

TEACHER EDITION

Grade 3 Editing Workbook

Editing drafts with standard English conventions

TEKS 3.11D Editing

36 Weeks

Monday to Friday Practice

State Assessment-Style Questions

Answers and Rationales

INSIDE THIS TEACHER EDITION

The correct answer is marked for every question, with a short reason beside each answer choice.

PREPARE and Clusters 1 to 8, following the Grade 3 scope and sequence

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How to Use This Workbook

Each week gives students short, daily editing practice with the same kinds of questions they will see on the state assessment. The weeks follow our Grade 3 scope and sequence in the same order as the Standards Slide Decks, and every excerpt comes from the low stamina passage of that week's cluster.

Day	Question	Passage excerpt
Monday	1 subject-verb agreement question	One excerpt with every error needed for Monday to Thursday (Informal Practice)
Tuesday	1 part of speech question	
Wednesday	1 capitalization question	
Thursday	1 punctuation question	
Friday	5 questions using this week's skills	A different excerpt with a new set of errors (Formal Independent Practice)

Daily routine (about 10 minutes)

- Students read the whole excerpt in the box first. Each sentence is numbered, such as (1), (2), (3). When the excerpt is a poem, each line is numbered.
- Students read the question, return to the numbered sentence or line, and test each answer choice in it.
- Students fill in one bubble. Remind them that Make no change is a real choice on the state assessment, and sometimes it is the right answer.
- Each day practices one skill at a time. Friday mixes only the skills practiced Monday to Thursday.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

(1) Emsy pulled out her notebook. (2) “Mystery number one: How did this shells travel so far?”

(3) Her first clue were the shell itself. (4) It came from a coastal area but Poverty Point was inland.

(5) Her second clue was a map. (6) Emsy traced the distance from the Coast to Poverty Point with her finger. (7) “That is much too far for a shell to roll by itself,” she said.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?



(A) Change *were* to *was*

Correct. The subject clue names one thing, so it needs the singular verb was: “Her first clue was the shell itself.”



(B) Change *were* to *are*

Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject clue.



(C) Change *were* to *have been*

Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. “Clue have been” does not agree; one clue needs has or was.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with the singular subject clue. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

(1) Emsy pulled out her notebook. (2) “Mystery number one: How did this shells travel so far?”

(3) Her first clue were the shell itself. (4) It came from a coastal area but Poverty Point was inland.

(5) Her second clue was a map. (6) Emsy traced the distance from the Coast to Poverty Point with her finger. (7) “That is much too far for a shell to roll by itself,” she said.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Mystery* to *Mysteries*
Distractor. Emsy is naming one mystery, so the singular noun *Mystery* is correct. “*Mysteries* number one” does not make sense.
- ☐ (B) Change *number* to *numbers*
Distractor. Number one names one number, so the singular noun *number* is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *shells* to *shell*
Correct. The word *this* points to only one thing, so the singular noun *shell* is correct: “*this shell*.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *This shells* does not match; this needs a singular noun. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

(1) Emsy pulled out her notebook. (2) “Mystery number one: How did this shells travel so far?”

(3) Her first clue were the shell itself. (4) It came from a coastal area but Poverty Point was inland.

(5) Her second clue was a map. (6) Emsy traced the distance from the Coast to Poverty Point with her finger. (7) “That is much too far for a shell to roll by itself,” she said.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *Emsy* to *emsy*
Distractor. Emsy is a name, a proper noun, and it begins the sentence, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *Coast* to *coast*
Correct. Coast is a common noun. It names any coast, not one special place, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *Poverty Point* to *poverty point*
Distractor. Poverty Point is the name of one special place, a proper noun, so both words keep their capital letters.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Coast should not be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

(1) Emsy pulled out her notebook. (2) “Mystery number one: How did this shells travel so far?”

(3) Her first clue were the shell itself. (4) It came from a coastal area but Poverty Point was inland.

(5) Her second clue was a map. (6) Emsy traced the distance from the Coast to Poverty Point with her finger. (7) “That is much too far for a shell to roll by itself,” she said.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *came*
Distractor. A comma after *came* would split the verb from the words that finish the thought.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *area*
Correct. Sentence 4 joins two complete sentences with the conjunction *but*. A comma belongs before *but*, after *area*.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *inland* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A compound sentence needs a comma before the conjunction. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

(1) “One traveling object could be an accident” Emsy thought. (2) “But several objects from distant places makes a pattern.”

(3) She wrote one last questions in her notebook: Why would people bring these things so far?

(4) The answer was Scarcity. (5) People did not always have every resource they wanted or needed where they lived. (6) They could trade what they had for valuable goods from other places.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *object* to *objects*
Distractor. The word One tells us there is only one, so the singular noun object must stay. “One traveling objects” does not match.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *accident*
Correct. When a quotation that tells something comes before the speaker, a comma ends the quoted words, inside the quotation marks: “...an accident,” Emsy thought.
- ☐ (C) Change *Emsy* to *emsy*
Distractor. Emsy is a name, a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The quotation needs a comma before the closing quotation mark. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *objects* to *object*
Distractor. The word several means more than one, so the plural noun objects must stay. “Several object” does not match.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *objects*
Distractor. A comma after objects would split the subject from the words from distant places that tell about it.
- ☒ (C) Change *makes* to *make*
Correct. The subject objects is plural, so it needs the plural verb make: “several objects...make a pattern.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb makes does not agree with the plural subject objects. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change *questions* to *question*
Correct. The words one last tell us there is only one, so the singular noun question is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *Why* to *why*
Distractor. Why begins the question Emsy wrote after the colon, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the question mark after *far* to a period
Distractor. Emsy wrote a question, Why would people bring these things so far? A question ends with a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. One last questions does not match. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject answer is singular, so the singular verb was is correct. Were does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *Scarcity* to *scarcity*
Correct. Scarcity is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Scarcity* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Scarcity should not be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *places* to *place*
Distractor. Other places names more than one place, so the plural noun is correct. "From other place" is missing a word.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *trade*
Distractor. A comma after trade would split the verb from the words what they had that finish the thought.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 6 is already correct. They begins the sentence with a capital letter, other places correctly names more than one place, and no comma is needed. On the state assessment, Make no change is sometimes the right answer.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

- (1) Emsy smiled and wrote her final claim:
- (2) The seashell probably reached Poverty Point through long-distance trade.
- (3) Underneath, she listed her evidence: the shell came from the coast Poverty Point was far inland, people traveled along major rivers, and other distant materials had been found there too.
- (4) Mystery solved.
- (5) Emsy looked at the shell again. (6) It were more than an object.
- (7) It was a clues from the past and a story waiting to speak.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. "It are" does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. "It have been" does not agree; It needs has or was.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject It is singular, so it needs the singular verb was: "It was more than an object."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with the singular subject It. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

- (1) Emsy smiled and wrote her final claim:
- (2) The seashell probably reached Poverty Point through long-distance trade.
- (3) Underneath, she listed her evidence: the shell came from the coast Poverty Point was far inland, people traveled along major rivers, and other distant materials had been found there too.
- (4) Mystery solved.
- (5) Emsy looked at the shell again. (6) It were more than an object.
- (7) It was a clues from the past and a story waiting to speak.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Change *story* to *stories*
Distractor. The word a comes before story, so it must stay singular. "A stories" does not match.
- ☒ (B) Change *clues* to *clue*
Correct. The word a tells us there is only one, so the singular noun clue is correct: "a clue from the past."
- ☐ (C) Change *past* to *pasts*
Distractor. The past names one time, the time before now, so it stays singular.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A clues does not match; a needs a singular noun. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

- (1) Emsy smiled and wrote her final claim:
- (2) The seashell probably reached Poverty Point through long-distance trade.
- (3) Underneath, she listed her evidence: the shell came from the coast Poverty Point was far inland, people traveled along major rivers, and other distant materials had been found there too.
- (4) Mystery solved.
- (5) Emsy looked at the shell again. (6) It were more than an object.
- (7) It was a clues from the past and a story waiting to speak.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *seashell* to *Seashell*
Distractor. Seashell is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (B) Change *Poverty Point* to *poverty point*
Distractor. Poverty Point is a proper noun, the name of one special place, so both words keep their capital letters.
- ☐ (C) Change *trade* to *Trade*
Distractor. Trade is a common noun, so it stays lowercase.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 2 is already correct. Seashell and trade are common nouns and stay lowercase, and Poverty Point is the name of a special place, so it keeps its capital letters. On the state assessment, Make no change is sometimes the right answer.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

- (1) Emsy smiled and wrote her final claim:
- (2) The seashell probably reached Poverty Point through long-distance trade.
- (3) Underneath, she listed her evidence: the shell came from the coast Poverty Point was far inland, people traveled along major rivers, and other distant materials had been found there too.
- (4) Mystery solved.
- (5) Emsy looked at the shell again. (6) It were more than an object.
- (7) It was a clues from the past and a story waiting to speak.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *evidence*
Distractor. A colon already follows evidence to introduce the list. A comma there is not needed.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *shell*
Distractor. A comma after shell would split the subject from its verb came.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *coast*
Correct. Emsy lists four pieces of evidence in a series. A comma must separate each item, so a comma belongs after coast.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The first two items in the series run together. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Mystery of the Traveling Shell

(1) Her third clue were even more interesting. (2) The map showed large rivers, including the Mississippi and ohio Rivers. (3) People at Poverty Point traveled along rivers, which could have helped them move from place to places.

(4) Then emsy found her fourth clue. (5) Archaeologists had discovered other materials at Poverty Point, including copper that also came from far away?

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *Her* to *her*
Distractor. Her is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject clue is singular, so it needs the singular verb was.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *clue*
Distractor. A comma after clue would split the subject from its verb.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with the singular subject clue. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *rivers* to *river*
Distractor. The map shows more than one river, the Mississippi and the Ohio, so the plural rivers is correct. "Large river" is also missing a word.
- ☐ (B) Change *showed* to *show*
Distractor. The subject map is singular. "The map show" does not agree; the past tense showed is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *ohio* to *Ohio*
Correct. Ohio is part of the name of a real river, the Ohio River, so it must begin with a capital letter, just like Mississippi.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. ohio is a proper noun that needs a capital letter. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *People* to *people*
Distractor. People is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *places* to *place*
Correct. From place to place means moving from one place to another place, so both nouns are singular: "from place to place."
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Point*
Distractor. A comma after Point would split the subject People at Poverty Point from its verb traveled.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. From place to places does not match. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *emsy* to *Emsy*
Correct. Emsy is a name, a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *clue* to *clues*
Distractor. The word fourth names one clue in order, so the singular noun clue is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *clue* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. emsy is a name that needs a capital letter. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *had* to *has*
Distractor. The subject Archaeologists is plural. Has is singular, so it does not agree; had works with any subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *copper* to *Copper*
Distractor. Copper is a common noun, the name of a metal, so it stays lowercase.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *away* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it must end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A telling sentence cannot end with a question mark. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) The bell rang.
- (2) “Recess!” beth shouted.
- (3) Chairs scooted back. (4) Sneakers hurries across the floor. (5) A moments later, Beth and her classmates spilled onto the playground.
- (6) The sun felt warm on Beth’s face. (7) A light wind moved through the trees beside the fence.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *hurries* to *is hurrying*
Distractor. *Is hurrying* uses the singular helping verb *is*. It does not agree with the plural subject *Sneakers*.
- ☐ (B) Change *hurries* to *was hurrying*
Distractor. *Was hurrying* uses the singular helping verb *was*. It does not agree with the plural subject *Sneakers*.
- ☒ (C) Change *hurries* to *hurried*
Correct. The subject *Sneakers* is plural, so the singular verb *hurries* does not agree. The past tense verb *hurried* agrees with *Sneakers* and matches the rest of the passage.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb *hurries* does not agree with *Sneakers*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) The bell rang.
- (2) “Recess!” beth shouted.
- (3) Chairs scooted back. (4) Sneakers hurries across the floor. (5) A moments later, Beth and her classmates spilled onto the playground.
- (6) The sun felt warm on Beth’s face. (7) A light wind moved through the trees beside the fence.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Beth* to *Beths*
Distractor. Beth is one person’s name, so Beths is wrong. This change also does not fix A moments.
- ☐ (B) Change *classmates* to *classmate*
Distractor. Changing classmates to classmate does not fix A moments. The word A must go with the singular noun moment.
- ☒ (C) Change *moments* to *moment*
Correct. The word A points to one moment, so the singular noun moment is correct: “A moment later.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A moments is wrong because A points to one moment. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) The bell rang.
- (2) “Recess!” beth shouted.
- (3) Chairs scooted back. (4) Sneakers hurries across the floor. (5) A moments later, Beth and her classmates spilled onto the playground.
- (6) The sun felt warm on Beth’s face. (7) A light wind moved through the trees beside the fence.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Recess* to *recess*
Distractor. Recess begins the quoted exclamation, so it needs a capital letter. This change also does not fix beth.
- ☐ (B) Change *shouted* to *Shouted*
Distractor. Shouted is a verb, not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter here. This change also does not fix beth.
- ☒ (C) Change *beth* to *Beth*
Correct. Beth is a name, a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name beth needs a capital B. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) The bell rang.
- (2) “Recess!” beth shouted.
- (3) Chairs scooted back. (4) Sneakers hurries across the floor. (5) A moments later, Beth and her classmates spilled onto the playground.
- (6) The sun felt warm on Beth’s face. (7) A light wind moved through the trees beside the fence.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *Beth’s* to *Beths*
Distractor. Beth’s needs the apostrophe to show that the face belongs to Beth. Beths is not a possessive.
- ☐ (B) Change *Beth’s* to *Beths’*
Distractor. Beths’ would mean more than one Beth owns the face. There is only one Beth, so the apostrophe belongs before the s.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *warm*
Distractor. A comma after warm would split the verb felt from the words that tell where. The sentence does not need a comma there.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 6 is correct. Beth’s is a possessive noun with the apostrophe in the right place, and the sentence needs no extra comma.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

(1) On the blacktop, basketballses went bounce, bounce, bounce. (2) Near the Swings, children called to one another.

(3) Push me higher!”

(4) Catch me!”

(5) “Race you to the slide!

(6) Beth smiled.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *blacktop* to *Blacktop*
Distractor. Blacktop is a common noun here, not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *went*
Distractor. A comma after went would separate the verb from the words that tell what the basketballs did.
- ☒ (C) Change *basketballses* to *basketballs*
Correct. The word basketballses is not a correct plural. The correct plural is basketballs.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The noun basketballses is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☒ (A) Change *Swings* to *swings*
Correct. Swings is a common noun here, not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Near*
Distractor. A comma after Near would split the preposition from the words that follow it.
- ☐ (C) Change *Near* to *near*
Distractor. Near is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is a capital letter error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Push* to *push*
Distractor. Push begins the quoted sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Push*
Distractor. A comma after Push would break the quoted command.
- ☒ (C) Change *Push* to “*Push*”
Correct. The words Push me higher are a quotation, so they need an opening quotation mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The opening quotation mark is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *Catch* to “*Catch*”
Correct. The words Catch me are a quotation, so they need an opening quotation mark.
- ☐ (B) Change *Catch* to *catch*
Distractor. Catch begins the quoted sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *me*
Distractor. A comma after me would be inside the quotation before the exclamation point.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The opening quotation mark is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Race* to *race*
Distractor. Race begins the quoted sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *you*
Distractor. A comma after you would break the quoted challenge.
- ☒ (C) Change *slide!* to *slide!”*
Correct. The quoted words need a closing quotation mark after the exclamation point.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The closing quotation mark is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) Recess was one of her favorite part of the school day.
- (2) She ran toward the jump ropes where her friend Ava was waiting.
- (3) “Want to jump.” Ava asked.
- (4) “Of course!” Beth said.
- (5) Ava and Beth began turning the Rope together.
- (6) “Ready?” Ava called.
- (7) Their friend Max jumped into the middle.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject her friend Ava.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject her friend Ava.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject her friend Ava.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject is her friend Ava, which names one person, so the singular verb was agrees. The sentence is correct, so Make no change is right.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) Recess was one of her favorite part of the school day.
- (2) She ran toward the jump ropes where her friend Ava was waiting.
- (3) “Want to jump.” Ava asked.
- (4) “Of course!” Beth said.
- (5) Ava and Beth began turning the Rope together.
- (6) “Ready?” Ava called.
- (7) Their friend Max jumped into the middle.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Change *part* to *parts*
Correct. The phrase one of her favorite parts needs a plural noun because it names one part from a group of parts. The plural parts is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *Recess* to *Recesses*
Distractor. Recesses is plural. The sentence names one recess, and the singular verb was does not match Recesses.
- ☐ (C) Change *school* to *schools*
Distractor. Schools is plural. The phrase school day names one kind of day, so schools day does not make sense.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Part is singular after one of, so the sentence is wrong. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) Recess was one of her favorite part of the school day.
- (2) She ran toward the jump ropes where her friend Ava was waiting.
- (3) “Want to jump.” Ava asked.
- (4) “Of course!” Beth said.
- (5) Ava and Beth began turning the Rope together.
- (6) “Ready?” Ava called.
- (7) Their friend Max jumped into the middle.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Ava* to *ava*
Distractor. Ava is a name, a proper noun, and it begins the sentence, so it needs a capital A.
- ☐ (B) Change *Beth* to *beth*
Distractor. Beth is a name, a proper noun, so it needs a capital B.
- ☒ (C) Change *Rope* to *rope*
Correct. Rope is a common noun. It names a thing, not a special name, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Rope should be lowercase, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) Recess was one of her favorite part of the school day.
- (2) She ran toward the jump ropes where her friend Ava was waiting.
- (3) “Want to jump.” Ava asked.
- (4) “Of course!” Beth said.
- (5) Ava and Beth began turning the Rope together.
- (6) “Ready?” Ava called.
- (7) Their friend Max jumped into the middle.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *jump*
Distractor. A comma after jump would come before the end mark and would not show that the quoted words are a question.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *asked* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what Ava asked. The period after asked is correct, so changing it to a question mark is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change the period after *jump* to a question mark
Correct. The quoted words ask a question, so a question mark belongs after jump, inside the quotation marks.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The quoted words are a question, so the period after jump is wrong. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Recess Question

- (1) “One, two, three four!”
- (2) max jumped higher each time the rope came around.
- (3) Then Beth noticed someone sitting alone near the fence?
- (4) It were Lily. (5) She had joined their class only a few day earlier.
- (6) Beth stopped turning the rope.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *One* to *one*
Distractor. One is the first word in the quoted sentence, so it starts with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *three* to *threes*
Distractor. The words one, two, three, four are counting words. Threes is a plural noun and does not belong in this list.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *three*
Correct. In a series, commas separate the items. A comma is missing between three and four, so it must be inserted after three.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an error. The comma after three is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject It is singular, so it needs the singular verb was: “It was Lily.”
- ☐ (B) Change *Lily* to *lily*
Distractor. Lily is a name, a proper noun, so it keeps a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Lily* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells who it was. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Were does not agree with It. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *fence* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells what Beth noticed. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *Then* to *then*
Distractor. Then is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *noticed* to *notice*
Distractor. The subject Beth is one person, so "Beth notice" does not agree. The sentence tells about the past, so noticed is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *came* to *come*
Distractor. The subject rope is singular, so "the rope come" does not agree. The sentence tells about the past, so came is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *max* to *Max*
Correct. Max is a name, a proper noun, and it begins the sentence, so it needs a capital M.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *around* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what happened. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Max should be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *She* to *she*
Distractor. She is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *day* to *days*
Correct. The word few tells us there is more than one day, so the plural noun days is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *earlier* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about something that happened. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A few day does not match. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) In 1620, a group of travelers called the Pilgrims' sailed across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a place where many of them could live and practice their beliefs freely. (2) After many weeks at sea, they reach the coast of North America.

(3) The Pilgrims explored the land and found an area called plymouth.

(4) Nearby was forests filled with tall trees that could be used to build homes and ships.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *am*
Distractor. Am is a verb used with I. It cannot go with the plural subject forests.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. The subject forests names more than one thing, so is does not agree.
- ☒ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject forests names more than one thing, so the plural verb were agrees with it: "Nearby were forests filled with tall trees."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with forests. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) In 1620, a group of travelers called the Pilgrims' sailed across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a place where many of them could live and practice their beliefs freely. (2) After many weeks at sea, they reach the coast of North America.

(3) The Pilgrims explored the land and found an area called plymouth.

(4) Nearby was forests filled with tall trees that could be used to build homes and ships.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?



(A) Change *reach* to *reached*

Correct. The sentence tells about something that already happened, so the past tense verb reached is correct: "After many weeks at sea, they reached the coast of North America."



(B) Change *reach* to *reaches*

Distractor. Reaches is a present tense verb for one person or thing. It does not match the subject they.



(C) Change *reach* to *reaching*

Distractor. Reaching cannot be the verb that finishes this thought for they.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The verb reach does not match the past time. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) In 1620, a group of travelers called the Pilgrims' sailed across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a place where many of them could live and practice their beliefs freely. (2) After many weeks at sea, they reach the coast of North America.

(3) The Pilgrims explored the land and found an area called plymouth.

(4) Nearby was forests filled with tall trees that could be used to build homes and ships.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Pilgrims* to *pilgrims*
Distractor. Pilgrims names a special group in this passage, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *land* to *Land*
Distractor. Land is a common noun here. It names any land, not one special place, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *plymouth* to *Plymouth*
Correct. Plymouth is the name of one special place, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital P.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Plymouth needs a capital P. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) In 1620, a group of travelers called the Pilgrims' sailed across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a place where many of them could live and practice their beliefs freely. (2) After many weeks at sea, they reach the coast of North America.

(3) The Pilgrims explored the land and found an area called plymouth.

(4) Nearby was forests filled with tall trees that could be used to build homes and ships.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *group*
Distractor. A comma after group would break the phrase a group of travelers into two parts that do not belong apart.
- ☒ (B) Change *Pilgrims'* to *Pilgrims*
Correct. The word Pilgrims is a plural noun that does not show ownership here, so it should not have an apostrophe: "a group of travelers called the Pilgrims sailed."
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *called*
Distractor. A comma after called would separate the word called from the name that goes with it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The apostrophe in Pilgrims' should not be there. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) There was also fresh water and land where crops could be planted? (2) The harbor make it possible for their ship to anchor safely.

(3) Winter was coming, and the Pilgrims needing to begin building shelters quickly. (4) They started constructing small homes and gathering wood for fires.

(5) Soon, plymouth became the place where they settled and built their new colony.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *planted* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells about the water and land, so it ends with a period instead of a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Change *There* to *there*
Distractor. There is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter. Lowercase there is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *planted* to *plant*
Distractor. After could be, the verb needs the form planted. Could be plant does not make sense.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a question mark, but it tells something. Make no change would leave the wrong end mark.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *safely* to a question mark
Distractor. A sentence that tells about the harbor ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☒ (B) Change *make* to *made*
Correct. The harbor is one thing, so it needs the singular verb made. The verb make does not match the subject.
- ☐ (C) Change *anchor* to *anchored*
Distractor. After the word to, the verb anchor must stay in its base form. To anchored is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb make does not agree with harbor, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Winter* to *winter*
Distractor. Winter is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *needing* to *needed*
Correct. The clause needs a verb that shows what the Pilgrims did. Needed is the correct verb form.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. Winter is singular, so the verb was agrees with it. Were does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb needing cannot stand alone in this clause. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *started* to *starts*
Distractor. The subject They is plural, so the verb started is correct. Starts does not agree with They.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *fires* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells what the people did. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 4 is already correct. They begins the sentence with a capital letter, started agrees with the plural subject They, and the sentence tells something, so it ends with a period. Sometimes Make no change is the right answer.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *became* to *become*
Distractor. Plymouth is singular, so the verb became agrees with it. Become does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *plymouth* to *Plymouth*
Correct. Plymouth is the name of a place, so it is a proper noun and must begin with a capital letter. The lowercase plymouth is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *colony* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 5 tells what happened in Plymouth. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The place name plymouth needs a capital letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) In 1620, a group of travelers called the Pilgrims sailed across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a places where many of them could live and practice their beliefs freely. (2) After many weeks at sea, they reaches the coast of North America.

(3) The Pilgrims explored the land and found an area called Plymouth?

(4) Nearby were forests filled with tall Trees that could be used to build homes and ships.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *reaches* to *is reaching*
Distractor. They is reaching does not agree. The subject they needs a plural verb form.
- ☒ (B) Change *reaches* to *reached*
Correct. The subject they names more than one person, so the verb reached agrees with it. The form reaches does not agree with they.
- ☐ (C) Change *reaches* to *has reached*
Distractor. They has reached does not agree. The subject they needs a plural verb form.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has they reaches, which does not agree. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) In 1620, a group of travelers called the Pilgrims sailed across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a places where many of them could live and practice their beliefs freely. (2) After many weeks at sea, they reaches the coast of North America.

(3) The Pilgrims explored the land and found an area called Plymouth?

(4) Nearby were forests filled with tall Trees that could be used to build homes and ships.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?



(A) Change *places* to *place*

Correct. The word *a* points to one place, so the singular noun *place* is correct. The sentence should say *a place*.



(B) Change *travelers* to *traveler*

Distractor. The words *a group of* point to more than one traveler, so *travelers* must stay plural.



(C) Change *group* to *groups*

Distractor. The word *a* points to one group, so *group* must stay singular.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The words *a places* do not match. *A* needs a singular noun, so there is an error.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) In 1620, a group of travelers called the Pilgrims sailed across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a places where many of them could live and practice their beliefs freely. (2) After many weeks at sea, they reaches the coast of North America.

(3) The Pilgrims explored the land and found an area called Plymouth?

(4) Nearby were forests filled with tall Trees that could be used to build homes and ships.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *Trees* to *trees*
Correct. Trees is a common noun. It is not a special name, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *Nearby* to *nearby*
Distractor. Nearby begins the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *forests* to *Forests*
Distractor. Forests is a common noun. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Trees should not be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) In 1620, a group of travelers called the Pilgrims sailed across the Atlantic Ocean looking for a places where many of them could live and practice their beliefs freely. (2) After many weeks at sea, they reaches the coast of North America.

(3) The Pilgrims explored the land and found an area called Plymouth?

(4) Nearby were forests filled with tall Trees that could be used to build homes and ships.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Plymouth?* to *Plymouth!*
Distractor. An exclamation point is for strong feeling. Sentence 3 tells facts, so it does not need an exclamation point.
- ☒ (B) Change *Plymouth?* to *Plymouth.*
Correct. Sentence 3 tells something. It is not a question, so it ends with a period. The question mark should be changed to a period.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *land*
Distractor. A comma after land would split the two verbs explored and found that share one subject. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Pilgrims Chose Plymouth

(1) There was also fresh water and land where crops could be planted? (2) The harbor made it possible for their ship to anchor safely?

(3) Winter was coming, and the pilgrims needed to begin building shelters quickly. (4) They starts constructing small homes and gathering wood for fires.

(5) Soon, Plymouth became the place where they settled and built their new colony.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *water* to *Water*
Distractor. Water is a common noun here, not a name, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *planted* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells something, so it ends with a period. The question mark after planted is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *fresh*
Distractor. A comma after fresh would separate an adjective from the noun it describes. Fresh water should stay together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a question mark at the end, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *safely* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells something, so it ends with a period. The question mark after safely is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *made* to *make*
Distractor. The harbor is singular, so the verb make does not agree. The sentence needs made.
- ☐ (C) Change *harbor* to *Harbor*
Distractor. Harbor is a common noun here, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. Winter is singular, so the verb were does not agree. The sentence needs was.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *coming*
Distractor. A comma is needed before and because it joins two complete thoughts in a compound sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *pilgrims* to *Pilgrims*
Correct. Pilgrims is a proper noun for a group of people, so it needs a capital P.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word pilgrims should be capitalized as Pilgrims. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *starts* to *started*
Correct. They is plural, so the verb starts does not agree. The correct past tense verb is started.
- ☐ (B) Change *wood* to *Wood*
Distractor. Wood is a common noun here, not a name, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *fires* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb starts does not agree with They. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Plymouth* to *plymouth*
Distractor. Plymouth is the name of a place, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *built* to *builds*
Distractor. They is plural, so builds does not agree. The verb should stay built.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Plymouth*
Distractor. A comma after Plymouth would separate the subject from the verb became. No comma belongs there.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 5 is already correct. Plymouth is a proper noun, the comma after Soon is used correctly, and the verb built agrees with they. Sometimes Make no change is the right answer.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) Ancient Egypt were mostly covered by hot, dry desert. **(2)** In many places, the land was too dry to grow crops or raised animals.

(3) Running through this desert was the Nile river, a long river that flowed from south to north. **(4)** Each year, the river would rise and spill over it's banks.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject Ancient Egypt.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject Ancient Egypt.
- ☒ **(C)** Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Ancient Egypt names one place, so it needs the singular verb was.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with the singular subject Ancient Egypt. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) Ancient Egypt were mostly covered by hot, dry desert. (2) In many places, the land was too dry to grow crops or raised animals.

(3) Running through this desert was the Nile river, a long river that flowed from south to north. (4) Each year, the river would rise and spill over it's banks.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *raised* to *raises*
Distractor. Raises is a present tense verb for one person or thing. It does not match grow after the word or.
- ☐ (B) Change *raised* to *raising*
Distractor. Raising is an ing verb. It does not match grow, so the two actions do not go together.
- ☒ (C) Change *raised* to *raise*
Correct. The sentence uses to grow and raise. Both verbs should be in the base form, so raise is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Raised is past tense. It does not match grow after the word or. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) Ancient Egypt were mostly covered by hot, dry desert. (2) In many places, the land was too dry to grow crops or raised animals.

(3) Running through this desert was the Nile river, a long river that flowed from south to north. (4) Each year, the river would rise and spill over it's banks.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *desert* to *Desert*
Distractor. Desert is a common noun. It names any desert, so it does not need a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☒ (B) Change *Nile river* to *Nile River*
Correct. Nile River is the name of one special river, a proper noun, so both Nile and River begin with capital letters.
- ☐ (C) Change *long river* to *long River*
Distractor. River in long river is a common noun. It does not name a special river, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Nile river has a capital letter mistake. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) Ancient Egypt were mostly covered by hot, dry desert. (2) In many places, the land was too dry to grow crops or raised animals.

(3) Running through this desert was the Nile river, a long river that flowed from south to north. (4) Each year, the river would rise and spill over it's banks.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *it's* to *its*
Correct. The word *its* shows that the banks belong to the river. It is a possessive pronoun, so it does not use an apostrophe.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *over*
Distractor. A comma after *over* would separate the preposition from the words it connects to. The sentence does not need that comma.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *banks* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells a fact. It does not ask a question, so the period after *banks* is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *It's* means *it is*. That does not fit here. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) When the water went back down, it left behind dark, rich soil that were good for growing plants.

(2) Farmers planted crops such as wheat, and barley in the soil left by the floodwaters. (3) The River also provided fish to eat and water for drinking and farming. (4) Boats traveled up and down the Nile carrying people and goods.

(5) Over time, towns and cities grew along the riverbanks, and the Nile became the center of daily life for the people of ancient Egypt.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject soil is singular, so the verb was agrees with it.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *down*
Distractor. The comma after down separates the opening clause from the main clause, so it should stay.
- ☐ (C) Change *went* to *gone*
Distractor. Gone cannot be the verb in this clause. The past tense verb went is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with the singular subject soil, so the sentence has an error.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Farmers* to *farmers*
Distractor. Farmers is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Delete the comma after *wheat*
Correct. Wheat and barley are only two items, so no comma is needed before and.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *planted*
Distractor. A comma after planted would separate the verb from its object crops.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after wheat is wrong, so Make no change is not correct.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change *River* to *river*
Correct. River is a common noun here, not a name, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *fish*
Distractor. A comma after fish would separate fish from the words to eat and water.
- ☐ (C) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word River is capitalized incorrectly, so the sentence has an error.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *Boats* to *boats*
Distractor. Boats is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *traveled* to *travels*
Distractor. The subject Boats is plural, so travels does not agree with it.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *up*
Distractor. A comma after up would split the phrase up and down.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 4 is already correct. Boats begins with a capital letter, traveled agrees with the plural subject Boats, and no comma is needed in up and down.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *became* to *become*
Distractor. The Nile is singular, so become does not agree with it. The past tense became is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *egypt* to *Egypt*
Correct. Egypt is the name of a country, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *towns*
Distractor. A comma after towns would separate towns and cities, which are joined by and.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word egypt needs a capital E, so the sentence has an error.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) Ancient Egypt were mostly covered by hot, dry desert. **(2)** In many place, the land was too dry to grow crops or raise animals.

(3) Running through this desert was the Nile river, a long river that flowed from south to north. **(4)** Each year, the river would rise and spill over its banks.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject Ancient Egypt.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject Ancient Egypt.
- ☒ **(C)** Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Ancient Egypt names one place, so it needs the singular verb was.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has the plural verb were, which does not agree with Ancient Egypt. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) Ancient Egypt were mostly covered by hot, dry desert. (2) In many place, the land was too dry to grow crops or raise animals.

(3) Running through this desert was the Nile river, a long river that flowed from south to north. (4) Each year, the river would rise and spill over its banks.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *crops* to *crop*
Distractor. Crops is plural because the sentence tells about more than one crop. Changing it to crop makes the phrase grow crop wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *place* to *places*
Correct. The word many tells about more than one place, so the plural noun places is needed.
- ☐ (C) Change *animals* to *animal*
Distractor. Animals is plural. Changing it to animal makes raise animal wrong without a word like an or one.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Many place does not match because many needs a plural noun. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) Ancient Egypt were mostly covered by hot, dry desert. (2) In many place, the land was too dry to grow crops or raise animals.

(3) Running through this desert was the nile river, a long river that flowed from south to north. (4) Each year, the river would rise and spill over it's banks.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change *nile river* to *Nile River*
Correct. Nile River is the name of a special river, so both words need capital letters.
- ☐ (B) Change *desert* to *Desert*
Distractor. Desert is a common noun. It does not name a special place, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change *south* to *South*
Distractor. South is a direction here, not the name of a special place. It should stay lower case.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The words nile river are missing capital letters for a proper noun. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) Ancient Egypt were mostly covered by hot, dry desert. **(2)** In many place, the land was too dry to grow crops or raise animals.

(3) Running through this desert was the Nile river, a long river that flowed from south to north. **(4)** Each year, the river would rise and spill over it's banks.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ **(A)** Change the period after *banks* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the river. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ **(B)** Insert a comma after *rise*
Distractor. A comma after rise would break the two verbs rise and spill. No comma is needed between them.
- ☒ **(C)** Change *it's* to *its*
Correct. It's is a contraction for it is. The sentence needs its, the possessive word that shows the banks belong to the river.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. It's does not belong here because the sentence needs its. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Life Along the Nile River

(1) When the water went back down, it left behind dark, rich soil that were good for growing plants.

(2) Farmers planted crops such as wheat and barley in the soil left by the floodwaters? (3) The River also provided fish to eat and water for drinking and farming. (4) Boats traveled up and down the Nile carrying people and goods?

(5) Over time, towns and cities grew along the riverbanks, and the Nile became the center of daily life for the people of ancient Egypt.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Over* to *over*
Distractor. Over is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *cities*
Distractor. A comma after cities would split the subject from the verb grew and make the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Egypt* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the Nile and daily life. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 5 is already correct. Over begins the sentence with a capital letter, no comma is needed after cities, and the sentence tells something so it ends with a period.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *When* to *when*
Distractor. When is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The word soil is singular, so it needs the singular verb was: soil that was good.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *plants* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the soil. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with the singular noun soil. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Farmers* to *farmers*
Distractor. Farmers is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *floodwaters* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells about farmers planting crops. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period. The question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *such*
Distractor. A comma after such would split the phrase such as wheat and barley and make the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark at the end is wrong because the sentence is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change *River* to *river*
Correct. The word river is a common noun here, not part of a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *also*
Distractor. A comma after also would break the verb provided from the words that follow it.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *farming* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about what the river provided. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. River should be lowercase. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *goods* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells about boats traveling on the Nile. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period. The question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *Nile* to *nile*
Distractor. Nile is the name of a river, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Boats*
Distractor. A comma after Boats would split the subject from the verb traveled and make the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark at the end is wrong because the sentence is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Laura Ingalls Wilder were a writer who shared stories about her childhood on the American frontier. (2) She was born in 1867 in wisconsin. (3) When Laura was a little girl, her family moved many times as they looked for places to live and farm. (4) They travel by wagon and lived in small houses on the prairie. (5) Life was often difficult, but Laura remembered many interesting adventures. (6) As Laura grew older, she began to write about the experiences she had as a child. (7) She wanted people to understand what life was like for families living long ago.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Laura Ingalls Wilder names one person, so it needs the singular past verb was.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject Laura Ingalls Wilder.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been does not agree with the singular subject. Laura Ingalls Wilder have been is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with the singular subject. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Laura Ingalls Wilder were a writer who shared stories about her childhood on the American frontier. (2) She was born in 1867 in Wisconsin. (3) When Laura was a little girl, her family moved many times as they looked for places to live and farm. (4) They travel by wagon and lived in small houses on the prairie. (5) Life was often difficult, but Laura remembered many interesting adventures. (6) As Laura grew older, she began to write about the experiences she had as a child. (7) She wanted people to understand what life was like for families living long ago.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *travel* to *travels*
Distractor. Travels does not match the subject They. They travels is not correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *travel* to *traveling*
Distractor. Traveling needs a helping verb, such as were. They traveling is not correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *travel* to *traveled*
Correct. The sentence tells about a trip that already happened, so the past-tense verb traveled is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb travel should be traveled in this past-tense sentence. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Laura Ingalls Wilder were a writer who shared stories about her childhood on the American frontier. (2) She was born in 1867 in wisconsin. (3) When Laura was a little girl, her family moved many times as they looked for places to live and farm. (4) They travel by wagon and lived in small houses on the prairie. (5) Life was often difficult, but Laura remembered many interesting adventures. (6) As Laura grew older, she began to write about the experiences she had as a child. (7) She wanted people to understand what life was like for families living long ago.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *She* to *she*
Distractor. She begins the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *wisconsin* to *Wisconsin*
Correct. Wisconsin is the name of a state, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *born* to *Born*
Distractor. Born is a common verb. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Wisconsin needs a capital letter because it names a special place. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Laura Ingalls Wilder were a writer who shared stories about her childhood on the American frontier. (2) She was born in 1867 in Wisconsin. (3) When Laura was a little girl, her family moved many times as they looked for places to live and farm. (4) They travel by wagon and lived in small houses on the prairie. (5) Life was often difficult, but Laura remembered many interesting adventures. (6) As Laura grew older, she began to write about the experiences she had as a child. (7) She wanted people to understand what life was like for families living long ago.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Delete the comma after *difficult*
Distractor. The comma before but is needed in this compound sentence. Deleting it makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *often*
Distractor. A comma after often would separate often from difficult and makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *remembered*
Distractor. A comma after remembered would separate the verb from the words that follow it and makes the sentence wrong.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 5 joins two complete thoughts with the conjunction but. The comma before but is correct, so no change is needed.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Her stories described building homes growing food, going to school, and helping neighbors. (2) She also writed about the challenges families faced, such as cold winters, long journeys, and hard work.

(3) Laura Ingalls Wilder became famous for writing the little House books.

(4) These books telled stories about her life and her family. (5) Many readers enjoyed learning about Laura, her sisters, and her parents. (6) The books helped people imagine what it were like to live on the prairie many years ago.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *homes*
Correct. The list of things Laura's stories described needs a comma after homes before growing food.
- ☐ (B) Change *described* to *describes*
Distractor. The subject stories is plural, so the verb described is correct. Describes would not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *homes* to *Homes*
Distractor. Homes is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The missing comma between homes and growing food is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☒ (A) Change *writed* to *wrote*
Correct. Wrote is the correct past tense form of write. Writed is not a word.
- ☐ (B) Change *families* to *Families*
Distractor. Families is a common noun here, not the first word of the sentence or a name, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *families*
Distractor. A comma after families would separate the subject families from the verb faced.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Writed is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *became* to *become*
Distractor. Became shows that Laura became famous in the past. Become would not match the singular subject and past time.
- ☒ (B) Change *little* to *Little*
Correct. Little House is the title of a book series, so Little begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *books* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 3 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Little should be capitalized, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *These* to *these*
Distractor. These begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *telled* to *told*
Correct. Told is the correct past tense form of tell. Tell is an irregular verb, so told is not a word.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *books*
Distractor. A comma after books would separate the subject These books from the verb told.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Telled is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *helped* to *helping*
Distractor. Helped is the past tense verb that tells what the books did. Helping would leave the sentence without a main verb.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The pronoun it is singular, so it needs the singular verb was: what it was like.
- ☐ (C) Change *prairie* to *Prairie*
Distractor. Prairie is a common noun here, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Were does not agree with singular it, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Laura's storytelling was special because she write in a way that made readers feel as if they were part of the story. (2) People could picture the wide fields, the small homes, and the busy days on the farm. (3) Her books helped children and adults learn about history through stories.

(4) Today, Laura Ingalls Wilder are remembered as an important author.

(5) Her books continue to inspire readers and show how storytelling can keep history alive?

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *are* to *am*
Distractor. Am goes with I, not with Laura Ingalls Wilder. Laura Ingalls Wilder am remembered does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *are* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. The subject names one person, so were does not agree.
- ☒ (C) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The subject Laura Ingalls Wilder names one person, so it needs the singular verb is. Laura Ingalls Wilder is remembered.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with one person. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Laura's storytelling was special because she write in a way that made readers feel as if they were part of the story. (2) People could picture the wide fields, the small homes, and the busy days on the farm. (3) Her books helped children and adults learn about history through stories.

(4) Today, Laura Ingalls Wilder are remembered as an important author.

(5) Her books continue to inspire readers and show how storytelling can keep history alive?

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *write* to *writed*
Distractor. Writed is not a real past tense word. The past tense of write is wrote.
- ☐ (B) Change *write* to *will write*
Distractor. Will write is future tense. It does not match the past time in the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *write* to *wrote*
Correct. The sentence tells about something Laura did in the past, so the past tense verb wrote is correct. The words was and made also show past time.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Write is present tense. It does not match the past time in the sentence. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Laura's storytelling was special because she write in a way that made readers feel as if they were part of the story. (2) People could picture the wide fields, the small homes, and the busy days on the farm. (3) Her books helped children and adults learn about history through stories.

(4) Today, Laura Ingalls Wilder are remembered as an important author.

(5) Her books continue to inspire readers and show how storytelling can keep history alive?

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *fields* to *Fields*
Distractor. Fields is not a name or the first word of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *homes* to *Homes*
Distractor. Homes is not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *days* to *Days*
Distractor. Days is not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 2 has no capitalization error. The words fields, homes, and days are common nouns, so they stay lowercase in the middle of the sentence.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) Laura's storytelling was special because she write in a way that made readers feel as if they were part of the story. (2) People could picture the wide fields, the small homes, and the busy days on the farm. (3) Her books helped children and adults learn about history through stories.

(4) Today, Laura Ingalls Wilder are remembered as an important author.

(5) Her books continue to inspire readers and show how storytelling can keep history alive?

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *books*
Distractor. A comma after books would break the subject from the verb continue. The sentence would be wrong.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *continue*
Distractor. A comma after continue would break the verb from the words that finish the thought. The sentence would be wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *alive* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells about her books. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence does not ask a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Laura Ingalls Wilder

(1) laura Ingalls Wilder was a writer who shared stories about her childhood on the American frontier. (2) She was born in 1867 in wisconsin. (3) When Laura was a little girl, her family moved many times as they looked for places to live and farm? (4) They traveled by wagon and lived in small houses on the prairie. (5) Life were often difficult, but Laura remembered many interesting adventures. (6) As Laura grew older, she begins to write about the experiences she had as a child.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?



(A) Change *was* to *were*

Distractor. Laura Ingalls Wilder is one person, so the singular verb *was* is correct. *Were* does not agree with the subject.



(B) Change the period after *frontier* to a question mark

Distractor. Sentence 1 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.



(C) Change *laura* to *Laura*

Correct. *Laura* is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter. Sentence 1 starts with Laura Ingalls Wilder.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word *laura* at the start of the sentence needs a capital letter. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?



(A) Change *wisconsin* to *Wisconsin*

Correct. *Wisconsin* is the name of a place, so it must begin with a capital letter.



(B) Change *was* to *were*

Distractor. The subject *She* is singular, so the singular verb *was* is correct. *Were* does not agree.



(C) Change the period after *wisconsin* to a question mark

Distractor. Sentence 2 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word *wisconsin* needs a capital *W*. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Laura* to *laura*
Distractor. Laura is a name, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *moved* to *move*
Distractor. The sentence tells about the past. The verbs was, moved, and looked show past time, so moved is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *farm* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells about something that happened. It is not a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it does not ask a question. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Life is singular, so it needs the singular verb was. Life was often difficult is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *Life* to *life*
Distractor. Life is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *remembered*
Distractor. A comma after remembered would separate the verb from the words that tell what Laura remembered.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with the singular subject Life. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *begins*
Distractor. A comma after begins would split the verb from the words to write. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (B) Change *Laura* to *laura*
Distractor. Laura is a name, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *begins* to *began*
Correct. The sentence tells about the past. The word grew is past tense, so the verb began is needed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The present tense verb begins does not match the past tense verb grew. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Carmen Lomas Garza is a Mexican-American artist who are well known for creating paintings that show everyday life in Mexican-American families. **(2)** She was born in 1948 in Kingsville, Texas. **(3)** As a child, Carmen enjoyed drawing and paying attention to the special moments she shared with her family and community. **(4)** Many of those memories later became the inspiration for her artwork.

(5) Garza's paintings often show scenes from family life, such as cooking together, celebrating holidays, visiting neighbors, or spending time outside. **(6)** One common scene she paints is families making tamales during the holidays. **(7)** These simple moments may seem ordinary but Garza believed they were important parts of culture and should be remembered and celebrated.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ **(A)** Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The word who refers to Carmen Lomas Garza, one artist. A singular subject needs the verb is.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *are* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject who.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *are* to *am*
Distractor. Am is used with I. It does not agree with the singular subject who.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The verb are does not agree with the singular subject who. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Carmen Lomas Garza is a Mexican-American artist who are well known for creating paintings that show everyday life in Mexican-American families. **(2)** She was born in 1948 in Kingsville, texas. **(3)** As a child, Carmen enjoyed drawing and paying attention to the special moments she shared with her family and community. **(4)** Many of those memories later became the inspiration for her artwork.

(5) Garza's paintings often show scenes from family life, such as cooking together, celebrating holidays, visiting neighbors, or spending time outside. **(6)** One common scene she paints is families making tamales during the holidays. **(7)** These simple moments may seem ordinary but Garza believed they were important parts of culture and should be remembered and celebrated.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *common* to *commoner*
Distractor. Commoner compares one scene with other scenes, but the sentence does not compare scenes.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *common* to *commonest*
Distractor. Commonest means the most common of all. The sentence does not compare the scene with other scenes.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *common* to *most common*
Distractor. Most common is a superlative phrase. It would need wording like one of the most common scenes, not one most common scene.
- ☒ **(D)** Make no change
Correct. Sentence 6 is correct as written. The word common is an adjective that describes the scene, and no comparison is being made.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Carmen Lomas Garza is a Mexican-American artist who are well known for creating paintings that show everyday life in Mexican-American families. **(2)** She was born in 1948 in Kingsville, texas. **(3)** As a child, Carmen enjoyed drawing and paying attention to the special moments she shared with her family and community. **(4)** Many of those memories later became the inspiration for her artwork.

(5) Garza's paintings often show scenes from family life, such as cooking together, celebrating holidays, visiting neighbors, or spending time outside. **(6)** One common scene she paints is families making tamales during the holidays. **(7)** These simple moments may seem ordinary but Garza believed they were important parts of culture and should be remembered and celebrated.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *Kingsville* to *kingsville*
Distractor. Kingsville is the name of a city, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ **(B)** Change *texas* to *Texas*
Correct. Texas is the name of a state. Names of places begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *She* to *she*
Distractor. She begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The word texas should be Texas. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Carmen Lomas Garza is a Mexican-American artist who are well known for creating paintings that show everyday life in Mexican-American families. (2) She was born in 1948 in Kingsville, texas. (3) As a child, Carmen enjoyed drawing and paying attention to the special moments she shared with her family and community. (4) Many of those memories later became the inspiration for her artwork.

(5) Garza's paintings often show scenes from family life, such as cooking together, celebrating holidays, visiting neighbors, or spending time outside. (6) One common scene she paints is families making tamales during the holidays. (7) These simple moments may seem ordinary but Garza believed they were important parts of culture and should be remembered and celebrated.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *moments*
Distractor. A comma after moments would split the subject These simple moments from the verb may seem.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *simple*
Distractor. A comma after simple would split the adjective simple from the noun moments.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *ordinary*
Correct. Sentence 7 joins two complete thoughts with the conjunction but. A comma goes before but, after ordinary.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence needs a comma before but. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Her artwork use bright colors and clear details to tell stories. (2) When people look at her Paintings, they can often imagine what the people in the picture are doing and how they feel. (3) In this way, Garzas art works almost like storytelling through pictures.

(4) Carmen Lomas Garza have also written and illustrated children's books.

(5) Many of her books are written in both English and Spanish so that more readers can enjoy them. (6) Her books and paintings help people learn about Mexican-American traditions family life, and community celebrations.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?



(A) Change *use* to *uses*

Correct. The subject Her artwork is singular, so the verb must be uses. The word use does not agree with the subject.



(B) Change *Her* to *her*

Distractor. Her begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter. Lowercasing it makes the sentence start wrong.



(C) Insert a comma after *artwork*

Distractor. A comma after artwork would separate the subject from its verb. That breaks the sentence.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The verb use does not agree with the singular subject artwork. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?



(A) Change *Paintings* to *paintings*

Correct. Paintings is a common noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.



(B) Change *are* to *is*

Distractor. The subject people is plural, so the verb are is correct. Changing it to is makes an agreement error.



(C) Insert a comma after *imagine*

Distractor. A comma after imagine would split the verb from the words what the people are doing.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. Paintings should not be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *works* to *work*
Distractor. The subject *art* is singular, so the verb *works* is correct. Changing it to *work* makes an agreement error.
- ☒ (B) Change *Garzas* to *Garza's*
Correct. *Garzas* needs an apostrophe to show that the art belongs to Garza. The correct possessive form is *Garza's*.
- ☐ (C) Change *storytelling* to *Storytelling*
Distractor. *Storytelling* is a common noun here, so it does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Garzas* needs an apostrophe to show ownership. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *Carmen Lomas Garza* to *carmen lomas garza*
Distractor. *Carmen Lomas Garza* is a name, so each important word begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *also*
Distractor. A comma after *also* would break the verb phrase *have also written*. It does not belong there.
- ☒ (C) Change *have* to *has*
Correct. The subject *Carmen Lomas Garza* names one person, so the verb *has* is correct. The verb *have* does not agree with this singular subject.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *have* does not agree with the singular subject. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *help* to *helps*
Distractor. The subject *Her books and paintings* is plural, so the verb *help* is correct. *Helps* does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *traditions*
Correct. The list needs a comma after *traditions*: *traditions, family life, and community celebrations*.
- ☐ (C) Change *community* to *Community*
Distractor. *Community* is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list needs a comma after *traditions*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Her artwork uses bright colors and clear details to tell stories. (2) When people look at her paintings, they can often imagine what the people in the picture are doing and how they feel. (3) In this ways, Garza’s art works almost like storytelling through pictures.

(4) Carmen Lomas Garza has also written and illustrated children’s books.

(5) Many of her books are written in both English and Spanish so that more Readers can enjoy them. (6) Her books and paintings help people learn about Mexican-American traditions family life, and community celebrations.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *uses* to *use*
Distractor. Use is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject artwork.
- ☐ (B) Change *uses* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject artwork.
- ☐ (C) Change *uses* to *have*
Distractor. Have is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject artwork.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject artwork names one thing, so the singular verb uses is correct. The sentence needs no change.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Her artwork uses bright colors and clear details to tell stories. (2) When people look at her paintings, they can often imagine what the people in the picture are doing and how they feel. (3) In this ways, Garza's art works almost like storytelling through pictures.

(4) Carmen Lomas Garza has also written and illustrated children's books.

(5) Many of her books are written in both English and Spanish so that more Readers can enjoy them. (6) Her books and paintings help people learn about Mexican-American traditions family life, and community celebrations.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *pictures* to *picture*
Distractor. The word pictures is plural. The sentence talks about more than one picture, and through picture needs the word a or the, so picture is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *ways* to *way*
Correct. The word this points to one way, so the singular noun way is correct: In this way.
- ☐ (C) Change *storytelling* to *storytellings*
Distractor. Storytelling names an idea here. Storytellings is not correct because the sentence does not mean more than one storytelling.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. This ways does not match; this points to one way. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Her artwork uses bright colors and clear details to tell stories. **(2)** When people look at her paintings, they can often imagine what the people in the picture are doing and how they feel. **(3)** In this ways, Garza's art works almost like storytelling through pictures.

(4) Carmen Lomas Garza has also written and illustrated children's books.

(5) Many of her books are written in both English and Spanish so that more Readers can enjoy them. **(6)** Her books and paintings help people learn about Mexican-American traditions family life, and community celebrations.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *English* to *english*
Distractor. English is the name of a language, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *Spanish* to *spanish*
Distractor. Spanish is the name of a language, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☒ **(C)** Change *Readers* to *readers*
Correct. Readers is a common noun. It does not name a special person or place, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. Readers should not be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Her artwork uses bright colors and clear details to tell stories. **(2)** When people look at her paintings, they can often imagine what the people in the picture are doing and how they feel. **(3)** In this ways, Garza's art works almost like storytelling through pictures.

(4) Carmen Lomas Garza has also written and illustrated children's books.

(5) Many of her books are written in both English and Spanish so that more Readers can enjoy them. **(6)** Her books and paintings help people learn about Mexican-American traditions family life, and community celebrations.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ **(A)** Insert a comma after *paintings*
Distractor. A comma after paintings would split the subject from the verb help.
- ☐ **(B)** Insert a comma after *help*
Distractor. A comma after help would split the verb from the words that finish the thought.
- ☒ **(C)** Insert a comma after *traditions*
Correct. The sentence lists three things: traditions, family life, and community celebrations. A comma belongs after traditions to separate the first two items in the series.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The list needs a comma after traditions. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Carmen Lomas Garza

(1) Carmen Lomas Garza is a Mexican-American artist who is well known for creating paintings that shows everyday life in Mexican-American families. (2) She was born in 1948 in Kingsville, texas. (3) As a child, Carmen enjoyed drawing and paying attention to the special moments she shared with her family and community. (4) Many of those memory later became the inspiration for her artwork.

(5) Garzas paintings often show scenes from family life, such as cooking together, celebrating holidays, visiting neighbors, or spending time outside. (6) One common scene she paints are families making tamales during the holidays. (7) These simple moments may seem ordinary, but Garza believed they were important parts of culture and should be remembered and celebrated.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

☐

(A) Change *Carmen* to *carmen*

Distractor. Carmen is a name, so it begins with a capital letter.

☒

(B) Change *shows* to *show*

Correct. The subject paintings is plural, so the verb must be show.

☐

(C) Change the period after *families* to a question mark

Distractor. The sentence tells about the artist. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The verb shows does not agree with paintings. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

☐

(A) Change *was* to *were*

Distractor. She is singular, so was is correct. Were does not agree.

☐

(B) Change the period after *texas* to a question mark

Distractor. The sentence tells when and where she was born. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.

☒

(C) Change *texas* to *Texas*

Correct. Texas is the name of a state, so it begins with a capital T.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. Texas should be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Many*
Distractor. A comma after *Many* would separate *Many* from the words of those memory, which tell what many refers to.
- ☒ (B) Change *memory* to *memories*
Correct. The word *Many* tells us there is more than one memory, so the plural noun *memories* is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *artwork* to *Artwork*
Distractor. *Artwork* is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Many* of those memory does not match. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *show* to *shows*
Distractor. The subject *paintings* is plural, so the verb *show* is correct. *Shows* does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *Garzas* to *Garza's*
Correct. *Garza's* paintings means the paintings belong to *Garza*, so the possessive needs an apostrophe.
- ☐ (C) Change *life* to *Life*
Distractor. *Life* is a common noun here, not a name, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Garzas* paintings is missing the apostrophe that shows belonging. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *holidays* to *Holidays*
Distractor. *Holidays* is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The subject *One common scene* is singular, so the verb must be *is*.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *paints*
Distractor. A comma after *paints* would separate the subject from the verb *are*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *One common scene she paints are* does not match. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) Long ago people argued over land and things,
- (2) Voices grew loud like clashing, noisy rings.
- (3) Without clear rules to guide what should be done,
- (4) Many small problems quickly grew to one?
- (5) Some took more food while others had too littler,
- (6) Strong voices won while quiet ones stayed brittle.
- (7) Disagreements spreads like storms across the town,

What change, if any, should be made in line 7?

- ☐ (A) Change *spreads* to *is spreading*
Distractor. Is spreading is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject Disagreements.
- ☒ (B) Change *spreads* to *spread*
Correct. The subject Disagreements is plural, so it needs the plural verb spread. "Disagreements spread like storms across the town" is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *spreads* to *has spread*
Distractor. Has spread is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject Disagreements.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Spreads is singular and does not agree with Disagreements, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) Long ago people argued over land and things,
- (2) Voices grew loud like clashing, noisy rings.
- (3) Without clear rules to guide what should be done,
- (4) Many small problems quickly grew to one?
- (5) Some took more food while others had too littler,
- (6) Strong voices won while quiet ones stayed brittle.
- (7) Disagreements spreads like storms across the town,

What change, if any, should be made in line 5?

- ☒ (A) Change *littler* to *little*
Correct. The phrase “too little” means not enough. Little is the correct adjective after too.
- ☐ (B) Change *littler* to *less*
Distractor. Less cannot follow too in this way. “Too less” is not standard English.
- ☐ (C) Change *littler* to *least*
Distractor. Least is a superlative. “Too least” does not make sense.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. “Too littler” is wrong after too. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) Long ago people argued over land and things,
- (2) Voices grew loud like clashing, noisy rings.
- (3) Without clear rules to guide what should be done,
- (4) Many small problems quickly grew to one?
- (5) Some took more food while others had too littler,
- (6) Strong voices won while quiet ones stayed brittle.
- (7) Disagreements spreads like storms across the town,

What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *people* to *People*
Distractor. People is a common noun here, not a name, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *land* to *Land*
Distractor. Land is a common noun, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *things* to *Things*
Distractor. Things is a common noun, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. People, land, and things are common nouns, so they stay lowercase in the middle of a sentence. The sentence is correct as written.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) Long ago people argued over land and things,
- (2) Voices grew loud like clashing, noisy rings.
- (3) Without clear rules to guide what should be done,
- (4) Many small problems quickly grew to one?
- (5) Some took more food while others had too littler,
- (6) Strong voices won while quiet ones stayed brittle.
- (7) Disagreements spreads like storms across the town,

What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *problems*
Distractor. A comma after problems would split the subject from the verb grew.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *one* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells something, so it ends with a period. The question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *quickly*
Distractor. A comma after quickly would split the adverb from the verb grew.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark should be a period. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) And Fairness often seemed to tumble down.
- (2) So people gathered, searching for a Way,
- (3) To write fair rules that everyone would obey?
- (4) With laws to guide what people says and do,
- (5) Communities could grow more safer and true.

1 What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *seemed* to *seem*
Distractor. Fairness is singular, so the verb cannot be seem. Seem is used with plural subjects like they seem.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *often*
Distractor. A comma after often would separate the adverb from the verb it tells about.
- ☒ (C) Change *Fairness* to *fairness*
Correct. Fairness is a common noun here, not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter. It should be written fairness.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Fairness should not be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in line 2?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after people would split the subject from the verb gathered.
- ☒ (B) Change *Way* to *way*
Correct. Way is a common noun in this line, so it should not be capitalized. The word should be way.
- ☐ (C) Change *gathered* to *gathers*
Distractor. People is plural, so the verb cannot be gathers. Gathers goes with one person or thing.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Way should not be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *obey* to a period
Correct. The line tells something, so it ends with a period. A question mark is used only for a question.
- ☐ (B) Change *obey* to *Obey*
Distractor. Obey is not a name or the start of a sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *rules*
Distractor. A comma after rules would interrupt the words that everyone would obey.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line needs a period, not a question mark. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *says* to *say*
Correct. People is plural, so the verb must be say. The words what people say and do need the plural verb say.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after people would split the subject from the verb says or say.
- ☐ (C) Change *laws* to *Laws*
Distractor. Laws is a common noun here, not a name, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. People says does not agree. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in line 5?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *could*
Distractor. A comma after could would separate could from the verb grow.
- ☒ (B) Change *safer* to *safe*
Correct. More safer uses two comparisons for one adjective. The correct phrase is more safe, so safer should be safe.
- ☐ (C) Change *true* to *True*
Distractor. True is not a name or the start of a sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. More safer is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) And fairness often seemed to tumble down?
- (2) So people gathered, searching for a Way,
- (3) To write fairly rules that everyone would obey.
- (4) With laws to guide what people say and do,
- (5) Communities could grow more safe and true.

What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *say* to *says*
Distractor. Says is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☐ (B) Change *do* to *does*
Distractor. Does is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☐ (C) Change *say* to *is saying*
Distractor. Is saying is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject people is plural, so the verbs say and do are correct. The line needs no change.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) And fairness often seemed to tumble down?
- (2) So people gathered, searching for a Way,
- (3) To write fairly rules that everyone would obey.
- (4) With laws to guide what people say and do,
- (5) Communities could grow more safe and true.

What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

- ☒ (A) Change *fairly* to *fair*
Correct. Fair is an adjective that describes the noun rules. Fairly is an adverb and cannot describe rules.
- ☐ (B) Change *fairly* to *quickly*
Distractor. Quickly is an adverb. It cannot describe the noun rules.
- ☐ (C) Change *fairly* to *happily*
Distractor. Happily is an adverb. It cannot describe the noun rules.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has an error. Fairly should be fair, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) And fairness often seemed to tumble down?
- (2) So people gathered, searching for a Way,
- (3) To write fairly rules that everyone would obey.
- (4) With laws to guide what people say and do,
- (5) Communities could grow more safe and true.

What change, if any, should be made in line 2?

- ☒ (A) Change *Way* to *way*
Correct. Way is a common noun, not a name. Common nouns do not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *searching* to *Searching*
Distractor. Searching is not a name and does not begin the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change *people* to *People*
Distractor. People is a common noun, not a name, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has an error. Way should be way, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) And fairness often seemed to tumble down?
- (2) So people gathered, searching for a Way,
- (3) To write fairly rules that everyone would obey.
- (4) With laws to guide what people say and do,
- (5) Communities could grow more safe and true.

What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *fairness*
Distractor. A comma after fairness would separate the subject from the verb.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *often*
Distractor. A comma after often would break the flow between the verb and the words that finish the thought.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *down* to a period
Correct. Line 1 tells something, so it should end with a period. A question mark is used only for a question.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has an error. The question mark should be a period, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Why We Need Laws

- (1) Long ago people argued over Land and things,
- (2) Voices grew loud like clashing, noisy rings?
- (3) Without clear Rules to guide what should be done,
- (4) Many small problems quick grew to one.
- (5) Some took more Food while others had too little,
- (6) Strong voices won while quiet ones stayed brittle.
- (7) Disagreements spread like storms across the town,

1 What change, if any, should be made in line 1?



(A) Change *Land* to *land*

Correct. Land is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter. The correct word is land.



(B) Change *argued* to *argues*

Distractor. People is a plural subject, so argued is correct. People argues does not agree.



(C) Change *over* to *Over*

Distractor. Over is a preposition in the middle of the sentence, so it should stay lowercase.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word Land should not be capitalized here, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in line 2?



(A) Change the question mark after *rings* to a period

Correct. The line tells about voices. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.



(B) Change *grew* to *grows*

Distractor. Voices is a plural subject, so grows does not agree. The past verb grew is correct.



(C) Change *noisy* to *Noisy*

Distractor. Noisy is an adjective in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The line ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

☐ (A) Change *Without* to *without*

Distractor. Without is the first word of the line, so it needs a capital letter.

☒ (B) Change *Rules* to *rules*

Correct. Rules is a common noun after the adjective clear, so it should not begin with a capital letter. The correct word is rules.

☐ (C) Change *clear* to *clearly*

Distractor. Clearly is an adverb, but the word clear describes the noun rules. The adjective clear is correct.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word Rules should not be capitalized here, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

☐ (A) Change *grew* to *grows*

Distractor. Problems is a plural subject, so grows does not agree. The past verb grew is correct.

☐ (B) Change *one* to *One*

Distractor. One is a common word in the middle of the sentence, so it should stay lowercase.

☒ (C) Change *quick* to *quickly*

Correct. Quickly is an adverb that tells how the problems grew. The adjective quick cannot describe the verb grew.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word quick cannot describe grew, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in line 5?

☒ (A) Change *Food* to *food*

Correct. Food is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter. The correct word is food.

☐ (B) Change *took* to *takes*

Distractor. Some is a plural subject here, so takes does not agree. The past verb took is correct.

☐ (C) Change *while* to *While*

Distractor. While joins two parts of the sentence, so it should stay lowercase in the middle.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word Food should not be capitalized here, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: It is lunchtime on the school cafeteria. **(2)** Two students, Alex and Jordan, is eating lunch and talking about something they learned in science class.

(3) (Alex opens a Milk carton and looks at the label.)

(4) ALEX: Hey Jordan, did you know Louis Pasteur's discovery later helped people solve a huge problem with food and milk?

(5) JORDAN: Really? **(6)** What kind of problem?

(7) ALEX: A long time ago, people got sick because germs in milk and food weren't destroyed.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *is* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular verb. Two students was eating does not agree.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *is* to *am*
Distractor. Am is a singular verb that goes with I. It does not agree with Two students.
- ☒ **(C)** Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The subject is Two students. Two means more than one, so the plural verb are is correct.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has is eating with a plural subject. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: It is lunchtime on the school cafeteria. **(2)** Two students, Alex and Jordan, is eating lunch and talking about something they learned in science class.

(3) (Alex opens a Milk carton and looks at the label.)

(4) ALEX: Hey Jordan, did you know Louis Pasteur's discovery later helped people solve a huge problem with food and milk?

(5) JORDAN: Really? **(6)** What kind of problem?

(7) ALEX: A long time ago, people got sick because germs in milk and food weren't destroyed.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ **(A)** Change *on* to *in*
Correct. The sentence tells where lunchtime happens inside the school cafeteria. The correct preposition is in.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *on* to *under*
Distractor. Under the school cafeteria does not make sense for lunchtime in that room.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *on* to *during*
Distractor. During the school cafeteria does not make sense. During goes with an event or time, not a place.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has on the school cafeteria. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: It is lunchtime on the school cafeteria. (2) Two students, Alex and Jordan, is eating lunch and talking about something they learned in science class.

(3) (Alex opens a Milk carton and looks at the label.)

(4) ALEX: Hey Jordan, did you know Louis Pasteur's discovery later helped people solve a huge problem with food and milk?

(5) JORDAN: Really? (6) What kind of problem?

(7) ALEX: A long time ago, people got sick because germs in milk and food weren't destroyed.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Alex* to *alex*
Distractor. Alex is a name, a proper noun, and it starts the sentence inside the parentheses, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *Milk* to *milk*
Correct. Milk is a common noun. It does not name a special place or person, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *label* to *Label*
Distractor. Label is a common noun after the word the, so it should stay lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has Milk with a capital letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: It is lunchtime on the school cafeteria. (2) Two students, Alex and Jordan, is eating lunch and talking about something they learned in science class.

(3) (Alex opens a Milk carton and looks at the label.)

(4) ALEX: Hey Jordan, did you know Louis Pasteur's discovery later helped people solve a huge problem with food and milk?

(5) JORDAN: Really? (6) What kind of problem?

(7) ALEX: A long time ago, people got sick because germs in milk and food weren't destroyed.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *Pasteur's* to *Pasteurs*
Distractor. Pasteurs without an apostrophe means more than one Pasteur. The discovery belongs to one person, so the apostrophe is needed.
- ☐ (B) Change the question mark after *milk* to a period
Distractor. The sentence asks a question. It should end with a question mark, not a period.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *discovery*
Distractor. A comma after discovery would separate the subject from the verb helped. That comma does not belong there.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct as it is. Pasteur's shows that the discovery belongs to Louis Pasteur, and the sentence asks a question, so it ends with a question mark.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: The students remember learning about Pasteur’s discovery in their Science lesson.

(2) (Jordan points to the milk carton in the table.)

(3) JORDAN: Oh. (4) That’s why milk are pasteurized now, right?

(5) ALEX: Exactly! (6) Pasteur figured out that heating liquids could kill harmful germs!

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *remember* to *remembers*
Distractor. The subject students is plural, so the verb remember is correct. Remembers does not match the plural subject.
- ☒ (B) Change *Science* to *science*
Correct. Science is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter. The word should be science.
- ☐ (C) Change *in* to *on*
Distractor. The students are in their science lesson, so in is correct. On would not make sense with lesson.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Science should not be capitalized, so there is an error and Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Jordan* to *jordan*
Distractor. Jordan is a name, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *in* to *on*
Correct. The milk carton is on the table, so on is the correct preposition. The word in does not fit.
- ☐ (C) Change *points* to *point*
Distractor. Jordan is one person, so the verb points is correct. Point does not match the singular subject.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word in is wrong here, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change the period after *Oh* to an exclamation point
Correct. Oh shows strong feeling in this line, so it should end with an exclamation point.
- ☐ (B) Change *Oh* to *oh*
Distractor. Oh begins the words after the speaker label, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *JORDAN*
Distractor. A speaker label is followed by a colon, not a comma. JORDAN, Oh does not look right.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line needs an exclamation point, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *That's* to *Thats*
Distractor. That's is a contraction of That is, so it needs the apostrophe.
- ☐ (B) Change *right* to *Right*
Distractor. The word right comes after a comma in the same sentence, so it should stay lowercase.
- ☒ (C) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. Milk is singular, so the verb is is correct. The word are does not match milk.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word are is wrong with milk, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☒ (A) Change the exclamation point after *germs* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells a fact about Pasteur, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *Pasteur* to *pasteur*
Distractor. Pasteur is a name, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *out* to *in*
Distractor. The phrase figured out is correct here. Figured in does not make sense.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence needs a period, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: The students remembers learning about Pasteur's discovery in their science lesson.

(2) (Jordan points to the milk carton on the table.)

(3) JORDAN: Oh! (4) That's why milk is pasteurized yesterday, right?

(5) ALEX: Exactly! (6) pasteur figured out that heating liquids could kill harmful germs.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *remembers* to *is remembering*
Distractor. Is remembering is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject students.
- ☒ (B) Change *remembers* to *remember*
Correct. The subject students names more than one person, so it needs the plural verb remember.
- ☐ (C) Change *remembers* to *was remembering*
Distractor. Was remembering is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject students.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb remembers does not agree with the plural subject students, so the sentence has an error. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: The students remembers learning about Pasteur's discovery in their science lesson.

(2) (Jordan points to the milk carton on the table.)

(3) JORDAN: Oh! (4) That's why milk is pasteurized yesterday, right?

(5) ALEX: Exactly! (6) pasteur figured out that heating liquids could kill harmful germs.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *yesterday* to *before*
Distractor. Before cannot stand alone after is pasteurized to show the time. It leaves the thought incomplete.
- ☐ (B) Change *yesterday* to *ago*
Distractor. Ago tells about a time in the past, but the sentence uses is pasteurized for now. Ago does not fit.
- ☒ (C) Change *yesterday* to *now*
Correct. The sentence uses the present verb is pasteurized to tell why milk is pasteurized at this time. The adverb now matches that present time.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word yesterday does not match the present verb is pasteurized, so the sentence has an error. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: The students remembers learning about Pasteur's discovery in their science lesson.

(2) (Jordan points to the milk carton on the table.)

(3) JORDAN: Oh! (4) That's why milk is pasteurized yesterday, right?

(5) ALEX: Exactly! (6) pasteur figured out that heating liquids could kill harmful germs.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *figured* to *Figured*
Distractor. Figured is a verb, not a name. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (B) Change *pasteur* to *Pasteur*
Correct. Pasteur is the name of a person, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *germs* to *Germs*
Distractor. Germs is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name Pasteur needs a capital letter, so pasteur is wrong. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: The students remembers learning about Pasteur’s discovery in their science lesson.

(2) (Jordan points to the milk carton on the table.)

(3) JORDAN: Oh! (4) That’s why milk is pasteurized yesterday, right?

(5) ALEX: Exactly! (6) pasteur figured out that heating liquids could kill harmful germs.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change the exclamation point after *Exactly* to a period
Distractor. Exactly is said with strong feeling, so it needs an exclamation point, not a period.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Exactly*
Distractor. A comma after Exactly would come before the end mark and split the sentence incorrectly.
- ☐ (C) Change *ALEX:* to *ALEX*,
Distractor. ALEX is a speaker label, so it needs a colon to introduce the words that follow, not a comma.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 5 shows Alex speaking with strong feeling, so the exclamation point after Exactly is correct. The colon after ALEX correctly introduces the speaker’s words, and no comma belongs after Exactly.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Lunchroom Discoveries

(1) NARRATOR: It are lunchtime in the school cafeteria. (2) Two students, Alex and Jordan, is eating lunch and talking about something they learned in science class.

(3) (Alex opens a milk carton and looks at the label.)

(4) ALEX: Hey Jordan, did you know Louis pasteur's discovery later helped people solve a huge problem with food and milk?

(5) JORDAN: Really? (6) What kind of problem.

(7) ALEX: A long time now, people got sick because germs in milk and food weren't destroyed.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *cafeteria* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about lunchtime. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *school* to *School*
Distractor. The word school is a common noun here. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The subject *It* is singular, so it needs the singular verb *is*. The sentence should read *It is lunchtime*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *are* does not match the singular subject *It*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☒ (A) Change *is eating* to *are eating*
Correct. The subject *Two students* means more than one. The plural verb *are eating* agrees with it.
- ☐ (B) Change *Two* to *two*
Distractor. *Two* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *class* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the students. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *is eating* does not agree with *Two students*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *later* to *late*
Distractor. The word *later* tells when the discovery helped. The word *late* does not fit before *helped*.
- ☐ (B) Change the question mark after *milk* to a period
Distractor. The sentence asks a question, so it needs a question mark at the end.
- ☒ (C) Change *pasteur's* to *Pasteur's*
Correct. *Pasteur* is the name of a person, so it is a proper noun. The name must begin with a capital P.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name *pasteur's* needs a capital P. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *What* to *what*
Distractor. *What* is the first word of the question, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the period after *problem* to a question mark
Correct. The words *What kind of problem* ask a question, so the sentence needs a question mark at the end.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *problem* to an exclamation point
Distractor. The sentence asks a question. An exclamation point does not match a question.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a period, but it asks a question. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *destroyed* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about people getting sick. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *now* to *ago*
Correct. The phrase *A long time ago* tells when people got sick. The word *now* does not match that time clue.
- ☐ (C) Change *milk* to *Milk*
Distractor. The word *milk* is a common noun here. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *now* does not fit with *A long time*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) Benjamin Franklin was an inventor, writer, and leader who liked to solve problems in new ways. (2) He were born in 1706 in Boston and grew up curious about how things worked. (3) Franklin believed that learning and experimenting could help improve people's lives. (4) Throughout his life, he created many inventions and ideas that helped communities.

(5) One of Benjamin Franklin's most famous inventions was the lightning rod. (6) During Franklin's time, lightning strikes often caused serious damage to buildings. (7) When lightning hit houses or churches, it could start fires that destroyed entire buildings.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with He, so He are born is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. He is one person, so the verb needs to be was. The correct words are He was born.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have*
Distractor. Have is a plural verb. It does not agree with He, so He have born is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has an agreement error. He were born is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) Benjamin Franklin was an inventor, writer, and leader who liked to solve problems in new ways. (2) He was born in 1706 in Boston and grew up curious about how things worked. (3) Franklin believed that learning and experimenting could help improve people's lives. (4) Throughout his life, he created many inventions and ideas that helped communities.

(5) One of Benjamin Franklin's most famous inventions was the lightning rod.

(6) During Franklin's time, lightning strikes often caused serious damage to buildings. (7) When lightning hit houses or churches, it could start fires that destroyed entire buildings.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *Throughout* to *Under*
Distractor. Under his life does not make sense. Under is the wrong preposition here.
- ☐ (B) Change *Throughout* to *On*
Distractor. On his life does not make sense. On is the wrong preposition here.
- ☐ (C) Change *Throughout* to *At*
Distractor. At his life does not make sense. At is the wrong preposition here.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct. Throughout his life tells when, and Throughout is the right preposition.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) Benjamin franklin was an inventor, writer, and leader who liked to solve problems in new ways. (2) He were born in 1706 in Boston and grew up curious about how things worked. (3) Franklin believed that learning and experimenting could help improve peoples lives. (4) Throughout his life, he created many inventions and ideas that helped communities.

(5) One of Benjamin Franklin's most famous inventions was the lightning rod. (6) During Franklin's time, lightning strikes often caused serious damage to buildings. (7) When lightning hit houses or churches, it could start fires that destroyed entire buildings.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *Benjamin* to *benjamin*
Distractor. Benjamin is a name and it begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter. benjamin is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *franklin* to *Franklin*
Correct. Franklin is a name, so it needs a capital letter. The correct sentence has Benjamin Franklin.
- ☐ (C) Change *inventor* to *Inventor*
Distractor. Inventor is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Franklin is a name and must be capitalized. The sentence has an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) Benjamin franklin was an inventor, writer, and leader who liked to solve problems in new ways. (2) He were born in 1706 in Boston and grew up curious about how things worked. (3) Franklin believed that learning and experimenting could help improve peoples lives. (4) Throughout his life, he created many inventions and ideas that helped communities.

(5) One of Benjamin Franklin's most famous inventions was the lightning rod.

(6) During Franklin's time, lightning strikes often caused serious damage to buildings. (7) When lightning hit houses or churches, it could start fires that destroyed entire buildings.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?



(A) Change *peoples* to *people's*

Correct. The word *people's* needs an apostrophe to show that the lives belong to people. *People's* lives is correct.



(B) Change *lives* to *live's*

Distractor. *Live's* does not make sense here. The word *lives* is not showing that something belongs to a live.



(C) Change *lives* to *lives'*

Distractor. *Lives'* would show that something belongs to lives. The lives do not own anything here.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. *Peoples* is missing the apostrophe that shows belonging. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) People did not fully understand why lightning struck or how to protect their homes.

(2) Franklin studied electricity and wondered if there was a way to guide lightning safely in the ground. (3) Through experiments, he learned that Metal could conduct electricity. (4) He invented the lightning rod, a metal rod placed on top of a building that connect to a wire running into the ground. (5) When lightning strike the rod, the electricity travels safely through the wire instead of damaging the building.

(6) This invention helped protect homes barns, and churches from fires caused by lightning.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Franklin* to *franklin*
Distractor. Franklin is a name, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *ground* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the study. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *in* to *into*
Correct. Into shows movement to the ground. The correct phrase is guide lightning safely into the ground.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The preposition in does not show movement to the ground here. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *learned* to *learn*
Distractor. The subject he needs learned or learns. He learn does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *Metal* to *metal*
Correct. Metal is a common noun here, not a name, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change *Through* to *Across*
Distractor. Through experiments tells how he learned. Across experiments does not make sense.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Metal should not have a capital letter in this sentence. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *on* to *in*
Distractor. A rod is placed on top of a building. Placed in top does not make sense.
- ☒ (B) Change *connect* to *connects*
Correct. The word that refers to the singular rod, so the verb must be connects.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *lightning rod*
Distractor. The words a metal rod placed on top tell more about the lightning rod, so the comma is needed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb connect does not agree with the singular rod. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☒ (A) Change *strike* to *strikes*
Correct. Lightning is singular, so the verb must be strikes.
- ☐ (B) Change *When* to *when*
Distractor. When begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *building* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what happens when lightning strikes. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb strike does not agree with the singular subject lightning. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *This* to *this*
Distractor. This begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *homes*
Correct. The sentence lists homes, barns, and churches. A comma must separate the first two items in the series.
- ☐ (C) Change *helped* to *help*
Distractor. The subject This invention is singular, so the verb helped agrees. Help does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A comma is missing after homes in the series. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) People did not fully understand why lightning struck or how to protect their home's.

(2) Franklin studied electricity and wondered if there was a way to guide lightning safely into the ground. (3) Through experiments, him learned that metal could conduct electricity. (4) He invented the lightning rod, a metal rod placed on top of a building that connects to a wire running into the ground.

(5) When lightning strikes the rod, the electricity travels safely through the wire instead of damaging the building.

(6) This invention helped protect Homes, barns, and churches from fires caused by lightning.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *travels* to *travel*
Distractor. Travel is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject electricity.
- ☐ (B) Change *travels* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. "Electricity are" does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *travels* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. "Electricity were" does not agree.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject electricity names one thing, so it needs the singular verb travels.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) People did not fully understand why lightning struck or how to protect their home's.

(2) Franklin studied electricity and wondered if there was a way to guide lightning safely into the ground. (3) Through experiments, him learned that metal could conduct electricity. (4) He invented the lightning rod, a metal rod placed on top of a building that connects to a wire running into the ground.

(5) When lightning strikes the rod, the electricity travels safely through the wire instead of damaging the building.

(6) This invention helped protect Homes, barns, and churches from fires caused by lightning.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?



(A) Change *him* to *he*

Correct. The pronoun he is the subject of learned, so the sentence needs "he learned."



(B) Change *him* to *his*

Distractor. His shows ownership. "His learned" does not make sense.



(C) Change *him* to *himself*

Distractor. Himself is a reflexive pronoun. It cannot be the subject of learned.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word him is an object pronoun. It cannot be the subject of learned, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) People did not fully understand why lightning struck or how to protect their home's.

(2) Franklin studied electricity and wondered if there was a way to guide lightning safely into the ground. (3) Through experiments, him learned that metal could conduct electricity. (4) He invented the lightning rod, a metal rod placed on top of a building that connects to a wire running into the ground.

(5) When lightning strikes the rod, the electricity travels safely through the wire instead of damaging the building.

(6) This invention helped protect Homes, barns, and churches from fires caused by lightning.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *invention* to *Invention*
Distractor. Invention is a common noun. It should not begin with a capital letter here.
- ☒ (B) Change *Homes* to *homes*
Correct. Homes is a common noun, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *churches* to *Churches*
Distractor. Churches is a common noun in the list. It should stay lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Homes should be lowercase. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) People did not fully understand why lightning struck or how to protect their home's.

(2) Franklin studied electricity and wondered if there was a way to guide lightning safely into the ground. (3) Through experiments, him learned that metal could conduct electricity. (4) He invented the lightning rod, a metal rod placed on top of a building that connects to a wire running into the ground.

(5) When lightning strikes the rod, the electricity travels safely through the wire instead of damaging the building.

(6) This invention helped protect Homes, barns, and churches from fires caused by lightning.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *understand*
Distractor. A comma after *understand* would break the verb from the words that tell what people did not understand.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *home's* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *home's* to *homes*
Correct. The word *homes* is a plural noun, not a possessive, so it does not need an apostrophe.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *home's* has an apostrophe that is not needed. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Benjamin Franklin and Electricity

(1) Benjamin Franklin was an inventor, writer, and leader who liked to solve problems in new ways. (2) Him was born in 1706 in Boston and grew up curious about how things worked. (3) Franklin believed that learning and experimenting could help improve peoples lives. (4) Throughout his life, he created many inventions and ideas that helped communities.

(5) One of Benjamin Franklin's most famous inventions were the lightning rod.

(6) During Franklin's time, Lightning strikes often caused serious damage to buildings. (7) When lightning hit houses or churches, it could start fires that destroyed entire buildings?

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *worked* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about Benjamin Franklin. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period, not a question mark.
- ☒ (B) Change *Him* to *He*
Correct. Him cannot be the subject of the sentence. The subject pronoun He is needed: He was born in 1706.
- ☐ (C) Change *Boston* to *boston*
Distractor. Boston is the name of a city. A proper noun keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Him is wrong as the subject of was. The sentence needs the pronoun He.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change *peoples* to *people's*
Correct. The lives belong to people, so the possessive noun needs an apostrophe: people's lives.
- ☐ (B) Change *Franklin* to *franklin*
Distractor. Franklin is a name and the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *lives* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about Franklin. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Peoples lives is missing the apostrophe that shows possession. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Benjamin* to *benjamin*
Distractor. Benjamin is a name, a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *One*
Distractor. A comma after One would separate the subject from the words that tell which one, and it is not needed.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject One is singular, so the verb must be was.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with the singular subject One. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☒ (A) Change *Lightning* to *lightning*
Correct. Lightning is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *caused* to *causes*
Distractor. The plural subject lightning strikes needs the past verb caused. Causes does not agree with the plural subject and changes the time.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *buildings* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what lightning did. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Lightning should not be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Change *lightning* to *Lightning*
Distractor. Lightning is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *it* to *they*
Distractor. Lightning is singular, so the pronoun it is correct. The pronoun they would not match the singular antecedent.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *buildings* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells what could happen after lightning hit buildings. It is a statement, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is a statement, not a question, so it should not end with a question mark. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

(1) The Founding Fathers were a group of leaders who helped create the United States of America. **(2)** They believed the American colonies should be free from British rule and wanted people to have a government that protected they rights.

(3) During the late 1700s, the American colonies was controlled by Great Britain.

(4) Many colonists felt the British government was unfair because it made laws and taxes without asking the colonists for their opinions. **(5)** Leaders such as George Washington Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and James Madison worked together to help solve this problem.

(6) In 1776, some of these leaders helped write an important document called the Declaration of Independence. **(7)** This document explained why the colonies wanted to become a free nation.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject colonies.
- ☒ **(B)** Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject colonies names more than one place. It needs the plural verb were, as in the American colonies were controlled.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *was* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject colonies.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The plural subject colonies does not agree with was. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

(1) The Founding Fathers were a group of leaders who helped create the United States of America. **(2)** They believed the American colonies should be free from British rule and wanted people to have a government that protected they rights.

(3) During the late 1700s, the American colonies was controlled by Great Britain.

(4) Many colonists felt the British government was unfair because it made laws and taxes without asking the colonists for their opinions. **(5)** Leaders such as George Washington Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and James Madison worked together to help solve this problem.

(6) In 1776, some of these leaders helped write an important document called the Declaration of Independence. **(7)** This document explained why the colonies wanted to become a free nation.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☒ **(A)** Change *they* to *their*
Correct. The word *their* shows who owns the rights. A possessive pronoun is needed before the noun rights.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *they* to *them*
Distractor. *Them* is an object pronoun. It does not show who owns the rights before the noun rights.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *they* to *theirs*
Distractor. *Theirs* is a possessive pronoun that stands alone. It does not fit before the noun rights.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The word *they* is a subject pronoun. The sentence needs a possessive word before rights, so there is an error.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

(1) The Founding Fathers were a group of leaders who helped create the United States of America. **(2)** They believed the American colonies should be free from British rule and wanted people to have a government that protected they rights.

(3) During the late 1700s, the American colonies was controlled by Great Britain.

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(6) In 1776, some of these leaders helped write an important document called the Declaration of Independence. **(7)** This document explained why the colonies wanted to become a free nation.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *Founding* to *founding*
Distractor. Founding is part of the name of the group, so it must begin with a capital letter. Changing it to founding is wrong.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *United* to *united*
Distractor. United is part of the name of the country, so it must keep its capital letter. Changing it to united is wrong.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *America* to *america*
Distractor. America is a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter. Changing it to america is wrong.
- ☒ **(D)** Make no change
Correct. Founding Fathers, United States, and America are proper nouns. They keep capital letters in this sentence, so no change is needed.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

(1) The Founding Fathers were a group of leaders who helped create the United States of America. **(2)** They believed the American colonies should be free from British rule and wanted people to have a government that protected they rights.

(3) During the late 1700s, the American colonies was controlled by Great Britain.

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(6) In 1776, some of these leaders helped write an important document called the Declaration of Independence. **(7)** This document explained why the colonies wanted to become a free nation.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☒ **(A)** Insert a comma after *Washington*
Correct. Sentence 5 lists several leaders in a series. A comma belongs after Washington to separate the names.
- ☐ **(B)** Insert a comma after *Thomas*
Distractor. A comma after Thomas would split the name Thomas Jefferson and would still leave Washington and Thomas joined.
- ☐ **(C)** Insert a comma after *George*
Distractor. A comma after George would split the name George Washington.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The missing comma after Washington joins two names together. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

(1) It also said that people has certain rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

(2) After the colonies won the american Revolution, the new country needed a strong government. (3) Some of the Founding Fathers met together in 1787 to write the Constitution, which explained how the government of the United States would work?

(4) Them wanted to create laws that were fair and protect the freedoms of the people.

(5) The Founding Fathers showed leadership, courage, and determination as they helped form a new nation? (6) Their ideas and hard work helped build the foundation of the United States, and their influence is still important in American government today.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?



(A) Change *has* to *have*

Correct. The plural subject people needs the plural verb have. The sentence should read people have certain rights.



(B) Change *life* to *Life*

Distractor. Life is a common noun in the list, so it does not need a capital letter. Life with a capital L is wrong here.



(C) Change the period after *happiness* to a question mark

Distractor. Sentence 1 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The plural subject people does not agree with has. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?



(A) Change *american* to *American*

Correct. American is part of the name American Revolution, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital A.



(B) Change *Revolution* to *revolution*

Distractor. Revolution is part of the name American Revolution, so it keeps its capital letter. A lowercase revolution is wrong.



(C) Change the period after *government* to a question mark

Distractor. Sentence 2 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. American should begin with a capital letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Constitution* to *constitution*
Distractor. Constitution is the name of one special document, so it is a proper noun and keeps a capital C.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *work* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells about what the Constitution explained. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Fathers*
Distractor. A comma after Fathers would wrongly split the subject from the verb met. The subject and verb should stay together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence tells something, so it needs a period, not a question mark. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. Laws is plural, so the plural verb were is correct. Was does not agree with laws.
- ☐ (B) Change *people* to *People*
Distractor. People is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *Them* to *They*
Correct. Them cannot be the subject of the sentence. The subject pronoun They is needed: They wanted to create laws.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Them is the wrong pronoun for the subject. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Founding Fathers* to *founding fathers*
Distractor. Founding Fathers is the name of the group, so both words keep capital letters.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *nation* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells about the Founding Fathers. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *they* to *them*
Distractor. They is the subject of helped. Them cannot be the subject, so the change is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence tells something, so it needs a period, not a question mark. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

- (1) It also said that people have certain rights, such as life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- (2) After the colonies won the American Revolution, the new country needed a strong government. (3) Some of the Founding Fathers met together in 1787 to write the Constitution, which explained how the government of the united States would work.
- (4) They wanted to create laws that were fair and protect the freedoms of the people.
- (5) The Founding Fathers showed leadership, courage, and determination as they helped form a new nation. (6) They ideas and hard work helped build the foundation of the United States, and their influence is still important in American government today.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *showed* to *shows*
Distractor. Shows is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject The Founding Fathers.
- ☐ (B) Change *showed* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject The Founding Fathers.
- ☐ (C) Change *showed* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject The Founding Fathers.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 5 is correct as it is. The plural subject The Founding Fathers needs a verb that agrees with it, so Make no change is right.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

- (1) It also said that people have certain rights, such as life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
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- (5) The Founding Fathers showed leadership, courage, and determination as they helped form a new nation. (6) They ideas and hard work helped build the foundation of the United States, and their influence is still important in American government today.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☒ (A) Change *They* to *Their*
Correct. The sentence needs a possessive pronoun to show that the ideas belong to the Founding Fathers. Their is the correct possessive pronoun.
- ☐ (B) Change *They* to *Them*
Distractor. Them is an object pronoun. It cannot be used before the noun ideas.
- ☐ (C) Change *They* to *Theirs*
Distractor. Theirs is a possessive pronoun that stands alone. It cannot be used before the noun ideas.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The pronoun They does not show possession. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

- (1) It also said that people have certain rights, such as life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- (2) After the colonies won the American Revolution, the new country needed a strong government. (3) Some of the Founding Fathers met together in 1787 to write the Constitution, which explained how the government of the united States would work.
- (4) They wanted to create laws that were fair and protect the freedoms of the people.
- (5) The Founding Fathers showed leadership, courage, and determination as they helped form a new nation. (6) They ideas and hard work helped build the foundation of the United States, and their influence is still important in American government today.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Constitution* to *constitution*
Distractor. The Constitution is the name of one special document, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *States* to *states*
Distractor. States is part of the name United States, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *united* to *United*
Correct. United States is the name of a special country, so both words begin with capital letters. The word United needs a capital U.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word united should be capitalized in United States. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

- (1) It also said that people have certain rights, such as life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- (2) After the colonies won the American Revolution, the new country needed a strong government. (3) Some of the Founding Fathers met together in 1787 to write the Constitution, which explained how the government of the united States would work.
- (4) They wanted to create laws that were fair and protect the freedoms of the people.
- (5) The Founding Fathers showed leadership, courage, and determination as they helped form a new nation. (6) They ideas and hard work helped build the foundation of the United States, and their influence is still important in American government today.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *life*
Correct. The list has three items: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. A comma is needed after life to separate the first two items.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *liberty*
Distractor. The comma after liberty separates the last two items in the list. Deleting it would make the list harder to read.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *happiness*
Distractor. A comma after happiness would come right before the period. A comma does not belong there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after life, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Founding Fathers

(1) The Founding Fathers was a group of leaders who helped create the United States of America. (2) They believed the American colonies should be free from British rule and wanted people to have a government that protected his rights.

(3) During the late 1700s, the American colonies were controlled by Great Britain?

(4) Many colonists felt the british government was unfair because it made laws and taxes without asking the colonists for their opinions. (5) Leaders such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin John Adams, and James Madison worked together to help solve this problem.

(6) In 1776, some of these leaders helped write an important document called the Declaration of Independence. (7) This document explained why the colonies wanted to become a free nation.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?



(A) Change *United* to *united*

Distractor. United is part of the country name United States of America, so it needs a capital letter.



(B) Change *was* to *were*

Correct. The subject Founding Fathers names more than one leader, so the verb must be were. Was is singular and does not agree.



(C) Change *who* to *whom*

Distractor. Who is the subject of helped. Whom cannot be used here because it is an object pronoun.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject Founding Fathers, so the sentence has an error. Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?



(A) Change *They* to *they*

Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.



(B) Change *his* to *their*

Correct. The word people means more than one person, so the possessive pronoun must be their. His is singular.



(C) Change the period after *rights* to a question mark

Distractor. This sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. His does not match the plural word people, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *Britain* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells about the colonies. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. The subject colonies is plural, so the verb were agrees with it. Was would not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *Britain* to *britain*
Distractor. Britain is the name of a place, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark after Britain is wrong because the sentence is not a question. Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *british* to *British*
Correct. British is a proper word that comes from the name Britain, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *it* to *they*
Distractor. The pronoun it refers to government, which is singular. They would not match.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *opinions* to a question mark
Distractor. This sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. British should begin with a capital letter, so the sentence has an error. Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *Franklin*
Correct. The names in the list need commas between them. A comma belongs after Franklin before John Adams.
- ☐ (B) Change *worked* to *works*
Distractor. The subject Leaders is plural, and the sentence tells about the past, so worked is correct. Works would not agree or fit.
- ☐ (C) Change *Madison* to *madison*
Distractor. Madison is a person's name, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after Franklin, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Henry Ford were an American engineer and businessman who helped change the way people traveled and worked. (2) He was born in 1863 on a farm in Michigan. (3) When Henry was young, he enjoyed taking machines apart to see how they worked. (4) He was especially interested in engines and tools.

(5) As Henry grew older, he worked as a mechanic and spent many hours experimenting with engines. (6) At that time, most people travel by horse and wagon. (7) Cars were very rare and very expensive so only a few people could afford them.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. Henry Ford names one person, so the sentence needs the singular verb *was*.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. *Are* is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject Henry Ford.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. *Have been* is a plural verb form. Henry Ford needs *has been* or *was*, not *have been*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb *were* does not agree with the singular subject Henry Ford. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Henry Ford were an American engineer and businessman who helped change the way people traveled and worked. (2) He was born in 1863 on a farm in Michigan. (3) When Henry was young, he enjoyed taking machines apart to see how they worked. (4) He was especially interested in engines and tools.

(5) As Henry grew older, he worked as a mechanic and spent many hours experimenting with engines. (6) At that time, most people travel by horse and wagon. (7) Cars were very rare and very expensive so only a few people could afford them.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☒ (A) Change *travel* to *traveled*
Correct. The words *At that time* tell about the past, so the verb should be *traveled*.
- ☐ (B) Change *travel* to *will travel*
Distractor. *Will travel* tells about the future. The sentence tells about a time in the past.
- ☐ (C) Change *travel* to *traveling*
Distractor. *Traveling* does not work as the main verb here. The sentence needs *traveled* to show past action.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The present verb *travel* does not match the past time clue *At that time*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Henry Ford were an American engineer and businessman who helped change the way people traveled and worked. (2) He was born in 1863 on a farm in Michigan. (3) When Henry was young, he enjoyed taking machines apart to see how they worked. (4) He was especially interested in engines and tools.

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What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Michigan* to *michigan*
Distractor. Michigan is the name of a special place, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *He* to *he*
Distractor. He begins the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *farm* to *Farm*
Distractor. Farm is a common noun here. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Michigan is a proper noun and starts with a capital letter. The sentence is already correct.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Henry Ford were an American engineer and businessman who helped change the way people traveled and worked. (2) He was born in 1863 on a farm in Michigan. (3) When Henry was young, he enjoyed taking machines apart to see how they worked. (4) He was especially interested in engines and tools.

(5) As Henry grew older, he worked as a mechanic and spent many hours experimenting with engines. (6) At that time, most people travel by horse and wagon. (7) Cars were very rare and very expensive so only a few people could afford them.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *expensive*
Correct. The word *so* joins two complete sentences. A comma belongs before *so*, after *expensive*.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *were*
Distractor. A comma after *were* would split the verb from the words that describe the cars.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *and*
Distractor. A comma after *and* would break apart the two describing words *rare* and *expensive*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A compound sentence joined by *so* needs a comma before *so*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Henry Ford believed that cars should be available for everyday families.

(2) Before buying a car, many families had to preplan long trips because travel took much more time.

(3) In 1903, Henry Ford started the Ford Motor Company. (4) A few years later, he created the Model T, a car that was strong simple, and much more affordable than other cars. (5) Many families who had never owned a car before were finally able to buy one.

(6) Henry Ford also introduced a new way of building cars called the moving assembly line.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Ford*
Distractor. A comma after Ford would separate the subject from its verb believed, so the sentence would not read correctly.
- ☐ (B) Change *believed* to *believe*
Distractor. The subject Henry Ford is singular, so the verb believed must stay in the past form. Believe does not match.
- ☒ (C) Change *henry* to *Henry*
Correct. Henry is a name, so it needs a capital letter at the beginning of the sentence. Changing henry to Henry fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name henry starts the sentence without a capital letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *buying*
Distractor. A comma after buying would break the phrase Before buying a car into parts that do not make sense.
- ☒ (B) Change *taked* to *took*
Correct. The verb took tells about the past, and taked is not a real word. Changing taked to took fixes the verb.
- ☐ (C) Change *had* to *has*
Distractor. The subject many families is plural, so the verb had is correct. Has would not agree with families.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Taked is not the correct past form of take. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *Model* to *model*
Distractor. Model T is the name of a car model, so Model keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject car is singular, so the verb was is correct. Were does not agree with car.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *strong*
Correct. The words strong, simple, and much more affordable are a series, so a comma belongs after strong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The series is missing a comma after strong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *owned* to *own*
Distractor. After the helping verb had, the verb owned is correct. Own would not tell about the past correctly.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject families is plural, so the verb were is needed. Changing was to were makes the subject and verb agree.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *one* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about families buying a car. It does not ask a question, so a period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb was does not agree with the plural subject families. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *Ford* to *ford*
Distractor. Ford is part of the name Henry Ford, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Ford*
Distractor. A comma after Ford would separate the subject from the verb introduce and break the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *introduce* to *introduced*
Correct. The sentence tells about something Henry Ford did in the past, so the verb introduced is correct. Introduce is not the right form.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb introduce does not tell about the past and does not match the singular subject. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Workers stayed in one place while parts moved down a line and was added step by step. (2) This made building cars faster and less expensive.

(3) Because of Henry Ford's ideas, cars became more common and travel became easier for many people. (4) Dusty roads connected many towns and cars helped people travel across them more quickly. (5) His inventions and new ways of building products helped change transportation and industry in the United States.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject parts is plural, so the verb were agrees with it. The phrase parts were added is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject parts.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *has*
Distractor. Has is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject parts, and has added does not fit the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural subject parts needs were, not was. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Workers stayed in one place while parts moved down a line and was added step by step. (2) This made building cars faster and less expensive.

(3) Because of Henry Ford's ideas, cars became more common and travel became easier for many people. (4) Dusty roads connected many towns and cars helped people travel across them more quickly. (5) His inventions and new ways of building products helped change transportation and industry in the United States.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *His* to *Him*
Distractor. Him is an object pronoun. It cannot show ownership before the noun inventions.
- ☐ (B) Change *His* to *He*
Distractor. He is a subject pronoun. It does not fit before the noun inventions.
- ☐ (C) Change *His* to *Himself*
Distractor. Himself is a reflexive pronoun. It does not show ownership before the noun inventions.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. His is a possessive pronoun. It shows that the inventions belong to Henry Ford, so it is correct before inventions.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Workers stayed in one place while parts moved down a line and was added step by step. (2) This made building cars faster and less expensive.

(3) Because of Henry ford's ideas, cars became more common and travel became easier for many people. (4) Dusty roads connected many towns and cars helped people travel across them more quickly. (5) His inventions and new ways of building products helped change transportation and industry in the United States.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Henry* to *henry*
Distractor. Henry is a person's name, so it must stay capitalized.
- ☐ (B) Change *Because* to *because*
Distractor. Because begins the sentence, so it needs a capital B.
- ☒ (C) Change *ford's* to *Ford's*
Correct. Ford is part of a person's name, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital F. Ford's is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Ford's should be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) Workers stayed in one place while parts moved down a line and was added step by step. (2) This made building cars faster and less expensive.

(3) Because of Henry Ford's ideas, cars became more common and travel became easier for many people. (4) Dusty roads connected many towns and cars helped people travel across them more quickly. (5) His inventions and new ways of building products helped change transportation and industry in the United States.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *roads*
Distractor. A comma after roads would separate the subject roads from the verb connected.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *quickly* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something. It does not ask a question, so the end mark should stay a period.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *towns*
Correct. Sentence 4 is a compound sentence. It joins two complete thoughts with and, so a comma belongs before and, after towns.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The compound sentence needs a comma before and. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Henry Ford: Visionary of Travel

(1) henry Ford was an American engineer and businessman who helped change the way people traveled and worked. (2) He were born in 1863 on a farm in Michigan. (3) When Henry was young, he enjoyed taking machines apart to see how they worked? (4) Him was especially interested in engines and tools.

(5) As Henry grew older, he worked as a mechanic and spent many hours experimenting with engines. (6) At that time, most people traveled by horse and wagon?

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject Henry Ford is singular, so was is correct. Were does not agree with it.
- ☐ (B) Change *Ford* to *ford*
Distractor. Ford is a last name, so it keeps a capital F. Lowercase ford is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *henry* to *Henry*
Correct. Henry is a name, so it needs a capital letter. The correct change is to make henry begin with H.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word henry is missing its capital letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject He is singular, so the verb was is correct. Were does not agree with He.
- ☐ (B) Change *Michigan* to *michigan*
Distractor. Michigan names a state, so it needs a capital M.
- ☐ (C) Change *He* to *Him*
Distractor. He is the subject of the sentence, so Him is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. He were born does not agree. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *worked* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells something, so it ends with a period. A question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *Henry* to *henry*
Distractor. Henry is a name, so it keeps a capital H.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. Henry is singular, so was is correct. Were does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark but it is not a question. Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *Him* to *He*
Correct. Him cannot be the subject of the sentence. He is the subject pronoun that goes with was especially interested.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. He is singular, so was is correct. Were does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *and* to *And*
Distractor. The word and connects two nouns and does not begin a sentence, so it stays lowercase. And is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Him was especially interested is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *traveled* to *travels*
Distractor. The subject most people is plural, so travels does not agree. The verb should be traveled here.
- ☐ (B) Change *At* to *at*
Distractor. At begins the sentence, so it needs a capital A.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *wagon* to a period
Correct. Sentence 6 tells something, so it ends with a period. A question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam Walton grew up during a difficult time in American history. (2) He was born in 1918, and as a child he watched his family work hard during the great depression. (3) Money are often tight, and young Sam helped by delivering newspapers, milking cows, and doing small jobs to earn extra money. (4) These experiences taught him an important lesson: families needed ways to stretch every dollar.

(5) As Sam grew older, he became very interested in how stores worked.

(6) After college, he took a job at a retail store or carefully observed how customers shopped. (7) He noticed something that bothered him.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *are* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject Money.
- ☐ (B) Change *are* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. Money have been does not agree with the singular subject.
- ☒ (C) Change *are* to *was*
Correct. Money is a singular subject, so it needs the singular verb was. The sentence tells about the past.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb are does not agree with Money. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam Walton grew up during a difficult time in American history. (2) He was born in 1918, and as a child he watched his family work hard during the great depression. (3) Money are often tight, and young Sam helped by delivering newspapers, milking cows, and doing small jobs to earn extra money. (4) These experiences taught him an important lesson: families needed ways to stretch every dollar.

(5) As Sam grew older, he became very interested in how stores worked.

(6) After college, he took a job at a retail store or carefully observed how customers shopped. (7) He noticed something that bothered him.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *or* to *but*
Distractor. But would show a contrast, and the sentence does not contrast the two actions.
- ☐ (B) Change *or* to *so*
Distractor. So would show a result. Taking the job did not make him observe; both actions happened.
- ☒ (C) Change *or* to *and*
Correct. The sentence tells two things Sam did. The word *and* joins the two actions.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Or would show a choice. The sentence does not show a choice, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam Walton grew up during a difficult time in American history. (2) He was born in 1918, and as a child he watched his family work hard during the great depression. (3) Money are often tight, and young Sam helped by delivering newspapers, milking cows, and doing small jobs to earn extra money. (4) These experiences taught him an important lesson: families needed ways to stretch every dollar.

(5) As Sam grew older, he became very interested in how stores worked.

(6) After college, he took a job at a retail store or carefully observed how customers shopped. (7) He noticed something that bothered him.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *He* to *he*
Distractor. He begins the sentence, so it needs a capital H.
- ☒ (B) Change *great depression* to *Great Depression*
Correct. Great Depression is the name of a special time in history. Names like this begin with capital letters.
- ☐ (C) Change *family* to *Family*
Distractor. Family is a common noun here. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The words great depression should be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam Walton grew up during a difficult time in American history. (2) He was born in 1918, and as a child he watched his family work hard during the great depression. (3) Money are often tight, and young Sam helped by delivering newspapers, milking cows, and doing small jobs to earn extra money. (4) These experiences taught him an important lesson: families needed ways to stretch every dollar.

(5) As Sam grew older, he became very interested in how stores worked.

(6) After college, he took a job at a retail store or carefully observed how customers shopped. (7) He noticed something that bothered him.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *noticed*
Distractor. A comma after noticed would split the verb from the words that complete the thought.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *something*
Distractor. A comma after something would break the clause that tells what he noticed.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *him* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should not end with a question mark.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 7 is a statement that needs no extra punctuation. It ends with a period.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Many stores charged high prices, which meant families with limited money often struggled to buy the things they needed?

(2) Sam began to wonder if there were a better way. (3) In 1962, Sam Walton decided to try his idea? (4) He opened a small store in Rogers, Arkansas called walmart. (5) His plan were simple but bold: sell many different products at lower prices so that everyday families could afford them. (6) At first, running the store was not easy.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *needed* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells about stores and families. It does not ask a question, so it must end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *Many* to *many*
Distractor. Many is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *high*
Distractor. A comma after high would separate the adjective high from the noun prices, so it does not belong there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Sam* to *sam*
Distractor. Sam is a name, a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *way* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what Sam began to wonder. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject a better way is singular. It needs the singular verb was, not were.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with the singular subject a better way. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *decided* to *decide*
Distractor. The subject Sam Walton is singular. The verb *decide* does not agree with it. The sentence needs *decided* or *decides*, not *decide*.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *idea* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells what Sam Walton did. It is not a question, so it must end with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *Sam* to *sam*
Distractor. Sam is a name, a proper noun, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it does not ask a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *opened* to *open*
Distractor. The subject He is singular. The verb *open* does not agree with it. The sentence needs *opened* or *opens*, not *open*.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *walmart* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells about Sam opening a store. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *walmart* to *Walmart*
Correct. Walmart is the name of a store, so it is a proper noun and must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name of the store should be Walmart, with a capital W. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *them* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the plan. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject His plan is singular. It needs the singular verb *was*, not *were*.
- ☐ (C) Change *His* to *his*
Distractor. His is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *were* does not agree with the singular subject His plan. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam worked long hours visited other stores to learn new ideas, and constantly looked for ways to improve.

(2) Slowly, people began to notice. (3) Customers liked finding many item in one place at prices they could afford. (4) More stores opened, especially in small towns where shopping choices was limited. (5) Over time, Walmart grew into a huge company that created jobs for millions of people. (6) Sam Walton's determination to help families save money changed the way people shop and left a lasting mark on communities across the country.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *had been*
Correct. The subject shopping choices is plural, so the verb was does not agree. The correct past form is had been.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. Shopping choices is plural, so choices is limited does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *has been*
Distractor. Has been is a singular verb. Shopping choices is plural, so choices has been limited does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject shopping choices. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam worked long hours visited other stores to learn new ideas, and constantly looked for ways to improve.

(2) Slowly, people began to notice. (3) Customers liked finding many item in one place at prices they could afford. (4) More stores opened, especially in small towns where shopping choices was limited. (5) Over time, Walmart grew into a huge company that created jobs for millions of people. (6) Sam Walton's determination to help families save money changed the way people shop and left a lasting mark on communities across the country.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *place* to *places*
Distractor. The word one points to a single place, so place is correct. One places does not make sense.
- ☐ (B) Change *prices* to *price*
Distractor. The sentence names more than one price, so prices is correct. At price they could afford is missing the right noun form.
- ☒ (C) Change *item* to *items*
Correct. The word many points to more than one item, so the plural noun items is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word item is singular, but many points to more than one. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam worked long hours visited other stores to learn new ideas, and constantly looked for ways to improve.

(2) Slowly, people began to notice. (3) Customers liked finding many item in one place at prices they could afford. (4) More stores opened, especially in small towns where shopping choices was limited. (5) Over time, Walmart grew into a huge company that created jobs for millions of people. (6) Sam Walton's determination to help families save money changed the way people shop and left a lasting mark on communities across the country.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Slowly* to *slowly*
Distractor. *Slowly* begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *people* to *People*
Distractor. *People* is a common noun, not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *notice* to *Notice*
Distractor. *Notice* is a verb here, not a proper noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct. *Slowly* begins the sentence, so it keeps a capital letter. *People* and *notice* are common words and stay lowercase.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam worked long hours visited other stores to learn new ideas, and constantly looked for ways to improve.

(2) Slowly, people began to notice. (3) Customers liked finding many item in one place at prices they could afford. (4) More stores opened, especially in small towns where shopping choices was limited. (5) Over time, Walmart grew into a huge company that created jobs for millions of people. (6) Sam Walton's determination to help families save money changed the way people shop and left a lasting mark on communities across the country.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *hours*
Correct. The sentence lists three actions Sam did. A comma belongs after the first action, hours, to separate it from the next action.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *worked*
Distractor. A comma after worked would separate the verb from the words that tell how long Sam worked.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *long*
Distractor. A comma after long would separate the adjective long from the noun hours.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list needs a comma after hours. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Sam Walton: Visionary of Retail

(1) Sam Walton grew up during a difficult times in American history. (2) He were born in 1918, and as a child he watched his family work hard during the Great Depression. (3) Money was often tight, and young Sam helped by delivering newspapers milking cows, and doing small jobs to earn extra money. (4) These experiences taught him an important lesson: families needed ways to stretch every dollar.

(5) As sam grew older, he became very interested in how stores worked. (6) After college, he took a jobs at a retail store and carefully observed how customers shopped.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☒ (A) Change *times* to *time*
Correct. The word *a* tells us there is only one time, so the singular noun *time* is correct. *A difficult times* does not match.
- ☐ (B) Change *history* to *History*
Distractor. *History* is a common noun here, not the first word of the sentence or a proper noun, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *up*
Distractor. A comma after *up* would break the phrase *grew up during a difficult time*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an error: *a difficult times*. Make no change would leave it wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject *He* is singular, so the verb *was* is correct. *He were* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *Great* to *great*
Distractor. *Great Depression* is the name of a historical period, so both words need capital letters.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *1918*
Distractor. There is already a comma after *1918*. Adding another comma would create two commas in a row.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an agreement error: *He were*. Make no change would leave it wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *newspapers*
Correct. The items delivering newspapers, milking cows, and doing small jobs form a series, so a comma belongs after newspapers.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. Money is singular, so the verb was is correct. Money were does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *young* to *Young*
Distractor. Young is a common adjective before the name Sam, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The series is missing a comma after newspapers. Make no change would leave the error.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☒ (A) Change *sam* to *Sam*
Correct. Sam is a name, a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *stores* to *store*
Distractor. Stores names more than one store in a general way. Changing it to store makes the sentence say how store worked, which is missing a word.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *older*
Distractor. The words As sam grew older introduce the sentence, so a comma belongs after older.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name sam is not capitalized. Make no change would leave the error.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *college* to *College*
Distractor. College is a common noun here, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *college*
Distractor. There is already a comma after college. Adding another comma would create two commas in a row.
- ☒ (C) Change *jobs* to *job*
Correct. The word a tells us there is only one job, so the singular noun job is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The words a jobs do not match. Make no change would leave the error.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina loved helping in her classroom. (2) One afternoon, her teacher, Mrs. ramirez, asked the students to work quietly on a science project about plants. (3) On the table near the window sat a small glass jar with a young plant growing inside. (4) As the class worked, Diego Mei, Jamal, and Amina shared markers and paper. (5) While reaching for a green marker, Amina's elbow bumped the table. (6) Crash! (7) The glass jar fell to the floor and break.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Change *break* to *have broken*
Distractor. Have broken is a plural verb form. The singular subject The glass jar needs has broken, not have broken.
- ☒ (B) Change *break* to *broke*
Correct. The subject is The glass jar, one jar. The verb broke is the correct past tense to match fell in the compound predicate.
- ☐ (C) Change *break* to *were breaking*
Distractor. Were breaking is a plural verb form. The singular subject The glass jar needs was breaking, not were breaking.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb break does not agree with the singular subject and does not match the past tense fell. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina loved helping in her classroom. (2) One afternoon, her teacher, Mrs. ramirez, asked the students to work quietly on a science project about plants. (3) On the table near the window sat a small glass jar with a young plant growing inside. (4) As the class worked, Diego Mei, Jamal, and Amina shared markers and paper. (5) While reaching for a green marker, Amina's elbow bumped the table. (6) Crash! (7) The glass jar fell to the floor and break.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *bumped* to *bump*
Distractor. Bump is the base verb. Amina's elbow bump does not agree with the singular subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *bumped* to *bumping*
Distractor. Bumping is not a complete verb here. The sentence would have no main verb, so it would be a fragment.
- ☐ (C) Change *bumped* to *will bumped*
Distractor. Will bumped is not a correct verb form. Will must be followed by bump, not bumped.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 5 is correct as written. The past tense verb bumped matches the action that already happened, and it agrees with the singular subject elbow.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina loved helping in her classroom. (2) One afternoon, her teacher, Mrs. ramirez, asked the students to work quietly on a science project about plants. (3) On the table near the window sat a small glass jar with a young plant growing inside. (4) As the class worked, Diego Mei, Jamal, and Amina shared markers and paper. (5) While reaching for a green marker, Amina's elbow bumped the table. (6) Crash! (7) The glass jar fell to the floor and break.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Mrs.* to *mrs.*
Distractor. Mrs. is a title. It begins with a capital letter, so mrs. is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *ramirez* to *Ramirez*
Correct. Ramirez is a name, a proper noun. A proper noun begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *plants* to *Plants*
Distractor. Plants is a common noun here. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name Ramirez should be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina loved helping in her classroom. (2) One afternoon, her teacher, Mrs. ramirez, asked the students to work quietly on a science project about plants. (3) On the table near the window sat a small glass jar with a young plant growing inside. (4) As the class worked, Diego Mei, Jamal, and Amina shared markers and paper. (5) While reaching for a green marker, Amina's elbow bumped the table. (6) Crash! (7) The glass jar fell to the floor and break.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *Diego*
Correct. Sentence 4 lists names in a series. A comma belongs after Diego to separate the first name from Mei.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Jamal*
Distractor. Jamal already has a comma after it in the series. Adding another comma would make the list wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *shared*
Distractor. A comma after shared would separate the verb from the words that tell what the class shared.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The series is missing a comma after Diego. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina's heart started to race. (2) Everyone turned to look at the broken jar?
(3) For a moment, amina wondered if she should stay quiet. (4) No one had saw exactly what happened.

(5) Mrs. Ramirez walked over and look at the mess on the floor. (6) "Do anyone know what happened?" she asked calmly.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Everyone* to *everyone*
Distractor. Everyone is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *turned* to *turn*
Distractor. Everyone is singular. The verb turn does not agree with it, and the sentence tells about the past.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *jar* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells about something that happened, so it ends with a period. The question mark after jar is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a wrong end mark, so Make no change is not correct.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *quiet* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 3 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *wondered* to *wonder*
Distractor. Amina is one person. The verb wonder does not agree with it, and the sentence tells about the past.
- ☒ (C) Change *amina* to *Amina*
Correct. Amina is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter. The correct name is Amina, not amina.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name amina is not capitalized, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *had* to *have*
Distractor. No one is singular, so it needs had, not have. Also have saw is not correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *saw* to *seen*
Correct. The helping verb had needs the past participle seen. The correct words are had seen.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *happened* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word saw is wrong after had. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Mrs.* to *mrs.*
Distractor. Mrs. is a title, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *walked* to *walk*
Distractor. Mrs. Ramirez is one person. The verb walk does not agree with it, and the sentence tells about the past.
- ☒ (C) Change *look* to *looked*
Correct. The sentence tells about the past. The verb looked is needed to match walked. The correct words are walked over and looked.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word look does not match the past tense walked. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change the question mark after *happened* to a period
Distractor. The speaker is asking a question, so the quotation needs a question mark.
- ☒ (B) Change *Do* to *Does*
Correct. Anyone is singular, so the question needs the singular helping verb Does. The correct words are Does anyone know.
- ☐ (C) Change *she* to *She*
Distractor. The word she comes after the quotation and is not the first word of the sentence, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Do does not agree with anyone. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina took a deep breath and raised her hand. (2) “I’m sorry Mrs. Ramirez,” she said. (3) “I bumped the table and knocked it over. (4) I didn’t mean to.” (5) Mrs. Ramirez smiled kindly. (6) “Thank you to telling the truth, Amina. (7) Accidents happen, but being honest show responsibility.”

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Change *show* to *are showing*
Distractor. Are showing is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject being honest.
- ☒ (B) Change *show* to *shows*
Correct. The subject being honest names one thing, so it needs the singular verb shows. The word show does not agree with this subject.
- ☐ (C) Change *show* to *have shown*
Distractor. Have shown is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject being honest.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb show does not agree with being honest. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina took a deep breath and raised her hand. (2) “I’m sorry Mrs. Ramirez,” she said. (3) “I bumped the table and knocked it over. (4) I didn’t mean to.” (5) Mrs. Ramirez smiled kindly. (6) “Thank you to telling the truth, Amina. (7) Accidents happen, but being honest show responsibility.”

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *to* to *at*
Distractor. At telling does not work after thank you. At is the wrong preposition.
- ☒ (B) Change *to* to *for*
Correct. The phrase thank you for telling is the correct wording. For is the preposition that goes with thank you.
- ☐ (C) Change *to* to *by*
Distractor. By telling does not work after thank you. By is the wrong preposition.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *to* is wrong in this phrase. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina took a deep breath and raised her hand. (2) “I’m sorry Mrs. Ramirez,” she said. (3) “I bumped the table and knocked it over. (4) I didn’t mean to.” (5) Mrs. Ramirez smiled kindly. (6) “Thank you to telling the truth, Amina. (7) Accidents happen, but being honest show responsibility.”

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *Amina* to *amina*
Distractor. Amina is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *breath* to *Breath*
Distractor. Breath is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change *hand* to *Hand*
Distractor. Hand is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct. Amina is a name, and breath and hand are common nouns that do not need capital letters.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

(1) Amina took a deep breath and raised her hand. (2) “I’m sorry Mrs. Ramirez,” she said. (3) “I bumped the table and knocked it over. (4) I didn’t mean to.” (5) Mrs. Ramirez smiled kindly. (6) “Thank you to telling the truth, Amina. (7) Accidents happen, but being honest show responsibility.”

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Mrs.*
Distractor. A comma after *Mrs.* would separate the title from the name, so that is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *Ramirez*
Distractor. The comma after *Ramirez* marks the end of the spoken words before she said, so it should stay.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *sorry*
Correct. The speaker is speaking to Mrs. Ramirez, so a comma belongs after *sorry*. This comma separates the direct address from the rest of the spoken words.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is missing a comma after *sorry*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Crash

- (1) Diego and Mei helped pick on the papers while Jamal brought a broom.
(2) Soon the floor were clean.
(3) Later, Mrs. Ramirez said to the class “Being a good citizen means telling the truth, even when it feels hard.”
(4) amina felt proud. (5) She had made a mistake but her honesty helped make things right.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *Diego* to *diego*
Distractor. Diego is the first word of the sentence and a name, so it must start with a capital D.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Mei*
Distractor. A comma after Mei would separate the subject from the verb helped, which makes the sentence wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *on* to *up*
Correct. The correct phrase is pick up, which means to lift. Pick on means to bother someone, so on does not make sense with the papers.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has the wrong word on. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject floor is singular, so the verb was agrees with it. Were does not agree with a singular subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *Soon* to *soon*
Distractor. Soon is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital S.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *floor*
Distractor. A comma after floor would split the subject from the verb were, which makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with floor. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Mrs.* to *mrs.*
Distractor. Mrs. is a title, so it keeps its capital M.
- ☐ (B) Change *to* to *at*
Distractor. The phrase is said to the class. Said at the class does not match the correct wording.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *class*
Correct. When a speaker tag comes before a quotation, a comma separates the tag from the speaker's exact words. The comma goes after class and before the opening quotation marks.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence needs a comma after class. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *proud* to *Proud*
Distractor. Proud is an adjective, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (B) Change *amina* to *Amina*
Correct. Amina is a name, so it must begin with a capital A. It is also the first word of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *proud* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name amina needs a capital A. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *She* to *she*
Distractor. She is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital S.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *mistake*
Correct. The sentence joins two complete thoughts with but. A comma goes before but after mistake.
- ☐ (C) Change *had* to *have*
Distractor. The subject She is singular, so have does not agree. The verb had is correct with She here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence needs a comma after mistake. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

(1) Every Saturday morning, Maya ridden her bike to the small dog shelter at the edge of town. (2) The shelter was part of a community program that taught students about responsibility and good citizenship. (3) maya loved dogs, and volunteering gave her the chance to help animals who were waiting for homes.

(4) Her favorite dog at the shelter was a brown and white puppy named Rusty.

(5) Rusty wagged his tail wildly every time Maya walked in. (6) Mayas job was simple but important. (7) She filled the water bowls, measured the dog food, cleaned the kennels, and spent time playing with the dogs so they felt loved and safe.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. The singular subject The shelter does not agree with were.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. The singular subject The shelter does not agree with are.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. The singular subject The shelter needs was, not have been.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject The shelter names one place, so it needs the singular verb was. The sentence is already correct.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

(1) Every Saturday morning, Maya ridden her bike to the small dog shelter at the edge of town. (2) The shelter was part of a community program that taught students about responsibility and good citizenship. (3) maya loved dogs, and volunteering gave her the chance to help animals who were waiting for homes.

(4) Her favorite dog at the shelter was a brown and white puppy named Rusty.

(5) Rusty wagged his tail wildly every time Maya walked in. (6) Mayas job was simple but important. (7) She filled the water bowls, measured the dog food, cleaned the kennels, and spent time playing with the dogs so they felt loved and safe.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *ridden* to *rided*
Distractor. Rided is not a real verb form. The past tense of ride is rode.
- ☐ (B) Change *ridden* to *ride*
Distractor. Ride does not agree with the singular subject Maya. It would need rides or rode.
- ☒ (C) Change *ridden* to *rode*
Correct. The sentence tells about one past trip on Saturday morning, so the past tense verb rode is correct. Ridden needs a helping verb such as has or had.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a verb form error. Ridden cannot stand alone as the verb, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

(1) Every Saturday morning, Maya ridden her bike to the small dog shelter at the edge of town. (2) The shelter was part of a community program that taught students about responsibility and good citizenship. (3) maya loved dogs, and volunteering gave her the chance to help animals who were waiting for homes.

(4) Her favorite dog at the shelter was a brown and white puppy named Rusty.

(5) Rusty wagged his tail wildly every time Maya walked in. (6) Mayas job was simple but important. (7) She filled the water bowls, measured the dog food, cleaned the kennels, and spent time playing with the dogs so they felt loved and safe.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *dogs* to *Dogs*
Distractor. Dogs is a common noun in the middle of the sentence. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *volunteering* to *Volunteering*
Distractor. Volunteering is a common noun here. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *maya* to *Maya*
Correct. Maya is a name, a proper noun, and it begins the sentence. Names and the first word of a sentence begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word maya is a name and the first word, so it must be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

(1) Every Saturday morning, Maya ridden her bike to the small dog shelter at the edge of town. (2) The shelter was part of a community program that taught students about responsibility and good citizenship. (3) maya loved dogs, and volunteering gave her the chance to help animals who were waiting for homes.

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What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?



(A) Change *Mayas* to *Maya's*

Correct. The job belongs to Maya. A possessive noun needs an apostrophe: Maya's job.



(B) Insert a comma after *job*

Distractor. A comma after job would separate the subject from the verb was. The sentence does not need a comma there.



(C) Change the period after *important* to a question mark

Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. Mayas without an apostrophe does not show that the job belongs to Maya. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

(1) One busy Saturday, Maya rushing through her chores. (2) She had promised to meet her friend's at the park later, and she kept checking the clock. (3) She swept the floor, cleaned the cages, and taked several dogs outside for exercise. (4) When she finished, she waved goodbye to Rusty and rided her bike home. (5) Later that afternoon, maya suddenly froze. (6) A terrible thought rushed into her mind.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *Saturday* to *saturday*
Distractor. Saturday is the name of a day, so it needs a capital letter. Lowercase saturday is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *rushing* to *rushed*
Correct. The sentence tells about one past event, so the verb must be past tense. Rushed is the past tense of rush and matches Maya.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *busy*
Distractor. A comma after busy would separate the describing word from the noun it describes. It splits the phrase one busy Saturday.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb rushing is not correct after Maya in this telling sentence. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *kept* to *keep*
Distractor. She keep checking does not agree with the subject she in this past tense sentence.
- ☒ (B) Change *friend's* to *friends*
Correct. The word friends names more than one friend. It is not showing ownership, so no apostrophe is needed.
- ☐ (C) Change *park* to *Park*
Distractor. Park is a common noun here, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Friend's wrongly shows ownership and leaves the sentence without the people she meets. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Delete the comma after *floor*
Distractor. The comma after *floor* separates the first action from the next action in the series. Deleting it makes the actions run together.
- ☒ (B) Change *taked* to *took*
Correct. The actions happened in the past with *swept* and *cleaned*, so the verb must be *took*. *Taked* is not a word.
- ☐ (C) Change *exercise* to *Exercise*
Distractor. *Exercise* is a common noun here, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Taked* is not the correct past tense of *take*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *goodbye*
Distractor. A comma after *goodbye* would cut the verb from the words to *Rusty*. It makes the sentence confusing.
- ☐ (B) Change *Rusty* to *rusty*
Distractor. *Rusty* is the name of the dog, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *rided* to *rode*
Correct. The sentence tells about a past action. *Rode* is the correct past tense of *ride*, and *rided* is not a word.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Rided* is not the correct past tense of *ride*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *froze* to *freezed*
Distractor. *Freezed* is not the correct past tense of *freeze*. The correct word is *froze*.
- ☒ (B) Change *maya* to *Maya*
Correct. *Maya* is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter. The sentence gives the name *Maya*.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *froze* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about something that happened. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name *maya* needs a capital letter. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

- (1) In her hurry, she had never filled Rusty's food bowl. (2) Her stomach twisted with worry? (3) Rusty have been waiting for her, trusting her to take care of him. (4) Maya jumped on her bike and pedaled as fast as she could back to the shelter. (5) When she arrived, Rusty wagged his Tail the moment he saw her. (6) Maya quickly filled his bowl and watched him eat. (7) As she sat beside him, Maya realized something important.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *have* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with one dog, Rusty. Rusty are been waiting is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *have* to *had*
Correct. Rusty is one dog. The helper have does not agree with Rusty. The correct past helper is had, so Rusty had been waiting is right.
- ☐ (C) Change *have* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with Rusty. Rusty were been waiting is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has an agreement error. Rusty have does not agree, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

- (1) In her hurry, she had never filled Rusty's food bowl. (2) Her stomach twisted with worry? (3) Rusty have been waiting for her, trusting her to take care of him. (4) Maya jumped on her bike and pedaled as fast as she could back to the shelter. (5) When she arrived, Rusty wagged his Tail the moment he saw her. (6) Maya quickly filled his bowl and watched him eat. (7) As she sat beside him, Maya realized something important.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *she* to *her*
Distractor. Her is an object pronoun. It cannot be the subject of could. As her could is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *she* to *him*
Distractor. Him is an object pronoun. It cannot be the subject of could. As him could is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *she* to *they*
Distractor. They is a plural pronoun. It does not match Maya, one person. As they could is wrong.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. She is the subject of could. Maya is one person, so the subject pronoun she is correct.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

- (1) In her hurry, she had never filled Rusty's food bowl. (2) Her stomach twisted with worry? (3) Rusty have been waiting for her, trusting her to take care of him. (4) Maya jumped on her bike and pedaled as fast as she could back to the shelter. (5) When she arrived, Rusty wagged his Tail the moment he saw her. (6) Maya quickly filled his bowl and watched him eat. (7) As she sat beside him, Maya realized something important.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Rusty* to *rusty*
Distractor. Rusty is the name of a dog, a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *Tail* to *tail*
Correct. Tail is a common noun. It does not name a special person or place, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *When* to *when*
Distractor. When begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Tail should not be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

- (1) In her hurry, she had never filled Rusty's food bowl. (2) Her stomach twisted with worry? (3) Rusty have been waiting for her, trusting her to take care of him. (4) Maya jumped on her bike and pedaled as fast as she could back to the shelter. (5) When she arrived, Rusty wagged his Tail the moment he saw her. (6) Maya quickly filled his bowl and watched him eat. (7) As she sat beside him, Maya realized something important.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Her*
Distractor. A comma after *Her* would break the subject from the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *with*
Distractor. A comma after *with* would split the phrase with worry. It does not belong there.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *worry* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period at the end.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

The Good Citizen

(1) Every saturday morning, Maya rode her bike to the small dog shelter at the edge of town. (2) The shelter were part of a community program that taught students about responsibility and good citizenship. (3) Maya loved dogs and volunteering gave her the chance to help animals who were waiting for homes.

(4) Her favorite Dog at the shelter was a brown and white puppy named Rusty.

(5) Rusty wagged him tail wildly every time Maya walked in. (6) Maya's job was simple but important.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *rode* to *ride*
Distractor. Maya is one person, so Maya ride does not agree. The past tense rode is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *morning* to *Morning*
Distractor. Morning is a common noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *saturday* to *Saturday*
Correct. Saturday is a day of the week, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital S.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Saturday must begin with a capital letter, so no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The first word of the sentence needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *shelter*
Distractor. A comma after shelter would split the subject from its verb.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject shelter is singular, so it needs the singular verb was.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Were does not agree with the singular subject shelter, so no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *loved* to *love*
Distractor. Maya is singular, so Maya love does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *dogs*
Correct. The sentence joins two complete thoughts with and, so a comma belongs after dogs.
- ☐ (C) Change *her* to *she*
Distractor. The pronoun should be her because it receives the action of gave.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Without the comma, the two complete thoughts are not separated correctly, so no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *Dog* to *dog*
Correct. Dog is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject dog is singular, so the verb was is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *Her* to *her*
Distractor. Her is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Dog should be lowercase, so no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Rusty* to *rusty*
Distractor. Rusty is a name, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *him* to *his*
Correct. His is the possessive pronoun that shows the tail belongs to Rusty.
- ☐ (C) Change *wagged* to *wag*
Distractor. Rusty is singular, so Rusty wag does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Him tail is not correct because the sentence needs a possessive pronoun, so no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) A dream can start inside your Heart,
- (2) A tiny hope, a little start?
- (3) It may begin as just one thought,
- (4) A wish for all the good us sought.
- (5) A voice can speak, a child can hear,
- (6) And suddenly the dream feels near.
- (7) One hopeful word can travel through,
- (8) Until another dreams it too.

What change, if any, should be made in line 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *feels* to *feel*
Distractor. Feel is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject dream.
- ☐ (B) Change *feels* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject dream.
- ☐ (C) Change *feels* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject dream.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject dream names one thing, so the singular verb feels agrees with it.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) A dream can start inside your Heart,
- (2) A tiny hope, a little start?
- (3) It may begin as just one thought,
- (4) A wish for all the good us sought.
- (5) A voice can speak, a child can hear,
- (6) And suddenly the dream feels near.
- (7) One hopeful word can travel through,
- (8) Until another dreams it too.

What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *us* to *our*
Distractor. Our is a possessive pronoun. It cannot be the subject of sought, so the good our sought is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *us* to *we*
Correct. The pronoun we is the subject of sought. The object pronoun us cannot be the subject, so we is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *us* to *them*
Distractor. Them is an object pronoun. It cannot be the subject of sought, so the good them sought is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has the wrong pronoun us. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) A dream can start inside your Heart,
- (2) A tiny hope, a little start?
- (3) It may begin as just one thought,
- (4) A wish for all the good us sought.
- (5) A voice can speak, a child can hear,
- (6) And suddenly the dream feels near.
- (7) One hopeful word can travel through,
- (8) Until another dreams it too.

What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *dream* to *Dream*
Distractor. Dream is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *inside* to *Inside*
Distractor. Inside is not a proper noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *Heart* to *heart*
Correct. Heart is a common noun. It does not name a special place or person, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Heart is capitalized when it should not be. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) A dream can start inside your Heart,
- (2) A tiny hope, a little start?
- (3) It may begin as just one thought,
- (4) A wish for all the good us sought.
- (5) A voice can speak, a child can hear,
- (6) And suddenly the dream feels near.
- (7) One hopeful word can travel through,
- (8) Until another dreams it too.

What change, if any, should be made in line 2?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *start* to a period
Correct. Line 2 tells about a wish. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *little*
Distractor. A comma after *little* would break the phrase *a little start* and make the line confusing.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *hope*
Distractor. The comma after *hope* separates the two ideas in the line. Deleting it would make the line run together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) A dream can grow from friend to friend,
- (2) It's hopeful journey does not end.
- (3) It moves through classrooms homes, and towns,
- (4) And lifts us hearts when we feel down.
- (5) When children listens, hope can shine,
- (6) Your dream can someday join with mine.
- (7) Together we can help it grow,
- (8) By sharing kindness as we goes.

1 What change, if any, should be made in line 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *does* to *do*
Distractor. The subject journey is singular, so the verb does is correct. Do does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *end* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so a period is needed.
- ☒ (C) Change *It's* to *Its*
Correct. The word Its shows that the journey belongs to it. It's means it is, so it does not fit here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. It's is wrong because it means it is. The sentence needs Its to show belonging.

2 What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *classrooms*
Correct. The words classrooms, homes, and towns are a list. A comma goes after each item except the last, so a comma belongs after classrooms.
- ☐ (B) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *moves* to *move*
Distractor. The subject It is singular, so the verb moves is correct. Move does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A comma is missing after classrooms, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *lifts* to *lift*
Distractor. The subject *It* is singular, so the verb *lifts* is correct. *Lift* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *down* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *us* to *our*
Correct. The word *our* shows that the hearts belong to us. The pronoun *us* cannot describe hearts.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Us* cannot come before hearts. The sentence needs the possessive pronoun *our*, so *Make no change* is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in line 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *When* to *when*
Distractor. *When* begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter. Lowercase *when* is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *listens* to *listen*
Correct. The opening part tells about more than one, so the verb *listen* is correct. *Listens* goes with only one person or thing.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *listens*
Distractor. The comma after *listens* separates the opening words from the main part, so it must stay.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Listens* does not agree with the plural subject. The sentence needs *listen*, so *Make no change* is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☒ (A) Change *goes* to *go*
Correct. The subject *we* means more than one, so the verb *go* is correct. *Goes* matches only one person or thing.
- ☐ (B) Change *we* to *us*
Distractor. The word *we* is the subject of the verb. The object pronoun *us* cannot do that action.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *goes* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *We goes* do not agree. The sentence needs *go*, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) The future wait for what we do,
(2) For Dreams need helping hands there too.
(3) One voice may started with words to show,
(4) But many hearts can help it grow?

What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *wait* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject The future.
- ☐ (B) Change *wait* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. The future were is not correct; one future needs waits.
- ☒ (C) Change *wait* to *waits*
Correct. The subject The future names one thing, so it needs the singular verb waits: "The future waits for what we do."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb wait does not agree with the singular subject The future. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) The future wait for what we do,
- (2) For Dreams need helping hands there too.
- (3) One voice may started with words to show,
- (4) But many hearts can help it grow?

What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *started* to *starts*
Distractor. May starts is wrong. After may, the verb should not end in s.
- ☐ (B) Change *started* to *starting*
Distractor. May starting is wrong. A verb after may should be the base verb, not an ing word.
- ☒ (C) Change *started* to *start*
Correct. The helping verb may must be followed by the base verb start: "One voice may start with words to show."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has may started, which is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) The future wait for what we do,
- (2) For Dreams need helping hands there too.
- (3) One voice may started with words to show,
- (4) But many hearts can help it grow?

What change, if any, should be made in line 2?

- ☒ (A) Change *Dreams* to *dreams*
Correct. Dreams is a common noun and it is not the first word, so it should not begin with a capital letter:
"For dreams need helping hands there too."
- ☐ (B) Change *For* to *for*
Distractor. For begins the line, so it needs a capital F.
- ☐ (C) Change *hands* to *Hands*
Distractor. Hands is a common noun in the middle of the line, so it should stay lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Dreams should be lowercase. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) The future wait for what we do,
- (2) For Dreams need helping hands there too.
- (3) One voice may started with words to show,
- (4) But many hearts can help it grow?

What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *hearts*
Distractor. A comma after hearts would split the subject from the verb can help.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *grow* to a period
Correct. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period: "But many hearts can help it grow."
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *many*
Distractor. A comma after many would split the words many hearts, which belong together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

MLK: A Dream Can Grow

- (1) A dream can start inside your Heart,
- (2) A tiny hope, a little start?
- (3) It may begins as just one thought,
- (4) A wish for all the good we sought.
- (5) A voice can speak, a child can hear,
- (6) And suddenly the dream feel near.
- (7) One hopeful word can travel through,
- (8) Until another dreams it too.

1 What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

☐

(A) Change *start* to *starts*

Distractor. After the helping word *can*, the verb must be *start*. *Can starts* does not work.

☒

(B) Change *Heart* to *heart*

Correct. *Heart* is a common noun in the middle of the line, so it should not begin with a capital letter. The word *heart* should be lowercase.

☐

(C) Insert a comma after *inside*

Distractor. A comma after *inside* breaks the phrase *inside your heart*. No comma belongs there.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. *Heart* should not be capitalized. The line has an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in line 2?

☒

(A) Change the question mark after *start* to a period

Correct. The line tells about a hope and a start. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period at the end.

☐

(B) Change *tiny* to *Tiny*

Distractor. *Tiny* is an adjective in the middle of the line, so it does not need a capital letter.

☐

(C) Change *A* to *a*

Distractor. *A* is the first word of the line, so it needs a capital letter. Changing it to *a* is wrong.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The line ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *may*
Distractor. A comma after *may* splits the verb phrase *may begin*. No comma belongs there.
- ☒ (B) Change *begins* to *begin*
Correct. The helping word *may* is followed by the base verb *begin*. *May begins* is not correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It is the first word of the line, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *May begins* does not match. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in line 6?

- ☒ (A) Change *feel* to *feels*
Correct. The subject *dream* is singular, so the verb must be *feels*. The *dream feel* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *And* to *and*
Distractor. *And* is the first word of the line, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *near* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The subject *dream* needs *feels*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in line 7?

- ☐ (A) Change *travel* to *travels*
Distractor. After *can*, the verb must be *travel*. *Can travels* does not work.
- ☐ (B) Change *One* to *one*
Distractor. *One* is the first word of the line, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *word*
Distractor. A comma after *word* would separate the subject word from the verb phrase *can travel*. No comma belongs there.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The line is already correct. *One* begins the line with a capital letter, *word* is singular after *One*, and *can travel* uses the correct verb form.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have two hands that I can share,
- (2) To lift, to carry, help, and care.
- (3) They may be small, but they can do
- (4) A thoughtful thing for me and you.
- (5) I have two feet that I can use,
- (6) To walk toward someone I might chose.
- (7) If someone need a friend today,
- (8) My Feet can help me lead the way.

What change, if any, should be made in line 7?

- ☐ (A) Change *need* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject someone, so "someone are" is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *need* to *needs*
Correct. The subject someone names one person, so the verb must be needs. The correct sentence is "If someone needs a friend today,".
- ☐ (C) Change *need* to *am*
Distractor. Am is used with I. It does not agree with the singular subject someone, so "someone am" is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has an error because someone needs is correct. Make no change would leave the wrong verb need.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have two hands that I can share,
- (2) To lift, to carry, help, and care.
- (3) They may be small, but they can do
- (4) A thoughtful thing for me and you.
- (5) I have two feet that I can use,
- (6) To walk toward someone I might chose.
- (7) If someone need a friend today,
- (8) My Feet can help me lead the way.

What change, if any, should be made in line 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *walk* to *walked*
Distractor. Walked cannot follow to here. The words to walk name an action, so changing walk to walked makes the line wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *chose* to *chooses*
Distractor. Chooses cannot follow might. The word might needs the base verb choose, not chooses.
- ☒ (C) Change *chose* to *choose*
Correct. The word might must be followed by the base verb choose. The correct sentence is "To walk toward someone I might choose."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has an error because chose cannot follow might. Make no change would leave the wrong verb chose.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have two hands that I can share,
- (2) To lift, to carry, help, and care.
- (3) They may be small, but they can do
- (4) A thoughtful thing for me and you.
- (5) I have two feet that I can use,
- (6) To walk toward someone I might chose.
- (7) If someone need a friend today,
- (8) My Feet can help me lead the way.

What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☐ (A) Change *My* to *my*
Distractor. My begins the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter. Changing it to my makes the line wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *me* to *Me*
Distractor. Me is a pronoun in the middle of the sentence. It should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *Feet* to *feet*
Correct. Feet is a common noun. It does not name a special person or place, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has an error because Feet should not be capitalized. Make no change would leave the wrong capital letter.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have two hands that I can share,
- (2) To lift, to carry, help, and care.
- (3) They may be small, but they can do
- (4) A thoughtful thing for me and you.
- (5) I have two feet that I can use,
- (6) To walk toward someone I might chose.
- (7) If someone need a friend today,
- (8) My Feet can help me lead the way.

What change, if any, should be made in line 2?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *care*
Distractor. A comma after care would come before the period, so it would put an extra mark at the end of the line.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *carry*
Distractor. The comma after carry is needed to separate items in the series. Deleting it makes the series hard to read.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *care* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells about actions. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The commas in line 2 correctly separate the items in a series. The line needs no change.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have a Voice that can be kind,
- (2) And help a worried friend unwind.
- (3) It can say “Come and sit with me,”
- (4) Or, “I can help. What could it be?”
- (5) I does not need to lead a crowd,
- (6) Or spoke through microphones out loud.
- (7) A helping heart can start to live,
- (8) When I begin with, “What can I gives?”

1 What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

- ☒ (A) Change *Voice* to *voice*
Correct. Voice is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should be written with a lowercase v.
- ☐ (B) Change *have* to *has*
Distractor. The subject I needs the verb have, not has. “I has” does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Voice*
Distractor. A comma after Voice would split the noun from the words that tell about it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Voice should not be capitalized, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It is the first word of the sentence, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *say*
Correct. A comma is needed after the words It can say to separate the speaker from the quoted words.
- ☐ (C) Change *say* to *said*
Distractor. The helping verb can must be followed by say, not said.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after say is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in line 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *I* to *i*
Distractor. The pronoun *I* is always capitalized.
- ☐ (B) Change *lead* to *leads*
Distractor. The word *to* is followed by the base verb *lead*, not *leads*.
- ☒ (C) Change *does* to *do*
Correct. The subject *I* needs the verb *do*, so the sentence should read *I do not need*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Does* does not agree with *I*, so *Make no change* is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in line 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *spoke* to *speaks*
Distractor. The subject *I* needs the verb *speak*, not *speaks*.
- ☒ (B) Change *spoke* to *speak*
Correct. The words *do not need to lead* are followed by the base verb *speak*, so *Or speak* matches the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *loud* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Spoke* is the wrong verb form after *to lead*, so *Make no change* is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☐ (A) Change *When* to *when*
Distractor. *When* is the first word of the line, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *begin*
Distractor. A comma after *begin* would break the words *When I begin* with that introduce the question.
- ☒ (C) Change *gives* to *give*
Correct. The pronoun *I* needs the base verb *give* after *can*, so the question should read *What can I give?*
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Gives* does not match *I*, so *Make no change* is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have a voice that can be kind,
- (2) And help a worried friend unwind.
- (3) It can say, “Come and sit with I,”
- (4) Or, “I can help. What could it be.”
- (5) I do not need to lead a crowd,
- (6) Or speak through Microphones out loud.
- (7) A helping heart can start to live,
- (8) When I begin with, “What can I give?”

What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *have* to *has*
Distractor. Has is used with he, she, or it. “I has” does not agree with I.
- ☐ (B) Change *have* to *is*
Distractor. Is cannot be used with the subject I. “I is” is not correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *have* to *are*
Distractor. Are is used with we, you, or they. “I are” does not agree with I.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject I takes the verb have. The line is correct as written.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have a voice that can be kind,
- (2) And help a worried friend unwind.
- (3) It can say, “Come and sit with I,”
- (4) Or, “I can help. What could it be.”
- (5) I do not need to lead a crowd,
- (6) Or speak through Microphones out loud.
- (7) A helping heart can start to live,
- (8) When I begin with, “What can I give?”

What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *It* to *Him*
Distractor. Him is an object pronoun. It cannot be the subject of can say, so “Him can say” is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *It* to *Them*
Distractor. Them is an object pronoun. It cannot be the subject of can say, so “Them can say” is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *I* to *me*
Correct. The pronoun follows the preposition with. The object pronoun me is needed, so the line should say “with me.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has I after with, but with needs an object pronoun. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have a voice that can be kind,
- (2) And help a worried friend unwind.
- (3) It can say, “Come and sit with I,”
- (4) Or, “I can help. What could it be.”
- (5) I do not need to lead a crowd,
- (6) Or speak through Microphones out loud.
- (7) A helping heart can start to live,
- (8) When I begin with, “What can I give?”

What change, if any, should be made in line 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *speak* to *Speak*
Distractor. Speak is a verb in the middle of the line. It should not start with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *Microphones* to *microphones*
Correct. Microphones is a common noun. It is not the first word of the line and it is not a proper name, so it should start with a lowercase letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *loud* to *Loud*
Distractor. Loud is an adjective in the middle of the line. It should not start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Microphones should start with a lowercase letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) I have a voice that can be kind,
- (2) And help a worried friend unwind.
- (3) It can say, “Come and sit with I,”
- (4) Or, “I can help. What could it be.”
- (5) I do not need to lead a crowd,
- (6) Or speak through Microphones out loud.
- (7) A helping heart can start to live,
- (8) When I begin with, “What can I give?”

What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

- ☒ (A) Change the period after *be* to a question mark
Correct. The words What could it be ask a question. The question inside the quotation marks needs a question mark after *be*.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *help*
Distractor. A comma after *help* would come before the period and is not needed. It makes the punctuation wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *be*
Distractor. A comma after *be* would come before the end mark and is not needed. It makes the punctuation wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line needs a question mark after *be*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

What Will You Give?

- (1) Me have two hands that I can share,
- (2) To lift, to carry, help, and care.
- (3) They may be small but they can do
- (4) A thoughtful thing for me and you?
- (5) I have two Feet that I can use,
- (6) To walk toward someone I might choose.
- (7) If someone need a friend today,
- (8) My feet can help me lead the way.

1 What change, if any, should be made in line 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *have* to *has*
Distractor. The word Me cannot be the subject. Changing have to has does not fix the pronoun and makes the verb wrong too.
- ☒ (B) Change *Me* to *I*
Correct. The subject of the sentence must be the pronoun I, not Me. I is the subject pronoun that tells who has two hands.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *hands*
Distractor. A comma before that would separate the words that I can share from the hands they tell about. That part is needed, so no comma goes there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence starts with Me, which is not correct for the subject. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in line 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *They* to *Them*
Distractor. Them cannot be the subject of the sentence. They is the subject pronoun needed.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *small*
Correct. The two complete ideas They may be small and they can do are joined by but, so a comma goes after small.
- ☐ (C) Change *they* to *They*
Distractor. The word they does not begin the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A comma is missing before but. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in line 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *me* to *I*
Distractor. The word *me* comes after the preposition *for*, so *me* is correct. I cannot follow for here.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *you* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells something, so it ends with a period. It does not ask a question.
- ☐ (C) Change *you* to *You*
Distractor. The pronoun *you* is not a proper noun, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark even though it tells something. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in line 5?

- ☒ (A) Change *Feet* to *feet*
Correct. The word *feet* is a common noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *have* to *has*
Distractor. The subject *I* needs *have*, not *has*. *I has* does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *two*
Distractor. A comma after *two* would separate the number from the noun *Feet*. The words *two Feet* belong together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Feet* should not be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in line 7?

- ☒ (A) Change *need* to *needs*
Correct. The subject *someone* is singular, so the verb needs the singular form *needs*.
- ☐ (B) Change *someone* to *them*
Distractor. *Them* cannot be the subject of the sentence. The subject is *someone*, so *them* is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *If*
Distractor. A comma after *If* would separate the joining word from the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *need* does not agree with *someone*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Every community begins in a place.
- (2) That place might be beside a rivers, near a forest, across a wide plain, or close to a harbor. (3) The land may be green and fertile dry and rocky, cold and snowy, or warm and sunny. (4) Wherever people live, the geography around them create both opportunities and challenges.
- (5) Throughout history, people have had to ask important questions before a community could grow.
- (6) Where will we get water?
- (7) How will we find or grow food?

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *create* to *are creating*
Distractor. Are creating is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject geography.
- ☐ (B) Change *create* to *were creating*
Distractor. Were creating is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject geography.
- ☒ (C) Change *create* to *creates*
Correct. The subject is geography, one thing, so it needs the singular verb creates. The sentence should say that the geography creates opportunities and challenges.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Create is a plural verb form and does not agree with geography. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Every community begins in a place.
- (2) That place might be beside a rivers, near a forest, across a wide plain, or close to a harbor. (3) The land may be green and fertile dry and rocky, cold and snowy, or warm and sunny. (4) Wherever people live, the geography around them create both opportunities and challenges.
- (5) Throughout history, people have had to ask important questions before a community could grow.
- (6) Where will we get water?
- (7) How will we find or grow food?

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *place* to *places*
Distractor. That points to one place, so place should stay singular. That places is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *harbor* to *harbors*
Distractor. The word a points to one harbor, so harbor should stay singular. A harbors is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *rivers* to *river*
Correct. The word a points to one river, so the singular noun river is correct. The sentence should say beside a river.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word a cannot go with the plural noun rivers. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Every community begins in a place.
- (2) That place might be beside a rivers, near a forest, across a wide plain, or close to a harbor. (3) The land may be green and fertile dry and rocky, cold and snowy, or warm and sunny. (4) Wherever people live, the geography around them create both opportunities and challenges.
- (5) Throughout history, people have had to ask important questions before a community could grow.
- (6) Where will we get water?
- (7) How will we find or grow food?

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *history* to *History*
Distractor. History is a common noun here. It should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *questions* to *Questions*
Distractor. Questions is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *community* to *Community*
Distractor. Community is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct as written. History, questions, and community are common nouns, so they do not need capital letters in the middle of the sentence.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Every community begins in a place.
- (2) That place might be beside a rivers, near a forest, across a wide plain, or close to a harbor. (3) The land may be green and fertile dry and rocky, cold and snowy, or warm and sunny. (4) Wherever people live, the geography around them create both opportunities and challenges.
- (5) Throughout history, people have had to ask important questions before a community could grow.
- (6) Where will we get water?
- (7) How will we find or grow food?

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *fertile*
Correct. The list has four groups: green and fertile, dry and rocky, cold and snowy, warm and sunny. A comma belongs after fertile, before the next group.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *dry*
Distractor. A comma after dry would break the pair dry and rocky.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *rocky*
Distractor. The comma after rocky separates the next group in the list. Deleting it would join two groups together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A comma is missing after fertile, so the sentence needs a change.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) What materials can we use for homes.
- (2) How will we travel.
- (3) What can we do if our community does not have a resources we need?
- (4) The answers has been different in different places, but one idea appears again and again: where people live affects how they live.
- (5) Water are one of the first resources people need when deciding where to live.
- (6) People need water for drinking, cooking, cleaning, farming, and caring for animals.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *materials* to *Materials*
Distractor. Materials is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the period after *homes* to a question mark
Correct. The sentence asks a question, so it needs a question mark at the end.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *materials*
Distractor. A comma after materials breaks the question between the subject and the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a period, but it asks a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *How* to *how*
Distractor. How is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the period after *travel* to a question mark
Correct. The sentence asks a question, so the period after travel should be a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *How*
Distractor. A comma after How splits the question too early and is not needed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence asks a question but ends with a period. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *What* to *what*
Distractor. What begins the question, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *does* to *do*
Distractor. The subject community is singular, so it needs does not, not do not.
- ☒ (C) Change *resources* to *resource*
Correct. The word a tells us there is only one resource, so the singular noun resource is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A resources does not match the word a. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *answers*
Distractor. A comma after answers splits the subject from its verb. It is not needed.
- ☒ (B) Change *has* to *have*
Correct. The subject answers is plural, so it needs the plural verb have. The answers have been different.
- ☐ (C) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The first word of the sentence must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb has does not agree with the plural subject answers. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *resources* to *resource*
Distractor. The phrase one of the first needs a plural noun, so resources must stay plural. One of the first resource does not match.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Water*
Distractor. A comma after Water splits the subject from its verb and is not needed.
- ☒ (C) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. Water is one thing, so it needs the singular verb is. Water is one of the first resources.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb are does not agree with the singular subject Water. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Rivers can also provide fish and create routes for transportation.
- (2) Ancient Egypt is one example.
- (3) Much of Egypt was surrounded by hot, dry desert, but the Nile River flowed through the land. (4) Most ancient Egyptians settled near the Nile because the river provided resources that were difficult to find in the surrounding desert?
- (5) For thousands of years, the Nile flooded nearby land. (6) After the floodwaters went down, fertile soil remained. (7) Farmers used the rich soil to grow wheat, barley, vegetables, flax, and other crops.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with Much, which names one thing.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. It does not agree with Much, which needs was here.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Much names one thing, so it needs the singular verb was. The correct sentence has was after Much.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has were with Much, so the subject and verb do not agree. Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

(1) Rivers can also provide fish and create routes for transportation.

(2) Ancient Egypt is one example.

(3) Much of Egypt was surrounded by hot, dry desert, but the Nile River flowed through the land. (4) Most ancient Egyptians settled near the Nile because the river provided resources that were difficult to find in the surrounding desert?

(5) For thousands of years, the Nile flooded nearby land. (6) After the floodwaters went down, fertile soil remained. (7) Farmers used the rich soil to grow wheat, barley, vegetables, flax, and other crops.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

☐ (A) Change *Farmers* to *Farmer*

Distractor. Farmers is correct because the sentence tells about more than one farmer. Farmer would need the word a or the before it.

☐ (B) Change *wheat* to *wheats*

Distractor. Wheat is a crop that is not counted one by one. Wheats is not correct here.

☐ (C) Change *vegetables* to *vegetable*

Distractor. The list names more than one vegetable. Vegetable would be singular and would not fit the list.

☒ (D) Make no change

Correct. The sentence is correct as it is. Farmers, wheat, and vegetables are all used correctly, so no change is needed.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Rivers can also provide fish and create routes for transportation.
- (2) Ancient egypt is one example.
- (3) Much of Egypt were surrounded by hot, dry desert, but the Nile River flowed through the land. (4) Most ancient Egyptians settled near the Nile because the river provided resources that were difficult to find in the surrounding desert?
- (5) For thousands of years, the Nile flooded nearby land. (6) After the floodwaters went down, fertile soil remained. (7) Farmers used the rich soil to grow wheat, barley, vegetables, flax, and other crops.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *Ancient* to *ancient*
Distractor. Ancient is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *example* to *Example*
Distractor. Example is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *egypt* to *Egypt*
Correct. Egypt is the name of a special place, so it begins with a capital letter. Changing egypt to Egypt fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Egypt is a proper noun and must be capitalized. Make no change is wrong because egypt needs a capital E.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

(1) Rivers can also provide fish and create routes for transportation.

(2) Ancient Egypt is one example.

(3) Much of Egypt was surrounded by hot, dry desert, but the Nile River flowed through the land. (4) Most ancient Egyptians settled near the Nile because the river provided resources that were difficult to find in the surrounding desert?

(5) For thousands of years, the Nile flooded nearby land. (6) After the floodwaters went down, fertile soil remained. (7) Farmers used the rich soil to grow wheat, barley, vegetables, flax, and other crops.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *settled*
Distractor. A comma after *settled* would wrongly split the verb from the words that tell where they settled. No comma is needed there.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *desert* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells something, so it ends with a period. Changing the question mark after *desert* to a period fixes it.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *because*
Distractor. A comma after *because* would break the word *because* from the rest of the sentence. That is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark but does not ask a question, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

(1) The river also provided fish, drinking water, and a ways to move people and goods.

(2) Instead of struggling across the hot desert, travelers could use boats on the Nile. (3) Farmers, merchants builders, and families all benefited from the river.

(4) Over time, villages and cities grew near the Nile?

(5) The Nile do not build those communities. (6) People did.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*

Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital T.

☒ (B) Change *ways* to *way*

Correct. The word a tells us there is one way, so the noun should be singular: a way.

☐ (C) Change the period after *goods* to a question mark

Distractor. The sentence tells about what the river provided. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word ways does not match a, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

☐ (A) Change *travelers* to *traveler*

Distractor. The singular noun traveler needs a word like a before it here, so changing travelers to traveler is wrong.

☒ (B) Change *nile* to *Nile*

Correct. Nile is the name of a river, so it needs a capital N.

☐ (C) Change the period after *nile* to a question mark

Distractor. The sentence tells about boats on the Nile. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word Nile needs a capital N, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Farmers* to *farmers*
Distractor. Farmers is the first word of the sentence, so it must start with a capital F.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *merchants*
Correct. The sentence lists people. A comma belongs after each item before the word and, so a comma goes after merchants.
- ☐ (C) Change *benefited* to *benefits*
Distractor. The subject tells about many people, so benefits does not agree with it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A comma is missing after merchants, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *Nile* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells about villages and cities. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *Nile* to *nile*
Distractor. Nile is the name of a river, so it needs a capital N.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *cities*
Distractor. A comma after cities would separate the subject from the verb grew. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is not a question, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *Nile* to *nile*
Distractor. Nile is the name of a river, so it keeps a capital N.
- ☒ (B) Change *do* to *did*
Correct. The Nile is one thing, so it needs the singular verb form did. The Nile do not build does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *not*
Distractor. A comma after not would break the verb phrase did not build. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb do does not agree with The Nile, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Water is important, but communities needs other resources too.
- (2) People have often looked at the land around them and asked, What can we use?
- (3) Forests can provided wood.
- (4) Grasslands can provide space for grazing animals and growing certain crops.
- (5) Rivers can provide water and transportation.
- (6) Coastal areas can provide fish and access to Waterways.
- (7) Good soil can support farming.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *needs* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject communities.
- ☐ (B) Change *needs* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject communities.
- ☒ (C) Change *needs* to *need*
Correct. The word communities is plural, so it needs the plural verb need. The correct sentence is "Water is important, but communities need other resources too."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Needs is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject communities, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Water is important, but communities needs other resources too.
- (2) People have often looked at the land around them and asked, What can we use?
- (3) Forests can provided wood.
- (4) Grasslands can provide space for grazing animals and growing certain crops.
- (5) Rivers can provide water and transportation.
- (6) Coastal areas can provide fish and access to Waterways.
- (7) Good soil can support farming.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *provided* to *provides*
Distractor. Provides cannot follow can. The sentence needs the base verb provide.
- ☐ (B) Change *provided* to *providing*
Distractor. Providing cannot follow can. The sentence needs the base verb provide.
- ☒ (C) Change *provided* to *provide*
Correct. The verb after can should be the base verb provide. The correct sentence is "Forests can provide wood."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Provided cannot follow can. The verb form is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Water is important, but communities needs other resources too.
- (2) People have often looked at the land around them and asked, What can we use?
- (3) Forests can provided wood.
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- (6) Coastal areas can provide fish and access to Waterways.
- (7) Good soil can support farming.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *Coastal* to *coastal*
Distractor. Coastal begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *Waterways* to *waterways*
Correct. Waterways is a common noun, not a name, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence. The correct sentence is "Coastal areas can provide fish and access to waterways."
- ☐ (C) Change *areas* to *Areas*
Distractor. Areas is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Waterways should not be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) Water is important, but communities needs other resources too.
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- (7) Good soil can support farming.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *soil*
Distractor. A comma after soil would split the subject from the verb.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *farming* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should not end with a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *can*
Distractor. A comma after can would split the verb from the words that complete the thought.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 7 tells a fact and ends with a period. It needs no comma, so Make no change is correct.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

(1) The pilgrims who arrived in present-day Massachusetts in 1620 also had to think about their environment.

(2) After crossing the atlantic ocean on the Mayflower, they needed a place where they could establish their settlement. (3) They eventually settled at Plymouth, an area within the homeland of the Wampanoag people and a place that had previously been home to the Patuxet people.

(4) The location offered resources the English settlers needed?

(5) Fresh water were nearby. (6) Forests provided timber that could be use for shelters and fires.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *arrived* to *arrives*
Distractor. The word who refers to the Pilgrims, more than one person, so arrives does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *environment* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 1 tells about the Pilgrims. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *pilgrims* to *Pilgrims*
Correct. Pilgrims is the name of a specific group, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word pilgrims should be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *settlement* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 2 tells what happened. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (B) Change *atlantic ocean* to *Atlantic Ocean*
Correct. Atlantic Ocean is the name of a specific ocean, so both words begin with capital letters.
- ☐ (C) Change *needed* to *needs*
Distractor. The subject they is plural, so needs does not agree. Needed is the correct verb.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name atlantic ocean needs capital letters. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *needed* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells about the location. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *English* to *english*
Distractor. English comes from England and is a proper word, so it keeps a capital E.
- ☐ (C) Change *offered* to *offer*
Distractor. The subject location is singular, so offer does not agree. Offered is the correct past verb.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence is a statement. Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. Fresh water is one singular thing, so it needs the verb was.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *nearby* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 5 tells a fact. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *Fresh* to *fresh*
Distractor. Fresh is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The subject Fresh water is singular, so were does not agree. Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *timber*
Distractor. A comma after timber would wrongly separate the noun from the words that tell about it.
- ☐ (B) Change *provided* to *provides*
Distractor. The subject Forests is plural, so provides does not agree. Provided is the correct verb.
- ☒ (C) Change *use* to *used*
Correct. After could be, the verb must be used, not use.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word use cannot follow could be. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

(1) The Harbor provided access for ships. (2) Land that had previously been cleared could be used for planting.

(3) The settlers still faced enormous challenges, especially during their first winter, but geography affected the choices they made.

(4) The same idea can be seen on the American frontier many years later.

(5) Families such as the Ingalls family, whose experiences Laura Ingalls Wilder later described in her books, lived in several different environments. (6) In forested areas, wood were available for building. (7) On open grasslands, trees could be harder to find so people sometimes used other materials.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 6?

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject wood.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject wood names one thing, so it needs the singular past verb was: "In forested areas, wood was available for building."
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. "Wood have been available" does not agree; one subject wood needs was or has been.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with the singular subject wood. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

(1) The Harbor provided access for ships. (2) Land that had previously been cleared could be used for planting.

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(4) The same idea can be seen on the American frontier many years later.

(5) Families such as the Ingalls family, whose experiences Laura Ingalls Wilder later described in her books, lived in several different environments. (6) In forested areas, wood were available for building. (7) On open grasslands, trees could be harder to find so people sometimes used other materials.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *cleared* to *clearing*
Distractor. "Had been clearing" means the land was doing the clearing. That does not make sense, so the form clearing is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *used* to *using*
Distractor. "Could be using for planting" does not work. The phrase needs could be used.
- ☐ (C) Change *planting* to *planted*
Distractor. "For planted" does not make sense. The word planting is needed after for.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct as written. The past forms cleared and used and the word planting fit together, so no change is needed.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

(1) The Harbor provided access for ships. **(2)** Land that had previously been cleared could be used for planting.

(3) The settlers still faced enormous challenges, especially during their first winter, but geography affected the choices they made.

(4) The same idea can be seen on the American frontier many years later.

(5) Families such as the Ingalls family, whose experiences Laura Ingalls Wilder later described in her books, lived in several different environments. **(6)** In forested areas, wood were available for building. **(7)** On open grasslands, trees could be harder to find so people sometimes used other materials.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ **(A)** Change *access* to *Access*
Distractor. Access is a common noun. It should stay lowercase in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *ships* to *Ships*
Distractor. Ships is a common noun. It should stay lowercase in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ **(C)** Change *Harbor* to *harbor*
Correct. Harbor is a common noun. It names a general place, not a special name, so it does not need a capital letter after The.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. Harbor should not be capitalized. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

(1) The Harbor provided access for ships. (2) Land that had previously been cleared could be used for planting.

(3) The settlers still faced enormous challenges, especially during their first winter, but geography affected the choices they made.

(4) The same idea can be seen on the American frontier many years later.

(5) Families such as the Ingalls family, whose experiences Laura Ingalls Wilder later described in her books, lived in several different environments. (6) In forested areas, wood were available for building. (7) On open grasslands, trees could be harder to find so people sometimes used other materials.

What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *trees*
Distractor. A comma after trees would split the subject trees from the verb could be. That breaks the sentence.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *find*
Correct. The sentence joins two complete ideas with the conjunction so. A comma belongs before so, after find.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after people would split the subject people from the verb used. That breaks the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A compound sentence needs a comma before the conjunction so. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

A Place to Grow: How Geography Helps Build a Community

- (1) People adapted their homes, work transportation, and daily routines to the environments in which they lived.
- (2) A good location do not provide everything.
- (3) A River may flood.
- (4) A plain may experienced drought.
- (5) A forest may provided timber but make travel difficult.
- (6) A desert may have valuable resources but little water.

1 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 1?

- ☐ (A) Change *adapted* to *adapts*
Distractor. The subject People is plural, so the verb adapts does not agree. The sentence tells about the past, so adapted is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *People* to *people*
Distractor. People is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *work*
Correct. The words homes, work, transportation, and daily routines are items in a series, so a comma belongs after work.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The items in the series need a comma after work. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *location* to *Location*
Distractor. Location is a common noun, not a name, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (B) Change *do not* to *does not*
Correct. The subject location is singular, so it needs the singular verb does not. A good location does not provide everything.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *good*
Distractor. A comma after good would separate the adjective from the noun it describes. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb do not does not agree with the singular subject location. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

Use the selection on the front of this page to answer questions 3, 4, and 5.

3 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?

- ☒ (A) Change *River* to *river*
Correct. River is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter. A river may flood.
- ☐ (B) Change *flood* to *flooded*
Distractor. The helping verb may must be followed by the base verb flood. May flooded is not correct.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *River*
Distractor. A comma after River would separate the subject from the verb may flood. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. River should not be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *plain* to *Plain*
Distractor. Plain is a common noun, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter here.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *plain*
Distractor. A comma after plain would separate the subject from the verb may experienced. No comma belongs there.
- ☒ (C) Change *experienced* to *experience*
Correct. The helping verb may must be followed by the base verb experience. A plain may experience drought.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. May experienced is not correct. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 5?

- ☒ (A) Change *provided* to *provide*
Correct. The helping verb may must be followed by the base verb provide. A forest may provide timber but make travel difficult.
- ☐ (B) Change *forest* to *Forest*
Distractor. Forest is a common noun, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter here.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *timber*
Distractor. A comma after timber would separate the two verb phrases that the forest does. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. May provided is not correct. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.