

Table of Contents

Overview of <i>Exploring English Grammar</i>	3
Scope and Sequence.....	6
<i>Exploring English Grammar, Level E Overview</i>	13
Content Area Index, Level E.....	13
Using <i>Exploring English Grammar</i>	16
General Suggestions.....	19
Lesson Plans	
Unit 1 Sentences	20
Unit 2 Nouns	29
Unit 3 Verbs	35
Unit 4 Pronouns	45
Unit 5 Adjectives and Adverbs	50
Unit 6 Phrases, Clauses, and Complex Sentences	57
Unit 7 Capital Letters	62
Unit 8 Punctuation and Style	66
Unit 9 Choosing the Right Word	73
Unit 10 Writing Letters	79
Reproducible Masters.....	84

ISBN 978-1-5240-0273-2

Copyright © 2017 The Continental Press, Inc.

Excepting the designated reproducible blackline masters, no part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.



Punctuation and Style

Introduction

Tell the students that they will be studying about punctuation marks in this unit. Punctuation marks are signals in writing. Some, such as periods, exclamation points, and question marks, tell you to stop. They also tell you how to speak a sentence; for example, an exclamation point tells you to use excitement. Other marks, such as commas, quotation marks, and apostrophes, send other signals about what you are reading or writing.

Parent Letter

Include this sample parent letter in your classroom newsletter, on your website, or in your blog.

Dear Parents,

In our *Exploring English Grammar* book, we are now learning how to use punctuation marks as signals when we write.

- » We will use periods (.), question marks (?), and exclamation points (!) at the end of sentences.
- » We will also use periods in initials and abbreviations.
- » We will use commas (,):
 - In dates
 - Between the name of a city and the name of a state
 - After introductory words in a sentence
 - Around the name of a person being spoken to
 - Before the word *and* in a compound sentence
 - Between parts of a series
- » We will use apostrophes (') in contractions and possessive forms.
- » We will write direct quotations correctly.
- » We will learn to use colons (:), semicolons (;), and dashes (–).
- » We will write titles of works using underlining or quotation marks.

Here are some activities to do with your child to help with what they are learning.

- » Let your child interview you. Help him or her to write down the conversation using quotation marks, correct capitalization, and other punctuation marks.

Thank you for your help at home!

Objective To use apostrophes in contractions and to make nouns possessive

Enrichment Invite students to bring in foods from various cultures for the class to try. Have students write about which foods were their favorites and which they did not like.

Working with the Lesson

Remember Read and discuss this section. Look at the examples. Discuss the different uses for the apostrophe (*in a contraction and possessive form*). Students should be familiar with possessive form from Unit 2, Lesson 2.

Think About Have the students work as a group, with a partner, or individually.

Read and Apply Read the directions as a class. Let students complete this section independently.

Write About Read the directions as a class. Have students complete this section independently. Allow time for students to share their paragraphs with the class.

Review Complete the review as a whole-class activity. Read each set of directions together. Then read each group of words twice to the class. Give the students time to write their answer.

- Say:**
1. did not
 2. I will
 3. have not
 4. you would
 5. the desks of the women
 6. the bowl of the cat
 7. the meal of a family
 8. the bottles of the babies

Lesson 3 Apostrophe

Remember An apostrophe (') is used to take the place of the letter or letters that are left out of a contraction.

do not she is I will they would
 don't she's I'll they'd


An apostrophe is also used to make a noun possessive.

the cat that Miranda has = Miranda's cat
 the father of the twins = the twins' father
 a store for men = a men's store

Think About What is a contraction made of?
 two small words

Read and Apply Read the sentences. Above each group of underlined words, write a possessive noun and its object or a contraction to replace it.

Don't Do not try to eat a raw olive. You will find that they taste awful because
they're they are full of strong chemicals. Olives must be soaked in lye or they could
isn't not be eaten. Lye is not good to eat by itself, but we're able to eat olives
That's with lye in them. That's because it is changed by the chemicals of the olives.
can't Olive trees cannot grow everywhere. The climate of the area
shouldn't must be just right. It should not get too cold. Olive trees can live
soil's nutrients more than 1,000 years. If the nutrients of the soil are right and the
isn't tree is not hurt by disease, it will continue to make olives for many
trees' trunks years. The trunks of the trees are often short and twisted. The
tree's fruit fruit of the tree can be eaten or made into oil.



Write About Write a paragraph about a food you don't like. Give two reasons why you don't like it.

Answers will vary.

Review Listen to each group of words. Then write the contraction for the words on the line.

1. didn't
2. I'll
3. haven't
4. you'd

Listen to each group of words. Then write the possessive noun and its object on the line.

5. the women's desks
6. the cat's bowl
7. a family's meal
8. the babies' bottles