

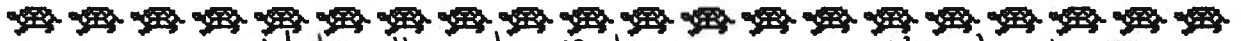
Name _____

PREPOSITIONS
Compound Subject

Date _____

Sometimes a sentence is talking about two or more people or things. This is called a **compound subject**.

Look for more than one **who** or **what** in the sentence.



Not all sentences have a prepositional phrase.

Directions: Cross out **any** prepositional phrase(s) in each sentence. Then, underline the compound subject once and the verb twice.

Write O.P. above the object of the preposition

Example: Karen and her dad swim daily.

Example

1. New towels and washcloths are ^{O.P.} ~~in the bathroom.~~
2. Miss Jones and her new boyfriend arrived today.*
3. His brother or sister goes to Colorado during the winter.
4. Her friends and she decorated for the party.
5. Marshmallows and hot dogs are by the fireplace.
6. Several cows and horses rested under some tall trees.
7. Misty and Lee walked with Grandma through her flower garden.
8. Mother and I placed pins below the last button of my sweater.
9. Jim, Jenny, John, and Mary went to the circus.
10. That teacher, the principal, and the secretary meet each Friday.*

*Not all sentences contain prepositional phrases.

Name _____

PREPOSITIONS Imperative Sentence

Date _____

An imperative sentence gives a **command**.

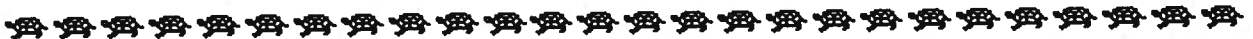
Example: Sit on this chair.

The person writing or speaking the command usually does not include the word, *you*. However, you realize that the person is telling **you** to do something. We call this *you understood*. *You understood* is written as (You).

To find subject and verb of an imperative sentence, follow these steps:

Follow these steps

1. Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Sit ~~on this chair~~.
2. Write (You), *you understood*, at the beginning of the sentence.
 (You) Sit ~~on this chair~~.
3. Decide the verb by asking what you are being told to do. Underline the verb twice.
 (You) Sit ~~on this chair~~.



Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

1. Jump into the water.
2. Hop on one foot.
3. Smile for the picture.
4. Stand in line with me.
5. Place the soap under the sink.
6. Please pass this pencil to Mike.

Do you know any 9-year-olds who have started their own museums? When Theodore Roosevelt was only 9, he and two of his cousins opened the "Roosevelt Museum of Natural History." The museum was in Theodore's bedroom. It had a total of 12 specimens. On display were a few seashells, some dead insects, and some birds' nests. Young Roosevelt took great pride in his small museum.

Born in New York in 1858, Theodore Roosevelt was not always healthy. "I was a sickly, delicate boy," he once wrote. Roosevelt had a health condition called *asthma*. He often found it hard to breathe. Instead of playing, he observed nature and then read and wrote about it.

Roosevelt's interest in nature sometimes got him into trouble. Once, his mother found several dead mice in the freezer. She demanded that the mice be thrown out. This was indeed "a loss to science," Roosevelt said later.

Because Roosevelt was often sick as a boy, his body was small and frail. When he was about 12, his father urged him to improve his body. Roosevelt began working out in a gym. He didn't become strong quickly. But he did decide to face life's challenges with a strong spirit. That

determination stayed with Roosevelt his whole life. And eventually his body did get strong. As an adult, he was an active, healthy person. He enjoyed adventures and he loved the outdoors!

In 1900, at the age of 41, Roosevelt was elected vice president. A year later, President McKinley was shot and killed. Roosevelt became our 26th president. At 42, he was the youngest leader the country had ever had.

The main idea tells what a story or paragraph is mostly about. Details in a story provide the reader with information about the main idea and help the reader better understand the story.



What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- Roosevelt had a natural history museum in his bedroom when he was a boy.
- The museum had 12 specimens.
- Roosevelt had two cousins.
- Roosevelt was a brave man.

Which sentence best tells the main idea of the second paragraph?

- Roosevelt loved the outdoors.
- Asthma makes it hard to run around and have fun.
- Roosevelt did not like to play.
- Roosevelt was a sickly child.

Which detail does not tell about Roosevelt as a boy?

- He opened his own natural history museum.
- He became president in 1901.
- He had asthma and often found it difficult to breathe.
- He once left a collection of dead mice in the icebox.

From the selection, you can draw the conclusion that

- Roosevelt's mother liked mice.
- Roosevelt respected his father's advice.
- everyone with asthma is small and frail.
- working out in a gym is a waste of time.

In which book might you find this selection?

- Small Nature Museums*
- Living with Asthma*
- The Childhoods of America's Presidents*
- How the Teddy Bear Got Its Name*

A toy company named the teddy bear for Theodore 'Teddy' Roosevelt after it was learned that Roosevelt refused to shoot a baby bear while hunting.



Articles

Name _____

Grammar BLM

36

Important rule

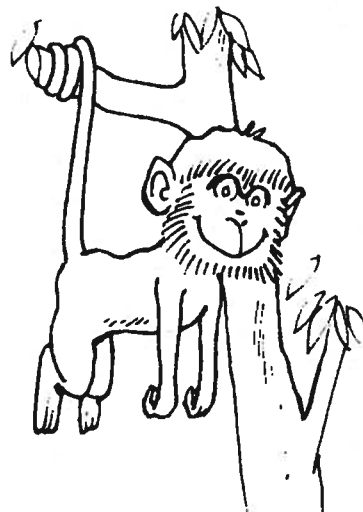
 Use **an** instead of **a** in front of words that begin with a vowel.

1. Write **a** or **an** in the spaces.

- a. One day _____ man saw _____ monkey climbing _____ tall tree in _____ dense jungle.
- b. Mike ate _____ orange and _____ apple for his lunch. Sometime later he ate _____ pie.
- c. _____ athlete must train hard if she is to win _____ race.
- d. On our farm there are lots of hens. One hen laid _____ egg on _____ branch of _____ tall tree.
- e. Sue has _____ aunt who lives in Las Vegas and _____ uncle who lives in Reno.

2. Write **a** or **an** in the spaces.

- a. _____ orange
- b. _____ underarm pitch
- c. _____ dozen eggs
- d. _____ big shed
- e. _____ ocean liner
- f. _____ book
- g. _____ endangered species
- h. _____ effective cure
- i. _____ paper envelope
- j. _____ obvious mistake



Checkmate

To subtract with regrouping, follow these steps.

1. Subtract the ones column. Regroup if needed.

$$\begin{array}{r} 211 \\ \text{433} \\ - 266 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

2. Subtract the tens column. Regroup if needed.

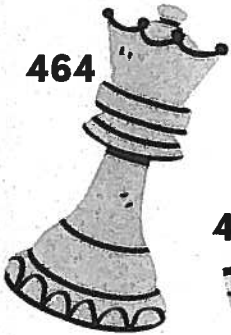
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 3211 \\ \text{433} \\ - 266 \\ \hline 65 \end{array}$$

3. Subtract the hundreds column. Regroup if needed.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 3211 \\ \text{433} \\ - 266 \\ \hline 165 \end{array}$$

Subtract. Cross out the chess piece with the matching difference. The last piece standing is the winner.

464



$$\begin{array}{r} 956 \\ - 492 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 239 \\ - 176 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 842 \\ - 426 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



416



$$\begin{array}{r} 153 \\ - 80 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 351 \\ - 172 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 983 \\ - 284 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



73



$$\begin{array}{r} 526 \\ - 286 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 643 \\ - 479 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 258 \\ - 139 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



240

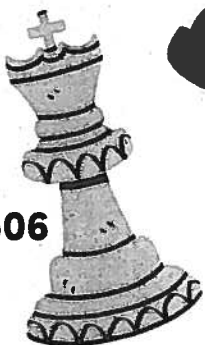


$$\begin{array}{r} 932 \\ - 426 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 852 \\ - 476 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



506



119



is left standing.

479



376



To multiply with a 2-digit factor that requires regrouping, follow these steps.

1. Multiply the ones digit.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 46 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 276 \end{array}$$

2. Place a zero in the ones column.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 46 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 276 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

3. Multiply by the tens digit.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \\ 46 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 276 \\ + 920 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. Add to find the product.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \\ 46 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 276 \\ + 920 \\ \hline 1,196 \end{array}$$

Multiply. Then, use the code to answer the riddle below.

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ \times 52 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ \times 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ \times 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ \times 51 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

What horses like to stay up late?

1,992

4,992

1,536

5,208

938

1,092

2,739

3,450

840

1,431



The Winning Team

This table displays the win-loss record for five major-league baseball teams in 2017. Use the table to choose the best answer to each question below.

BASEBALL STANDINGS: AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Team	Wins	Losses	Percent	Games Behind
Boston Red Sox	93	69	.574	—
New York Yankees	91	71	.562	2
Tampa Bay Rays	80	82	.494	13
Toronto Blue Jays	75	86	.469	17
Baltimore Orioles	75	87	.463	18

- Which team had the most wins?
 Baltimore Orioles New York Yankees
 Boston Red Sox Toronto Blue Jays
- How many games did the Boston Red Sox lose?
 93 69 91 71
- Which team had 75 wins and 87 losses?
 New York Yankees Toronto Blue Jays
 Boston Red Sox Baltimore Orioles
- How many games did the Tampa Bay Rays win?
 80 86
 91 82
- How many of these teams won more than half of their games?
 2 4 3 5

