G3 Being a Writer
Week 1

Directions:

- Work on your writing prompt throughout the week. Complete your brainstorming, draft, revising and editing, and final draft.
- Complete the STAAR practice throughout the week.
- Complete one Daily Gram a day.
- Complete one Skills Practice a day.
Writing Prompt
Written Composition: Opinion

Write about something that you look forward to doing. Tell what you want to do and explain why you want to do it.

Be sure to-

• clearly state your opinion
• support your opinion with reasons
• restate your opinion at the end of your composition
• choose your words carefully
• use correct spelling, capitalization, punctuation, grammar, and sentences
USE THIS PREWRITING PAGE TO PLAN YOUR COMPOSITION.
Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

These paragraphs are from Jeff’s story about a tree house. Read the paragraphs and look for corrections Jeff needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) Sadly I stared at my tree house. (2) It has a floor but no walls or roof. (3) I wanted to finish building it, but I needed someone who could help me. (4) Than I noticed my new neighbor Sam walking by with his father.

(5) “Dad and I built a tree house last year at my old house in Houston,” Sam said. (6) “Do you need some help?”

(7) “Yes!” I cheered.

(8) Sam and his father spent the entire afternoon helping me.

(9) By the end of the day, I had a beautiful new tree house and a new friends.
1. What change should be made in sentence 2?
   
   A. Change *has* to *had*
   B. Change *no* to *know*
   C. Change *walls* to *wall’s*
   D. Change *roof* to *rouf*

2. What change should be made in sentence 4?
   
   F. Change *Than* to *Then*
   G. Change *neighbor* to *naybor*
   H. Change *walking* to *walks*
   J. Change *with* to *at"

3. What change, if any, should be made in sentence 9?
   
   A. Change *of* to *in*
   B. Change *had* to *has*
   C. Change *friends* to *friend*
   D. No change is needed.
Daily Grams
DAY 50

CAPITALIZATION:

Remember:
Capitalized the first word of each line of poetry.

Capitalize these lines from Robert Louis Stevenson’s poem, “The Swing”:

1. how do you like to go up in a swing,
   up in the air so blue?

PUNCTUATION:

2. His dads watch is broken

PREFIXES/ROOTS/SUFFIXES:

Some words are made by adding a prefix before the main word (root).
Example: recharge

3. The prefix of nonstop is _________________.

SUBJECT/VERB:

The subject tells you who or what the sentence is about.
The verb often shows action.

Underline the subject once and the verb twice:

4. Some children play here.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. The box is square.
   We shall use it.

__________________________
DAY 51

CAPITALIZATION:
Capitalize the name of a church, temple, or other religious place.
Example: Crossroads Chapel

1. did pastor rios speak at good shepherd church?

PUNCTUATION:
Place a comma after yes or no at the beginning of a sentence.
Example: No, that truck isn’t new.

2. Yes were planning a party for Wednesday at 2 00

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUNS
Plural means more than one.
Most words add s to form the plural.
However, add es to words ending in s, sh, ch, and x.

Write the plural:

3. A. mix - ________________________________
   B. envelope - ________________________________
   C. patch - ________________________________
   D. target - ________________________________

RHYMING WORDS:
4. Write two words that rhyme with cat: _______________ and _______________

SENTENCE COMBINING:
5. The container is round.
The container is used for storing apples.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
DAY 52

CAPITALIZATION:
Capitalize the name of a building such as a tower or lighthouse.
Example: Twin Lights Lighthouse

1. is memorial tower near peppy preschool?

PUNCTUATION:
Underline the title of a book or magazine.
Example: She read the magazine, Fishing.

2. I read the book named The Little Engine That Could

DIFFICULT WORDS:
Circle the correct word:

3. Would you like to go ( their, there ) tonight?

PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS
A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and stops with a noun that follows.
For example, to is a preposition.
To the store is a prepositional phrase.

Circle the prepositional phrase that begins with for:

4. This gift is for my mom.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. Martin ran down the street.
   Alva ran down the street.
CAPITALIZATION:
1. did john w. powell go down the colorado river?

PUNCTUATION:
2. One clowns act used a cat and a dog

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS
Pronouns take the place of nouns.

Place a friend’s name in the first blank and finish the sentence:
3. _____________ likes ________________________________.

Replace your friend’s name with a pronoun and finish the sentence:
___________ likes ________________________________.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADJECTIVES
Adjectives are describing words.

Circle any descriptive adjectives:
4. Fancy slippers are on the blue sofa.

SENTENCE COMBINING:
5. The doorbell rang.
   The telephone rang.

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
DAY 54

CAPITALIZATION:
Capitalize the first word and last word, and all important words in titles.
   Example:  Blubber
                Little Deer

1. i like rachel field's poem called "vegetables."

PUNCTUATION:

2. Meet us at 12 30 in the afternoon

PARTS OF SPEECH:  NOUNS

   Nouns name persons, places, and things.
   Circle any nouns that name a place:

3. Don't go into the field or to the park.

PARTS OF SPEECH:  PREPOSITIONS

   A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and stops with a noun that follows.
   For example, after is a preposition.
   After lunch is a prepositional phrase.

   Write a prepositional phrase for each sentence:

4. A. I'll see you at ________________________________.

B. My kitten is lying on ________________________________.

SENTENCE COMBINING:

5. John read.

   Then, John watched television.
Skills Practice
Silly Sandwiches

A. Read each sentence. Underline the complete subject. Circle the simple subject.

1. Lionel loves all kinds of sandwiches.

2. His favorite uncle teaches him how to make unusual sandwiches.

3. One sandwich has pickles and peanut butter.

4. Lionel’s older sister makes banana and peanut butter sandwiches.

5. The two children take pictures of their silly sandwiches.

B. Choose a simple subject from the word box to complete each sentence. Then circle the complete subject.

| neighbors | winner | rules | person | contest |

1. Some ____________ are planning a sandwich-making contest.

2. The ____________ takes place on Saturday.

3. The ____________ are easy to follow.

4. Each ____________ makes one strange but tasty treat!

5. The ____________ gets free sandwiches from the Yummy Sandwich Shop for one month.

C. Write a paragraph about your favorite sandwich. Use complete sentences.
Try It. You’ll Like It!

A. Read each sentence. Underline the complete predicate. Write the simple predicate on the line.

1. Lola likes all kinds of food. _____________________

2. She and her family try new foods all the time. _____________________

3. One day her dad bought a jar of salsa. _____________________

4. The sauce has tomatoes, onions, and hot peppers in it. _____________________

5. The delicious sauce burns her tongue a little. _____________________

B. Choose a simple predicate from the word box to complete each sentence. Then circle the complete predicate.

chopped  decided  laughed  wiped  squirted

1. One afternoon Lola _____________________ to make salsa.

2. First, she _____________________ the tomatoes into small pieces.

3. The red tomatoes _____________________ juice all over her clothes.

4. Her sister _____________________ at the red juice on Lola’s shirt.

5. Lola _____________________ the juice off easily.

C. Write a short passage about a new food you tried. Use complete sentences.
Vanilla or Chocolate?

A. Read the sentences. Draw one line under each complete subject. Draw two lines under each complete predicate. Then circle the simple subject and simple predicate in each sentence.

My brother Jake works in an ice-cream shop. He loves ice cream! Jake tastes all the different flavors. The customers love his tasty ice-cream sundaes. My dad takes me to the shop sometimes.

B. Draw a line to connect each subject on the left to a predicate on the right. Write the complete sentences on the lines.

The small shop buy ice-cream cones.

Many people is chocolate.

The most popular flavor gets busy on weekends.

1. 

2. 

3. 

C. Write a paragraph about your favorite dessert. Include four sentences, and underline the simple subjects and predicates.
A Special Walk

A. Circle C if the group of words is a complete sentence. Circle I if it is an incomplete sentence.

1. Ramon cares about his street.  
   \[ \text{C} \quad \text{I} \]

2. Decides to pick up the litter.  
   \[ \text{C} \quad \text{I} \]

3. The people next door.  
   \[ \text{C} \quad \text{I} \]

4. He finds a pair of gloves.  
   \[ \text{C} \quad \text{I} \]

5. They will keep his hands clean.  
   \[ \text{C} \quad \text{I} \]

B. Read each incomplete sentence. Rewrite it as a complete sentence by adding a word or phrase from the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The neighbors</td>
<td>puts the litter in the bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramon</td>
<td>are on the sidewalk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Two candy wrappers.

2. Grabs a plastic bag.

3. This helpful boy.

4. Greet Ramon with a smile.

C. Write a short passage about something you have done or could do to keep your neighborhood clean. Be sure to use complete sentences.
What a Surprise!

A. Read the passage. Draw a line under each group of words that is not a complete sentence.

Tina woke up early on Saturday. Was a beautiful sunny day.

Tina loved the outdoors. She looked out the window. Saw her mom’s car. She would wash the car for her mom. A clean car.

B. Add a subject or predicate from the chart to make each group of words a complete sentence. Write the new sentences on the lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tina</td>
<td>wanted to help Tina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tina and Dan</td>
<td>got a bucket of soapy water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Put on her old T-shirt and shorts.

2. She.

3. Tina’s younger brother Dan.

4. Would surprise their mom with a clean car.

C. Write a short passage about a time you tried to surprise someone. Be sure to use complete sentences.