

# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	3
<b>Sentence or Not?</b> RECOGNIZING SENTENCES .....	4
<b>Sentence Sense</b> TYPES OF SENTENCES .....	5
<b>Write It Down!</b> WRITING SENTENCES .....	6
<b>The Subject Is</b> IDENTIFYING SUBJECTS .....	7
<b>Predicate Predicament</b> IDENTIFYING PREDICATES .....	8
<b>What a Combination</b> COMPOUND SENTENCES .....	9
<b>Identifying Nouns</b> COMMON & PROPER NOUNS .....	10
<b>How Many?</b> SINGULAR & PLURAL NOUNS .....	11
<b>More Than One</b> FORMING PLURAL NOUNS .....	12
<b>Lights, Camera, Action!</b> ACTION VERBS .....	13
<b>Help!</b> USING HELPING VERBS .....	14
<b>Missing Link</b> USING LINKING VERBS .....	15
<b>Past, Present, Future</b> VERB TENSES .....	16
<b>Rule Breakers</b> REGULAR & IRREGULAR VERBS .....	17
<b>I Agree</b> SUBJECT & VERB AGREEMENT .....	18
<b>Pick a Pronoun</b> SUBJECT & OBJECT PRONOUNS .....	19
<b>All Mine</b> USING POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS .....	20
<b>Never Disagree</b> PRONOUNS & ANTECEDENTS .....	21
<b>Describe It</b> USING ADJECTIVES .....	22
<b>It's Only Proper</b> USING PROPER ADJECTIVES .....	23
<b>What's the Difference?</b> ADJECTIVE OR NOUN? .....	24
<b>How Did That Happen?</b> USING ADVERBS .....	25
<b>More or Less</b> ADJECTIVE COMPARISONS .....	26
<b>More Often Than Not</b> ADVERB COMPARISONS .....	27
<b>Inside and Out</b> USING PREPOSITIONS .....	28
<b>Above and Below</b> PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES .....	29
<b>What's the Connection?</b> USING CONJUNCTIONS .....	30
<b>Yes!</b> USING INTERJECTIONS .....	31
<b>Practice It!</b> REVIEWING PARTS OF SPEECH .....	32
<b>That's Important!</b> CAPITALIZING NAMES .....	33
<b>Is That Proper?</b> MORE USES FOR CAPITAL LETTERS .....	34
<b>What's the Title?</b> CAPITALIZING TITLES .....	35
<b>A Capital Review</b> REVIEWING CAPITALIZATION .....	36
<b>It's a Date!</b> USING COMMAS .....	37
<b>World Series</b> USING COMMAS .....	38
<b>Won't You Join Me?</b> USING COMMAS .....	39
<b>I'm Possessed!</b> USING APOSTROPHES .....	40
<b>You Said It!</b> PUNCTUATING QUOTATIONS .....	41
<b>Signals</b> USING COLONS & SEMICOLONS .....	42
<b>One-Way Street</b> USING HYPHENS .....	43
<b>Putting It Together</b> COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW .....	44
<b>Answer Key</b> .....	45–48

# Introduction

Each book in the *Power Practice™* series contains dozens of ready-to-use activity pages to provide students with skill practice. Use the fun activities to supplement and enhance what you are already teaching in your classroom. Give an activity page to students as independent class work, or send the pages home as homework to reinforce skills taught in class. An answer key is provided for quick reference.

*Parts of Speech and Punctuation* is filled with activities designed to reinforce the parts of speech and capitalization and punctuation rules for grades 5 and 6. Each page introduces the rules for a specific skill, followed by reinforcement activities. The book covers the following standards-based skills:

## Sentence Structure

Recognizing and writing declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences.

## Identification and Correct Usage of Parts of Speech

Recognizing and correctly using nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

## Capitalization Rules

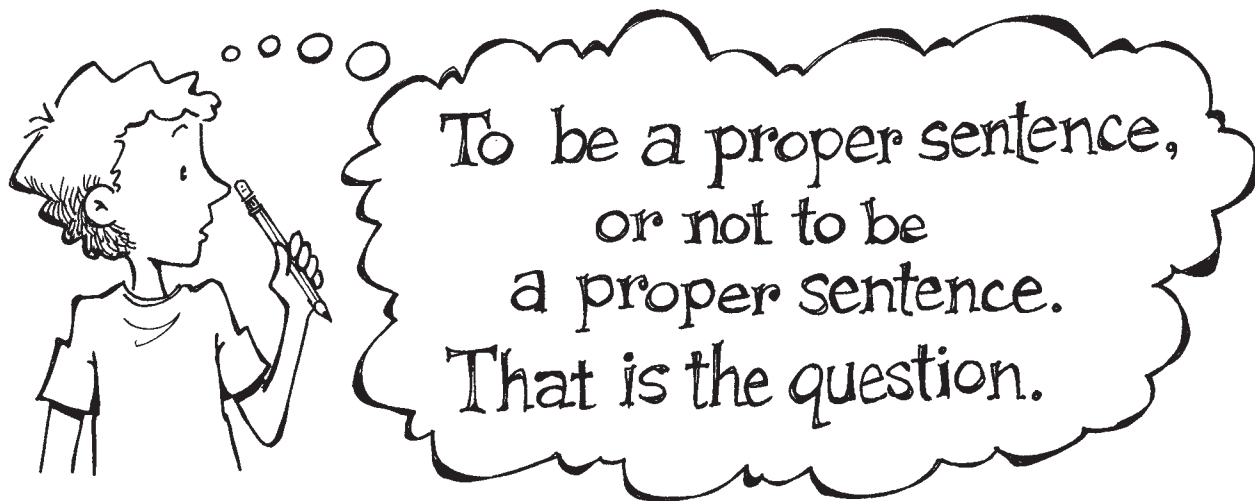
Rules for capitalizing proper nouns and adjectives, abbreviations and initials that stand for proper nouns, and titles.

## Correct Usage of Punctuation

Understanding the correct usage of commas, apostrophes, quotation marks, colons, semicolons, and hyphens.

## Review Activities That Put It All Together

Use these activities and watch your students' writing skills and standardized test scores improve.



# Sentence or Not?



A *sentence* is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

A *fragment* is a group of words that does not express a complete thought.

Circle **S** for each group of words that is a *sentence* or **F** for each group of words that is a *fragment*.

- S** **F** ① His best friend just returned from an Alaskan cruise.
- S** **F** ② On the edge of her desk.
- S** **F** ③ The day care center next to the park.
- S** **F** ④ The teacher's desk is in the front of the classroom.
- S** **F** ⑤ Most of the girls on the team.
- S** **F** ⑥ The local press reported the story three weeks ago.
- S** **F** ⑦ Three of the major league teams.
- S** **F** ⑧ Found it hard to believe.
- S** **F** ⑨ Ate all the cupcakes before the party.
- S** **F** ⑩ The puppy gnawed a hole in my new shoe.
- S** **F** ⑪ From five different countries.
- S** **F** ⑫ During the hottest part of the day.



Rewrite five of the fragments to make complete sentences.

- ① \_\_\_\_\_
- ② \_\_\_\_\_
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_
- ④ \_\_\_\_\_
- ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_

# Sentence Sense

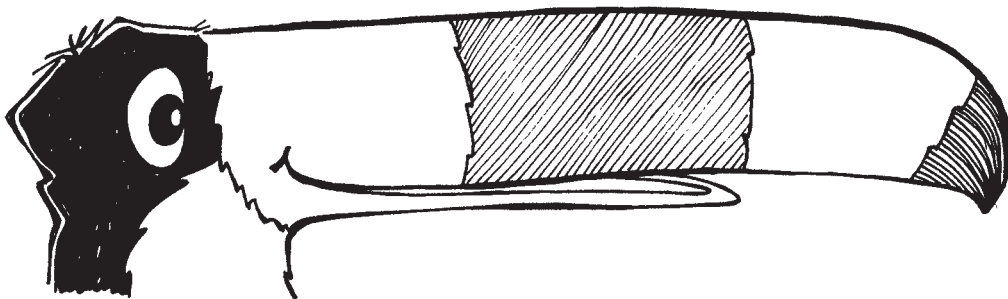
## RULE

There are four basic types of sentences:

- A *declarative sentence* makes a statement or tells something. It ends with a period (.).
- An *interrogative sentence* asks a question. It ends with a question mark (?).
- An *imperative sentence* gives a command. It ends with either a period (.) or an exclamation point (!).
- An *exclamatory sentence* expresses a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point (!).

Place the correct end mark after each sentence. Label each to tell which type it is—declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory.

- 1 The shape and size of a bird's beak depends on its diet \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Believe it or not, an Arctic tern migrates more than 22,000 miles every year from the Arctic all the way to the Antarctic and back again \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Is it true that a wandering albatross can live 80 years \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Help rescue birds that are affected by oil spills \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Why do birds have an extra transparent eyelid \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Do kiwis really live in underground burrows \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Webbed feet help water birds propel through the water \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Don't buy rare and endangered birds to keep as pets \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Wow, we clocked that ostrich at sixty miles per hour \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 Did you know the extinct moa grew to be over ten feet tall \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 A flamingo is pink because of chemicals in the food it eats \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 Never damage a wild bird's habitat \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Write It Down!

**Practice:** Remember the four basic types of sentences: *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*, and *exclamatory*. Choose three topics from the topic box. Write one of each type of sentence about each of the three topics.

Topic Box			
best friend	favorite pet	siblings	books
my class	hobbies	foods I hate	sports

**Topic 1:** \_\_\_\_\_

declarative: \_\_\_\_\_

interrogative: \_\_\_\_\_

imperative: \_\_\_\_\_

exclamatory: \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 2:** \_\_\_\_\_

declarative: \_\_\_\_\_

interrogative: \_\_\_\_\_

imperative: \_\_\_\_\_

exclamatory: \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 3:** \_\_\_\_\_

declarative: \_\_\_\_\_

interrogative: \_\_\_\_\_

imperative: \_\_\_\_\_

exclamatory: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Subject Is



The *subject* of a sentence tells the person, place, thing, or idea that the sentence is about.

- The *complete subject* includes all the words that identify who or what the sentence is about.
- The *simple subject* is the main noun or pronoun in the subject.

simple subject  
}  
*Example:* The highly venomous Gaboon viper lives in Africa.  
}  
complete subject

Underline the *complete subject* in each sentence below. Write the *simple subject* on the line following the sentence.

- 1 The timber rattlesnake uses its rattles to scare off intruders. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Meat-eating animals use special teeth to pierce, slice, and bite. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The fluffy young owl has down to help trap heat next to its body. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Flat tropical grasslands are located in central Africa. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The unusual coconut crab can climb a tree to get its food. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The brand new Metro Zoo just opened six interactive exhibits. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 A fully grown Florida manatee weighs about a ton. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The high, misty mountains of central China are home to pandas. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 One of the scariest nighttime sounds is the low hoot of an owl. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 The tallest water bird on the planet is the flamingo. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 The white-tailed deer fawn has a spotted coat for camouflage. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 Huge herds of grazing buffalo once covered the Great Plains. \_\_\_\_\_



# Predicate Predicament



The *predicate* of a sentence tells what the subject is or does.

- The *complete predicate* includes all the words that tell what the subject is doing or that tell something about the subject.
- The *simple predicate* is the verb in the sentence.

Example: The highly venomous Gaboon viper lives in Africa.

simple predicate  
┌───┐  
└───┘  
complete predicate

Use each *complete predicate* from the box in a well-written sentence. Circle the *simple predicate* in each sentence.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_

Complete Predicates	
1 plays softball with the Marauders	6 resembled a small helicopter
2 was the size of a grapefruit	7 built houses from adobe bricks
3 writes for the local newspaper	8 looked pale blue in the sunset
4 fell off the top shelf	9 chewed its way out of the box
5 ate six slices of pizza	10 fit in the palm of my hand

# What a Combination



Using different types of sentences adds interest and variety to your writing.

- A *simple sentence* has one subject and one verb.

*Example:* A lizard slithered across the path.

- A *compound sentence* is made up of two or more simple sentences with related ideas. They are usually joined by a comma and connected by a conjunction such as *or*, *and*, or *but*.

*Example:* A blue whale is the largest marine mammal, but an elephant is the largest land mammal.

Combine each pair of simple sentences into a compound sentence. Circle the conjunction in each of your sentences.

- 1 A coyote is a member of the dog family. It is less than half the size of a wolf.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 An eel looks like a snake. It is really a type of fish.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 An Asian elephant is ten feet tall. An African elephant is even bigger.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4 A hermit crab is a crustacean. It has five pairs of jointed legs.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5 The female hyena is bigger than the male. She leads a group called a clan.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 Seals are quite clumsy on land. They are fast and graceful in the water.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7 A male ostrich stands eight feet tall. It can weigh more than 400 pounds.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 8 Grasshoppers have wings and can fly. They usually walk and hop.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 9 Dolphins are toothed whales. There are over thirty different species.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 10 Arabian camels have one hump. Asian camels have two humps.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Identifying Nouns



A *noun* names a person, place, thing, or idea.

- A *common noun* names *any* person, place, thing, or idea.
- A *proper noun* names a *specific* person, place, thing, or idea and always begins with a capital letter.

Fill in each blank with the correct type of noun.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ played Robin Hood in this year's school play.  
proper
- 2 Serena and her friends looked for \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.  
common
- 3 Three men from \_\_\_\_\_ tried to swim across the lake.  
proper
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ traveled to \_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
common proper
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ hiked completely around \_\_\_\_\_.  
proper proper

Write a sentence using each pair of nouns below. Use the *common noun* first in each sentence.

- 1 Mars, telescope  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 llama, Peru  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Chicago, buildings  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 cabin, Bill  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 mountains, Colorado  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# How Many?



A *singular noun* names one person, place, thing, or idea.

A *plural noun* names more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

**Remember** that a *common noun* names *any* person, place, thing, or idea. A *proper noun* is specific and always capitalized.

Circle all the nouns in each line that fit the description.

1 **Plural:** wharves radio banjos tattoo spies rodeos

2 **Singular:** hat boxes hero studio echo piano

3 **Singular:** mosquito burgers salad jobs ballerina mice

4 **Plural:** moss waltz phrase perches ladies flies

**Review:** Choose four words from the word box that fit each description.

1 **Plural and common:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

2 **Singular and proper:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

3 **Plural and proper:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

4 **Singular and common:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

## Word Box

pencil	Garfield	geese	Seattle	equator
Darla	cities	Canadians	Buddhists	leaves
Neptune	Toyotas	kangaroo	Brazil	Yankees
women	movies	Mondays	seamstress	frontier