

UNIT 5

SCOTT FORESMAN WEEKLY GRAMMAR SKILLS

Week 1-Adjectives and Articles



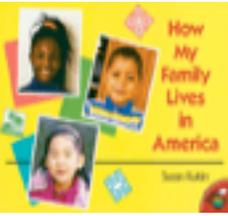
An **adjective** is a word that describes a person, place, or thing. *A, an,* and *the* are called **articles**.

Adjectives Some girls wore **long, bright** skirts.

Articles A boy wore **an** awesome shirt to **the** party.

•The articles *a* and *an* are used only with singular nouns. *A* is used before a word that begins with a consonant sound: *a jacket, a full cup*. *An* is used before a word that begins with a vowel sound: *an eagle, an orange jacket, an empty cup*.

Week 2-Adjectives that Compare



An **adverb** is a word that can tell when, where, or how something happens.

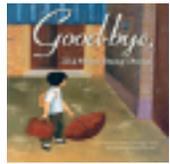
Now the movers pack the furniture. (when)

They carry the furniture outside. (where)

They carefully load the van. (how)

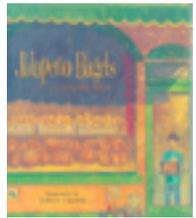
•Adverbs can come before or after the verbs they describe; they that tell how something happens; they often end in *-ly*.

Week 3-Adverbs



Adjectives are often used to make comparisons. To compare two people, places, or things, you usually add *-er* to an adjective. To compare three or more people, places, or things, you usually add *-est* to an adjective.

Week 4-Adverbs That Compare



You can use **adverbs** to compare actions. The *-er* form of an adverb compares two actions. The *-est* form of an adverb compares three or more actions.

Jeremy works **hard**. Jeremy works **harder** than Tom does.

Jeremy works **hardest** of all the students.

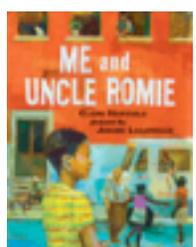
Most adverbs that end in *-ly* use *more* and *most* to make comparisons.

The truck moved **slowly**.

The truck moved **more slowly** than the car.

The truck moved **most slowly** of all.

Week 5-Conjunctions



A **conjunction** is a word that connects words or groups of words. To add information, use the conjunction *and*.

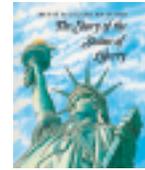
To show a choice, use the conjunction *or*.

To show a difference, use the conjunction *but*.

James went to the park **and** a ball game. James had never been to New York City, **but** he liked it. James could stay in the city **or** go back home.

UNIT 6

Week 1-Capital Letters



Use **capital letters** for proper nouns. Proper nouns include days of the week, months of the year, and holidays. Titles for people should be capitalized when they are used with a person's name.

Week 2-Abbreviations



An **abbreviation** is a shortened form of a word. Many abbreviations begin with a capital letter and end with a period.

Week 3-Combining Sentences



When you **combine sentences**, you join two sentences that are about the same topic. You make them into one sentence.

•You can join two simple sentences and make a compound sentence. Add a comma and a conjunction such as *and*, *but*, or *or*.

Jen painted a tree. I painted a flower. Jen painted a tree, **and I** painted a flower.

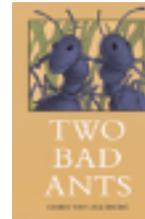
•You can combine two sentences that have the same subject.

Jen painted the sky blue. Jen colored the grass green. Jen painted the sky blue **and** colored the grass green.

•You can combine two sentences that have the same predicate.

Jen worked on the mural. I worked on the mural. **Jen and I** worked on the

Week 4-Commas



Use a **comma** and a conjunction to join two sentences. There was a crumb on the table, and the ant crawled toward it.

Use **commas** to separate words in a series. We had sandwiches, cookies, and fruit at the picnic. Use a **comma** after the greeting and the closing of a friendly letter. Dear Jake, Your friend, Use a **comma** between the name of a city and a state in an address. Chico, CA 95926 Berea, Kentucky Use a **comma** to separate the month and day from the year. July 21, 2006

Week 5-Quotations



Quotation marks (“ ”) show the exact words of a speaker in a conversation. •Use a comma to separate the speaker's exact words from the rest of the sentence.

•Use a capital letter to begin the first word inside the quotation marks.

•Put the punctuation mark that ends the quotation inside the quotation marks.