

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

# HOMOPHONES

Homophones are words that sound the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

A. Use the homophones in the box below to complete each sentence.

1. Rachel got a new \_\_\_\_\_ of slippers for her birthday.
2. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ her bike to school yesterday.
3. Will used three cups of \_\_\_\_\_ to make the cake.
4. Kurt does not let his little brother play in the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Finn taught his friend how to \_\_\_\_\_ a boat.
6. Noah forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ his name on his homework paper.
7. Sue put a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on her sandwich.
8. Quinn did not want to pick the pretty \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Artie forgot to \_\_\_\_\_ his mother after school.
10. Terri saved money by buying her books on \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Brittany packed a \_\_\_\_\_ in her lunch.
12. Mercedes raised her hand because she knew the \_\_\_\_\_ answer.

flour	write	sail	meet	pear	rode
flower	right	sale	meat	pair	road

B. Challenge: Write a sentence using two homophones. Underline the homophones.

Example: Emma did not know how to tie a knot.

\_\_\_\_\_

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# HOMOPHONE EDITING

This story is full of homophone mistakes! Find each mistake, cross it out and write the correct homophone above it.

The number of errors is in the parentheses after each paragraph. Can you find them all?



One

~~Was~~ fine day when the son was shining weigh up in the sky, a pear of hairs came hopping buy. Watching them from behind a fur tree was an enormous grizzly bare. He had bean keeping an I on them four about a weak from his cave in the hills. Now hear was his chance for a peace of yummy hair pie for tee. (16)

He crept from his hiding place and charged at the hairs. They took too there heals and ran four the mane rode. Luckily, a passing van stopped and gave the hairs a lift and saved they're skins. (9)

The hairs looked over there shoulders too sea the bare stamping his feat with rage. As they turned back they noticed sum dead pheasants in a sack. The van driver was a hunter and was thinking, "Eye rather fancy a nice crusty hair and pheasant pie four tee tonight," as he reached four his gun. (12)

The hairs did knot want two bee the hunter's tee, sew they jumped out the window just inn time. They scurried into a whole, wear they were safe from the hunter. Then they each eight ate carats. (12)

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# TRICKY HOMOPHONES 2

A. Use the words **you're** and **your** to correctly fill in each blank.

1. May I borrow \_\_\_\_\_ book about monkeys?
2. I like \_\_\_\_\_ new haircut.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ coming to the zoo with us tomorrow.
4. I heard \_\_\_\_\_ dog barking last night.
5. I am glad that \_\_\_\_\_ my science partner.
6. Coach says that \_\_\_\_\_ the best player on the team!
7. \_\_\_\_\_ going to wash \_\_\_\_\_ car today.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ big sister helped you do \_\_\_\_\_ homework.



B. Use the words **wear** and **where** to correctly fill in each blank.

9. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ I left my homework.
10. Are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ your blue shirt or your red shirt?
11. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your new shoes in the mud!
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to park?
13. Tony doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom is.
14. Susie is going to \_\_\_\_\_ her hair in a ponytail tomorrow.
15. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ my sister hides her diary.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ did you put the shoes I want to \_\_\_\_\_?



C. Use the words **its** and **it's** to correctly fill in each blank.

17. I think \_\_\_\_\_ going to rain today.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ your turn to do the dishes.
19. The teddy bear is losing some of \_\_\_\_\_ stuffing.
20. Mrs. Smith says \_\_\_\_\_ time for recess.
21. The puppy is chasing \_\_\_\_\_ tail.
22. I painted the birdhouse red because \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite color.



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# SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

A. Fill in the chart with one synonym and one antonym for each word.

		Synonym	Antonym
1	happy		
2	small		
3	noisy		
4	cold		
5	boy		
6	mother		
7	right		
8	many		
9	tired		
10	shout		
11	create		
12	afraid		
13	large		
14	listen		
15	nice		

B. Now make up some of your own!



		Synonym	Antonym
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

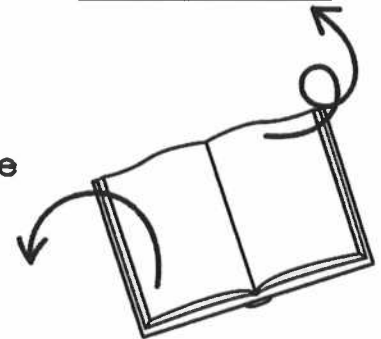
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# USING THE THESAURUS

A. Use your thesaurus to find 3 synonyms for each of these words.

1. Friend    a. \_\_\_\_\_    b. \_\_\_\_\_    c. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pretty    a. \_\_\_\_\_    b. \_\_\_\_\_    c. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Funny    a. \_\_\_\_\_    b. \_\_\_\_\_    c. \_\_\_\_\_
4. River    a. \_\_\_\_\_    b. \_\_\_\_\_    c. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Now use your thesaurus to find a different word for each underlined word in the sentence. Then rewrite the sentence with the new words.



1. The boy laughed at the clown.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The girl wore a red shirt.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Maria walked through the cold snow.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The kind teacher smiled at her students.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. You are almost done with this assignment.

\_\_\_\_\_

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# SIMILES 1

Similes are used to compare 2 things that are different in most ways but are the same in one, important way. The words "like" and "as" are used to compare the two things. Authors use similes to make their writing more interesting and descriptive.

**Examples:** Sam's raincoat was **as** yellow **as** a lemon.  
The room was dark **like** the inside of a cave.



## A. Fill in the blanks.

1. As slow as \_\_\_\_\_
2. As funny as \_\_\_\_\_
3. As gentle as \_\_\_\_\_
4. As mean as \_\_\_\_\_
5. As big as \_\_\_\_\_
6. As colorful as \_\_\_\_\_
7. As hot as \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Finish these similes.

8. The boy's hat was **as** red **as** \_\_\_\_\_
9. Tom felt **as** cold **as** \_\_\_\_\_
10. The dancer was graceful **like** \_\_\_\_\_
11. The bed was **as** soft **as** \_\_\_\_\_
12. Sarah rode her bike **as** fast **as** \_\_\_\_\_
13. The music was beautiful **like** \_\_\_\_\_
14. The leftover meatloaf smelt **like** \_\_\_\_\_
15. The tree was **as** tall **as** \_\_\_\_\_



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# SIMILES 2



A. Finish each simile. Be creative!

1. The car \_\_\_\_\_
2. The kitten's fur \_\_\_\_\_
3. The dragon's scales \_\_\_\_\_
4. My brother's socks \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mario's cooking \_\_\_\_\_
6. The tree \_\_\_\_\_
7. Our house \_\_\_\_\_
8. The music \_\_\_\_\_
9. The pig \_\_\_\_\_
10. Our class \_\_\_\_\_
11. The hot fudge sundae \_\_\_\_\_
12. The three-day old lunch \_\_\_\_\_



B. Now make up some of your own!

13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_



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# ONOMATOPOEIAS

An onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like its meaning.

## A. What onomatopoeias could you use to describe these sounds?

1. A car running into a wall \_\_\_\_\_
2. Someone drinking noisily through a straw \_\_\_\_\_
3. A campfire \_\_\_\_\_
4. A stone landing in the water \_\_\_\_\_
5. A snake \_\_\_\_\_
6. A branch breaking in half \_\_\_\_\_



## B. What sounds do these words imitate?

7. Squeak \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ding \_\_\_\_\_
9. Sniffle \_\_\_\_\_
10. Squish \_\_\_\_\_
11. Crunch \_\_\_\_\_
12. Buzz \_\_\_\_\_
13. Sizzle \_\_\_\_\_
14. Clink \_\_\_\_\_

## C. On another sheet of paper write a short story using as many onomatopoeias as you can. Here are some words you can use, or you can make up your own.

creak	crunch	smooch	crack	plink
splat	crash	beep	snap	rip
sniffle	buzz	bash	rattle	clap
click	slurp	hiss	squish	honk
crackle	pop	splash	zap	squash
sputter	rustle	ding	vroom	zip
peep	pitter	boing	ping	roar
squeak	plop	sizzle	chatter	chop
slosh	bang	ripple	gush	cackle

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# ALLITERATION

Alliteration is when several words in a phrase begin with the same sound. Poets sometimes use alliteration. Tongue twisters are also an example of alliteration.

A. Use the letters to make three word alliteration phrases.

Example: B beautiful blue butterflies

1. S \_\_\_\_\_
2. L \_\_\_\_\_
3. T \_\_\_\_\_
4. M \_\_\_\_\_
5. W \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ch \_\_\_\_\_
7. Z \_\_\_\_\_

B. Use these prompts to make longer phrases (little words like "a", "of" and "the" are okay to use).

1. Silly Sally \_\_\_\_\_
2. My mom \_\_\_\_\_
3. Five frogs \_\_\_\_\_
4. Harry hid \_\_\_\_\_
5. Patty put \_\_\_\_\_
6. Quincy quietly \_\_\_\_\_

C. Make up one of your own and illustrate it on the back of this paper.

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# CONTRACTIONS

A. Complete the chart by filling in the contraction or the two words that the contraction replaces.

2 words	contraction	2 words	contraction
did not	didn't		weren't
can not		is not	
	they'll		shouldn't
let us		she will	
are not			we'll
	I've		won't
	there's	could not	

B. In each sentence find a place where you can replace two words with a contraction. Circle the two words and write the contraction at the end of the sentence.

1. Ben could not climb to the top of the tree. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ashley was not going to go to the park. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I would like to tell you a secret. \_\_\_\_\_
4. She is my best friend. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You will like this book. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Maria did not like to go to bed early. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Let us eat dessert before dinner tonight. \_\_\_\_\_
8. You were not at the party yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_



C. Write a sentence that contains two different contractions.

\_\_\_\_\_

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# COMPOUND WORDS

A. Use one word from each box to form compound words. Each word can only be used one time.

door	her
back	skate
life	some
up	pan
what	book
day	side
rail	super



stairs	board
thing	bell
case	walk
stage	dream
star	ever
cake	self
road	boat

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Write six more compound words below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_



C. Use two of your compound words in a sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_

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# PROPER AND COMMON NOUNS

Proper nouns name specific people, places or things.  
They always begin with a capital letter. Common nouns name nonspecific people, places or things, and are not capitalized.

## A. Fill in the charts.

Proper	Common
David	boy
Lucy	
	dog
Oregon	
	city
	teacher
Nile	

Proper	Common
	planet
Italy	
	singer
	movie
McDonald's	
	sports team
Mickey Mouse	

## B. In each sentence find a place where you can replace a common noun with a proper noun. Circle the common noun and write the proper noun at the end of the sentence. You may need to change or add some words.

1. The man went to work. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The girl was not going to go to the circus. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I went to see the basketball team. \_\_\_\_\_
4. We all went out for dinner at the pizza place. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I want to visit a country. \_\_\_\_\_



## C. This time circle the proper nouns and rewrite the sentence with common nouns. You may need to change or add some words.

1. I work in Seattle. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mrs. Jones gave me a lot of homework. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Carlos likes to make silly faces. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My sister likes going to the Woodland Park Zoo. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Rover had an accident in the house. \_\_\_\_\_



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# SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

Singular nouns are used when there is only one person, place or thing. Plural nouns are used when there is more than one.

## A. Fill in the charts.

Singular	Plural
dog	dogs
apple	
	pencils
child	
	cities
	candies
mouse	

Singular	Plural
	matches
	people
dish	
	movies
turkey	
sheep	
octopus	

## B. In each sentence find a place where you can replace a singular noun with a plural noun. Circle the singular, and then correctly rewrite the sentence using the plural noun. You may need to change or add some words.

1. The man went to work. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The girl was going for a walk. \_\_\_\_\_
3. David made a cake. \_\_\_\_\_
4. There was a bird on the branch. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The monkey ate a banana. \_\_\_\_\_

## C. This time circle the plural nouns and rewrite the sentence with singular nouns. You may need to change or add some words.

1. I visited three cities. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Andrew ate 5 cookies. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The children made mud pies. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The puppies were very playful. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There were three women at the door. \_\_\_\_\_

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# PRONOUNS

Pronouns are used in place of nouns. We use pronouns to avoid repeating the same noun over and over again.  
Pronouns: I, me, you, he, she, him, her, it, they, them, we, us.

## A. Write the correct pronoun to replace each underlined noun.

1. Katie went to the park with her sister. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Those boys played soccer after school. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Annie checked the book out of the library. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jason and I did our homework together. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We saw the elephants eating hay at the zoo. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Please take my sister and me to the park today. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Will you lend Alan your pencil for the test? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Amber gave a cookie to Tasha at lunch today. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Amber gave a cookie to Tasha at lunch today. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Amber gave a cookie to Tasha at lunch today. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Write the correct pronoun above each of the underlined nouns.

Jason and I always do our homework together at my house. Today, Jason and I had a lot of homework to do! Jason and I decided to work on our homework at the kitchen table. The table was messy, so Jason and I had to clear the table off first. Jason wanted to start with math because Jason likes math best. After Jason and I did some math, Jason and I ate some cookies. The cookies were yummy!

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# POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are used to show ownership.  
Possessive pronouns: her, his, its, my, our, their, your.

Examples: That is my book. His book is on the table.

A. Underline the possessive pronouns. There may be more than one in each sentence.

1. Will you wear your blue sweater to the show today?
2. We can use my bat and your ball for the game.
3. We went to their house to finish our homework.
4. He wanted to use my markers to finish his picture for his mother.
5. The monkey used its hand to hold its banana.
6. I hope my teacher reads us a story from her book.
7. They sang their song in our show in your town.



B. Write the correct possessive pronoun to replace each underlined noun.

1. Mrs. Anderson sat at Mrs. Anderson's desk. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dad could not find Dad's keys. \_\_\_\_\_
3. That sweater has lost one of that sweater's buttons. \_\_\_\_\_
4. My family watched my family's TV last night. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The kids left the kids' shoes in the hall. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Antonio asked Antonio's mother for an apple. \_\_\_\_\_
7. My brother and I played in my brother and I's room. \_\_\_\_\_

C. Write a sentence using the possessive pronouns "my" and "your".

\_\_\_\_\_



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# PRONOUN REVIEW

A. Write the correct pronoun in the blanks.

1. Mark took \_\_\_\_\_ little sister to the zoo.  
her his their



2. \_\_\_\_\_ could not find his baseball cap because \_\_\_\_\_ was lost.  
Him He Her she it its

3. Lucy asked \_\_\_\_\_ mother if \_\_\_\_\_ could play outside.  
her we she my it she

4. \_\_\_\_\_ sister and I shared \_\_\_\_\_ cookies with \_\_\_\_\_.  
They My I our we she we their them

5. I want to wear \_\_\_\_\_ red sweater to \_\_\_\_\_ party.  
our my mine you we your

6. \_\_\_\_\_ dog chased \_\_\_\_\_ tail while \_\_\_\_\_ laughed.  
You Our Me its our their her we them

B. Write the correct pronoun above each of the underlined nouns.

Mark and Mark's little sister, Emma, went to the zoo yesterday. First,

Mark and Emma saw a pair of lions. Mark and Emma saw the lions sleeping

in the sun. Then Mark and Emma ate Mark and Emma's lunch next to the

monkey cage. Mark and Emma saw a monkey swing by the monkey's tail.

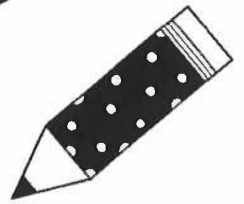
After lunch, Mark and Emma went to see the giraffes. The giraffes were

so tall! Emma liked the giraffes' brown, spotted fur. Emma said the fur looked

soft. Emma and Mark had a fun day at the zoo!

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# ADJECTIVES



## A. Underline the adjectives in each sentence.

1. I got a shiny scooter for my birthday.
2. Lucy has curly, brown hair.
3. The green, speckled frog hopped on the bumpy, brown log.
4. The brave boy climbed the tall tree.
5. My gray, dirty socks smell like old meatballs.
6. The scaly, slippery fish swam away from the big, scary shark.

## B. Fill in each blank with a different adjective.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ man dashed into the \_\_\_\_\_ building.
2. I like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ pizza and \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ bunny hopped through the \_\_\_\_\_ grass.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy played in the \_\_\_\_\_ mud.
5. Our \_\_\_\_\_ puppy chased the \_\_\_\_\_ ball.
6. Let's go into that \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ house.

## C. Write an adjective to describe each noun.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. _____ kitten   | 6. _____ girl      |
| 2. _____ shoe     | 7. _____ cookie    |
| 3. _____ car      | 8. _____ candy bar |
| 4. _____ elephant | 9. _____ house     |
| 5. _____ fire     | 10. _____ painting |

## D. Now choose two of these noun-adjective phrases to use in sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

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

# ADVERBS

## A. Underline the adverbs in each sentence.

1. Lucas laughed weakly.
2. I listened carefully to my grandmother.
3. We walked silently along the path to the pond.
4. The teacher was seated comfortably in the rocking chair.
5. Daniel ran quickly around the big building.
6. The children quietly tiptoed across the kitchen floor.



## B. Fill in each blank with a different adverb.

1. The baby cried \_\_\_\_\_ all night long.
2. I walked \_\_\_\_\_ to my seat at the back of the classroom.
3. Carlos ate the cookie \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tara worked \_\_\_\_\_ on her homework.
5. I ran \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the ball and then threw it \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The books crashed \_\_\_\_\_ to the floor.

## C. Write an adverb to describe each verb.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. smelled _____ | 6. swam _____   |
| 2. crying _____  | 7. run _____    |
| 3. smiled _____  | 8. writes _____ |
| 4. ate _____     | 9. stands _____ |
| 5. asking _____  | 10. talks _____ |

## D. Now choose two of these adverb-verb phrases to use in sentences.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

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# BETTER SENTENCES

A. Make these 'bare bone' sentences better by adding adjectives and adverbs.

Example: Jane ran through the forest.

Jane ran *quickly* through the *dark, scary* forest.



1. Lucy read a story.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Jason played with the puppy.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My friend came to my party.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The fish hid behind a rock.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I looked at the painting.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The teacher blew the whistle.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The girls went for a walk in the meadow.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The boy read his brother a story.

\_\_\_\_\_

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# SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

The subject of a sentence tells what or who the sentence is about. The predicate tells something about the subject.

Examples: The big, hairy dog slept by the fire.  
SUBJECT PREDICATE

Ashley wore a red shirt.  
SUBJECT PREDICATE

A. Circle the subject of each sentence and underline the predicate.

1. That girl brought her favorite book to school.
2. The donkey ate grass in the meadow.
3. Jonathan always gets popcorn at the movies.
4. The third little pig built his house out of bricks.
5. The Big Bad Wolf could not blow it down.
6. My little brother wants to be a fireman when he grows up.
7. My pencil rolled off my desk and fell to the floor.
8. Our car is red and shiny.

Hint: The subject always contains a noun and the predicate always contains a verb.

B. Write "S" if the sentence fragment is a subject. Write "P" if it is a predicate.

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ made four pancakes. | 4. _____ The principal of our school |
| 2. _____ Our dog Rover       | 5. _____ fell in the mud.            |
| 3. _____ The big, red boat   | 6. _____ put on his glasses.         |

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# MORE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

Remember: The subject of a sentence tells what or who the sentence is about. The predicate tells something about the subject.

A. Write "S" if the complete subject is underlined. Write "P" if the complete predicate is underlined. Write "N" if neither the complete subject or predicate is underlined.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ My grandma makes the best mashed potatoes in the world.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ That adorable, little kitten is playing with a ball of yarn.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ My father made a peanut butter and jelly sandwich.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A very wise woman told me to always eat all of my vegetables.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Christopherplays the electric guitar.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Little Miss Muffett ran away from the spider.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The principal of our school ate lunch in our classroom today.

B. Write a sentence using the words in the boxes. Then circle the subject and underline the predicate.

1. ball, dog, fetch \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. read, book, sister \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

# FUN WITH SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES 1

Remember: The subject of a sentence tells what or who the sentence is about. The predicate tells something about the subject.

A. Match the subjects on the left with the predicates on the right to make five complete sentences. Use each subject and predicate only one time.

My soccer team

always reads me a bedtime story.

Tyler and Ryan

should be cleaned today.

The famous rock star

fought over the last piece of cake.

The whiteboard

won the game by three goals.

My big brother

played his guitar during the concert.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

# FUN WITH SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES 2

A. Match each subject with a predicate to make 5 complete sentences. You will need to add capital letters and end marks to make the sentences correct.

the big, brown bear → play tag at recess

the kindergarteners at our school → caught salmon in the river

our dog Rover → makes the best oatmeal cookies

my aunt Clara → went to the movies yesterday

my friends → would not fetch the ball

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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

# SUBJECTS AND PREDICATES QUIZ

A. Fill in the correct bubble for each question

1. The subject of a sentence...

- a) ☐ always contains a verb.
- b) ☐ is usually at the end of the sentence.
- c) ☐ tells what or who the sentence is about.
- d) ☐ tells something about the predicate.



2. In which sentence is the predicate underlined?

- a) ☐ Carl brushes his teeth every night.
- b) ☐ Carl brushes his teeth every night.
- c) ☐ Carl brushes his teeth every night.
- d) ☐ Carl brushes his teeth every night.

3. In which sentence is the subject underlined?

- a) ☐ The white rabbit jumped out of the magician's top hat.
- b) ☐ The white rabbit jumped out of the magician's top hat.
- c) ☐ The white rabbit jumped out of the magician's top hat.
- d) ☐ The white rabbit jumped out of the magician's top hat.

4. Which sentence fragment is a subject?

- a) ☐ went to the farm.
- b) ☐ The quick brown fox
- c) ☐ ate a cookie.



5. Which sentence fragment is a predicate?

- a) ☐ tried to swim underwater.
- b) ☐ The big, round beach ball
- c) ☐ The president of the United States