

A Guest Hollow Workbook

BEOWULF'S GRAMMAR

by Jennifer Guest

Finally! Here's a
grammar program
that's actually fun!

dog

is tugging.

The



PREPOSITIONS!

You can play this game to practice the following prepositional phrases: in the box and out of the box!

Pick one person to be the "caller." Everyone else is Beowulf. When the caller says, "Beowulf, get IN the box!" everyone, including the caller, crouches down, as if they were inside a box. When the caller says, "Beowulf, get OUT of the box!" everyone jumps up out of the crouched position. The caller should say "in" or "out" of the box. "Beowulf" first, then everyone has to stay frozen in position. The caller should say "in" or "out" of the box. "Beowulf" first, then everyone has to stay frozen in position. Whoever gets to the box first gets a point. If the players stay frozen in their position, they get a point. Whoever gets to the box first gets a point. If the players stay frozen in their position, they get a point.

BEOWULF'S BOX PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE GAME



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8 PARTS OF SPEECH

noun, pronoun, adjective,
verb, adverb,
preposition, conjunction, interjection



BEOWULF'S GRAMMAR COMIC

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Comics, Games, Activities, Diagramming, and More!

BEOWULF'S GRAMMAR

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BEOWULF'S GRAMMAR

Table of Contents

Introduction

Introduction and how to use this workbook	xii
---	-----

Meet the Characters

Meet Abigail, Henry, Grace, and Beowulf	xiv
---	-----

Nouns

Introduction story and comic	1
Activity: Beowulf and his box	5
Parts of speech copywork	7
Parts of speech poster	8
Nouns	9
Noun definition, common nouns, proper nouns, plural nouns	
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: nouns	10
Activity: person, place, thing, and idea flaps	11
Lesson: common vs. proper nouns	13
Activity: noun treasure hunt	15
A recipe of nouns	17
Plural nouns: spelling	19
Abstract nouns puzzle	21
Review 1	22

Pronouns

Beowulf's Grammar Comic: pronouns	24
Pronouns	25
Nouns and pronouns	26
Activity: pronoun cut & paste	27
Activity: pronoun pizza	28
Activity: pronoun flower patch	30
Replace the nouns with pronouns	32

Parts of speech cards: nouns and pronouns	33
Marking nouns and pronouns in a story	36
Extras: illustrating a dragon, check your own work	
Replace the nouns with pronouns	39
Pronoun case.....	40
Review 2	43
Adjectives	
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: adjectives	45
Adjectives	46
Activity: drawing or pasting in adjectives	47
Adjectives add meaning to sentences	48
Activity: adjective flip-flaps	49
Activity: adjectives are like magnets.....	51
Funny adjective story	52
Article adjectives.....	53
Activity: adjective menu.....	55
Position of adjectives	58
Is it a pronoun or adjective?	59
Adjectives tell what kind (drawing)	61
Adjectives tell which one	62
Adjectives tell whose (riddles).....	63
Adjectives tell how many	64
Parts of speech cards: adjectives.....	65
Marking up a sentence: nouns, pronouns, and adjectives	66
Check your own work	
Apostrophes in contractions (comic)	68
Activity: apostrophe bandages	69
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: possessive apostrophes	70
Possessive apostrophes	71
Adjectives that show ownership.....	72
Its vs. it's.....	73
Activity: lost item apostrophe cut-outs	75
Their, they're, and there	76

Review 3.....	78
Verbs	
Verbs	81
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: verbs.....	82
Verb poem.....	83
Marking verbs in sentences	84
Verb tense – first introduction	
Activity: helping verbs song and box	85
Helping verbs	86
Helping or linking verbs?.....	88
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: linking verbs.....	89
Action, helping, or linking verbs?.....	90
Linking verb sentences.....	91
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: double negatives.....	92
Parts of speech cards: verbs	93
Finding verbs in a story	94
Check your own work	
Can I vs. may I.....	96
Game: Mother May I?	98
Verb agreement.....	99
Review 4.....	100
Adverbs	
Adverbs	103
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: adverbs.....	104
Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.....	105
Activity: adverbs modify verbs ice cream scoops	106
Adverbs modify verbs - writing and sentence marking	107
Adverbs modify adverbs	108
What is the adverb modifying?.....	109
Adverbs modify adjectives.....	110
Activity: making pairs with adverb cards	111
Parts of speech cards: adverbs	113
Marking adverbs in sentences and drawing arrows to the words they modify	114

Activity: adverb flip-flap squares	115
Activity: adverb vs. adjective sort	118
Activity: turn and adjective into an adverb wheel.....	119
What word is the adverb modifying?	121
Replacing the word “very” with better word choices.....	122
Review 5.....	123
Parts of a Sentence	
Grammar recipe (every sentence or clause has a subject (noun / pronoun) and predicate (verb)	126
Beowulf’s Grammar Comic: subject and predicate	127
The two parts of a sentence	128
Subjects and predicates	130
Mini noun and pronoun review	
Sentence subjects	131
Sentence predicates.....	133
Activity: subject and predicate silly sentences	134
Marking subjects and predicates in sentences.....	136
Understood subject.....	137
Finding sentence subjects.....	138
Introduction to Diagramming	
Diagramming a subject and predicate	139
Diagramming adjectives.....	142
Diagramming adverbs	144
Diagram practice.....	146
Activity: roll a sentence cubes	147
Review 6.....	154
Prepositions	
Beowulf’s Grammar Comic: prepositions	156
Prepositions	157
Activity: preposition chain puzzles.....	159
Beowulf’s list of prepositions.....	161
Preposition copywork and illustration	162
Prepositions song.....	163
Game: Beo in the Box	164

Preposition copywork and illustration	165
Finding prepositions in sentences.....	166
Writing prepositions in sentences	167
Preposition definition	168
Pronoun review	
Activity: preposition paper chains	169
Preposition copywork and illustration	170
Prepositional phrases.....	171
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: object of the preposition	172
Activity: object of the preposition flaps.....	173
Identifying the object of the preposition.....	175
Phrases vs. sentences.....	176
Activity: finish the picture (prepositions)	178
Preposition Bingo and Memory games.....	179
Preposition copywork and illustration	209
Preposition phrase hunt.....	210
Activity: prepositional phrase strips	211
Preposition copywork and illustration	213
Review 7	214
Parts of speech cards: prepositions.....	216
Marking sentences: subjects, verbs, prepositional phrases, objects of the preposition.....	217
Compound objects of the preposition	218
Adding prepositions to a story.....	219
Preposition or adverb?.....	220
Multi-word prepositions	222
Review 8.....	223
Interjections	
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: interjections	225
Interjection matching.....	226
Parts of speech cards: interjections.....	227
Conjunctions	
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: conjunctions.....	228
Conjunctions are like glue and connecting train cars	229

Conjunctions, phrases, and clauses	230
Phrases and clauses	231
Independent (main) clauses, dependent (subordinate) clauses	
Subordinating conjunctions	234
Sentence fragments	
Phrase and clause identification practice	235
Activity: phrase and clause sort	236
Telling the difference between a phrase and a dependent clause.....	238
Activity: FANBOYS fan	239
Coordinating conjunctions.....	240
Activity: folding socks	
Oxford comma	243
Coordinating conjunctions and punctuation	244
Commas in a list	
Coordinating conjunctions join the same parts of speech	245
Parts of speech cards: conjunctions.....	246
Punctuating independent clauses.....	247
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: subordinating conjunctions	248
Subordinating conjunctions	249
Punctuating sentences with subordinating conjunctions.....	251
Review 9.....	253
Direct and Indirect Objects	
Parts of speech review	255
Direct objects	256
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: direct objects	257
Finding direct objects in sentences.....	258
Diagramming direct objects	259
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: indirect objects	262
Indirect objects	263
Who vs. whom	264
Diagramming indirect objects	267
Marking indirect objects in sentences and drawing arrows to the direct objects they modify	270

Review: marking subjects, verbs, direct objects, and adjectives	
Review 10.....	272
Predicate Adjectives, Predicate Nominatives, and Object Complements	
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: predicate adjectives.....	275
Predicate adjectives	276
Review: linking verbs	
Marking predicate adjectives in sentences and drawing arrows to the words they modify	277
Review: marking subjects and verbs	
Diagramming predicate adjectives	278
Predicate adjective or part of the verb phrase?	280
Predicate nominatives	282
Diagramming predicate nominatives.....	283
Marking predicate nominatives in sentences and drawing arrows to the words they modify	284
Review: marking subjects and verbs	
5 types of complements chart	285
Object complements.....	286
Fill in the chart	288
Identifying complements	289
Review 11.....	290
Prepositional Phrases as Adjectives and Adverbs	
Prepositional phrases can be adverbs or adjectives.....	292
Diagramming prepositional phrases.....	294
Marking prepositional phrases in sentences and drawing arrows to the words they modify	296
Review: marking subjects and verbs	
Adverbial phrases can move around in a sentence	297
Diagramming prepositional phrases that act as adjectives	298
Marking prepositional phrases that act as adjectives in sentences	299
Review: marking subjects and verbs	
Changing prepositional phrases into adjectives	300
Prepositional phrases can contain an indirect object.....	301
Rewriting sentences by adding adverbial prepositional phrases	302

Noun clauses in prepositional phrases	303
Noun clauses found in other parts of a sentence	306
Review: dependent clauses, direct objects, indirect objects	
What part of speech are the noun clauses?	307
Review 12	308
Punctuating Speech	
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: dialogue and run-on sentences	310
Quotation marks	311
Dialogue tags, using commas with dialogue, typesetting and printing history	
Activity: macaroni quotation marks	316
Dialogue	320
Indenting paragraphs for new speakers	
Run-On Sentences	
Run-on Sentences	323
Diagramming two independent clauses	325
Marking sentences that were diagrammed	327
Review: marking subjects, verbs, conjunctions, and adverbs	
Diagramming dependent clauses with subordinating conjunctions	328
Review 13	330
Infinitives, Gerunds, and More...	
Beowulf's Grammar Comic: infinitives	332
Infinitives	333
Telling the difference between a preposition and an infinitive	334
Diagramming infinitives	336
Gerunds	339
Telling the difference between gerunds and verbs	340
The adverb "not"	341
Passive and active voice	342
Verb tense (a quick explanation)	343
Review 14	344

Appendix

Weekly review pages	346
Marking up sentences help sheets	410
Diagramming reference	412

SAMPLE

Introduction

Dear parents and teachers,

I spent over twenty years homeschooling. During that time, I used a multitude of grammar programs. Almost all of them were DULL, and it was a struggle to retain some of the concepts. We went over the same grammar terms, year after year. Grammar was almost invariably boring with colorless workbooks and some of the most tedious, mind-numbing sentences ever created for a student's analysis. There never seemed to be a theme throughout the workbooks we used...just endless exercises that looked or sounded similar. There was no creativity, and certainly little, if any, fun. It was no wonder my kids weren't "chomping at the bit" to learn or explore grammar!

Beowulf's Grammar (Level 1) is my remedy to the dearth of interesting grammar programs. I've included comics, colorful illustrations, hands-on activities, gentle review, memorable characters, and a combination of approaches to help students not only retain what they are learning, but to actually enjoy grammar!

Beowulf's Grammar is a stand-alone workbook that is appropriate for 2nd through 6th grade. It can also be used with an older student or even an adult who needs to learn or review basic grammar concepts (if s/he doesn't mind some of the juvenile graphics and/or activities). The workbook covers all eight parts of speech as well as parts of a sentence and other grammar concepts like punctuation. It doesn't just cover the basics; it also delves into some more complicated grammar concepts that aren't usually included in a primary grammar book. I believe children are smart and can absorb these concepts if they are presented in an accessible way!

This grammar workbook is designed to be used by a multitude of ages, and so it will require a multitude of approaches, based on your student's ability level. Younger students may need you to read pages out loud, be on hand to point things out, and help keep them on track. Older students may be able to go through the workbook by themselves (with supervision for activities), as each lesson is explained to the student. Reluctant writers can do some of the lessons orally. Be flexible and make it work for you and your unique situation! If you aren't comfortable with grammar, you can learn along with your student(s)!

There are a variety of hands-on activities scheduled in this workbook. I know some kids hate hands-on activities, but these were designed to help cement concepts, so I don't recommend skipping them. Many studies have shown that most children learn best by a variety of approaches (seeing, hearing, doing). The more approaches you use, the more "brain scaffolding" you'll help create which will help concepts stick. You can encourage a student who is reluctant to cut & paste, by cutting and pasting with him. Maybe you (or a sibling under your supervision) can cut one thing out while he cuts out another item. Working together is sometimes more fun anyway!

I've used a variety of methods in this workbook to teach grammar. Not only do I have students analyze sentences, but I also introduce them to diagramming. I believe that diagramming is helpful as it's basically a picture of a sentence and can help students see how parts of speech and parts of a sentence are related.

Diagramming can get kind of crazy and cumbersome, too, so I've only explored it just enough to allow students to see how the basics work together. Both approaches complement each other nicely! In addition to these fundamental exercises, there are plenty of activities and other methods to help explain grammar concepts, including comics!

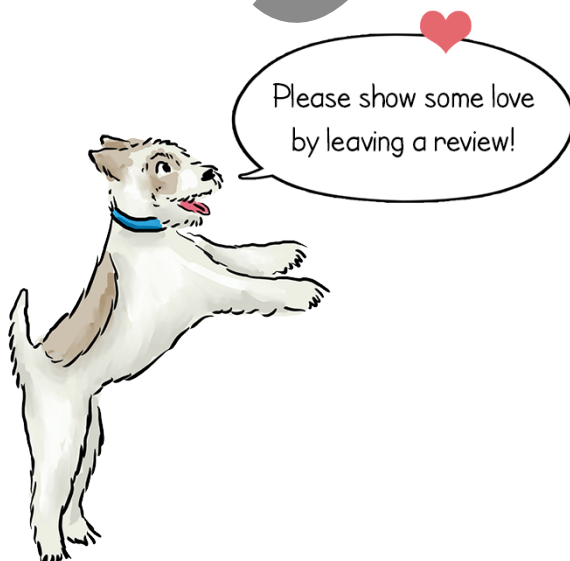
There are optional review pages in the appendix of this workbook, as well as some help and reference sheets. The review pages are designed to be gentle and non-overwhelming. Some of them contain passages from real stories like *Heidi* and *The Velveteen Rabbit* to help students stretch their abilities and work with sentences that aren't created solely for the purpose of introducing grammar! The review pages are designed to be used three times a week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday). They can be used at the beginning or the end of the grammar lesson. It's totally up to you! Some students may not need the review pages at all. For others, these pages will help them retain their lessons, even weeks (and months) later. The review pages continually reinforce previous lessons to keep them fresh in students' minds.

There are several extra components that I've created to accompany this workbook that will make learning (and teaching!) grammar easier. There is an optional teacher's manual that contains the answers to the questions and exercises in the workbook, as well as additional comments, printables, and ideas to help bring grammar to life. The teacher's manual also contains a very basic schedule that schedules the workbook out over 33 weeks. That gives you 3 additional weeks for the invariable things that crop up during a school year like illness or opportunities, as well as providing extra time to spend on any concepts that need more work. I've also created a year-long language arts curriculum schedule that uses *Beowulf's Grammar* as a spine. The schedule features a multitude of colorful books, online games and activities, videos, an optional writing unit, and more - to help engage even reluctant learners and make learning language arts (and grammar) much more engaging and meaningful than a traditional grammar and language arts workbook.

You can find the teacher's manual and curriculum on my website: www.guesthollow.com.

I hope you enjoy your year with *Beowulf's Grammar*!

Sincerely, Jennifer Guest



Please consider leaving a review at the *Beowulf's Grammar* page located at our store:

<http://guesthollow.com/store/>

MEET THE CHARACTERS!



Abigail is the big sister. She's homeschooled. Her favorite school subjects are science and history. She always looks forward to the science fair every year and comes up with creative projects as entries!



Henry is the "middle child." He's also homeschooled and attends some co-op classes. He loves playing piano. His favorite school subjects are math, Latin, and art. He enjoys building models and acting in the little local town's theatre productions.



Grace is the baby of the family. She was adopted when she was a young toddler. She's too little to do any school, yet, but she likes to pretend to help her brother and sister. She has some learning challenges and sees a speech therapist. She has the sweetest personality!



Beowulf (Bay-oh-wulf) is the family dog. He's a frisky Fox Terrier and is the star of this workbook! He's a little obsessed with grammar, and his mission is to make it UNBORING!



DID YOU KNOW?
Beowulf was the author's real dog during her childhood!

Beowulf thought about the question....

There must be lots of parts of speech. Probably millions, or even billions! Think about all the words in the universe!

...and then he read the surprising and incredible answer.

Whaaaaaaaaa?

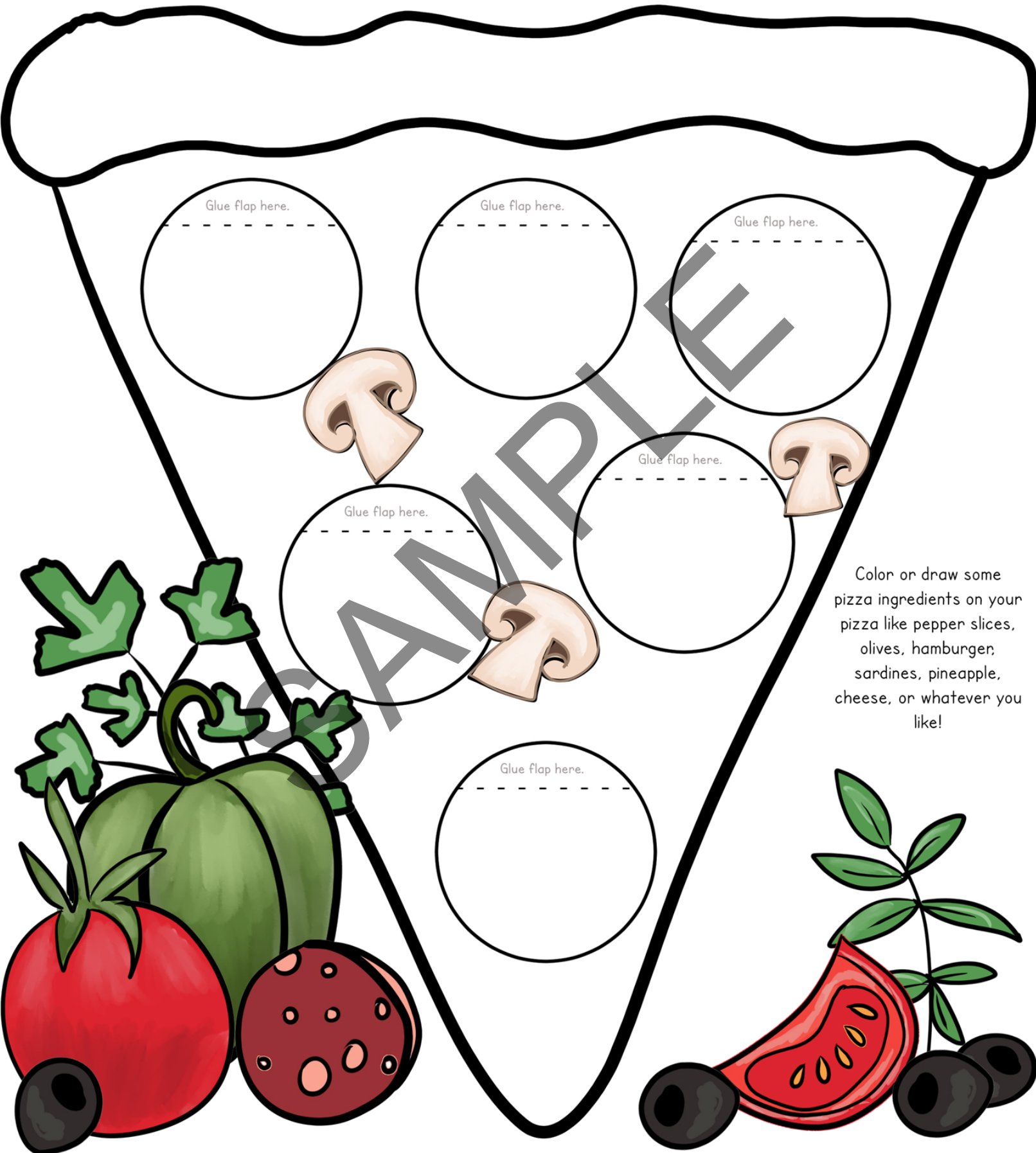
There are only 8?

MUST.
LEARN.
MORE.

Uh-oh, Beowulf is reading that grammar book again. I wonder what he's all excited about this time? And why is he wearing Dad's glasses?

PRONOUN PIZZA

Cut out the pepperoni slices on the next page. Glue the pieces of pepperoni as flaps you can lift up. Underneath each piece, replace the pronoun with a noun. Example: If a piece of pepperoni says "she" on it, you can write a noun underneath the flap that the word "she" could replace, like Mom, Abigail, or girl.

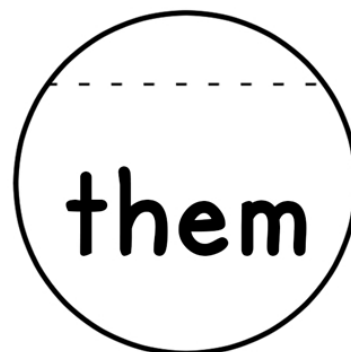
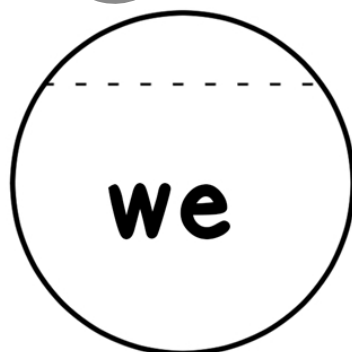
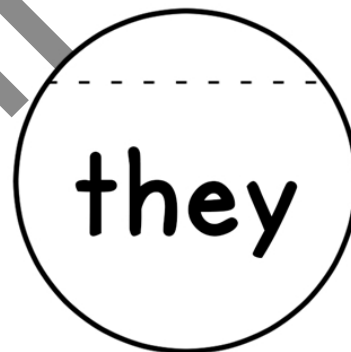
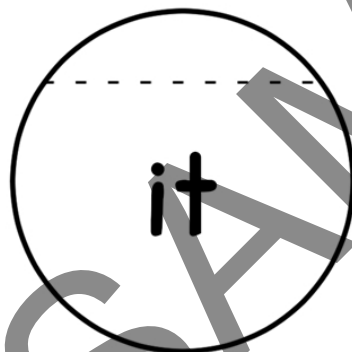
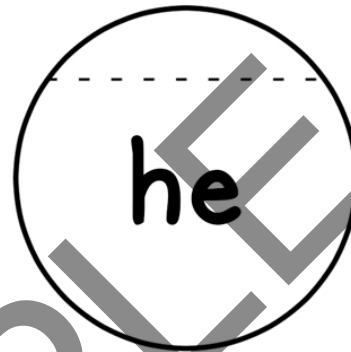
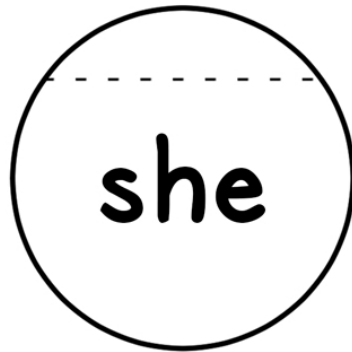


Color or draw some pizza ingredients on your pizza like pepper slices, olives, hamburger, sardines, pineapple, cheese, or whatever you like!





PRONOUN PIZZA

Color and cut out the pepperoni slices. Paste them as flaps onto your pronoun pizza. Underneath each flap, write a noun (or nouns) that could be replaced by the pronoun on the top of the flap.

The dotted lines are where you fold to lift each flap up, once it has been attached to your pizza, and the glue has dried.



If you want to do this project, get a responsible adult's permission and direct supervision. Use safety scissors, and clean up when you're done!

<div></div> <div><div>person</div><div>place</div><div>thing</div><div>idea</div></div> <div><div>boy</div><div>bathroom</div><div>bunny</div><div>bliss</div></div> <div>(abstract noun)</div>	<div><div><u>common noun</u></div><div>dog</div></div> <div><div><u>proper noun</u></div><div>Beowulf</div></div> <div><div>Some things a noun can be:</div><div>subject</div><div>direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition</div><div>predicate nominative</div></div>
<div></div> <div><div>person</div><div>place</div><div>thing</div><div>idea</div></div> <div><div>boy</div><div>bathroom</div><div>bunny</div><div>bliss</div></div> <div>(abstract noun)</div>	<div><div><u>common noun</u></div><div>dog</div></div> <div><div><u>proper noun</u></div><div>Beowulf</div></div> <div><div>Some things a noun can be:</div><div>subject</div><div>direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition</div><div>predicate nominative</div></div>
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Position of **Adjectives**



Adjectives can be in front of nouns and pronouns, or they can be somewhere else in a sentence. Take a look at these examples to see what I mean!

the **red** apple

Usually an adjective is placed in front of the noun it describes.

However, sometimes adjectives are found in a different part of the sentence, like this:

the apple is **red**

In both cases, red is describing the apple.

In the examples below, draw an arrow from each bold adjective to the noun or pronoun it modifies (describes).

Example: Beowulf is **cute**.

Cute babies played with toys on the floor.

1. **interesting** movie

3. **friendly** girl

5. during the **dark** night

7. We picked **beautiful** flowers.

9. Beowulf licked the **tasty** frosting.

11. Don't drink the **sour** milk.

13. What an **awful** illness!

15. my **kind** and **pretty** mom

17. The **stinky**, **red**, and **striped** socks

2. The movie was **interesting**.

4. She is **friendly**.
*See how the adjective friendly is describing a pronoun, this time?

6. The night was **dark**.

8. The flowers were **beautiful**.

10. The frosting that Beowulf licked was **tasty**.

12. The milk is **sour**.

14. The illness was **awful**.

16. My mom is **pretty** and **kind**.

18. The socks are **stinky**, **red**, and **striped**.

9. Use this to correct your work on the previous page. Don't feel bad if you made some mistakes! If you got any wrong, do you understand why, after looking at the answers? yes no
If you do, you've just taught yourself a little more! That's great! If you don't, that's not a problem, either! You can always look back at your previous work to figure out why. That's how you learn and become a GREAT student, instead of just a good one.

Old Mrs. Rabbit's voice was heard inside the rabbit hole.

"Cotton-tail, fetch some chamomile!"

Peter said he thought he might feel better if he went

for a walk. They went away hand

in hand, and got upon the flat top

of the wall.



10. Change the position of the adjectives. The first one has been done for you.

adorable dog

The dog is adorable

I love chocolate candies.

The candies are _____ .

My dad is strong.

_____ dad

scruffy mutt

The mutt is _____ .

Now, go back and circle each adjective. Draw an arrow to the noun it describes.

The word adverb comes from the Latin word "adverbium." Adverbium means "that which is added to a verb." Adverbs are added to verbs to give them more meaning. They also are added to adjectives and other adverbs.

You can remember **adverbs modify 3 different things** by writing the word ADVERB in all capital letters. Notice that the letter B looks like it has a 3 hidden in it!



Write the word adverb in all capital letters. Draw the hidden number 3 in the letter "B."

To find adverbs, just ask: how, when, where, how often, to what extent, or why?

Adverbs modify verbs.

Beowulf runs quickly.



How did Beowulf run? He ran *quickly*. See how the adverb "quickly" modifies the verb "runs?"

Adverbs modify adverbs.

Beowulf runs very quickly.

How quickly did Beowulf run? He ran *very* quickly. See how the adverb "very" modifies the adverb "quickly?"

Adverbs modify adjectives.

Beowulf is very bouncy.



How bouncy is Beowulf? He is *very* bouncy. See how the adverb "very" modifies the adjective "bouncy?"

ADVERBS MODIFY VERBS

Cut out the scoops and put them in the correct cones. You can pair up the verbs and adverbs as you wish! For example, it would be correct to say something "runs quickly." It would also be correct to say something "runs slowly." Draw any additional toppings, like cherries, candies, sprinkles, or whipped cream, when you are finished!

Verbs can
show action!

Adverbs can
modify verbs!

VERBS

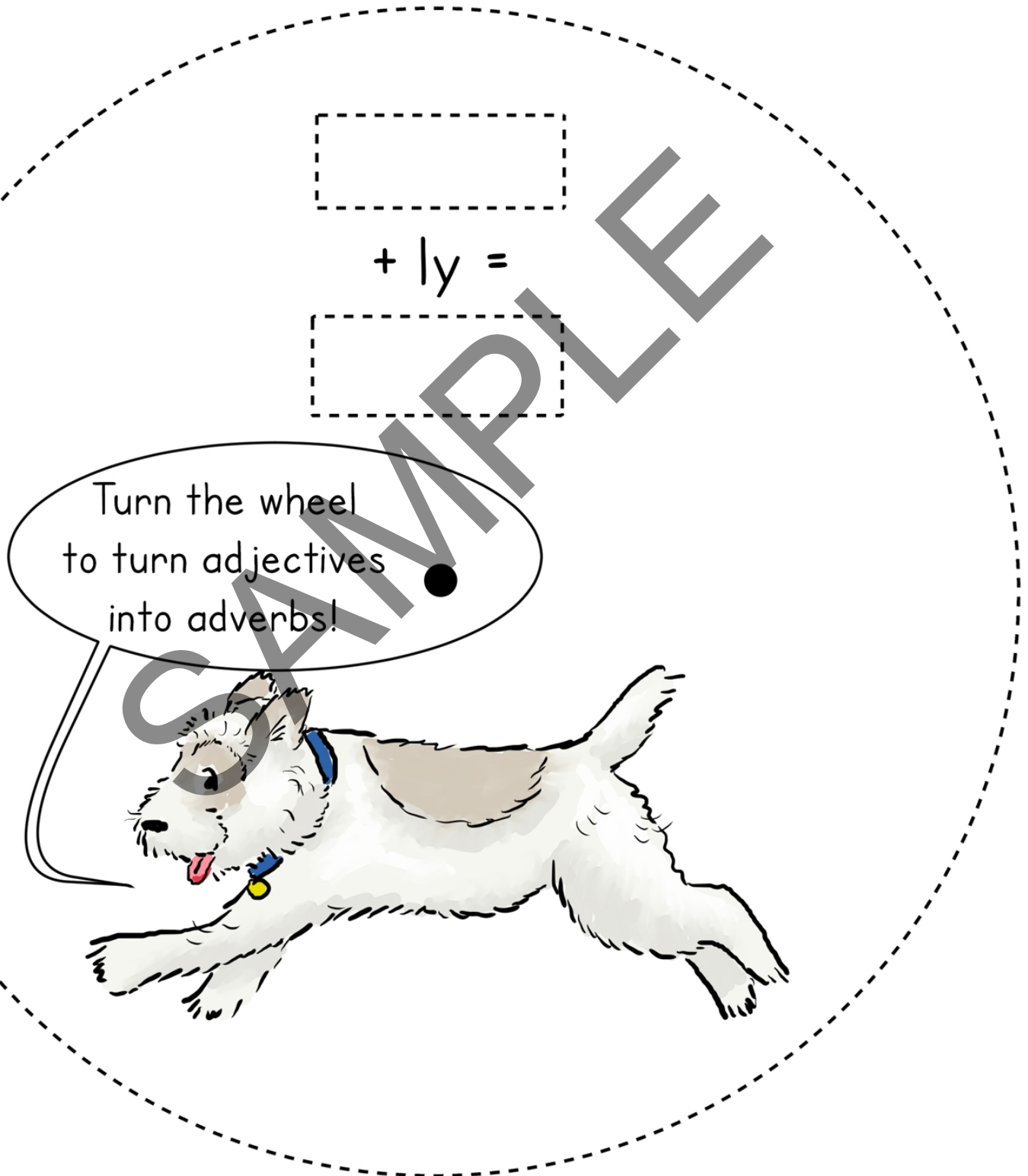
ADVERBS



If you want to do this project, get a responsible adult's permission and direct supervision.
Use safety scissors, and clean up when you're done!

ADVERBS & ADJECTIVES

Cut out the wheels. Have an adult cut out the windows and attach the wheels with a brad. Spin the wheel to turn the adjectives into adverbs!



If you want to do this project, get a responsible adult's permission and direct supervision.
Use safety scissors, and clean up when you're done!



Grace plays!
Bay-o plays!

Grace is a toddler, so she still speaks using "baby talk." Her simple sentences illustrate the base ingredients of a sentence: the subject and predicate. In her case, she often uses one **noun** as the **subject** and one **verb** as the **predicate**.

Grace's speech shows the most simple sentence structure you can make. You can clearly see that you only need two parts of speech to make a sentence. You need a noun (or pronoun) and a verb! These 2 parts put together equal a sentence.

grammar recipe

NOUN
(or pronoun)

subject

+

VERB

predicate

=

Sentence or clause

I hide!
You find!



Grace

subject (noun)

plays!

predicate (verb)

You

subject (noun)

find!

predicate (verb)



I eat.

Mama
loves.

Daddy hugs.



SENTENCE SUBJECTS

The subject of a sentence tells who or what a sentence is about. Look at this example:

Beowulf peed on the carpet.

Who or what is this sentence about? Write your answer here: _____

I hope you didn't write carpet, because the carpet isn't who or what the sentence is about. The sentence is about Beowulf, because it's telling us what he did. (He really did pee on the carpet!) So, Beowulf is the subject of the sentence. Let's look at some other examples.

Mom cleaned up the mess.

Who or what is this sentence about? It's about mom and what she did. So, the subject of this sentence is Mom. Underline the subject.

Abigail got some paper towels for Mom.

Wait a second. Who is this sentence about? Is it about Abigail or Mom? Just ask yourself who is doing the action in the sentence. Abigail is. She is the one who got the paper towels. So, Abigail is the subject of the sentence. Underline the subject.

Dad put Beowulf outside.

Who or what is this sentence about? It's about Dad. Dad is the one who is doing something to Beowulf. Dad is putting him outside. So Dad is the subject of the sentence. Underline the subject.

A towel lay on the floor.

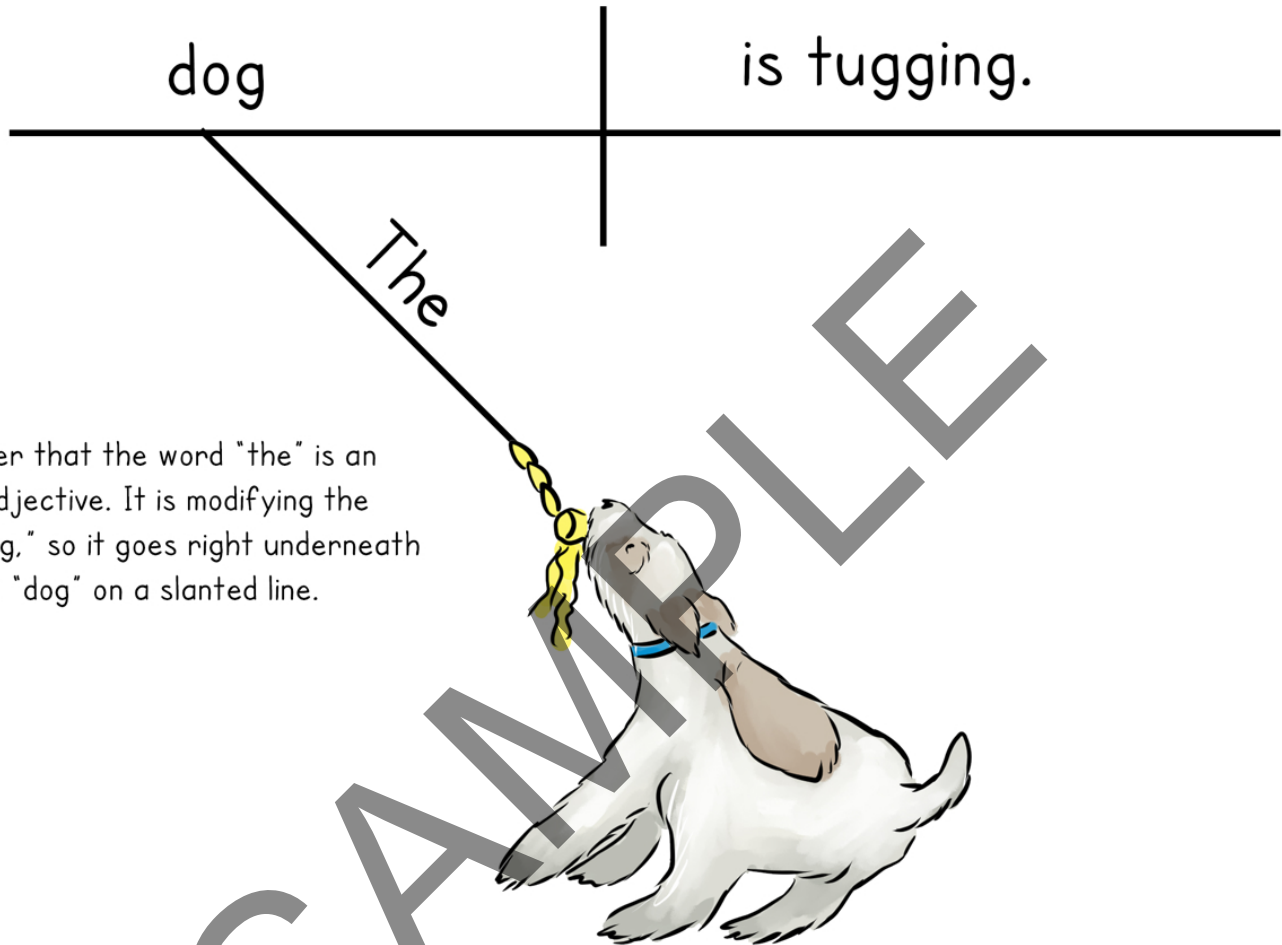
Who or what is this sentence about? It's about a towel. So, towel is the subject of the sentence. Underline the subject.

Subjects are usually easy to find. Remember to ask "who or what" the sentence is about.



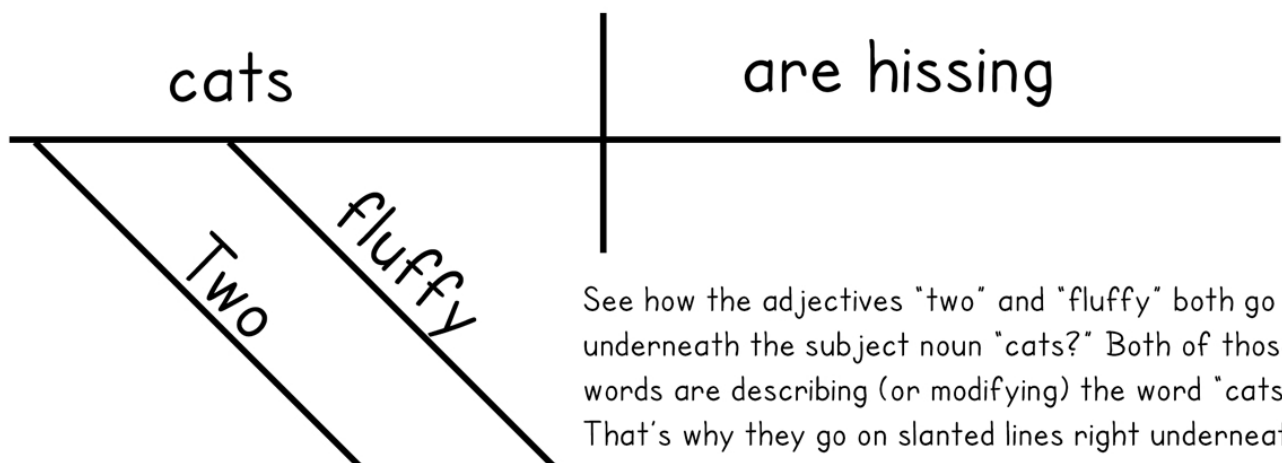
Adjectives go under the words they modify on a slanted line.

The dog is tugging.

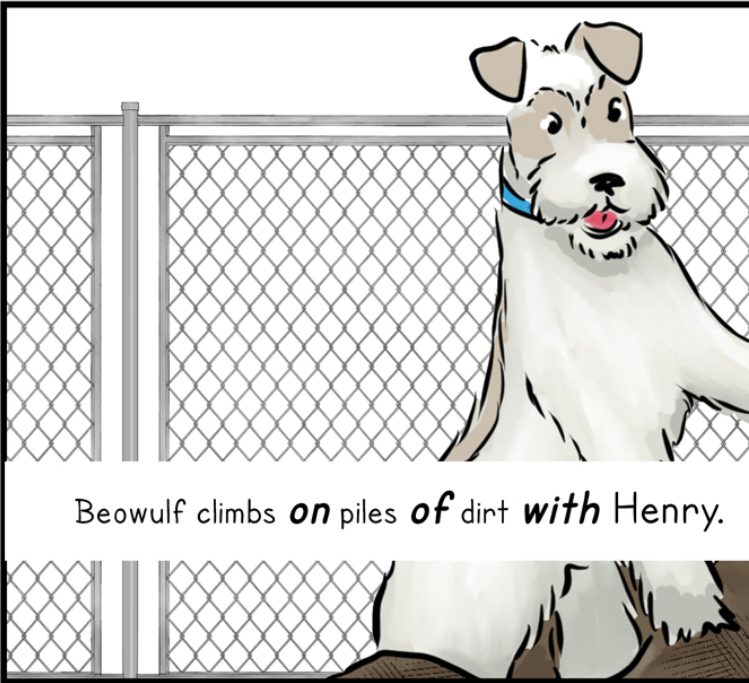


Remember that the word "the" is an article adjective. It is modifying the word "dog," so it goes right underneath the word "dog" on a slanted line.

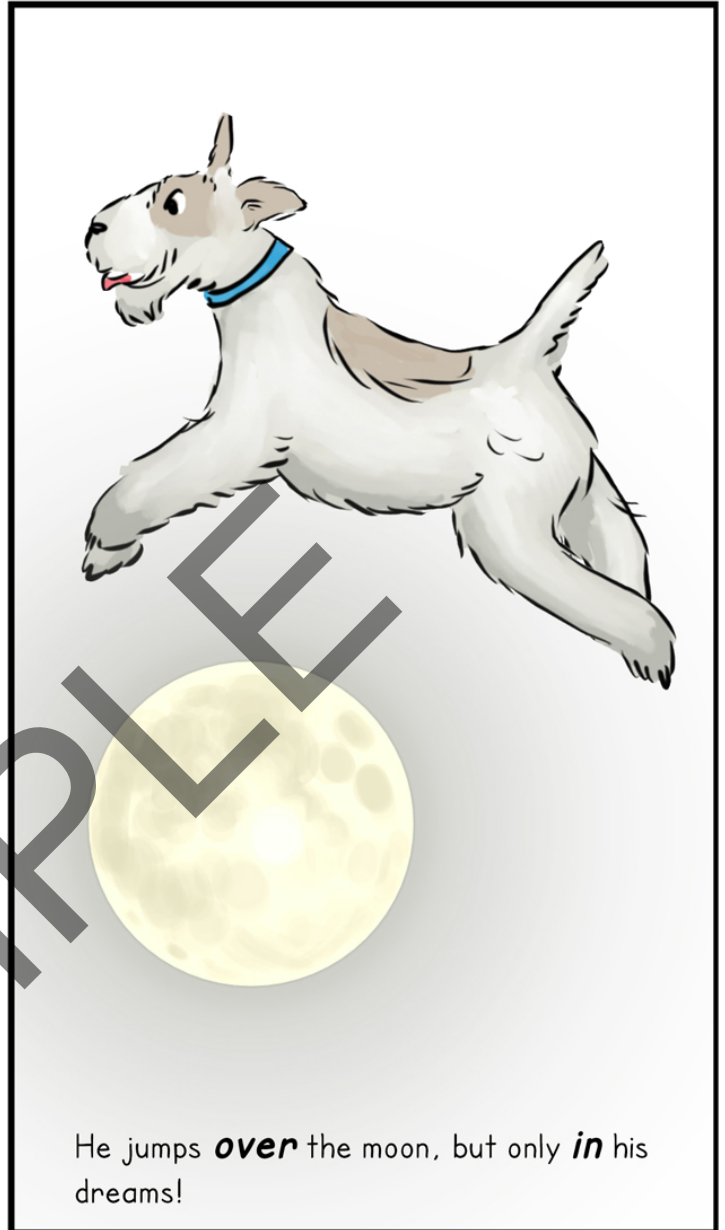
Two fluffy cats are hissing.



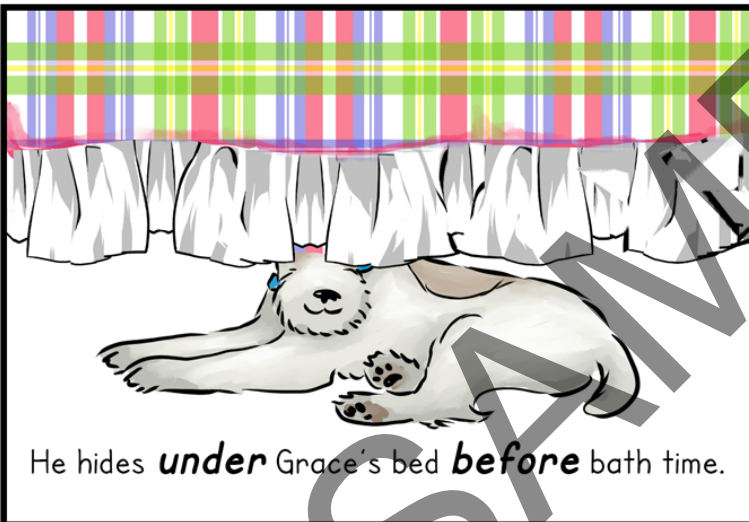
See how the adjectives "two" and "fluffy" both go underneath the subject noun "cats?" Both of those words are describing (or modifying) the word "cats." That's why they go on slanted lines right underneath it.



Beowulf climbs **on** piles **of** dirt **with** Henry.



He jumps **over** the moon, but only **in** his dreams!



He hides **under** Grace's bed **before** bath time.



He waits **beside** Henry's bike **at** the park **with** flowers **beneath** his nose.

Monday

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1. Circle the abstract nouns:

happiness dog pictures anger clouds honesty love

2. Circle the pronouns:

he she it sun car them you me yard we I

3. What pronoun should you use for someone with the name Jenny?

Circle the correct answer: he she

4. What pronoun should you use for Beowulf?

Circle the correct answer: he she it

5. Proper nouns: Write your favorite book title. Make sure to copy the capital letters correctly!

Wednesday

1. A pronoun takes the place of a:

2. Cross out the pronouns and write a name above them:

She walked in the forest with him.

Friday

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1. Which ones are correct? Circle them.

Graces bunny Grace's bunny

it's tail its tail

dolls's dress doll's dress

2. Which word shows possession (ownership)?

its it's

3. Is the bold word a pronoun or adjective?

Which dessert would you like to eat? pronoun adjective

4. How do you spell the plural of baby?

5. Fill in the diagram:

My best friend will visit today.

