

# Fix It!<sup>TM</sup> Grammar

Mowgli and  
Shere Khan

STUDENT BOOK

LEVEL 4

Weeks 1–4

Pamela White

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*Fix It! Grammar: Mowgli and Shere Khan*, Student Book Level 4

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## Instructions

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The list below shows the components to each *Fix It! Grammar* weekly exercise.

Although **Mark It** is listed before **Fix It**, the student may choose to **Fix It** first and then **Mark It**. This is acceptable because the *Fix It! Grammar* exercises are like a word puzzle. The goal is to complete the lists at the top of the student page for each passage.

Students should discuss their work with the teacher after working through each daily passage. However, older students may work with their teacher on a weekly basis. Students should actively be involved in comparing their work with the Teacher's Manual. The repetition of finding and fixing their own mistakes allows them to recognize and avoid those mistakes in the future.

*Fix It! Grammar* should be treated as a game. Keep it fun!

**Learn It!** On the first day of the new Week, read through the Learn It section. Each Learn It covers a concept that the student will practice in future passages. Instructions for marking and fixing passages are included in each Learn It.

**Read It!** Read the day's passage.  
Look up the bolded vocabulary word in a dictionary and pick the definition that fits the context of the story. Maintain a list of vocabulary words and their definitions.  
The vocabulary definitions are printed in the Teacher's Manual.

**Mark It!** Mark the passage using the guide at the top of the daily practice page.

**Fix It!** Correct the passage using the guide at the top of the daily practice page. The Teacher's Manual includes detailed explanations for grammar concepts and punctuation in each daily passage.

**Rewrite It!** After marking, correcting, and discussing the passage with the teacher, copy the corrected passage on the lines provided or into a separate notebook.

- Copy the corrected story, not the editing marks.
- Indent and use capital letters properly.
- Copy the corrected punctuation.

**Appendix I Complete Story** Familiarize yourself with the story that you will be editing by reading the complete story found in Appendix I.

**Appendix II Collection Pages** Look for strong verbs, quality adjectives, and -ly adverbs in this book and write them on the collection pages in Appendix II.

**Appendix III Lists** Refer to the lists found in Appendix III to quickly identify pronouns, prepositions, verbs, and conjunctions.


**Appendix IV Grammar Glossary** Reference the Grammar Glossary found in Appendix IV of the Teacher's Manual for more information about the concepts taught in the *Fix It! Grammar* series.

### Editing Marks

 indent

 insert


 delete

 capitalize

 lowercase

 reverse order

 add a space

 close the space

### Helpful Hints

Use different colors for **Mark It** and **Fix It**.

When you complete the book, remove the daily passages.

Use the remaining **Learn It** pages as a quick grammar reference.

## Additional Resource

***Fix It! Grammar Cards*** are an optional product that will enhance the *Fix It! Grammar* learning experience.

### ***Fix It! Grammar Cards***

Thirty full color grammar cards highlight key *Fix It! Grammar* concepts for quick and easy reference.

For a more relaxed and entertaining way to drill and review grammar concepts learned, instructions for a download of multiple game ideas are included in the card pack.

*Fix It! Grammar Cards* are beautifully designed and come in a sturdy card box for easy storage.

[IEW.com/FIX-GC](http://IEW.com/FIX-GC)



On the chart below *Fix It! Grammar Cards* are listed in the order that the information is taught in this book. Some cards are not introduced until future books.

WEEK	<b>Fix It! Grammar Cards for <i>Mowgli and Shere Khan</i> Level 4</b>
1	Editing Marks, Indentation, Capitalization, Title, Noun, Pronoun, Preposition, Number Words and Numerals
2	Subject-Verb Pair, Clause, Verb, Linking Verb, Helping Verb, Sentence Openers
3	Conjunction, Coordinating Conjunction, Prepositional Phrase
4	Adjective, Dependent Clause, Quotation
5	Adverb, #3 -ly Adverb Opener, www Word
6	Apostrophes, Indefinite Pronoun
8	Run-On
9	Interjection
13	#4 -ing Opener
17	Commas with Adjectives before a Noun
Not Used	Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

## Scope and Sequence

Week numbers indicate when a concept is introduced or specifically reinforced in a lesson. Once introduced the concept is practiced throughout the book.

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

## Parts of Speech

Noun	1																													
subject noun	2																													
noun of direct address									10																					
plural noun					6																									
Pronoun	1	2																												
personal pronoun	1																													
subject pronoun	2			5				9																						
indefinite pronoun					6	7																								
possessive pronoun			4			7																								
demonstrative pronoun						7																								
reflexive pronoun	1						8																							
interrogative pronoun				5						12																				
unclear pronoun																											28			
Preposition	1									13	14																			
Verb																														
action verb	2																													
linking verb	2																													
helping verb	2																													
phrasal verb		3																												
subject/verb agreement					6			9																						
verb tense						7				11																				
verb phrase										11					16															
Conjunction			3																	20										
coordinating			3							10										20										
subordinating										11										20										
Adjective				4																										
article adjective	1																													
possessive adjective				4		6		8																						
coordinate adjectives																		18								25				
cumulative adjectives																	17									25				
compound adjective																											26			
Adverb					5																									
interrogative adverb									9																					
Interjection									9																					

	Week																													
Capitalization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
First Word of Sentence	1																													
Proper Noun	1																													
Proper Adjective	1																													
Personal Pronoun I	1																													
Interjection								9																						
Quotation Marks				4		6																								

## Punctuation

End Marks																														
period	1																													
question mark	1																													
exclamation mark	1			5				9																						
quotation marks			4	5																										
Commas																														
a and b		3						10																						
a, b, and c		3						10																						
MC, cc MC								9	10																					
prepositional phrase		3											14	16																
who/which clause			4														19													
quotations			4																											
that clause							7															23								
interjection								9															24							
noun of direct address									10																					
#2 prepositional opener		3											14	15	16															
#3 -ly adverb opener			5											15																
adverb clause									11																					
#5 clausal opener				5						11				15																
comma splice								8	9																					
cumulative adjectives																17									25					
coordinate adjectives																	18								25					
#4 -ing opener												13		15	16					21										
unnecessary commas																								24				29		
Quotation Marks			4		6																									
Apostrophes																														
contraction					6																									
possessive adjective					6		8																							
Hyphens																														
compound adjective																										26				

	Week																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

## Clauses

Who/Which Clause				4								12								19		21	22								
That Clause							7					12												23							
Adverb Clause					5							11	12		14																
Dependent Clause					4			7				11	12												23						
Main Clause		2											12																27		

## Phrases

prepositional phrase	1		3										13	14		16														
verb phrase											11					16														
participial (-ing) phrase													13			16					21							27		

## Homophones

Whose/Who's																						22								
-------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Other Concepts

Indentation	1																													
Numbers	1																													
Subject-Verb Pairs		2																						24						
Fused Sentence								8	9																					
Comma Splice								8	9																					
Imperative Sentence					5																									
Usage																														
pronoun agreement		2	3	4																		22								
adverb/adjective					5																									
subject/verb agreement						6			9																					
verb tense							7				11																			
reflexive pronoun								8																						
who/whom/whose																						21	22							

## Stylistic Techniques

Strong Verb		2																												
Quality Adjective				4																										
Who/Which Clause				4								12							19		21	22								
-ly Adverb					5																									
Adverb Clause					5						11	12		14																
#1 Subject Opener		2														15														
#2 Prepositional Opener			3											14	15															
#3 -ly Adverb Opener					5											15														
#4 -ing Opener													13		15	16					21									
#5 Clausal Opener											11				15															
#6 Vss Opener										10					15															

## Vocabulary

1 vast lame limit endanger	2 desperate strayed alerted retaliate	3 apprehension puny entrance glared	4 pack frustration boldness practical	5 annual squatting threatened considerably	6 addressed claim purchase preserve
7 eagerly thickly detect leisure	8 awkwardly carefree gaze occasions	9 mistrusted craftily content embarrassed	10 urgently shrugged concerned manipulates	11 aggressive hesitated reasoned oblivious	12 jagged bore captivity miserably
13 blow cautiously distress steadily	14 intensely accomplish responded recognize	15 potential dread anxiously taunted	16 kill descending crouched unfamiliar	17 mist concluded astounded constantly	18 hailed senseless inevitably blossomed
19 capable ascended clutched challenging	20 clumsy tension wearily approach	21 solitary succulent recently threatened	22 decade vows protested maintained	23 influenced restored consider furiously	24 murmuring inwardly cease comprehend
25 igniting cowering consistently quivered	26 pledged betray debt frantically	27 confidently tolerate commanded respected	28 peering struck dusk blurted	29 confused confirm determined sorrow	30 pleading generosity kin varied



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# Learn It!

Every word belongs to a word group—a part of speech. There are eight parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb, preposition, conjunction, adjective, adverb, interjection.



## Noun

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

A **compound noun** is two or more words combined to form a single noun. This includes proper nouns with two or more words, such as *Shere Khan*.

## Article Adjective

The **article adjectives** are *a*, *an*, *the*. A noun follows an article adjective.

## Pronoun

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition. It refers back to some person or thing recently mentioned known as the antecedent. Review the types of pronouns in Appendix III.

A **personal pronoun** takes the place of common and proper nouns.

A **reflexive pronoun** ends in -self (singular) or -selves (plural) and refers to the subject of the same sentence.

## Preposition

A **preposition** starts a phrase that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. A prepositional phrase *always* begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun (called the object of the preposition). Review the prepositions in Appendix III.

**Memorize It!** preposition + noun (no verb)

**Mark It!** Write *n* above each noun. Use a single *n* for a compound noun.  
Write *ar* above each article and *pr* above each pronoun.  
Underline each prepositional phrase.

*Shere Khan considered himself the greatest beast in the jungle.*

## Noun

Definition:

A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Tests:

the \_\_\_\_\_

two \_\_\_\_\_

## Pronoun

Definition:

A pronoun replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition.

List: Appendix III

## Preposition

Definition:

A preposition starts a phrase that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.

Pattern:

preposition + noun  
(no verb)

List: Appendix III

## Numbers

Spell out numbers that can be expressed in one or two words, like *twelve* and *one hundred*.

Use a hyphen with numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine.

Spell out ordinal numbers, like *first* and *second*.

Ordinal numbers tell the order or position in a sequence.

**Fix It!** Place a line through the incorrect number and write the correct word above it.

Mother Wolf had ~~6~~ <sup>six</sup> cubs. Mowgli would become her ~~7<sup>th</sup>~~ <sup>seventh</sup>.

## Capitalization

Capitalize the first word of a sentence.

Capitalize proper nouns and proper adjectives.

Capitalize the personal pronoun *I*.

## End Mark

Use a period at the end of a statement.

Use a question mark at the end of a question.

Use an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence that expresses strong emotion.

## Indentation

An **indentation** is a blank space between the margin and the beginning of a line of text. It shows the start of a new paragraph.

In fiction (stories), there are four reasons to start a new paragraph.

**New Speaker:** Start a new paragraph when a new character speaks. Include the attribution with the quotation. Sentences before or after the quotation that point directly to the quotation can remain in the same paragraph.

**New Topic:** Start a new paragraph when the narrator or a character switches the topic.

**New Place:** Start a new paragraph when the story switches to a new location. If several switches are made in quick succession, such as a character's journey to find something, it may be less choppy to keep in one paragraph.

**New Time:** Start a new paragraph when the time changes.

### *Fix It!*

Place three short lines below letters that should be capitalized.

Place the correct end mark at the end of each sentence.

Add the ¶ symbol or an arrow ➔ in front of each sentence that should start a new paragraph.

¶ shere khan killed some of the villagers' cows. the villagers  
were enraged!

When you rewrite the passage, indent. Start the sentence on the next line and write ½ inch from the left margin.

**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

2 articles (ar)

4 nouns (n)

2 prepositional phrases**Fix It!**

1 indent

5 capitals

1 end mark

shere khan was a tiger who lived near

the **vast** wainganga river in central india

**Rewrite It!**


---



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---



---

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	1 capital
	5 nouns (n)	1 end mark
	2 pronouns (pr)	1 number
	2 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	

the tiger could not capture wild game because  
 he was **lame** in 1 foot from birth, so he attacked  
 defenseless cattle instead

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

3 nouns (n)  
2 pronouns (pr)  
1 prepositional phrase

**Fix It!**

3 capitals  
1 end mark

shere khan did not **limit** himself to cattle.

sometimes he hunted man

**Rewrite It!**

---

---

---

---

---

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	5 articles (ar)	1 indent
	7 nouns (n)	2 capitals
	1 pronoun (pr)	1 end mark
	3 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	

the law of the jungle forbade the killing of man.

if anyone harmed a human, it would **endanger**

every beast in the jungle

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Learn It!

### Verb

A **verb** shows action, links the subject to another word, or helps another verb.

An **action verb** shows action or ownership.

A **linking verb** links the subject to a noun or adjective.

A **helping verb** helps an action verb or a linking verb. The helping verb is always followed by another verb.

Every verb has a subject. The subject and verb (s v) belong together.

### Subject

A **subject** is a noun or pronoun that performs a verb action. It tells who or what the clause is about.

### Clause

A **clause** is a group of related words that contains both a subject and a verb.

### Main Clause

A **main clause** contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought, so it can stand alone as a sentence. Every sentence must have a main clause.

**Find It!** Read the sentence and look for the verb.  
Ask, "Who or what \_\_\_\_ (verb)?"

**Mark It!** Write **v** above each verb and **s** above each subject.  
Place square brackets around the main clause **[MC]**.

s                      v

**[The tiger knew the laws of the jungle].**

### Sentence Opener

A **sentence opener** is a descriptive word, phrase, or clause that is added to the beginning of a sentence. Using different sentence openers makes writing more interesting. After you mark a sentence, determine if the sentence begins with an opener that you know. If it does, mark it. Do not mark questions or quoted sentences.

### #1 Subject Opener

A **#1 subject opener** is a sentence that begins with the subject of the sentence. Sometimes, an article or adjective will come before the subject, but the sentence is still a #1 subject opener.

**Mark It!** Write **①** above the first word of a sentence that starts with a subject opener.

①                      s                      v

**A young boy wandered from his village.**



### Verb

**Definition:**  
A verb shows action, links the subject to another word, or helps another verb.

### Verb Test:

I \_\_\_\_ .

It \_\_\_\_ .

### Linking Verbs

am, is, are, was,  
were, be, being,  
been, seem,  
become, appear,  
grow, remain,  
taste, sound,  
smell, feel, look

### Helping Verbs

am, is, are, was,  
were, be, being,  
been, have, has,  
had, do, does, did,  
may, might, must,  
can, will, shall,  
could, would,  
should

**Verb Lists:**  
Appendix III

## Strong Verb

A **strong verb** dresses up writing because it creates a strong image or feeling. A strong verb is an action verb, never a linking or helping verb. Look for strong verbs in this book and write them on the Strong Verb collection page, Appendix II.

## Usage with Pronoun Agreement

A **pronoun** replaces a noun.

An **antecedent** is the word the pronoun refers to.

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition. An **antecedent** is the word the pronoun refers to.

The boy wandered. He did not hear his mother call him.

The personal pronouns *he*, *his*, and *him* refer to the noun *boy*. The noun *boy* is the antecedent of the pronouns *he*, *his*, and *him*.

A personal pronoun should agree with its antecedent in number.

**Number** means one (singular) or more than one (plural).

		Subjective	Objective	Possessive	
2 numbers					
singular	1st	I	me	my	mine
	2nd	you	you	your	yours
	3rd	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its
plural	1st	we	us	our	ours
	2nd	you	you	your	yours
	3rd	they	them	their	theirs

The boy wandered. He did not hear his mother call him.

*Boy* refers to one boy. Therefore, only the pronouns in the singular row can replace the word *boy*.

The boys wandered. They did not hear their mother call them.

*Boys* refers to more than one boy. Therefore, only the pronouns in the plural row can replace the word *boys*.

Throughout this book you will see usage errors.

### Fix It!

Place a line through the incorrect pronoun and write the correct pronoun above it.

The wolves obeyed the law. ~~He~~ could endanger others if  
~~they~~ she did not. A wolf learned the law as a cub. ~~They~~ He obeyed  
it always.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	3 articles (ar)	2 capitals
	7 nouns (n)	1 end mark
	2 pronouns (pr)	1 usage
	2 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	
	2 [main clauses]	
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

the **desperate** villagers feared the beasts. he would  
 send elephants and men with guns and torches into  
 the jungle to kill them

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	4 articles (ar)	1 indent
	6 nouns (n)	3 capitals
	1 pronoun (pr)	1 end mark
	2 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	1 usage
	2 [main clauses]	
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

shere khan ignored the law of the jungle and

hunted a boy. a toddler had **strayed** from their village

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

3 nouns (n)

1 pronoun (pr)

1 prepositional phrase

2 [main clauses]

2 subject-verb pairs (s v)

2 openers

**Fix It!**

1 indent

5 capitals

1 end mark

1 usage

shere khan's distant roar **alerted** father wolf

to trouble. they paced angrily

**Rewrite It!**

**Read It!**

1 vocabulary

**Mark It!**

4 nouns (n)

1 pronoun (pr)

3 [main clauses]

3 subject-verb pairs (s v)

3 openers

**Fix It!**

5 capitals

1 end mark

1 usage

father wolf was worried. shere khan was hunting  
again. their hunting would lead man to **retaliate**

**Rewrite It!**


---



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## Learn It!

### Conjunction

A **conjunction** connects words, phrases, or clauses. A **coordinating conjunction** connects the same type of words, phrases, or clauses. The items must be grammatically the same: two or more adjectives, two or more prepositional phrases, and so forth.



### Coordinating Conjunction


Definition:  
A coordinating conjunction connects the same type of words, phrases, or clauses.

### FANBOYS

for, and, nor, but,  
or, yet, so

### Comma

 Do not use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it connects two items in a series unless they are main clauses. **PATTERN a and b**

 Use commas to separate three or more items in a series. **PATTERN a, b, and c**


**Mark It!** Write **cc** above each coordinating conjunction.

**Fix It!** Insert or remove commas. Follow the comma rules.

The toddler was lively, but defenseless.

He climbed a hill, peeked inside the cave, and wandered in.


 a and b

 a, b, and c

### #2 Prepositional Opener

A **#2 prepositional opener** is a sentence that begins with a prepositional phrase. The first word in the sentence must be a preposition.

### Comma

 If a prepositional opener has five words or more, follow it with a comma.

If two or more prepositional phrases open a sentence, follow the last phrase with a comma.

 Do not put a comma in front of a prepositional phrase.

Pattern:  
preposition +  
noun (no verb)

**Mark It!** Write ② above the first word of a sentence that starts with a prepositional phrase.

**Fix It!** Insert or remove commas. Follow the comma rules.

② Inside the cave, the wolf cubs wrestled, with their mother.

② Inside the dark and dank cave, the wolf cubs wrestled.

Do not include the opener in the main clause square brackets.

② From the entrance of the cave, [Father Wolf watched].

## Phrasal Verbs

A **phrasal verb** functions as a single verb but has another word with the verb. The combined words form an idea that is different from the two individual words.

To *cry* means to shed tears; *out* means away from. To *cry out* does not mean to weep away from but to shout something. *Cry out* is a phrasal verb.

**Mark It!** Write a single **v** above a phrasal verb.

The boy could not catch <sup>v</sup>up with the wolves.

## Usage with Pronoun Agreement

A **pronoun** replaces a noun.

An **antecedent** is the word the pronoun refers to.

Week 2 you learned that a pronoun should agree with its antecedent in number (singular and plural). It should also agree with its antecedent in person.

**Person** means who is speaking (1st), spoken to (2nd), or spoken about (3rd).

		Subjective	Objective	Possessive	
2 numbers	3 persons				
singular	<b>1st</b>	I	me	my	mine
	<b>2nd</b>	you	you	your	yours
	<b>3rd</b>	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its
plural	<b>1st</b>	we	us	our	ours
	<b>2nd</b>	you	you	your	yours
	<b>3rd</b>	they	them	their	theirs

I did not hear my mother call me.

A character is **speaking** about himself. The speaker uses pronouns in the first-person row to speak about himself.

You did not hear your mother call you.

A character is **spoken to**. The speaker uses pronouns in the second-person row to speak to someone else.

He did not hear his mother call him.

A character is **spoken about**. The speaker uses pronouns in the third-person row to speak about another character.

**Fix It!** Place a line through the incorrect pronoun and write the correct pronoun above it.

The wolf cubs ignored Shere Khan. <sup>He</sup>~~You~~ could not scare <sup>them</sup>~~us~~.



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	3 articles (ar)	4 capitals
	6 nouns (n)	3 commas
	1 pronoun (pr)	1 end mark
	2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)	1 number
	2 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	1 usage
	2 [main clauses]	
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

with great **apprehension**, father wolf paced.

a small hairless creature wandered into the shallow

cave, and joined the 6 cubs, and our mother

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	4 capitals
	5 nouns (n)	1 end mark
	1 pronoun (pr)	3 commas
	3 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	1 usage
	2 [main clauses]	
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

until that day, father wolf had never seen a man's cub.

they stared, in amazement, at the **puny** child

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_

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Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	4 articles (ar)	1 indent
	6 nouns (n)	4 capitals
	1 pronoun (pr)	2 commas
	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)	1 end mark
	4 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	1 usage
	2 [main clauses]	
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

without any warning, shere khan appeared at the  
**entrance** of the cave, but could not fit through  
the opening. you wanted the man's cub to come out

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	2 nouns (n)	1 indent
	3 pronouns (pr)	6 capitals
	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)	2 commas
	1 <u>prepositional phrase</u>	1 end mark
	3 [main clauses]	1 usage
	3 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	3 openers	

mother wolf shook herself. she stood up snarled  
and **glared** at shere khan. i was furious

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
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## Learn It!

### Adjective

An **adjective** describes a noun or pronoun. It can come before the noun it describes (*young boy*), or it can follow a linking verb and describe the subject of the clause (*boy was young*).



### Possessive Adjective

A **possessive adjective** shows ownership. It answers the question *whose*. When a noun is followed by an apostrophe + s, it functions as a possessive adjective. In the same way, the possessive pronouns *my, your, his, her, its, our, their* function as possessive adjectives.

**Mark It!** Write *adj* above each adjective.

*adj adj adj adj*  
The wolf's desire to protect her young cubs was instinctive.

### Quality Adjective

A **quality adjective** dresses up writing because it creates a strong image or feeling. Look for quality adjectives in this book and write them on the Quality Adjective collection page, Appendix II.

### Adjective

**Definition:**  
An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

**Test:**  
the \_\_\_ pen

**Questions:**  
which one?  
what kind?  
how many?  
whose?

### Who/Which Clause

A **who/which clause** is a dependent clause that begins with the word *who* or *which*. It is an adjective clause because it follows the noun it describes. Use the pronoun *who* when referring to people, personified animals, and pets. Use the pronoun *which* when referring to things, animals, and places.

The subject of most *who/which* clauses is *who* or *which*, but sometimes the subject is another word in the clause.



### Who/Which Clause

**Contains:**  
subject + verb

**First Word:**  
who or which

**Commas:**  
unless essential

**Marking:**  
w/w

### Comma

Place commas around a *who/which* clause if it is nonessential.

Do not place commas around a *who/which* clause if it is essential (changes the meaning of the sentence).

**Mark It!** Place parentheses around the *who/which* clause and write *w/w* above the word *who* or *which*. Write *v* above each verb and *s* above each subject.

**Fix It!** Insert commas around a nonessential *who/which* clause.

*w/w s v*  
Mowgli had a bold spirit, (which the wolves admired).

Weeks 4–18 contain only nonessential *who/which* clauses. They require commas. Week 19 you will learn how to determine if a clause is essential or nonessential. Week 21 you will learn when a *who/which* clause should begin with *whom* or *whose*.

## Quotation Marks—Capitalization and End Marks

**Quotation marks** indicate words are spoken. The quote is the sentence in quotation marks. The attribution is the person speaking and the speaking verb.

### Comma

Attribution, “Quote.”

“Quote,” attribution.

“Quote,” attribution,  
“rest of quoted  
sentence.”

Attribution, “Quote?”

“Quote?” attribution.

Attribution, “Quote!”

“Quote!” attribution.

Use a comma to separate an attribution from a direct quote.

#### Fix It!

Place quotation marks around the words that are spoken.  
Place three short lines below letters that should be capitalized.  
Place the correct end mark at the end of each sentence.  
Place a comma between an attribution and a quote.

mother wolf insisted, “leave this place!”

“i will get him in the end,” the tiger snarled.

### Usage with Pronoun Agreement

A personal pronoun should agree with its antecedent in number, person, and case.

**Case** refers to the way a pronoun functions in a sentence.

3 cases		Subjective function as	Objective function as	Possessive function as	
		subject subject complement	object of preposition direct object indirect object	adjective	pronoun
2 numbers	3 persons				
singular	1st	I	me	my	mine
	2nd	you	you	your	yours
	3rd	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its
plural	1st	we	us	our	ours
	2nd	you	you	your	yours
	3rd	they	them	their	theirs

If a pronoun functions as a subject, use a subjective case pronoun. If a pronoun follows a preposition and functions as the object of the preposition, use an objective case pronoun. If a pronoun describes a noun, use a possessive case pronoun that functions as an adjective.

#### Fix It!

Place a line through the incorrect pronoun and write the correct pronoun above it.

s  
n
v
ar
n
s  
pr  
He
v
pr  
them
adj  
their
n

Mowgli enjoyed the cubs. ~~His~~ played with ~~they~~ in ~~theirs~~ cave.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	3 articles (ar)	4 capitals
	3 nouns (n)	5 commas
	5 pronouns (pr)	2 quotation marks
	2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)	1 end mark
	1 adjective (adj)	1 usage
	2 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	
	4 [main clauses]	
	1 <i>who/which</i> clause (w/w)	
	5 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	1 opener	

she growled the man's cub who is now mine

lives here! him shall run, with the **pack** and hunt

with the pack. he will grow up, and hunt you

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	1 indent
	7 nouns (n)	4 capitals
	4 adjectives (adj)	3 commas
	3 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	1 end mark
	2 [main clauses]	1 number
	1 <i>who/which</i> clause (w/w)	1 usage
	3 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

shere khan who had lost the argument left, in

**frustration.** mother wolf planned to raise this

man's cub in addition to my 6 cubs

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	6 nouns (n)	3 capitals
	4 pronouns (pr)	4 commas
	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)	1 end mark
	7 adjectives (adj)	2 usage
	2 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	
	2 [main clauses]	
	1 <i>who/which</i> clause (w/w)	
	3 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

because of his looks, she named him mowgli which  
means frog. she loved he for his unusual **boldness**  
their comical expressions and his playful spirit

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	4 capitals
	5 nouns (n)	1 end mark
	1 pronoun (pr)	2 commas
	3 adjectives (adj)	1 number
	3 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	1 usage
	2 [main clauses]	
	1 <i>who/which</i> clause (w/w)	
	3 subject-verb pairs (s v)	
	2 openers	

father wolf who was more **practical** feared for  
 mowgli's acceptance. him would need approval  
 from 2 members of the pack

**Rewrite It!** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_