## Table of Contents

Introduction ..... 3
Defining the Sentence ..... 4
Exploring Four Kinds of Sentences ..... 6
Discovering Subjects and Verbs ..... 8
Making Subjects and Verbs Agree ..... 10
Using More Than One Subject ..... 12
Using More Than One Verb ..... 14
Spotting Sentence Parts: Articles ..... 16
Spotting Sentence Parts: Prepositions ..... 18
Spotting Sentence Parts: Adjectives ..... 20
Figuring Out Word Order. ..... 22
Beginning Sentences with Capital Letters ..... 24
Ending Sentences with Punctuation ..... 26
Writing Sentences ..... 28
Asking Questions ..... 30
Answering Questions ..... 32
Avoiding Incomplete Sentences ..... 34
Avoiding Run-on Sentences ..... 36
Joining Sentences ..... 38
Editing Sentences ..... 40
Assessment ..... 42
Answer Key ..... 45

## Spotting Sentence Parts: Prepositions

of
on
by
in
up
with
at
to
from
under about
into

Directions: Read each sentence. The missing words are prepositions. Pick prepositions from the box above, and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences. They must make sense. If the preposition starts the sentence, capitalize it. Each preposition is used once. Cross it off after you use it.

Example: Near the shore was a small shack.

1. $\qquad$ the pile of books, I found the paper.
2. Please put this dish $\qquad$ on the top shelf.
3. Ian took a cookie $\qquad$ the tray.
4. The toy came $\qquad$ a little box.
5. They went fishing $\qquad$ Abigail.
6. Stop $\qquad$ the corner.
7. Liza put the letter $\qquad$ the mailbox.

8. Stand over there $\qquad$ Ana.
9. The room is painted a shade $\qquad$ blue.
10. Turn $\qquad$ the computer.
11. Alex did not hear $\qquad$ the sale until it was over.
12. The basketball player grew $\qquad$ be seven feet tall.

## Beginning Sentences with Capital Letters

## A sentence always starts with a capital letter.

The boat moved closer to the shore. A stray cat sat near the trash can. In these examples, the first word in each sentence is a small word. The length of the word does not matter. If it is the first word, it must be capitalized.

Directions: Add a first word to each sentence below. Use a capital letter.
Example: My puppy has learned to walk on a leash.

1. $\qquad$ wind blew so hard that a tree fell down.
2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$ year I was in first grade.
4. $\qquad$ book is due on Friday.
5. $\qquad$ help me to study math.
6. $\qquad$ will fly a kite.
$\qquad$ you like to meet my brother?
7. $\qquad$ mom fixed the broken pipe.
8. $\qquad$ Dad say "yes" or "no"?
9. $\qquad$ the bus already come?
10. $\qquad$ go for a walk.
11. $\qquad$ look like you need some dry clothes!
12. $\qquad$ stop the bike, press the hand brake.
13. $\qquad$ that your coat over there?
14. $\qquad$ year I will be in third grade.

## Asking Questions

If you read a sentence that answers a question, you can figure out what the question might have been. How? Some of the words in the answer were probably in the question. For example:

The students are studying.
The question might have to do with what the students are doing. Or, maybe the question has to do with who is doing the studying. Possible questions include:

What are the students doing? Who is studying?
Directions: Draw a line to match the answer to its question. The first one has been done for you.

| This Sentence | Answers this Question |
| :--- | ---: |
| 1. My best friend is Ava. | Where did Joey go last week? (a) |
| 2. We go bowling each Saturday. | Why wasn't Jessie at your house? (b) |
| 3. The dog ran away. | When was their baby born? (c) |
| 4. Yes, I will come to your party. | How much money did she spend? (d) |
| 5. There are no gifts in the closet. | What did the dog do? (e) |
| 6. They should turn left at the light. | How often do you go bowling? (f) |
| 7. She spent \$5.67 on lunch. | Did Zahara find something? (g) |
| 8. Mr. Bud's class has 26 students. |  |
| 9. Joey went to visit his grandparents. | Who is your best friend? (h) |
| 10. Jessie had gone for a walk. | Which way should they go? (j) |
| 11. She found a purse in the parking lot. | Will you come to my party? (k) |
| 12. Quinn was born on March 4th. | How many students are in that class? (I) |

## Editing Sentences

When you edit, you make your writing better. So, after you write something, read it. Be sure you have complete sentences. Check to be sure that none of them are incomplete or run-ons.

Directions: Read each group of words. Mark sentences with an S. Mark incomplete sentences with an I. Mark run-ons with an R.

## Example: $\underline{I}$ Is that store?

$\qquad$ 1. Emily asked Tony where her pen was.
$\qquad$ 2. The fire fighters.
$\qquad$ 3. In a big brown box.
$\qquad$ 4. Do you like your new car?
$\qquad$ 5. The cell phone was.
$\qquad$ 6. Having a great time.

$\qquad$ 7. The news reports were wrong, the story was not true.
$\qquad$ 8. She got a new cage for her bird.
9. We have gym, art, and music each week, I like art best.
$\qquad$ 10. Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July are the best holidays.
$\qquad$ 11. The wind in their faces.
$\qquad$ 12. Please forgive me, I will fix the mistake right now.
13. If they go to the mall today.
$\qquad$ 14. Melissa is too excited to sleep, her birthday party is tomorrow.
$\qquad$ 15. Let's do the first draft now we can edit it after lunch.

