

Digital and
Printable Versions
with a Secret Agent
Theme



TEACHING GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS

GOOGLE SLIDES,
FORMS, SHEETS,
and
PRINTABLE PDFS
A FULL YEAR OF
LESSONS
and TESTS



GRADE 5



Aligned to Common Core Standards

Language Conventions Lesson #14

Mechanics Lesson

“Today we are studying how to use **commas** with titles that are parts of names. Now let’s read the mechanics lesson, highlight the key points of the text, and study the examples.”

Family titles that follow first names are not set off by commas, but family titles that follow first and last names are set off by commas. **Examples:** John Jr. and Maurice Small, IV

“Now read the guided practice sentence on your lesson. Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence correctly. [Allow time.] ‘Can anyone share how the rule was applied correctly in the sentence? What needed revision? Revise your answer if you made any mistakes. [Correct the sentence on the display].’”

Mechanics Guided Practice Answers: Lance Jr. gave the message to David Bassett, Sr.

Grammar and Usage Lesson

“Today we are studying **subject case pronouns**. Remember that the subject is the “do-er” of the sentence. It tells whom or what the sentence is about. Now let’s read the mechanics lesson, highlight the key points of the text, and study the examples.”

Pronouns take the place of nouns. One type of pronoun is called a *subject case pronoun* because it acts as the subject of a sentence. The subject is the “do-er” of the sentence.

These are the subject case pronouns: Singular—*I, you, he, she, it, who* Plural—*we, you, they, who*

The singular subject case pronouns, *he, she, it,* and *who* match singular verbs, which usually end in *s*. **Examples:** He knowss, she thinkss, it lastss, who appearss

Both the singular subject case pronouns, *I* and *you*, and the plural subject case pronouns, *we, you, they,* and *who*, match plural verbs and don’t end in *s*. **Examples:** I, you, they, who eat.

Place the first person singular pronoun (*I*) last in compound subjects. **Example:** Paul and I left.

“Now read the guided practice sentences on your lesson. Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence correctly. [Allow time.] ‘Can anyone share how the rule was applied correctly in the sentence? What needed revision? Revise your answer if you made any mistakes. [Correct the sentence on the display].’”

Mechanics Guided Practice Answers: The teacher and I cleaned up the room. It was a mess.

Language Conventions Lesson #14

Sentence Diagram Lesson and Corrections

“Now read the directions for the sentence diagram on your lesson. ‘Complete this sentence diagram: “They help Ty.”’” [Allow time.]



“Compare your diagram to that on the display and revise any errors.”

Mentor Text Lesson

“This mentor text from “Billie Jean” by Michael Jackson uses subject case pro nouns. Let’s read it carefully:

“She was more like a beauty queen from a movie scene.
I said don’t mind, but what do you mean I am the one
who will dance on the floor in the round?”

Writing Application Lesson

“Now let’s apply what we’ve learned to respond to the quote and write a sentence using subject case pronouns on the writing application section of your lesson. [Allow time. Ask a few students to share and then write one exemplary sentence on the on the display].”

Dictations and Corrections

“Apply the mechanics rules to write this sentence dictation correctly on your lesson: ‘Thomas Hardy, III formed a partnership with Samuel Paul, Sr.’”

“Apply the grammar and usage lesson to write this sentence dictation correctly on your lesson: ‘Me and my friends don’t play that kind of music.’”

“Now compare your sentences to the dictations on the display and revise any errors.”

Language Conventions Lesson #14

Mechanics

Family titles that follow first names are not set off by commas, but family titles that follow first and last names are set off by commas.

Examples: John Jr. and Maurice Small, IV

Guided Practice: Lance Jr., gave the message to David Bassett, Sr.

Grammar and Usage

Pronouns take the place of nouns. One type of pronoun is called a *subject case pronoun* because it acts as the subject of a sentence. The subject is the “do-er” of the sentence.

These are the subject case pronouns:

Singular—*I, you, he, she, it, who* Plural—*we, you, they, who*

The singular subject case pronouns, *he, she, it,* and *who* match singular verbs, which usually end in *s*.

Examples: He knows, she thinks, it lasts, who appears

Both the singular subject case pronouns, *I* and *you*, and the plural subject case pronouns, *we, you, they,* and *who*, match plural verbs and don’t end in *s*.

Examples: I, you, they, who eat.

Place the first person singular pronoun (*I*) last in compound subjects.

Example: Paul and I left.

Guided Practice: I and the teacher cleaned up the room. It was a mess.

Language Conventions Lesson #14

Sentence Diagram Answers

They | help | Ty

Mentor Text

“She was more like a beauty queen from a movie scene. I said don’t mind, but what do you mean I am the one who will dance on the floor in the round?”

Michael Jackson (1958–2009)

Writing Application Lesson

Mechanics Dictation

Thomas Hardy, III formed a partnership with Samuel Paul, Sr.

Grammar and Usage Dictation

My friends and I don’t play that kind of music.

Language Conventions Lesson #3

Mechanics

Indirect questions do not end with a question mark but with a period. Like direct questions they ask for a response, but they are written as declarative or imperative sentences.

Example: Everyone asks if you are new.

Guided Practice: Everyone wants to know if this weather will last. And we wonder how it might damage our crops?

Grammar and Usage

Spell most plural nouns with an ending *s*.

Example: dog-dogs

Spell “es” to form plurals after the ending sounds of /s/, /x/, /z/, /ch/, or /sh/.

Example: box-boxes

Also spell “es” to form plurals after a consonant, then an *o*.

Example: potato-potatoes

Spell “ves” to form plurals after the “fe” or “lf” endings.

Examples: knife-knives, shelf-shelves

Some plural nouns are irregular.

Examples: child-children, man-men, person-people

Guided Practice: We are all so busy with our own lifes. Women, mans, and children don’t have time for each other.

Language Conventions Lesson #3

Sentence Diagram

Plural nouns can be placed to the left of the main vertical line and to the right of the second vertical line in sentence diagrams. Write the plurals of these nouns in the sentence diagram: “dress” and “woman.”



Writing Application

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

Mechanics Dictation

Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence dictation.

Grammar and Usage Dictation

Apply the grammar and usage lesson to write the sentence dictation.

Language Conventions Lesson #4

Mechanics

Alphanumeric Outlines use numbers, letters, and periods to organize information. The first letter of the word, group of words, or sentence that follows each symbol is capitalized.

- Main ideas are listed as Roman numerals on the left margin and are followed by periods.
Examples: I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X.
- Major details are listed as capital letters and are indented on the lines below the main ideas. Major details *modify* the main ideas. *Modify* means to describe, change, or limit.
Examples: A., B., C.
- The first minor detail modifies the major detail and is double indented on the next line. It begins with the Arabic numeral 1 followed by a period.
- The second minor detail is double indented on the next line and listed as 2.

Guided Practice: The fourth main idea is listed as IV. The second major detail is listed as b.

Grammar and Usage

Three types of verbs act upon singular or plural nouns or pronouns. Singular verbs usually end in *s*. Plural verbs do not.

- A verb can mentally act.
Examples: think, like, wonder
- A verb can physically act.
Examples: run, talk, eat
- A verb can also link a noun or pronoun to something else.
Examples: is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been

Guided Practice: Identify whether these verbs are mental, physical, or linking.

do (_____) be (_____) know (_____)

Language Conventions Lesson #4

Sentence Diagram

Verbs are placed to the right of the main vertical line and to the left of the second vertical line in sentence diagrams. Add these verbs to the sentence diagrams: “need” and “wants.”

Harry | _____ | candy

They | _____ | me

Writing Application

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

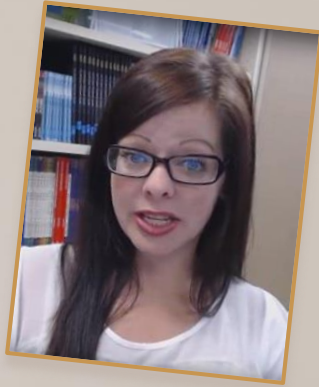
Mechanics Dictation

Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence dictation.

Grammar and Usage Dictation

Apply the grammar and usage lesson to write the sentence dictation.


She goes by the name, Ann Smith. Seemingly, a kind and nerdy online grammar [REDACTED] teacher, our agency [REDACTED] has unmasked her real identity as an enemy secret agent.



*Ms. Ann Smith
Grammar Teacher*

Our secretary has ordered [REDACTED] to learn the true identity of Ms. Smith. Your mission, should you choose to accept it, is to infiltrate her online grammar class as a student and pressure her to turn to our side and become a double agent.

CLICK TO PLAY

Look for secret key clues  throughout her grammar lesson to discover Ann Smith's identity and her mission, and report your results to the Secretary via coded messages.

As always, should you be [REDACTED] identified, the Secretary will disavow any knowledge of your actions.

This message will self-destruct in 5 seconds.



TOP SECRET



LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #8

Mechanics

With compound subjects or objects, if each of the nouns possesses the same item, use an apostrophe then an s at the end of each noun.

Example: Eric's and Victor's backpacks

If both or all of the nouns share ownership of the item, place an apostrophe then an s at the end of the last noun listed.

Example: Kayla and Emma's pizza

Guided Practice: We saw my father-in-laws' new golf clubs and my two sister-in-law's new golf bags at Tom and Sherry's house. Tom's and Sherrys hobbies were cooking and needlepoint.

I've tasted every ice
cream flavor at
Baskin-Robbins®.

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #8

Grammar and Usage

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb and answers What degree? How? Where? When?

Examples: carefully, later, there, less

Adverbs are very flexible in English. The adverb may be found before or after the words they modify to make verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs more specific.

Examples: Slowly, the man climbed the stairs. The man slowly climbed the stairs.

As a matter of good writing style, place shorter adverbial phrases in front of longer ones.

Example: We ran more slowly, yet more purposefully.

Also, place specific adverbs before general ones.

Example: We ran to the corner, then everywhere.

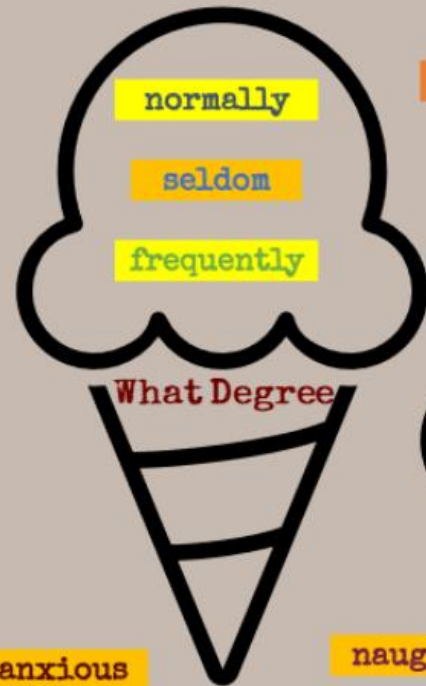
When using more than one adverb in a sentence, follow this order of adverbial functions:
What Degree-How-Where- When.

Example: She sings more enthusiastically on the stage each night before closing.

Guided Practice: I drove quickly, but got very late there.

I've tasted every ice
cream flavor at
Baskin-Robbins®.

IDENTIFY THE **ADVERBS** WHICH FIT INTO EACH ICE CREAM ADVERB CATEGORY. SOME WORDS WILL NOT FIT BECAUSE THEY ARE ADJECTIVES. DRAG THE BARS INTO THE **SECRET FILE** TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.



proud

emotional

twenty

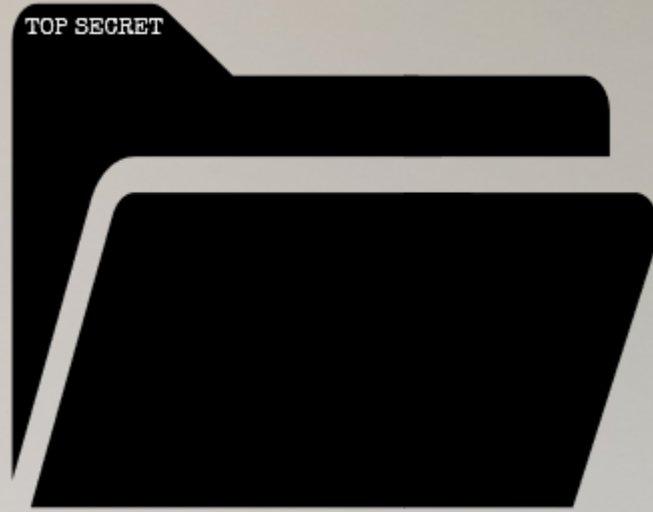
energetic

anxious

naughty

ADVERBS

fast, always, now, twenty, normally, secretly, toward, energetic, seldom, tonight, outside, fortunately, naughty, above, frequently, proud, emotional, anxious



All that's missing is the chocolate, nuts, and marshmallows.

IDENTIFY THE ADVERBS AND TYPES OF ADVERBS IN EACH LINE:
WD FOR WHAT DEGREE; **H** FOR HOW; **W** FOR WHERE; AND **WN** FOR WHEN.
 DRAG THE BARS INTO THE **SECRET FILE** TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

I remember my grandpa mostly for his stories. Sometimes he would tell me about quickly making homemade ice cream, usually with his old Ford. He would simply jack up the car and then expertly connect one of the wheel bolts to the crank on the ice cream maker. Afterwards, he turned on the engine and the moving wheel easily churned the ice cream.

ADVERBS	WD,H,W,WN
mostly	WD
Sometimes	WN
quickly	H
usually	WN
simply	H
expertly	H
Afterwards	WN
easily	H



SECRET RECORDING... 
 PLAY THE SONG AND FINISH THE
 LINE:

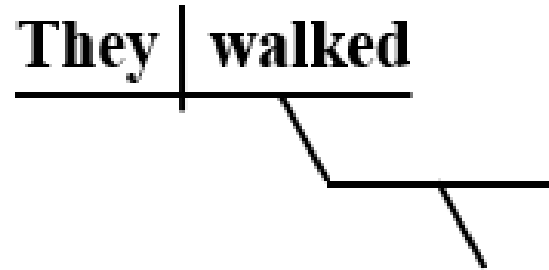
An adverb modifies an adjective,
 adverb, or verb with What Degree,
 How, Where, or

CLICK TO PLAY

LANGUAGE CONVENTIONS LESSON #8

Sentence Diagram

Adverbs are placed below the parts of speech they modify in sentence diagrams. Add these words to the sentence diagram: “almost” and “silently.”



CONFIDENTIAL

Writing Application

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

Mechanics Dictation

Apply the mechanics rules to write the sentence dictation.

Grammar and Usage Dictation

Apply what you have learned to respond to this quote.

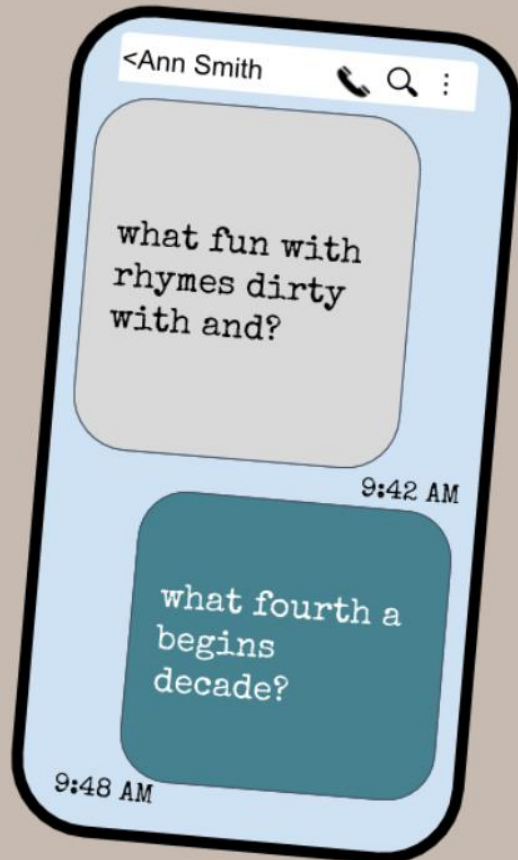
CRACK THE CODE!



We've hacked Ann Smith's text message to an associate. Decipher the code and then delete the rectangles to check your work.

What rhymes with
dirty and with
fun?

What begins a
fourth decade?



CLUE #2

HOW OLD IS ANN SMITH?

ANSWER:

CLASSIFIED

Grammar and Mechanics Test: Lessons 41-44

Matching Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. Capitalized titles | A. "Over fifty dentists agree," said Margot. |
| ___ 2. Singular subject-verb match | B. We go to Doctor Pendleton. |
| ___ 3. Capitalize organizations/businesses | C. The United Food Bank |
| ___ 4. Plural subject-verb match | D. Yesterday, they had asked for my time. |
| ___ 5. Capitalize languages | E. I am trying my best. |
| ___ 6. Progressive verb tense | AB. She speaks both Russian and Japanese. |
| ___ 7. Direct quotations | AC. He goes to watch and she leaves before him. |
| ___ 8. Past perfect verb tense | AD. They go to watch and they leave before them. |

Sentence Application Directions: Answer in complete sentences, using your own words.

9. Write a sentence including the title of a science project. _____

10. Write a sentence beginning with a singular subject. _____

11. Write a sentence with the name of a business. _____

12. Write a sentence beginning with a plural subject. _____

13. Write a sentence including the name of a language. _____

14. Write a sentence using the progressive verb tense. _____

15. Write a sentence in which you introduce a direct quotation from something your friend told you. _____

16. Write a sentence using the past perfect verb tense. _____

Grammar and Mechanics Test: Lessons 45-48

Matching Directions: Place the capital letter(s) that best matches to the left of the number.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. Capitalized independent clauses | A. They studied the Gold Rush last year. |
| ___ 2. Present perfect verb tense | B. Surprise or strong emotion |
| ___ 3. Special events and historical periods | C. We wonder if Bernie finished his poem. |
| ___ 4. Future perfect verb tense | D. They have helped us every morning. |
| ___ 5. Indirect question | E. Modify verbs |
| ___ 6. Adverbs | AB. What degree? How? Where? When? |
| ___ 7. Exclamation point | AC. At the beginning of the sentence |
| ___ 8. Adverb order | AD. We will have folded one hundred envelopes. |

Sentence Application Directions: Answer in complete sentences, using your own words.

9. Complete this sentence with an independent clause: I always wanted to ask you both, but

10. Write a sentence using the present perfect verb tense. _____

11. Write a sentence including the name of an historical period. _____

12. Write a sentence using the present perfect verb tense. _____

13. Write an indirect question. _____

14. Write a sentence including a How? adverb. _____

15. Write a sentence showing surprise. _____

16. Change this sentence to proper adverb order: After he fell from his horse, the cowboy afterwards carefully rode more. _____

GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS #30: DANGLING/MISPLACED MODIFIERS



A **dangling modifier** or a **misplaced modifier** does not clearly modify what the writer intends to modify.

CONNECT TO WRITING

A dangling modifier is an adjective or adverb that does not have a clear connection to the word, phrase, or clause to which it refers. A dangling modifier usually takes the form of a present participle (“__ing”), a past participle (“__d,” “__t,” “__ed,” “__en”), or an infinitive (*to* + the base form of a verb). To eliminate the dangling modifier, place the “do-er” of the sentence as the subject of the independent clause or combine the phrase and independent clause.

Example: Removed from her desk, Paula put the backpack on the floor. (Her backpack was removed from the desk; not *Paula*.)

A misplaced modifier does not modify what the writer intends because of where it is placed in the sentence. To eliminate misplaced modifiers, place them close to the words that they modify.

Examples: I only ate the fresh vegetables. In this sentence only is the modifier. (The writer does not mean that the *only* thing she does with fresh vegetables is to eat them.)

**GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS #30:
DANGLING/MISPLACED MODIFIERS**

PRACTICE

Re-write the two example sentences in the previous slide by revising the dangling or misplaced modifiers.

WRITE

Re-write these sentences by revising the dangling or misplaced modifiers.

After reading the comic book, the movie was not nearly as exciting as I had hoped.

Debra almost spent \$100 for that new pair of shoes. In fact, she spent exactly \$99.99.

GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS #31: SHORT COMPARATIVE MODIFIERS



A **short comparative modifier** uses “__er” for a one-syllable modifier to compare two things.

Example: big–bigger

CONNECT TO WRITING

A modifier describes the meaning of another word or words and makes it more specific or limits its meaning or meanings.

Example: I ate the *big* piece. The word *big* is a modifier, making *piece* more specific.

Some two-syllable comparative modifiers use “__er” and some use *more (less)*. If adding “__er” sounds strange, use *more (less)* instead.

These comparative modifiers are irregular.

Single Modifier Comparative

good/well

better

bad/badly

worse (not *worser*)

much/many

more

**GRAMMAR, USAGE, AND MECHANICS #31:
SHORT COMPARATIVE MODIFIERS**

PRACTICE

Write the correct comparative modifiers in the spaces provided.

1. Earth is close to the sun than is Mars.

2. Sammy works more hard than any club member.

3. He dresses in his uniform most often than the members of his troop.

4. Of my brother and my sister, my brother acts worse.

5. She is sadder than I, but she is happier than my brother.

WRITE

Write your own sentence with a one-syllable “__er” comparative modifier and a second sentence with a two-syllable *more* comparative modifier. Don't use any modifiers from this worksheet.



Diagnostic Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Assessment

45. By the time the clock strikes three, we _ for four long hours. *

- have studied
- will study
- study
- are studied
- will have studied

Self-correcting
Google forms tests

46. Which sentence is written correctly? *

- A friend, named John, said "The game is almost over."
- A friend named John, said "The game is almost over."
- A friend named John said "The game is almost over."
- A friend, named John said, "The game is almost over."
- A friend named John said, "The game is almost over."

Diagnostic Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Assessment Matrix																
Student Names	Proper	Commc	Pronou	Adjecti	Verbs	Adverb	Prepos	Coordi	Subord	Correlat	Proper	Proper	Proper	Proper	Comr	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Student Name																

Grade 8 GUM Unit Test: Lessons 1-4

Matching: Select the circle in each row which best matches the numbered words in the left column. * 8 points

1. Asian-American, peace	2. For example	3. Used in place of a noun	4. I wonder who left the jar open.	5. U.N., SWAT	6. Organizes with numbers and letters	7. Act upon a verb or identify or refer to a subject	8. Receives the action of the verb
e.g.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Noun	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Abbreviation; acronym	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. Write a sentence including both singular and plural personal pronouns. * 1 point

.....
















13. Write an indirect question. Then answer with an intentional fragment. * 1 point

.....

Google sheets



THANK YOU FOR DOWNLOADING THE **PARTS OF SPEECH SLIDES** FROM MY FULL-YEAR GRADES 4-8 GRAMMAR PROGRAMS.

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