

Sentences vs Fragments

In order to form a sentence, you must have a who and a what. That is, you must have a subject and tell what that person./thing is doing.

Look at these examples.

1. She runs to school every day.
2. laughing all the way.

The first example has a who (SHE) and a what (runs). It forms a sentence.

The second example, however does not. We have a what (laughing) but we don't know who did it. This is called a fragment.

Tell whether the following phrases are sentences (S) or fragments (F)

1. Long, long ago in a faraway land.
2. She was still very unhappy.
3. Her 21st birthday was approaching.
4. Set out to rescue her.
5. When Prince Reginald reached Neverland.

Nouns: Plurals + Possessives

Plural nouns: Are normally formed by adding 's' to the end of a word. However, some nouns have different rules to form the plural form. Please read your "Forming Possessive Nouns" and "Forming Plural Nouns" worksheets for this.

Possessive Nouns: Show ownership. We do this by adding an apostrophe '

If the noun ends in an s add ' to the word.

If the noun doesn't end in s, add 's to the end of the word.

babies → babies'

sheep → sheep's

boy → boy's

boys → boys'

Make the following nouns plural.

1. jockey
2. man
3. sheep
4. army
5. tomato
6. cat
7. knife
8. mouse
9. baby
10. brush

Make the following nouns possessive.

1. mayor
2. fans
3. clerks
4. sheep
5. Charles
6. women
7. baby
8. islands
9. child
10. children

Write the following nouns in their singular, plural, singular possessive, and plural possessive forms.

1. baby
2. woman
3. book
4. knife

Collective Nouns

Name groups composed of members.

Some examples: army, audience, class, jury, society, team

When you are writing a sentence using a collective noun, make sure the verb agrees with the noun.

If all members of the group are doing the same thing at the same time, use a singular noun.

The pigeons flew away when the man threw the rock.

If the members of the group are doing different things, use a plural noun.

The team shower and get ready for dinner in their locker room throughout the evening.

Proper Nouns in English and Spanish

Though they are both naming a specific noun, we know that proper nouns act differently in English and Spanish.

Circle all the sentences that are written correctly.

I speak English, but my parents speak Spanish.

Hablo el Inglés, pero mis padres hablan el Español.

Have you ever met queen Elizabeth?

¿Has conocido a la reina Elizabeth?

I just read the book Before We Were Free.

Acabo de leer el libro Antes de ser libres.

ANSWER KEY

1. F
2. S
3. S
4. F
5. F

1. jockey **JOCKEYS**

2. man **MEN**
3. sheep **SHEEP**
4. army **ARMIES**
5. tomato **TOMATOES**
6. cat **CATS**
7. knife **KNIVES**
8. mouse **MICE**
9. baby **BABIES**
10. brush **BRUSHES**

1. mayor **MAYOR'S**
2. fans **FANS'**
3. clerks **CLERKS'**
4. sheep **SHEEP'S**
5. Charles **CHARLES'**
6. women **WOMEN'S**
7. baby **BABY'S**
8. islands **ISLANDS'**
9. child **CHILD'S**
10. children **CHILDREN'S**

Singular, plural, singular possessive, plural possessive

1. baby, babies, baby's babies'
2. woman, women, woman's women's
3. book, books, book's, books'
4. knife, knives, knife's knives'

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