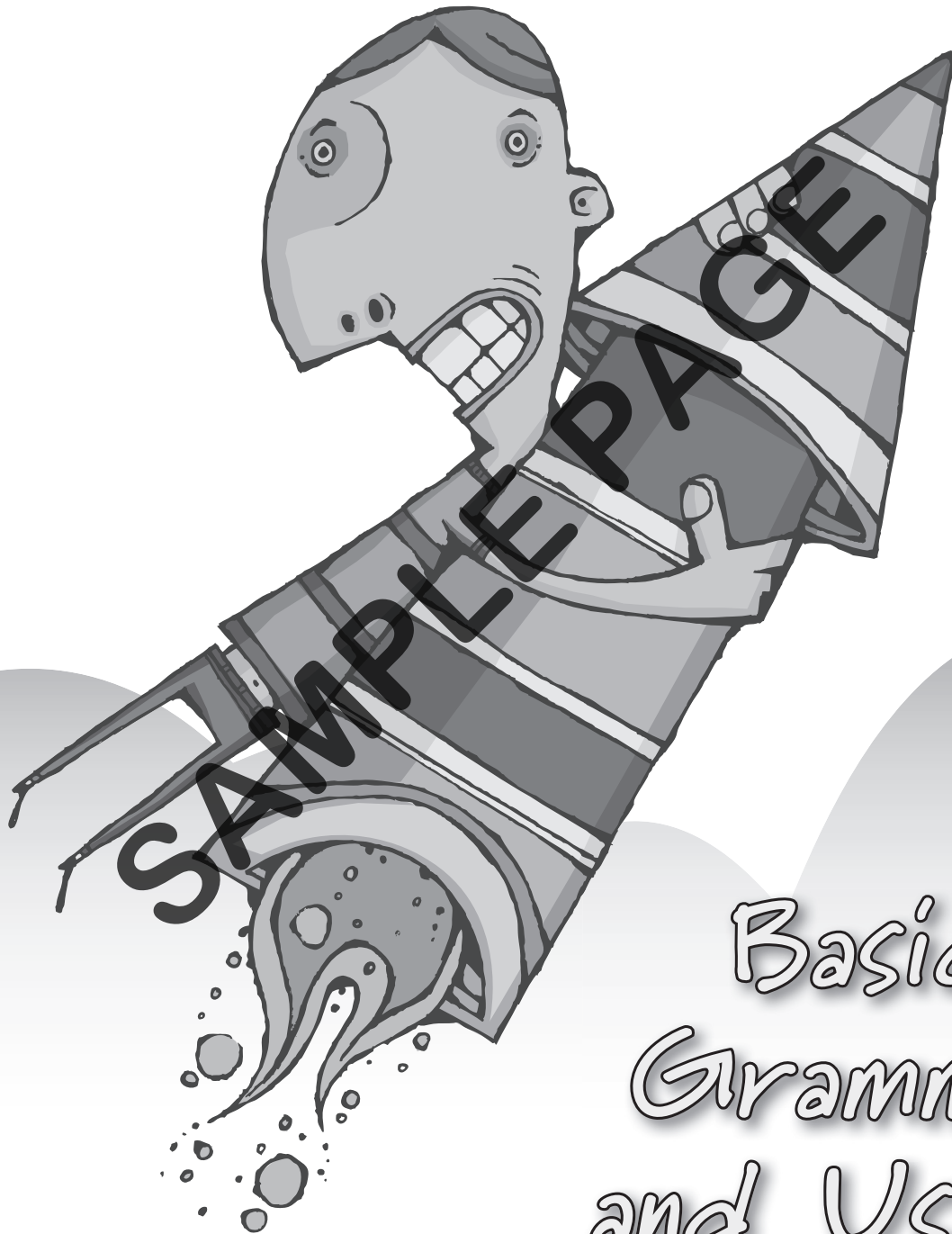


85 MORE Lesson Launchers



Basic
Grammar
and Usage

SAMPLE PAGE

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

ISBN 978-0-8251-6339-5

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J. Weston Walch, Publisher

40 Walch Drive • Portland, ME 04103

www.walch.com

Printed in the United States of America

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Introduction

Walch Education's *85 Lesson Launchers* series is a wonderful way to turn extra classroom minutes into valuable learning time. Use the 85 quick activities at the beginning of class to focus students on instruction; near the end of class to make good use of transitional time; in the middle of class to shift gears between lessons—or whenever you have minutes that now go unused.

85 Lesson Launchers are a natural lead-in to more in-depth activities.

85 Lesson Launchers are easy to use. Simply photocopy the day's activity and distribute it. Or, make a transparency of the activity and project it on the board. Use the activities for extra credit points or to check your students' skills as they are acquired and built over time.

85 Lesson Launchers are a convenient and useful supplement to your regular class lessons. Make every minute count!

SAMPLE PAGE



"Y" Do They Change?

If a **noun** ends in **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **es** in order to make it plural.

Example: fly → flies

Change the following singular nouns into plural nouns.

1. city _____
2. jury _____
3. family _____
4. party _____
5. county _____

Now, change the following plural nouns into singular nouns.

6. ladies _____
7. stories _____
8. groceries _____
9. pennies _____
10. centuries _____

SAMPLE PAGE



Noun + Verb = Sentence!

Below are two columns. One column has **nouns** and the other has **verbs**. Choose five nouns and five verbs. Then, on the lines below, write a sentence for each of the noun-verb pairs.

Nouns

Bridget
the doctor
Mr. Henkels
Eli
the dentist
Maggie
the dog
Jacob

Verbs

ran
jumped
called
played
skipped
pulled
asked
barked

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



Does It Help or Link?

Don't confuse helping verbs with linking verbs. Remember, a **linking verb** *links* the subject with information about the subject. A **helping verb** *helps* the main verb.

Examples: The pilot is packing his suitcase.
(The verb *is* is helping the main verb packing.)
The suitcase is heavy.
(The verb *is* is used as a linking verb.)

Read the following sentences. On each line, write whether the underlined verb is linking or helping.

1. My sister is twelve years old. _____
2. She was sleeping when the alarm went off. _____
3. They were swimming in the lake when the storm began. _____
4. Charlotte seems sad today. _____
5. The pie tasted very sweet. _____
6. Erin can read really well. _____
7. I am the youngest child in my family. _____
8. Those brownies look yummy. _____
9. Bailey is playing tennis this afternoon. _____
10. Robert could run for miles. _____



Make It Singular!

Read the following list of **plural** verbs. Choose seven of the verbs, and use each in a sentence. There is only one trick. You must change the verb into its singular form! The first one has been done for you.

drink	walk	eat	sleep
sit	look	play	talk
ask	cut	cook	skip

1. Greg drinks juice every morning.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____



What's the Difference?

What is the difference between an adjective and an adverb?

Adjective: describes a noun or pronoun

Adverb: describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb

Both adjectives and adverbs **describe**, but they describe different types of words.

Read the phrases below. Is the word in **bold** letters an adjective or an adverb? Write each phrase in the correct column.

blue house

read **carefully**

tall skyscraper

young boy

jumped **high**

light blue

green shirt

large tent

yelled **loudly**

whispered **softly**

rocky beach

very pretty

Adjective

Adverb



Stop Repeating Yourself!

Pronouns replace nouns. Pronouns can refer to **people, places, things, or ideas**. Pronouns are often used so that we do not need to use the same noun over and over again.

The following sentences have nouns that are repeated. Cross out the nouns that are not necessary. Write a pronoun that fits above it. The first one has been done for you.

1. The bear licked ~~the bear's~~ ^{its} paw.
2. Mrs. Johnson read Mrs. Johnson's book to the class.
3. Juan brought Juan's fishing rod to the lake.
4. The cat ate out of the cat's dish.
5. The birds flew into the birds' nest.
6. Carla typed Carla's paper on Carla's computer.
7. The Masons set up the Masons' tent at the campground.
8. Sally pulled out Sally's wallet to pay for Sally's groceries.
9. Bart lives with Bart's sister, Lisa, in Springfield.
10. Mark put on Mark's hat when the sun came out.



Is This a Question?

Not all sentences end with **periods**. If a sentence asks a question, a **question mark** must be placed at the end of the sentence.

Examples: What is your name?
Where does your grandmother live?

Read the following story. If the sentence states a fact, write a period in the box. If the sentence asks a question, write a question mark in the box.

Fishing with Dad

One day in late August, Annie went fishing with her dad On their way to the lake, Annie's dad stopped to buy worms Once they got to the lake, Annie and her dad put their canoe in the water They took out their fishing rods and the worms

Annie asked many questions She asked, "How do I put the worm on the hook " "What kind of fish are in the lake "

Annie's dad answered her questions After three hours without catching anything, Annie's dad turned to her and said, "Where do you think the fish are "



Make a Series

Commas are used to make ideas clear in a sentence. Commas can be used to separate words in a **series**. A series is a number of things that are connected to one another in a certain way.

Examples: My favorite ice cream flavors are **chocolate, strawberry, and fudge swirl.**

Ben, Rosa, and Carla like chocolate chip ice cream the most.

(The words in **bold** letters are the items that make up the series. They are connected by commas.)

Use the words below to write two sentences. For each sentence, choose three words that are related in some way. Be sure to use commas to separate words in a series. The first one has been done for you.

George Washington	lakes	purple
rivers	Brazil	Abraham Lincoln
red	ponds	birds
Harry Truman	blue	planes
United States	clouds	England

1. Emily's shirt is red, blue, and purple.

2. _____

3. _____



Punctuation Plus!

Read each of the titles and sentences. Punctuate each group of words correctly. Add quotation marks or underline, as needed. If the item is correct, make a check (✓) beside it.

1. I want a popsicle, said John.
2. Rip Van Winkle (short story)
3. Mulan (movie)
4. I can't wait to go, said Samantha.
5. Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix (book)
6. The Storm (poem)
7. Pedro told us that he couldn't go to the movies.
8. Ranger Rick (magazine)
9. I'd like you to quiet down, said Mrs. Richards.
10. Tabby's Table-Cloth (short story)
11. A Light in the Attic (book)
12. Birds of Florida (report)

SAMPLE PAGE



Dissecting Sentences

Read each sentence below. Draw a box around the subject. Draw a circle around the verb. Underline the complement.

1. The museum opens at nine o'clock.
2. Biology is an interesting subject.
3. Sailing is my favorite hobby.
4. Bacon tastes so good!
5. The hotel was very fancy.
6. Keith plays basketball every Wednesday.
7. The wedding was a lot of fun.
8. I love to jump in the mud!
9. Halloween is one of my favorite holidays.
10. Pioneers were very brave people.

SAMPLE PAGE



Why Can't We Get Along?

The subject and verb of a sentence must **agree**. If the subject is singular, then the verb must be singular. If the subject is plural, then the verb must be plural.

Examples: She is tall for her age. (she = singular, is = singular)
Tom and Miguel play ball. (Tom and Miguel = plural, play = plural)

The sentences below all have the incorrect form of the verb. Cross out the verb and write the correct form of the verb on the line.

1. Sharon have three sisters. _____
2. They is going to Canada on vacation. _____
3. My cat sleep on my bed. _____
4. That parrot talk! _____
5. Mr. Kim keep a hamster in his classroom. _____
6. Derek wash his hands before dinner. _____
7. I are going to have cereal for breakfast. _____
8. We is giving our mother a fortieth birthday party. _____
9. He play chess with his grandfather. _____
10. Will you goes with me to the doctor? _____



Sentence Summary

Write a sentence for each of the following kinds of sentences.

1. Declarative

2. Interrogative

3. Imperative

4. Exclamatory

Now, read the following sentences. Write whether each sentence is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

5. Don't dive off the dock. _____

6. Why didn't you ever learn to swim? _____

7. Basketball is a great sport. _____

8. Would you like to go to the moon? _____

9. I love to see plays! _____

10. Have a Happy New Year! _____

11. Don't walk in the house with dirty shoes. _____

12. A black widow spider can be very dangerous. _____

13. Have you studied about the American Revolution? _____

14. Dinosaurs were very interesting creatures. _____



Simple and Compound Review

Remember, a **compound sentence** contains two simple sentences joined by a conjunction. A simple sentence is made up of one independent clause.

Read the following sentences. Write **simple** or **compound** after the sentence.

1. Mr. Weston asked us to take our books. _____
2. Please wash the car, but be careful not to scratch the paint.

3. Would you like a piece of pizza? _____
4. Lesley and Dana buy flowers every Monday. _____
5. He has a crush on Marilyn, but he is afraid to tell her.

Complete the following sentences. Then write **simple** or **compound** after the sentence. Be sure to punctuate correctly.

6. Susan B. Anthony is _____

7. Alaska would be _____

8. Would you like _____

9. Dolphins are really _____

10. Chocolate _____

