

Reference 13: Writing Guidelines
<p>1. Label your writing assignment in the top right-hand corner of your page with the following information:</p> <p>A. Your Name</p> <p>B. The Writing Assignment Number. (<i>Example: WA#1, WA#2, etc.</i>)</p> <p>C. Type of Writing (<i>Examples: Expository Paragraph, Persuasive Essay, Descriptive Paragraph, etc.</i>)</p> <p>D. The title of the writing on the top of the first line.</p> <p>2. Think about the topic that you are assigned.</p> <p>3. Think about the type of writing assigned, which is the purpose for the writing. (<i>Is your writing intended to explain, persuade, describe, or narrate?</i>)</p> <p>4. Think about the writing format, which is the organizational plan you are expected to use. (<i>Is your assignment a paragraph, a 3-paragraph essay, a 5-paragraph essay, or a letter?</i>)</p> <p>5. Use your writing time wisely. (<i>Begin work quickly and concentrate on your assignment until it is finished.</i>)</p>

Reference 14: Predicate Words Located in the Complete Subject
<p>1. An adverb at the beginning of the sentence will modify the verb. (<i>Example: <u>Yesterday</u>, <u>we</u> / <u>went to the park.</u></i>) (<i>We / <u>went to the park yesterday.</u></i>)</p> <p>2. A helping verb at the beginning of a sentence will always be part of the verb. (<i>Example: <u>Are we</u> / <u>going to the park?</u></i>) (<i>We / <u>are going to the park.</u></i>)</p> <p>3. A prepositional phrase at the beginning of a sentence will modify the verb. (<i>Example: <u>At the park</u>, <u>we</u> <u>played with the children.</u></i>) (<i>We / <u>played with the children at the park.</u></i>)</p> <p>To add <i>predicate words in the complete subject</i> to the Question and Answer Flow, say, “<i>This sentence has predicate words in the complete subject. Underline the (adverb), (helping verb), or (prepositional phrase) twice.</i>” If there are no predicate words in the complete subject, then you will not do this step.</p>

Reference 15: Practice Sentence							
Labels:	A	Adj	Adj	SN	V	Adv	Adv
Practice:	The	harmless	little	insect	crawled	quietly	away.

Reference 16: Improved Sentence							
Labels:	A	Adj	Adj	SN	V	Adv	Adv
Practice:	The	harmless	little	insect	crawled	quietly	away.
Improved:	An	innocent	red	ladybug	scurried	frantically	around.
	(word change)	(synonym)	(word change)	(synonym)	(synonym)	(antonym)	(word change)

Chapter 4 Test

Exercise 1: Classify each sentence.

1. _____ Today, the two hungry children ate rather quickly.
2. _____ The incredibly tall man stood up suddenly.
3. _____ The wise old owl looked piercingly everywhere.

Exercise 2: Use Sentence 2 to underline the complete subject once and the complete predicate twice and to complete the table below.

List the Noun Used	List the Noun Job	Singular or Plural	Common or Proper	Simple Subject	Simple Predicate
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

Exercise 3: Name the four parts of speech that you have studied so far.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Exercise 4: Identify each pair of words as synonyms or antonyms by putting parentheses () around *syn* or *ant*.

1. quiver, shake	syn ant	5. precise, exact	syn ant	9. implied, hinted	syn ant
2. vivid, dingy	syn ant	6. complicated, easy	syn ant	10. calamity, disaster	syn ant
3. admire, detest	syn ant	7. brawn, muscle	syn ant	11. delight, displeasure	syn ant
4. reply, answer	syn ant	8. idle, busy	syn ant	12. aggression, retreat	syn ant

Exercise 5: Write *a* or *an* in the blanks.

1. My friend lives in _____ igloo.
2. He drove _____ new car.
3. Do you want _____ egg?
4. We need _____ vacation.
5. _____ boot
6. _____ tree
7. _____ apology
8. _____ entertainer

Exercise 6: Match the definitions by writing the correct letter beside each numbered concept.

_____ 1. asks a question	A. verb, adjective, or adverb
_____ 2. a/an are also called	B. a definite article
_____ 3. adjective modifies	C. person, place, or thing
_____ 4. the	D. imperative sentence
_____ 5. subject question	E. indefinite articles
_____ 6. article adjective can be called	F. interrogative sentence
_____ 7. makes a request or gives a command	G. noun marker
_____ 8. noun	H. who or what
_____ 9. tells what the subject does	I. noun or pronoun
_____ 10. adverb modifies	J. verb

Exercise 7: On notebook paper, write one of each kind of the following sentences: Declarative, Interrogative, Exclamatory, Imperative. Write the punctuation and the abbreviation that identifies it at the end. Use these abbreviations: **D, Int, E, Imp.**

Exercise 8: In your journal, write a paragraph summarizing what you have learned this week.