.
3. Zack (ate, drew) her a picture.
4. Nora (picked, threw) a bunch of flowers.
5. Aunt Kerry (sat, hugged) Zack and Nora.
6. They (rode, hopped) their bikes home.



Lesson 1.3 Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that can take the place of a noun.

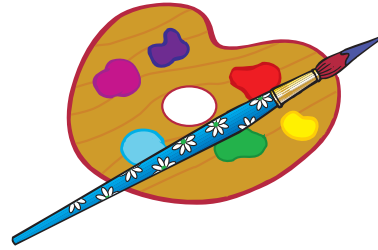
Ella paints a picture.

She paints a picture.

Omar and I like to draw.

We like to draw.

The words **I, me, you, he, she, him, her, it, we, us, they, and them** are pronouns.



Match It

Draw a line to match each word or words on the left with a pronoun on the right.

Ann

he

the crayon

they

Ben

it

Mom and Dad

she

Try It

Write one sentence using a noun. Then, rewrite it using a pronoun.

Lesson 1.3 Pronouns**Complete It**

Read the story. Fill in each blank. Use the pronouns in the box. Make sure to start each sentence with a capital.

my
heI
methem
shethey
it

I love to make art. _____ hang up all my paintings in my room. Mom painted one wall with special paint. _____ said I can draw right on the wall! _____ little brothers like it, too. _____ draw while I am at school. Mom said I should let _____. Jake drew a dinosaur for _____. I think _____ is pretty cool. _____ wants to be an artist, too!

Lesson 1.4 Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. It tells more about a noun. Adjectives can answer the question **What kind?**

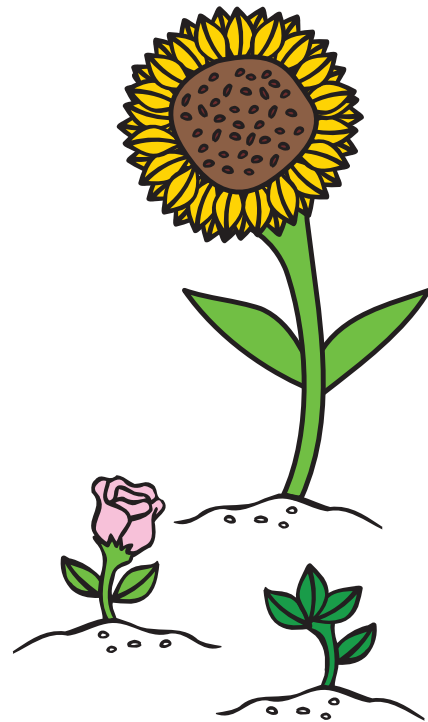
the **yellow** duck the **hard** rock the **shiny** penny

Identify It

Circle the adjective in each sentence. Make a line under the noun it tells about.

Example: Samir has brown eyes.

1. Jada picked the pink roses.
2. A tiny bee buzzed around the garden.
3. Meg planted the green sprouts.
4. She wiped off her dirty hands.
5. Lex looked up at the tall sunflower.
6. What a hot day!

**Tip**

More than one adjective can tell about a noun.

three pink pigs the **shiny, red** berries the **soft, cozy** blanket

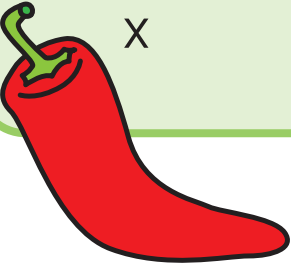
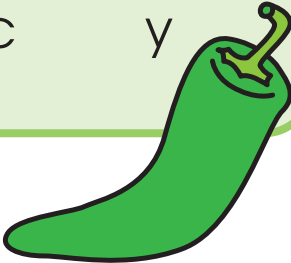
Lesson 1.4 Adjectives

Solve It

Circle the adjectives from the box in the word search.

red	old	spicy	green
hot	smooth	nice	sad

q	r	e	d	z	b	b
o	d	s	a	d	j	h
l	n	w	h	l	t	o
d	i	s	s	q	e	t
c	c	g	r	e	e	n
r	e	y	u	m	a	f
s	m	o	o	t	h	n
x	k	s	p	i	c	y

Lesson 1.5 Prepositions

A **preposition** can show location (where) or time (when). Prepositions link nouns to other words in the sentence. Some common prepositions are **to, from, in, on, behind, at, below, near, by, above, into, off, and with.**

Example: The book is **below** the shelf.

Identify It

Each sentence below has one preposition. Find and circle the prepositions.

1. Hal put his hat on his head.
2. It was cold in the cave!
3. Water dripped from the ceiling.
4. A rock fell near Hal's foot.
5. The cave was filled with bats!
6. At 4:00, the cave tour was done.

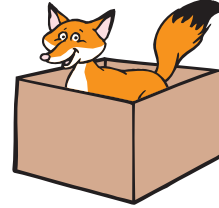


Lesson 1.5 Prepositions

Complete It

Use the words in the box to complete each item below.

1. Where is the fox? _____ a box



behind
in
above
under
beside

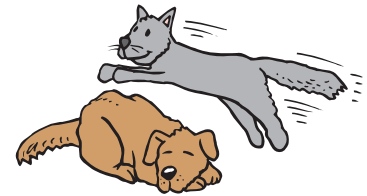
2. Where is the bear? _____ the boy



3. Where is the girl? _____ the covers



4. Where is the cat? _____ the dog



5. Where is the dog house? _____ the dog



Try It

Write two sentences that tell where a mouse might hide. Use a preposition in each sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

Review

A **pronoun** is a word that can take the place of a noun. **I, me, you, he, she, him, her, it, we, us, they,** and **them** are pronouns.

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. It tells more about a noun.

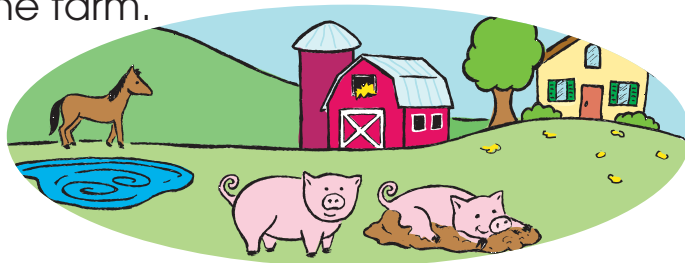
the **striped** pants the **red** car a **cloudy** day

A **preposition** is a word that links a noun to other words in a sentence. Some prepositions are **in, on, at, under, with,** and **from**.

Putting It Together

Circle the pronoun to finish each sentence.

1. Sam and (I, they) went to a farm.
2. (He, Us) had never seen real horses before.
3. Sam fed (she, them) some apples.
4. The owner let (we, us) brush Star.
5. We even got to ride (her, they).
6. (Us, We) had a lot of fun!
7. (They, It) was a great day on the farm.



Review

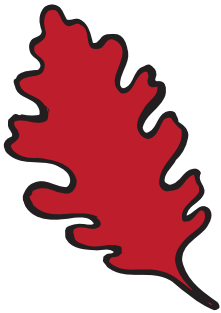
Write an adjective to describe each noun. Remember to ask **What kind?** about each noun. The words in the box can give you some ideas. You can also use your own words.

shiny
old

pink
furry

hot
gray

new
stinky



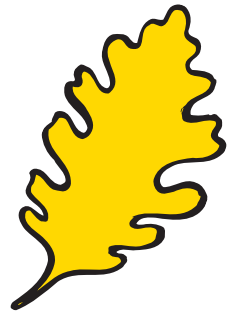
_____ cat

_____ leaf

_____ kite

_____ apple

_____ soup



Review

Write a preposition to complete each sentence below.

1. Amad is _____ his swimming lesson.

2. Dad makes pancakes _____ Sunday mornings.

3. The salt is _____ the pepper.

4. Please take a jacket _____ you!

Lesson 1.6 Sentences

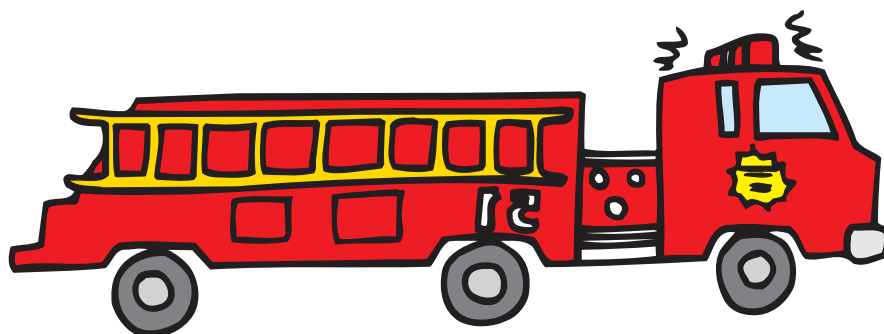
A **sentence** is a complete thought. It starts with a capital letter. It ends with an end mark.

Tim plays ball. **T**hat book is funny. **L**ook at the frog.

Identify It

Look at each group of words. If it is a sentence, make a check mark ✓ on the line. Circle the capital letter. Circle the end mark.

1. _____ The fire truck is bright red.
2. _____ shiny and clean
3. _____ shows us the hoses
4. _____ I can see the ladders on top.
5. _____ The siren is very loud.
6. _____ cover my ears
7. _____ We climb inside.



Lesson 1.6 Sentences**Rewrite It**

Read each set of words below. Rewrite it as a sentence.
Make sure to start with a capital and end with a period.



1. our fire station has a dog

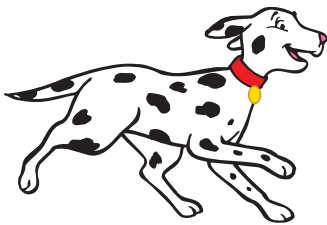
2. he is white with black spots

3. his name is Charlie

4. he likes to ride in the truck

Try It

Write two sentences about Charlie.



Lesson 1.7 Statements

A **statement** is a telling sentence. It starts with a capital letter. It ends with a period.

Anton is in first grade. **D**inner is ready.

Proof It

Read each statement below. If it does not start with a capital, make three lines under the letter (≡). Write the capital letter above. If the period is missing, add it and circle it.

Ella lost her pencil.

1. look outside on a clear, dark night.
2. You will see many stars
3. they are very far away
4. stars do not live forever.
5. Some groups of stars have names
6. our sun is a star



Lesson 1.7 Statements**Rewrite It**

Rewrite the sentences. Each should begin with a capital and end with a period.

1. jaya has a telescope

2. jaya likes to see the stars

3. she can find the Big Dipper

4. dad showed her Venus

5. the moon is easy to spot



Lesson 1.8 Questions

A **question** is an asking sentence. A question starts with a capital letter. It ends with a question mark.

Where is your house? **W**hat time is it? **D**o you have a car?

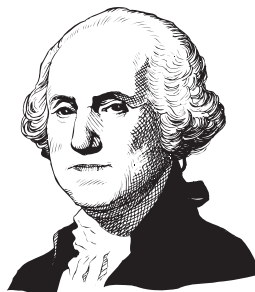
Complete It

Complete each question with a question mark.

1. Who was the first U.S. president _____
2. Where was George Washington born _____
3. How long was he president _____
4. Did he live in the White House _____
5. What was Washington like as a boy _____

Try It

What if you could talk to George Washington? Write two questions you would ask him.

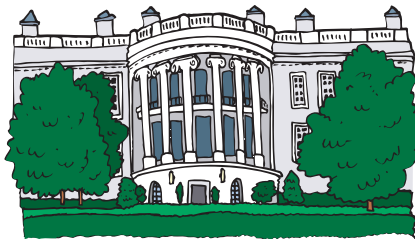


Lesson 1.8 Questions**Match It**

Read each statement about the White House. Read the questions in the box. Write the letter of the question that matches each statement.

- A.** How many rooms does it have?
- B.** Who was first to live in it?
- C.** How many chefs work there?
- D.** Who named the White House?

1. _____ Theodore Roosevelt named the White House.
2. _____ It has 132 rooms.
3. _____ Five chefs work at the White House.
4. _____ John Adams was first to live in it.

**Tip**

Questions often begin with words like **who**, **what**, **where**, **when**, **how**, and **why**.

Lesson 1.9 Exclamations

An **exclamation** is a sentence that shows excitement. It can also show surprise. It starts with a capital letter. It ends with an exclamation point.

I need help! **We** won the game! **V**acation starts today!

Identify It

Read each pair of sentences. One sentence in each pair is a statement. The other sentence is an exclamation. Add the correct end marks.

1. I won the race _____

Today is Monday _____

2. Finn is my best friend _____

Finn found ten dollars _____

3. I have two sisters _____

Something is out there _____



Try It

What is something exciting in your life? Write an exclamation on the line.

Lesson 1.9 Exclamations**Rewrite It**

Rewrite each exclamation on the line. Remember, start with a capital. End with an exclamation point.

1. the dog got out

2. don't knock over your cup

3. lena's painting came in first place

4. i lost my first tooth

**Tip**

Some exclamations are just one word.

Help! Wow! Great! Ouch!

Lesson 1.10 Combining Sentences

Sometimes, two sentences can be made into one. Both sentences must tell about the same thing.

Frogs live in the pond. Fish live in the pond.

Use the word **and** to join the parts of the sentence.

Frogs **and** fish live in the pond.

Complete It

Read the sentences.

Fill in the missing words.



1. Max went to the fair. Li went to the fair.

Max _____ Li went to the fair.

2. Mom rode the Ferris wheel. Dad rode the Ferris wheel.

_____ and Dad rode the Ferris wheel.

3. The juice was cold. The ice cream was cold.

The juice and _____ were cold.

4. Li played two games. Mom played two games.

_____ and Mom played two games.

Lesson 1.10 Combining Sentences**Identify It**

Read the letter. Three pairs of sentences can be joined. Underline each pair.

June 12, 2014

Dear Ana,

Guess what? We went to the fair. I had fun. Marco had fun. We went on lots of rides. Tess stayed home. Jane stayed home. They are too little for the fair.

My ticket was lost. My money was lost. Don't worry, I was lucky. Marco found them. I left them in a bumper car. It was a great day. I love the fair.

Hope to see you soon!

Your friend,

Will



Review

A **sentence** is a complete thought. It starts with a capital. It ends with an end mark.

It is 4:00.

A **statement** is a telling sentence. It ends with a period.

Mia loves cheese.

A **question** is an asking sentence. It ends with a question mark.

Where are your shoes?

An **exclamation** shows excitement. It ends with an exclamation point.

I got stung by a bee!

Putting It Together

1. Look at the picture. Write a statement about it.



2. Look at the picture. Write a question about it.



3. Look at the picture. Write an exclamation about it.



Review

Sometimes, two sentences can be joined. Use the word **and** to make two sentences into one.

Sara skates every week. Kyle skates every week.

Sara **and** Kyle skate every week.

Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence.

1. Bears eat berries. Birds eat berries.

2. Frogs like bugs. Toads like bugs.

3. Cows graze on hay. Horses graze on hay.

4. Mice eat acorns. Squirrels eat acorns.



Lesson 2.1 Capitalizing the First Word in a Sentence

A sentence always begins with a capital letter. This shows that a new sentence is starting.

What is your name? **T**asha has two birds. **I** see the train!

Proof It

Look for the words that should be capitalized. Mark the letter with three lines below it (≡). Then, write the capital above it.

Example: ^{**S**}
≡sonya will wear her red dress.

bats are odd animals. They fly like birds. even so, they are not birds. Bats are mammals, like dogs and cats. most bats eat bugs. some eat fruit.

Bats sleep during the day. they are awake at night. They do not see well. They make a very high sound. the sound bounces off things.

This tells bats where things are. it helps them get around.



Lesson 2.1 Capitalizing the First Word in a Sentence**Rewrite It**

Rewrite each sentence. Make sure to begin with a capital letter.

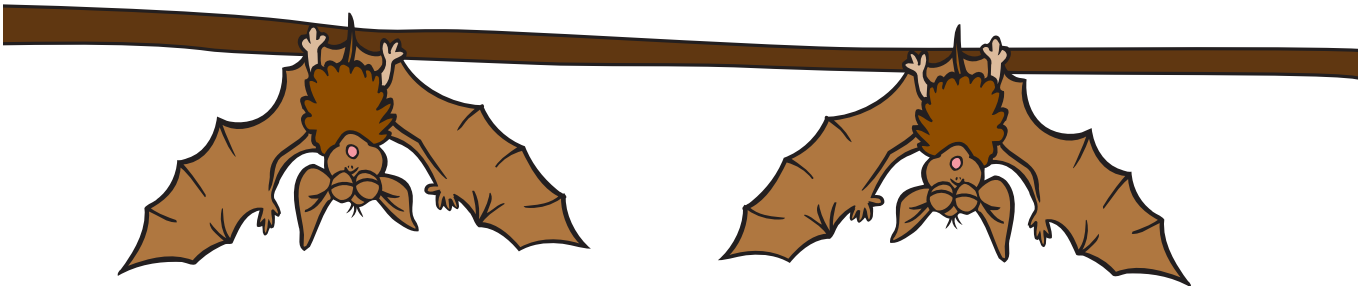
1. last week, a bat got in our house.

2. i didn't know what it was at first.

3. mom caught it and let it go outside.

4. that poor bat was scared!

5. i don't think he'll be back.



Lesson 2.2 Capitalizing the Pronoun I

The pronoun **I** is always capitalized. It can start a sentence. It can be in the middle of a sentence.

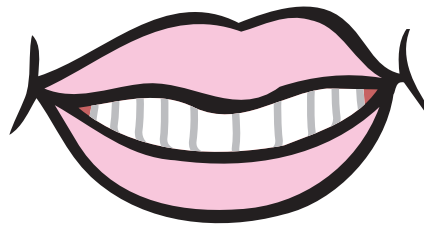
I like pears. **I** will wear a jacket. Min and **I** want to swing.

Proof It

Read the story. Each time you see the word **I**, make sure it is capitalized. If it is not, make three lines below it (≡). Then, write the capital above it.

Example: Lulu and ^I
≡
i went on a walk.

Last week, i went to the dentist. I was not nervous. i was just getting a check-up. My sister had a tooth pulled once. Grace and i were playing outside. She tripped and hit her mouth. I knew she needed help, so i called for Mom. Mom and i took Grace right to Dr. Cruz. i told him what happened. Then, Mom and I sat with Grace. She was so brave! Her lip was puffy, but she was okay. Grace and i will be more careful from now on!



Lesson 2.2 Capitalizing the Pronoun I**Try It**

Read each sentence below. Write the word I in the box. Fill in the other blank with a word that finishes the sentence.

1. like to eat _____.

2. _____ and play catch.

3. like the color _____.

4. Each weekend, go _____.

5. My _____ and like to read books together.

6. have a cool _____.



Review

A sentence always begins with a capital letter.

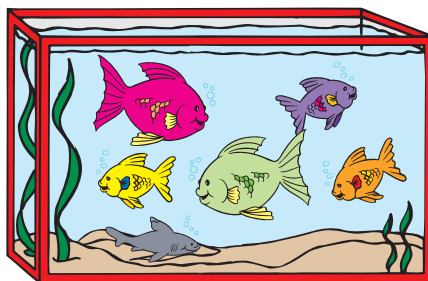
Is that your train? **L**et's plant the flowers.

The pronoun I is always spelled with a capital letter.

I forgot my lunch! **L**ucy and I baked bread.

Look for the words that should be capitalized. Mark the letter with three lines below it (≡). Then, write the capital above it.

1. my best friend, Harry, has a fish tank.
2. harry and i went to the pet store.
3. he wanted to buy some fish food.
4. i like to look at all kinds of fish.
5. mom says my sister and i can get a small tank next year.
6. orange clownfish are the ones i like best.



Review

Rewrite each sentence. Make sure to use capitals where they are needed.



1. i have a new, red bike.

2. my bike has a bell and a basket.

3. ali and i ride to the library.

Read each question. Answer it with a sentence that starts with **I**.

1. How old are you?

2. What is your favorite food?

3. What is one thing you like to do in the summer?

Lesson 2.3 Capitalizing Names

Names begin with a capital letter. A person's name starts with a capital letter. A pet's name starts with a capital letter, too.

My sister's name is **E**nma. I have a cat named **S**ocks.

Match It

The child and pet in each picture need a name. Choose a set of names from the box. Write them next to the picture. Make sure you start each name with a capital letter.

lily and lucky
ben and bubbles

carlos and coco
greg and gus

stella and star



_____ and _____



_____ and _____



_____ and _____



_____ and _____

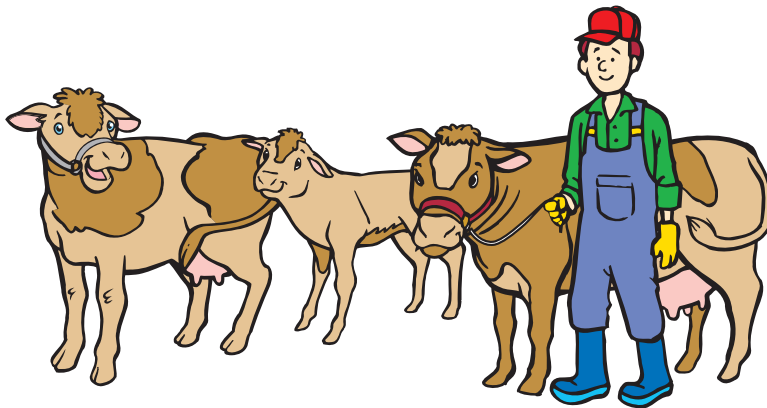


_____ and _____

Lesson 2.3 Capitalizing Names**Proof It**

The names below do not start with a capital letter. Find each letter that should be a capital letter. Make three lines below it (≡). Then, write the capital letter above it.

1. luke, jay, and Leo are all sam's brothers.
2. Lu named the kittens bella and sassy.
3. saw his friend ava at the park.
4. jess got to milk millie and Bonnie at the farm.

**Try It**

Write a sentence about two of your friends. Use their names in the sentence.

_____.

Lesson 2.4 Capitalizing Place Names

Place names begin with a capital letter.

Danville, **K**entucky

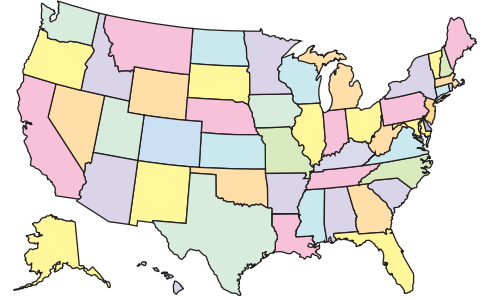
Cove **L**ibrary

Maple **S**treet

Jackson **S**chool

Venus

Japan



Proof It

The place names below do not start with a capital. Mark each letter that should be a capital with three lines below it (≡). Write the capital letter above it.

Example: We are going to ^{**M**}
≡ maine this summer.

1. Ivan is moving to atlanta, georgia.
2. Do you think there is life on mars?
3. Addy goes to sandy brook elementary.
4. It snowed two feet in michigan!
5. Make a left turn on green road.
6. Lex swims at rock hill lake.

Lesson 2.4 Capitalizing Place Names**Try It**

Answer each question. Make sure to start each place name with a capital letter.

1. What is the name of your street?

2. What city were you born in?

3. What is a state you would like to visit?

4. What country do you live in?

5. What is the name of a place you go a lot? It could be a school. Maybe it is a store or a library.



Lesson 2.5 Capitalizing Days and Months

The **days of the week** start with a capital letter.

Monday, **T**uesday, **W**ednesday, **T**hursday, **F**riday, **S**aturday,
Sunday

The **months of the year** start with a capital letter, too.

January, **F**ebuary, **M**arch, **A**pril, **M**ay, **J**une, **J**uly,
August, **S**eptember, **O**ctober, **N**ovember, **D**ecember

Solve It

Read each clue. Write the day of the week that matches it. Use the list above.

1. People like me a lot. I am the first day of the weekend.

2. I am the first weekday. My name starts with **m**. _____

3. You can find the word **sun** hiding in my name. _____

4. I am the last weekday. Here comes the weekend!

5. I come in the middle of the week. My name starts with **w**.

6. My name starts with **t**. I come near the end of the week.

7. My name starts with **t**, too. I come near the start of the week.

Lesson 2.5**Capitalizing Days and Months****Complete It**

Fill in the month in each sentence. Make sure to use a capital letter.

1. (june) Julia's birthday is in _____.

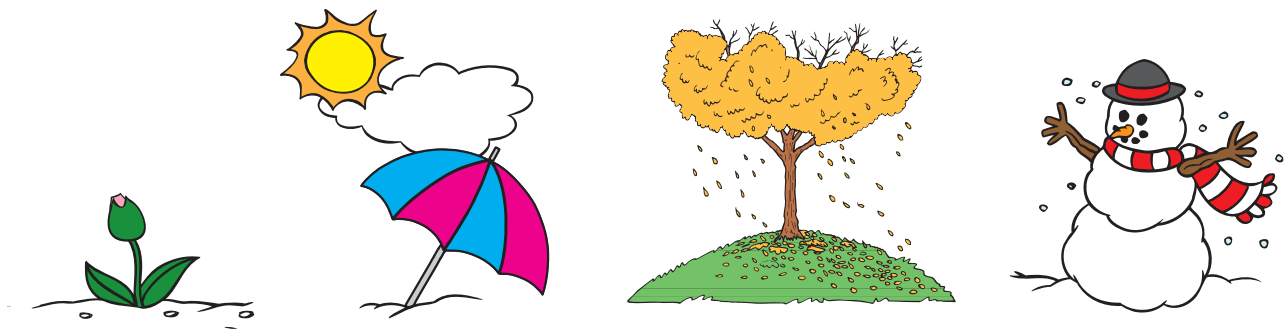
2. (april) Andy ate apples in _____.

3. (july) Jake plays jacks in _____.

4. (may) Mira met Matt in _____.

5. (october) Olly saw an owl in _____.

6. (september) Sam swam in _____.

**Try It**

When is your birthday? _____

What is today's date? Ask an adult if you are not sure.

Review

Names of people and pets start with a capital letter.

Give the book to **M**alik. Let's name the fish **B**uddy and **G**zmo.

Names of special places start with a capital letter, too.

Danville **H**ospital

Cap's **T**oy **S**tore

Chicago

Mexico

Putting It Together

Complete each sentence with the word in the box. Make sure you begin names with a capital letter.

1. **lita**

Rico and _____ were on vacation.

2. **cape cod**

Their family was going to _____.

3. **sofia and joe**

Cousins _____ were coming, too.

4. **tucker**

_____, the poodle, rode on Mom's lap.

5. **dixie**

The family cat, _____, stayed home.

6. **clean spoon diner**

Dad stopped to get lunch at the _____.

Review

Days of the week start with a capital letter.

Tuesday **S**aturday **W**ednesday

Months of the year start with a capital letter, too.

March **J**une **O**ctober

The days and months below do not start with a capital. Mark each letter that should be a capital with three lines below it (≡). Write the capital letter above it.

1. monday, march 8 is Eli's birthday.
2. Clare's dance is on saturday night.
3. It snowed on tuesday and wednesday.
4. My mom and dad were both born on december 2.
5. Kenji will be 7 on friday, april 20.
6. The store will open in september.
7. I saw a full moon on monday, july 11.



Lesson 2.6 Periods

A **period** is an end mark. It comes at the end of a sentence.

I have a hole in my pants. Luis has a loose tooth.

Complete It

Each sentence below is missing a period. Add it and circle it.

Example: Turn on the lights.

1. Giant pandas are found in China
2. They live in the mountains
3. There are not many pandas left in the wild
4. Pandas have black rings around their eyes
5. They can weigh 250 pounds
6. Pandas eat bamboo
7. They get most of their water from bamboo

**Try It**

Look at the picture of the panda above. Write a sentence about it. Make sure it ends with a period.

Lesson 2.6 Periods**Tip**

A capital letter can show you where a new sentence start.

Proof It

The periods are missing in the paragraph. Add them and circle them.

Baby pandas are called cubs. A new baby is very small. It is about the size of a stick of butter. The cubs are not black and white. They are pink. A new cub looks more like a mouse than a bear. It has almost no hair.



A baby panda can not do much at first. The baby's eyes stay shut for 6 to 8 weeks. It takes a few months for a cub to learn to walk. Baby pandas need their moms, just like baby humans.

Lesson 2.7 Question Marks

A **question mark** comes at the end of a question. It shows where the question ends.

Can you play checkers? Where is my red bow? Have you seen Erin?

Rewrite It

Rewrite each question. Make sure it starts with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.



1. where are you moving

2. have you packed yet

3. who will drive the moving van

4. what color is your new house

5. how far away is it

Lesson 2.7 Question Marks**Identify It**

Read each pair of sentences. Add a period after each statement. Add a question mark after each question. Underline the word that tells you the sentence is a question.

1. What is your new address _____

It is 811 Elm Street _____

2. I can't find my roller skates _____

Have you seen them _____

3. What school do you go to _____

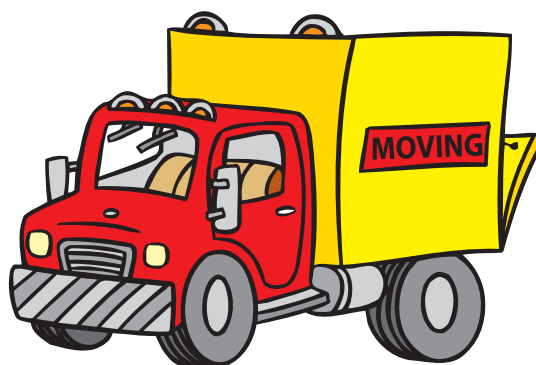
I go to Shady Lane School _____

4. Nick and Izzy live next door _____

Who lives in the blue house _____

5. Why are you moving _____

My mom got a new job _____



Lesson 2.8 Exclamation Points

An **exclamation point** comes at the end of an exclamation. An exclamation is a sentence that shows excitement. It can also show surprise.

That's great news! Look at the snake! We won!

Identify It

Read each pair of sentences. Add a period after each statement. Add an exclamation point after each exclamation.

1. Today is Saturday _____

It rained four inches today _____

2. Don't forget your umbrella _____

Jon has a green umbrella _____

3. Watch out for that branch _____

Dad will pick up the branches _____

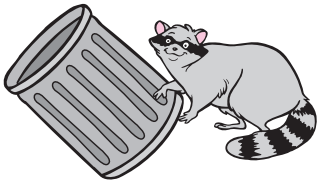
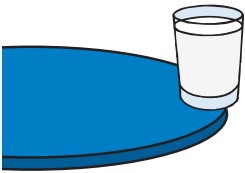
4. Jaya did not step in the puddle _____

My book fell in the puddle _____



Lesson 2.8 Exclamation Points**Try It**

Look at each picture. Write an exclamation to go with it. Begin with a capital letter. End with an exclamation point.



Review

A statement ends with a **period**.

Aunt Kimm made pasta for dinner.



A question ends with a **question mark**.

How far away is Mars?

An exclamation ends with an **exclamation point**.

I smell smoke!

Putting It Together

Read each statement. Write a question to go with it. Be sure to end your question with a question mark.

Example: Question: What day is it? Today is Monday.

1. Question: _____

Her name is Jazmin.

2. Question: _____

The book is on the desk.

3. Question: _____

I am six.

4. Question: _____

The ball is green.

Review

Read the letter. It is missing some end marks. Add three periods, three question marks, and two exclamation points.

Dear Owen,

**How are you doing ____ I am fine. Mom, Kate, and I
went on a picnic yesterday. Have you ever been to Falls
River Park ____ It is beautiful ____**

**We brought a blanket to sit on ____ I spread it out.
Kate got the basket. Then, she sat down on the blanket.
Guess what happened ____ She got stung by a bee!
Mom got the stinger out ____ Kate did not even cry.**

**We ate our bread and cheese. We had some fruit
and cookies, too ____ After we ate, we played catch.
What a fun picnic ____**

Your friend,

Noah

Lesson 2.9 Commas with Dates

A **comma** is a punctuation mark. In a date, it goes between the day and the year.

June 20, 1973 October 1, 2006 April 4, 1866

If a comma is missing, use this mark (↗) to add it.

March 17 ↗ 2014

Proof It

Commas are missing from the dates below. Use this mark (↗) to add them.

1. John moved to New York on December 23 1982.
2. Aunt Keiko was born on February 19 1979.
3. Grandma and Grandpa got married on May 6 1960.
4. I met Jada on July 11 2008.
5. Riley's birthday is August 14 2004.

**Try It**

When were you born? Write the date on the line. _____

Ask a friend when he or she was born. Write the date on the line.

Lesson 2.9 Commas with Dates**Rewrite It**

Rewrite each date. Use commas where they are needed.

1. January 5 1984

2. November 18 2002

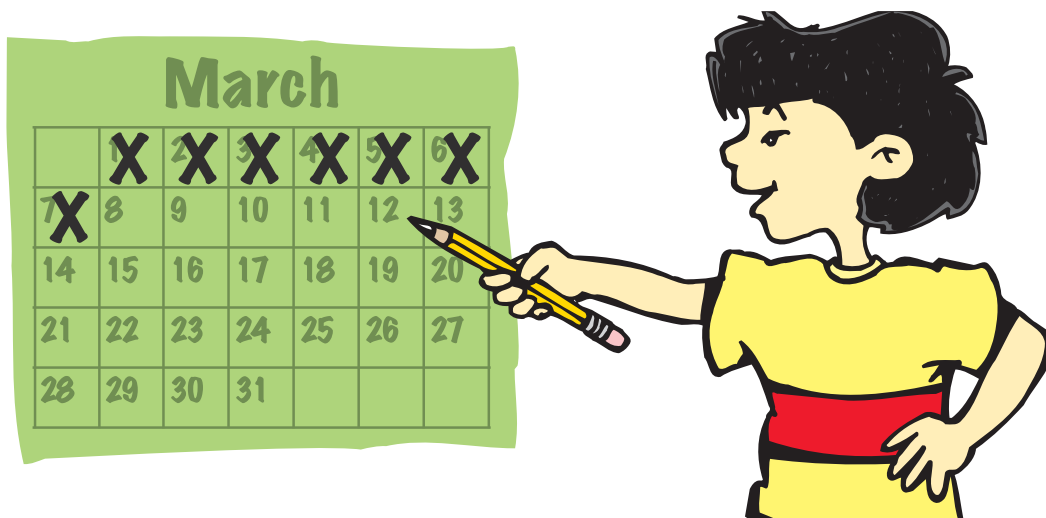
3. May 23 1999

4. February 9 2015

5. July 31 1944

6. September 12 1965

7. April 29 1814



Lesson 2.10 Commas with Cities and States

A **comma** is used between the name of a city and state.

Detroit, Michigan Wilmington, Delaware Portland, Oregon

Proof It

Add a comma between each city and state. Use this mark (▲) to add each comma.

1. You may have heard of Chicago Illinois.
2. You might know Dallas Texas.
3. Have you heard of Chicken Alaska?
4. Would you like to go to Bumble Bee Arizona?
5. How about Two Egg Florida?
6. Is it boring to live in Boring Maryland?
7. What is it like in Moon Virginia?



Lesson 2.10 Commas with Cities and States**Complete It**

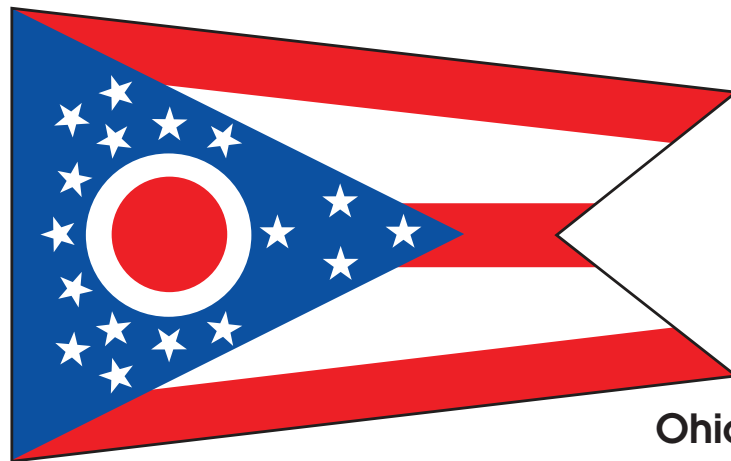
Finish each sentence with a city and state from the box. Use commas where they are needed.

Lima Ohio
Macon Georgia

Reno Nevada
Portland Maine

Austin Texas
Miami Florida

1. Anton is moving to _____.
2. In May, Izzy will go to _____.
3. Lee's aunt lives in _____.
4. It will take Cam two days to drive to _____.
5. Dan found _____ on the map.
6. Jane has lived in _____ for 11 years.



Ohio State Flag

Lesson 2.11 Apostrophes with Possessives

An **apostrophe plus s** ('s) shows that someone owns something.

Keisha's book Meg's brush Cody's train

Complete It

Add 's to each blank below. Make a line under the item each person owns.

1. Emma _____ drawing

2. Diego _____ pen

3. Mr. Stein _____ truck

4. Dante _____ leaf

5. Kat _____ frog

6. Jen _____ apple

**Try It**

Write a sentence about something a friend owns. Use 's to show what he or she owns.

Lesson 2.11 Apostrophes with Possessives**Identify It**

Read each pair of sentences. Make a check mark ✓ next to the one that is correct.

1. _____ Mia's hat

_____ Mias hat

2. _____ Blakes bird'

_____ Blake's bird

3. _____ Amad's boots

_____ Amads boots

4. _____ Rosas muffin

_____ Rosa's muffin

5. _____ Nicks snake'

_____ Nick's snake



Review

In a date, use a comma between the day and the year.

April 5, 1988 December 20, 2015 June 13, 2001

Use a comma between the name of a city and state.

St. Paul, Minnesota Buffalo, New York Nashville, Tennessee

Use this mark (↗) to add the missing commas.

1. My grandma was born on January 24 1936.
2. Chris sent a letter to Wichita Kansas.
3. How old will you be on January 1 2020?
4. A big snow storm hit Augusta Maine.
5. We stayed at a hotel in Madison Wisconsin.
6. The baby turned one on August 23 2009.



Review

An **apostrophe plus s ('s)** shows that someone owns something.

Manny's house Lily's duck Carter's pail

Pick one word from Box 1 and one from Box 2. Write a possessive using your words.

Box 1	Tony	Zack	Dan
	Ella	Ming	Maria

Box 2	sock	sled	drum
	map	fish	doll

Example: Ming's doll

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



Lesson 3.1 Subject-Verb Agreement

When a sentence is about one person or thing, add **s** to the verb.

Jim drop**s** the ball.

The leaf blow**s** away.



When a sentence is about more than one person or thing, do not add **s**.

The cats look for mice.

Jeff and Yoko play the piano.

Match It

Draw a line to match each sentence to the correct ending.

1. Ms. Ito

grades the tests.

grade the tests.

2. The pencils

fall on the floor.

falls on the floor.

3. The bell

ring at 3:00.

rings at 3:00.

4. The girls

paints in the art room.

paint in the art room.

5. Caleb

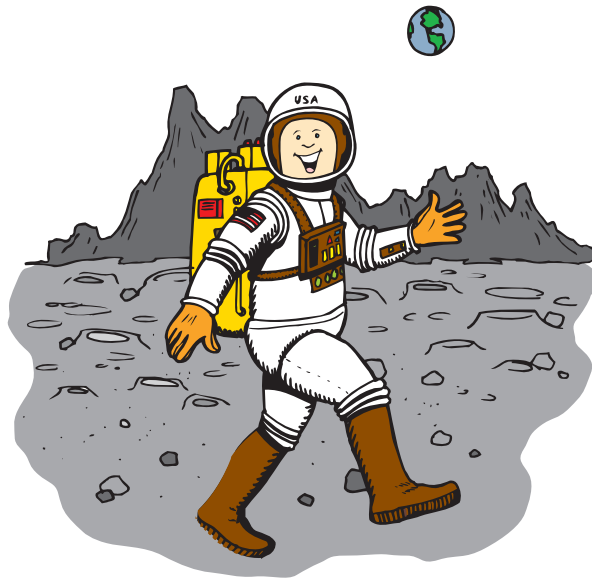
sings after school.

sing after school.

Lesson 3.1 Subject-Verb Agreement**Complete It**

Circle the word that completes each sentence.

1. Max (puts, put) on his space suit.
2. He (slip, slips) on the boots.
3. The helmet (roll, rolls) across the floor.
4. Max and his dog (travel, travels) to outer space.
5. They (sees, see) Earth from far above.
6. Max's mom (calls, call) him home for dinner.



Lesson 3.2 Irregular Verbs: **Am, Is, Are**

The words **am**, **is**, and **are** are all verbs.

Use **am** with the word **I**.

I **am** happy. I **am** cold.

Use **is** with one person or thing.

The balloon **is** red. Seth **is** at the park.

Use **are** with more than one person or thing.

The pens **are** in my desk. The boys **are** inside.

**Rewrite It**

Each sentence below has the wrong verb. Rewrite it with the correct verb. Choose from **is**, **am**, or **are**.

1. The farmer am ready to milk the cows.

2. I is glad to help Bill.

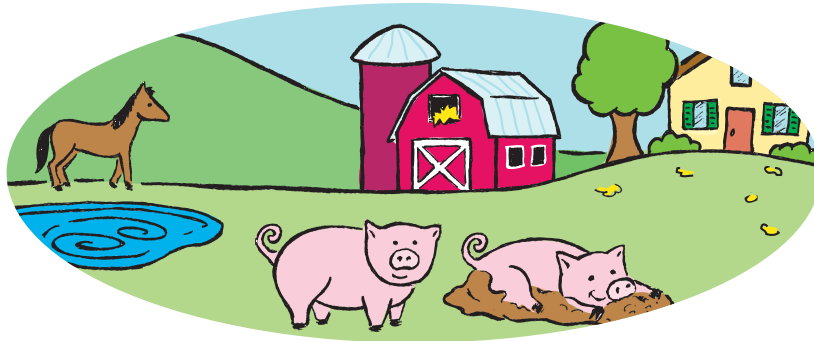
3. The horse are brown and white.

4. The kids is by the pond.

Lesson 3.2 Irregular Verbs: **Am, Is, Are****Complete It**

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. Write it on the line.

1. **is are** The pig _____ in the mud.
2. **am are** I _____ sure I let the dog out.
3. **is are** The ducks _____ with their babies.
4. **am is** The cow _____ next to the fence.
5. **are is** Farmer Bill and Henry _____ in the kitchen.
6. **is are** The pony _____ six months old.

**Tip**

Not all verbs are action verbs. **Am, is, and are** are not action verbs. Some other examples are **have, has, was, and were**.

Lesson 3.3 Past-Tense Verbs: **Was, Were**

The words **was** and **were** tell about something that happened in the past.

Use **was** with one person or thing.

The bike **was** broken.

I **was** ready for dinner.

Use **were** with more than one person or thing.

Amit and Liza **were** at the movies.

The books **were** in the car.

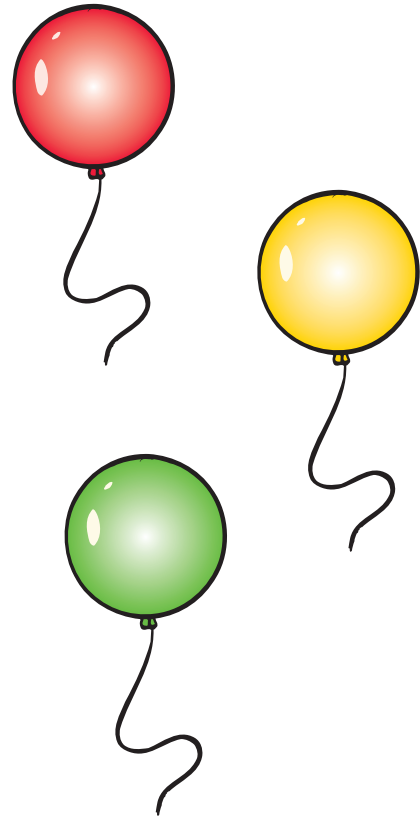
Proof It

Read each sentence. Check to see if the verbs **was** and **were** are correct. If you find a mistake, cross it out. Write the correct word above it.

was

Example: The worm ~~were~~ under the leaf.

1. The parade were at 1:00.
2. The kids was excited to see it.
3. The balloons were red, yellow, and green.
4. The band were very loud.
5. Drew and Maggy was in the first float.



Lesson 3.3**Past-Tense Verbs: Was, Were****Complete It**

Fill in each blank with **was** or **were**.

1. The drums _____ in the middle of the parade.
2. It _____ a sunny day.
3. We _____ lucky it didn't rain.
4. Mom and Dad _____ on the sidewalk.
5. Nico _____ the leader.
6. At the end of the parade, we _____ tired!

**Try It**

Write a sentence telling how you felt on the first day of school. Use the verb **was** or **were**.

Lesson 3.4 Past Tense: Add **ed**

Verbs in the **past tense tell** about things that already happened. Add **ed** to most verbs to tell about the past.

It started**ed** to rain.

Henry knocked**ed** on the door.

If a verb ends in **e**, just add **d**.

live → lived

race → raced

Identify It

Circle the past-tense verb in each sentence.

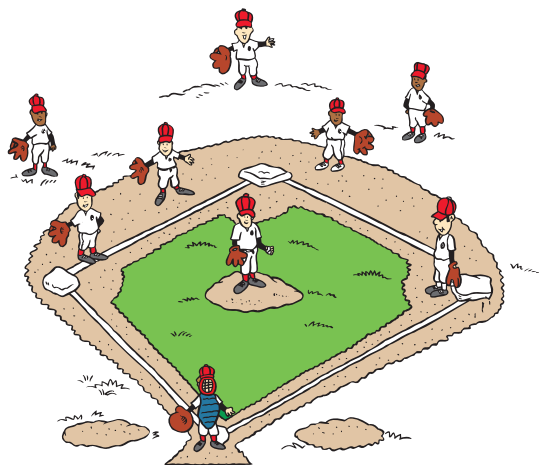
1. The game started at 3:00.

2. A ball landed right next to me!

3. I picked it up.

4. The crowd cheered.

5. The game ended with a score of 4 to 3.

**Try It**

Write a sentence about something that happened last year. Use a verb that ends with **ed**.

Lesson 3.4 Past Tense: Add **ed****Complete It**

Complete each sentence with the verb in the box. Add **d** or **ed** to put it in the past tense.

1. **look** The pitcher _____ at the batter.
2. **wait** We _____ to see the hit.
3. **race** The player _____ to first base.
4. **jump** Number 3 _____ up to catch the ball.
5. **sail** The ball _____ over the fence.
6. **smile** I _____ at my brother.
7. **want** We _____ to see a great game, and we did!



Review

When a sentence is about one person or thing, add **s** to the verb.

Aunt Lola cuts my hair.

When a sentence is about more than one person or thing,
do not add **s**.

The bears look for berries.

Use the verb **am** with the word **I**. I **am** hiding.

Use the verbs **is** and **was** with one person or thing.

The pear **is** green.

Mr. Otis **was** sick today.

Use the verbs **are** or **were** with more than one person or thing.

The balls **are** in the gym.

The girls **were** smiling.

Putting It Together

Circle the word that completes each sentence.

1. The storm (is, are) getting closer.
2. I (am, is) not afraid of thunder.
3. The lights (blinks, blink) on and off.
4. Dad (light, lights) some candles.
5. My sisters and I (feel, feels) so cozy.
6. Once, we (was, were) without power for three days!

Review

Add **ed** to most verbs to tell about the past.

Ari kicked**ed** the ball.

If a verb ends in **e**, just add **d**.

bake → baked

All the verbs in **bold** should be in the past tense. Cross them out. Write the correct verb above them.

1. It **snow** all night.
2. Eva and I **look** out the window.
3. We **climb** to the top of the hill.
4. We **skate** on the pond.
5. Mom **cook** hot soup for lunch.
6. I **hope** it would snow again!



Lesson 3.5 Contractions with **Not**

A **contraction** is a way to join two words together. It is a shorter way to say something. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the missing letters.

Here are some contractions with **not**.

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

was not = wasn't

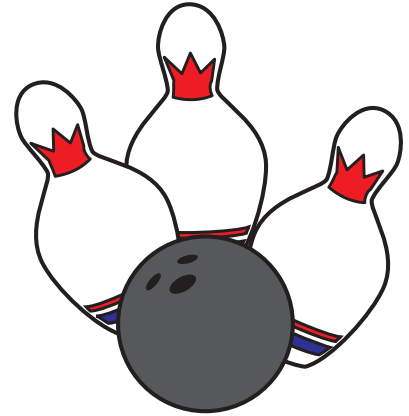
were not = weren't

does not = doesn't

did not = didn't

have not = haven't

can not = can't



Identify It

Read each sentence below. On the line, write a contraction for the underlined words.

1. I can not wait to go bowling. _____

2. I have not ever gone before. _____

3. Mom said it is not easy to knock over all the pins. _____

4. It was not hard to pick a ball. _____

5. There were not too many that fit my hand. _____

6. We are not going to be home by bedtime! _____

Lesson 3.5 Contractions with **Not****Match it**

Draw a line to match each pair of words to its contraction.



Lesson 3.6 Plurals with s

Plural means **more than one**. To make most nouns plural, just add **s**.

one hand → two hands

one plane → four planes

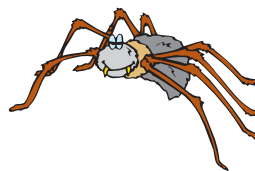
one tent → six tents

one hen → twelve hens

Solve It

Write the plural of each word on the line.

Then, circle the plurals in the puzzle.



bug _____ spider _____

beetle _____ cricket _____

wasp _____ ant _____



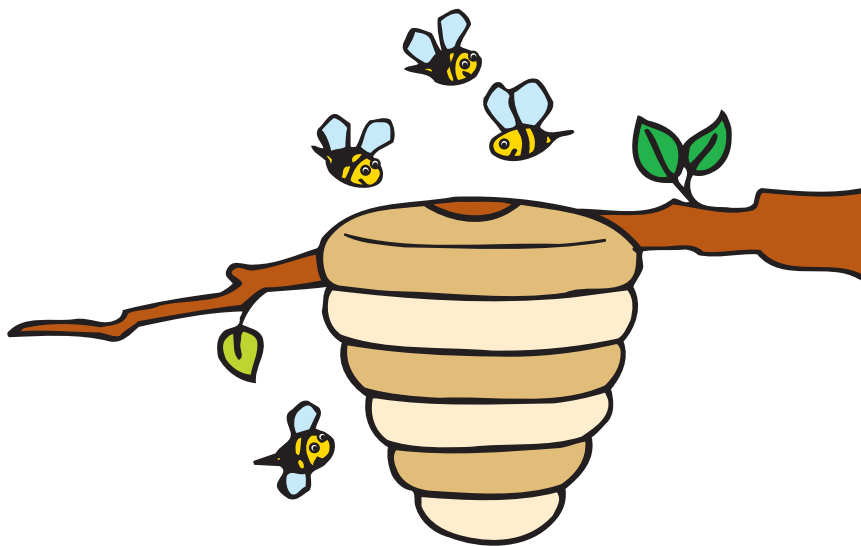
e	q	c	b	u	g	s
z	a	r	f	b	j	l
s	p	i	d	e	r	s
w	m	c	q	e	x	p
d	m	k	p	t	k	p
i	y	e	v	l	g	g
a	n	t	s	e	o	d
w	a	s	p	s	n	u



Lesson 3.6 Plurals with **s****Complete It**

Add an **s** to each noun to make it plural.

1. Sanj found three ladybug_____.
2. Draw that moth with your marker_____.
3. Did you see the bee _____fly back to their hive?
4. Jose saw four slug_____ in the garden.
5. Our dog _____get fleas every summer.
6. Watch out for tick _____in the woods!
7. Five inchworm_____ crawled up the leaf.



Lesson 3.7 Irregular Plural Nouns

For some words, do not add s to make the plural. Instead, the whole word changes.

One

goose

man

woman

tooth

child

mouse

foot



More Than One

geese

men

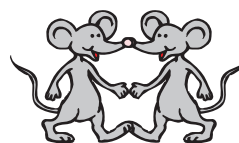
women

teeth

children

mice

feet



Other words do not change at all. Use the same word for one and more than one.

one deer → five deer

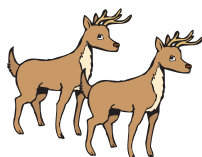
one fish → ten fish

one sheep → three sheep

one moose → eight moose

Look at each picture. Circle the word that names the picture.

deers



deer

feet



foot

woman



women

children



child

gooses



geese

moose



mooses

Lesson 3.7 Irregular Plural Nouns

Solve It

Look at each number and picture below. Fill in the missing word on the line. Choose from the words in the box.

mouse
sheep

men
mice

fish
teeth

4



6



1



50



17



22



Lesson 3.8 Prefixes and Suffixes

A **prefix** is added to the beginning of a root word. It changes the word's meaning.

The prefix **un** means **not** or **opposite of**.

Example: **un**healthy = **not** healthy

The prefix **re** means **again**.

Example: **re**wash = wash **again**

A **suffix** is added to the end of a root word. It changes the word's meaning.

The suffix **er** means **one who**.

Example: baker = one who bakes

The suffix **ed** means that something happened **in the past**. (Remember, if a word ends in **e**, just add **d**).

Example: Yesterday, Luis wash**ed** the dog.

**Match It**

On the line, write a word with a prefix to match each meaning.

1. read again = _____

2. opposite of dress = _____

3. not sure = _____

4. copy again = _____

5. tell again = _____

6. not able = _____

7. fill again = _____

Lesson 3.8 Prefixes and Suffixes

Complete It

Each **bold** word is missing a suffix. Add the suffix **er** or **ed**. Use the meaning of the sentence to decide which one to add.

1. Riley wants to be a **paint**_____one day.
2. Kris **smile**_____at the baby.
3. Lena **tuck**_____her doll into bed.
4. The **catch**_____stands behind home plate.
5. Mom handed a check to the **bank**_____.

Sort the words in the box. Write them under the correct headings.

reuse	liked	unhurt	farmer
singer	resell	fixed	unfair

Words with Prefixes

Words with Suffixes

Review

A **contraction** is a way to join two words together. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the missing letters.

is not = isn't are not = aren't was not = wasn't

Review**Putting It Together**

Read each pair of words. Write a sentence using a contraction for those words.

1. **is not** _____ .

2. **did not** _____ .

3. **was not** _____ .

A **prefix** is added to the beginning of a root word. A **suffix** is added to the end of root word. Prefixes and suffixes change a word's meaning.

un = **not** or **opposite of**

re = **again**

er = **one who**

ed = **in the past**

Circle a prefix and a suffix in each item.

1. Did the baker reheate the pizza?
2. Tia was unhappy that the play lasted so long.
3. The builder sanded all the wood.
4. Mac skated to the bench to untie his laces.

Review

Plural means **more than one**. To make most nouns plural, just add **s**.

stamp → stamp**s**

cat → cat**s**

For some words, do not add **s** to make the plural. Instead, the whole word changes.

foot → feet

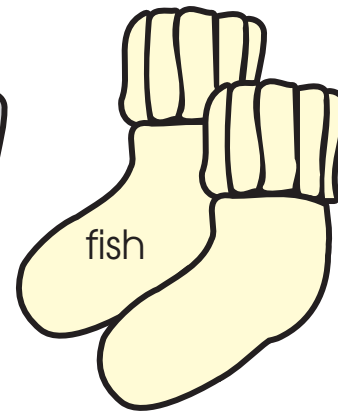
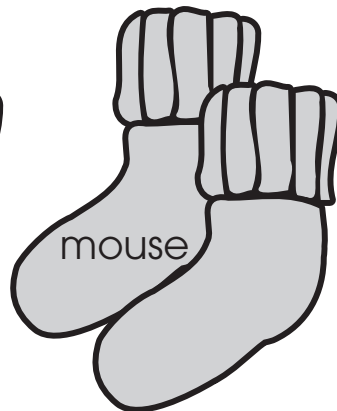
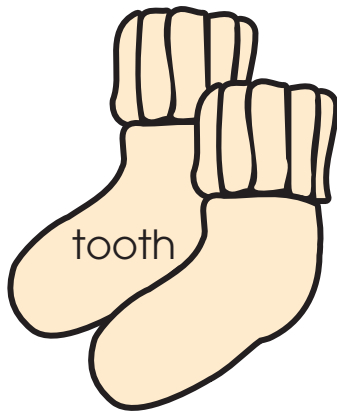
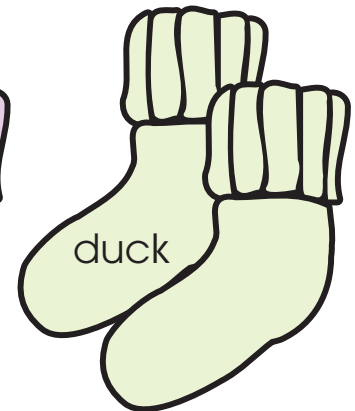
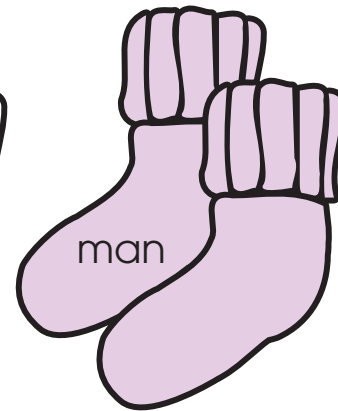
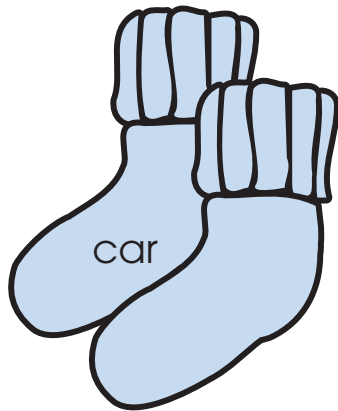
woman → women

Other words do not change at all. Use the same word for one and more than one.

one sheep → four sheep

one moose → six moose

Look at each word. Write the plural on the matching sock.



Lesson 3.9 Pronouns **I** and **Me**

You use the words **I** and **me** to talk about yourself.

I like bananas.

Amit gave **me** a new book.

When you talk about yourself and another person, put them first.

Devon and I ride the bus. Eli made dinner for **Dad and me**.

Identify It

Circle **I** or **me** for each sentence.

1. (I, me) take piano lessons on Tuesdays.
2. Ms. Hawk gave (I, me) a gold star today.
3. (I, me) like to sing and play.
4. Mom asked (I, me) to play for Aunt Clare.
5. Aunt Clare told (I, me) that I play very well.
6. (I, me) want to play in a recital this spring.



Lesson 3.9

Complete It

Read the story. Write **I** or **me** in each blank to complete the sentences.

_____ play the violin. My grandma gave _____ one. It was hers. _____ have a picture of her playing it. She told _____ to practice every day.

My friend Avi and _____ take lessons. I started when _____
was three. He and _____ like to play together. He told _____ he
wants to play the piano, too. My grandma says she can teach Avi
and _____.



Lesson 3.10 Comparative Adjectives

Some adjectives are used to compare. Add **er** to an adjective to compare two things. Add **est** to compare three or more things.

Joe's dog is small.

Tasha's dog is smaller.

Anton's dog is smallest.



Identify It

Read the sentences. Choose the correct adjective from the box. Write it on the line.

1. **oldest older**

Sami is the _____ of all her sisters.

2. **softer softest**

Lola's pillow is _____ than mine.

3. **louder loudest**

My alarm clock is _____
than yours.

4. **shorter shortest**

Max has the _____ hair of all.

5. **slow slower**

Kiku's turtle is _____ than
Alex's turtle.

Try It

Write two sentences. Compare two things in each sentence. Use these adjectives or one of your own: **harder, fastest, coldest, darker, youngest, longer.**

1. _____

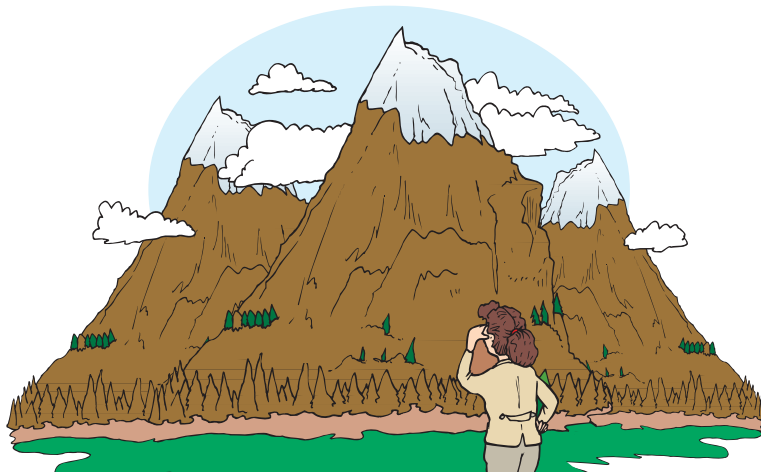
2. _____

Lesson 3.10 Comparative Adjectives

Complete It

Fill in the yellow spaces below with the correct adjective.

	newer	newest
warm	warmer	
hard		hardest
neat	neater	
	smarter	smartest
tall		tallest



Review

You use the words **I** and **me** to talk about yourself.

I can make eggs.

The blue jay saw **me**.

When you talk about yourself and another person, put them first.

Grandpa and I play chess.

Give the books to **Chen and me**.

Putting It Together

Read each pair of sentences. Make a check mark ✓ next to the one that is correct.

1. _____ Me have a baby sister.

_____ I have a baby sister.

2. _____ She gives me sloppy kisses.

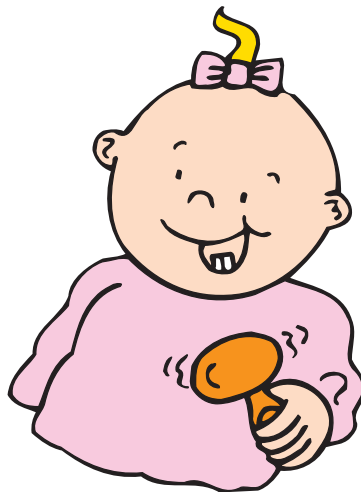
_____ She gives I sloppy kisses.

3. _____ Birdy and I play hide and seek.

_____ Me and Birdy play hide and seek.

4. _____ She likes to chase I, too.

_____ She likes to chase me, too.



Review

Some adjectives are used to compare. Add **er** to an adjective to compare two things. Add **est** to compare three or more things.

Mick's room is neat.

A.J.'s room is neater**er**.

Izzy's room is neatest**est**.

Fill in the blanks in each set of sentences.

**1.** Duke is a smart dog.

Bo is _____ than Duke.

Daisy is the _____ of all three dogs.

2. My house is old.

Lena's house is _____ than mine.

Olly's house is the _____.

3. The yellow fish is small.

The green fish is _____.

The orange fish is the _____.

Lesson 3.11 Synonyms

Synonyms are words that mean the same or almost the same thing.

little, small choose, pick dad, father

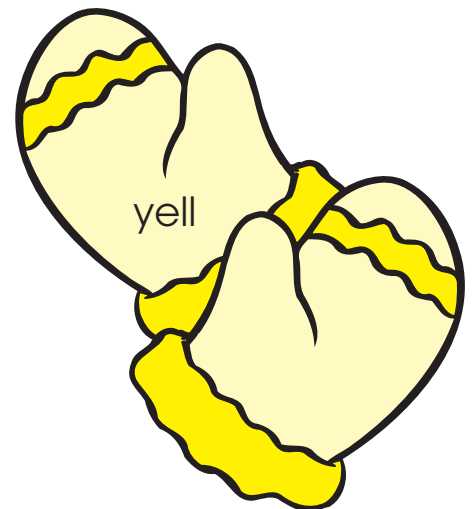
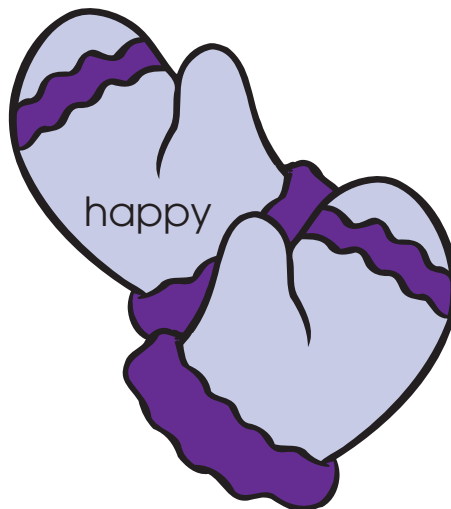
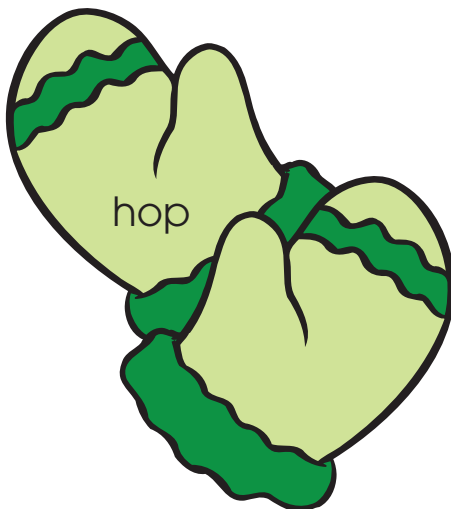
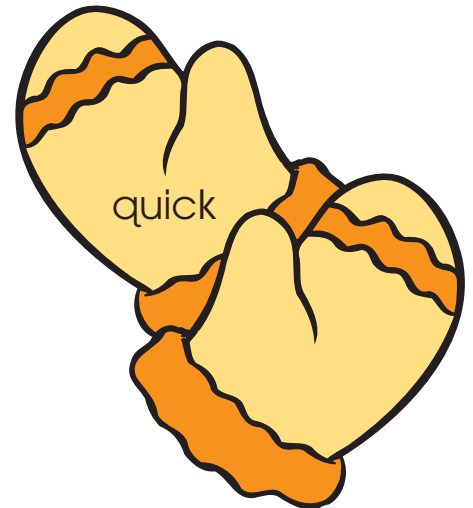
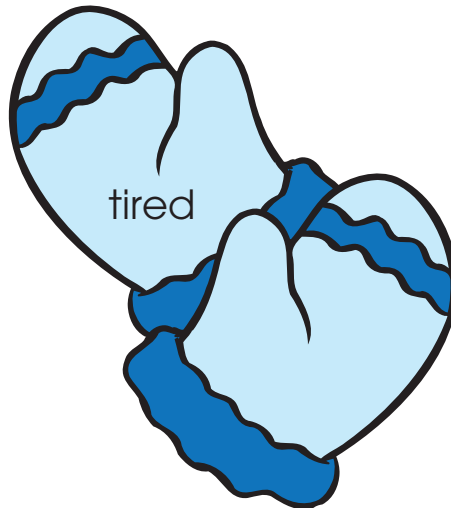
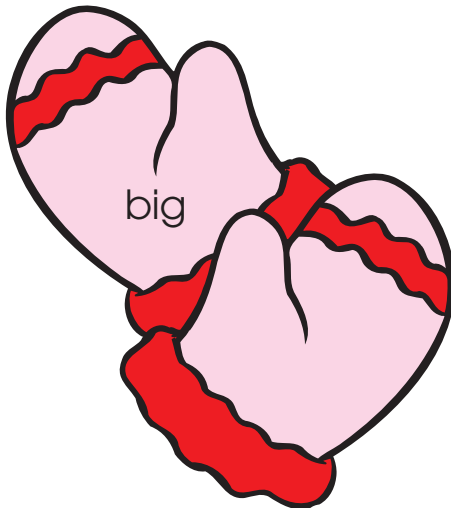
Match It

Read each word. Find its synonym in the box. Write it in the matching mitten.

jump
fast

sleepy
shout

glad
large



Lesson 3.11 Synonyms**Complete It**

Read each sentence. Find a synonym in the box for the underlined word. Write the synonym on the line.

toss
begin

ship
laughs

small
mother

1. Please throw me that ball. _____
2. My mom made waffles this morning. _____
3. Don't start the movie without me. _____
4. Luke has a little dog. _____
5. The boat is white and blue. _____
6. Devi giggles at my jokes. _____



Lesson 3.12 Antonyms

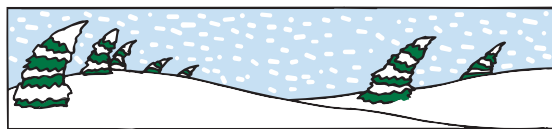
Antonyms are words that are opposites.

hot, cold black, white old, young



Complete It

Fill in each blank with a word from the box.

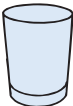


sad
night

front
down

go
full

1. The opposite of **day**  is _____.

2. The opposite of **empty**  is _____.

3. The opposite of **happy**  is _____.

4. The opposite of **up**  is _____.

5. The opposite of **stop**  is _____.

6. The opposite of **back**  is _____.

Lesson 3.12 Antonyms**Match It**

Draw a line to match each word to its antonym.

right

last

first

tiny

new

loud

win

wrong

huge

out

in

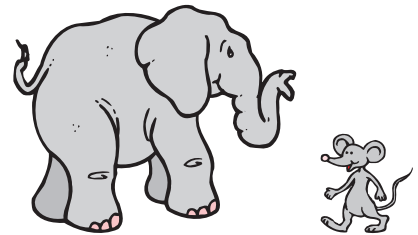
old

quiet

lose

Try It

Draw a picture of two things that are opposites.



Lesson 3.13 Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same. They have different spellings. They have different meanings, too.

to = toward

Throw it **to** me.

two = the number 2

Nell has **two** cats.

too = also or very

Saki will come, **too**.

won = past tense of **win**

The Bears **won** the game!

one = the number 1

One frog hopped away.

right = the opposite of left

Raise your **right** hand.

write = to put words on paper

Can you **write** your name?

Identify It

Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

1. Jake bakes (won, one) cake.
2. Liam bakes (too, two) loaves of bread.
3. Reese can (write, right) down the recipes.
4. The flour is on the shelf on your (write, right).
5. Bella (won, one) first place in the bake-off!



Lesson 3.13 Homophones**Proof It**

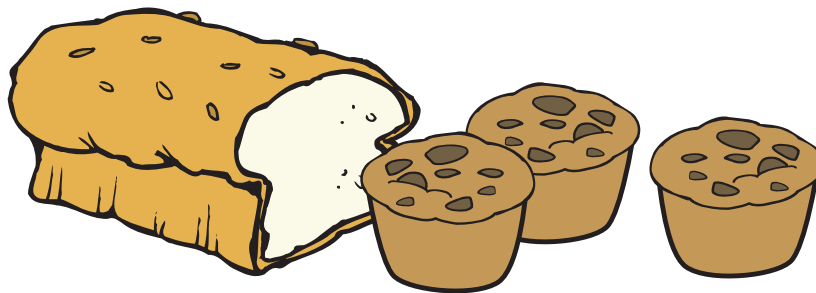
Make a line through each incorrect homophone. Write the correct word above it.

1. Carter will bring the muffins two school.
2. Set up too tables for the bake sale.
3. Right down the names of all the pies.
4. Only won loaf of bread is left!

Try It

1. Write a sentence using the word **write**.

2. Write a sentence using the word **two**.



Lesson 3.14 Multiple-Meaning Words

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings.

Pat caught a **cold** last week. **cold** = an illness

It is **cold** outside. **cold** = chilly; not warm

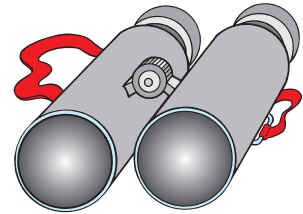
Match It

Read each sentence. Think about how the word in **bold** is used.
Draw a line to the picture that shows it.

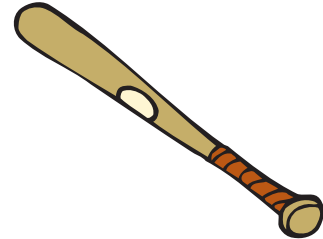
1. Ivan swung the **bat**.



2. The **bat** looked for some bugs to eat for dinner.



3. Maddy can tell time on her new **watch**.



4. **Watch** the birds in the tree.



Lesson 3.14 Multiple-Meaning Words**Try It**

Read each pair of sentences. Look at the meaning of the first word in **bold**.

Then, write the word's other meaning.



1. Did you hear the phone **ring**?

ring: the sound a phone makes

Kelly tried on Mom's wedding **ring**.

ring: _____

2. **Park** the car across the street.

park: to drive a car into a space

There are new swings at the **park**.

park: _____

3. We **saw** Ruby at the store.

saw: watched or looked at

Use the **saw** to cut the log.

saw: _____

Review

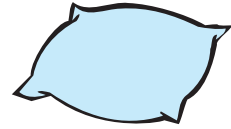
Synonyms are words that mean the same thing.

glad, happy jump, hop close, near



Antonyms are words that are opposites.

push, pull yes, no hard, soft

**Review****Putting It Together**

Read each pair of words. If they are **antonyms**, write **A** on the line. If they are **synonyms**, write **S**.

1. _____ friend, buddy

2. _____ tight, loose

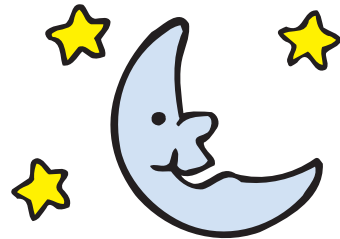
3. _____ right, wrong

4. _____ quick, fast

5. _____ day, night

6. _____ tired, sleepy

7. _____ love, hate



Write one sentence that has a pair of antonyms.

Example: Are you hot or cold?

Review

Homophones are words that sound the same. They have different spellings. They have different meanings, too.

to = toward **two** = the number 2 **too** = also or very

won = past tense of **win**

one = the number 1

right = the opposite of **left**

write = to put words on paper

Write the word from the box that completes each sentence.

1. **write right**

Nate turned _____ at the stop sign.

2. **Two Too**

_____ kids were at the front of the group.

3. **to two**

Ms. Dugg gave some water _____ us.

4. **won one**

Only _____ person can come in first.

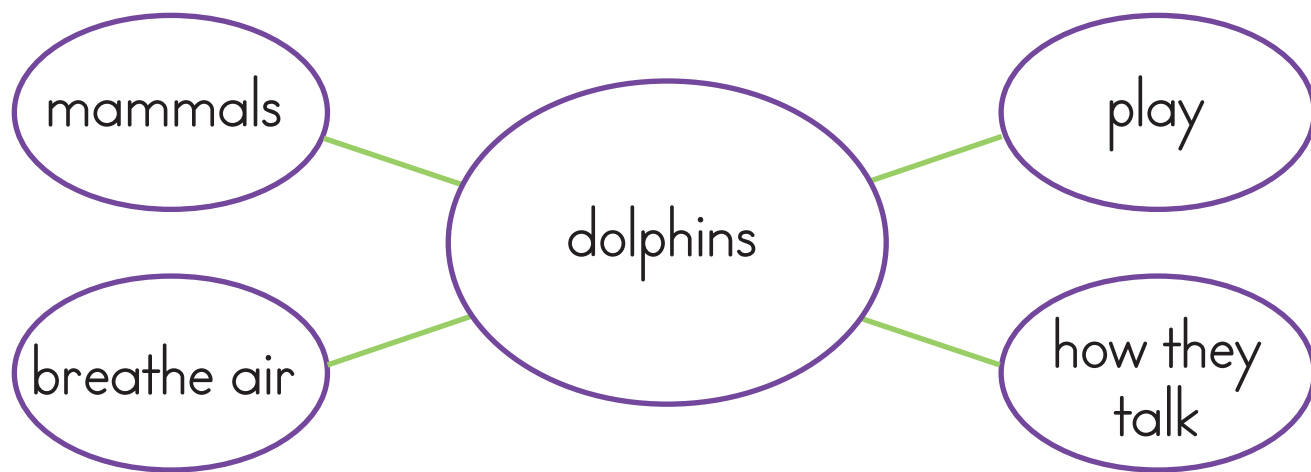
Lesson 4.1 Writer's Guide: Planning

Before you write, you need a plan. Start with a list of ideas. You may not use all of them. Still, you will find one or two great ideas.

Sit down with a pen and piece of paper. Make a list. What are some things you know about? What would you like to learn more about?

	karate	trains
	dolphins	rabbits
	being a doctor	soccer

Once you pick your topic, you may need to learn more. You might look in a book. You can also use the Internet. Then, you can make an idea web. This puts your ideas in order.



Try It

On a sheet of paper, make your own list of ideas. Which one do you like best? Make an idea web with the one you picked.

Lesson 4.2**Writer's Guide: Writing**

The next step is to start writing. Use your idea web to help you. Do not worry too much about mistakes. This is just a rough draft. You can edit your work later.



Dolphins

Dolphins are interesting animals. They look like fish. they are really mammals. Whales are mammals too. This means they have warm blood They also need to breathe air. They use a blowhole to breathe.

Dolphins like to play. They are also very smart They talk to each other with clicks and whistles. humans know a lot about dolphins.

Try It

Write a rough draft on another piece of paper. Use your idea web to help you get started.

Lesson 4.3 Writer's Guide: Revising

Now it is time to **revise**. Read your work again. You can even read it out loud. Look for:

- words or sentences that don't belong.
- places you need more information.



Dolphins

Dolphins are interesting animals. They look like fish. they are really mammals. ~~Whales are mammals too.~~ This means they have warm blood They also need to breathe air. They use a blowhole ^{on top of their head} to breathe.

Dolphins like to play. They are also very smart. They talk to each other with clicks and whistles. ^{We still have a lot to learn.} ~~Humans~~ humans know a lot about dolphins.

Try It

Look at the rough draft you wrote. How can you make it better? Mark your changes. If you need to, make a new copy of your writing.

Lesson 4.4**Writer's Guide: Proofreading**

The next step is to look for mistakes. This is called **proofreading**.

Ask yourself:

- Does each sentence start with a capital letter?
- Does each sentence end with a punctuation mark?
- Are all the words spelled correctly?

Proofreading Marks

^ = add

⊙ = add a period

≡ = make a letter a capital

Cal is seven yers old.

Saki has a blue hat.

Mr. hale lives next door.

Dolphins

Dolphins are intresting animals. They look like fish.
they are really mammals. This means they have warm
blood. They also need to breathe air. They use a
blowhole on top of their head to breathe.

Dolphins like ~~two~~^{to} play. They are also very smart.
They talk to each other with clicks and whistles.

Humans know a lot about dolphins. We still have a lot
to learn.

Try It

Proofread your writing. Use the marks you have learned.

Lesson 4.5 Writer's Guide: Publishing

Make the changes you marked. Then, make a final, neat copy of your work. You are ready to publish! **Publishing** means sharing your work. There are lots of ways to share writing.

- **Read your writing out loud.** Ask your friends, family, or class to listen.
- Make a copy of your work. **Mail it** to someone you know.
- Read your work out loud. Ask a parent or teacher to **make a video** of it.
- Have an adult help you **put your work in an e-mail**. You can send it to family and friends.

Try It

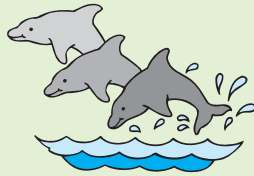
Choose one of the ideas above. What did your friends and family say? What are some other ways to share your writing?



Lesson 4.6**Writer's Guide: Writing a Friendly Letter**

Start with **Dear** and the person's name, and a comma. Use capital letters.

Dear Aunt Jen,



June 16, 2011

Write the date in the right corner.

Last week, we went to the beach. Dad and I went fishing. Guess what we saw? Three dolphins were playing! They jumped and splashed. It looked like they were smiling.

Dad and I did not catch many fish. That's okay. The dolphins were the best part of the day.

I hope you can visit soon. I miss you. Say hi to Uncle Nate.

The body of a letter is a place to share news.

Love,

A closing can be words like **Love**, **Yours Truly**, or **Your Friend**. A closing starts with a capital. Add a comma after the closing.

Blake

Sign your name. Remember to start it with a capital.

Try It

Write a letter to someone you know. Make sure to check for mistakes. Ask an adult to help you mail it. Maybe you will get a letter back!

Answer Key

Chapter 1 Grammar Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns

A **common noun** names a person, place, or thing.

girl (person) School (place) pen (thing)

A **proper noun** names a special person, place, or thing. A proper noun starts with a capital letter.

Dego goes to Davis Elementary.

Abby has a dog named Mito.

When will you move to Texas?



Complete It

Finish each sentence below. Use a common noun from the box.

buddy park ball bench

1. Today, Leo and I went to the park.

2. He is my buddy.

3. We played catch with my ball.

4. We sat on a bench to drink our juice.



Tip

The words **a**, **an** and **the** can help you find nouns.

a swing an orange the moon

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 1
Grammar: Parts of Speech
5

5

Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns

Identify It

Look at each word in the box. If it is a proper noun, write it under **Proper Nouns**. If it is a common noun, write it under **Common Nouns**.

man	teacher	book	Long's Toy Store
Ben	New York	Anna	farm

Proper Nouns

Ben

New York

Anna

Long's Toy Store

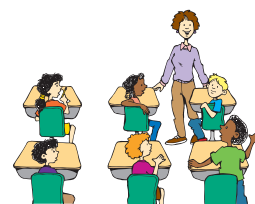
Common Nouns

man

book

teacher

farm



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
6

Chapter 1 Lesson 2
Grammar: Parts of Speech

6

Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns



Sam



Miles



Amina

Rewrite It

Rewrite each sentence. Use a capital letter for each proper noun.

1. jess will go to dalton library today.

Jess will go to Dalton Library today.

2. mrs. ling works at green valley hospital.

Mrs. Ling works at Green Valley Hospital.

3. ted made a left turn on main street.

Ted made a left turn on Main Street.

Try It

Make a list of three proper nouns from your life. You can use names of people you know. You can use places you visit. Make sure to start each one with a capital letter.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 1
Grammar: Parts of Speech
7

7

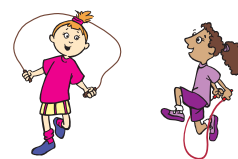
Lesson 1.2 Verbs

Verbs are action words. They tell what happens in a sentence.

Jamal **drops** the ball. Mia **laughs** at the joke. Tim **sets** the table.

Identify It

Underline the verb in each sentence.



1. Imani and Kate jump rope.

2. Imani counts.

3. Kate trips on the rope.

4. Imani helps her friend.

Try It

Write another sentence about Imani and Kate. Underline the verb you use.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
8

Chapter 1 Lesson 2
Grammar: Parts of Speech

8

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 1.2 Verbs

Rewrite It
Rewrite each sentence. Change each underlined verb to a new verb. Choose from the verbs in the box.

trims	sings	draws	bikes
walks	swims	reads	

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1. Nico skates every Friday.
Nico swims every Friday.

2. Ava runs home from school.
Ava walks home from school.

3. Tess dances in her room.
Tess sings in her room.

4. Jon climbs the trees in his yard.
Jon trims the trees in his yard.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 2
Grammar: Parts of Speech
9

9

NAME _____

Review

A **common noun** names a person, place, or thing.
baby park library car

A **proper noun** names a special person, place, or thing. It starts with a capital letter.
Danny Lena Florida Baxter Hospital

A **verb** can be an action word. It tells what happens in a sentence.
eat swim clap paint

Putting It Together
Read the sentences. Look at each underlined word. Write **CN** for **common noun** or **PN** for **proper noun**.

1. PN Erik likes to play baseball. 

2. PN He moved here from Ohio. 

3. CN His brother plays, too. 

4. CN Ty gave Erik his old mitt.

5. PN They will go to a game at Blick Stadium.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
10

Review: Chapter 1 Lessons 1-2
Grammar: Parts of Speech

10

NAME _____

Review

Circle the verb that completes each sentence.

1. Zack and Nora (dropped, gave) Aunt Kerry a treat.

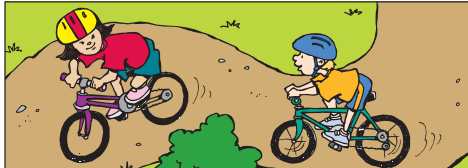
2. They (lost, baked) muffins.

3. Zack (ate, drew) her a picture.

4. Nora (picked) threw) a bunch of flowers.

5. Aunt Kerry (sat, hugged) Zack and Nora.

6. They (rode, hopped) their bikes home.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lessons 1-2
Grammar: Parts of Speech
11

11

NAME _____

Lesson 1.3 Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that can take the place of a noun.

Ella paints a picture. **She** paints a picture.
Omar and I like to draw. **We** like to draw.

The words **I, me, you, he, she, him, her, it, we, us, they, and them** are pronouns.



Match It
Draw a line to match each word or words on the left with a pronoun on the right.

Ann	he
the crayon	they
Ben	it
Mom and Dad	she

Try It
Write one sentence using a noun. Then, rewrite it using a pronoun.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
12

Chapter 1 Lesson 3
Grammar: Parts of Speech

12

Answer Key

Lesson 1.3 Pronouns

Complete It

Read the story. Fill in each blank. Use the pronouns in the box. Make sure to start each sentence with a capital.

my	I	them	they
he	me	she	it



I love to make art. I hang up all my paintings in my room. Mom painted one wall with special paint. She said I can draw right on the wall! My little brothers like it, too. They draw while I am at school. Mom said I should let them. Jake drew a dinosaur for me. I think it is pretty cool. He wants to be an artist, too!

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 3
Grammar: Parts of Speech
13

13

Lesson 1.4 Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. It tells more about a noun. Adjectives can answer the question **What kind?**

the **yellow** duck the **hard** rock the **shiny** penny

Identify It

Circle the adjective in each sentence. Make a line under the noun it tells about.

Example: Samir has brown eyes.

- Jada picked the pink roses.
- A tiny bee buzzed around the garden.
- Meg planted the green sprouts.
- She wiped off her dirty hands.
- Lex looked up at the tall sunflower.
- What a hot day!



Tip

More than one adjective can tell about a noun.
three pink pigs the **shiny, red** berries the **soft, cozy** blanket

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
14

Chapter 1 Lesson 4
Grammar: Parts of Speech

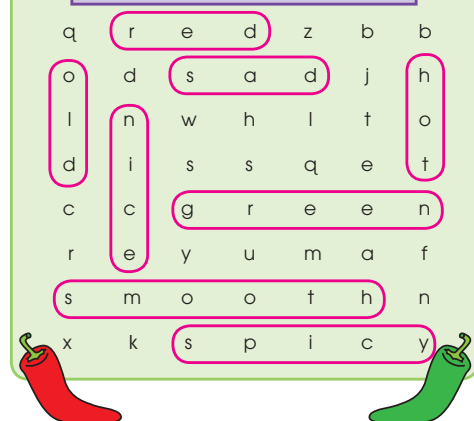
14

Lesson 1.4 Adjectives

Solve It

Circle the adjectives from the box in the word search.

red	old	spicy	green
hot	smooth	nice	sad



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 4
Grammar: Parts of Speech
15

15

Lesson 1.5 Prepositions

A **preposition** can show location (where) or time (when). Prepositions link nouns to other words in the sentence. Some common prepositions are **to, from, in, on, behind, at, below, near, by, above, into, off, and with**.

Example: The book is **below** the shelf.

Identify It

Each sentence below has one preposition. Find and circle the prepositions.

- Hal put his hat on his head.
- It was cold in the cave!
- Water dripped from the ceiling.
- A rock fell near Hal's foot.
- The cave was filled with bats!
- At 4:00, the cave tour was done.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
16

Chapter 1 Lesson 5
Grammar: Parts of Speech

16

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 1.5 Prepositions

Complete It
Use the words in the box to complete each item below.

1. Where is the fox? in a box  behind
in
above
under
beside

2. Where is the bear? beside the boy 

3. Where is the girl? under the covers 

4. Where is the cat? above the dog 

5. Where is the dog house? behind the dog 

Try It
Write two sentences that tell where a mouse might hide. Use a preposition in each sentence.

1. _____

2. _____

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts Grade 1 Chapter 1 Lesson 5 Grammar: Parts of Speech 17

17

NAME _____

Review

A **pronoun** is a word that can take the place of a noun. **I, me, you, he, she, him, her, it, we, us, they,** and **them** are pronouns.

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun. It tells more about a noun.

the **striped** pants the **red** car a **cloudy** day

A **preposition** is a word that links a noun to other words in a sentence. Some prepositions are **in, on, at, under, with,** and **from**.

Putting It Together
Circle the pronoun to finish each sentence.

1. Sam and they went to a farm.

2. He had never seen real horses before.

3. Sam fed her some apples.

4. The owner let us brush Star.

5. We even got to ride her they.

6. Us We had a lot of fun!

7. They It was a great day on the farm.



Spectrum Language Arts Grade 1 Review: Chapter 1 Lessons 3-5 Grammar: Parts of Speech 18

18

NAME _____

Review

Write an adjective to describe each noun. Remember to ask **What kind?** about each noun. The words in the box can give you some ideas. You can also use your own words.

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

	<u>furry</u>	cat
	<u>dry</u>	leaf
	<u>new</u>	kite
	<u>green</u>	apple
	<u>hot</u>	soup



Write a preposition to complete each sentence below.

1. Amad is at his swimming lesson.

2. Dad makes pancakes on Sunday mornings.

3. The salt is beside the pepper.

4. Please take a jacket with you!

Spectrum Language Arts Grade 1 Review: Chapter 1 Lessons 3-5 Grammar: Parts of Speech 19

19

NAME _____

Lesson 1.6 Sentences

A **sentence** is a complete thought. It starts with a capital letter. It ends with an end mark.

Im plays ball. That book is funny. Look at the frog.

Identify It
Look at each group of words. If it is a sentence, make a check mark ✓ on the line. Circle the capital letter. Circle the end mark.

1. ✓ The fire truck is bright red.

2. _____ shiny and clean

3. _____ shows us the hoses

4. ✓ I can see the ladders on top.

5. ✓ The siren is very loud.

6. _____ cover my ears

7. ✓ We climb inside.



Spectrum Language Arts Grade 1 Chapter 1 Lesson 6 Grammar: Sentences 20

20

Answer Key

Lesson 1.6 Sentences

Rewrite It

Read each set of words below. Rewrite it as a sentence. Make sure to start with a capital and end with a period.

1. our fire station has a dog

Our fire station has a dog.

2. he is white with black spots

He is white with black spots.

3. his name is Charlie

His name is Charlie.

4. he likes to ride in the truck

He likes to ride in the truck.

Try It

Write two sentences about Charlie.

Answers will vary.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 6
Grammar: Sentences
21

21

Lesson 1.7 Statements

A **statement** is a telling sentence. It starts with a capital letter. It ends with a period.

Anton is in first grade. Dinner is ready.

Proof It

Read each statement below. If it does not start with a capital, make three lines under the letter (≡). Write the capital letter above. If the period is missing, add it and circle it.

≡ella lost her pencil.

≡I, look outside on a clear, dark night.

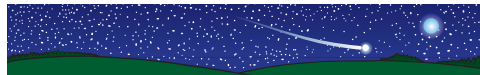
2. You will see many stars.

≡they are very far away.

≡stars do not live forever.

5. Some groups of stars have names.

≡our sun is a star.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
22

Chapter 1 Lesson 7
Grammar: Sentences

22

Lesson 1.7 Statements

Rewrite It

Rewrite the sentences. Each should begin with a capital and end with a period.

1. jaya has a telescope

Jaya has a telescope.

2. jaya likes to see the stars

Jaya likes to see the stars.

3. she can find the Big Dipper

She can find the Big Dipper.

4. dad showed her Venus

Dad showed her Venus.

5. the moon is easy to spot

The moon is easy to spot.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 7
Grammar: Sentences
23

23

Lesson 1.8 Questions

A **question** is an asking sentence. A question starts with a capital letter. It ends with a question mark.

Where is your house? What time is it? Do you have a cat?

Complete It

Complete each question with a question mark.

1. Who was the first U.S. president?

2. Where was George Washington born?

3. How long was he president?

4. Did he live in the White House?

5. What was Washington like as a boy?

Try It

What if you could talk to George Washington? Write two questions you would ask him.



Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
24

Chapter 1 Lesson 8
Grammar: Sentences

24

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 1.8 Questions

Match It

Read each statement about the White House. Read the questions in the box. Write the letter of the question that matches each statement.

- A. How many rooms does it have?
- B. Who was first to live in it?
- C. How many chefs work there?
- D. Who named the White House?

1. D Theodore Roosevelt named the White House.
2. A It has 132 rooms.
3. C Five chefs work at the White House.
4. B John Adams was first to live in it.



Tip

Questions often begin with words like **who, what, where, when, how, and why.**

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 8
Grammar: Sentences
25

25

NAME _____

Lesson 1.9 Exclamations

An **exclamation** is a sentence that shows excitement. It can also show surprise. It starts with a capital letter. It ends with an exclamation point.

I need help! We won the game! Vacation starts today!

Identify It

Read each pair of sentences. One sentence in each pair is a statement. The other sentence is an exclamation. Add the correct end marks.

1. I won the race !

Today is Monday .

2. Finn is my best friend !

Finn found ten dollars !

3. I have two sisters .

Something is out there !



Try It

What is something exciting in your life? Write an exclamation on the line.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
26

Chapter 1 Lesson 9
Grammar: Sentences

26

NAME _____

Lesson 1.9 Exclamations

Rewrite It

Rewrite each exclamation on the line. Remember, start with a capital. End with an exclamation point.

1. the dog got out
The dog got out!

2. don't knock over your cup
Don't knock over your cup!

3. lena's painting came in first place
Lena's painting came in first place!

4. i lost my first tooth
I lost my first tooth!



Tip

Some exclamations are just one word.
Help! Wow! Great! Ouch!

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 9
Grammar: Sentences
27

27

NAME _____

Lesson 1.10 Combining Sentences

Sometimes, two sentences can be made into one. Both sentences must tell about the same thing.

Frogs live in the pond. Fish live in the pond.

Use the word **and** to join the parts of the sentence.

Frogs **and** fish live in the pond.

Complete It

Read the sentences.
Fill in the missing words.



1. Max went to the fair. Li went to the fair.

Max and Li went to the fair.

2. Mom rode the Ferris wheel. Dad rode the Ferris wheel.

Mom and Dad rode the Ferris wheel.

3. The juice was cold. The ice cream was cold.

The juice and ice cream were cold.

4. Li played two games. Mom played two games.

Li and Mom played two games.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
28

Chapter 1 Lesson 10
Grammar: Sentences

28

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 1.10 Combining Sentences

Identify It

Read the letter. Three pairs of sentences can be joined. Underline each pair.

June 12, 2014

Dear Ana,

Guess what? We went to the fair. I had fun. Marco had fun. We went on lots of rides. Tess stayed home. Jane stayed home. They are too little for the fair.

My ticket was lost. My money was lost. Don't worry, I was lucky. Marco found them. I left them in a bumper car. It was a great day. I love the fair.

Hope to see you soon!

Your friend,

Will



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 10
Grammar: Sentences
29

29

NAME _____

Review

A **sentence** is a complete thought. It starts with a capital. It ends with an end mark.

It is 4:00.

A **statement** is a telling sentence. It ends with a period.

Mia loves cheese.

A **question** is an asking sentence. It ends with a question mark.

Where are your shoes?

An **exclamation** shows excitement. It ends with an exclamation point.

I got stung by a bee!

Putting It Together

1. Look at the picture. Write a statement about it.



2. Look at the picture.



3. Look at the picture. Write an exclamation about it.



Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
30

Review: Chapter 1 Lessons 6–10
Grammar: Sentences

30

NAME _____

Review

Sometimes, two sentences can be joined. Use the word **and** to make two sentences into one.

Sara skates every week. Kyle skates every week.

Sara **and** Kyle skate every week.

Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence.

1. Bears eat berries. Birds eat berries.

Bears and birds eat berries.

2. Frogs like bugs. Toads like bugs.

Frogs and toads like bugs.

3. Cows graze on hay. Horses graze on hay.

Cows and horses graze on hay.

4. Mice eat acorns. Squirrels eat acorns.

Mice and squirrels eat acorns.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 1 Lessons 6–10
Grammar: Sentences
31

31

Chapter 2 Mechanics

NAME _____

Lesson 2.1 Capitalizing the First Word in a Sentence

A sentence always begins with a capital letter. This shows that a new sentence is starting.

What is your name? Tasha has two birds. I see the train!

Proof It

Look for the words that should be capitalized. Mark the letter with three lines below it (≡). Then, write the capital above it.

Example: sonya will wear her red dress.

Bats are odd animals. They fly like birds. Even so, they are not birds. Bats are mammals, like dogs and cats. Most bats eat bugs. Some

eat fruit.

Bats sleep during the day. They are awake at night. They do not see well. They make a very high sound. The sound bounces off things.

This tells bats where things are. It helps them get around.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
32

Chapter 2 Lesson 1
Mechanics: Capitalization

32

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 2.1 Capitalizing the First Word in a Sentence

Rewrite It

Rewrite each sentence. Make sure to begin with a capital letter.

1. last week, a bat got in our house.

Last week, a bat got in our house.

2. i didn't know what it was at first.

I didn't know what it was at first.

3. mom caught it and let it go outside.

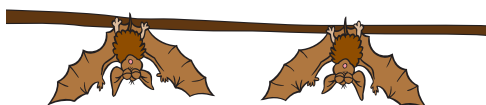
Mom caught it and let it go outside.

4. that poor bat was scared!

That poor bat was scared!

5. i don't think he'll be back.

I don't think he'll be back.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 1
Mechanics: Capitalization
33

33

NAME _____

Lesson 2.2 Capitalizing the Pronoun I

The pronoun **I** is always capitalized. It can start a sentence. It can be in the middle of a sentence.

I like pears. **I** will wear a jacket. Min and **I** want to swing.

Proof It

Read the story. Each time you see the word **I**, make sure it is capitalized. If it is not, make three lines below it (≡). Then, write the capital above it.

Example: Lulu and **I** went on a walk.

Last week, **I** went to the dentist. **I** was just getting a check-up. My sister had a tooth pulled once. Grace and **i** were playing outside. She tripped and hit her mouth. **I** knew she needed help, so **I** called for Mom. Mom and **I** took Grace right to Dr. Cruz. **I** told him what happened. Then, Mom and **I** sat with Grace. She was so brave! Her lip was puffy, but she was okay. Grace and **I** will be more careful from now on!



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
34

Chapter 2 Lesson 2
Mechanics: Capitalization

34

NAME _____

Lesson 2.2 Capitalizing the Pronoun I

Try It

Read each sentence below. Write the word **I** in the box. Fill in the other blank with a word that finishes the sentence.

1. **I** like to eat Answers will vary.

2. Answers will vary and **I** play catch.

3. **I** like the color Answers will vary.

4. Each weekend, **I** go Answers will vary.

5. My Answers will vary and **I** like to read books together.

6. **I** have a cool Answers will vary.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 2
Mechanics: Capitalization
35

35

NAME _____

Review

A sentence always begins with a capital letter.

Is that your train? **L**et's plant the flowers.

Review

The pronoun **I** is always spelled with a capital letter.

I forgot my lunch! **O**liver and **I** baked bread.

Look for the words that should be capitalized. Mark the letter with three lines below it (≡). Then, write the capital above it.

1. **M**y best friend, Harry, has a fish tank.

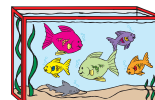
2. **H**arry and **i** went to the pet store.

3. **H**e wanted to buy some fish food.

4. **I** like to look at all kinds of fish.

5. **M**om says my sister and **i** can get a small tank next year.

6. **O**range clownfish are the ones **i** like best.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
36

Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 1-2
Mechanics: Capitalization

36

Answer Key

NAME _____

Review

Rewrite each sentence. Make sure to use capitals where they are needed.

1. I have a new, red bike.
I have a new, red bike.

2. my bike has a bell and a basket.
My bike has a bell and a basket.

3. ali and I ride to the library.
Ali and I ride to the library.

Read each question. Answer it with a sentence that starts with I.

1. How old are you?

2. What is your favorite food?

3. What is one thing I like to do in the summer?

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 1-2
Mechanics: Capitalization

37

NAME _____

Lesson 2.3 Capitalizing Names

Names begin with a capital letter. A person's name starts with a capital letter. A pet's name starts with a capital letter, too.

My sister's name is Emma. I have a cat named Socks.

Match It

The child and pet in each picture need a name. Choose a set of names from the box. Write them next to the picture. Make sure you start each name with a capital letter.

lily and lucky	carlos and coco	stella and star
ben and bubbles	greg and gus	

_____ and _____

_____ and _____

_____ and _____

Order of answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 3
Mechanics: Capitalization

38

NAME _____

Lesson 2.3 Capitalizing Names

Proof It

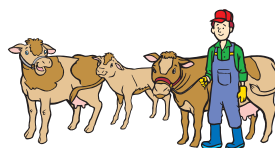
The names below do not start with a capital letter. Find each letter that should be a capital letter. Make three lines below it (≡). Then, write the capital letter above it.

1. Luke, Jay, and Leo are all sam's brothers.

2. Lu named the kittens Bella and Sassy.

3. saw his friend Ava at the park.

4. Jess got to milk Millie and Bonnie at the farm.



Try It

Write a sentence about two of your friends. Use their names in the sentence.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 3
Mechanics: Capitalization

39

NAME _____

Lesson 2.4 Capitalizing Place Names

Place names begin with a capital letter.

Danville, Kentucky Clove Library
Maple Street Jackson School
Venus Japan



Proof It

The place names below do not start with a capital. Mark each letter that should be a capital with three lines below it (≡). Write the capital letter above it.

Example: We are going to Maine this summer.

1. Ivan is moving to Atlanta, Georgia.

2. Do you think there is life on Mars?

3. Addy goes to Sandy Brook elementary.

4. It snowed two feet in Michigan!

5. Make a left turn on Green Road.

6. Lex swims at Rock Hill Lake.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 4
Mechanics: Capitalization

40

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 2.4 Capitalizing Place Names

Try It
Answer each question. Make sure to start each place name with a capital letter.

- What is the name of your street?

- What city were you born in?

- What is a state you would like to live in?

- What country would you like to live in?

- What is the name of a place you go a lot? It could be a school. Maybe it is a store or a library.

Answers will vary.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 4
Mechanics: Capitalization
41

41

NAME _____

Lesson 2.5 Capitalizing Days and Months

The **days of the week** start with a capital letter.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

The **months of the year** start with a capital letter, too.
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

Solve It
Read each clue. Write the day of the week that matches it. Use the list above.

- People like me a lot. I am the first day of the weekend.
Saturday
- I am the first weekday. My name starts with **m**.
Monday
- You can find the word **sun** hiding in my name.
Sunday
- I am the last weekday. Here comes the weekend!
Friday
- I come in the middle of the week. My name starts with **w**.
Wednesday
- My name starts with **t**. I come near the end of the week.
Thursday
- My name starts with **t**, too. I come near the start of the week.
Tuesday

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 5
Mechanics: Capitalization
42

42

NAME _____

Lesson 2.5 Capitalizing Days and Months

Complete It
Fill in the month in each sentence. Make sure to use a capital letter.

- (June) Julia's birthday is in June.
- (April) Andy ate apples in April.
- (July) Jake plays jacks in July.
- (May) Mira met Matt in May.
- (October) Olly saw an owl in October.
- (September) Sam swam in September.



Try It
When is your birthday? _____
What is today? _____

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 5
Mechanics: Capitalization
43

43

NAME _____

Review

Names of people and pets start with a capital letter.
Give the book to **M**ilik. Let's name the fish **B**uddy and **G**zmo.

Names of special places start with a capital letter, too.
Danville **H**ospital **C**ap's **T**oy **S**tore
Chicago **M**exico

Putting It Together
Complete each sentence with the word in the box. Make sure you begin names with a capital letter.

- lita** Rico and Lita were on vacation.
- cape cod** Their family was going to Cape Cod.
- sofia and joe** Cousins Sofia and Joe were coming, too.
- tucker** Tucker, the poodle, rode on Mom's lap.
- dixie** The family cat, Dixie, stayed home.
- clean spoon diner** Dad stopped to get lunch at the Clean Spoon Diner.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 3-5
Mechanics: Capitalization
44

44

Answer Key

NAME _____

Review

Days of the week start with a capital letter.
 Tuesday Saturday Wednesday

Months of the year start with a capital letter, too.
 March June October

The days and months below do not start with a capital. Mark each letter that should be a capital with three lines below it (=). Write the capital letter above it.

- Monday, March 8 is Eli's birthday.
- Clare's dance is on Saturday night.
- It snowed on Tuesday and Wednesday.
- My mom and dad were both born on December 2.
- Kenji will be 7 on Friday, April 20.
- The store will open in September.
- I saw a full moon on Monday, July 11.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 3-5
Mechanics: Capitalization
45

45

NAME _____

Lesson 2.6 Periods

A **period** is an end mark. It comes at the end of a sentence.

I have a hole in my pants. Luis has a loose tooth.

Complete It
 Each sentence below is missing a period. Add it and circle it.

Example: Turn on the lights.

- Giant pandas are found in China.
- They live in the mountains.
- There are not many pandas left in the wild.
- Pandas have black rings around their eyes.
- They can weigh 250 pounds.
- Pandas eat bamboo.
- They get most of their water from bamboo.



Try It
 Look at the picture of the panda above. Write a sentence about it. Make sure it ends with a period.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 6
Mechanics: Punctuation
46

46

NAME _____

Lesson 2.6 Periods

Tip A capital letter can show you where a new sentence start.

Proof It
 The periods are missing in the paragraph. Add them and circle them.

Baby pandas are called cubs. A new baby is very small. It is about the size of a stick of butter. The cubs are not black and white. They are pink. A new cub looks more like a mouse than a bear. It has almost no hair.



A baby panda can not do much at first. The baby's eyes stay shut for 6 to 8 weeks. It takes a few months for a cub to learn to walk.

Baby pandas need their moms, just like baby humans.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 6
Mechanics: Punctuation
47

47

NAME _____

Lesson 2.7 Question Marks

A **question mark** comes at the end of a question. It shows where the question ends.

Can you play checker? Where is my red bow? Have you seen Eric?

Rewrite It
 Rewrite each question. Make sure it starts with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

- where are you moving
Where are you moving?
- have you packed yet
Have you packed yet?
- who will drive the moving van
Who will drive the moving van?
- what color is your new house
What color is your new house?
- how far away is it
How far away is it?



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 7
Mechanics: Punctuation
48

48

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 2.7 Question Marks

Identify It

Read each pair of sentences. Add a period after each statement. Add a question mark after each question. Underline the word that tells you the sentence is a question.

1. What is your new address? _____

It is 811 Elm Street. _____

2. I can't find my roller skates. _____

Have you seen them? _____

3. What school do you go to? _____

I go to Shady Lane School. _____

4. Nick and Izzy live next door. _____

Who lives in the blue house? _____

5. Why are you moving? _____

My mom got a new job. _____



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 7
Mechanics: Punctuation
49

49

NAME _____

Lesson 2.8 Exclamation Points

An **exclamation point** comes at the end of an exclamation. An exclamation is a sentence that shows excitement. It can also show surprise.

That's great news! Look at the snake! We won!

Identify It

Read each pair of sentences. Add a period after each statement. Add an exclamation point after each exclamation.

1. Today is Saturday. _____

It rained four inches today. _____

2. Don't forget your umbrella. _____

Jon has a green umbrella. _____

3. Watch out for that branch. _____

Dad will pick up the branches. _____

4. Jaya did not step in the puddle. _____

My book fell in the puddle. _____



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
50

Chapter 2 Lesson 8
Mechanics: Punctuation

50

NAME _____

Lesson 2.8 Exclamation Points

Try It

Look at each picture. Write an exclamation to go with it. Begin with a capital letter. End with an exclamation point.









Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 8
Mechanics: Punctuation
51

51

NAME _____

Review

A statement ends with a **period**.

Aunt Kimm made pasta for dinner.

A question ends with a **question mark**.

How far away is Mar?

An exclamation ends with an **exclamation point**.

I smell smoke!

Putting It Together

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Example: Question: What day is it? Today is Monday.

1. Question: What is her name?

Her name is Jazmin.

2. Question: Where is the book?

The book is on the desk.

3. Question: How old are you?

I am six.

4. Question: What color is the ball?

The ball is green.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
52

Chapter 2 Lessons 6-8
Mechanics: Capitalization

52

Answer Key

Review

Read the letter. It is missing some end marks. Add three periods, three question marks, and two exclamation points.

Dear Owen,

How are you doing? I am fine. Mom, Kate, and I went on a picnic yesterday. Have you ever been to Falls River Park? It is beautiful!

We brought a blanket to sit on. I spread it out. Kate got the basket. Then, she sat down on the blanket. Guess what happened? She got stung by a bee! Mom got the stinger out. Kate did not even cry.

We ate our bread and cheese. We had some fruit and cookies, too. After we ate, we played catch. What a fun picnic!

Your friend,

Noah

Review

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lessons 6-8
Mechanics: Capitalization
53

53

NAME _____

Lesson 2.9 Commas with Dates

A **comma** is a punctuation mark. In a date, it goes between the day and the year.

June 20, 1973 October 6, 2006 April 4, 1866

If a comma is missing, use this mark (A) to add it.

March 17 A 2014

Proof It

Commas are missing from the dates below. Use this mark (A) to add them.

1. John moved to New York on December 23, 1982.
2. Aunt Keiko was born on February 19, 1979.
3. Grandma and Grandpa got married on May 6, 1960.
4. I met Jada on July 1, 2008.
5. Riley's birthday is August 14, 2004.



Try It

When were you born? Write the date on the line.

Ask a friend when he or she was born. Write the date on the line.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
54

Chapter 2 Lesson 9
Mechanics: Punctuation

54

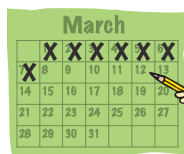
NAME _____

Lesson 2.9 Commas with Dates

Rewrite It

Rewrite each date. Use commas where they are needed.

1. January 5 1984 January 5, 1984
2. November 18 2002 November 18, 2002
3. May 23 1999 May 23, 1999
4. February 9 2015 February 9, 2015
5. July 31 1944 July 31, 1944
6. September 12 1965 September 12, 1965
7. April 29 1814 April 29, 1814



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 9
Mechanics: Punctuation
55

55

NAME _____

Lesson 2.10 Commas with Cities and States

A **comma** is used between the name of a city and state.

Detroit, Michigan Wilmington, Delaware Portland, Oregon

Proof It

Add a comma between each city and state. Use this mark (A) to add each comma.

1. You may have heard of Chicago, Illinois.
2. You might know Dallas, Texas.
3. Have you heard of Chicken, Alaska?
4. Would you like to go to Bumble Bee, Arizona?
5. How about Two Egg, Florida?
6. Is it boring to live in Boring, Maryland?
7. What is it like in Moon, Virginia?



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
56

Chapter 2 Lesson 10
Mechanics: Punctuation

56

Answer Key

NAME _____

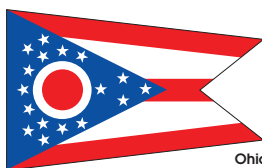
Lesson 2.10 Commas with Cities and States

Complete It

Finish each sentence with a city and state from the box. Use commas where they are needed.

Order of answers will vary.

1. Anton is moving to Lima, Ohio.
2. In May, Izzy will go to Macon, Georgia.
3. Lee's aunt lives in Reno, Nevada.
4. It will take Cam two days to drive to Portland, Maine.
5. Dan found Austin, Texas on the map.
6. Jane has lived in Miami, Florida for 11 years.



Ohio State Flag

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 10
Mechanics: Punctuation
57

57

NAME _____

Lesson 2.11 Apostrophes with Possessives

An **apostrophe plus s ('s)** shows that someone owns something.

Keisha's book Meg's brush Cody's train

Complete It

Add 's to each blank below. Make a line under the item each person owns.

1. Emma 's drawing
2. Diego 's pen
3. Mr. Stein 's truck
4. Dante 's leaf
5. Kat 's frog
6. Jen 's apple



Try It

Write a sentence about something a friend owns to show what he or she owns.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
58

Chapter 2 Lesson 11
Mechanics: Punctuation

58

NAME _____

Lesson 2.11 Apostrophes with Possessives

Identify It

Read each pair of sentences. Make a check mark ✓ next to the one that is correct.

1. ☒ Mia's hat
_____ Mias hat
2. _____ Blakes bird'
☒ Blake's bird
3. ☒ Amad's boots
_____ Amads boots
4. _____ Rosas muffin
☒ Rosa's muffin
5. _____ Nicks snake'
☒ Nick's snake



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 11
Mechanics: Punctuation
59

59

NAME _____

Review

In a date, use a comma between the day and the year.

April 5 1988 December 20 6 2015 June 13 6 2001

Use a comma between the name of a city and state.

St. Paul 6 Minnesota Buffalo 6 New York Nashville 6 Tennessee

Use this mark (^) to add the missing commas.

1. My grandma was born on January 24 ^ 1936.
2. Chris sent a letter to Wichita ^ Kansas.
3. How old will you be on January 1 ^ 2020?
4. A big snow storm hit Augusta ^ Maine.
5. We stayed at a hotel in Madison ^ Wisconsin.
6. The baby turned one on August 23 ^ 2009.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
60

Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 9-11
Mechanics: Punctuation

60

Answer Key

NAME _____

Review

An **apostrophe plus s ('s)** shows that someone owns something.
 Manny's house Lily's duck Carter's pail

Pick one word from Box 1 and one from Box 2. Write a possessive using your words.

Box 1	Tony Ella	Zack Ming	Dan Maria
-------	--------------	--------------	--------------

Box 2	sock map	sled fish	drum doll
-------	-------------	--------------	--------------

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- Tony's sock
- Ella's map
- Zack's sled
- Ming's fish
- Dan's drum
- Maria's doll



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 9-11
Mechanics: Punctuation

61

NAME _____

Chapter 3 Usage

Lesson 3.1 Subject-Verb Agreement

When a sentence is about one person or thing, add **s** to the verb.
Jim drops the ball. The leaf blows away. 

When a sentence is about more than one person or thing, do not add **s**.
The cats look for mice. Jeff and Yoko play the piano.

Match It
 Draw a line to match each sentence to the correct ending.

- Ms. Ito _____ grades the tests.
 _____ grade the tests.
- The pencils _____ fall on the floor.
 _____ falls on the floor.
- The bell _____ ring at 3:00.
 _____ rings at 3:00.
- The girls _____ paints in the art room.
 _____ paint in the art room.
- Caleb _____ sings after school.
 _____ sing after school.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 1
Usage

62

NAME _____

Lesson 3.1 Subject-Verb Agreement

Complete It
 Circle the word that completes each sentence.

- Max (puts/put) on his space suit.
- He (slip/slips) on the boots.
- The helmet (roll/rolls) across the floor.
- Max and his dog (travel/travels) to outer space.
- They (sees/see) Earth from far above.
- Max's mom (calls/call) him home for dinner.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 1
Usage

63

NAME _____

Lesson 3.2 Irregular Verbs: Am, Is, Are

The words **am**, **is**, and **are** are all verbs.

Use **am** with the word **I**.
I am happy. I am cold.

Use **is** with one person or thing.
The balloon is red. Seth is at the park.

Use **are** with more than one person or thing.
The pens are in my desk. The boys are inside.

Rewrite It
 Each sentence below has the wrong verb. Rewrite it with the correct verb. Choose from **is**, **am**, or **are**.

- The farmer am ready to milk the cows.
The farmer is ready to milk the cows.
- I is glad to help Bill.
I am glad to help Bill.
- The horse are brown and white.
The horse is brown and white.
- The kids is by the pond.
The kids are by the pond.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 2
Usage

64

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 3.2 Irregular Verbs: Am, Is, Are

Complete It

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. Write it on the line.

1. **is are** The pig is in the mud.
2. **am are** I am sure I let the dog out.
3. **is are** The ducks are with their babies.
4. **am is** The cow is next to the fence.
5. **are is** Farmer Bill and Henry are in the kitchen.
6. **is are** The pony is six months old.



Tip Not all verbs are action verbs. **Am, is, and are** are not action verbs. Some other examples are **have, has, was, and were**.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 2
Usage
65

65

NAME _____

Lesson 3.3 Past-Tense Verbs: Was, Were

The words **was** and **were** tell about something that happened in the past.

Use **was** with one person or thing.

The bike **was** broken. I **was** ready for dinner.

Use **were** with more than one person or thing.

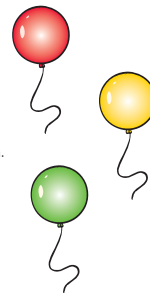
Amit and Liza **were** at the movies. The books **were** in the car.

Proof It

Read each sentence. Check to see if the verbs **was** and **were** are correct. If you find a mistake, cross it out. Write the correct word above it.

Example: The worm ~~were~~ ^{was} under the leaf.

1. The parade ~~were~~ ^{was} at 1:00.
2. The kids ~~were~~ ^{were} excited to see it.
3. The balloons were red, yellow, and green.
4. The band ~~were~~ ^{was} very loud.
5. Drew and Maggy ~~was~~ ^{were} in the first float.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 3
Usage
66

66

NAME _____

Lesson 3.3 Past-Tense Verbs: Was, Were

Complete It

Fill in each blank with **was** or **were**.

1. The drums were in the middle of the parade.
2. It was a sunny day.
3. We were lucky it didn't rain.
4. Mom and Dad were on the sidewalk.
5. Nico was the leader.
6. At the end of the parade, we were tired!



Try It

Write a sentence telling how you felt at school. Use the verb **was** or **were**.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 3
Usage
67

67

NAME _____

Lesson 3.4 Past Tense: Add ed

Verbs in the **past tense** tell about things that already happened. Add **ed** to most verbs to tell about the past.

It started to rain. Henry knocked on the door.

If a verb ends in **e**, just add **d**.

live → lived race → raced

Identify It

Circle the past-tense verb in each sentence.

1. The game started at 3:00.
2. A ball landed right next to me!
3. I picked it up.
4. The crowd cheered.
5. The game ended with a score of 4 to 3.



Try It

Write a sentence about something that has happened. Use a verb that ends in **e**.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 4
Usage
68

68

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 3.4 Past Tense: Add ed

Complete It

Complete each sentence with the verb in the box. Add **d** or **ed** to put it in the past tense.

- look** The pitcher looked at the batter.
- wait** We waited to see the hit.
- race** The player raced to first base.
- jump** Number 3 jumped up to catch the ball.
- sail** The ball sailed over the fence.
- smile** I smiled at my brother.
- want** We wanted to see a great game, and we did!



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 4
Usage
69

69

NAME _____

Review

When a sentence is about one person or thing, add **s** to the verb.

Aunt Lola cuts my hair.

When a sentence is about more than one person or thing,

do not add **s**.

The bears look for berries.

Use the verb **am** with the word **I**. I **am** hiding.

Use the verbs **is** and **was** with one person or thing.

The pear **is** green.

Mr. Otis **was** sick today.

Use the verbs **are** or **were** with more than one person or thing.

The balls **are** in the gym.

The girls **were** smiling.

Putting It Together

Circle the word that completes each sentence.

- The storm (is are) getting closer.
- I (am is) not afraid of thunder.
- The lights (blinks blink) on and off.
- Dad (light lights) some candles.
- My sisters and I (feel feels) so cozy.
- Once, we (was were) without power for three days!

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
70

Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 1-4
Usage

70

NAME _____

Review

Add **ed** to most verbs to tell about the past.

Ari kicked the ball.

If a verb ends in **e**, just add **d**.

bake → baked

All the verbs in **bold** should be in the past tense. Cross them out. Write the correct verb above them.

- It ~~snow~~ snowed all night.
- Eva and I ~~look~~ looked out the window.
- We ~~climb~~ climbed to the top of the hill.
- We ~~skate~~ skated on the pond.
- Mom ~~cook~~ cooked hot soup for lunch.
- I ~~hope~~ hoped it would snow again!



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 1-4
Usage
71

71

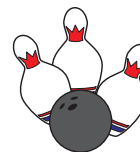
NAME _____

Lesson 3.5 Contractions with Not

A **contraction** is a way to join two words together. It is a shorter way to say something. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the missing letters.

Here are some contractions with **not**.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| is not = isn't | are not = aren't |
| was not = wasn't | were not = weren't |
| does not = doesn't | did not = didn't |
| have not = haven't | can not = can't |



Identify It

Read each sentence below. On the line, write a contraction for the underlined words.

- I can not wait to go bowling. can't
- I have not ever gone before. haven't
- Mom said it is not easy to knock over all the pins. isn't
- It was not hard to pick a ball. wasn't
- There were not too many that fit my hand. weren't
- We are not going to be home by bedtime! aren't

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
72

Chapter 3 Lesson 5
Usage

72

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 3.5 Contractions with Not

Match it
Draw a line to match each pair of words to its contraction.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 5
Usage
73

73

NAME _____

Lesson 3.6 Plurals with s

Plural means **more than one**. To make most nouns plural, just add **s**.
one hand → two hands one plane → four planes
one tent → six tents one hen → twelve hens

Solve It
Write the plural of each word on the line.
Then, circle the plurals in the puzzle.

bug _____ spiders
beetle _____ beetles cricket _____ crickets
wasp _____ wasps ant _____ ants

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 6
Usage
74

74

NAME _____

Lesson 3.6 Plurals with s

Complete It
Add an **s** to each noun to make it plural.

- Sanj found three ladybug S.
- Draw that moth with your marker S.
- Did you see the bee S fly back to their hive?
- Jose saw four slug S in the garden.
- Our dog S get fleas every summer.
- Watch out for tick S in the woods!
- Five inchworm S crawled up the leaf.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 6
Usage
75

75

NAME _____

Lesson 3.7 Irregular Plural Nouns

For some words, do not add **s** to make the plural. Instead, the whole word changes.

One	More Than One
goose	geese
man	men
woman	women
tooth	teeth
child	children
mouse	mice
foot	feet

Other words do not change at all. Use the same word for one and more than one.
one deer → five deer one fish → ten fish
one sheep → three sheep one moose → eight moose

Look at each picture. Circle the word that names the picture.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 7
Usage
76

76

Answer Key

Lesson 3.7 Irregular Plural Nouns

Solve It

Look at each number and picture below. Fill in the missing word on the line. Choose from the words in the box.

mouse	men	fish
sheep	mice	teeth

- 4  men
- 6  teeth
- 1  mouse
- 50  sheep
- 17  fish
- 22  mice

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 7
Usage
77

77

Lesson 3.8 Prefixes and Suffixes

A **prefix** is added to the beginning of a root word. It changes the word's meaning.

The prefix **un** means **not** or **opposite of**.

Example: **un**healthy = **not** healthy

The prefix **re** means **again**.

Example: **re**wash = wash **again**

A **suffix** is added to the end of a root word. It changes the word's meaning.

The suffix **er** means **one who**.

Example: baker = one who bakes

The suffix **ed** means that something

happened **in the past**. (Remember, if a word ends in **e**, just add **d**).

Example: **Y**esterday, Luis **washed** the dog.

Match It

On the line, write a word with a prefix to match each meaning.

- read again = reread
- opposite of dress = undress
- not sure = unsure
- copy again = recopy
- tell again = retell
- not able = unable
- fill again = refill

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
78

Chapter 3 Lesson 8
Usage

78

Lesson 3.8 Prefixes and Suffixes

Complete It

Each **bold** word is missing a suffix. Add the suffix **er** or **ed**. Use the meaning of the sentence to decide which one to add.

- Riley wants to be a **paint** er one day.
- Kris **smile** d at the baby.
- Lena **tuck** ed her doll into bed.
- The **catch** er stands behind home plate.
- Mom handed a check to the **bank** er.

Sort the words in the box. Write them under the correct headings.

reuse	liked	unhurt	farmer
singer	resell	fixed	unfair

Words with Prefixes

reuse
unhurt
resell
unfair

Words with Suffixes

liked
farmer
singer
fixed

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 8
Usage
79

79

Review

A **contraction** is a way to join two words together. An apostrophe (') takes the place of the missing letters.

is not = isn't are not = aren't was not = wasn't

Review

Putting It Together

Read each pair of words. Write a sentence using a contraction for those words.

- is not Answers will vary but should include isn't.
- did not Answers will vary but should include didn't.
- was not Answers will vary but should include wasn't.

A **prefix** is added to the beginning of a root word. A **suffix** is added to the end of root word. Prefixes and suffixes change a word's meaning.

un = not or opposite of **re** = again
er = one who **ed** = in the past

Circle a prefix and a suffix in each item.

- Did the baker reheat the pizza?
- Tia was unhappy that the play lasted so long.
- The builder sanded all the wood.
- Mac skated to the bench to untie his laces.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
80

Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 5-8
Usage

80

Answer Key

NAME _____

Review

Plural means more than one. To make most nouns plural, just add **s**.
 stamp → stamp**s** cat → cat**s**

For some words, do not add **s** to make the plural. Instead, the whole word changes.
 foot → feet woman → women

Other words do not change at all. Use the same word for one and more than one.
 one sheep → four sheep one moose → six moose

Look at each word. Write the plural on the matching sock.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 5-8
Usage
81

81

NAME _____

Lesson 3.9 Pronouns I and Me

You use the words **I** and **me** to talk about yourself.

I like bananas. Amit gave **me** a new book.

When you talk about yourself and another person, put them first.
Devon and I ride the bus. Eli made dinner for **Dad and me**.

Identify It
 Circle **I** or **me** for each sentence.

1. (**I**) take piano lessons on Tuesdays.
2. Ms. Hawk gave (**me**) a gold star today.
3. (**I**) like to sing and play.
4. Mom asked (**me**) to play for Aunt Clare.
5. Aunt Clare told (**me**) that I play very well.
6. (**I**) want to play in a recital this spring.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 9
Usage
82

82

NAME _____

Lesson 3.9 Pronouns I and Me

Complete It
 Read the story. Write **I** or **me** in each blank to complete the sentences.

I play the violin. My grandma gave **me** one. It was hers. **I** have a picture of her playing it. She told **me** to practice every day.

My friend Avi and **I** take lessons. I started when **I** was three. He and **I** like to play together. He told **me** he wants to play the piano, too. My grandma says she can teach Avi and **me**.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 9
Usage
83

83

NAME _____

Lesson 3.10 Comparative Adjectives

Some adjectives are used to compare. Add **er** to an adjective to compare two things. Add **est** to compare three or more things.

Joe's dog is small.
 Tasha's dog is smaller.
 Anton's dog is smallest.



Identify It
 Read the sentences. Choose the correct adjective from the box. Write it on the line.

1. **oldest older** Sami is the **oldest** of all her sisters.
2. **softer softest** Lola's pillow is **softer** than mine.
3. **louder loudest** My alarm clock is **louder** than yours.
4. **shorter shortest** Max has the **shortest** hair of all.
5. **slow slower** Kiku's turtle is **slower** than Alex's turtle.

Try It
 Write two sentences. Compare two things in each sentence. Use these adjectives or one of your own: **harder, fastest, coldest, darker, youngest, longer.**

1. _____
 2. _____

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 10
Usage
84

84

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 3.10 Comparative Adjectives

Complete It

Fill in the yellow spaces below with the correct adjective.

new	newer	newest
warm	warmer	warmest
hard	harder	hardest
neat	neater	neatest
smart	smarter	smartest
tall	taller	tallest



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 10
Usage
85

85

NAME _____

Review

You use the words **I** and **me** to talk about yourself.

I can make eggs. The blue jay saw **me**.

When you talk about yourself and another person, put them first.

Grandpa and I play chess. Give the books to **Chen and me**.

Putting It Together

Read each pair of sentences. Make a check mark ✓ next to the one that is correct.

- _____ Me have a baby sister.
✓ I have a baby sister.
- ✓ She gives me sloppy kisses.
_____ She gives I sloppy kisses.
- ✓ Birdy and I play hide and seek.
_____ Me and Birdy play hide and seek.
- _____ She likes to chase I, too.
✓ She likes to chase me, too.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
86

Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 9–10
Usage

86

NAME _____

Review

Some adjectives are used to compare. Add **er** to an adjective to compare two things. Add **est** to compare three or more things.

Mick's room is neat.

A.J.'s room is **neater**.

Izzy's room is **neatest**.

Fill in the blanks in each set of sentences.

1. Duke is a smart dog.

Bo is **smarter** than Duke.

Daisy is the **smartest** of all three dogs.

2. My house is old.

Lena's house is **older** than mine.

Olly's house is the **oldest**.

3. The yellow fish is small.

The green fish is **smaller**.

The orange fish is the **smallest**.



Review

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 9–10
Usage
87

87

NAME _____

Lesson 3.11 Synonyms

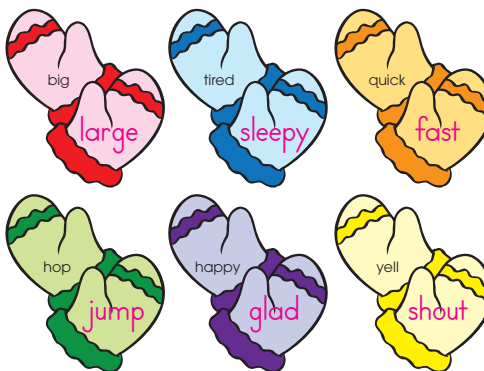
Synonyms are words that mean the same or almost the same thing.

little, small choose, pick dad, father

Match It

Read each word. Find its synonym in the box. Write it in the matching mitten.

jump	sleepy	glad
fast	shout	large



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
88

Chapter 3 Lesson 11
Usage

88

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 3.11 Synonyms

Complete It

Read each sentence. Find a synonym in the box for the underlined word. Write the synonym on the line.

toss	ship	small
begin	laughs	mother

- Please throw me that ball. toss
- My mom made waffles this morning. mother
- Don't start the movie without me. begin
- Luke has a little dog. small
- The boat is white and blue. ship
- Devi giggles at my jokes. laughs



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 11
Usage
89

89

NAME _____

Lesson 3.12 Antonyms

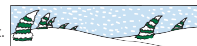
Antonyms are words that are opposites.

hot, cold black, white old, young



Complete It

Fill in each blank with a word from the box.



sad	front	go
night	down	full

- The opposite of day  is night.
- The opposite of empty  is full.
- The opposite of happy  is sad.
- The opposite of up  is down.
- The opposite of stop  is go.
- The opposite of back  is front.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
90

Chapter 3 Lesson 12
Usage

90

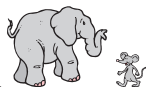
NAME _____

Lesson 3.12 Antonyms

Match It

Draw a line to match each word to its antonym.

right	last
first	tiny
new	loud
win	wrong
huge	out
in	old
quiet	lose



Try It

Draw a picture of two things that are opposites.

Pictures will vary

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 12
Usage
91

91

NAME _____

Lesson 3.13 Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same. They have different spellings. They have different meanings, too.

to = toward	Throw it to me.
two = the number 2	Nell has two cats.
too = also or very	Saki will come, too .
won = past tense of win	The Bears won the game!
one = the number 1	One frog hopped away.
right = the opposite of left	Raise your right hand.
write = to put words on paper	Can you write your name?

Identify It

Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Jake bakes (won, one) cake.
- Liam bakes (too, two) loaves of bread.
- Reese can (write, right) down the recipes.
- The flour is on the shelf on your (write, right).
- Bella (won, one) first place in the bake-off!



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
92

Chapter 3 Lesson 13
Usage

92

Answer Key

NAME _____

Lesson 3.13 Homophones

Proof It

Make a line through each incorrect homophone. Write the correct word above it.

1. Carter will bring the muffins ~~two~~ ^{to} school.

2. Set up ~~two~~ ^{two} tables for the bake sale.

Write

3. ~~Right~~ ^{Write} down the names of all the pies.

4. Only ~~won~~ ^{one} loaf of bread is left!

Try It

1. Write a sentence using the word **write**.

2. Write a sentence using the word **write**.

Answers will vary.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 13
Usage
93

93

NAME _____

Lesson 3.14 Multiple-Meaning Words

Some words are spelled the same but have different meanings.

Pat caught a **cold** last week. **cold** = an illness

It is **cold** outside. **cold** = chilly; not warm

Match It

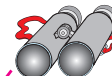
Read each sentence. Think about how the word in **bold** is used. Draw a line to the picture that shows it.

1. Ivan swung the **bat**.

2. The **bat** looked for some bugs to eat for dinner.

3. Maddy can tell time on her new **watch**.

4. **Watch** the birds in the tree.



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
94

Chapter 3 Lesson 14
Usage

94

NAME _____

Lesson 3.14 Multiple-Meaning Words

Try It

Read each pair of sentences. Look at the meaning of the first word in **bold**. Then, write the word's other meaning.

1. Did you hear the phone **ring**?

ring: the sound a phone makes

Kelly tried on Mom's wedding **ring**.

ring: something you wear on your finger

2. **Park** the car across the street.

park: to drive a car into a space

There are new swings at the **park**.

park: a place to play outside

3. We **saw** Ruby at the store.

saw: watched or looked at

Use the **saw** to cut the log.

saw: a sharp tool for cutting wood



Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1

Chapter 3 Lesson 14
Usage
95

95

NAME _____

Review

Synonyms are words that mean the same thing.

glad, happy jump, hop close, near

Antonyms are words that are opposites.

push, pull yes, no hard, soft

Review

Putting It Together

Read each pair of words. If they are **antonyms**, write **A** on the line. If they are **synonyms**, write **S**.

1. S friend, buddy

2. A tight, loose

3. A right, wrong

4. S quick, fast

5. A day, night

6. S tired, sleepy

7. A love, hate



Write one sentence that has a pair of antonyms.

Example: Are you hot?

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts
Grade 1
96

Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 11–14
Usage

96

Answer Key

NAME _____

Review

Homophones are words that sound the same. They have different spellings. They have different meanings, too.

to = toward **two** = the number 2 **too** = also or very

won = past tense of **win** **one** = the number 1

right = the opposite of **left** **write** = to put words on paper

Write the word from the box that completes each sentence.

1. **write right** Nate turned **right** at the stop sign.

2. **Two Too** **Two** kids were at the front of the group.

3. **to two** Ms. Dugg gave some water **to** us.

4. **won one** Only **one** person can come in first.

Stop the summer slide. Start Summer Bridge Activities®.

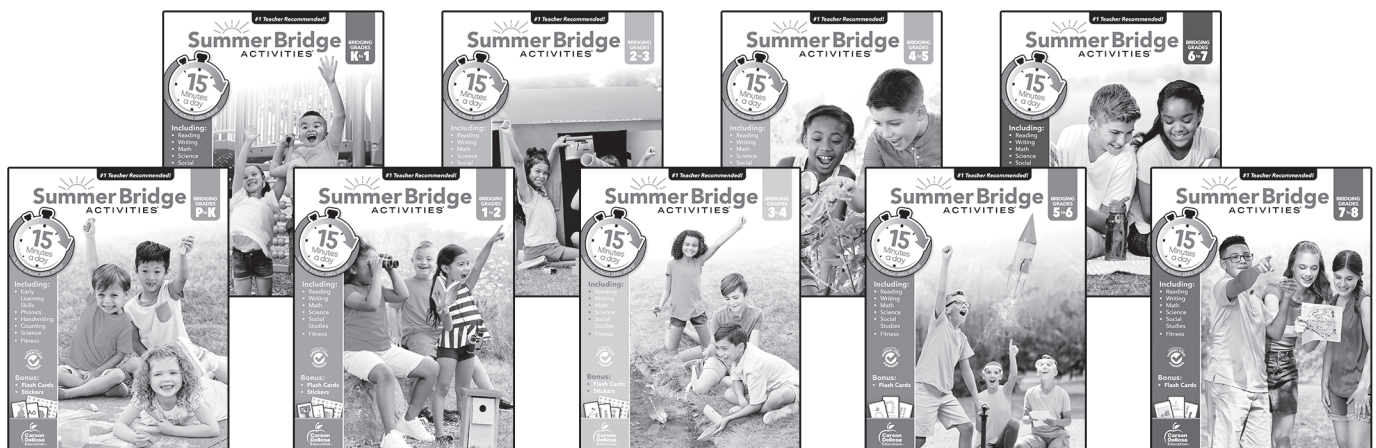
You've probably heard of "summer learning loss," or the "summer slide." Studies have shown that children can *lose up to 2.5 months of learning* over the summer. But did you know that summer learning loss could have a cumulative effect with a long-term impact on children's skills and success?

Summer Bridge Activities® are an easy, effective, and fun way to keep your child's mind sharp all summer long.

Inside each book you'll find:

- ✱ Essential math, language arts, reading, social studies, science, and character development skills
- ✱ Encouraging stickers and certificates to keep kids motivated
- ✱ Outdoor fitness activities to keep them moving
- ✱ Free access to the **Summer Bridge Activities®** online companion site

With **Summer Bridge Activities®**, your child will be on track for a terrific school year, and beyond. That's why we say; ***just 15 minutes a day goes a long way!***



Newly updated, **Summer Bridge Activities®** books align to state learning standards.

Language Arts

SPECTRUM®

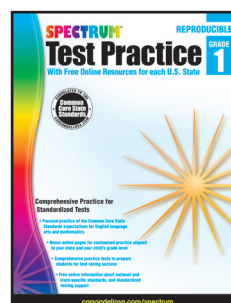
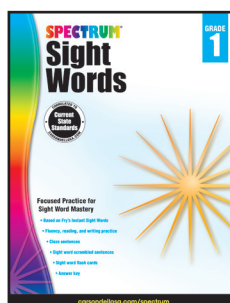
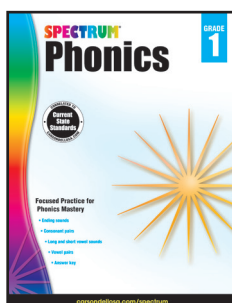
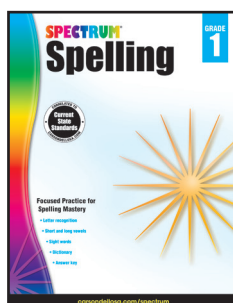
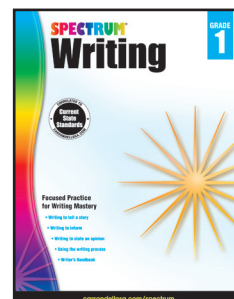
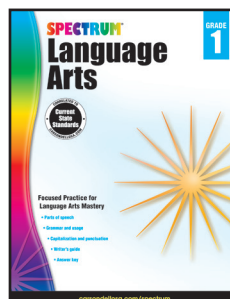
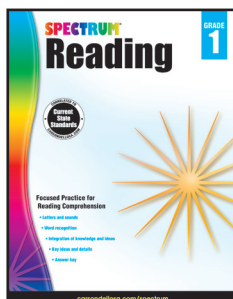
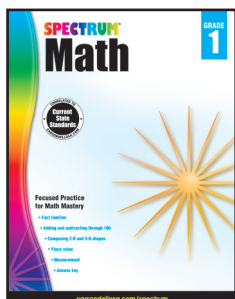
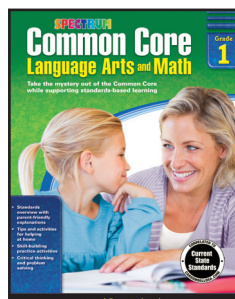
Supporting your child's educational journey every step of the way.

Spectrum® provides specific support in the skills and standards that your child is learning in today's classroom.

- Comprehensive, grade-specific titles to prepare for the year ahead
- Subject-specific practice to reinforce classroom learning
- Skill-specific titles to enrich and enhance educational concepts
- Test preparation titles to support test-taking skills

No matter your need, *Spectrum* is with you every step of the way.

Spectrum is available in these titles for first grade success:



carsondellosa.com