





Worksheet

PRONOUNS-1

Pronouns are used in place of nouns to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over. Subject Pronouns belong in the subject of a sentence. These include:

I you he she it we they

 **Underline the subject in each sentence. Then use subjective pronouns to fill in the blanks below.**

1. Mike went to the party. He had lots of fun.
2. Julie ran down the hall. _____ tripped and fell.
3. Jack and Cindy sat beside each other. _____ liked to talk a lot.
4. I made a new friend. _____ met him on the bus.
5. Max and I like to ride bicycles. _____ ride together on weekends.

Object Pronouns go in the predicate of the sentence. They include:

me you him her it we they

 **Use object pronouns to fill in the blanks. Use the subject pronouns as hints.**

1. I spoke to the teacher. The teacher replied to me.
2. She looked at the dog. The dog barked at _____.
3. We hid in the trees. No one could see _____.
4. He was late to the bus. The bus waited for _____.
5. They tried to start a fight. We did not listen to _____.

PRONOUNS-2

Possessive Pronouns show ownership. They include these words:

my/mine your/yours his hers its our/ours their/theirs

- I bought a teddy bear. It is **mine** and not **yours**.
- It is **my** teddy bear, not **your** teddy bear.

 **Fill in the blanks below with the correct possessive pronouns.**

1. She got a new car. The car is hers.
2. He bought a newspaper. He read _____ newspaper.
3. We took a long vacation. We enjoyed _____ trip.
4. The car broke down. It needed gas in _____ tank.
5. You should be careful. Watch _____ bags carefully.
6. They bought wedding rings. They always wear _____ rings.
7. I got a pencil. I wrote an essay with _____ pencil.
8. She found a lost kitten. She loved _____ new kitten.
9. We discovered ancient treasure. The treasure became _____.
10. You purchased a ticket. The ticket is _____.

COMPARATIVES-1

Comparatives are used to compare different values. They include:

□ hard ⇨ harder

□ loud ⇨ louder

□ small ⇨ smaller

Some comparatives change the spelling of the word:

□ far ⇨ farther

□ bad ⇨ worse

□ good ⇨ better

 **Replace the word in parentheses with a comparative.**

1. My new stereo is _____ than the old one.
(loud)
2. The recent exam was _____ than the one before.
(bad)
3. The drive was _____ than we thought.
(far)
4. My grades are _____ than my classmates' grades.
(good)
5. Mike's car is _____ than John's car.
(small)
6. The 5th grade is _____ than the 4th grade.
(hard)
7. Tom's house is _____ than my house.
(big)

SUPERLATIVES-2

Superlatives are used to show the highest value of something. They include:

□ old ⇨ oldest □ smart ⇨ smartest □ long ⇨ longest

Some superlatives may also change the spelling of the word:

□ happy ⇨ happiest □ bad ⇨ worse □ good ⇨ best

 **Replace the word in parentheses with a superlative.**

1. Hospitals have the _____ food I have ever tasted.
(bad)
2. Jake was the _____ kid in our math class.
(smart)
3. Eugenie Blanchard is the _____ person in the world.
(old)
4. This year, I had the _____ birthday party ever.
(good)
5. Healthy people are often the _____ people.
(happy)
6. The flight to London was the _____ I have experienced.
(long)
7. The Atlanta airport is the _____ airport in the world.
(busy)

QUOTATIONS-1

Quotation marks (“ ~ “) are used to set apart speech. They belong at the beginning and end of any dialogue.

- Jane said, “I wish I had a million dollars.”

 **The following sentences contain dialogue. Place quotation marks before and after the dialogue.**

1. I don't want to go to school today, Mark said.
2. Why don't we go to the beach today? he asked.
3. Jill said, There's nothing to be afraid of.
4. I can't do these math equations, said Frank.
5. If we go to the park, she said, we must bring the dog.

Punctuation related to the dialogue goes inside the quotation marks as well. This includes commas, periods, question marks, and exclamation points.

 **Place the punctuation marks where they belong in the dialogue.**

1. Bill asked □ “Would you like to go to the movies□” (, ?)
2. “How exciting this trip is □” Tim shouted. (!)
3. “Last night □ I did not sleep well □” she remarked. (, ,)
4. “Hi □ Do you know the way to the cafeteria □” asked Gail. (! ?)
5. “In my dream □ ” Mike said □ “I was the top student □” (, , .)

QUOTATIONS-2

Some titles use quotation marks. Songs, short stories, essays, and poems all take quotation marks.

 **Add quotation marks to the titles in the sentences.**

1. John wrote a song called The Long Winter.
2. My favorite poem is The Panther by Rilke.
3. Sue decided to title her essay The Effects of Pollution.
4. Redemption is the saddest short story I have read.
5. There is no song better than All You Need Is Love by the Beatles.

 **The sentences below have many errors. Correct them and rewrite them in the space provided.**

1. It is impossible to finish all this homework Matt said

2. Can you get me a soda asked Min

3. Gene shouted Look at all of these great old books

4. Have you read the textbook asked the teacher

5. I love the short story The Time Warp more than any other

DEPENDENT CLAUSES-1

A dependent clause contains a subject and a verb. But it does not express a complete thought. Instead, it helps describe the action in a sentence.

- When the postman came, I ran to the door.

Dependent clauses use transition words such as the following:

because when after before since where if

 **Underline the dependent clause in each of the following sentences.**

1. We took a break after we worked for many hours.
2. Because the rain poured, we had to take shelter.
3. We canceled the meeting, since no one came.
4. Where there is smoke, there is fire.
5. If you believe in yourself, you will succeed.

 **Complete the dependent clauses with transition words from the box above.**

1. (If / Where) I don't go to school, I will fail my classes.
2. I put my shoes on (before / because) I went for a run.
3. (After / When) he had the surgery, the patient felt much better.
4. (When / Before) he fell, he broke several bones.
5. I was grounded (where / because) I lied to my parents.

DEPENDENT CLAUSES-2

Other transition words used in dependent clauses include:

while until unless although once whether

 **Underline the dependent clause in each of the following sentences.**

1. He washed the dishes while I cooked dinner.
2. Although it snowed, the football game did not stop.
3. Until we agree on a plan, we cannot move forward.
4. I love playing tennis, whether I win or not.
5. We will begin the ceremony once everyone has arrived.
6. The teacher will give me a bad grade unless I pass the exam.

 **Choose the best transition word for the dependent clauses below.**

1. You hold the dog (until / while) I give it a bath.
2. (Whether / Once) I pass or fail, I know I did my best.
3. (Once / Although) we finish the essay, we will give it to the teacher.
4. I was worried about you (until / although) you finally called me.
5. The team might win the match, (although / unless) it is not likely.
6. The car will break down (while / unless) I do something to fix it.

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
- Verb Tenses
- Spelling

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

it may souprise you that 97% of the earths water are in the oceans just 3% of the earths water can bee used as drinking water About 75 % of the world's supply of drinkable water is frozen in the North and South polar ice caps? the amount of water on earth today is the same as they were when the earth forms that means you could be drink from the same water as the dinosaurs!

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