

**UNIT I** Friendship • Lesson I *Gloria Who Might Be My Best Friend*

# ▶ Nouns

Nouns name a person, place, thing, or idea.

**Rule**

- ▶ Some nouns name a person.
- ▶ Some nouns name a place.
- ▶ Some nouns name a thing.
- ▶ Some nouns name an idea.

**Example**

- ▶ **Eleanor Roosevelt** helped many people.
- ▶ Someday people will travel to **Mars**.
- ▶ Danny bought his **saxophone** in California.
- ▶ **Friendship** makes Gloria and Julian happy.

**Try It!**

Write five nouns that name people or things in your classroom and five nouns that name people or things in your home.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**UNIT 1** Friendship • Lesson 2 *Angel Child, Dragon Child*

# ▶ Pronouns

Pronouns take the place of nouns. Personal pronouns refer to people or things.

### Rule

- ▶ Pronouns can take the place of nouns naming people.
- ▶ Pronouns can take the place of nouns naming things.
- ▶ Pronouns can take the place of nouns naming places.
- ▶ Pronouns can take the place of nouns naming ideas.

### Example

- ▶ **She** liked listening to jazz music.
- ▶ There were many ships. Crews unloaded **them**.
- ▶ Chicago is very cold. **It** is cold because of the wind from the lake.
- ▶ Sharing and caring are important. **They** help make friendship work.

## Try It!

Fill in each blank with the correct pronoun.

Arthur loves to read books. \_\_\_\_\_ takes very good care of \_\_\_\_\_. Sofia doesn't take very good care of \_\_\_\_\_ books. After reading a book, \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't put \_\_\_\_\_ back on the bookshelf. Arthur always says, "\_\_\_\_\_ need to take care of our books."

# ▶ Verbs

Verbs show the action, condition, or state of being of the subject.

## Rule

- ▶ Action verbs show the actions of the subject. The action can be seen or unseen.
- ▶ State of being verbs show the condition or state of being of the subject.
- ▶ When a state of being verb connects the subject with a word in the predicate, it is called a linking verb.

## Example

- ▶ Seen: Sofia **ran** all the way to the store.
- ▶ Unseen: Jennifer **thought** she would be too late.
- ▶ Nicole and Diane **were** ready to leave.
- ▶ Vincent **is** a good student.

## Try It!

Write *yes* if the sentence has a state of being verb. Write *no* if the sentence does not have a state of being verb.

1. The orchestra played Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Rick is a jockey. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Doctors will cure the common cold one day. \_\_\_\_\_

## ▶ Verbs

There are different types of verbs. Each type works in a different way in a sentence.

### Rule

- ▶ A verb phrase is a verb with two or more words.
- ▶ The last verb in a verb phrase is the main verb.
- ▶ Helping verbs come before the main verb.

### Example

- ▶ Danny **could have flown** home.
- ▶ Danny could have **flown** home.
- ▶ Danny **could have flown** home.

### Try It!

Write *yes* if the sentence contains a verb phrase. Write *no* if the sentence does not contain a verb phrase.

1. Lions, tigers, and bears are wild animals. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What did you buy at the store? \_\_\_\_\_
3. My sister will go to school to become a lawyer. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Winter is my favorite season of the year. \_\_\_\_\_

# ▶ Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that makes a complete thought about something. The first letter of the first word of a sentence is capitalized.

## Rule

- ▶ Declarative sentences provide information. They end with a period.
- ▶ Interrogative sentences ask questions. They end with a question mark.
- ▶ Exclamatory sentences show strong emotion. They end with an exclamation point.
- ▶ Imperative sentences give commands or make requests. They end with a period.

## Example

- ▶ People who are different from each other can be friends.
- ▶ When will my letter arrive?
- ▶ I wish my friend's letter would arrive!
- ▶ Give me that letter.

## Try It!

Identify each sentence as declarative, exclamatory, interrogative, or imperative.

1. I really want to go on a trip! \_\_\_\_\_
2. When will we leave? \_\_\_\_\_
3. We'll fish for our dinner. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Take me down the Mississippi River. \_\_\_\_\_

## ▶ Quotation Marks

Use quotation marks before and after the words of a speaker and to set off the titles of short stories, poems, songs, and chapters of books.

### Rule

- ▶ Use quotation marks to set off the words of a speaker. Use a comma to separate the words from the rest of the sentence.
- ▶ Put end punctuation for the quote inside the quotation marks.
- ▶ Quotation marks set off the titles of short stories, poems, songs, and book chapters.

### Example

- ▶ “That doctor is a quack,” said the duck.
- ▶ “Be careful crossing the street!” Mr. Shabazz said.
- ▶ We read the poem “Janey” in class.



### Try It!

Write *yes* if the quotation marks are used correctly. Write *no* if the quotation marks are not used correctly.

1. “I can soar higher than the tallest skyscraper, the falcon said. \_\_\_\_\_
2. “I can roost on the highest building ledge,” the eagle responded. \_\_\_\_\_
3. People feed me tasty bread crumbs all day,” the pigeon said. \_\_\_\_\_

## ▶ **Commas in a Series**

Use commas to separate items in a list of three or more things. Such a list is also called a *series*.

### **Rule**

- ▶ Place a comma after all items in the series except the last item.

### **Example**

- ▶ The deer ate the **lettuce, cabbage, and carrots** in our garden.

**“Do your homework, put on your pajamas, and brush your teeth,”** Jake’s mom said.

Mr. Wong asked, “What time will **Lisa, Alice, Kevin, and Ty** come to help with the neighborhood cleanup?”

### **Try It!**

Write *yes* if the commas are used correctly. Write *no* if the commas are used incorrectly.

1. Raccoons, squirrels, deer and people are mammals. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sparrows falcons, doves, and owls are birds. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pine, birch spruce, oak, and maple are trees. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Tuna, salmon, trout, and perch are fish. \_\_\_\_\_

## ▶ Commas in Dialogue

Use a comma to set off the words of a speaker from the other words in a sentence.

### Rule

- ▶ When the quotation begins the sentence, use a comma at the end of the speaker's words.
- ▶ When the quotation ends the sentence, use a comma before the speaker's words.

### Example

- ▶ "Look at the nest in that tree," whispered Leon.
- ▶ Leon whispered, "Look at the nest in that tree."

### Try It!

Write *yes* if the comma is used correctly. Write *no* if the comma is used incorrectly.

1. "You should get help with that," Marsha said. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Loreen told her "It's time to go! Where's your coat?" \_\_\_\_\_
3. "I don't know why" Tommy said. "I'm sure I closed the door." \_\_\_\_\_

# ▶ Capitalization of Places

Capitalize the names of places that are proper nouns.

**Rule**

- ▶ Capitalize the names of cities, states, and countries.
- ▶ Capitalize the names of parks.
- ▶ Capitalize the names of buildings.

**Example**

- ▶ **New Orleans, Louisiana**, is the birthplace of jazz music. Steel drum music originated in **Trinidad**.
- ▶ **Yosemite** in California offers spectacular rock climbing.
- ▶ The **Apollo Theater** in Harlem is historically important.

**Try It!**

Write *yes* if the nouns are capitalized correctly.  
Write *no* if the nouns are capitalized incorrectly.

1. Do crocodiles live in the sewers of new york? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Monkeys sometimes come into San Salvador, the capital of El Salvador. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Thousands of swallows return each year to san juan capistrano in california. \_\_\_\_\_

## ▶ Question Marks and Exclamation Points

Question marks and exclamation points are used as end punctuation for sentences. Exclamation points also follow interjections.

### Rule

- ▶ Question marks end sentences that ask questions.
- ▶ Exclamation points end sentences that show strong emotion.
- ▶ Exclamation points follow interjections.

### Example

- ▶ Would you rather ride your bike or go swimming?
- ▶ I love to dance!
- ▶ Ouch! Hey!

### Try It!

Write *yes* if the question marks and exclamation points are used correctly. Write *no* if they are used incorrectly.

1. How do I get there! Do I turn left! \_\_\_\_\_
2. I love it? Where did you get it! \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you know the time? Oh no! We're going to be late! \_\_\_\_\_
4. I want pizza for lunch? Are we having pizza today! \_\_\_\_\_

# ▶ Sensory Adjectives

An adjective describes a noun or pronoun. It tells what kind, how many, or which one.

## Rule

- ▶ Sensory adjectives tell how something or someone feels, looks, sounds, smells, or tastes.
- ▶ feels
- ▶ looks
- ▶ sounds
- ▶ smells
- ▶ tastes

## Example

- ▶ Shana has a **slimy** pet frog named Mr. Green.
- ▶ The **green** frog sat on the lily pad and smiled.
- ▶ Jacob's **soothing** piano playing is very relaxing.
- ▶ Her perfume makes my aunt smell **good**.
- ▶ The stale peanuts were **bitter**.

## Try It!

Write *yes* if the sentence has a sensory adjective.  
Write *no* if the sentence does not have a sensory adjective.

1. The warm cake smelled good. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Yes, I am hungry. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The yellow daisies fluttered in the wind. \_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 3** Imagination • **Lesson 2** *The Cat Who Became a Poet* **Contractions**

A contraction is a word made by joining two words and taking out one or more letters. An apostrophe shows where the letters are missing.

**Rule**

- ▶ Many contractions use *am*, *is*, *are*, and *will*.
- ▶ Many contractions have the word *not* in them with an apostrophe in place of the *o*.

**Example**

- ▶ I'm sure **she's** staying home, even though **they'll** be leaving. **They're** going out to dinner.
- ▶ We **wouldn't** miss the circus for anything.

 **Try It!**

**Underline the contractions in the following paragraph.**

Rosa Parks boarded a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 1, 1955. When she sat at the front of the bus, the bus driver said, "Don't sit in that seat. You're not allowed." Parks replied, "I'm tired from a long day of work, and it's a seat just like any other seat. I shouldn't have to sit in the back just because of the color of my skin." Parks was very brave because she didn't know what the driver would do.

**UNIT 3** Imagination • **Lesson 3** *A Cloak for the Dreamer*

# ▶ Verb Tenses

A verb tense tells whether the verb happened in the past, the present, or the future.

**Rule**

- ▶ Many verbs form the past tense by adding *-d* or *-ed* to the present tense form.
- ▶ Not all verbs form the past tense by adding *-d* or *-ed*.
- ▶ Verbs may refer to time in the present.
- ▶ The future tense is formed by using the helping verb *will*.

**Example**

- ▶ Phil and his father **Painted** the house all day.
- ▶ Shakespeare **wrote** wonderful poems and plays.
- ▶ Monica **loves** the musical *My Fair Lady*.
- ▶ People **will travel** to Mars someday.

**Try It!**

Write *past*, *present*, or *future* to tell what tense the boldface verb in each sentence is.

1. I **will go** to Chicago this summer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Juan said he **went** there last fall. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He **visited** the Sears Tower. \_\_\_\_\_
4. At 1,450 feet, it **is** the tallest building in the country.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I **will ride** the elevator all the way to the top!  
\_\_\_\_\_

## ► Plural Nouns

Plural nouns name more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

### Rule

- ▶ Most regular nouns form the plural by adding *-s* to singular nouns.
- ▶ For regular nouns ending with *s*, *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, *z*, *zz*, or *x*, add *-es* to singular nouns.
- ▶ For regular nouns ending with a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-es*.
- ▶ Some nouns are irregular when they form the plural, and do not follow these rules. Check a dictionary for the correct spelling.

### Example

- ▶ The **carpenters** cut boards for the house.
- ▶ These **bushes** need to be cut down.
- ▶ The **babies** slept all afternoon.
- ▶ The **mice** ran around while the **oxen** stayed in the barn.

### Try It!

**Circle the regular plural nouns.**

The Chen family likes to go to amusement parks. The children love to ride on the Ferris wheels, glide down the water slides, and drive the bumper cars. They play games with toys for prizes. Last year Ming was tall enough to ride the roller coasters.

**UNIT 3** Imagination • **Lesson 5** *The Emperor's New Clothes* **Articles**

Articles are special adjectives that introduce nouns.  
There are two kinds of articles: definite and indefinite.

**Rule**

- ▶ The definite article *the* refers to a particular person, place, thing, or idea.
- ▶ The indefinite articles *a* and *an* refer to a general person, place, thing, or idea. Use *an* when the noun following it begins with a vowel sound.

**Example**

- ▶ **The** ship sailed from Greece to New York.
- ▶ I bought **a** new bicycle helmet last week.
- An** orange contains a lot of vitamin C.

 **Try It!**

Write whether each boldface article is definite or indefinite.

1. My first real camping trip was **an** adventure. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We hiked through **the** woods all day. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Each of us had **a** backpack with food. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We hiked to **the** lake and sang by the campfire. \_\_\_\_\_

# ▶ Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

**Rule**

- ▶ Prepositions show position or direction.
- ▶ Prepositional phrases begin with a preposition and end with a noun or pronoun.

**Example**

- ▶ The tickets are **on** the shelf **below** the clock.  
Throw the ball **to** me.
- ▶ The ball rolled **down the sidewalk**.

**Try It!**

Circle the prepositions in this story.

Coming to America from Poland was difficult for Baer and Minnie. They traveled through many countries, going over mountains and across rivers. They had kept all their money underneath their bed, and they used it all to pay for their boat tickets. Baer and Minnie sat beside each other inside the boat. They were determined to meet their cousins in Pittsburgh.

# ▶ Subjects and Predicates

## Rule

- ▶ The subject names who or what the sentence is about. A simple subject is the main word or words in a sentence. It is usually a noun or pronoun.
- ▶ A compound subject has two or more simple subjects combined by a conjunction.
- ▶ The predicate tells what the subject is or does. A simple predicate shows one thing about the subject.
- ▶ A compound predicate shows two or more things about the same subject. They are connected by a conjunction.

## Example

- ▶ My **mother** is a doctor.  
**She** works at the hospital.
- ▶ **Tyrone and I** went horseback riding.
- ▶ My daughter **visits** her grandmother once a month.
- ▶ The zebras **eat and sleep** at the zoo.



Write *S* for simple or *C* for compound for the subject on the first line and for the predicate on the second line.

1. Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Lincoln and his parents first lived in Kentucky. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
3. Lincoln was elected president in 1860. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
4. He wrote many important speeches. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
5. Lincoln lived and worked in Washington, D.C. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

# ▶ Parentheses and Periods

Rule	Example
▶ Parentheses go at the beginning and end of words that add extra information to a sentence.	▶ Khoa was born in Vietnam (a country in southeast Asia).
▶ Use periods after the initials in people’s names and at the end of abbreviated titles.	▶ Mr. and Mrs. Larson both see Dr. Susan L. Cook.
▶ Use periods after some abbreviations.	▶ I have an <b>appt.</b> on <b>Mon., Jan.</b> 16th.



Write *yes* if the periods used in initials and abbreviations are correct. Write *no* if they aren’t used correctly.

1. Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., was born on Jan. 15, 1929. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Rev. King was a leader in the Civil Rights Movement and spoke at the March on Washington on Aug 28, 1963. \_\_\_\_\_
3. John F. Kennedy spoke with King right after the march. \_\_\_\_\_
4. In 1986, the U S. Congress voted to observe a national holiday in King’s honor. \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is now the third Mon in Jan. \_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 4** Money • Lesson 4 *The Cobbler's Song* **Pronouns**

Pronouns take the place of nouns. A possessive pronoun shows who owns something. A singular pronoun refers to one person, place, or thing. A plural pronoun refers to more than one person, place, or thing.

**Rule**

- ▶ Some possessive pronouns are used before nouns.
- ▶ Some possessive pronouns are used alone.

**Example**

- ▶ My sister wants to go to **their** party.
- ▶ That money is **hers**, not **ours**.

 **Try It!**

Circle each possessive pronoun. Write *P* if it is plural and *S* if it is singular.

1. That car is mine. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Her backpack is red. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tim wants to borrow their tent. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The groundhog crawled out of its burrow. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you know our address? \_\_\_\_\_

# ▶ Subject/Verb Agreement

A singular subject requires a singular verb, and a plural subject requires a plural verb. Sometimes the verb changes its form depending on whether the subject is singular or plural.

### Rule

- ▶ If the subject is singular, the present tense form of the verb usually ends in *-s* or *-es*.
- ▶ If the subject is plural, do not add anything to the verb to form the present tense.
- ▶ If the verb ends with a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *-es* to create the present tense.
- ▶ In the present tense the irregular verbs *be* and *have* change forms to agree with their subjects.

### Example

- ▶ **He saves** his money in a cookie jar.
- ▶ **They invest** money for a living.
- ▶ hurry + *-es* = hurries
- ▶ **Danny is** responsible with money, but his **friends are** not. **Danny has** \$10 left, but his **friends have** only \$1.

### Try It!

Circle the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. He **is/are** opening a bank account tomorrow.
2. You **has/have** forgotten your gym clothes again!
3. The river **flow/flows** past the oak tree.
4. The authors **shares/share** a computer.
5. Tuan's bike **was/were** locked to the pole.

**UNIT 4**Money • Lesson 6 *The Go-Around Dollar*

# ▶ Comparative and Superlative Adverbs

Comparative adverbs compare two actions. Superlative adverbs compare three or more actions.

**Rule**

- ▶ Add *-er* and *-est* to most short adverbs.
- ▶ Use the words *more* and *most* before long adverbs and those ending in *-ly*.
- ▶ Some adverbs are irregular and form new words.

**Example**

- ▶ Comparative: The Delgados arrived **sooner** than the Conrads. Superlative: The Farleys arrived **soonest** of all.
- ▶ Comparative: Deanna is dancing **more gracefully** than Sunee. Superlative: Tonda is dancing **most gracefully** of all. Comparative: Molly visits **more often**. Superlative: Sarah visits **most often**.
- ▶ Base form: **well**  
Comparative: **better**  
Superlative: **best**



Circle the comparative and superlative adverbs in these sentences. Not all sentences have them.

1. Emma held the reins tightly.
2. John held the reins more tightly than his sister.
3. Caruso sang the opera loudly.
4. Caruso sang more loudly than Domingo.
5. Pavorotti sang the most loudly.

# ▶ Commas

## Rule

Use a comma

- ▶ between the day and the year when writing dates
- ▶ after the greeting and the closing in a friendly letter
- ▶ to separate the names of cities, states, and countries from each other
- ▶ after *yes* and *no*

## Example

- ▶ President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863.
- ▶ Dear Uncle Ted,  
Best wishes,
- ▶ LaVonne moved to Boise, Idaho. Tokyo, Japan, is the world's most populated city.
- ▶ No, we are out of bananas.

If the use of commas is correct, write *yes*. If commas aren't used correctly, write *no*.

1. The Ortegas moved from Chicago Illinois, to Cody, Wyoming. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Yes, they said they wanted a more peaceful life. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They left Chicago on March 21, 2002, and arrived in Cody on March 23, 2002. \_\_\_\_\_
4. No, they did not move everything themselves. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Ortegas drove through Madison Wisconsin, on their way to Cody. \_\_\_\_\_

# ▶ Apostrophes and Hyphens

**Rule**

- ▶ Add an apostrophe and *s* to singular and plural nouns to show possession.
- ▶ For words already ending in *s*, add an apostrophe at the end of the word to make it possessive.
- ▶ Use a hyphen to divide words if the whole word won't fit on the line. Always divide the word between syllables. Make sure each syllable has at least three letters.

**Example**

- ▶ The baby's giggling made us laugh.  
The women's team beat the men's team.
- ▶ The ships' tall masts stood proudly in the sun.
- ▶ Mozart wrote many concertos, sonatas, and symphonies.

**Circle the apostrophes used to show possession and the hyphens used to divide words at the ends of lines.**

To be a rain forest, an area must receive at least 100 inches of rain per year. South America's Amazon rain forest provides a special life for many different people. It's the world's richest ecosystem. This forest's several million species of plants and animals are so vast that they haven't all been counted yet. The Amazon River's plentiful supply of fish is a major food source for the many people living in this rain forest.