

A large white circle with a dashed blue border is centered on a light blue rectangular background. The word "Worksheet" is written in a black, casual script font inside the circle. The entire composition is set against a light gray background with rounded corners.

Worksheet

Name: _____

COMMAS - 1

The comma will put a PAUSE in your sentence.

- If you would clean your room, we could play outside.

The comma allows you to combine 2 IDEAS into one sentence.

- While I washed the dishes, my brother put away the food.

 Rewrite these sentences, adding commas where needed.

1. After the game let's eat dinner.

2. If you go fishing remember to bring your bait.

3. After the rain stops we will go.

4. If you don't finish your homework you won't be going out later.

5. After practice let's go to the store.

6. While my mom was cooking dinner I cleaned my room.

7. If we go to the park I hope you can go too.

8. While you are gone I will read my book.

Name: _____

COMMAS - 2

The comma separates a LIST of items.

□ I like to play with Tom, Sally, and Billy.

 Rewrite these sentences, adding commas where needed.

1. Milly Tim and Jody are playing ball later.

2. I like pink green blue yellow and orange.

3. Katy Jared Ian and Sue made the soccer team!

4. Apples grapes and bananas are all types of fruits.

5. She likes dogs cats rabbits and horses.

6. Lizards snakes and turtles are reptiles.

7. The puppies were black white and brown.

8. We don't have school in June July or August.

Name: _____

ADVERBS-1

Adverbs describe ACTION VERBS.

- Adverbs can describe how an action happens - Jane quickly read the book.
How did Jane read? Quickly.
- Adverbs can describe when an action happens - We went to the store yesterday.
When did we go? Yesterday.
- An adverb can describe where an action happens - He put the paper here.
Where did he put the paper? Here.

 The action verb is underlined in these sentences. Circle the adverb that describes the action verb. Does it tell how, when or where?

1. I carefully cut out paper shapes. _____
2. Jane played on the beach yesterday. _____
3. The fish swam lazily in the lake. _____
4. Nan slammed the door angrily. _____
5. Can you go with me tomorrow? _____
6. Kate will arrive at the party soon. _____
7. My dog always barks. _____
8. Patty wrote her name neatly. _____

Name: _____

ADVERBS-2

Adverbs describe ACTION VERBS.

- ❑ Adverbs can describe how an action happens - I jumped quickly to the floor.
- ❑ Adverbs can describe when an action happens - The store will open soon.
- ❑ An adverb can describe where an action happens - Put your paper over there.

 **Underline the adverb in these sentences. Does it describe how, when or where?**

1. Kate went inside the dark cave. _____
2. The boys shouted loudly at the game. _____
3. We always find shells at the beach. _____
4. My mom usually cleans on Saturday. _____
5. Slowly the boy walked to the door. _____
6. My friends stop by my house often. _____
7. Speak clearly when you answer the phone. _____
8. Our games sometimes go into overtime. _____
9. They rarely get home before dark. _____
10. Bob performed poorly in math this year. _____

Name: _____

FRAGMENTS

A **FRAGMENT** is not a complete sentence. It is missing either a subject or a verb, or it doesn't tell a complete idea.

- ☐ Janet and her friends played ball all day. - **complete**
- ☐ Janet and her friends. - **fragment (no verb)**
- ☐ Played ball all day. - **fragment (no subject)**
- ☐ Janet played ball all. - **fragment (incomplete idea)**

 **Read each sentence. If it is complete, write "C." If it is a fragment, rewrite it, making a complete sentence.**

1. This morning after breakfast.

2. Dad asked Timmy to wash his car.

3. He gathered all his.

4. Mom will like the.

5. Washed and dried the car.

6. Timmy rubbed wax onto Dad's car.

7. Maybe it won't rain.

8. Dad will enjoy driving his.

Name: _____


RUN-ONS

A RUN-ON sentence is two complete sentences put together, without proper punctuation or transition words.

- Joe went to the movie Cara went to the store. - Run-On

This can be corrected in two ways:

- Joe went to the movie. Cara went to the store.
(Separate the sentence and add an end mark.)
- Joe went to the movie, **but** Cara went to the store.
(Add a comma and a transition word.)

 **Read these sentences. If you find a run-on, rewrite it correctly. If it is already written correctly, write “C.”**

1. Rose looked out the window she saw the dark clouds.

2. Our team won the game, so we celebrated.

3. The birds flew into the trees when the dog barked.

4. Sadie likes to play with dolls Sherry likes trains.

5. We walked to school it was a warm day.

6. Walter listened to music it was too loud.

7. We cleaned our room we went outside to play.

8. Megan reads mysteries, but Kristy likes action books.

Name: _____

SINGULARS & PLURALS-1

A singular noun names one person, place, or thing.

- A lizard crawls on top of the rock.

(There is only one lizard and one rock, so they are singular nouns.)

A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing.

- Two rabbits ran through the trees.

(There are more than one rabbit and more than one tree, so they are plural.)

 **Underline the noun in each sentence. Then write (S) if it is singular, and (P) if it is plural.**

1. Three of the blocks are round. _____
2. They gave her a birthday gift. _____
3. Answer the door, please. _____
4. My crayons are broken. _____
5. Have you seen my keys? _____
6. That map is old. _____
7. The store will open tomorrow. _____
8. There are ten fish. _____

Name: _____

SINGULARS & PLURALS-2


A singular noun names one person, place, or thing.

A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing.

□ There were many boats on the lake today.

P

S

 **Underline the nouns in each sentence below. Above each noun, write (S) if the noun is singular or (P) if the noun is plural.**

1. We went to the store to buy two kittens. (2 nouns)
2. The notebook was filled with silly drawings. (2 nouns)
3. That lady drives her car too fast. (2 nouns)
4. Have you read all of the books on that shelf? (2 nouns)
5. The teacher assigned a project for her students. (3 nouns)
6. Tonight I will clean the dishes in the sink. (2 nouns)
7. The man cleaned the floor with his broom. (3 nouns)
8. The towels next to the pool were wet. (2 nouns)

Name: _____

EDITING PRACTICE-1

When your writing is finished, it's time to edit. Here are some things you need to check for accuracy:

- ☐ Capitals
- ☐ Punctuation
- ☐ Complete Sentences
- ☐ Subject-Verb Agreement
- ☐ Spelling

 **Rewrite this paragraph, correcting all mistakes.**

there are lots of diferent kinds of bats bats live all over the world. But they dont live in cold regons? one groupe of bats eats fruits. another group of bats eats insectes. birds. and Nectar!

Name: _____

EDITING PRACTICE-2

When your writing is finished, it's time to edit. Here are some things you need to check for accuracy:

- ☐ Capitals
- ☐ Punctuation
- ☐ Complete Sentences
- ☐ Subject-Verb Agreement
- ☐ Spelling

 **Rewrite this paragraph, correcting all mistakes.**

did you no that bats are mammals. we no they are mammals becaus they are warm
blooded they are the only mammals that no how to fly baby bats are called pups baby bats
dont have hare when there born

Name: _____

COMMAS - 1

The comma will put a PAUSE in your sentence.

□ If you would clean your room, we could play outside.

The comma allows you to combine 2 IDEAS into one sentence.

□ While I washed the dishes, my brother put away the food.

➡ Rewrite these sentences, adding commas where needed.

- After the game let's eat dinner.
After the game, let's eat dinner.
- If you go fishing remember to bring your bait.
If you go fishing, remember to bring your bait.
- After the rain stops we will go.
After the rain stops, we will go.
- If you don't finish your homework you won't be going out later.
If you don't finish your homework, you won't be going out later.
- After practice let's go to the store.
After practice, let's go to the store.
- While my mom was cooking dinner I cleaned my room.
My mom cooked dinner, and I cleaned my room.
- If we go to the park I hope you can go too.
If we go to the park, I hope you can go too.
- While you are gone I will read my book.
While you are gone, I will read my book.

134 *

Name: _____

COMMAS - 2

The comma separates a LIST of items.

□ I like to play with Tom, Sally, and Billy.

➡ Rewrite these sentences, adding commas where needed.

- Milly Tim and Jody are playing ball later.
Milly, Tim, and Jody are playing ball later.
- I like pink green blue yellow and orange.
I like pink, green, blue, yellow, and orange.
- Katy Jared Ian and Sue made the soccer team!
Katy, Jared, Ian, and Sue made the soccer team.
- Apples grapes and bananas are all types of fruits.
Apples, grapes, and bananas are all types of fruits.
- She likes dogs cats rabbits and horses.
She likes dogs, cats, rabbits, and horses.
- Lizards snakes and turtles are reptiles.
Lizards, snakes, and turtles are reptiles.
- The puppies were black white and brown.
The puppies were black, white, and brown.
- We don't have school in June July or August.
We don't have school in June, July, or August.

* 135

Name: _____

ADVERBS-1

Adverbs describe ACTION VERBS.

□ Adverbs can describe how an action happens - Jane quickly read the book.

How did Jane read? Quickly.

□ Adverbs can describe when an action happens - We went to the store yesterday.

When did we go? Yesterday.

□ An adverb can describe where an action happens - He put the paper here.

Where did he put the paper? Here.

➡ The action verb is underlined in these sentences. Circle the adverb that describes the action verb. Does it tell how, when or where?

- I carefully cut out paper shapes. how
- Jane played on the beach yesterday. when
- The fish swam lazily in the lake. how
- Nan slammed the door angrily. how
- Can you go with me tomorrow? when
- Kate will arrive at the party soon. when
- My dog always barks. when
- Patty wrote her name neatly. how

136 *

Name: _____

ADVERBS-2

Adverbs describe ACTION VERBS.

□ Adverbs can describe how an action happens - I jumped quickly to the floor.□ Adverbs can describe when an action happens - The store will open soon.□ An adverb can describe where an action happens - Put your paper over there.

➡ Underline the adverb in these sentences. Does it describe how, when or where?

- Kate went inside the dark cave. where
- The boys shouted loudly at the game. how
- We always find shells at the beach. when
- My mom usually cleans on Saturday. when
- Slowly the boy walked to the door. how
- My friends stop by my house often. when
- Speak clearly when you answer the phone. how
- Our games sometimes go into overtime. when
- They rarely get home before dark. when
- Bob performed poorly in math this year. how

* 137

Name: _____

FRAGMENTS

A **FRAGMENT** is not a complete sentence. It is missing either a subject or a verb, or it doesn't tell a complete idea.

- Janet and her friends played ball all day. - **complete**
- Janet and her friends. - **fragment (no verb)**
- Played ball all day. - **fragment (no subject)**
- Janet played ball all. - **fragment (incomplete idea)**

⇒ **Read each sentence. If it is complete, write "C." If it is a fragment, rewrite it, making a complete sentence.**

- This morning after breakfast.
This morning I got up after breakfast.
- Dad asked Timmy to wash his car. (C)

- He gathered all his.
He gathered all his friends.
- Mom will like the.
Mom will like the flowers.
- Washed and dried the car.
My father washed and dried the car.
- Timmy rubbed wax onto Dad's car. (C)

- Maybe it won't rain. (C)

- Dad will enjoy driving his.
Dad will enjoy driving his wagon.

138 *

Name: _____

RUN-ONS

A **RUN-ON** sentence is two complete sentences put together, without proper punctuation or transition words.

- Joe went to the movie Cara went to the store. - **Run-On**

This can be corrected in two ways:

- Joe went to the movie. Cara went to the store.
(Separate the sentence and add an end mark.)
- Joe went to the movie, but Cara went to the store.
(Add a comma and a transition word.)

⇒ **Read these sentences. If you find a run-on, rewrite it correctly. If it is already written correctly, write "C."**

- Rose looked out the window she saw the dark clouds.
Rose looked out the window. She saw the dark clouds.
Rose looked out the window, and she saw the dark clouds.
- Our team won the game, so we celebrated. (C)

- The birds flew into the trees when the dog barked.
The birds flew into the trees, when the dog barked.
- Sadie likes to play with dolls Sherry likes trains.
Sadie likes to play with dolls. Sherry likes trains.
Sadie likes to play with dolls, and/but Sherry likes trains.
- We walked to school it was a warm day.
It was a warm day. We walked to school.
It was a warm day, and/so we walked to school.
- Walter listened to music it was too loud.
Walter listened to music. It was too loud.
Walter listened to music, but/so/and it was too loud.
- We cleaned our room we went outside to play.
We cleaned our room. We went outside to play.
We cleaned our room, and/so we went outside to play.
- Megan reads mysteries, but Kristy likes action books. (C)

* 139

Name: _____

SINGULARS & PLURALS-1

A **singular noun** names one person, place, or thing.

- A lizard crawls on top of the rock.
(There is only one lizard and one rock, so they are singular nouns.)

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing.

- Two rabbits ran through the trees.
(There are more than one rabbit and more than one tree, so they are plural.)

⇒ **Underline the noun in each sentence. Then write (S) if it is singular, and (P) if it is plural.**

- Three of the blocks are round. P
- They gave her a birthday gift. S
- Answer the door, please. S
- My crayons are broken. P
- Have you seen my keys? P
- That map is old. S
- The store will open tomorrow. S
- There are ten fish. P

140 *

Name: _____

SINGULARS & PLURALS-2

A **singular noun** names one person, place, or thing.

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing.

- There were many boats on the lake today.
P S

⇒ **Underline the nouns in each sentence below. Above each noun, write (S) if the noun is singular or (P) if the noun is plural.**

- We went to the store to buy two kittens. (2 nouns)
S P
- The notebook was filled with silly drawings. (2 nouns)
S P
- That lady drives her car too fast. (2 nouns)
S S
- Have you read all of the books on that shelf? (2 nouns)
P S
- The teacher assigned a project for her students. (3 nouns)
S S P
- Tonight I will clean the dishes in the sink. (2 nouns)
P S
- The man cleaned the floor with his broom. (3 nouns)
S S S
- The towels next to the pool were wet. (2 nouns)
S S

* 141

Name: _____

EDITING PRACTICE-1

When your writing is finished, it's time to edit. Here are some things you need to check for accuracy:

- ☐ Capitals
- ☐ Punctuation
- ☐ Complete Sentences
- ☐ Subject-Verb Agreement
- ☐ Spelling

 Rewrite this paragraph, correcting all mistakes.

there are lots of diferent kinds of bats bats live all over the world. But they dont live in cold regons? one groupe of bats eats fruits. another group of bats eats insectes. birds. and Nectar!

There are lots of different kinds of bats. Bats live all over the
world. But they don't live in cold regions. One group of bats
eats fruits. Another group of bats eats insects, birds, and
nectar!

142 *

Name: _____

EDITING PRACTICE-2

When your writing is finished, it's time to edit. Here are some things you need to check for accuracy:

- ☐ Capitals
- ☐ Punctuation
- ☐ Complete Sentences
- ☐ Subject-Verb Agreement
- ☐ Spelling

 Rewrite this paragraph, correcting all mistakes.

did you no that bats are mammals. we no they are mammals becaus they are warm blooded they are the only mammals that no how to fly baby bats are called pups baby bats dont have hare when there born

Did you know that bats are mammals? We know they are
mammals because they are warm-blooded. They are the
only mammals that know how to fly. Baby bats are called
pups. Baby bats don't have hair when they are born.

* 143