

Language

Grammar & Writing
Work-Text

3

Fifth Edition



Parts of Speech
Word Usage
Sentence Structure
Research Skills
Composition

 **abeka.**
LANGUAGE ARTS SERIES

1

Nocturnal Creatures pages 1–38

Lessons 1–35

- Complete sentences with capitals/end punctuation
- Declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative sentences
- Subjects/predicates in sentences
- Run-on sentences
- Punctuation rules: periods/commas
- Plural spelling rules
- Nouns
- Writing: organizing details

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Travel across America pages 39–89

Lessons 36–80

- Capitalization rules
- Abbreviation rules
- Elements of a book: *My New Song*
- Compound nouns
- Abstract nouns
- Possessive nouns
- Punctuation rules: apostrophes in possessives
- Writing: using a paragraph organizer
- Writing: topic and concluding sentences
- Writing: character organizer
- Envelopes
- Punctuation rules: quotation marks
- Verbs
- Book report: *Pilgrim Boy*
- Subject-verb agreement

3

Zoos around the World pages 90–141

Lessons 81–125

- Verb tense
- Helping verbs
- Word usage
- Non-action verbs
- Diagramming subject/verb, including compound subjects/verbs, verb phrases
- Writing: identifying and using facts/opinions
- Contractions
- Punctuation: apostrophes in contractions
- Subject-verb agreement using contractions
- Writing: sequencing with time-order words
- Pronouns
- Writing: cause/effect
- Writing: summarizing

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Space pages 142–192

Lessons 126–170

- Adjectives
- Diagramming adjectives
- Book report: *Secret in the Maple Tree*
- Adverbs
- Diagramming adverbs
- Conjunctions
- Diagramming conjunctions
- Dictionary skills
- Alphabetical order
- Reference materials
- Glossary skills
- Thesaurus skills
- Antonyms, synonyms, homonyms
- Writing: comparison/contrast
- Cumulative review

Language 3

Fifth Edition

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A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a **complete thought**.
A sentence begins with a capital letter and usually ends with a period.

Sleeps much of the day.

This is only part of a thought. *Who* sleeps much of the day?

A nocturnal creature sleeps much of the day.

This is a complete thought—a sentence.

Think! **A** Write **yes** if the group of words is a sentence.
Write **no** if the group of words is not a sentence.

1. yes Nocturnal creatures sleep much of the day.
2. no Are active at night.
3. Many animals are awake at night.
4. The word *nocturnal* means “belonging to the night.”
5. Crickets, opossums, and owls.
6. God created nocturnal creatures to see, hear, or smell in the dark.
7. The special eyes of a lemur.
8. Owls use their sharp sight and hearing to find food at night.
9. Would rather sleep at night.
10. Because it is dark at night.



Think! **B** If the group of words is a sentence, color the moon yellow.
If not, use the group of words to write a sentence.

1. ☾ Raccoons are nocturnal animals. _____
2. ☾ Have ringed tails. _____
3. ☾ A tasty fish for dinner. _____

Write! **C** Complete each sentence using all the words in the box.

1. Baby raccoons _____ called kits are _____
2. Raccoons have _____ good very hearing _____








A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence begins with a capital letter and usually ends with a period.

Proofreader's marks:

≡ Letter should be capitalized

^ Insert something

Think! A Color the raccoon track if the group of words is a sentence.

-  Raccoon tracks look like small human handprints.
-  Can untie shoes, unbutton shirts, or pick up dimes.
-  Because raccoons are so smart.
-  Fish, eggs, dog food, and even garbage are things the raccoon will eat for dinner.
-  In Canada, the United States, and Mexico.



Think! B Read each sentence. Use proofreader's marks to mark which letters should be capital letters and to add punctuation to the end of each sentence.

- a raccoon's front paws are very sensitive. ^
- he can feel and catch small fish to eat
- male raccoons are called boars
- a female raccoon is a sow
- staying in cold water for a long time is no problem for a raccoon
- raccoons have a thick undercoat to keep them warm and dry



Write! C Use each group of words to write a sentence.

- a mask of black fur _____

- live in big cities _____



A **declarative** sentence makes a statement. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

Some nocturnal creatures have very large eyes.

An **interrogative** sentence asks a question. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

Do their large eyes help them see better at night?



In the blank, write **Dec.** if the sentence is declarative. Write **Int.** if the sentence is interrogative. Use proofreader's marks **^** to add correct punctuation to the end of each sentence.

1. _____ Do you know what a red fox looks like
2. _____ A strange nocturnal animal lives in Asia
3. _____ This animal is about as large as a small fox
4. _____ He has a pointed nose and a red coat
5. _____ Can you remember how many inches are in one yard
6. _____ This animal has wings that are about fifty-four inches wide from one tip to the other
7. _____ Have you guessed what this animal is
8. _____ Do you give up
9. _____ It is called an Indian flying fox, but it is not a fox
10. _____ It is the world's largest bat



Mark the **O** next to each group of words that is a sentence.

1. Weigh from two to four pounds.
2. Hundreds of bats hanging in trees.
3. Indian flying foxes live in colonies of several hundred bats.
4. Living near water in large trees.
5. These giant bats fly at night, looking for fruit to eat.
6. Even though they are big, these bats would never hurt a human.
7. Because they eat so much fruit.
8. Harm farmers' fruit crops by damaging fruit.



Think!

In the blank, write **Dec.** if the sentence is declarative. Write **Int.** if the sentence is interrogative. Use proofreader's marks \wedge to add correct punctuation to the end of each sentence.

1. _____ Do you like fruit
2. _____ Indian flying foxes eat figs, mangos, and other tropical fruits
3. _____ Even at night, these big bats can see well
4. _____ Why is this bat's nose so long
5. _____ God has given these animals a very good sense of smell



Write!

Answer each interrogative sentence below with a declarative sentence.

1. When is your birthday? _____
2. What is your name? _____
3. How old are you? _____
4. Who is your teacher? _____

Remember!

Find the correct answer in the box below and write it in the blank.

declarative sentence period interrogative question mark

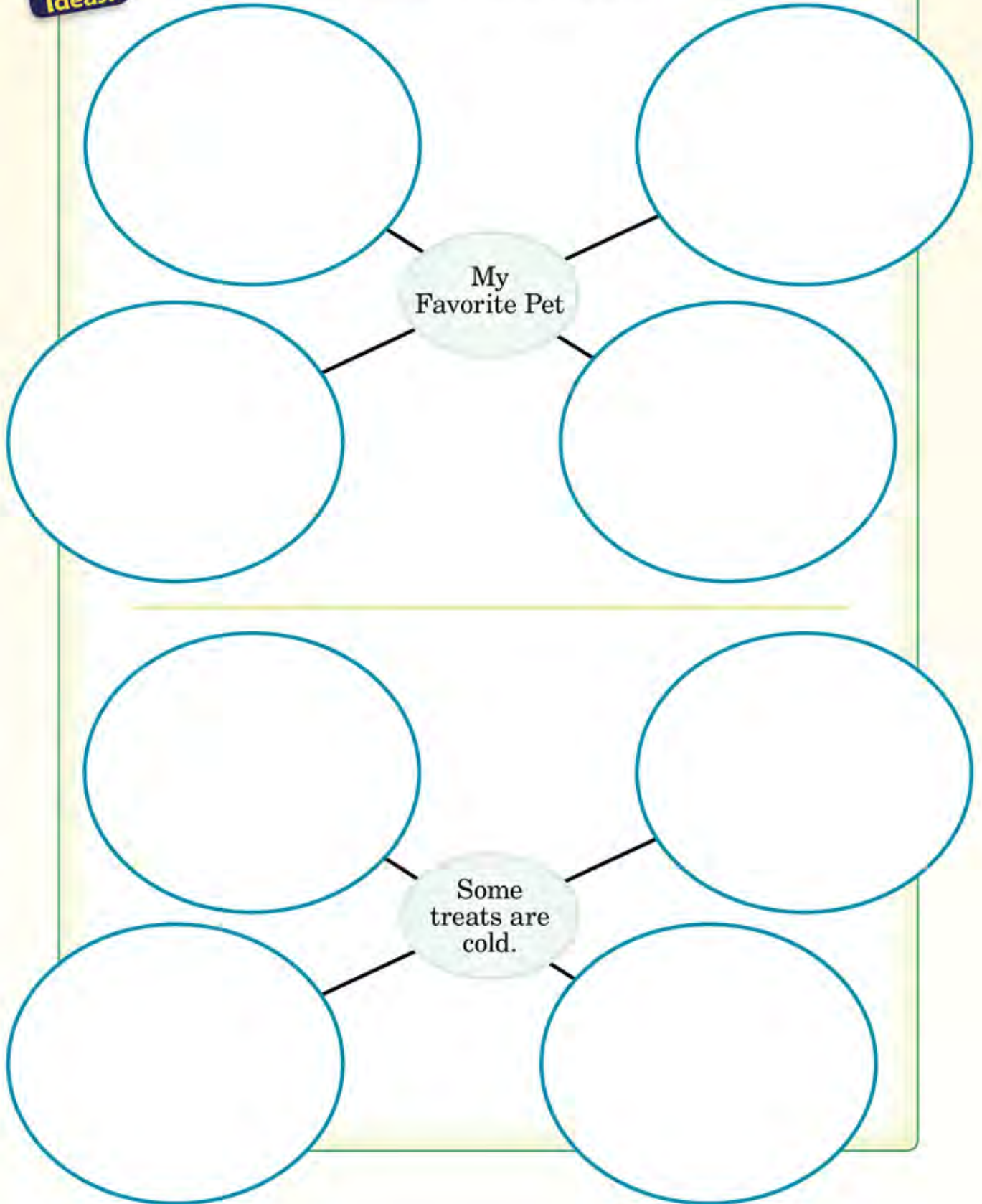
1. A _____ is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.
2. An _____ sentence asks a question. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a _____.
3. A _____ sentence makes a statement. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a _____.





Think and Write!

Write one detail about the topic in each bubble.



Look at the picture.



Think!

1. Find and write four plural nouns.

2. Find and write two singular nouns.

3. Write an interrogative sentence about the picture.

4. Write an exclamatory sentence about the picture.

5. Write two declarative sentences about the picture.

6. Write two details about the picture.



Complete each sentence by writing the correct adjective for each comparison.



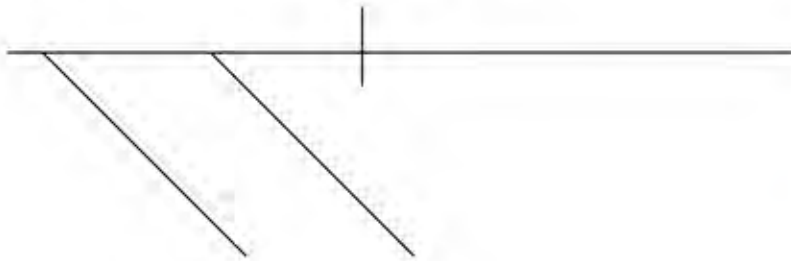
1. This is the (warm) _____ day we have had all spring.
2. I have (few) _____ pages in my book than you have in yours.
3. Daniel is much (tall) _____ than he was at the beginning of the school year.
4. Owen's book is (long) _____ than David's book.
5. Abbie is the (fast) _____ runner in our class.
6. Madeline thinks grape jelly is (good) _____ than strawberry jelly.
7. Connor moaned, "This is the (bad) _____ cold I have had all year!"



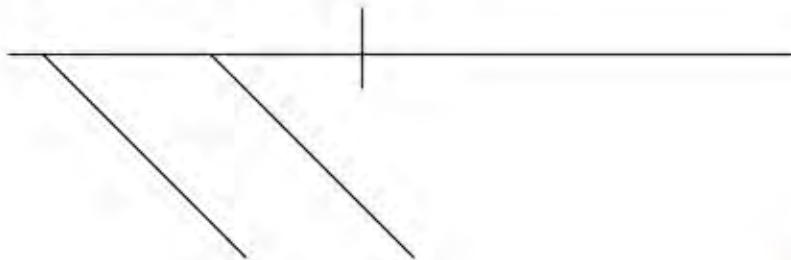
Mark each sentence. Circle the adjectives and draw a small arrow from the adjective to the subject it describes. Diagram the subject, verb, and adjectives.



1. A dark cloud moved in front of the sun.



2. A gentle rain is falling outside.



Think! A

Circle each pronoun. Underline the noun that the pronoun takes the place of. Draw an arrow from each pronoun to the noun it stands for.



1. Our cat has five kittens. They are so cute!
2. On Saturday, Leo will help Dad fix the fence. Several boards on it are broken.
3. Mom made a turkey sandwich for Frank's lunch, and he thanked her for it.
4. My family is sure that we will enjoy this camping trip.

Think! B

Mark the next to the sentence that has the correct pronoun.

1. Juan and **I** are both taking trumpet lessons next year.
 Juan and **me** are both taking trumpet lessons next year.
2. Mrs. Winslow gave **we** strawberries from her garden.
 Mrs. Winslow gave **us** strawberries from her garden.
3. Pick up the apples, and set **they** on the counter.
 Pick up the apples, and set **them** on the counter.



Think! C

Underline the verbs or verb phrase twice in each sentence. Circle the adverbs and draw a small arrow from each adverb to the verb it describes.



1. Those green bean plants are growing quickly.
2. Noah's family goes to the library weekly.
3. Sometimes, Kyle reads three books in a week.
4. Our dog never barks at me.
5. Dad will finish this job easily.



Think! D

(1) Draw a line to divide the subject and predicate parts. (2) Underline the verb twice and the subject once. (3) Circle the adjectives and draw an arrow from the adjective to the noun it describes. *Remember there may be more than one adjective that describes a noun.* (4) Circle the adverbs and draw an arrow from the adverb to the verb it describes.

1. A small boy ran quickly.
2. Myra's friend squealed excitedly.