

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.”
