

Fix It!TM Grammar

Nose Tree

TEACHER'S MANUAL

LEVEL 1

Weeks 1–4

Pamela White

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Instructions

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 Grammar Glossary Reference the Grammar Glossary found in Appendix III 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



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	Fix It! Grammar Cards for Nose Tree Level 1
1	Editing Marks, Capitalization, Title, Indentation, Noun
3	Pronoun
5	Dependent Clause
7	Adjective
8	Preposition
9	Subject-Verb Pair, Verb
10	Linking Verb
11	Helping Verb
12	Quotation
13	Conjunction, Coordinating Conjunction
14	Adverb
19	Apostrophes
21	www Word
23	Number Words and Numerals
Not Used	Prepositional Phrase, Interjection, Indefinite Pronoun, Commas with Adjectives before a Noun, Run-On, Clause, Sentence Openers, #3 -ly Adverb Opener, #4 -ing Opener, 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			4														18												
subject noun									9																					
Pronoun			3	4																										
subject pronoun									9																					
Preposition								8																	25					
Verb																														
action verb									9									18			22									
linking verb										10											22									
helping verb											11										22									
Coordinating Conjunction													13																29	
Adjective							7											18					24							
article adj		2		4																										
possessive adj							7																							
adj after linking verb										10																				
Interjection																														
Adverb														14										24						

Capitalization

First Word of Sentence	1																													
Personal Pronoun I		3																												
Quotation Marks															16			20										28		

Punctuation

End Marks																														
period	1																	18												
question mark	1																	18												
exclamation mark											12							18												
Quotation Marks											12							18										28		
Apostrophe Contraction																			19							26				

Clauses

Who/Which Clause				5				9									17													
That Clause										11																				
Adverb Clause																				21								27		

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
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Homophones

There/Their/They're					6																								
To/Two/Too											12																		
Its/It's															16														

Other Concepts

Indentation	1																											
Subject-Verb Pairs						9																						
Numbers																					23							

Stylistic Techniques

Who/Which Clause				5			9								17														
Quality Adjective						7																							
Strong Verb												13																	
-ly Adverb													14	15															
Adverb Clause																				21							27		

Vocabulary

1 poor penniless valleys reached	2 guarding dozed dwarf invited	3 problem promised cloak granted	4 departed returned treated refill	5 bowed guest amazing astonished	6 travel settle fine instant
7 rare grazed coach fancy	8 neighboring clever magical stroll	9 unusual rashly explained cunning	10 sewed remaining traded searched	11 remembered suspected donned spotted	12 observed whirled recognized alarming
13 escape sprang sill greedy	14 sheepishly echoed surrounded demanded	15 weary refused lowly secretly	16 owned shocked separate decided	17 wandered aid promptly loaded	18 munched odd realized exclaimed
19 damp continued massive trek	20 stumbled stump inspected curious	21 groaned assist lengthy appeared	22 chuckled begged select gobbled	23 consume return heartily suffered	24 hurried stated commanded devoured
25 lush announced improve slyly	26 heal humbled chopped sobbed	27 portion slightly desired slices	28 worse cure property apologize	29 denied sharply informed rightful	30 collected whole normal cheerfully

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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.

The first part of speech that you will learn is the noun.

Noun

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

To determine if a word is a noun, test it:

Can an article adjective (a, an, the) come before it?
Is it countable?

Find It! Read the sentence and look for the words that name people, places, things, and ideas.

Mark It! Write *n* above each noun as shown below.

n *n* *n*

The soldiers walked over hills and rivers.

Capitalization

Capitalize the first word of a sentence.

Fix It! Place three short lines below letters that should be capitalized.

the soldiers were hungry.

End Marks

Use a period at the end of a statement.

Use a question mark at the end of a question.

Fix It! Place a period or question mark at the end of each sentence.

They were tired.

Where could they find work?

Indentation

Notice that some sentences are indented. An indented sentence means that the sentence begins a new paragraph.

For more information about nouns, see page G-5.

Noun Tests:

the _____

two _____

For more information about indentation, see page G-31.

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

new speaker,
new topic,
new place,
new time.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
<p>did you ever hear the story of the three poor soldiers</p> <p>poor lacking sufficient money</p>	<p>2 nouns (n)</p>	<p>1 capital 1 end mark</p>	

ⁿ
did you ever hear the story of the three
ⁿ
poor soldiers?

Capitalization	Did first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a question mark at the end of a question.

Rewrite It! Did you ever hear the story of the three poor soldiers?

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
they were penniless and had no food or home	2 nouns (n)	1 capital 1 end mark	

penniless

without a cent of money

they were **penniless** and had no food or home.

Capitalization	They first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! They were penniless and had no food or home.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
they walked a long way over hills, rivers, and valleys	4 nouns (n)	1 capital 1 end mark	

valleys

low lands between hills or mountains

they walked a long way over hills, rivers,
and **valleys**.

Capitalization	They first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! They walked a long way over hills, rivers, and valleys.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
one evening they reached a dark forest	2 nouns (n)	1 capital 1 end mark	

reached
arrived at

one ⁿ evening they **reached** ⁿ a dark forest.

Capitalization	One first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! One evening they reached a dark forest.

Learn It!

Article Adjective

The **article adjectives** are *a, an, the*.

A noun follows an article adjective. Sometimes adjectives (describing words) come between the article and its noun, as in *a kind dwarf*.

Mark It! Write *ar* above each article.

ar *ar* *ar*
The tired soldier built a fire near an oak tree.

For more information
about article adjectives,
see page G-14.

Ask students to identify the noun that follows each article.

soldier

fire

tree

A noun does not always have an article adjective before it. However, if there is an article adjective, a noun will follow it.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
they decided to take turns guarding the camp	1 article (ar) 2 nouns (n)	1 capital 1 end mark	

guarding

watching over; keeping safe

they decided to take turns ^{*n*} **guarding** ^{*ar*} the ^{*n*} camp.

Capitalization	They first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! They decided to take turns guarding the camp.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
two soldiers dozed under a tree while the third built a fire and stayed awake	3 articles (ar) 4 nouns (n)	1 capital 1 end mark	

dozed
slept lightly

n *ar* *n* *ar* *n*
 two soldiers **dozed** under a tree while the third built
 a fire and stayed awake.

Capitalization	Two first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! Two soldiers dozed under a tree while the third built a fire and stayed awake.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
suddenly a small dwarf in a red jacket stood before him	2 articles (ar) 2 nouns (n)	1 capital 1 end mark	

dwarf

in folklore, a very short man with magical powers

suddenly a small **dwarf** in a red jacket stood before him.

Capitalization	Suddenly first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! Suddenly a small dwarf in a red jacket stood before him.

Fix It!

- 1 capital
- 1 end mark

the soldier **invited** him to get warm by the fire.

Capitalization	The first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

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Learn It!

Pronoun

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition. It refers back to some person or thing recently mentioned and takes the place of that person or thing.

There are many types of pronouns. The personal pronouns take the place of common and proper nouns. The personal pronouns in the table below are organized by number, person, and function.

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

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

Function means the job a word is doing in the sentence.

2 numbers	3 persons	These pronouns can function as the subject of a sentence.	These pronouns can function as the object of a preposition.	These possessive pronouns function as adjectives.	These possessive pronouns do not function as adjectives.
<i>singular</i>	<i>1st</i>	I	me	my	mine
	<i>2nd</i>	you	you	your	yours
	<i>3rd</i>	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its
<i>plural</i>	<i>1st</i>	we	us	our	ours
	<i>2nd</i>	you	you	your	yours
	<i>3rd</i>	they	them	their	theirs

Mark It! Write *pr* above each pronoun.

The little man was thankful. He gave the soldiers the horn.
It would help them.

Without pronouns to replace the nouns, this passage sounds strange.

The little man was thankful. The little man gave the soldiers the little man's horn. The horn would help the soldiers.

Capitalization

Capitalize the personal pronoun *I*.

Fix It! Place three short lines below the personal pronoun *I*.

When the little man gave me the horn, i blew it.

For more information about pronouns, see page G-6.

The noun the pronoun replaces is called the antecedent.

Ask students to identify the nouns that the pronouns replace.

He replaces *little man*

It replaces *horn*

them replaces *soldiers*

Week 7 students will learn a possessive pronoun like *his* replaces a possessive noun like *soldier's*. Both function as adjectives.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
he told the little man about their problem	1 article (ar) 2 nouns (n) 2 pronouns (pr)	1 capital 1 end mark	
problem a difficult situation			

pr *ar* *n* *pr* *n*
he told the little man about their **problem**.

Capitalization	He first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun	He replaces <i>soldier</i> their replaces <i>soldiers'</i> Week 7 students will learn that a possessive pronoun like <i>their</i> is a pronoun that functions as an adjective.

Rewrite It! He told the little man about their problem.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
the little man promised that he would help	1 article (ar) 1 noun (n) 1 pronoun (pr)	1 capital 1 end mark	

promised

said that one would or would not do something

ar *n* *pr*
the little man **promised** that he would help.

Capitalization	The first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun	he replaces <i>little man</i>

Rewrite It! The little man promised that he would help.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
the dwarf gave the soldier a cloak and told him to show it to his friends in the morning	4 articles (ar) 5 nouns (n) 3 pronouns (pr)	1 capital 1 end mark	

cloak

a long, loose piece of clothing without sleeves

^{ar} ⁿ ^{ar} ⁿ ^{ar} ⁿ ^{pr}
 the dwarf gave the soldier a **cloak** and told him
^{pr} ^{pr} ⁿ ^{ar} ⁿ
 to show it to his friends in the morning.

Capitalization	The first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun	him replaces <i>soldier</i> it replaces <i>cloak</i> his replaces <i>soldier's</i> Week 7 students will learn that a possessive pronoun like <i>his</i> is a pronoun that functions as an adjective.

Rewrite It! The dwarf gave the soldier a cloak and told him to show it to his friends in the morning.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
the person wearing the cloak would have his wish granted	2 articles (ar) 3 nouns (n) 1 pronoun (pr)	1 capital 1 end mark	

granted
given what was asked

ar *n* *ar* *n*
the person wearing the cloak would have
his wish **granted**.

Capitalization	The first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun	his replaces <i>person's</i>

Rewrite It! The person wearing the cloak would have his wish granted.

What are the three articles? a, an, the

What are the two noun tests? the ____; two ____

What does a pronoun do? replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition

The dwarf put on ~~the dwarf's~~ red jacket and ~~the dwarf's~~

boots. The jacket and boots kept ~~the dwarf~~ ^{him} warm.

He *his*
~~The dwarf~~ filled ~~the dwarf's~~ bag with three sandwiches.

He *them*
~~The dwarf walked to the woods to eat three sandwiches.~~

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
the dwarf bowed and departed	1 article (ar) 1 noun (n)	1 capital 1 end mark	

departed
left; went away

ar *n*
the dwarf bowed and **departed**.

Capitalization	The first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! The dwarf bowed and departed.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
next it was the second soldier's turn to watch, and the little man returned	2 articles (ar) 2 nouns (n) 1 pronoun (pr)	1 capital 1 end mark	
returned came back			

pr *ar* *n*
next it was the second soldier's turn to watch,
ar *n*
 and the little man **returned**.

Capitalization	Next first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun	it replaces <i>turn</i>

Rewrite It! Next it was the second soldier's turn to watch, and the little
 man returned.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
the soldier also treated him kindly	1 article (ar) 1 noun (n) 1 pronoun (pr)	1 capital 1 end mark	

treated

behaved toward a person in some special way

ar *n* *pr*
 the soldier also **treated** him kindly.

Capitalization	The first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun	him replaces <i>little man</i>

Rewrite It! The soldier also treated him kindly.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
the little man gave the second soldier a bag that would always refill with gold	3 articles (ar) 4 nouns (n)	1 capital 1 end mark	

refill
make full again

ar *n* *ar* *n* *ar* *n*
 the little man gave the second soldier a bag that
 would always **refill** with gold.

Capitalization	The first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! The little man gave the second soldier a bag that would always refill with gold.