

Read and Discover

Prepositional Phrases

Lesson 6

Alexander the Great created the city of Alexandria in 332 B.C.

Circle the group of words that tells when the city was founded.
Draw an arrow from those words to the underlined word.

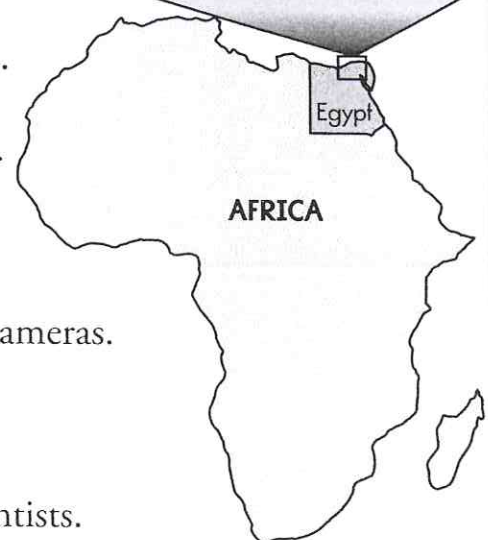
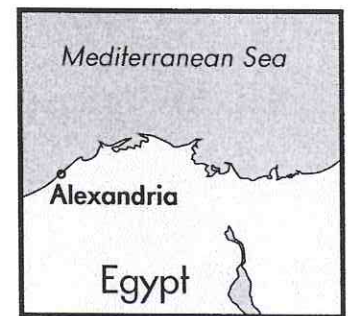
A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition. *In*, *with*, and *during* are prepositions. Prepositional phrases often tell more about what happened in a sentence. They usually tell *how*, *when*, or *where*.

See Handbook Section 18

Part 1

Draw a line under each prepositional phrase that tells about the words in bold type.

1. The ancient city of Alexandria **stood** on Egypt's shores.
2. A giant lighthouse there **soared** into the sky.
3. Its bright light **guided** boats into the harbor.
4. Visitors **gazed** at the amazing tower.
5. The lighthouse **toppled** during a huge earthquake.
6. Pieces of the monument **disappeared** into the sea.
7. Now, experts **dive** in the harbor.
8. They **photograph** stone blocks with underwater cameras.
9. Giant statues also **rest** under the sea.
10. Each ancient object **provides** another clue to scientists.



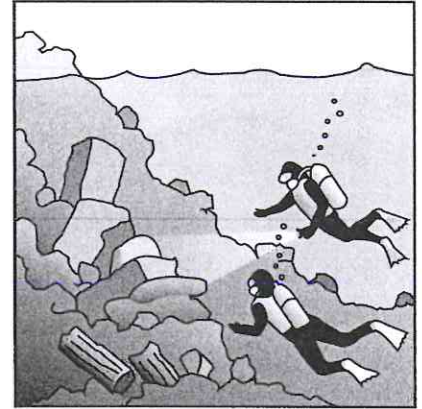
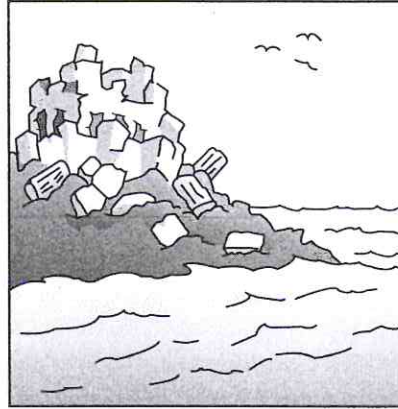
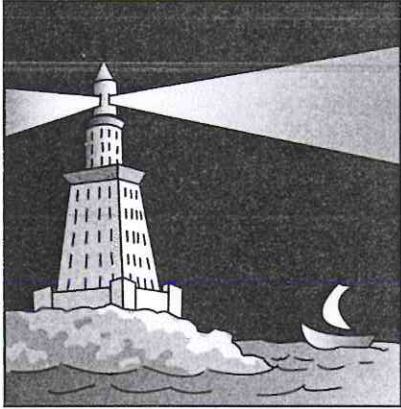
Part 2

Use a prepositional phrase from the word bank to finish each sentence. Draw an arrow from the prepositional phrase to the verb it tells about.

on a cliff

into pieces

below the ocean's surface



11. Divers search _____.
12. The lighthouse stood _____.
13. An earthquake broke that tower _____.

Part 3

Imagine that you could design a monument for your town or city. Draw a picture of the monument. Write two sentences about it. Use a prepositional phrase in each sentence to tell *how*, *when*, or *where*.

14. _____

15. _____

Name _____

Read and Discover

Making Sentences Complete

Lesson 7

Children in ancient Athens.

They played with dolls, tops, and balls.

Underline the group of words that is not a complete sentence.

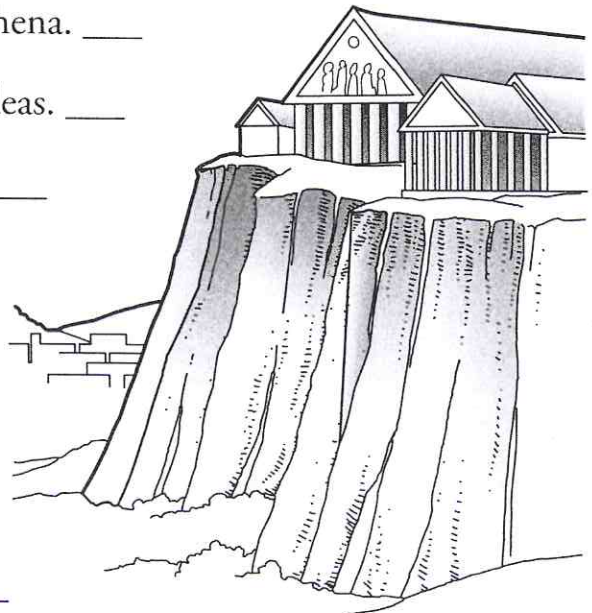
Complete Sentences have both a subject and a predicate.
Fragments are not sentences because they do not express a complete thought. They are missing either a subject or a predicate.

See Handbook Section 12

Part 1

Write *F* next to each fragment.

1. Athens was a great city in ancient Greece. ____
2. Large stone temples and tall statues. ____
3. In honor of the city's favorite goddess, Athena. ____
4. People in Athens thought of many new ideas. ____
5. Especially poets, scientists, and teachers. ____
6. The idea of democracy. ____
7. Began in ancient Athens. ____
8. In a democracy, all citizens can vote. ____
9. Choosing their leaders. ____
10. Not everyone in Athens was a citizen. ____
11. For instance, women and enslaved people. ____
12. None of them could vote. ____



Many great temples were built on a hill above Athens called the Acropolis.

Part 2

Underline the three fragments in the paragraph below. Rewrite them as complete sentences by adding either a subject or a predicate.

Usually only boys went to school in ancient Athens. In our school my classmates. In ancient Greece, students played musical instruments and sang. Play musical instruments today, too. Students in Athens also studied reading, writing, and arithmetic. My favorite subject.

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Part 3

Children played with board games in ancient Athens. Write two sentences about your favorite board game. Choose words from these lists if you like.

Words for Subjects

players
 dice
 pieces

Words for Predicates

move
 win
 roll

Name _____

Read and Discover

Making Sentences Say More

Lesson 8

Venice is in Italy.

Venice is built on 120 small islands near the coast of Italy.

Circle the sentence that gives more information.

Sentences **give more information** when they include describing words or phrases and when they include words with exact meanings. For example, *gliding* is more exact than *moving*.

 **Remember this information when you speak, too.**

See Handbook Sections 14 and 17

Part 1

Write *X* next to the sentence in each pair that gives more information.

1. a. Venice has been an important seaport since A.D. 800. ____
b. Venice is a very old city that has existed for a long time. ____
2. a. Venice has canals. ____
b. Many of the main streets in Venice are not paved streets at all, but canals filled with water. ____
3. a. Some people use boats. ____
b. Some people travel to work in boats instead of cars. ____
4. a. Palaces of marble and stone line Venice's Grand Canal. ____
b. There are a lot of fancy buildings in Venice. ____
5. a. Venice is famous for its beautiful buildings and collections of priceless art. ____
b. There is a lot to see in Venice. ____
6. a. Floods are a problem, and people worry about them a lot. ____
b. In winter, floods often cause damage to buildings in Venice. ____
7. a. Some Venetians build their houses on wooden posts driven into the mud. ____
b. Some houses in Venice are unusual. ____

Part 2

Rewrite each sentence so it gives more information about the picture.

8. Visitors rode in a gondola.

9. A gondola is a boat.

10. There were some ducks.



Part 3

Make a travel poster that tells about your community. Describe one interesting thing to see or do there. You may use a graphics program to make another version of your poster.

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	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

Name

Read and Discover

Putting Sentences Together

Lesson 9

Minneapolis is a city on the banks of the Mississippi River, and St. Paul is located nearby. They are often called the Twin Cities.

Underline the sentence that contains two complete thoughts.
Circle the word that joins the two thoughts.

A **compound sentence** contains two complete thoughts. A compound sentence is made of two simple sentences connected by a joining word such as *or*, *and*, or *but*. A comma is used before the joining word.

See Handbook Sections 8, 12, and 19

Part 1

Underline the nine sentences below that contain two complete thoughts. Circle the joining word in each of these compound sentences. (1–9)

Minneapolis is the largest city in Minnesota, but St. Paul is the state capital. Both cities have interesting histories.

The Sioux people first lived in this area, and their language helped give Minneapolis its name. *Minne* means “water” in the Sioux language, and *polis* means “city” in Greek. *Minneapolis* means “city on the water.” The Sioux lost their claim to the land long ago, but today Minneapolis still has a large Native American population.

In the early 1800s a U.S. Army fort was built on the Mississippi River, and settlements grew up around it. In time, this center for pioneers became the city of Minneapolis. In about 1840 a trader nicknamed Pig’s Eye left the fort, and he founded a little settlement farther down the river. He named the place after himself. The people in the settlement later changed the name to St. Paul, or the city might still be called Pig’s Eye.

Today the two big cities are right next to each other, but they are very different. Minneapolis is an important business center, and St. Paul is known for its friendly neighborhoods.

Part 2

Rewrite each pair of sentences as one compound sentence. Use the word in () to join them.

10. Minnesota is very cold in winter. People must dress in warm clothes. (and)

11. Once shoppers had to walk outside in the cold. Now they can walk inside a gigantic mall. (but)

12. People can shop in stores. They can go to an indoor amusement park. (or)

Part 3

Read the compound sentence below. Then write two more compound sentences. Tell what you wear in winter and summer. You can use phrases in the word bank.

wear shorts

wear warm pants

wear a wool hat

wear boots

wear sandals

wear mittens

Lisa wears a sweater in winter, but she wears a T-shirt in summer.

Name _____

Read and Discover

Avoiding Run-on Sentences

Lesson 10

Paris is a beautiful city it is in France. ____

Paris has many landmarks, but the Eiffel Tower is the most famous. ____

Write *X* next to the sentence that is not written correctly. How many complete sentences can you find in it? ____

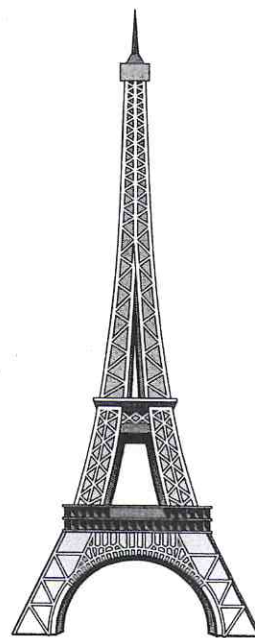
Run-on sentences contain two complete sentences that are not joined by a comma and a joining word. A run-on sentence can be corrected by adding a comma and a joining word or by making the run-on into two separate sentences.

See Handbook Section 12

Part 1

Circle each run-on sentence.

1. The Eiffel Tower is 984 feet tall it is made of iron and steel.
2. It was designed by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel it was built in 1889.
3. Mr. Eiffel also helped build the Statue of Liberty.
4. The Eiffel Tower was once the tallest structure in the world visitors still admire its height.
5. The tower is crisscrossed it has no outer walls.
6. It was built for a fair, but the fair ended more than 100 years ago.
7. There are stairs in the tower most people prefer to take the elevator.
8. The tower has rooms for experiments, and scientists study the weather there.
9. Visitors can eat at the tower restaurants, or they can admire the view.
10. From the Eiffel Tower people can see all of Paris it is a beautiful sight.



The Eiffel Tower

Part 2

Rewrite these run-on sentences correctly.

11. Huoy visited Paris the Eiffel Tower was her first stop.

12. She rode an elevator to the top her friends stayed on the ground.

13. She looked out from the tower she could see for miles.

14. Huoy gave a report about Paris she made a drawing of the Eiffel Tower.

Part 3

The directions below tell how to build a tower. Rewrite them correctly.

First pour the cement then put up the iron beams next build the first floor add crisscrossed iron beams until the tower is 984 feet tall.

Name _____

Proofreading Practice

Read this report about Aztec art and find the mistakes. Use the proofreading marks below to show how each mistake should be fixed.

Proofreading Marks

Mark	Means	Example
✂	take away	Be careful with that that statue.
^	add	Be careful ^{with} that statue.
≡	make into a capital letter	<u>be</u> careful with that statue.
/	make into a lowercase letter	Be C areful with that statue.
⊙	add a period	Be careful with that statue.
Ⓢ	fix spelling	Be care ^{sp} full with that statue.

The Aztec Display

Rodolfo and I went to see a dissplay of Aztec art. our tour guide was named Sabrina. She answered our questions about the aztec people and their art.

The collection came from Mexico City. A huge Aztec temple once stood in the center of the city it was buried long ago. In 1978 workers who were digging tunnels uncovered part of the temple. They must have been surprised.

Scientists were very excited by the discovery. They dugg carefully with shovels and other tools. The scientists found jewelry, pottery, statues, and skeletons. They learned many things about the Aztec people from those objects. The temple itself is over 550 years old scientists believe it was the center of the Aztec Empire.

The most interesting things in the display were the carvings. Were very unusual. Snakes and flowers were carved on one flat peace of stone Another carving looked like a huge shell. We also saw a tiny statue of a person carved from jade.

Review

Sentences

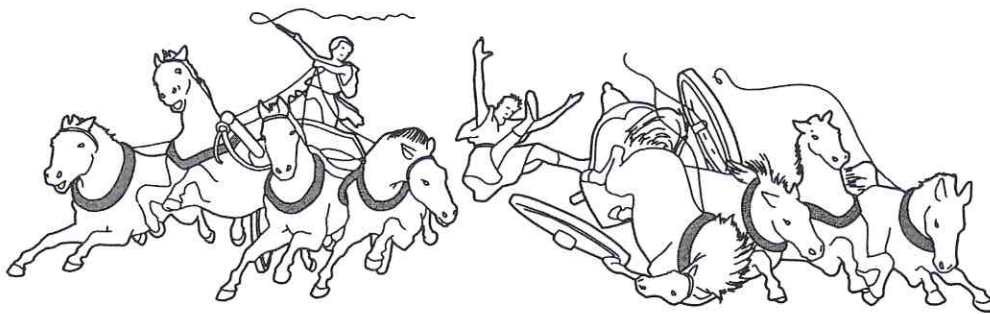
Write S next to each complete sentence.

1. Rome and Venice are cities in Italy. _____
2. Both cities are very old. _____
3. The center of a huge empire. _____
4. Many Romans lived in apartment buildings. _____

Add the correct end mark to each sentence.

5. Read this book on ancient Rome _____
6. Wow, the Roman Empire was huge _____
7. How long did that empire last _____
8. Some Roman roads and bridges are still used today _____

Rewrite each sentence so it gives more information about this chariot race.



9. The horses ran. _____

10. A man fell. _____

Fragments and Run-ons

Rewrite each fragment to make it a complete sentence. Rewrite each run-on so it includes a comma and a joining word.

11. The canals in Venice. _____

12. We drank fizzy sodas we ate tasty ice cream. _____

13. Took pictures of the gondolas. _____

14. Espresso is a strong Italian coffee many people like it. _____

Subjects and Predicates

Underline the subject and circle the predicate of each sentence.

15. Italian food is delicious. 18. This pizza has clams on it!
16. I like pasta with tomato sauce. 19. Many Italians love fish.
17. My grandmother makes excellent ravioli.

Prepositional Phrases

Circle the phrase that tells *how*, *when*, or *where* about each underlined word.

20. We went to an Italian restaurant. 22. My mother looked at the menu.
21. I sat between my parents. 23. My little brother banged on the table.

Name _____