

Sample Lesson #1

- L.4.2a 1. Always capitalize proper nouns. Brand names are proper nouns.

Examples: Snickers Jeep Big Mac Mr. Clean

Underline the letters that should be capitalized. Rewrite the words correctly on the line.

I brought oreos, twix, and pretzels to the cookout.

- L.3.1a 2. Pronouns take the place of nouns.

Examples: I you he she it we they

Underline the pronoun in this sentence.

He delivered the package.

- L.4.2d 3. **When a word ends in a consonant + y pattern, usually change the y to i when adding a suffix.**

Change the y to i and add -es to form the plurals.

candy _____

cry _____

fly _____



- RF.3.3d 4. Underline the word that means “to have something in mind.” Then use the word in a sentence.

notice

pattern

thought

- L.3.1 5. Use the article *a* before words that begin with a consonant sound. Use *an* before words that begin with a vowel sound. Choose the best article.

(a / an) tiny puppy

(a / an) iron

(a / an) otter

- L.4.3 6. **A declarative (statement) tells something.** It ends with a period.

A _____ tells something.

It ends with a _____.

- L.1.2c 7. **When writing a date, separate two words or two numbers with a comma.**

Examples: Friday, January 17 November 13, 1951

Insert the commas where they are needed.

Christopher Columbus's ships saw the New World on
October 25 1492.

- L.3.1a 8. Forms of the verb *be* tell what the subject *is* or *was*.

Examples: Ryan is late. I am happy about the award.

Underline the verb of being in each sentence.

Alycia and Lloyd are dressed up.

Max and Jax were late for school.

- L.3.1b 9. Write the plural form of each noun.

child _____

goose _____

ox _____

foot _____



- L.3.4b 10. **The prefix *un-* means “not.”** Write the word that means “not fair.”
