

Name _____

Be careful not to confuse subject and object pronouns.

- Subject pronouns should be used as the subject of a sentence or clause.

I you he she it we they

Incorrect Her and me volunteer after school.

Correct She and I volunteer after school.

- Object pronouns take the place of a word or group of words that are the object of a verb or a preposition.

me you him her it us them

Incorrect Mr. Okwu asked she and I to help.

Correct Mr. Okwu asked her and me to help.

Incorrect He gave the forms to she and I.

Correct He gave the forms to her and me.

Complete each sentence using the correct pronoun.

1. Lina and _____ volunteer at the senior center.
2. Mr. Okwu trained Lina and _____.
3. We asked for _____ when we got there.
4. He asked _____ to read to the seniors.
5. _____ were shy at first.
6. The seniors clapped for Lina and _____ when we were done.

Proofread this paragraph. Draw a line through the pronoun errors. Write the correction above.

I read for Mrs. Collins every Saturday. Her loves my reading. Her and me really enjoy spending time together. When it's time for she and I to say goodbye, we're always sad. She gave me a special book for my mother and I. It's called Moms. My mom and me loved it.

Name _____

Negatives are words that mean “no.” When there are two negatives in the same sentence, it’s called a double negative. Avoid double negatives.

Incorrect Toby **didn’t** have **nothing** to do.

Correct Toby **didn’t** have **anything** to do.

Rewrite each sentence so there is no longer a double negative.

1. Toby didn’t have no idea about how to spend his Saturday afternoon.

2. “I don’t have nothing to do,” he complained to his grandmother.

3. “You haven’t got nothing to do?” Grandma said in surprise.

4. “The back porch hasn’t been cleaned out for no time,” she continued.

5. Since Toby didn’t have nothing else to do, he cleaned the back porch for Grandma.

Name _____

People often confuse the words *good*, *well*, *bad*, and *badly*.

- The word *good* is an adjective. It describes a noun or pronoun.

Greg is a **good** singer.

- The word *well* is an adverb. It describes a verb and sometimes an adjective.

Greg sings **well**.

- The word *bad* is an adjective. It describes a noun or pronoun. Do not use *bad* as an adverb.

Miranda is a **bad** singer.

- The word *badly* is an adverb. It describes a verb or adjective.

Miranda sings **badly**.

Complete each sentence correctly.

1. Choir practice went _____ yesterday.
2. Everyone sang _____, especially the tenors.
3. However, Greg's solo was really _____.
4. He performed _____ during practice.

Write four sentences using the words in parentheses.

5. (good) _____
6. (well) _____
7. (bad) _____
8. (badly) _____

Name _____

The words *can* and *may* are often confused, but they mean different things. Be sure to use the word whose meaning fits what you're trying to say.

- *can* means "able to"

Stefan **can** jump very far.

- *may* means "allowed to"

"You **may** try out for the team," Coach said.

Write *can* or *may* to complete each sentence correctly.

1. "How far _____ he jump?" Davey asked Coach Gutierrez.
2. "_____ he jump as far as Jennifer?" asked Davey.
3. "He _____ jump almost six and one-half feet," Coach responded.
4. "Wow! _____ I watch him practice today?" Davey asked.
5. "You _____ if you're very quiet," Coach said.
6. "I _____ be so quiet he won't know I'm here," Davey promised.
7. Coach thinks Stefan _____ definitely break the broad jump record.
8. Stefan's mother said he _____ practice every day if it doesn't hurt his grades.

Write two sentences using the words in parentheses.

9. (can) _____

10. (may) _____

The words *lie* and *lay* are often confused.

- Use *lie* to mean “to rest or recline.”

 Cujo **lies** on my bed after dinner.

- Use *lay* to mean “to put or place.”

 Sometimes I **lay** down my book and play with him.

Proofread this paragraph. Correct any mistakes.

I like to keep my room very organized so I can find what I need. For instance, as soon as I come home from school, I lie my backpack on the floor by my chair. I take out the books I need for homework and lie those on top of the desk. My hamster’s cage is on the right side of my desk. I always greet Hammy and pet him, but he usually just lays there. He’s not very exciting. All he does is lie one piece of cedar shaving on top of another. When I finish my homework, I lie the paper on the left side of my desk for my mom to review. Before I lay down at night, I make sure everything is put away in its correct place. My clothes are organized by color, and my books are arranged alphabetically on the shelves. I even lie my glasses in the same place so I can find them in the morning. My friends tell me I should just lay back and relax at home, but I prefer to keep things neat.

Write two sentences using the words in parentheses.

1. (lie) _____

2. (lay) _____

Name _____

The words *lie* and *lay* are often confused.

- Use *lie* to mean “to rest or recline.”
- Use *lay* to mean “to put or place.”

	<u>lie</u>	<u>lay</u>
Present Tense	I lie down when I'm tired.	I lay my books on the table.
Past Tense	Yesterday, I lay down for a while.	I know I laid them there yesterday.

Write the correct past tense form of *lie* or *lay* to complete each sentence.

1. Yesterday I _____ under the willow tree and read a book.
2. I _____ a bottle of water and a blanket beside me.
3. My dog Amira came outside and _____ down beside me.
4. She _____ her bone at my feet.
5. As we _____ there, it grew cooler.
6. I picked up the blanket from where I _____ it and covered us both.
7. Amira _____ under the blanket and cuddled next to me.
8. After an hour, I _____ my book on the ground and went to sleep.

Write two sentences of your own, using the past tense of *lie* and *lay*.

9. _____

10. _____

The words *who* and *whom* and *who's* and *whose* are often confused.

- Use *who* as the subject of a sentence.

Who made the cake?

Who will clean up after the party?

- Use *whom* as the object of a verb or preposition.

Whom did you invite?

To **whom** did you send invitations?

- Use *who's* to mean "who is."

Who's bringing the balloons?

Who's going to take you home?

- Use *whose* to show ownership.

Whose cup is this?

Whose shoes are in the backyard?

Write *who*, *whom*, *who's*, or *whose* to complete each sentence.

1. For _____ is that package?
2. _____ taking you on a tour?
3. _____ essay is the best?
4. To _____ is the letter addressed?
5. _____ can take you to karate practice?
6. I wonder _____ the best player on the team.
7. _____ can sing the loudest in the choir?
8. _____ will you take to the party?
9. _____ dishes were left on the table?
10. _____ taking French this year?



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