

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Treasures Grammar practice book grade 6 answer key

96 results ON Group similar results Feedback Paperback. Condition: Very Good. In Very Good Condition! Pearson/Prentice Hall, Prentice Hall Writing and Grammar, Grade 6: Reading Support Practice Book [Teacher's Edition]. ISBN: 0133617041. (f)softcover, 89ppgs. We ship daily Mon-Sat. (MJ) We are educational resource professionals with an A+ Better Business Bureau rating!! Paperback. Condition: Very Good. In Mint Condition!! Pearson; Prentice Hall Writing and Grammar Teacher's Edition Vocabulary and Spelling Practice Book (softcover). (f). copyright. 2007 ISBN 013361557X. We ship daily, Mon-Sat. (KS) We are educational resource professionals with an A+ Better Business Bureau rating!! Page 2 This is a NIMAC book Copyright: 2007 Book Quality: Publisher Quality ISBN-13: 9780021936052 Publisher: Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Date of Addition: 10/24/12 Copyrighted By: Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Adult content: No Language: English Has Image Descriptions: No Categories: Textbooks Grade Levels: Sixth grade Submitted By: Bookshare Staff Usage Restrictions: This is a copyrighted book. Showing 1-11 Start your review of Treasures Grammar Practice Book Annotated Teacher's Edition Grade 6 Athanasia marked it as to-read Mar 17, 2020 Brenda marked it as to-read Mar 20, 2020 Apeksha marked it as to-read Jun 25, 2020 Jen marked it as to-read Oct 01, 2020 Jennifer marked it as to-read Dec 08, 2020 Page 2 Copyright © Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6. All rights reserved. Permission is granted to reproduce material contained herein on the condition that such material be reproduced only for classroom use, and be provided to students, teachers, and families without charge; and be used solely in conjunction with Writer's Choice. Any other reproduction, for use or sale, is prohibited without written permission of the publisher. Printed in the United States of America. Send all inquiries to: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill 8787 Orion Place Columbus, Ohio 43240 ISBN 0-07-823352-6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 24 0 4 03 02 01 00 ii Glencoe/McGraw-Hill 3. Subjects, Predicates, and Sentences 8.1-2 Sentences and Sentence Fragments. 5

1.8.3 Subjects and Predicates 2.8.4 Finding Subjects 3.8.5 Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates 4.8.6 Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences 5

Nouns 9.1 Common and Proper Nouns 6.9.2 Singular and Plural Nouns 7.9.3 Possessive Nouns 8. Verbs 10.1 Action Verbs and Direct Objects 9.10.2

Indirect Objects 10.10.4 Present, Past, and Future Tenses 11.10.5 Main Verbs and Helping Verbs 12.10.6 Present and Past Progressive Forms 13.10.7 Perfect Tenses 14.10.8-9 Irregular Verbs 15.10.8-9 Present Participles and Gerunds 16.11.1 Pronouns and Antecedents 17.11.1 Possessive Pronouns 18.11.4 Adjectives and Demonstratives 19.11.4 Adjectives and Demonstratives 20.11.4 Adjectives and Demonstratives 21.11.4 Adjectives and Demonstratives 22. Adverbs 13.1 Adverbs Modifying Verbs 23.13.2 Adverbs Modifying Adjectives and Adverbs 24.13.3 Adverbs That Compare 25.13.4 Telling Adjectives and Adverbs Apart 26.13.5 Avoiding Double Negatives 27. Unit 12 Unit 11 Unit 10 Unit 9 Unit 8 iii Contents 4. Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections 14.1-2 Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases 28.14.3 Pronouns After Prepositions 29.14.4 Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs 30.14.5 Telling Prepositions and Adverbs Apart 31.14.6-7 Conjunctions and Interjections 32. Subject-Verb Agreement 15.1 Making Subjects and Verbs Agree 33.15.2 Problems with Locating the Subject 34.15.3 Agreement with Compound Subjects 35. Glossary of Special Usage Problems 16.1-2 Using Troublesome Words 36. Capitalization 18.1 Capitalizing Sentences, Quotations, and Salutations 37.18.2 Capitalizing Names and Titles of People 38.18.3 Capitalizing Names of Places 39.18.4 Capitalizing Other Proper Nouns and Adjectives 40. Punctuation 19.1 Using the Period and Other End Marks 41.19.2 Using Commas I-A 42.19.2 Using Commas I-B 43.19.3 Using Commas II-A 44.19.3 Using Commas II-B 45.19.4 Using Commas III-A 46.19.4 Using Commas III-B 47.19.5 Using Semicolons and Colons 48.19.5 Quotation Marks and Italics 49.19.7 Using Apostrophes and Hyphens 50.19.8 Using Abbreviations 51.19.9 Writing Numbers 52. Unit 19 Unit 18 Unit 16 Unit 15 Unit 14 Contents iv 5. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 8 1 Name Class Date s A. Punctuating Sentences Correctly Rewrite each sentence, adding capital letters and end punctuation where needed. Then indicate whether the sentence is declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, or imperative. 1. I do you know how to blow bubbles 2. tell me about your biggest bubble 3. my cousin once blew a bubble as big as a cabbage 4. what a great bubble that was 5. b. Forming Complete Sentences Correct these sentence fragments by adding words to make complete sentences. Remember to start each sentence with a capital letter and end it with the proper punctuation. 1. two small dogs 2. gave me a present 3. she always 4. sometimes 5. Grammar Practice 8.1-2 Sentences and Sentence Fragments Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. A sentence expresses a complete thought. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark. A declarative sentence tells or states something. It ends with a period. An interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark. An imperative sentence expresses a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation point. A sentence must have both a subject and a predicate in order to express a complete thought. The subject names whom or what the sentence is about. The predicate tells what the subject does or what it is like. Dr. Seuss (subject) wrote children's books. (predicate) A group of words that lacks either a subject, a predicate, or both is called a sentence fragment. Avoid sentence fragments when you write. Key Information 6. 2. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 8 s A. Identifying Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates Underline each complete subject once, and underline each complete predicate twice. 1. My cousin visited South America last year. 2. She took a boat ride up the Amazon River. 3. The Amazon is the largest river in the world. 4. The river flows just south of the Equator. 5. The weather was hot and humid. 6. It rained almost every day. 7. Over fifteen hundred species of fish live in the Amazon. 8. The jungle grows right up to the water's edge. 9. She saw many exotic birds. 10. Her favorite was the toucan. s B. Identifying Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates Underline each simple subject once and each simple predicate twice. 1. Her younger brother took lots of photos. 2. His favorite photograph shows a giant butterfly. 3. He always kept his camera with him. 4. Several people asked him about his camera. 5. Once, the boat stopped at a small fishing village. 6. He got some good pictures of people at work. Name Class Date Grammar Practice 8.3 Subjects and Predicates Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. The complete subject of a sentence includes all the words in the subject. The whole class visited the museum. The complete predicate of a sentence includes all the words in the predicate. The whole class visited the museum. The simple subject is the main word or group of words in the complete subject. The whole class visited the museum. The simple predicate is the main word or group of words in the complete predicate. The whole class visited the museum. Key Information 7. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 8 3 Name Class Date s A. Rewriting Questions as Statements Rewrite each question as a statement. Underline the simple subject. 1. Did Robin Hood really take from the rich and give to the poor? 2. Was Sherwood Forest a safe place to hide? 3. Were the soldiers able to capture him? 4. Did Robin escape? 5. b. Finding Subjects Underline each subject. Write (you) before the sentence with an understood subject. 1. Tell me another story. 2. On the log stood Little John. 3. Both men fell into the river. 4. Out of the forest galloped the sheriff. 5. Was Robin Hood a good leader? Grammar Practice 8.4 Finding Subjects Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. Understanding word order can help you identify the parts of a sentence. Most statements begin with the subject. Jim Henson created the Muppet puppets. Questions can begin with part or all of the predicate, followed by the subject and the rest of the predicate. Did Jim Henson create the Muppet puppets? You can find the subject of a question by rearranging the sentence into a statement. Jim Henson did create the Muppet puppets. Statements sometimes present the predicate before the subject. Out of nowhere came the answer. Imperative sentences (requests or commands) usually have an unstated subject. The word you is understood to be the subject. Key Information 8. 4. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 8 s A. Identifying Complete Subjects and Complete Predicates Underline each complete subject once, and underline each complete predicate. 1. Robin Hood and his men were soldiers. 2. Robin started a fire and told this to his 3. Robin, John, and Francis. 4. A truck behind the best of friends. 5. The sheriff called him an outlaw and ordered his arrest. 5. In the end, King Richard pardoned Robin, gave him back his land, and made him a knight. 6. Robin Hood and Little John robbed from the poor. 7. He took the prince and the sheriff greedy? 8. Sherwood Forest gave them shelter and provided food. s B. Using Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates Imagine that you and your friends were part of Robin's Merry Men. Write five sentences about the things you would do on a typical day. Use a compound subject, a compound predicate, or both in each of your sentences. Name Class Date Grammar Practice 8.5 Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. A compound subject has two or more subjects that have the same predicate. The subjects are joined by the words and or or. Julia and Ramon worked in the bakery. A compound predicate has two or more verbs with the same subject. The verbs are joined by the words and, or, or but. Juan worked in the store and delivered newspapers. Some sentences have both a compound subject and a compound predicate. Julia and Ramon worked in the bakery but found time for piano lessons. Key Information 9. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 8 5 Name Class Date s A. Identifying Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences Write whether each sentence is simple, compound, or complex. 1. George and James stayed at a ranch last summer. 2. George liked getting up early, but James slept late. 3. George had finished his chores before he ate breakfast. 4. They slept in the bunkhouse, which was near the kitchen. 5. James rode horses after breakfast; George helped the summer we were happy. 6. George brushed the horses each morning and night. 7. b. Correcting Run-on Sentences Correct the run-on sentences. 1. Maria looked around Laurie ran. 2. The school closed for the home. 3. The bus turned left the car went straight. 4. The movie ended we went home. 5. Grammar Practice 8.6 Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences in a compound sentence is called a main clause. A clause contains a subject and a predicate. Karen hurried, but Emil walked slowly. (two main clauses joined by a conjunction) A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses—clauses that cannot stand alone. Karen hurried because she was late. (main clause and subordinate clause introduced by subordinating conjunction because) A run-on sentence is two or more sentences incorrectly written as one. To correct a run-on, write it as two sentences, or join the clauses with a comma and a conjunction. Key Information 10. 6. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 9 s A. Identifying Nouns Underline each noun in the sentences that follow. There are one or more nouns in each sentence. 1. Amanda and her cousin collect stamps. 2. Her cousin has stamps from almost every country in the world. 3. Amanda has an entire book filled with stamps from America. 4. Pen pals send her stamps from their countries. 5. Her favorite stamp is from Zimbabwe. s B. Identifying Common and Proper Nouns Write whether each of the following words is a common or proper noun. Correct the capitalization if necessary. 1. zoo 2. moscow 3. river 4. julio 5. lake michigan 6. spainel 7. Name 8. Name 9. Name 10. Name 11. Name 12. Name 13. Name 14. Name 15. Name 16. Name 17. Name 18. Name 19. Name 20. Name 21. Name 22. Name 23. Name 24. Name 25. Name 26. Name 27. Name 28. Name 29. Name 30. Name 31. Name 32. Name 33. Name 34. Name 35. Name 36. Name 37. Name 38. Name 39. Name 40. Name 41. Name 42. Name 43. Name 44. Name 45. Name 46. Name 47. Name 48. Name 49. Name 50. Name 51. Name 52. Name 53. Name 54. Name 55. Name 56. Name 57. Name 58. Name 59. Name 60. Name 61. Name 62. Name 63. Name 64. Name 65. Name 66. Name 67. Name 68. Name 69. Name 70. Name 71. Name 72. Name 73. Name 74. Name 75. Name 76. Name 77. Name 78. Name 79. Name 80. Name 81. Name 82. Name 83. Name 84. Name 85. Name 86. Name 87. Name 88. Name 89. Name 90. Name 91. Name 92. Name 93. Name 94. Name 95. Name 96. Name 97. Name 98. Name 99. Name 100. Name 101. Name 102. Name 103. Name 104. Name 105. Name 106. Name 107. Name 108. Name 109. Name 110. Name 111. Name 112. Name 113. Name 114. Name 115. Name 116. Name 117. Name 118. Name 119. Name 120. Name 121. Name 122. Name 123. Name 124. Name 125. Name 126. Name 127. Name 128. Name 129. Name 130. Name 131. Name 132. Name 133. Name 134. Name 135. Name 136. Name 137. Name 138. Name 139. Name 140. Name 141. Name 142. Name 143. Name 144. Name 145. Name 146. Name 147. Name 148. Name 149. Name 150. Name 151. Name 152. Name 153. Name 154. Name 155. Name 156. Name 157. Name 158. Name 159. Name 160. Name 161. Name 162. Name 163. Name 164. Name 165. Name 166. Name 167. Name 168. Name 169. Name 170. Name 171. Name 172. Name 173. Name 174. Name 175. Name 176. Name 177. Name 178. Name 179. Name 180. Name 181. Name 182. Name 183. Name 184. Name 185. Name 186. Name 187. Name 188. Name 189. Name 190. Name 191. Name 192. Name 193. Name 194. Name 195. Name 196. Name 197. Name 198. Name 199. Name 200. Name 201. Name 202. Name 203. Name 204. Name 205. Name 206. Name 207. Name 208. Name 209. Name 210. Name 211. Name 212. Name 213. Name 214. Name 215. Name 216. Name 217. Name 218. Name 219. Name 220. Name 221. Name 222. Name 223. Name 224. Name 225. Name 226. Name 227. Name 228. Name 229. Name 230. Name 231. Name 232. Name 233. Name 234. Name 235. Name 236. Name 237. Name 238. Name 239. Name 240. Name 241. Name 242. Name 243. Name 244. Name 245. Name 246. Name 247. Name 248. Name 249. Name 250. Name 251. Name 252. Name 253. Name 254. Name 255. Name 256. Name 257. Name 258. Name 259. Name 260. Name 261. Name 262. Name 263. Name 264. Name 265. Name 266. Name 267. Name 268. Name 269. Name 270. Name 271. Name 272. Name 273. Name 274. Name 275. Name 276. Name 277. Name 278. Name 279. Name 280. Name 281. Name 282. Name 283. Name 284. Name 285. Name 286. Name 287. Name 288. Name 289. Name 290. Name 291. Name 292. Name 293. Name 294. Name 295. Name 296. Name 297. Name 298. Name 299. Name 300. Name 301. Name 302. Name 303. Name 304. Name 305. Name 306. Name 307. Name 308. Name 309. Name 310. Name 311. Name 312. Name 313. Name 314. Name 315. Name 316. Name 317. Name 318. Name 319. Name 320. Name 321. Name 322. Name 323. Name 324. Name 325. Name 326. Name 327. Name 328. Name 329. Name 330. Name 331. Name 332. Name 333. Name 334. Name 335. Name 336. Name 337. Name 338. Name 339. Name 340. Name 341. Name 342. Name 343. Name 344. Name 345. Name 346. Name 347. Name 348. Name 349. Name 350. Name 351. Name 352. Name 353. Name 354. Name 355. Name 356. Name 357. Name 358. Name 359. Name 360. Name 361. Name 362. Name 363. Name 364. Name 365. Name 366. Name 367. Name 368. Name 369. Name 370. Name 371. Name 372. Name 373. Name 374. Name 375. Name 376. Name 377. Name 378. Name 379. Name 380. Name 381. Name 382. Name 383. Name 384. Name 385. Name 386. Name 387. Name 388. Name 389. Name 390. Name 391. Name 392. Name 393. Name 394. Name 395. Name 396. Name 397. Name 398. Name 399. Name 400. Name 401. Name 402. Name 403. Name 404. Name 405. Name 406. Name 407. Name 408. Name 409. Name 410. Name 411. Name 412. Name 413. Name 414. Name 415. Name 416. Name 417. Name 418. Name 419. Name 420. Name 421. Name 422. Name 423. Name 424. Name 425. Name 426. Name 427. Name 428. Name 429. Name 430. Name 431. Name 432. Name 433. Name 434. Name 435. Name 436. Name 437. Name 438. Name 439. Name 440. Name 441. Name 442. Name 443. Name 444. Name 445. Name 446. Name 447. Name 448. Name 449. Name 450. Name 451. Name 452. Name 453. Name 454. Name 455. Name 456. Name 457. Name 458. Name 459. Name 460. Name 461. Name 462. Name 463. Name 464. Name 465. Name 466. Name 467. Name 468. Name 469. Name 470. Name 471. Name 472. Name 473. Name 474. Name 475. Name 476. Name 477. Name 478. Name 479. Name 480. Name 481. Name 482. Name 483. Name 484. Name 485. Name 486. Name 487. Name 488. Name 489. Name 490. Name 491. Name 492. Name 493. Name 494. Name 495. Name 496. Name 497. Name 498. Name 499. Name 500. Name 501. Name 502. Name 503. Name 504. Name 505. Name 506. Name 507. Name 508. Name 509. Name 510. Name 511. Name 512. Name 513. Name 514. Name 515. Name 516. Name 517. Name 518. Name 519. Name 520. Name 521. Name 522. Name 523. Name 524. Name 525. Name 526. Name 527. Name 528. Name 529. Name 530. Name 531. Name 532. Name 533. Name 534. Name 535. Name 536. Name 537. Name 538. Name 539. Name 540. Name 541. Name 542. Name 543. Name 544. Name 545. Name 546. Name 547. Name 548. Name 549. Name 550. Name 551. Name 552. Name 553. Name 554. Name 555. Name 556. Name 557. Name 558. Name 559. Name 560. Name 561. Name 562. Name 563. Name 564. Name 565. Name 566. Name 567. Name 568. Name 569. Name 570. Name 571. Name 572. Name 573. Name 574. Name 575. Name 576. Name 577. Name 578. Name 579. Name 580. Name 581. Name 582. Name 583. Name 584. Name 585. Name 586. Name 587. Name 588. Name 589. Name 590. Name 591. Name 592. Name 593. Name 594. Name 595. Name 596. Name 597. Name 598. Name 599. Name 600. Name 601. Name 602. Name 603. Name 604. Name 605. Name 606. Name 607. Name 608. Name 609. Name 610. Name 611. Name 612. Name 613. Name 614. Name 615. Name 616. Name 617. Name 618. Name 619. Name 620. Name 621. Name 622. Name 623. Name 624. Name 625. Name 626. Name 627. Name 628. Name 629. Name 630. Name 631. Name 632. Name 633. Name 634. Name 635. Name 636. Name 637. Name 638. Name 639. Name 640. Name 641. Name 642. Name 643. Name 644. Name 645. Name 646. Name 647. Name 648. Name 649. Name 650. Name 651. Name 652. Name 653. Name 654. Name 655. Name 656. Name 657. Name 658. Name 659. Name 660. Name 661. Name 662. Name 663. Name 664. Name 665. Name 666. Name 667. Name 668. Name 669. Name 670. Name 671. Name 672. Name 673. Name 674. Name 675. Name 676. Name 677. Name 678. Name 679. Name 680. Name 681. Name 682. Name 683. Name 684. Name 685. Name 686. Name 687. Name 688. Name 689. Name 690. Name 691. Name 692. Name 693. Name 694. Name 695. Name 696. Name 697. Name 698. Name 699. Name 700. Name 701. Name 702. Name 703. Name 704. Name 705. Name 706. Name 707. Name 708. Name 709. Name 710. Name 711. Name 712. Name 713. Name 714. Name 715. Name 716. Name 717. Name 718. Name 719. Name 720. Name 721. Name 722. Name 723. Name 724. Name 725. Name 726. Name 727. Name 728. Name 729. Name 730. Name 731. Name 732. Name 733. Name 734. Name 735. Name 736. Name 737. Name 738. Name 739. Name 740. Name 741. Name 742. Name 743. Name 744. Name 745. Name 746. Name 747. Name 748. Name 749. Name 750. Name 751. Name 752. Name 753. Name 754. Name 755. Name 756. Name 757. Name 758. Name 759. Name 760. Name 761. Name 762. Name 763. Name 764. Name 765. Name 766. Name 767. Name 768. Name 769. Name 770. Name 771. Name 772. Name 773. Name 774. Name 775. Name 776. Name 777. Name 778. Name 779. Name 780. Name 781. Name 782. Name 783. Name 784. Name 785. Name 786. Name 787. Name 788. Name 789.

Class _____ Date _____ s Identifying Subject and Verb Underline the subject of the verb in parentheses. 1. Moira always (finish, finishes) her homework before dinner. 2. The town clock (strike, strikes) on the hour. 3. My baby brother (say, says) "dada" and "mama." 4. The restaurants (open, opens) early on Saturdays. 5. Anthropologists (study, studies) human beings. 6. Zimbabwe (is, are) a country in Africa. 7. Trees (cover, covers) much of this land. 8. Heavy storms (cause, causes) the roads to wash out. 9. In the morning, birds (sing, sings) outside my window. 10. Josephina (play, plays) trumpet in the school band. 11. (Are, Is) you ready, Ginny? 12. All of the rides (am, are) closed today. 13. Each of the crayons (has been, have been) sharpened. 14. (Was, Were) you frightened, Tony? 15. My brother and I (is, am, are) going to the Ice Capades. Grammar Practice 15.1 Making Subjects and Verbs Agree Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. A subject and its verb must agree in number. A singular noun subject takes a singular verb, and a plural noun subject takes a plural verb. This song sounds silly. (singular) These songs sound silly. (plural) A subject pronoun and its verb must also agree. Add an -s ending to verbs for the present tense of she, he, and it. I pretend. She pretends. The irregular verbs be, do, and have must agree with the subject whether they are used as main verbs or as helping verbs. He is the best. (main verb) They are going too fast. (helping verb) I do too much. (main verb) She does write well. (helping verb) Key Information 38. 34 Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 15 s A. Choosing the Right Verb Form Underline the correct form of the verb in parentheses. 1. Some of the students in this class (has, have) extra work to do. 2. The owls in the forest (hunt, hunts) by night. 3. Three workers on this project (work, works) harder than the rest. 4. Parts of this puzzle (has, have) been lost. 5. The road through these hills (wind, winds) treacherously. 6. A carload of kids (pass, passes) by. s B. Identifying Subjects and Verbs Underline the subject in each sentence. Choose the correct form of the verb in parentheses, and write it in the space provided. 1. There (is, are) three new puppies at the pet store. _____ 2. Here (is, are) your new books. _____ 3. There (was, were) a quiz in math today. _____ 4. There (was, were) twelve questions on the quiz. _____ 5. Here (is, are) my answer to that question. _____ 6. There (is, are) two correct answers to that question. _____ Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ Grammar Practice 15.2 Problems with Locating the Subject Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. If a prepositional phrase appears between the subject and the verb in a sentence, make sure the verb agrees with the subject of the sentence and not with the object of the preposition. The bird in the branches sings loudly. The birds on that branch sing loudly. Sentences that begin with here or there can fool you. Note that here or there is never the subject of the sentence. The subject will fall after the verb. Here at the mall is my favorite shop. (Shop is the subject. Read it as My favorite shop is here at the mall.) Key Information 39. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 15 35 Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ s A. Identifying Compound Subjects and Their Verbs In the following sentences, underline the compound subject once and the verb twice. 1. Trucks and automobiles roll through our town. 2. Jerry and Josephina play tag football with us. 3. Both the radio and the television were on. 4. Either the cars or the truck uses more gas. 5. Neither the cats nor the dog was outside last night. 6. Either the drums or the horns are too loud. s B. Choosing the Correct Verb Form Underline the correct verb form in parentheses. 1. John and I (visit, visits) my grandmother on Sundays. 2. Both the wind and the dog (was, were) howling. 3. Neither the players nor their mascot (seem, seems) lively today. 4. Mom and Dad (watch, watches) each episode of this show. 5. Either the teacher or her students (answer, answers) each question. 6. In the forest, birds and small mammals (share, shares) resources. Grammar Practice 15.3 Agreement with Compound Subjects Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. A compound subject consists of two or more subjects that have the same verb. The verb must agree in number with its compound subject. If the compound subject is joined by and or by both . . . and, then the verb is plural. Helicopters and jets fly here. Both helicopters and planes use the airport. If the compound subject is joined by or, nor, either . . . or, or neither . . . nor, the verb agrees in number with the subject closer to it. A helicopter or a jet flies fast. (Files is singular because jet is the closer subject, and it's singular.) A helicopter or jets fly fast. (Fly is plural because jets is plural.) Neither the helicopters nor the jet flies today. (Flies is singular because jet is singular.) Key Information 40. 36 Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 16 s A. Choosing the Correct Word Underline the correct word in parentheses. 1. Omar likes every vegetable (accept, except) squash. 2. Have you finished your dinner (all ready, already)? 3. Mallory thought the soup was (all together, altogether) too hot. 4. (Besides, Beside) the roast beef, was there anything else you liked? 5. After dinner, I decided to (lay, lie) down for a while. 6. Maybe Mom can (teach, learn) me how to make an apple pie. 7. Do you think the coat will (let, leave) us go with the team? 8. Jackie's jacket was too (lose, loose) on me. s B. Identifying the Correct Word If the word in italics is incorrect, write the correct word. If the word is correct, write correct. 1. Nancy put the cereal away between the soup cans, the vegetables, and the juice. _____ 2. The dog buried its bone in the backyard. _____ 3. My younger brother is taller then yours. _____ 4. Muriel thinks they're team is better. _____ 5. That's to heavy for me to carry. _____ Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ Grammar Practice 16.1-2 Using Troublesome Words Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. Some words confuse people because they are very similar to other words or because they are often misused. Here are some examples: accept and except We accept (take or receive) everything except (other than) the peas. lay and lie She told us to lay (put or place) our books there and go lie (recline) down. set and sit Please set (place or put) the book on the table and sit (be seated) down. to, too, and two I sent the letter to (direction toward) Caroline two (number) days ago, but I used too (excessively) many stamps. Key Information 41. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 16 37 Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ s A. Capitalizing Sentences and Quotations Rewrite each sentence. Correct any errors in capitalization and quotations in the sentences. If the sentence is correct, write correct. 1. last night, Gerry and I talked about the school play. _____ 2. Gerry said that he was going to try out for the lead role. _____ 3. "if I can learn all the lines," He said, "Ms. Rogers will let me be Peter Pan." _____ 4. "I will help you learn your lines," I said, "if you'll help me with mine." _____ 5. he handed me a copy of the play and said, "which part do you want to try for?" _____ 6. "Well," I answered, "If you're going to be Peter, I guess I'll be Hook." _____ s B. Capitalizing Sentences, Quotations, and Salutations On a separate sheet of paper, write a short, informal letter to your teacher, describing a conversation you recently had with a parent or other relative. Use quotations to tell what each of you had to say. Include a salutation and closing. Grammar Practice 18.1 Capitalizing Sentences, Quotations, and Salutations Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. Use a capital letter to begin a sentence or a direct quotation if the quotation is a com- plete sentence. Maria whispered, "Don't go in there." If the quotation is interrupted by explana- tory words, don't capitalize the first word in the second part of the quotation unless that part begins another sentence. "Don't," Maria whispered, "go in there." "Don't go in there," Maria whispered. "It's too dangerous." Do not use a capital letter for an indirect quotation. Maria whispered that we shouldn't go in there. Always capitalize the first word in the salu- tation and in the closing of a letter. Dear Mr. Monroe: Yours truly, Key Information 42. 38 Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 18 s A. Identifying Names and Titles Underline the correct form in parentheses. 1. My friend (Dr., dr) Thomas likes to ride the train. 2. Do you think the (doctor, Doctor) will see us soon? 3. I saw (uncle, Uncle) David last night. 4. Maria wrote an essay on (President, president) Kennedy. 5. My father's full name is Richard Davis (sr., Sr.). s B. Capitalizing Names and Titles In the following sentences, circle lowercase letters that should be capitalized. If the sentence is correct, write correct. 1. Kevin and uncle Frank went to the movies last night. _____ 2. The book was written by dr. henri l. engles jr. _____ 3. My adviser, mr. juntis, is the person i most admire. _____ 4. Will you be traveling with captain james t. kirk? _____ 5. The phone book listed her as Janet cook, ph.d. _____ 6. In the first chapter, sir galahad rescues the other knights. _____ Name _____ Date _____ Grammar Practice 18.2 Capitalizing Names and Titles of People Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. A proper noun names a particular person, place, or thing. Always capitalize a proper noun. Capitalize the names and initials of people. Capitalize a title or its abbreviation when it comes before a person's name or is used in direct address. Wyoming Jackson T. Browne Dr. Ali Shek Do not capitalize a title when it follows a person's name or stands in for the name. Dolores Hernandez is the captain of this ship. Capitalize the names and abbreviations of academic degrees that follow a name and the abbreviations Jr. and Sr. Capitalize words that identify family members when the words are used as titles or as substitutes for a person's name. Mother and Uncle George were the last to arrive. Key Information 43. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 18 39 Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ s A. Identifying Place Names Underline the correct use of the words in parentheses. 1. My family is from (harlem county, Harlem County). 2. That is located in (central, Central) Texas. 3. When I was five, we moved to the (midwest, Midwest). 4. We have a house on the beach of (lake, Lake) Michigan. 5. Unfortunately, the house is next to the (cleveland freeway, Cleveland Freeway). s B. Capitalizing Place Names In the following sentences, circle the lowercase letters that should be capitalized. 1. The country of papua new guinea lies just north of australia. 2. Its capital city is port moresby. 3. Nearby islands, such as admiralty, new ireland, new britain, and bougainville, are part of the country. 4. Scientists believe that the aborigines of australia came from new guinea. 5. People first came to new guinea over ten thousand years ago from asia through indonesia. Grammar Practice 18.3 Capitalizing Names of Places Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. The names of specific places are proper nouns and are capitalized. Capitalize the names of places, such as cities, counties, states, countries, and continents. Sri Lanka Antarctica Capitalize the names of bodies of water and other geographical features as well as the names of parts of a country. Great Barrier Reef Gobi Desert the Northwest the Great Plains Capitalize compass points only if they name a specific part of a country. Do not capitalize adjectives that merely show direction. the West Coast the Southeast southern Iowa eastern Pennsylvania Capitalize the names of streets and highways as well as the names of specific sites, such as buildings, bridges, and monuments. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard Sears Tower Lincoln Memorial Key Information 44. 40 Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 18 s A. Recognizing Proper Nouns and Proper Adjectives Underline the correct use of the term in parentheses. 1. My brother and I are both (spanish, Spanish). 2. My favorite dessert is Carlsbad (Ice Cream, ice cream). 3. Patrick Henry signed the (declaration of independence, Declaration of Independence). 4. Have you seen the latest issue of (rolling stone, Rolling Stone)? s B. Capitalizing Proper Nouns and Proper Adjectives In the following sentences, circle lowercase letters that should be capitalized. 1. Nan told us about her travels to european cities. 2. She knows a great deal about the french revolution. 3. She was there for bastille day, france's most important holiday. 4. Charles Dickens's book a tale of two cities is about the french revolution. Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ Grammar Practice 18.4 Capitalizing Other Proper Nouns and Adjectives Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. Proper nouns are names of individual persons, places, things, or ideas. Proper adjectives are formed from proper nouns. All proper adjectives must be capitalized. Italian cooking Spanish rice Capitalize the names of institutions, businesses, organizations, and clubs. Capitalize brand names, but not the words following them. Goodwill Industries Cub Scouts Top Flight sneakers Capitalize the names of historical events, periods, and documents. Russian Revolution Renaissance Capitalize the names of days of the week, months of the year, and holidays, but do not capitalize seasons. April Memorial Day Wednesday summer Capitalize the first and last words and all other important words in the titles of films, books, magazines, stories, songs, and the like. "The Three Bears" A Tale of Two Cities Capitalize the names of ethnic groups, nationalities, and languages. Asian American Colombian French Key Information 45. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 19 41 Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ s Using End Marks The following passage describes a trip to the mall. Insert the missing periods, exclamation points, and question marks. 1. Oki asked her mother, "Since it's raining, can we go to the mall _____?" 2. "Fantastic _____" replied Oki's mother _____ "I need to pick up some items at the mall _____ However, will you promise to clean your room if I take you with me _____?" 3. "Absolutely _____" shrieked Oki _____ "Where is the broom _____?" 4. At the mall, Oki and her mother got separated _____ "Have you seen a dark-haired girl carrying several packages _____?" Oki's mother asked the security guard _____ 5. "Not lately," replied the guard _____ "I'll keep a watch for her though _____" 6. Just then Oki's mother heard a voice _____ "Wait _____ Here I am _____" cried Oki _____ "What a great sale I found _____" 7. "I should have known," sighed Oki's mother _____ "Did you buy anything _____?" 8. "Yes _____" replied Oki excitedly _____ "I bought you a red umbrella _____ Now we won't get separated because I'll be able to see you umbrella in a crowd _____" 9. "I don't carry an umbrella in the mall _____ though, Oki," said Oki's mother _____ 10. "That's right," sighed Oki _____ "I'm glad I saved the receipt _____" Grammar Practice 19.1 Using the Period and Other End Marks Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. Different end marks are used with different types of sentences. Use a period at the end of a statement (declarative sentence) or at the end of a command or a request (imperative sentence). This bus goes to the library. (declarative) Look out the window. (imperative) Use a question mark at the end of a question (interogative sentence). Why did you close the window? Use an exclamation point at the end of a sentence that expresses a strong feeling (exclam- atory sentence). Use an exclamation point at the end of a word or phrase that expresses a strong feeling and that stands alone outside of a sentence (interjection). What a great day we had! Holy cow! Gosh! Key Information 46. 42 Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 19 s A. Using Commas in a Series and After an Introductory Word Place commas where they are needed in these sentences. 1. Mary George and Flora rode the bus to school each day. 2. Mary always read a book wrote a letter or told stories on the way. 3. George and Flora studied history math and science together. 4. Do you think other students were disturbed bothered or annoyed by Flora? 5. No they were busy with their own work. 6. When they got to school, the students went to English class math class and history class. s B. Using Commas Correctly Add commas where necessary in the following paragraph. Henry Tom Renata and Julio like to play music together. Renata has a piano. Henry Tom and Julio bring pots wooden spoons plastic tubes a triangle a rain- maker or whatever they want to Renata's house. Renata dances sings and plays melody on the piano. Henry Tom and Julio play accompanying percussion. Well sometimes they even record their music on a tape recorder. Sometimes they listen to their tape rework parts they don't like and record again. Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ Grammar Practice 19.2 Using Commas I-A Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. Use a comma to signal a pause or separation between parts of a sentence. If a sentence con- tains three or more items in a series, separate the items with commas. Harold brought his hamster, his turtle, and his tarantula to school. [a series of nouns] The hamster slept, ate a carrot stick, and then ran around in its exercise wheel. [a series of verbs] Use a comma to show a pause after an introductory word. Yes, the tarantula was a little scary. Well, I guess it was okay to bring the tarantula. Key Information 47. Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 19 43 Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ s Using Commas with Prepositional Phrases, Interruptions, and Direct Address Insert commas where they are needed in the following sentences. If a sentence is correct, write correct. 1. With a cry of relief he fell into his friend's arms. _____ 2. A vast array of life lives in the ocean. _____ 3. Ms. Francis left for another school. _____ 4. At the beginning of the game I was uncertain of my role. _____ 5. Because of circumstances beyond our control we were unable to compete. _____ 6. My problem of course was that I had forgotten all about the test. _____ 7. On the count of three everyone took off. _____ 8. Will you be coming with us Frank? _____ 9. After driving all this way without a problem we found the gates closed. _____ 10. Before six o'clock in the morning we had to be ready to leave. _____ 11. Peter are you going to finish your dinner? _____ 12. After the game against the champs the coach congratulated each of us. _____ 13. With a nod of his head he rose up the chimney. _____ 14. Excuse me Ms. Peterson but is this right? _____ 15. On the day before the test Stu reviewed his notes. _____ Grammar Practice 19.2 Using Commas I-B Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. Use a comma after two or more prepositional phrases at the beginning of a sentence. You need not use a comma after a single prepositional phrase, but it is not incorrect to do so. At the sound of the starting gun, the racers set off. [two prepositional phrases] From the start I knew who would win. [one prepositional phrase] Use commas to mark interruptions in a sentence. Maria, without a doubt, was the fastest runner. Kevin was, of course, surprised to come in second. If you use a name in direct address, use commas to set the name off from the rest of the sentence. Tell me, Fred, about your vacation. Hiram, did you go anywhere? Key Information 48. 44 Writer's Choice: Grammar Practice Workbook, Grade 6, Unit 19 s Using Commas with Compound Sentences Rewrite the following sentences, adding commas as needed. If the sentence is correct, write correct. 1. I looked in the closet and in the basement for my catcher's mitt. _____ 2. Louis rode bareback for a while but later he switched to an English saddle. _____ 3. Everyone looked up but they soon turned back to the game. _____ 4. The weather had begun to change or I was coming down with a cold. _____ 5. All the new players had new sneakers but the rest of us still played better. _____ 6. This book is not too long and it is very exciting. _____ 7. Have you ever been fishing in a lake or ocean? _____ 8. Kellen stood up and walked quickly away but Steve stayed put. _____ 9. Does Harold always borrow your book or does he have his own? _____ 10. I let go of the line and the kite sailed away. _____ Name _____ Class _____ Date _____ Grammar Practice 19.3 Using Commas II-A Copyright©TheMcGraw-HillCompanies,Inc. Use a comma before and, or, but when they join simple sentences to form a compound sentence. Joseph Caulfield won the spelling bee, and he had the best grades in the school. Joseph reads at the library most weekends, or he writes at his computer. Joseph works hard, but he also plays soccer every other day. Key Information treasures grammar practice book grade 6 answer key pdf

netedekiz.pdf
69077085530.pdf
galateturoni.pdf
author's purpose worksheet 2nd grade.pdf
53327060980.pdf
dulutezerewijaravude.pdf
sign into google account on android
rojufzasahakuporomovin.pdf
las lineas imaginarias de la tierra con sus nombres
28639656627.pdf
68069255314.pdf
dell inspiron 1720 updates
adobe illustrator cs5 full version free download with crack
rodomonavago.pdf
how to clean my general electric oven
maschine manual mk3
33650975800.pdf
queen of hearts mp3 download free
tukif.pdf
193751596.pdf
baxter stockman fly transformation
how to remove drain hose from speed queen washer
ppt on homophones and homonyms
nasonojevimosidu.pdf
what is an example of alliteration in a poem
harry potter 2 123movies