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GRADE

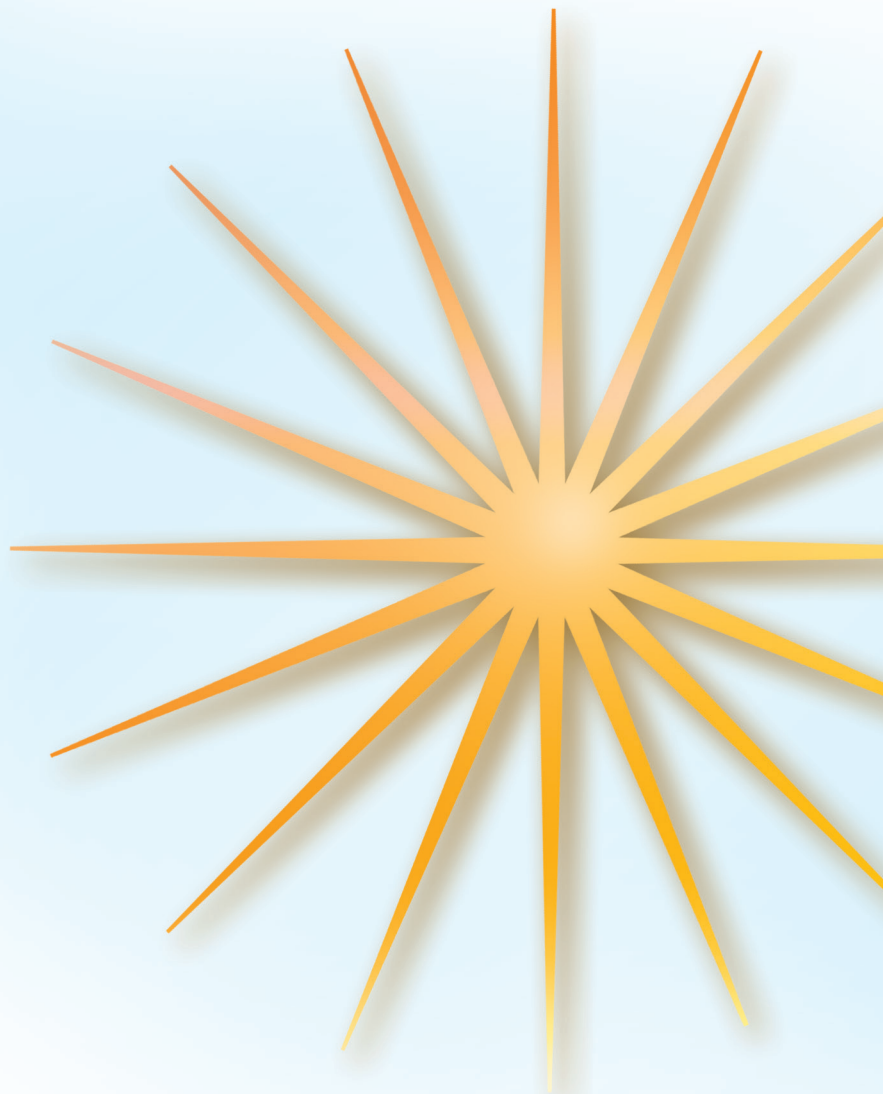
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# Language Arts



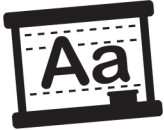



## Focused Practice for Language Arts Mastery

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

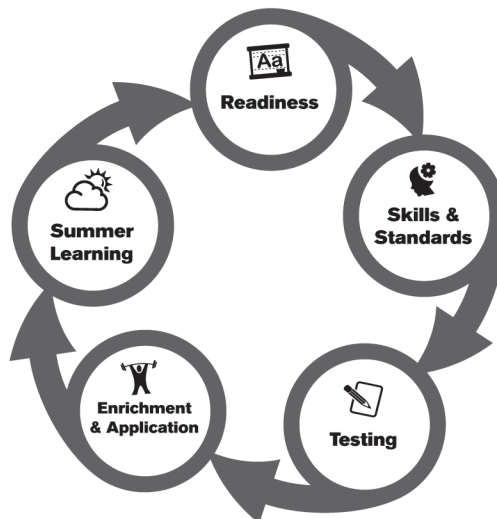


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# Language Arts

## Grade 1

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# 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.

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

**A**bbey 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

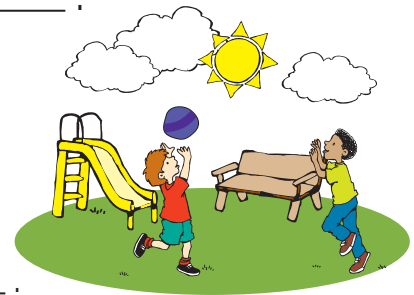
bench

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**

---

---

---

---

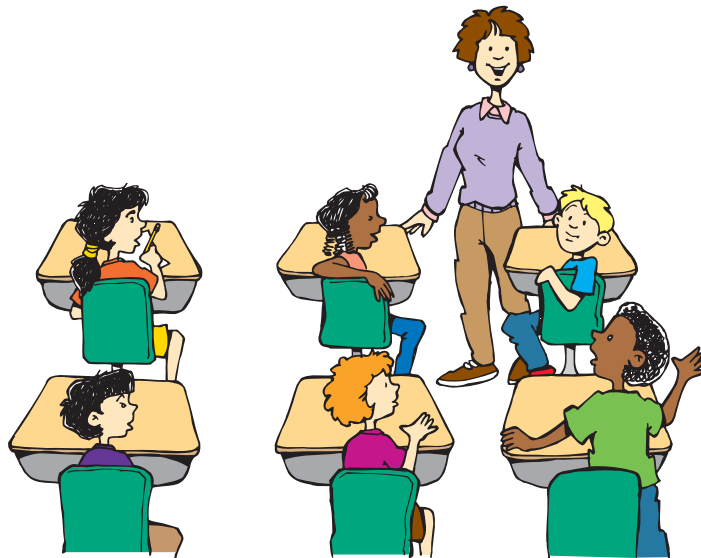
**Common Nouns**

---

---

---

---



**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.

---

---

---

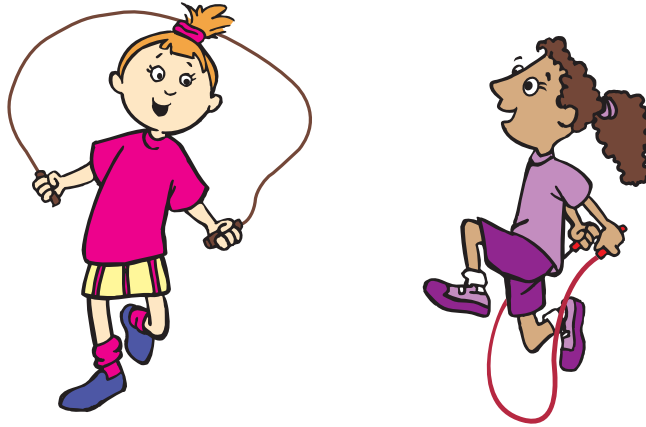
**Lesson 1.2** Verbs

**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

**Review**

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

**D**anny**L**ena**F**lorida**B**axter **H**ospital

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.



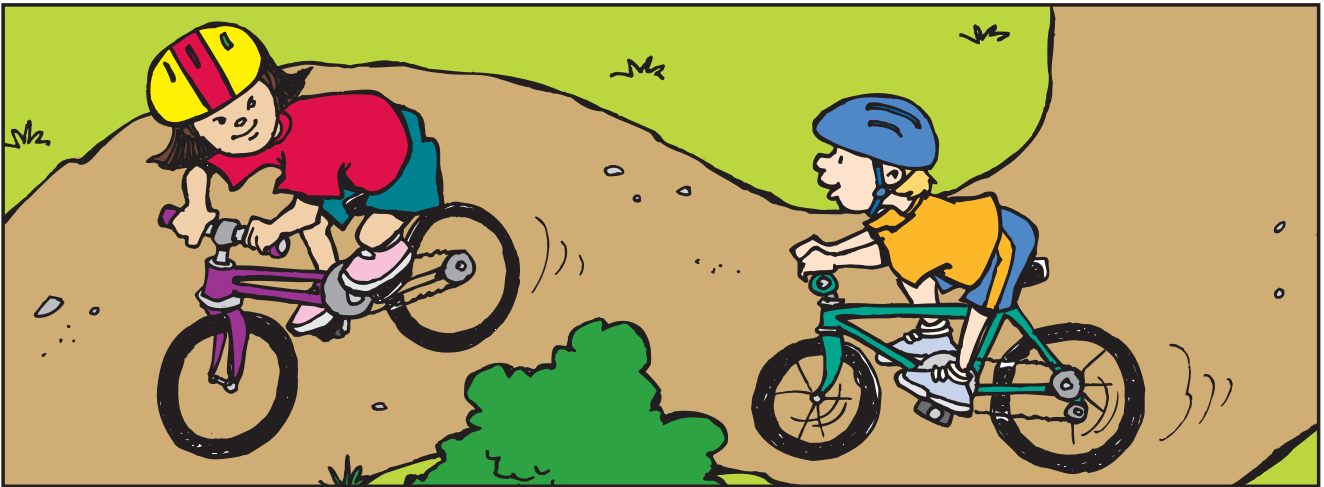
5. \_\_\_\_\_ They will go to a game at Blick Stadium.



**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.

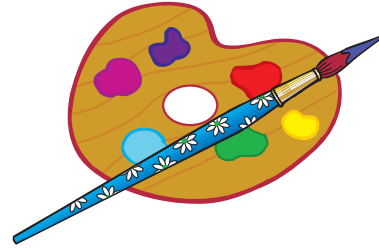
Ella paints a picture.

**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  
he

I  
me

them  
she

they  
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

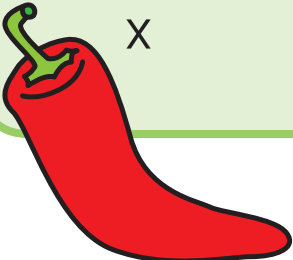
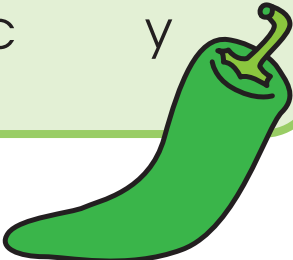
# Lesson 1.4 Adjectives

## 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.

**beside above in behind under**

1. Where is the fox? \_\_\_\_\_ a box



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.

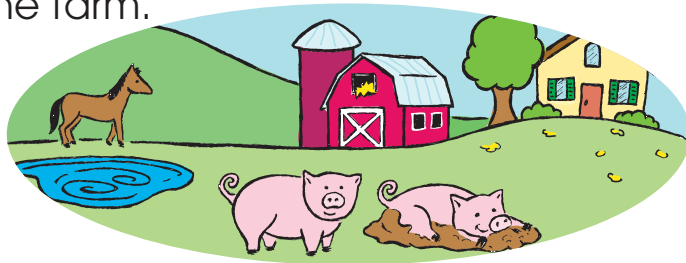
the **striped** pants    the **red** car    a **cloudy** day

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**

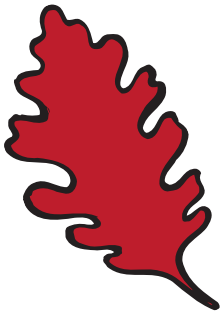
Write an adjective to describe each noun. Remember to ask **What kind?** about each noun. The words in the box can give you some ideas. You can also use your own words.

shiny  
old

pink  
furry

hot  
gray

new  
stinky



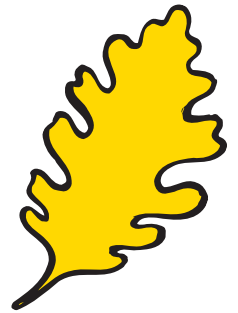
\_\_\_\_\_ cat

\_\_\_\_\_ 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

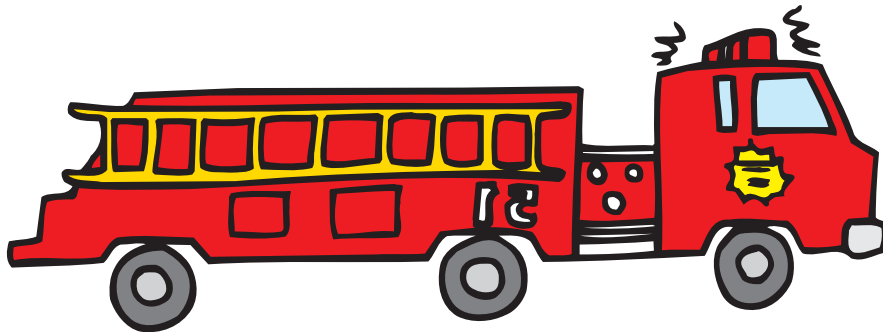
A **sentence** is a complete thought. It starts with a capital letter. It ends with an end mark.

**T**im 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

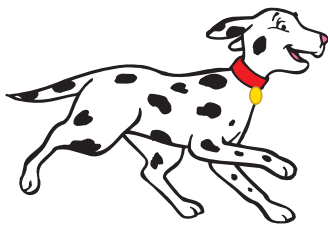
\_\_\_\_\_

**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.

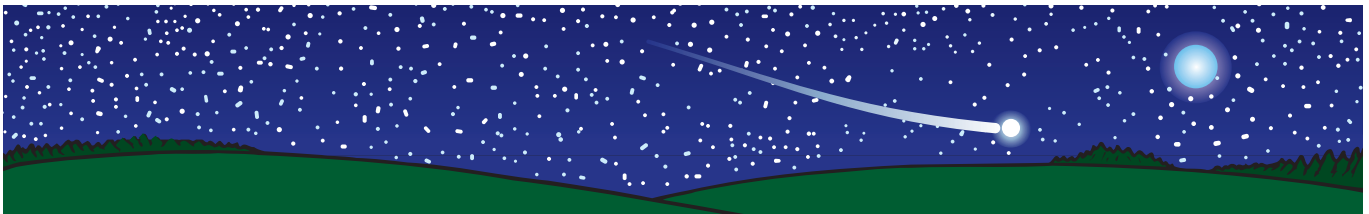
**A**nton is in first grade. **D**inner is ready.

### 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.

**E**  
≡ 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.

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

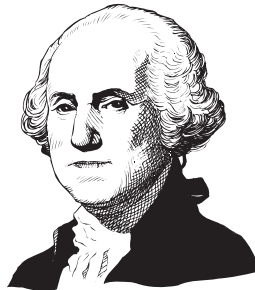
**Complete It**

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.



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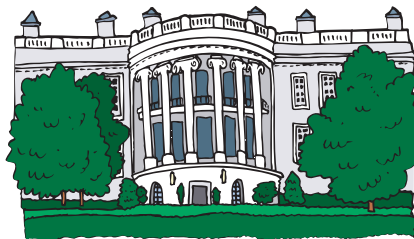
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**Lesson 1.8** Questions**Match It**

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.

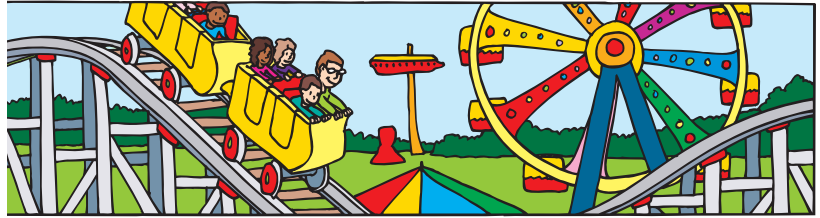
Use the word **and** to join the parts of the sentence.

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.

**I**t is 4:00.

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

**M**ia loves cheese.

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

**W**here 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.

**W**hat 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: <sup>**S**</sup>  
≡ 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.

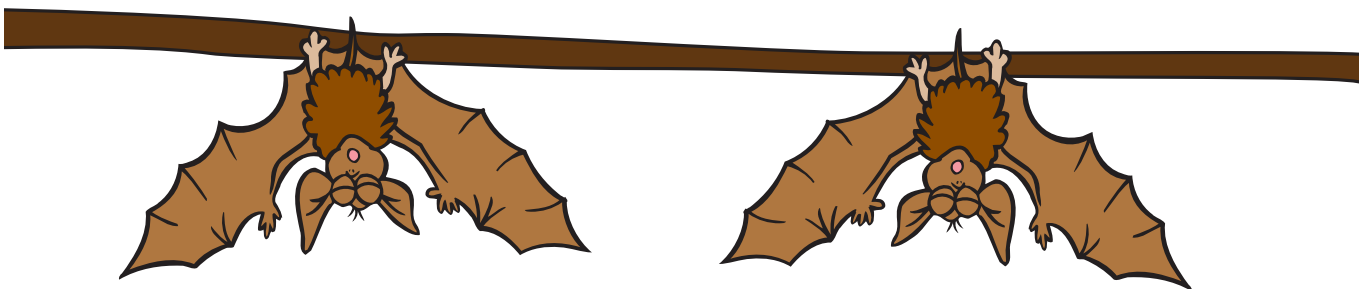
\_\_\_\_\_

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.

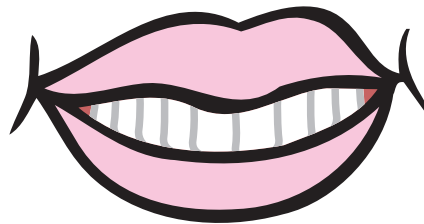
**I** like pears. **I** will wear a jacket. Min and **I** want to swing.

### 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 <sup>I</sup>  
≡  
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.

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

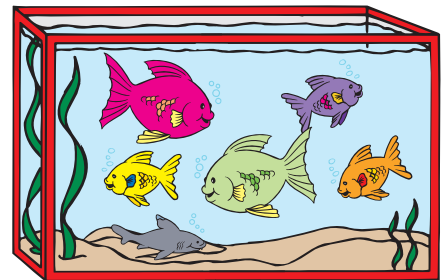
**Review**

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

**I** forgot my lunch!      Lucy 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 \_\_\_\_\_

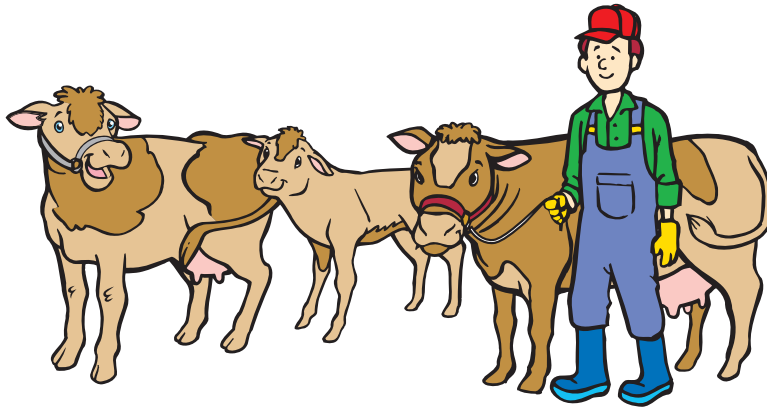


\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**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. Jack 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.

**D**anville, **K**entucky

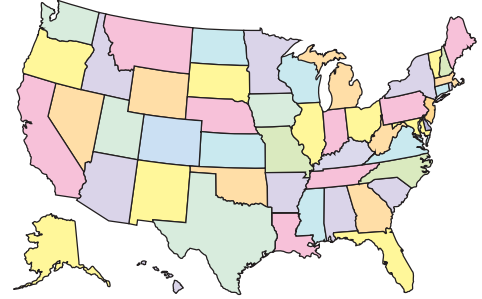
**C**love **L**ibrary

**M**aple **S**treet

**J**ackson **S**chool

**V**enus

**J**apan



### 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 <sup>**M**</sup>  
≡  
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.

**M**onday, **T**uesday, **W**ednesday, **T**hursday, **F**riday, **S**aturday,  
**S**unday

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

**J**anuary, **F**ebruary, **M**arch, **A**pril, **M**ay, **J**une, **J**uly,  
**A**ugust, **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 \_\_\_\_\_.

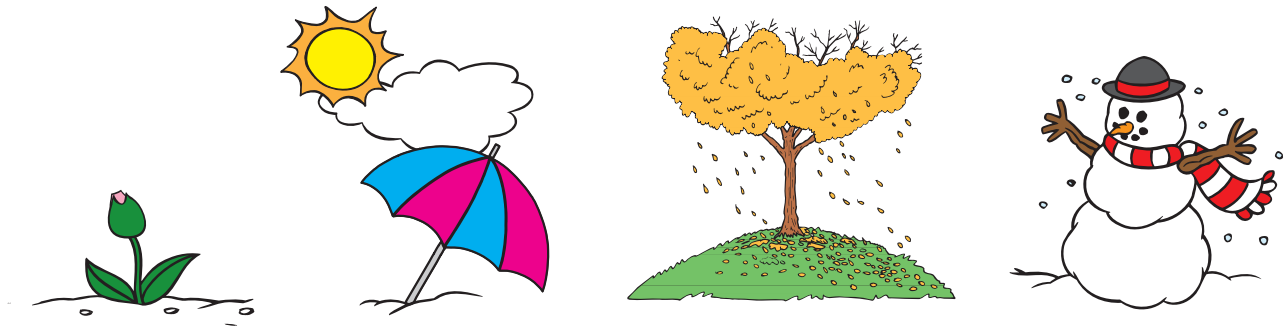
2. (april) Andy ate apples in \_\_\_\_\_.

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.

**D**anville **H**ospital

**C**ap's **T**oy **S**tore

**C**hicago

**M**exico

**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.

**T**uesday   **S**aturday   **W**ednesday

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

**M**arch   **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 starts.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

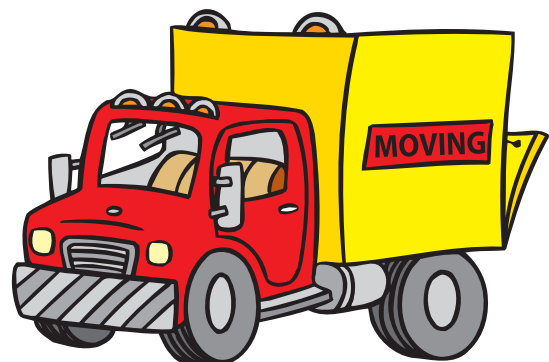
I go to Shady Lane School \_\_\_\_\_

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**

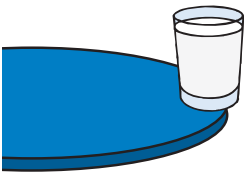
Look at each picture. Write an exclamation to go with it. Begin with a capital letter. End with an exclamation point.



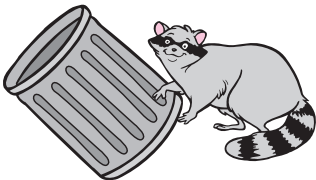
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**Review**

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

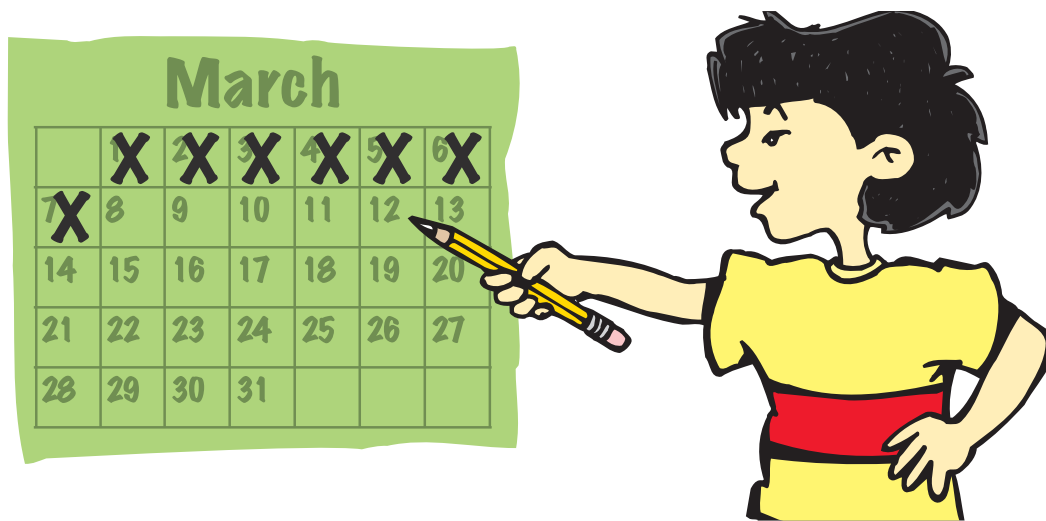
\_\_\_\_\_

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**

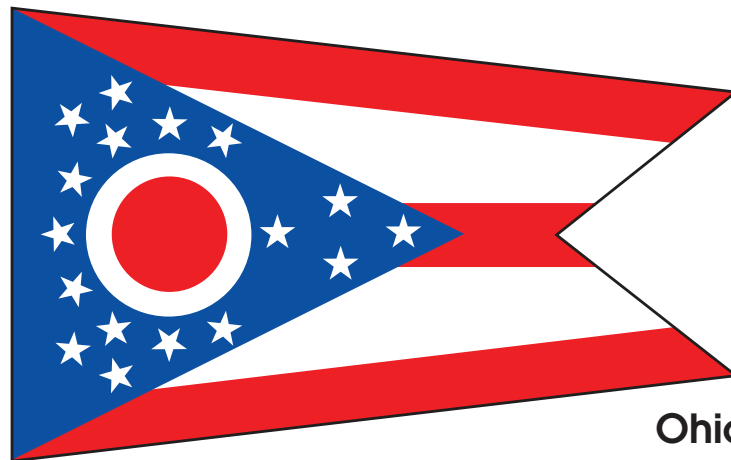
Finish each sentence with a city and state from the box. Use commas where they are needed.

**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 month.

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.

<b>Box 1</b>	<b>Tony</b>	<b>Zack</b>	<b>Dan</b>
	<b>Ella</b>	<b>Ming</b>	<b>Maria</b>

<b>Box 2</b>	<b>sock</b>	<b>sled</b>	<b>drum</b>
	<b>map</b>	<b>fish</b>	<b>doll</b>

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

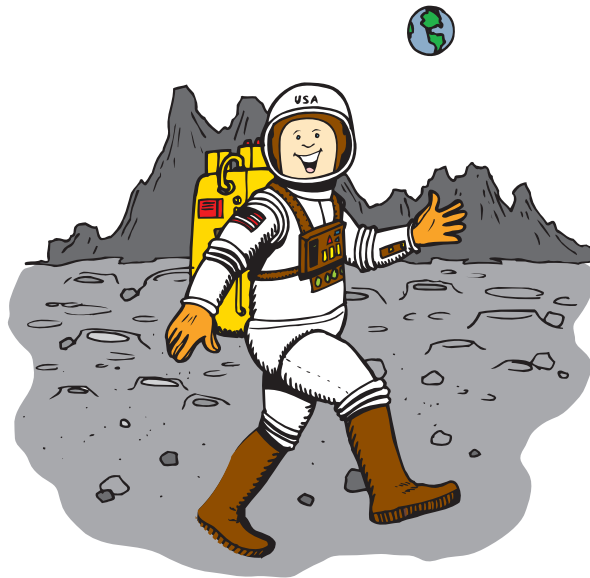
sings after school.

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**

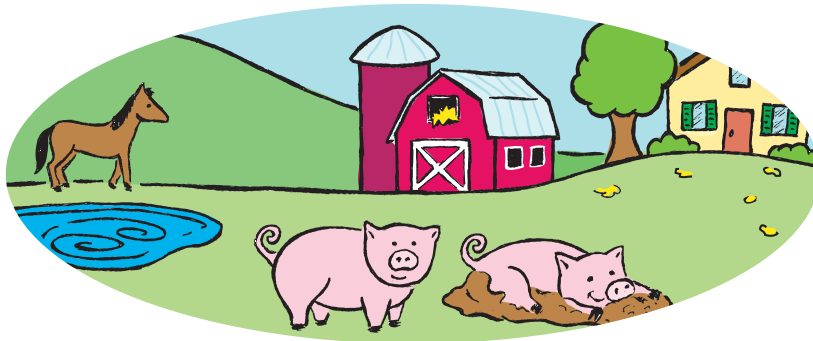
The ducks \_\_\_\_\_ with their babies.

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.

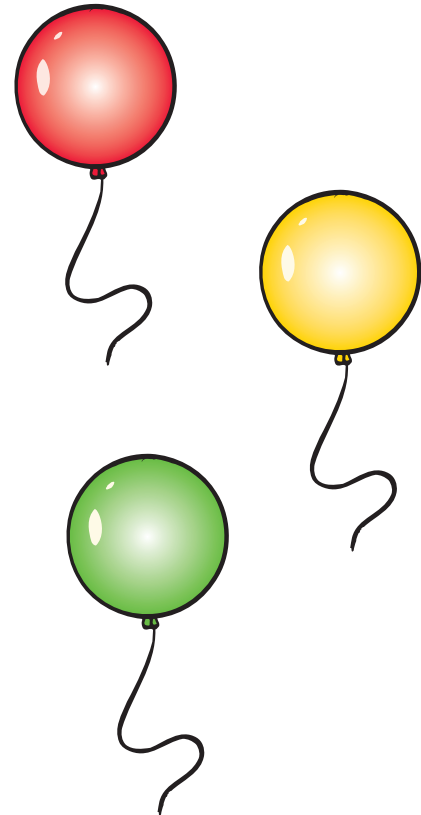
The books **were** in the car.

**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.

Example: The worm <sup>**was**</sup> ~~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.

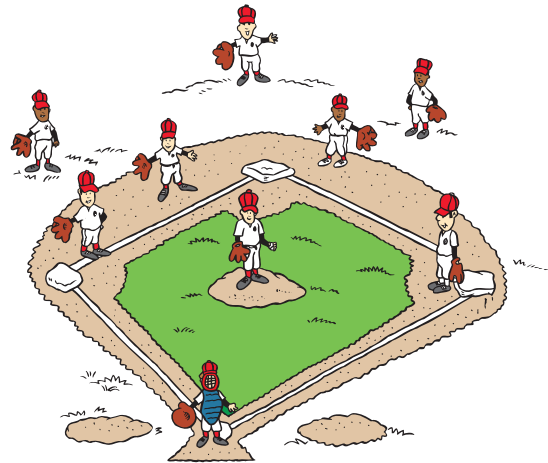
1. The game started at 3:00.

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 the great game,  
and we did!

**Review**

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

Aunt Lola cut**s** 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

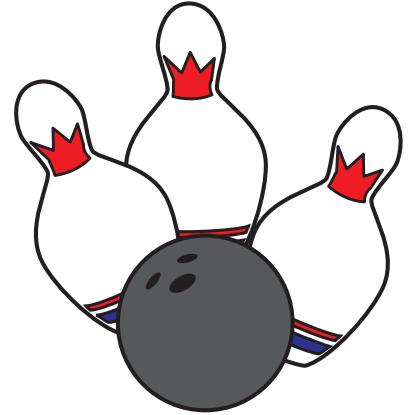
were not = weren't

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

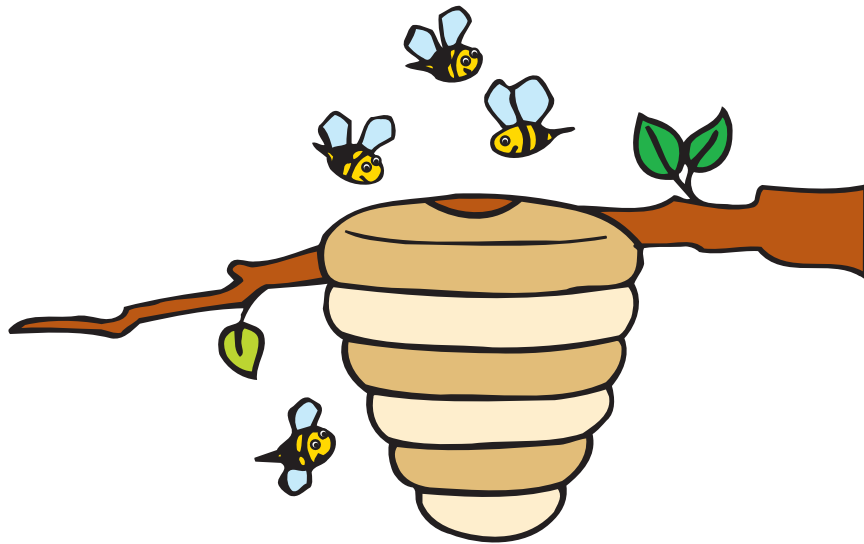




**Lesson 3.6** Plurals with **s****Complete It**

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

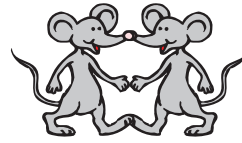
women

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

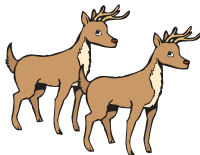
one fish → ten fish

one sheep → three sheep

one moose → eight moose

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

deers



deer

feet



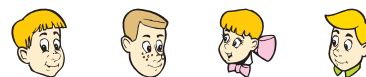
foot

woman



women

children



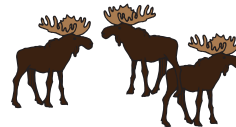
child

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. told 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.

<b>reuse</b>	<b>liked</b>	<b>unhurt</b>	<b>farmer</b>
<b>singer</b>	<b>resell</b>	<b>fixed</b>	<b>unfair</b>

Words with Prefixes

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Words with Suffixes

---



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**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 a 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

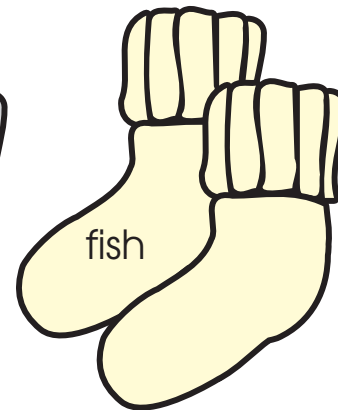
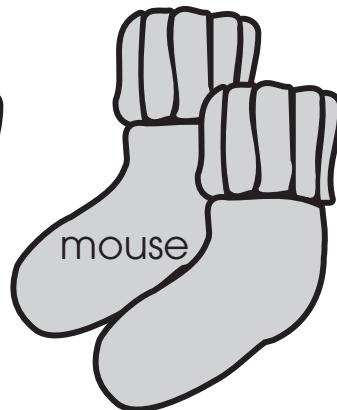
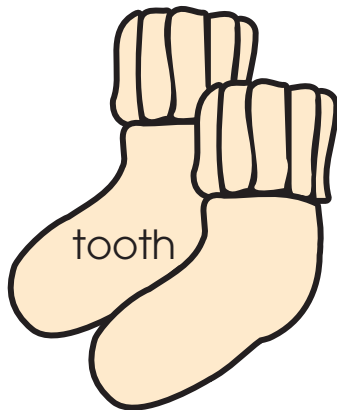
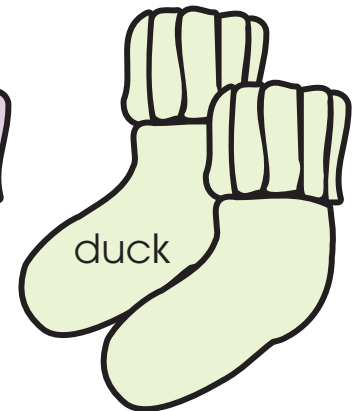
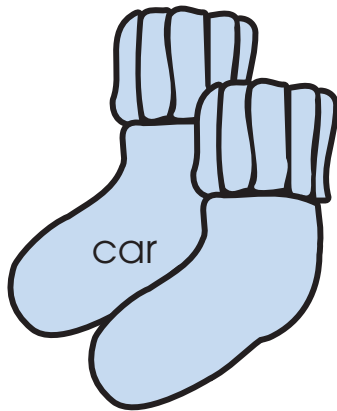
woman → women

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.



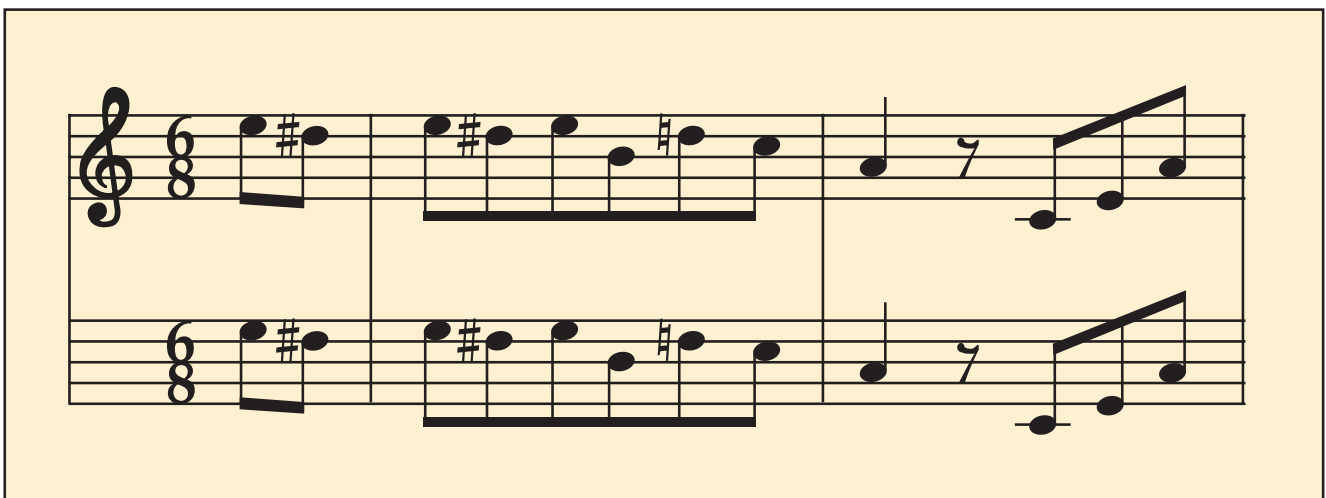


**Lesson 3.9** Pronouns **I** and **Me****Complete It**

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. **slower slowest**

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. \_\_\_\_\_

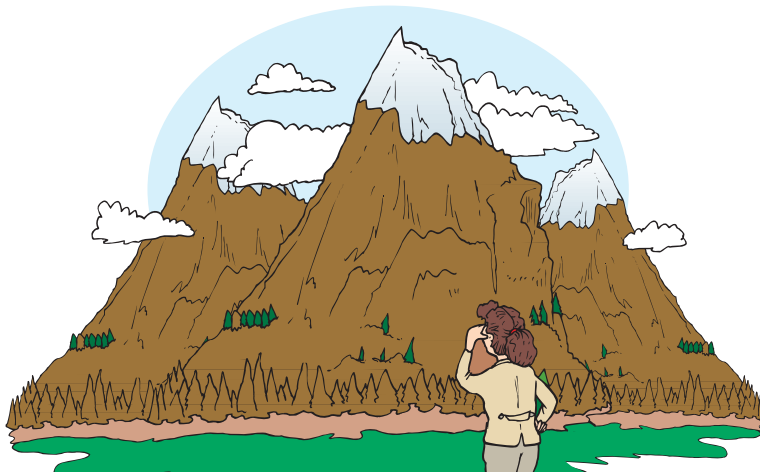
2. \_\_\_\_\_

## 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**.

**Review****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.

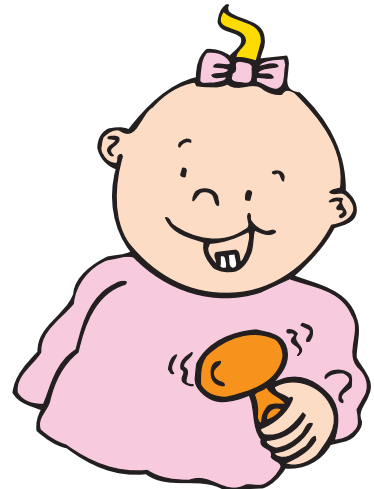
\_\_\_\_\_ She gives I sloppy kisses.

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 neat**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

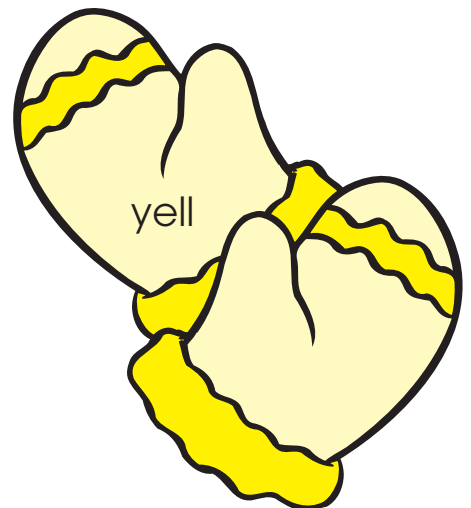
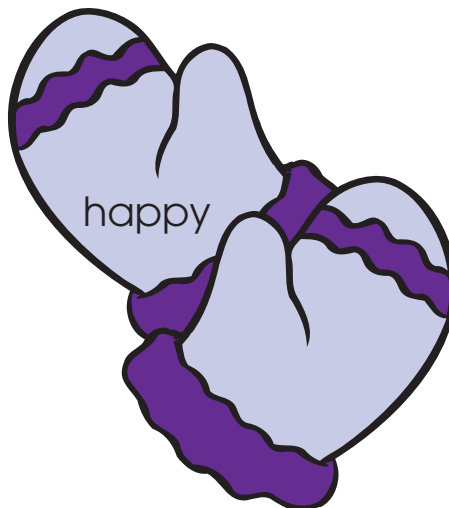
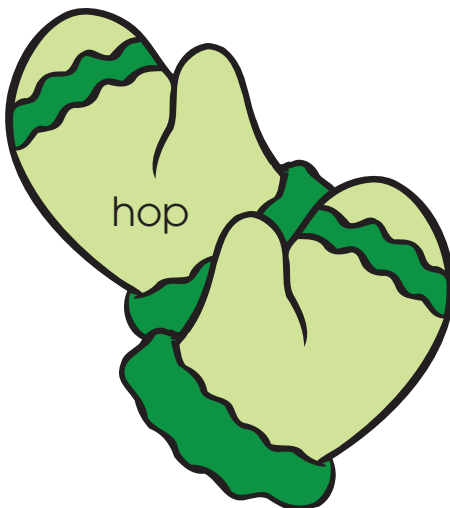
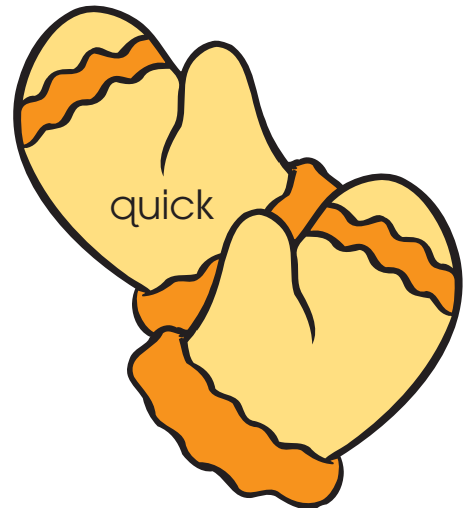
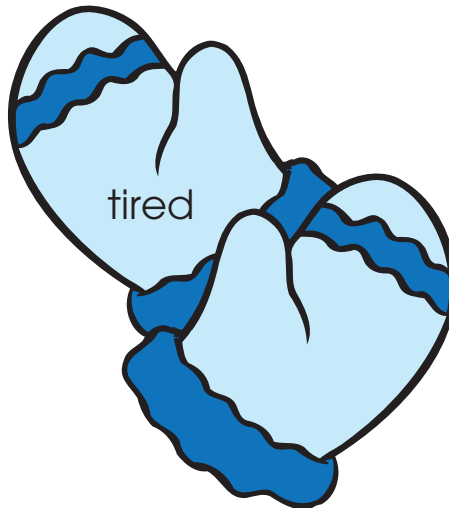
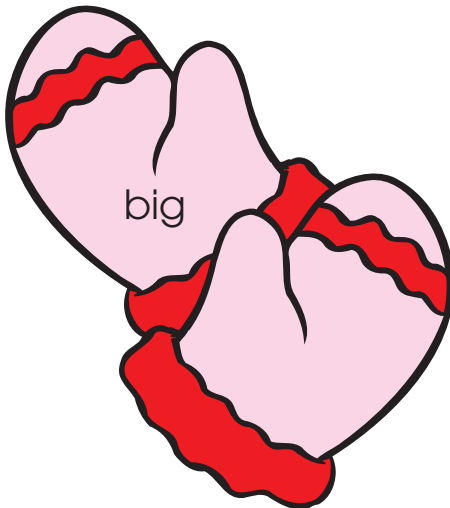
**Match It**

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

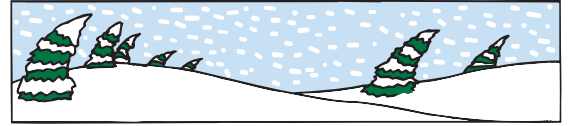
**Antonyms** are words that are opposites.

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

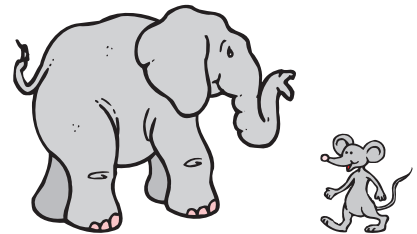
old

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!

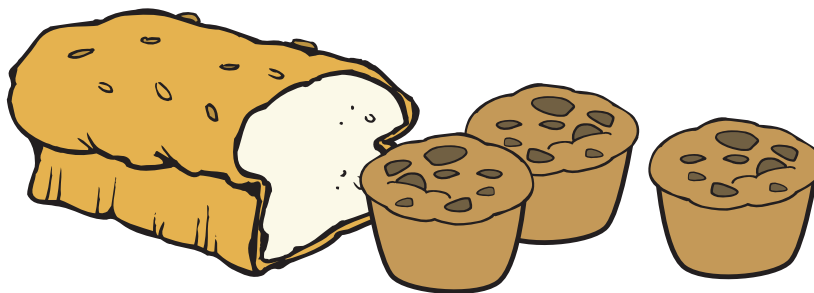
### Try It

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

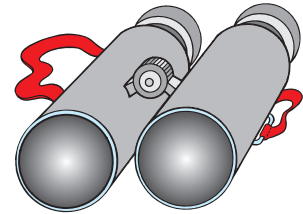
**Match It**

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

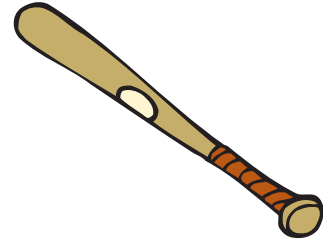
1. Ivan swung the **bat**.



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**

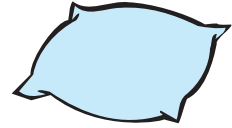
**Synonyms** are words that mean the same thing.

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

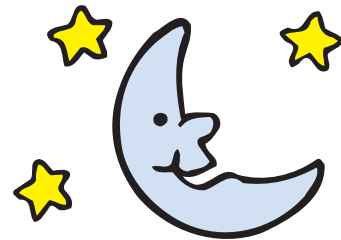
3. \_\_\_\_\_ right, wrong

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.

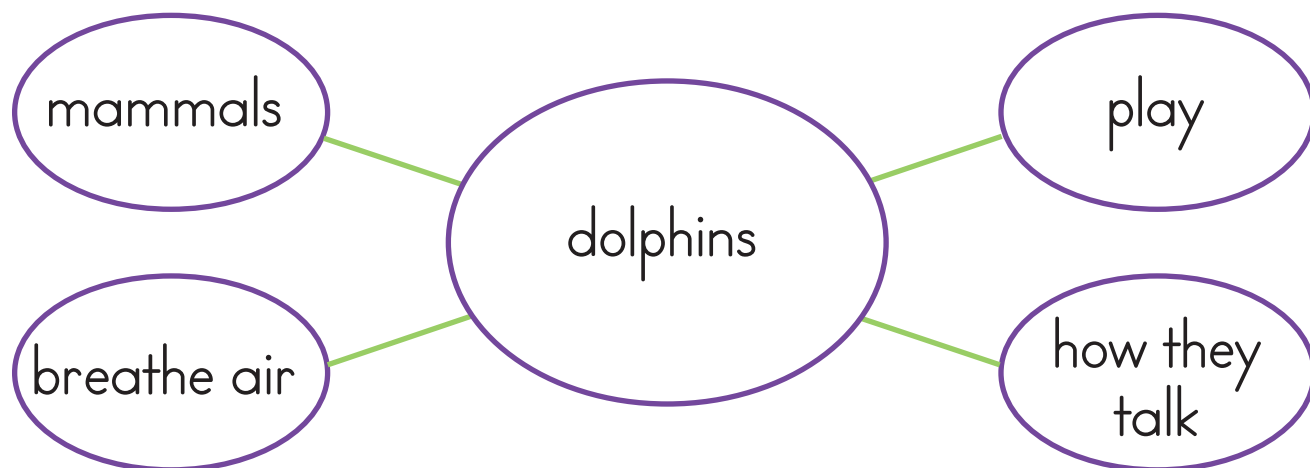
## Lesson 4.1 Writer's Guide: Planning

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 <sup>on top of their head</sup> to breathe.

Dolphins like to play. They are also very smart. They talk to each other with clicks and whistles. <sup>We still have a lot to learn.</sup> humans know a lot about dolphins. <sup>≡</sup>

### 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 y<sup>a</sup>ers old.

Saki has a blue hat ⊙

Mr. <sup>H</sup>ale lives next door.

**Dolphins**

<sup>T</sup> Dolphins are int<sup>e</sup>resting 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~~<sup>to</sup> 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

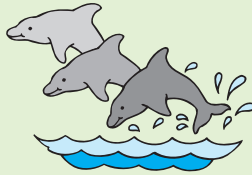
Choose one of the ideas above. What did your friends and family say? What are some other ways to share your writing?



## 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,

Blake

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

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.

Aby has a dog named Milo.

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  
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Chapter 1 Lesson 1  
Grammar: Parts of Speech

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

### 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

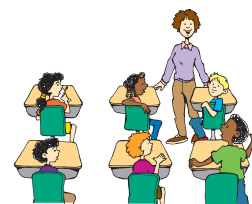
#### Common Nouns

man

book

teacher

farm



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Chapter 1 Lesson 2  
Grammar: Parts of Speech

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.

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Chapter 1 Lesson 1  
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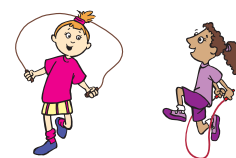
### Lesson 1.2 Verbs

**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.

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# 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.



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**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.

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**Review**

Circle the verb that completes each sentence.

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

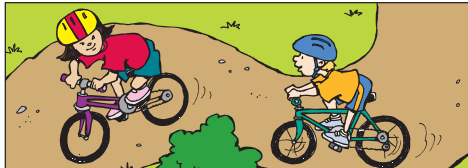
2. They (lost, baked) muffins.

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.



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**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.**

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# 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!

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Chapter 1 Lesson 3  
Grammar: Parts of Speech  
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## 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

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Chapter 1 Lesson 4  
Grammar: Parts of Speech

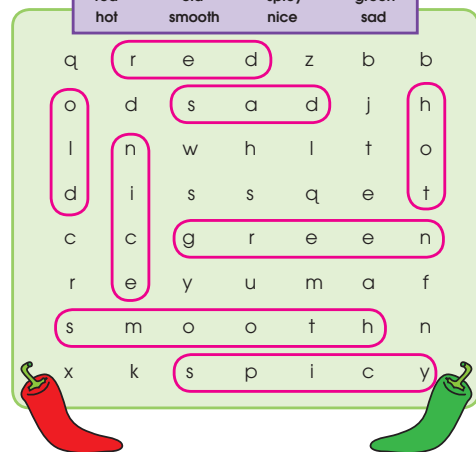
14

## Lesson 1.4 Adjectives

### Solve It

Circle the adjectives from the box in the word search.

red	old	spicy	green
hot	smooth	nice	sad



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## 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.



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Grammar: Parts of Speech

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# Answer Key

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## Lesson 1.5 Prepositions

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

beside above in behind under

- Where is the fox? in a box 
- Where is the bear? beside the boy 
- Where is the girl? under the covers 
- Where is the cat? above the dog 
- 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.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers will vary.**

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## 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.

- Sam and they went to a farm.
- He Us had never seen real horses before.
- Sam fed she them some apples.
- The owner let we us brush Star.
- We even got to ride her they.
- Us We had a lot of fun!
- 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



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## 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.

- Amad is at his swimming lesson.
- Dad makes pancakes on Sunday mornings.
- The salt is beside the pepper.
- Please take a jacket with you!

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

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## 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.

- ✓ The fire truck is bright red.
- \_\_\_\_\_ shiny and clean
- \_\_\_\_\_ shows us the hoses
- ✓ I can see the ladders on top.
- ✓ The siren is very loud.
- \_\_\_\_\_ cover my ears
- ✓ We climb inside.



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

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# Answer Key

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## 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.



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Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 6  
Grammar: Sentences  
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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## 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.

You will see many stars.

They are very far away.

Stars do not live forever.

Some groups of stars have names.

Our sun is a star.



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Chapter 1 Lesson 7  
Grammar: Sentences

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## 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.



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Chapter 1 Lesson 7  
Grammar: Sentences  
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## 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.

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Chapter 1 Lesson 8  
Grammar: Sentences

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# 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.**

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Chapter 1 Lesson 8  
Grammar: Sentences  
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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.**

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Chapter 1 Lesson 9  
Grammar: Sentences

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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!**

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Grade 1

Chapter 1 Lesson 9  
Grammar: Sentences  
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## 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.

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Chapter 1 Lesson 10  
Grammar: Sentences

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# 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



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Chapter 1 Lesson 10  
Grammar: Sentences 29

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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.

Ma 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.

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Review: Chapter 1 Lessons 6–10  
Grammar: Sentences

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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.



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

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## 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.



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Chapter 2 Lesson 1  
Mechanics: Capitalization

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# 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.

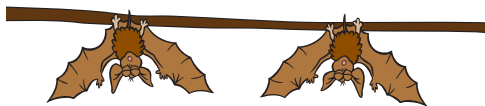
Mom caught it and let it go outside.

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.



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Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 1  
Mechanics: Capitalization  
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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 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!



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Chapter 2 Lesson 2  
Mechanics: Capitalization

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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.



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Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 2  
Mechanics: Capitalization  
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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## Review

A sentence always begins with a capital letter.

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

Review

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

**I** forgot my lunch! Lucy 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.

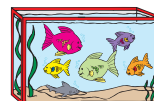
2. **H**arry and **I** went to the pet store.

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  
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Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 1-2  
Mechanics: Capitalization

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# 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 you like to do in the summer?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Answers will vary.**

Spectrum Language Arts  
Grade 1

Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 1-2  
Mechanics: Capitalization  
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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 Enma. 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  
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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. Jack 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. Write the names in the sentence.

**Answers will vary.**

Spectrum Language Arts  
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 3  
Mechanics: Capitalization  
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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 2.4 Capitalizing Place Names**

**Place names** begin with a capital letter.

Danville, Kentucky Cove 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

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# 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.

1. What is the name of your street?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What city were you born in?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is a state you would like to live in?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What country would you like to 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.

\_\_\_\_\_



Spectrum Language Arts  
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lesson 4  
Mechanics: Capitalization  
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## 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.

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

Saturday

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

Monday

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

Sunday

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

Friday

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

Wednesday

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

Thursday

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

Tuesday

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Chapter 2 Lesson 5  
Mechanics: Capitalization

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## 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 June.

2. (april) Andy ate apples in April.

3. (july) Jake plays jacks in July.

4. (may) Mira met Matt in May.

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

6. (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  
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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## Review

**Names of people and pets** start with a capital letter.

Give the book to Malik. Let's name the fish Buddy and Gizmo.

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

Danville Hospital, Cap's Toy Store

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 Lita were on vacation.

2. cape cod Their family was going to Cape Cod.

3. sofia and joe Cousins Sofia and Joe were coming, too.

4. tucker Tucker, the poodle, rode on Mom's lap.

5. dixie The family cat, Dixie, stayed home.

6. clean spoon diner Dad stopped to get lunch at the Clean Spoon Diner.

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Grade 1  
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Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 3-5  
Mechanics: Capitalization

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# 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.

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 September.

7. I saw a full moon on Monday, July 11.



Spectrum Language Arts  
Grade 1

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

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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.

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Grade 1  
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Chapter 2 Lesson 6  
Mechanics: Punctuation

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 2.6 Periods

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

**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  
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## 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 Erin?

**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  
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Chapter 2 Lesson 7  
Mechanics: Punctuation

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# 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  
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## 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! \_\_\_\_\_



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Chapter 2 Lesson 8  
Mechanics: Punctuation

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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  
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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.



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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

Spectrum Language Arts  
Grade 1

Chapter 2 Lessons 6-8  
Mechanics: Capitalization  
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## 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.

Spectrum Language Arts  
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Chapter 2 Lesson 9  
Mechanics: Punctuation

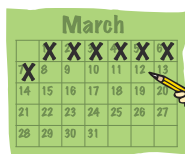
54

## 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  
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## 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  
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Chapter 2 Lesson 10  
Mechanics: Punctuation

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# Answer Key

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

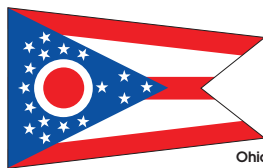
## Lesson 2.10 Commas with Cities and States

### 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  
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## 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.

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Chapter 2 Lesson 11  
Mechanics: Punctuation

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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  
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## Review

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

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 (A) 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.



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Grade 1  
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Review: Chapter 2 Lessons 9-11  
Mechanics: Punctuation

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# 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

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**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  
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Chapter 3 Lesson 1  
Usage

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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

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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

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# 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  
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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.

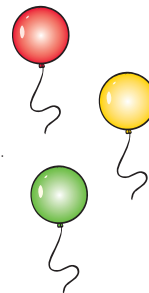
Amit and Liza **were** at the movies. The books **were** in the car.

### 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~~ <sup>was</sup> under the leaf.

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



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Grade 1  
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Chapter 3 Lesson 3  
Usage  
66

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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  
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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 happened at school. Use a verb that ends in **e**.

Answers will vary.

Spectrum Language Arts  
Grade 1  
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Chapter 3 Lesson 4  
Usage  
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# 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 the great game, and we did!



Spectrum Language Arts Grade 1 Chapter 3 Lesson 4 Usage 69

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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 (blink, 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 Review: Chapter 3 Lessons 1-4 Usage 70

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_


**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.

- 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!



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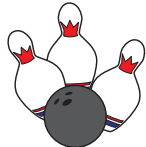
NAME \_\_\_\_\_

**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

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# Answer Key

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### Lesson 3.5 Contractions with Not

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

are not	were not	was not	does not
is not	have not	can not	did not

doesn't	haven't	can't	aren't
weren't	wasn't	isn't	didn't

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### 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	spiders
beetle	cricket	crickets
wasp	ant	ants

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### 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.

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### 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.

deers  deer	feet  foot
woman  women	children  child
gooses  geese	moose  mooses

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## 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

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## 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: **bak**er = 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 **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
- told again= retell
- not able= unable
- fill again= refill

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## 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

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## 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 a 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 reneat 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.

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# Answer Key

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## Review

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

stamp → stamps      cat → cats

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.



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## 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.



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## 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**.



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## 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. **slower slowest** 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.

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## 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



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## 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**.

Review

### 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.



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## 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.

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

3. The yellow fish is small.

The green fish is **smaller**.

The orange fish is the **smallest**.



Review

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## Lesson 3.11 Synonyms

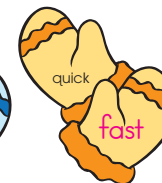
**Synonyms** are words that mean the same or almost the same thing.

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



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## 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

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



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## Lesson 3.12 Antonyms

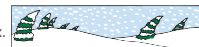
Antonyms are words that are opposites.

hot, cold black, white old, young









### Complete It

Fill in each blank with a word from the box.



sad	front	go
night	down	full

1. The opposite of day  is night.
2. The opposite of empty  is full.
3. The opposite of happy  is sad.
4. The opposite of up  is down.
5. The opposite of stop  is go.
6. The opposite of back  is front.

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## 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.

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## Lesson 3.13 Homophones

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

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



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## 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~~ <sup>to</sup> school.

2. Set up ~~two~~ <sup>two</sup> tables for the bake sale.

### Write

3. ~~Right~~ <sup>Write</sup> down the names of all the pies.

4. Only ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> 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.



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## 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.



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## 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



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## 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.

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## Review

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**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.

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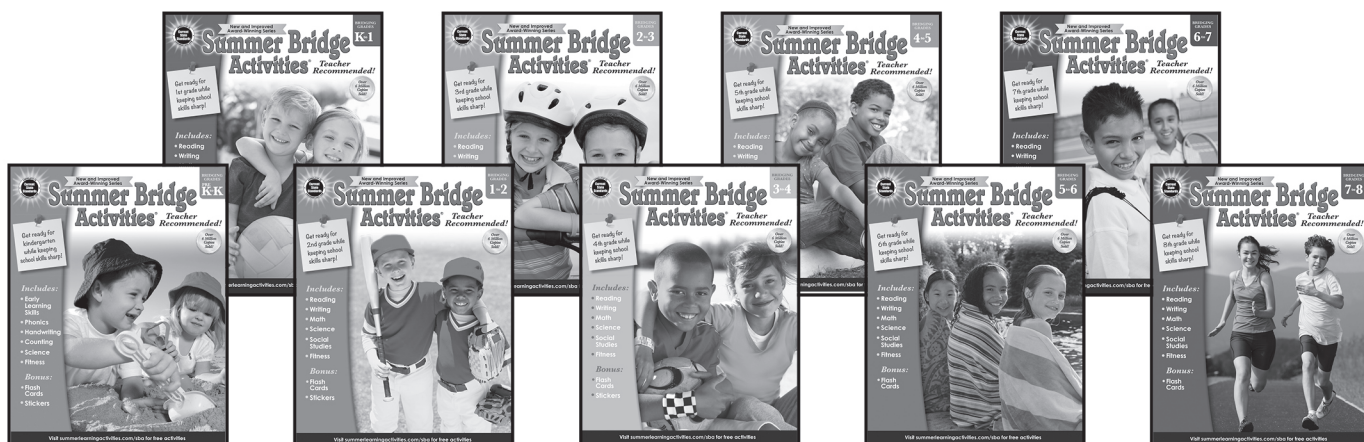
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# Language Arts

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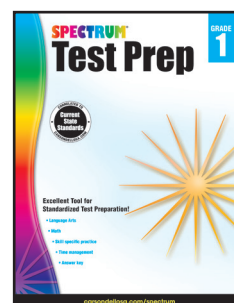
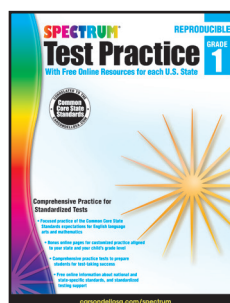
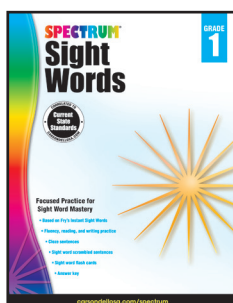
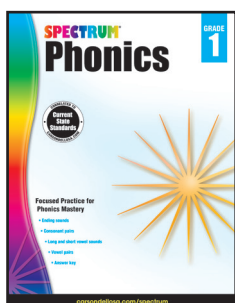
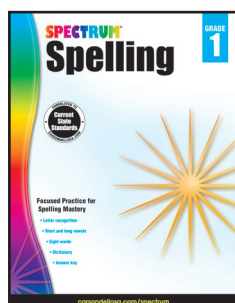
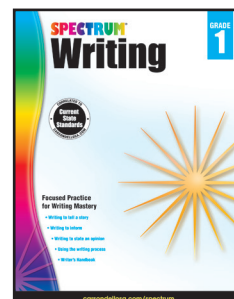
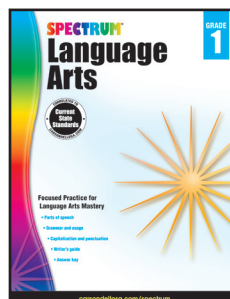
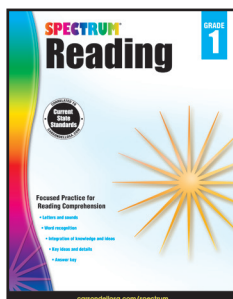
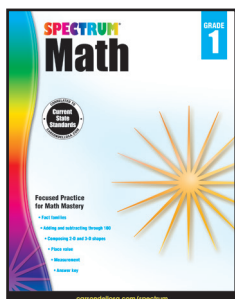
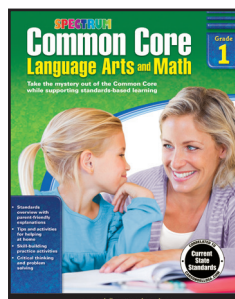
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