

Name _____ Date _____

Frannie Firefighter

A **conjunction** joins together words, phrases, or clauses. Common conjunctions include: *and*, *but*, *or*, *for*, *yet*, and *so*.

Protective suits **and** helmets shield firefighters. (words)

Firefighters risk their lives to save people **and** protect property. (phrases)

Firefighters not only battle fires, **but** also rescue people. (clauses)



Circle the conjunction in each sentence. On the line, identify what the conjunction is *joining*—words, phrases, or clauses.

1. The fire alarm goes off, and Frannie Firefighter quickly responds. _____
2. Within seconds, she puts on her protective clothing, for it will shield her from the intense heat and poisonous gases she may encounter. _____
3. Arriving at the burning building within a few minutes of hearing the alarm, Captain Frannie sizes up the situation and directs the firefighters into action. _____
4. People are trapped on the lower floors of the high-rise, so the firefighters use their ladders to rescue these people through the windows. _____
5. Frannie Firefighter notices people at the windows on the top floors, but the ladders are too short to reach them. _____
6. She will have to use the stairs or elevators to rescue them. _____
7. Members of the engine company not only direct water on the burning building, but also spray water on nearby buildings in danger of catching fire. _____
8. Frannie Firefighter's ladder company breaks windows and cuts holes in the walls, for there could be an explosion if there was no ventilation. _____
9. They search the building for hidden sparks so another blaze won't start. _____
10. After the fire is out, Frannie not only tries to find out where the fire started, but also how it started. _____

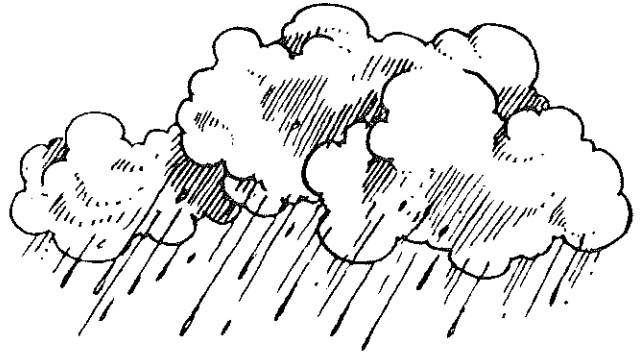
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Hurricane Isabelle

Interjections are words that express strong feelings. An interjection is usually followed by an exclamation point.

Punctuate the interjection in each sentence.

1. Oh, my They have just announced a hurricane warning in our area.
2. Yikes That means we're in danger of being struck by Hurricane Isabelle in 24 hours or less.
3. Hurry We had better get prepared.
4. Great All the windows are boarded up.
5. Okay You fill up the bathtub and all of these jugs with water while I check the flashlights and portable radios.
6. Hey Where are the extra batteries?
7. Phew We're almost done. We need to gas up the car and go to the grocery store.
8. Oh no Now they're projecting the hurricane to be a Category 4, one of the strongest kinds of hurricanes.
9. Eek That means that the winds could be 131 miles per hour or more.
10. Whew They've just announced that everything is clear.
11. Wow Look at all the destruction!
12. Look at that The Smith's huge magnolia tree has been completely uprooted.
13. Good grief The road is now a riverbank.
14. Stop Stay away from those power lines that are hanging down. We better call the power company immediately!



Write a sentence using each interjection below.

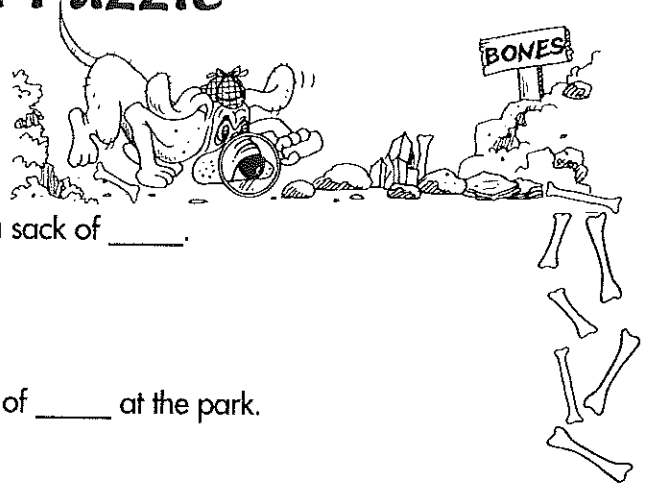
15. Whoa! _____

16. Hey! _____

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Plural Puzzle

Fill in the circle next to the two words that correctly complete each sentence.



1. Daniel bought two _____ of bread and a sack of _____.

<input type="radio"/> loafs	<input type="radio"/> potatoies
<input type="radio"/> loafes	<input type="radio"/> potatos
<input type="radio"/> loaves	<input type="radio"/> potatoes

2. There were several _____ and hundreds of _____ at the park.

<input type="radio"/> gooses	<input type="radio"/> butterflies
<input type="radio"/> geese	<input type="radio"/> butterflyes
<input type="radio"/> geeses	<input type="radio"/> butterflys

3. Ten _____ were sitting on the _____ of the tree.

<input type="radio"/> monkiyeys	<input type="radio"/> branchs
<input type="radio"/> monkeys	<input type="radio"/> branches
<input type="radio"/> monkeyes	<input type="radio"/> branchies

4. Those _____ have broken _____.

<input type="radio"/> men	<input type="radio"/> stereos
<input type="radio"/> mans	<input type="radio"/> stereoes
<input type="radio"/> mens	<input type="radio"/> stereoies

5. The _____ were terrified when they saw 10 _____ scurry across the floor.

<input type="radio"/> ladies	<input type="radio"/> mices
<input type="radio"/> ladyes	<input type="radio"/> mouses
<input type="radio"/> ladys	<input type="radio"/> mice

6. Martha sells expensive _____ and _____.

<input type="radio"/> necklacies	<input type="radio"/> earringes
<input type="radio"/> necklace	<input type="radio"/> earringies
<input type="radio"/> necklaces	<input type="radio"/> earrings

7. The _____ in the closet were filled with _____.

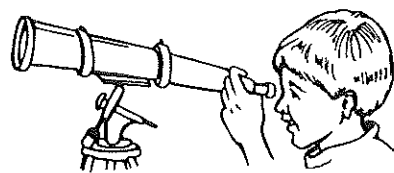
<input type="radio"/> shelves	<input type="radio"/> clothies
<input type="radio"/> shelfes	<input type="radio"/> clothes
<input type="radio"/> shelves	<input type="radio"/> clothyies

8. In the Bahamas, we swam with _____ and _____.

<input type="radio"/> sharkes	<input type="radio"/> turtlees
<input type="radio"/> sharks	<input type="radio"/> turtles
<input type="radio"/> sharkies	<input type="radio"/> turtlies

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Exploring Possessives



A noun is **possessive** when it shows possession or ownership.

For a possessive singular noun, add **apostrophe and s**. (*whale's*)

For a possessive plural noun, add an **apostrophe**. (*whales'*)

For a possessive, irregular plural noun, and add **apostrophe and s**. (*men's*)

Fill in the circle beside the correct noun to complete each sentence.

1. All the _____ prom dresses were beautiful. girls girl's girls'
2. The _____ restroom is on the first floor. men men's mens'
3. Three _____ rental cars are white. peoples people's peoples'
4. The _____ were blue denim. purses purse's purses'
5. _____ dresses are now on sale. Ladies Lady's Ladies'
6. One _____ leg is broken . giraffes giraffe's giraffes'
7. Three _____ grammar books were missing. pupils pupil's pupils'
8. That _____ tractor broke down. farmers farmer's farmers'
9. All the _____ are checkered. shirts shirt's shirts'
10. That _____ den was in the cave. bears bear's bears'
11. James forgot to feed his _____ turtle. dad dad's dads'
12. Did you see those _____ hop? rabbits rabbit's rabbits'
13. That _____ nose is pointy. elves elf's elves'
14. Two _____ fur is black and white. bunnies bunny's bunnies'

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Who or Whom?

Use **who** when the pronoun refers to the subject.

Use **whom** when it is a direct object or object of a preposition.

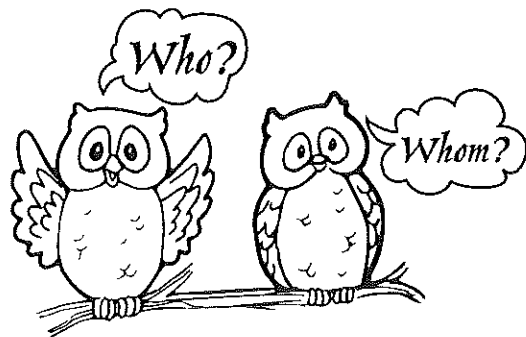
Hint: To decide which form to use, replace the word he or she for who and him or her for whom.

Examples: **Who** ordered this pizza? **He** ordered this pizza.

Whom did you select for president? You selected **her** for president.

Fill in the circle next to the correct interrogative pronoun.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____ should I call in case of an emergency?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom | 9. _____ said that?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom |
| 2. _____ left the dirty dishes in the sink?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom | 10. _____ will pick up Natasha at the airport?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom |
| 3. _____ called?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom | 11. _____ opened the door?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom |
| 4. _____ do you think we should invite to the party?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom | 12. To _____ did you give your bike?
<input type="radio"/> who <input type="radio"/> whom |
| 5. _____ took my sunglasses?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom | 13. To _____ do you wish to speak?
<input type="radio"/> who <input type="radio"/> whom |
| 6. _____ is responsible for this mess?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom | 14. _____ saw the shooting star last night?
<input type="radio"/> Who <input type="radio"/> Whom |
| 7. To _____ did you give the prize?
<input type="radio"/> who <input type="radio"/> whom | |
| 8. To _____ did you say that?
<input type="radio"/> who <input type="radio"/> whom | |



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Confusing Words



Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. **Adverbs** modify verbs. Both adjectives and adverbs can be used to compare.

Adjective	Comparing two	Comparing more than two
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

Adverb	Comparing two	Comparing more than two
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst

Iggy and Wiggy need help using adjectives and adverbs. Fill in the circle beside the word that correctly completes each sentence.

- Mr. Nguyen is a _____ music teacher.
 good well
- Mia's hockey team played the _____ of all the teams.
 worse worst
- Matthew plays tennis _____.
 badly bad
- My father is a _____ driver.
 badly bad
- Ricardo is the _____ volleyball player on our team.
 best worse
- Gina is a _____ swimmer than Erin.
 better best
- Sonja makes pies _____ of all.
 worse best
- Trisha is the _____ singer of the three siblings.
 worse worst
- Jesse plays basketball _____ than volleyball.
 worse worst
- Justin played _____ on Monday than Tuesday.
 gooder better
- Kara snowboards even _____ than Hayley.
 worse worser
- Anne dances very _____.
 good well
- This is the _____ cake I have ever tasted.
 better best
- Jenna's team played _____ last night.
 bad badly

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Didn't Have No Party

A **double negative** occurs when a sentence includes more than one of these "negative" words—*not* or *n't*, *no*, *never*, *none*, *nobody*, *no one*, *nowhere*, *nothing*, *neither*. To fix a double negative, take out one of the "negative" words or change one to its positive form.

Some positive words are: *anybody*, *somebody*, *anyone*, *someone*, *anything*, *something*, *anywhere*, *somewhere*, *ever*, and words without the contraction *n't*.

Caleb **didn't** say **nothing**. (double negative)

Caleb said **nothing**. (correct)

Caleb **didn't** say **anything**. (correct)



Cross out one of the negative words in each sentence. Write a "positive" replacement when needed.

1. _____ Carl hasn't none more concert tickets.
2. _____ This shouldn't never happen again.
3. _____ Jeannette won't need no money for school.
4. _____ I don't have no more paint.
5. _____ The cat hasn't got no whiskers.
6. _____ I haven't never seen the movie *The Matrix*.
7. _____ My older sister don't come home no more.
8. _____ James won't go nowhere near Amanda's dog.
9. _____ I don't need no help with my grammar homework.
10. _____ That man didn't know nothing.
11. _____ My brother claims that he wasn't nowhere near my room.
12. _____ I didn't know nobody at the birthday party.
13. _____ You haven't seen nothing yet.
14. _____ Reece used to play hockey, but he doesn't no more.

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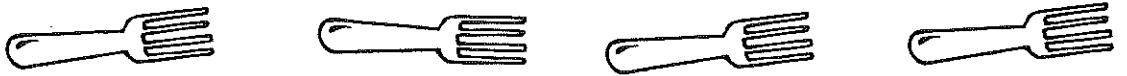
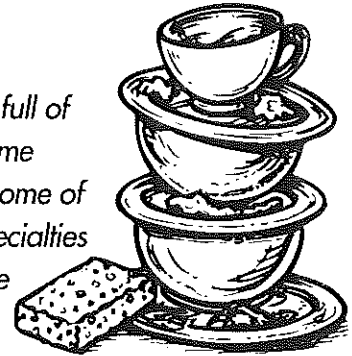
What a Critic

You are a famous food critic for the local newspaper. Choose a restaurant where you've eaten recently, and write a review of it. Remember to include: name and address of the restaurant; type of dining; food you ate; prices; the service; why you liked or disliked the restaurant; supporting reasons, with specific examples; and whether you recommend the place to others. Give it a rating (1-5 stars, with 5 being the best).

Example:

Thai Taste at 1977 Brownsboro Road in the Clifton area was full of surprises. A recent visit for the \$5.50 lunch buffet revealed some service glitches and a buffet offering only eight main dishes, some of which seemed more Chinese than Thai. But those few Thai specialties were excellent indeed. I'm looking forward to checking out the full-service, all-Thai menu soon.

Rating: ★★ 1/2



Five horizontal lines for writing the first paragraph of the review.



Five horizontal lines for writing the second paragraph of the review.



Five horizontal lines for writing the third paragraph of the review.

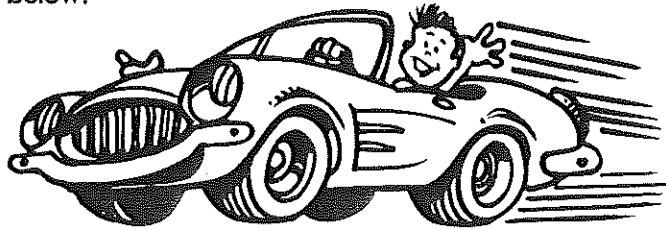
Rating: _____



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My Life as a Racecar

You are an ordinary family car. But one day, you find that you have become a racecar! On a separate sheet of paper, brainstorm a list of adventures you might have. Then choose one of these adventures, and write a story about it below.



It seemed like any ordinary day. I was sitting in the garage, minding my own business. Suddenly, _____
