

# Who Did That?

Check out these sentences. Choose the pronoun(s) that makes the sentences correct.

1. Can you give (we, us) the address?
2. Please give this book to (she, her) when you go.
3. (We, Us) left the airport at 9:00 last night.
4. The teacher gave an assignment to (he, him).
5. I saw (he, him) with (she, her) at the store yesterday.
6. (He, Him) wrote a letter telling (she, her) about the meeting.
7. (She, Her) laughed at the funny joke (he, him) told us.
8. (We, Us) saw (he, him) get on the bus to go home.
9. (He, Him) went to (she, her) store to get a present.
10. The last time we saw (she, her) was at (he, his) party.
11. When you tell (he, him) about (she, her), (we, us) can leave.
12. (We, Us) need to get busy so (we, us) can visit (he, him).

# Do You?

Using *do*, *did*, and *does* can be confusing! Use the word *does* when you're writing about one person, place, or thing *EXCEPT* when you're using the words *you* and *I*. Use *do* when you're writing about more than one person, place, or thing *AND* when you're using the words *you* and *I*. Use *did* when you're writing in the past tense.

Present Tense: We **do** the dishes.  
He **does** the dishes.  
I **do** the dishes.

Past Tense: I **did** the dishes.  
You **did** the dishes.  
He **did** the dishes.  
We **did** the dishes.  
You **did** the dishes.  
They **did** the dishes.

Use the correct form of *do* in each sentence.

1. Sidney \_\_\_\_\_ her chores every day after school.
2. The family from Germany \_\_\_\_\_ not understand English.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to see the big parade after all.
4. Muhammad \_\_\_\_\_ not know what he's going to do.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ not like to eat cauliflower.
6. The team \_\_\_\_\_ play today, even though it rained.
7. The city workers \_\_\_\_\_ special work for the government last year.
8. Cherie \_\_\_\_\_ not like having to drive at night.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ not know where the library book is.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ such a good job on the test!

# Which One?

Read each set of words. Underline the word that is the plural of the word in bold.

- |                  |          |          |         |
|------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. <b>hoof</b>   | hoofs    | hooves   | holfves |
| 2. <b>shelf</b>  | shelfs   | shelfes  | shelves |
| 3. <b>man</b>    | men      | mans     | man     |
| 4. <b>child</b>  | children | childies | childs  |
| 5. <b>tooth</b>  | tooths   | teethies | teeth   |
| 6. <b>ox</b>     | oxes     | oxen     | oxies   |
| 7. <b>leaf</b>   | leaves   | leafs    | leafies |
| 8. <b>calf</b>   | calfs    | calves   | calfes  |
| 9. <b>fish</b>   | fishes   | fishs    | fish    |
| 10. <b>foot</b>  | feet     | footes   | foots   |
| 11. <b>mouse</b> | mousies  | mouses   | mice    |
| 12. <b>life</b>  | lifes    | lives    | lifies  |
| 13. <b>elf</b>   | elves    | elfs     | elfies  |
| 14. <b>goose</b> | geese    | goosies  | gooses  |

# ALL ABOUT CONTRACTIONS

Sometimes we make words shorter by putting two words together to make one word. These combined words are called *contractions*. In each contraction, at least one letter in one of the words is left out. An apostrophe takes the place of the missing letter.

Read the following sentences:

**Are not** you going? **Aren't** you going?

You **do not** need to help me. You **don't** need to help me.

Which sentences sound more like the way we talk? We use contractions in our everyday speech. It sounds more natural to use contractions.

Read the words below. Each one has a verb and the word *not*. When we use the word *not*, we're making a negative statement. We're saying that something is *not* going to happen.

When you make a contraction using the word *not*, you leave out the letter *o*. An apostrophe takes its place. Make a contraction for each set of words.

1. did not \_\_\_\_\_

7. are not \_\_\_\_\_

2. does not \_\_\_\_\_

8. would not \_\_\_\_\_

3. has not \_\_\_\_\_

9. have not \_\_\_\_\_

4. should not \_\_\_\_\_

10. cannot \_\_\_\_\_

5. is not \_\_\_\_\_

11. were not \_\_\_\_\_

6. do not \_\_\_\_\_

12. had not \_\_\_\_\_

# Make It Correct

Choose one of these suffixes to make each word complete: *-less* or *-able*. The suffix *-less* means *without*. The suffix *-able* means *with* or *able to*. Read each definition and choose the suffix that makes the definition correct.

1. break	able to break	_____
2. comfort	with comfort	_____
3. reason	with reason	_____
4. pain	without pain	_____
5. doubt	without doubt	_____
6. life	without life	_____
7. clean	able to clean	_____
8. home	without a home	_____
9. match	without a match	_____
10. fault	without fault	_____
11. trace	able to trace	_____
12. child	without children	_____
13. sleep	without sleep	_____
14. refill	able to refill	_____
15. move	able to move	_____
16. star	without stars	_____
17. depend	able to depend on	_____
18. wash	able to wash	_____
19. wear	able to wear	_____
20. expand	able to expand	_____