Fix It! Gramar

Town Mouse and Country Mouse

STUDENT BOOK LEVEL 2

Pamela White

Fourth Edition, January 2022 Institute for Excellence in Writing, L.L.C.

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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.

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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.

Editing Marks

 \P indent

 √ delete

<u>t</u> capitalize

7 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.

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.

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5	Conjunction, Coordinating Conjunction, Dependent Clause
6	Adjective
7	Interjection, Quotation
8	Number Words and Numerals
9	Adverb
10	Apostrophes
13	www Word
17	Sentence Openers
18	Prepositional Phrase
20	#3 -ly Adverb Opener
Not Used	Run-On, Clause, Indefinite Pronoun, #4 –ing Opener, Commas with Adjectives before a Noun, Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

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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				4																		
noun of direct address										12												
plural noun													16									
Pronoun		2																				
subject pronoun				4																		
Preposition			3						11			15		18								29
Verb																						
action verb				4											19							
linking verb				4				9							19							
helping verb				4											19							
Coordinating Conjunction					5													23				
Adjective						6		9													28	
article adj	1																					
possessive adj						6							16									
adj after linking verb								9														
Interjection							7															
Adverb								9		12						20					28	

Capitalization

First Word of Sentence	1			\overline{A}											
Proper Noun	1														
Personal Pronoun I		2													
Calendar			3		4										
Interjection						7									
Quotation Marks						7									
Proper Adjective							9								

Punctuation

End Marks																		
period	1																	
question mark		2																
exclamation mark			3															
quotation marks						7												
Commas																		
a and b				5	6													

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
			9		<i>J</i>	O	1	0		10	11	12	13	17	15	10	11	10	13	20	21		25	27	23	20	21	20	23	50
Commas, cont.																														
a, b, and c					5	6		8																						
who/which clause					5																									
that clause										10																				
noun of direct address												12																		
adverb clause													13																	
#2 prepositional opener																		18												
#3 -ly adverb opener																				20										
Quotation Marks							7					12												24						
Apostrophes																														
contraction										10																	27			
possessive adj																16														
Clauses																														
Who/Which Clause					5									14																
That Clause										10				14																
Adverb Clause													13	14	15											26				
Homophones																														
To/Two/Too						6																								
Its/It's							7																							
Your/You're												12																		
There/Their/They're													13																	
Other Concepts																														
Indentation	1																													
Numbers								8																						
Subject-Verb Pairs				4																										
Stylistic Techniques																														
Strong Verb				4																		22								
Who/Which Clause					5									14																
Quality Adjective						6																22								
-ly Adverb									9			12										22								

13 14 15

17

18

21

21

20 21

25

25

Adverb Clause

#1 Subject Opener

#2 Prepositional Opener

#3 -ly Adverb Opener

Vocabulary

1 assorted	2 master	3 snuck	4 crept	5 located	6 noisily
overflowed	orchard	drowsy	abruptly	eager	terrified
adventure	produce	stifled	jolted	trembled	prized
wicker	certain	approached	tumbled	rumbled	dismayed
7 sturdy	8 shattered	9 rumple	10 recognized	11 gasped	12 nervous
fetch	newcomer	invited	jittery	discovered	suggested
naturally	recalled	elegant	hastily	shrilly	comfortable
fled	lengthy	unfamiliar	scurried	calmly	reluctantly
13 prodded	14 digest	15 signaled	16 explained	17 rarely	18 apologized
ghastly	disturbed	longed	considered	troublesome	miserable
offered	pestered	confessed	burrow	avoided	advised
boasted	wandered	remarked	wriggly	disappointed	cried
19 sympathetically patiently glorious refreshing	20 transported	21 dazzling	22 strolled	23 complained	24 casually
	pleasant	fragrant	odd	ducked	perfectly
	spot	nearly	exclaimed	unusual	peculiar
	brilliant	lazily	consume	monstrous	suspiciously
25 prompted	26 horrendous	27 busily	28 enormous	29 arranged	30 boldly
journey	plopped	collected	privately	intended	provide
declared	raced	imagined	savory	risky	suits
unfortunately	stuffing	slumber	incredibly	protested	prefer



Weekly Lessons

Week 11	Week 16 91
Week 27	Week 17 97
Week 3 13	Week 18103
Week 4 19	Week 19109
Week 525	Week 20115
Week 6 31	Week 21121
Week 7 37	Week 22127
Week 8 43	Week 23133
Week 9 49	Week 24139
Week 10 55	Week 25145
Week 11 61	Week 26151
Week 12 67	Week 27157
Week 13 73	Week 28163
Week 14 79	Week 29169
Week 15 85	Week 30175
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Town Mouse and Country Mouse	
Appendix II: Collection Pages	
-ly Adverb	
Strong Verb	
Quality Adjective	195



Learn It!

Every word belongs to a word group—a part of speech. There are eight parts of speech. 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.

Timmy hid behind vegetables in the garden.

Parts of Speech

Noun

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

Tests:

two

the _____

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 *the busy mouse*.

Mark It! Write ar above each article.

ar ar ar

A gray mouse hid behind an eggplant in the garden.

The three words a, an, the signal that a noun is coming.

Capitalization

Capitalize the first word of a sentence.

Capitalize proper nouns.

The word *girl* is a common noun, but *Jenny* is a proper noun. The word *country* is a common noun, but *England* is a proper noun.

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

the country mouse named timmy lived in england.

End Mark

Use a period at the end of a statement.

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

Timmy loved his home.

Indentation

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



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	1 capital	
	5 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

johnny, the town mouse, was born in a kitchen cupboard filled with **assorted** tins of spices

Rewrite It!		
·	·	

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

timmy, the country mouse, was born in a garden.

it **overflowed** with vegetables

Rewrit	te It!										
				\mathcal{I}							
				_	 		 		 		
		_	_			 	 	 	 	 	
	_					_					

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
1 vocabulary	3 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

the two mice lived a long way from each other.

an adventure brought them together

Rewrite It!			
	/	 	

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	2 capitals	
	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

it all started when timmy traveled to town

by mistake in a wicker basket

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

Mark It! Write *pr* above each pronoun.

Timmy traveled to town. It was busy with many people.

pr pr pr

He was scared of them and their noise.

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

Timmy traveled to town. The town was busy with many people. Timmy was scared of the people and the people's noise.

Parts of Speech

Pronoun Definition:

A pronoun replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition.

Capitalization

Capitalize the personal pronoun *I*.

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

When the basket opened, $\underline{\underline{i}}$ jumped out.

End Mark

Use a question mark at the end of a question.

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

Did Johnny live in a fancy house?



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	3 capitals	
	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	1 pronoun (pr)		

the basket belonged to a **master** gardener,

who lived in northern england. what did he grow

Rewrite It!			
	/	 	

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2	
1 vocabulary	4 nouns (n)	1 capital		
	3 pronouns (pr)	1 end mark		

he grew vegetables in his garden and fruit

in his orchard



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	3 pronouns (pr)		

each week he filled a basket with fresh produce.

then he set it by the gate

Rewrite I	lt!					

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
1 vocabulary	3 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
	5 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	1 pronoun (pr)		

on certain days a carrier came. he took the wicker

basket to town on a cart

Rewrite It!		

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. The phrase may have adjectives in between but never a verb.

The noun or pronoun that ends the prepositional phrase is called the object of the preposition. When the object of the preposition is a pronoun, it will be one of the objective case pronouns: me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.

Memorize It! preposition + noun (no verb)

Find It! Use the list below to find the prepositions in the sentence. Once you find a preposition, ask "What?" to identify the noun or pronoun that ends the prepositional phrase.

Mark It! Underline each prepositional phrase. Start the line under the preposition and end with the noun.

Near the garden Timmy climbed into a large basket that was filled with vegetables.

Parts of Speech

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)

Prepositions List

aboard	around	between	in	opposite	toward
about	as	beyond	inside	out	under
above	at	by	instead of	outside	underneath
according to	because of	concerning	into	over	unlike
across	before	despite	like	past	until
after	behind	down	minus	regarding	unto
against	below	during	near	since	up, upon
along	beneath	except	of	through	with
amid	beside	for	off	throughout	within
among	besides	from	on, onto	to	without

Capitalization

Capitalize days of the week and months of the year.

Do not capitalize seasons: spring, summer, fall, winter.

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

On a wednesday that summer in june, Timmy ate peas.

End Mark

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

Place an exclamation mark at the end of each Fix It! exclamatory sentence.

Timmy was starving!



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	5 capitals	
	5 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	2 prepositional phrases		

early one monday in april, timmy snuck

into the garden. the peas looked delicious

Rev	writ	e It!	4													
	7															
—		_		_	_	—	 —	 —	—	—	—	—	 	—	 —	
—	—	—				—	 	 					 		 	_
					_	_	 	 							 	

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

there he sat with his mouth stuffed full of spring peas.

the large meal made him drowsy

Rewrite It! _			

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	2 pronouns (pr)		

timmy stretched his paws and stifled a yawn.

where could he take a nap

Rewrite It!			
	/	 	

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
1 vocabulary	3 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	2 pronouns (pr)		
	2 prepositional phrases		

timmy noticed a basket beside the gate. he **approached** it without a sound

Rew	rite I	t!													
			\mathcal{I}	_											
						 		 				_		_	
								 				_			
			 —	—	—	 —	—	 	—	—	—	—	—	—	

#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.

preposition + noun (no verb)

With great fear Timmy ran from the cat.

This sentence begins with a prepositional phrase (With great fear). It is a #2 prepositional opener.

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

(2)

In the kitchen the cook gave all the instructions.

(2)

In the large warm kitchen, the cook gave all the instructions.

During the sunny days in June, Timmy missed his garden.

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.

When you rewrite the passages, copy the commas correctly.





Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	2 capitals	
	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	3 adjectives (adj)	1 apostrophe	
	1 prepositional phrase		
	1 who/which clause (w/w)		
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)		
	1 opener		

after a few minutes timmy, who didnt want

to upset his new friend, apologized

Rewrite It!		

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2			
1 vocabulary	2 nouns (n)	3 capitals				
	1 pronoun (pr)	1 comma				
	3 adjectives (adj)	1 end mark				
	1 -ly adverb (ly)	1 apostrophe				
	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)					
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)					
	2 openers					

poor timmy was **miserable**. he didnt fit in, and badly missed his home

Rewrite It!				

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	3 capitals	
	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	2 adjectives (adj)	1 homophone	
	1 -ly adverb (ly)	1 apostrophe	
	2 prepositional phrases		
	1 subject-verb pair (s v)		
	1 opener		

after some thought johnny wisely **advised** timmy too return in the gardeners basket

Rewrite It!		

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
1 vocabulary	2 nouns (n)	5 capitals	
	3 pronouns (pr)	1 end mark	
	1 adjective (adj)	1 apostrophe	
	1 -ly adverb (ly)		
	1 prepositional phrase		
	1 that clause (that)		
	4 subject-verb pairs (s v)		
	2 openers		

until that moment timmy hadnt realized that he could go back. he joyfully **cried**, "can i leave soon"

Rewrite It!		

Fix It! Gramar

Town Mouse and Country Mouse

TEACHER'S MANUAL LEVEL 2

Pamela White

The purchase of this book allows its owner access to e-audio resource talks by Andrew Pudewa. See blue page for details and download instructions.

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 \P indent

delete

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7 lowercase

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add a space

close the space

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subject noun				4																			
noun of direct address										12													
plural noun													16										
Pronoun		2																					
subject pronoun				4										eg									
Preposition			3						11			15			18								29
Verb																							
action verb				4												19							
linking verb				4				9								19							
helping verb				4												19							
Coordinating Conjunction					5														23				
Adjective						6		9								1						28	
article adj	1													eg									
possessive adj						6							16										
adj after linking verb								9															
Interjection							7																
Adverb								9		12						2	20					28	

Capitalization

First Word of Sentence	1			\overline{A}														
Proper Noun	1																	
Personal Pronoun I		2																
Calendar			3	4	1													
Interjection						7												
Quotation Marks						7												
Proper Adjective							9											

Punctuation

End Marks																		
period	1																	
question mark		2																
exclamation mark			3															
quotation marks						7												
Commas																		
a and b				5	6													

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
Commas, cont.																														
					_			0																						
a, b, and c					5	6		8																						
who/which clause that clause					5					10																				
noun of direct address										10		12																		
adverb clause													13																	
#2 prepositional opener													13					18												
#3 -ly adverb opener																		10		20										
Quotation Marks							7					12								20				24						
Apostrophes							,					12																		
contraction										10																	27			
possessive adj										10						16														
Clauses																														
Who/Which Clause					5									14																
That Clause										10				14																
Adverb Clause													13	14	15											26				
Homophones																														
To/Two/Too						6												Y												
Its/It's							7																							
Your/You're												12																		
There/Their/They're													13																	
Other Concepts																														
Indentation	1																													
Numbers								8																						
Subject-Verb Pairs				4																										
Stylistic Techniques																														
Strong Verb				4																		22								
														1.4																
Who/Which Clause					5									14																
Who/Which Clause Quality Adjective					5	6								14								22								

13 14 15

17

18

21

21

20 21

25

25

Adverb Clause

#1 Subject Opener

#2 Prepositional Opener

#3 -ly Adverb Opener

Vocabulary

assortedoverflowedadventurewicker	2 master	3 snuck	4 crept	5 located	6 noisily
	orchard	drowsy	abruptly	eager	terrified
	produce	stifled	jolted	trembled	prized
	certain	approached	tumbled	rumbled	dismayed
7 sturdy	8 shattered	9 rumple	10 recognized	11 gasped	12 nervous
fetch	newcomer	invited	jittery	discovered	suggested
naturally	recalled	elegant	hastily	shrilly	comfortable
fled	lengthy	unfamiliar	scurried	calmly	reluctantly
13 prodded	14 digest	15 signaled	16 explained	17 rarely	18 apologized
ghastly	disturbed	longed	considered	troublesome	miserable
offered	pestered	confessed	burrow	avoided	advised
boasted	wandered	remarked	wriggly	disappointed	cried
19 sympathetically patiently glorious refreshing	20 transported	21 dazzling	22 strolled	23 complained	24 casually
	pleasant	fragrant	odd	ducked	perfectly
	spot	nearly	exclaimed	unusual	peculiar
	brilliant	lazily	consume	monstrous	suspiciously
25 prompted	26 horrendous	27 busily	28 enormous	29 arranged	30 boldly
journey	plopped	collected	privately	intended	provide
declared	raced	imagined	savory	risky	suits
unfortunately	stuffing	slumber	incredibly	protested	prefer



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	Week 6 31	Week 211	2 1
	Week 7 37	Week 221	L 2 7
	Week 843	Week 231	133
	Week 949	Week 241	L39
	Week 10 55	Week 251	L 4 5
	Week 11 61	Week 261	L 5 1
	Week 12 67	Week 271	L 5 7
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Learn It!

Every word belongs to a word group—a part of speech. There are eight parts of speech. 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 n Timmy hid behind vegetables in the garden.

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 *the busy mouse*.

Mark It! Write ar above each article.

ar ar ar A gray mouse hid behind an eggplant in the garden.

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

Noun Tests:

the _____

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

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

Ask students to identify the noun that follows each article.

mouse eggplant garden

Capitalization

Capitalize the first word of a sentence.

Capitalize proper nouns.

The word *girl* is a common noun, but *Jenny* is a proper noun. The word *country* is a common noun, but *England* is a proper noun.

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

the country mouse named timmy lived in england.

End Mark

Use a period at the end of a statement.

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

Timmy loved his home.

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.

Indentation

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

Week 1

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
johnny, the town mouse, was born in a kitchen	2 articles (ar)	1 capital	
cupboard filled with assorted tins of spices	5 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

assorted

various sizes, shapes, and kinds

iohnny, the town mouse, was born in a kitchen
n
cupboard filled with assorted tins of spices.

Capitalization **Johnny** proper noun; first word of the sentence

End Marks Use a period at the end of a statement.

Note In this sentence *town* and *kitchen* are not nouns. They are adjectives.

Rewrite It! Johnny, the town mouse, was born in a kitchen cupboard filled with assorted tins of spices.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
timmy, the country mouse, was born in a garden.	2 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
it overflowed with vegetables	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

overflowed

filled with a huge quantity

immy, the country mouse, was born in a garden.

it overflowed with vegetables.

Capitalization

Timmy proper noun; first word of the sentence

It first word of the sentence

End Marks

Use a period at the end of a statement.

Note

In this sentence country is not a noun. It is an adjective.

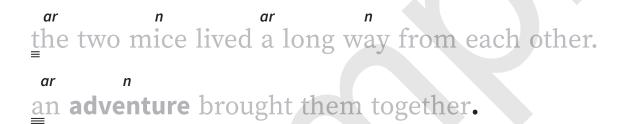
Rewrite It! Timmy, the country mouse, was born in a garden. It overflowed with vegetables.

Week 1

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
the two mice lived a long way from each other.	3 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
an adventure brought them together	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

adventure

exciting experience



Capitalization **The**; **An** first word of the sentence

End Marks Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! The two mice lived a long way from each other. An adventure brought them together.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
it all started when timmy traveled to town	1 article (ar)	2 capitals	
by mistake in a wicker basket	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

wicker

made of thin twigs woven together

it all started when timmy traveled to town

by mistake in a wicker basket.

Capitalization It first word of the sentence
Timmy proper noun

End Marks Use a period at the end of a statement.

Rewrite It! It all started when Timmy traveled to town by mistake in a wicker basket.

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.

about pronouns, see
page G-6.

For more information

The noun the pronoun replaces is called the antecedent.

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

Mark It! Write *pr* above each pronoun.

Timmy traveled to town. It was busy with many people.

pr pr pr

He was scared of them and their noise.

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

Timmy traveled to town. The town was busy with many people. Timmy was scared of the people and the people's noise.

Ask students to identify the nouns that the pronouns replace.

It replaces town

He replaces Timmy

them replaces people
their replaces people's

Week 6 students will learn a possessive pronoun like their replaces a possessive noun like people's. Both function as adjectives.

Capitalization

Capitalize the personal pronoun *I*.

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

When the basket opened, $\underline{\underline{i}}$ jumped out.

End Mark

Use a question mark at the end of a question.

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

Did Johnny live in a fancy house?

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
the basket belonged to a master gardener, who lived in northern england. what did he grow	2 articles (ar)	3 capitals	
	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	1 pronoun (pr)		

master

skilled; experienced

the basket belonged to a **master** gardener,

who lived in northern england. what did he grow?

Capitalization

The; What first word of the sentence
England proper noun

End Marks

Use a question mark at the end of a question.

Pronoun

he replaces master gardener

Note

In this sentence master is not a noun. It is an adjective.

Rewrite It! The basket belonged to a master gardener, who lived in northern England. What did he grow?

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
he grew vegetables in his garden and fruit	4 nouns (n)	1 capital	
in his orchard	3 pronouns (pr)	1 end mark	

orchard

land devoted to growing fruit or nut trees

pr n pr n n he grew vegetables in his garden and fruit

pr n in his **orchard.**

Capitalization *He* first word of the sentence

End Marks Use a period at the end of a statement.

Pronoun *He* replaces master gardener

his; his replace master gardener's

Week 6 students will learn that a possessive pronoun like his is a pronoun that functions as

an adjective.

Rewrite It! He grew vegetables in his garden and fruit in his orchard.

Read It!Mark It!Fix It!Day 3each week he filled a basket with fresh produce.
then he set it by the gate2 articles (ar)
4 nouns (n)
3 pronouns (pr)2 capitals
1 end mark
3 pronouns (pr)

produce

vegetables and fruits that are grown or produced to be sold

each week he filled a basket with fresh **produce**.

then he set it by the gate.

Capitalization *Each*; *Then* first word of the sentence
End Marks Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun *he*; *he* replace *master gardener*

it replaces basket

Rewrite It! Each week he filled a basket with fresh produce. Then he set it by the gate.

Read It!Mark It!Fix It!Day 4on certain days a carrier came. he took the wicker
basket to town on a cart3 articles (ar)
5 nouns (n)
1 pronoun (pr)2 capitals
1 end mark
1 pronoun (pr)

certain

agreed upon; fixed

on **certain** days a carrier came. he took the wicker

basket to town on a cart.

Capitalization **On**; **He** first word of the sentence

End Marks
Use a period at the end of a statement.

Pronoun **He** replaces *carrier*

Rewrite It! On certain days a carrier came. He took the wicker basket to town on a cart.

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. The phrase may have adjectives in between but never a verb.

The noun or pronoun that ends the prepositional phrase is called the object of the preposition. When the object of the preposition is a pronoun, it will be one of the objective case pronouns: *me*, *you*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *us*, *you*, *them*.

Memorize It! preposition + noun (no verb)

Find It! Use the list below to find the prepositions in the sentence.

Once you find a preposition, ask "What?" to identify the noun or pronoun that ends the prepositional phrase.

Mark It! Underline each prepositional phrase. Start the line under the preposition and end with the noun.

Near the garden Timmy climbed into a large basket that was filled with vegetables.

For more information about prepositions, see page G-8.

Ask students to identify the prepositional phrase and explain how it follows the pattern.

near what? **garden**Near the garden starts
with a preposition
(near) and ends with a
noun (garden). It has an
article in between but
no verb.

into what? **basket** into a large basket starts with a preposition (into) and ends with a noun (basket). It has an article and an adjective in between but no verb.

with what? *vegetables* with vegetables starts with a preposition (with) and ends with a noun (vegetables).

Prepositions List

aboard	around	between	in	opposite	toward
about	as	beyond	inside	out	under
above	at	by	instead of	outside	underneath
according to	because of	concerning	into	over	unlike
across	before	despite	like	past	until
after	behind	down	minus	regarding	unto
against	below	during	near	since	up, upon
along	beneath	except	of	through	with
amid	beside	for	off	throughout	within
among	besides	from	on, onto	to	without

When to is followed by a verb, as in to finish, it is called an infinitive. It does not fit the prepositional phrase pattern because finish is not a noun or pronoun. Do not mark infinitives as prepositional phrases.

Capitalization

Capitalize days of the week and months of the year.

Do not capitalize seasons: spring, summer, fall, winter.

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

On a wednesday that summer in june, Timmy ate peas.

End Mark

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

Fix It! Place an exclamation mark at the end of each exclamatory sentence.

Timmy was starving!

Week 3

early one monday in april, timmy snuck
into the garden. the peas looked delicious

Mark It!

2 articles (ar)

5 capitals

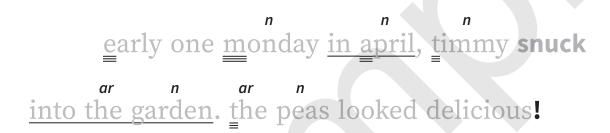
5 nouns (n)

1 end mark

2 prepositional phrases

snuck

moved quietly and secretly



Capitalization Early; The first word of the sentence

Monday; April; Timmy proper noun

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

Rewrite It! Early one Monday in April, Timmy snuck into the garden.

The peas looked delicious!

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
there he sat with his mouth stuffed full of spring peas.	1 article (ar)	2 capitals	
there he sat with his mouth stuffed full of spring peas. the large meal made him drowsy	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	3 pronouns (pr)		
	2 prepositional phrases		
drowsy			

there he sat with his mouth stuffed full of spring peas.

ar n pr

the large meal made him drowsy.

sleepy

Capitalization	There; The first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun	<pre>he; him replace Timmy his replaces Timmy's</pre>
Note	Week 6 students will learn that a possessive pronoun like <i>his</i> is a pronoun that functions as an adjective. In this sentence <i>spring</i> is not a noun. It is an adjective.

Rewrite It! There he sat with his mouth stuffed full of spring peas. The large meal made him drowsy.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
timmy stretched his paws and stifled a yawn.	2 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
where could he take a nap	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	2 pronouns (pr)		

stifled

withheld; kept from making

n pr n ar n timmy stretched his paws and **stifled** a yawn.

where could he take a nap?

Capitalization	Timmy proper noun; first word of the sentence
	Where first word of the sentence
End Marks	Use a question mark at the end of a question.
Pronoun	his replaces Timmy's
	he replaces <i>Timmy</i>
Note	Week 6 students will learn that a possessive pronoun like <i>his</i> is a pronoun that functions as an adjective.

Rewrite It! Timmy stretched his paws and stifled a yawn. Where could he take a nap?

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
timmy noticed a basket beside the gate. he approached it without a sound	3 articles (ar)	2 capitals	
	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	2 pronouns (pr)		
	2 prepositional phrases		
approached			

n ar n ar n timmy noticed a basket beside the gate

pr ar n it without a sound.

came near

Capitalization Timmy proper noun; first word of the sentence He first word of the sentence

End Marks Use a period at the end of a statement.

Pronoun **He** replaces Timmy it replaces basket

Rewrite It! Timmy noticed a basket beside the gate. He approached it without a sound.

#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.

With great fear Timmy ran from the cat.

This sentence begins with a prepositional phrase (With great fear). It is a #2 prepositional opener.

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

(2)

<u>In the kitchen</u> the cook gave all the instructions.

2

In the large warm kitchen, the cook gave all the instructions.

During the sunny days in June, Timmy missed his garden.

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.

For more information about the #2 prepositional opener, see page G-42.

Pattern: preposition + noun (no verb)

After students mark the sentence, ask them to identify the opener.

Each sentence is a #2 prepositional opener because each begins with a prepositional phrase.

Students will mark every subject opener and prepositional opener unless it is a question or a quoted sentence.

A third comma rule states if a prepositional opener functions as a transition, follow it with a comma. In this book students do not need to determine if a prepositional phrase is a transition.

Require students to copy the commas correctly when they rewrite the passages.



Week 18

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
after a few minutes timmy, who didnt want	1 article (ar)	2 capitals	
to upset his new friend, apologized	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	3 adjectives (adj)	1 apostrophe	
	1 prepositional phrase		
apologized	1 who/which clause (w/w)		
showed sorrow for having insulted another	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)		
	1 opener		

② prepositional

ar adj n n n w/w

after a few minutes timmy, (who didn't want

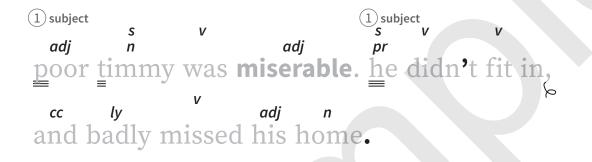
adj adj n

to upset his new friend), apologized.

Capitalization	After first word of the sentence Timmy proper noun
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Adjective	How many minutes? few Which friend? new Whose new friend? his The possessive pronoun <i>his</i> functions as an adjective.
W/W Clause	who didn't want to upset his new friend describes Timmy
S V Pairs	Timmy apologized; who did want The contraction didn't includes both a helping verb (did) and an adverb (not). To upset is an infinitive. It does not function as a verb.

Rewrite It! After a few minutes Timmy, who didn't want to upset his new friend, apologized.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
poor timmy was miserable . he didn't fit in,	2 nouns (n)	3 capitals	
and badly missed his home	1 pronoun (pr)	1 comma	
	3 adjectives (adj)	1 end mark	
	1 -ly adverb (ly)	1 apostrophe	Ž
miserable	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)		
very unhappy	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)		
	2 openers		



Capitalization	Poor; He first word of the sentence Timmy proper noun
End Marks	Use a period at the end of a statement.
Pronoun	He replaces <i>Timmy</i>
Adjective	What kind of Timmy? <i>Poor</i> The adjective <i>miserable</i> follows the linking verb and describes the subject (Timmy). What kind of Timmy? <i>miserable</i> Whose home? <i>his</i> The possessive pronoun <i>his</i> functions as an adjective.
-ly Adverb	Missed how? badly
S V Pairs	Timmy was; He did fit, missed The contraction didn't includes both a helping verb (did) and an adverb (not).
Commas	Do not use a comma to separate two items connected with a coordinating conjunction. PATTERN a and b did fit and missed

Rewrite It! Poor Timmy was miserable. He didn't fit in and badly missed his home.

Mark It!	Fix It! Day 3
1 article (ar)	3 capitals
4 nouns (n)	1 end mark
2 adjectives (adj)	1 homophone
1 -ly adverb (ly)	1 apostrophe
2 <u>prepositional phrases</u>	
1 subject-verb pair (s v)	
1 opener	
	 1 article (ar) 4 nouns (n) 2 adjectives (adj) 1 -ly adverb (ly) 2 prepositional phrases 1 subject-verb pair (s v)

adj n n ly

after some thought johnny wisely advised

n to ar adj n

timmy too return in the gardener's basket.

Capitalization

After first word of the sentence
Johnny; Timmy proper noun

End Marks

Use a period at the end of a statement.

How much thought? some
Whose basket? gardener's

-ly Adverb

Advised how? wisely

S V Pairs

Johnny advised
To return is an infinitive. It does not function as a verb.

Homophones

Use to, the infinitive marker.

Rewrite It! After some thought Johnny wisely advised Timmy to return in the gardener's basket.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
until that moment timmy hadnt realized that he	2 nouns (n)	5 capitals	
could go back. he joyfully cried , "can i leave soon"	3 pronouns (pr)	1 end mark	
	1 adjective (adj)	1 apostrophe	
	1 -ly adverb (ly)		
cried	1 prepositional phrase		
called loudly	1 that clause (that)		
	4 subject-verb pairs (s v)		
	2 openers		
(2) prepositional	s v v		S
adj n	n	that	pr
until that moment tin	my hadn't realiz	ed (that	t he
	illiy iladii t i caliz	ica (tila	
V V subject	v v s v		
pr ly	pr		
could go back). he joyfully	cried, "can i leave	soon?"	
		-	

Capitalization	Until; He first word of the sentence Timmy proper noun Can first word of the quoted sentence I personal pronoun I
End Marks	Use a question mark at the end of a question. Place it inside the closing quotation mark.
Pronoun	he; He; I replace Timmy
Adjective	Which moment? that The first that functions as an adjective inside of a prepositional phrase. It does not begin a that clause because it is not followed by a subject and a verb.
-ly Adverb	Cried how? joyfully
S V Pairs	Timmy had realized; he could go; He cried; I Can leave The contraction hadn't includes both a helping verb (had) and an adverb (not).

Rewrite It! Until that moment Timmy hadn't realized that he could go back.

He joyfully cried, "Can I leave soon?"

Fix It! Grammar

Glossary

FOURTH EDITION

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