

TEACHER EDITION

Grade 4 Editing Workbook

Editing drafts with standard English conventions

TEKS 4.11D 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 4 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 4 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.

Dream

(1) I held Mamas hand tightly as we moved through the enormous crowd.

(2) Everywhere I looked, people stood shoulder to shoulder. (3) Some carried signs. (4) Some sang songs. (5) Others talked quietly while we waited near the Lincoln Memorial.

(6) I were only nine years old, and I had never seen so many people gathered in one place.

(7) “Why did everyone come?” I asked mama.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject I needs the verb was. The sentence should read “I was only nine years old.”
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with I. “I are” is not correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb, but it does not agree with I. “I is” is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with I, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

Dream

(1) I held Mamas hand tightly as we moved through the enormous crowd.

(2) Everywhere I looked, people stood shoulder to shoulder. (3) Some carried signs. (4) Some sang songs. (5) Others talked quietly while we waited near the Lincoln Memorial.

(6) I were only nine years old, and I had never seen so many people gathered in one place.

(7) “Why did everyone come?” I asked mama.

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

☐ (A) Change *Others* to *Other*

Distractor. Changing Others to Other makes the subject singular, but the sentence needs a plural subject. “Other talked” is wrong without an article like The.

☐ (B) Change *Lincoln* to *Lincolns*

Distractor. Lincoln is a proper noun in the name Lincoln Memorial. Changing it to Lincolns makes the name wrong.

☐ (C) Change *Memorial* to *Memorials*

Distractor. There is only one Lincoln Memorial. Changing Memorial to Memorials makes the place name plural and wrong.

☒ (D) Make no change

Correct. The sentence is correct as written. “Others” is the right word here, and “Lincoln Memorial” is the name of one special place, so both words stay singular.

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

Dream

(1) I held Mamas hand tightly as we moved through the enormous crowd.

(2) Everywhere I looked, people stood shoulder to shoulder. (3) Some carried signs. (4) Some sang songs. (5) Others talked quietly while we waited near the Lincoln Memorial.

(6) I were only nine years old, and I had never seen so many people gathered in one place.

(7) “Why did everyone come?” I asked mama.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *asked* to *Asked*
Distractor. Asked is a verb in the middle of the sentence. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *everyone* to *Everyone*
Distractor. Everyone is not a proper noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *mama* to *Mama*
Correct. Mama is a name, a proper noun, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name mama is not capitalized, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

Dream

(1) I held Mamas hand tightly as we moved through the enormous crowd.

(2) Everywhere I looked, people stood shoulder to shoulder. (3) Some carried signs. (4) Some sang songs. (5) Others talked quietly while we waited near the Lincoln Memorial.

(6) I were only nine years old, and I had never seen so many people gathered in one place.

(7) “Why did everyone come?” I asked mama.

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



(A) Change *Mamas* to *Mama’s*

Correct. The sentence needs an apostrophe to show that the hand belongs to Mama. The correct word is *Mama’s*.



(B) Change *Mamas* to *Mamas’*

Distractor. *Mamas’* is a plural possessive. It would mean the hand belongs to more than one Mama, which does not fit the sentence.



(C) Insert a comma after *hand*

Distractor. A comma after *hand* would split the words in a way that does not make sense. The words *tightly as we moved* belong together.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word *Mamas* is missing the apostrophe, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

Dream

- (1) “Because they wants America to be fair for everyone,” she said.
- (2) The august sun felt hot on my face. (3) My feet hurt and I wished I had brought more water. (4) Then Dr. Martin Luther king Jr. stepped forward to speak.
- (5) The crowd became still.
- (6) His voice were strong and steady.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *America* to *america*
Distractor. America is the name of a country, so it must start with a capital letter. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *everyone,*” to *everyone*”
Distractor. The quoted words come before she said, so a comma belongs after everyone inside the quotation marks. Removing it is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *wants* to *want*
Correct. The subject they is plural, so the verb must be want. “They wants” does not match. The comma inside the quotation marks is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb wants does not agree with they, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *felt* to *feel*
Distractor. The subject sun is singular, so feel does not agree. The past tense verb felt is correct here.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *hot*
Distractor. A comma after hot would wrongly separate hot from the words on my face that tell where the sun felt hot.
- ☒ (C) Change *august* to *August*
Correct. August is the name of a month, so it needs a capital letter. The sentence tells about one sun, and no comma is needed after hot.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. August must be 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 3?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *hurt*
Correct. This sentence joins two complete thoughts with *and*, so a comma belongs before *and*. The comma goes after *hurt*.
- ☐ (B) Change *hurt* to *hurts*
Distractor. The subject *feet* is plural, so the verb *hurts* does not agree. *Hurts* also changes the time of the action.
- ☐ (C) Change *water* to *Water*
Distractor. *Water* is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The two complete thoughts need a comma before *and*, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *forward*
Distractor. A comma after *forward* would wrongly split the verb from the words to speak that tell why he stepped forward.
- ☐ (B) Change *stepped* to *step*
Distractor. The subject *Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.* is singular. *Step* does not agree in this past tense sentence. *Stepped* is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *king* to *King*
Correct. *King* is part of a person's name, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *King* is a name and must be capitalized, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *His* to *his*
Distractor. *His* is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject voice is singular, so the verb *was* agrees with it. "*Voice were*" does not match.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *steady* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *were* does not agree with the singular subject voice, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

Dream

(1) He talked about Freedom. (2) He talked about justice. (3) Then he began speaking about his dream for the futures.

(4) I looked up at Mama. (5) Tears filled her eyes?

(6) “Why is you crying?” I whispered.

(7) “Because I want that dream for you,” she answered.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *is you* to *are you*
Correct. The subject *you* takes the verb *are*. The correct sentence is “Why are you crying?”
- ☐ (B) Change *is you* to *am you*
Distractor. *Am* goes with *I*, not *you*. “Why am you crying?” does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *is you* to *was you*
Distractor. *Was* goes with singular subjects like *I*, *he*, or *she*. *You* needs *were* in the past, not *was*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *is* does not agree with *you*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

Dream

(1) He talked about Freedom. (2) He talked about justice. (3) Then he began speaking about his dream for the futures.

(4) I looked up at Mama. (5) Tears filled her eyes?

(6) “Why is you crying?” I whispered.

(7) “Because I want that dream for you,” she answered.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *dream* to *dreams*
Distractor. Changing dream to dreams makes his dreams. The word futures is still wrong, so the sentence still has an error.
- ☐ (B) Change *speaking* to *speakings*
Distractor. Speaking names an action here and cannot be made plural. Began speakings is not correct, and futures is still wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *futures* to *future*
Correct. The word futures is plural, but the sentence needs the singular noun future. The correct sentence is “Then he began speaking about his dream for the future.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word futures is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Dream

(1) He talked about Freedom. (2) He talked about justice. (3) Then he began speaking about his dream for the futures.

(4) I looked up at Mama. (5) Tears filled her eyes?

(6) “Why is you crying?” I whispered.

(7) “Because I want that dream for you,” she answered.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *Freedom* to *freedom*
Correct. Freedom is a common noun. It does not name one special thing, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *He* to *he*
Distractor. He is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *talked* to *Talked*
Distractor. Talked is a verb in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Freedom 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.

Dream

(1) He talked about Freedom. (2) He talked about justice. (3) Then he began speaking about his dream for the futures.

(4) I looked up at Mama. (5) Tears filled her eyes?

(6) “Why is you crying?” I whispered.

(7) “Because I want that dream for you,” she answered.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *eyes* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells what happened. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *filled*
Distractor. A comma after filled would separate the verb from the words that complete the thought.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *her*
Distractor. A comma after her would break apart the words her eyes.
- ☐ (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.

Dream

(1) Suddenly, the Speech felt different. (2) It were not only about grown-ups or laws or things that had happened before I was born. (3) It was about children like me.

(4) I imagined schools where every child was welcomed. (5) I imagined neighborhoods where people was judged by their kindness instead of the color of their skin. (6) I imagined growing up in a country that kept becoming better?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Suddenly* to *suddenly*
Distractor. Suddenly is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter. Lowercasing it makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *felt* to *were*
Distractor. The subject the Speech is singular, so the verb were does not agree. The sentence needs a different verb form.
- ☒ (C) Change *the Speech* to *the speech*
Correct. The word speech is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter. Changing the Speech to the speech fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is a capitalization error in this sentence, 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 It is singular, so the verb was agrees with it. Changing were to was fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *born*
Distractor. A comma after born would come at the end of the sentence before the period, which is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with the singular subject It. 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 *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject *people* is plural, so the plural verb *were* agrees with it. Changing *was* to *were* fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *I* to *i*
Distractor. *I* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *where*
Distractor. A comma after *where* would split the sentence in the wrong place and make it hard to read.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *was* does not agree with the plural subject *people*. 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 the question mark after *better* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells something, so it should end with a period. Changing the question mark after *better* to a period fixes it.
- ☐ (B) Change *I* to *i*
Distractor. *I* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *kept* to *keep*
Distractor. The subject *country* is singular, so the verb *keep* does not agree. The sentence needs *kept*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a question mark but does not ask a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. *It* is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject *It* is singular, so the verb *was* is correct. *Were* would not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *about*
Distractor. A comma after *about* would break the words that follow into the wrong parts.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 3 is already correct. It begins with a capital letter, the singular subject *It* agrees with *was*, and no comma is needed after *about*.

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

Serve

(1) “Tell me again about President Kennedy,” I said, turning on my recorder.

(2) Grandpa smiled. (3) For my school project, I was interviewing him about the years he worked in President John F. Kennedys administration.

(4) “Those was exciting days,” Grandpa began. (5) “President Kennedy wanted Americans to think about something important: serving others.”

(6) Grandpa explained that before Kennedy’s inauguration in 1961, many people in the administration discussed ideas that might become part of his speech.

(7) Grandpa remembered conversations about responsibility, citizenship, and how one person could make a differences.

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

☐

(A) Change *was* to *is*

Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject Those.

☒

(B) Change *was* to *were*

Correct. Those is a plural subject, so it needs the plural verb were: “Those were exciting days.”

☐

(C) Change *was* to *has*

Distractor. Has is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject Those.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The sentence says Those was, so there is an agreement error. Make no change is wrong.

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

Serve

- (1) “Tell me again about President Kennedy,” I said, turning on my recorder.
- (2) Grandpa smiled. (3) For my school project, I was interviewing him about the years he worked in President John F. Kennedys administration.
- (4) “Those was exciting days,” Grandpa began. (5) “President Kennedy wanted Americans to think about something important: serving others.”
- (6) Grandpa explained that before Kennedy’s inauguration in 1961, many people in the administration discussed ideas that might become part of his speech.
- (7) Grandpa remembered conversations about responsibility, citizenship, and how one person could make a differences.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *person* to *people*
Distractor. The word one points to one person. Changing person to people makes “one people,” which is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *differences* to *difference*
Correct. The word a points to one thing, so the singular noun difference is correct: “a difference.”
- ☐ (C) Change *conversations* to *conversation*
Distractor. Conversation is a singular noun here and needs a word like a or the. “Remembered conversation” is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence says a differences, so there is a noun error. Make no change is wrong.

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

Serve

(1) “Tell me again about President Kennedy,” I said, turning on my recorder.

(2) Grandpa smiled. (3) For my school project, I was interviewing him about the years he worked in President John F. Kennedys administration.

(4) “Those was exciting days,” Grandpa began. (5) “President Kennedy wanted Americans to think about something important: serving others.”

(6) Grandpa explained that before Kennedy’s inauguration in 1961, many people in the administration discussed ideas that might become part of his speech.

(7) Grandpa remembered conversations about responsibility, citizenship, and how one person could make a differences.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *President* to *president*
Distractor. President is a title before the name Kennedy, so it needs a capital P.
- ☐ (B) Change *Kennedy* to *kennedy*
Distractor. Kennedy is a name, so it needs a capital K.
- ☐ (C) Change *Americans* to *americans*
Distractor. Americans comes from America and names a group of people, so it needs a capital A.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. President Kennedy is a proper name, and Americans is a proper noun for people of America. All capitals are correct.

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

Serve

(1) “Tell me again about President Kennedy,” I said, turning on my recorder.

(2) Grandpa smiled. (3) For my school project, I was interviewing him about the years he worked in President John F. Kennedys administration.

(4) “Those was exciting days,” Grandpa began. (5) “President Kennedy wanted Americans to think about something important: serving others.”

(6) Grandpa explained that before Kennedy’s inauguration in 1961, many people in the administration discussed ideas that might become part of his speech.

(7) Grandpa remembered conversations about responsibility, citizenship, and how one person could make a differences.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *Kennedys* to *Kennedy’s*
Correct. Kennedy’s is a possessive noun. The apostrophe shows that the administration belonged to President Kennedy.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *project*
Distractor. The sentence already has a comma after project. Adding another comma would make the punctuation wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *administration* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells a fact. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Kennedys needs an apostrophe to show possession. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Serve

(1) “President Kennedy did not want people only asking what they could receive” Grandpa said. (2) “He wanted us to consider what we could give?”

(3) On January 20, Grandpa stood in the cold washington air and watched Kennedy deliver his inaugural address. (4) When the new president challenged American to serve their country, Grandpa heard the crowd respond.

(5) “What did you think?” I asked.

(6) “I thought those words could inspires action,” he answered.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Kennedy* to *kennedy*
Distractor. Kennedy is a name, so it keeps a capital K.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *receive*
Correct. A comma belongs after the quoted words and before Grandpa said when the speaker tag comes last.
- ☐ (C) Change *people* to *person*
Distractor. People means more than one person. Changing it to person would not match the plural idea.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma is missing before Grandpa said, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *give* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells what he wanted. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *He* to *he*
Distractor. He begins the quoted sentence, so it needs a capital H.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *wanted*
Distractor. A comma after wanted would split the verb from the words that complete the thought.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a question mark, but it is not a question, 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 *address* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what Grandpa did. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (B) Change *washington* to *Washington*
Correct. Washington is the name of a place, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital W.
- ☐ (C) Change *January* to *january*
Distractor. January is a month, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital J.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Washington should begin with a capital letter, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *challenged* to *challenge*
Distractor. The subject president is singular, so challenged is correct. President challenge does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *president*
Distractor. A comma after president would separate the subject from its verb challenged.
- ☒ (C) Change *American* to *Americans*
Correct. Americans names more than one person, and their country shows the plural meaning. The plural noun Americans is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. American should be plural because their country refers to more than one person.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *inspires* to *inspire*
Correct. The subject words is plural, so the verb form inspire is correct after could. Could inspires is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *words* to *word*
Distractor. Those tells more than one, so words must stay plural. Word would not match those.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *thought*
Distractor. A comma after thought would break the words that tell what he thought.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Inspires is wrong, so Make no change is not correct.

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

Serve

- (1) A few months later, Grandpa watched that idea grow through the Peace Corps. (2) Young Americans volunteered to travel to other countries, where they worked alongside communities as teachers, helpers, and friends.
- (3) “Were that part of the same idea?” I asked.
- (4) “Absolutely” Grandpa said. (5) “Serving our country can also mean serving people.”
- (6) I switched off my Recorder.
- (7) “So even kids can serve?”

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 the singular subject that.
- ☐ (B) Change *Were* to *Am*
Distractor. Am is a verb for I only. It does not agree with that.
- ☒ (C) Change *Were* to *Was*
Correct. The subject that names one thing, so it needs the singular verb was: “Was that part of the same idea?”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject that. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Serve

- (1) A few months later, Grandpa watched that idea grow through the Peace Corps. (2) Young Americans volunteered to travel to other countries, where they worked alongside communities as teachers, helpers, and friends.
- (3) “Were that part of the same idea?” I asked.
- (4) “Absolutely” Grandpa said. (5) “Serving our country can also mean serving people.”
- (6) I switched off my Recorder.
- (7) “So even kids can serve?”

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

- ☐ (A) Change *teachers* to *teacher*
Distractor. Changing teachers to teacher makes one role singular without an article and breaks the series.
- ☐ (B) Change *helpers* to *helper*
Distractor. Changing helpers to helper makes one role singular without an article and breaks the series.
- ☐ (C) Change *friends* to *friend*
Distractor. Changing friends to friend makes one role singular without an article and breaks the series.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The nouns teachers, helpers, and friends are plural because they name many people in those roles. The sentence is correct as it is.

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

Serve

- (1) A few months later, Grandpa watched that idea grow through the Peace Corps. (2) Young Americans volunteered to travel to other countries, where they worked alongside communities as teachers, helpers, and friends.
- (3) “Were that part of the same idea?” I asked.
- (4) “Absolutely” Grandpa said. (5) “Serving our country can also mean serving people.”
- (6) I switched off my Recorder.
- (7) “So even kids can serve?”

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

- ☒ (A) Change *Recorder* to *recorder*
Correct. Recorder is a common noun. It names a thing, not a special name, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *I* to *i*
Distractor. The pronoun I is always capitalized. Changing it to i makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *my* to *My*
Distractor. My is not a proper noun and should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Recorder 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.

Serve

- (1) A few months later, Grandpa watched that idea grow through the Peace Corps. (2) Young Americans volunteered to travel to other countries, where they worked alongside communities as teachers, helpers, and friends.
- (3) “Were that part of the same idea?” I asked.
- (4) “Absolutely” Grandpa said. (5) “Serving our country can also mean serving people.”
- (6) I switched off my Recorder.
- (7) “So even kids can serve?”

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *Absolutely*
Correct. A comma belongs after *Absolutely* to separate the quoted word from the speaker tag Grandpa said.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Grandpa*
Distractor. A comma after Grandpa would split the speaker tag and put a comma in the wrong place.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *said* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence is not a question. It ends with a period, so changing the period to a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after *Absolutely* is missing. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Serve

(1) Grandpa smiled?

(2) Especially kids. (3) Service begin whenever you notice someone who needs help and decide to do something.”

(4) I wrote one final sentences in my notebook:

(5) A better worlds begins when we ask, What can I give?

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Grandpa*
Distractor. A comma after *Grandpa* would separate the subject from the verb *smiled*. That does not fix the end mark.
- ☐ (B) Change *Grandpa* to *grandpa*
Distractor. *Grandpa* is the first word of the sentence and a name, so it must begin with a capital letter. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *smiled* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells something, so it needs a period, not a question mark. Changing the question mark after *smiled* to a period makes the sentence correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark but does not ask a question. 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 *Especially*
Distractor. The quoted words begin here, so a comma after *Especially* would break them.
- ☒ (B) Change *Especially* to “*Especially*”
Correct. The quoted words in sentence 2 need an opening quotation mark. Adding the opening quotation mark before *Especially* fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *Especially* to *especially*
Distractor. *Especially* begins the quoted words, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The opening quotation mark is missing. 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) Insert a comma after *Service*
Distractor. A comma after *Service* would separate the subject from its verb *begin*. It does not fix the verb.
- ☒ (B) Change *begin* to *begins*
Correct. *Service* is singular, so it needs the singular verb *begins*. Changing *begin* to *begins* makes the subject and verb agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *Service* to *service*
Distractor. *Service* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular subject *Service* does not agree with *begin*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *I* to *i*
Distractor. The pronoun *I* is always written with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *sentences* to *sentence*
Correct. The word *one* tells us there is only one final sentence, so the singular noun *sentence* is correct.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *wrote*
Distractor. A comma after *wrote* would split the verb from the words *one final sentence* that complete the thought.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *One final sentences* does not match. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *worlds* to *world*
Correct. The word *A* tells us there is one world, so the singular noun *world* is correct. Changing *worlds* to *world* fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *begins* to *begin*
Distractor. The article *A* signals one world, so the noun *worlds* is wrong. Changing the verb to *begin* does not fix *A better worlds*.
- ☐ (C) Change *What* to *what*
Distractor. *What* begins the question after the word *ask*, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *A better worlds* does not match. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) In the year 1215, a very important document called the Magna Carta was created in a places called Runnymede, England. (2) At that time, King John ruled england. (3) Many people, especially powerful landowners called barons, were unhappy with how he treated them. (4) The king collected heavy taxes and made unfair decisions.

(5) The barons wanted the king to follow rules? (6) They believed even the king should not have complete power. (7) So, they forced King John to meet them at Runnymede.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular verb. Many people was does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. Many people is does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. Many people has does not agree.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject people is plural, so the plural verb were is correct. The sentence is already correct.

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

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) In the year 1215, a very important document called the Magna Carta was created in a places called Runnymede, England. (2) At that time, King John ruled england. (3) Many people, especially powerful landowners called barons, were unhappy with how he treated them. (4) The king collected heavy taxes and made unfair decisions.

(5) The barons wanted the king to follow rules? (6) They believed even the king should not have complete power. (7) So, they forced King John to meet them at Runnymede.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *year* to *years*
Distractor. The year 1215 names one year, so years is plural and wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *places* to *place*
Correct. The word a points to one place, so the singular noun place is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *document* to *documents*
Distractor. The word a points to one document, so documents is plural and wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A places does not match. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) In the year 1215, a very important document called the Magna Carta was created in a places called Runnymede, England. (2) At that time, King John ruled england. (3) Many people, especially powerful landowners called barons, were unhappy with how he treated them. (4) The king collected heavy taxes and made unfair decisions.

(5) The barons wanted the king to follow rules? (6) They believed even the king should not have complete power. (7) So, they forced King John to meet them at Runnymede.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *King* to *king*
Distractor. King is a title used with the name John, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *england* to *England*
Correct. England is the name of a country, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital E.
- ☐ (C) Change *John* to *john*
Distractor. John is a person's name, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. England should begin 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.

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) In the year 1215, a very important document called the Magna Carta was created in a places called Runnymede, England. (2) At that time, King John ruled england. (3) Many people, especially powerful landowners called barons, were unhappy with how he treated them. (4) The king collected heavy taxes and made unfair decisions.

(5) The barons wanted the king to follow rules? (6) They believed even the king should not have complete power. (7) So, they forced King John to meet them at Runnymede.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *barons*
Distractor. A comma after barons would split the subject from the verb wanted.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *rules* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells what the barons wanted. It is a statement, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *rules*
Distractor. A comma after rules would be placed before the end mark and does not belong there.
- ☐ (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.

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

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) There, the Magna Carta were agreed to and sealed.

(2) The Magna Carta was important because it limited the kings power. (3) It said that the king had to follow the law, just like everyone else. (4) It also protected certain rights of the People. (5) For example, it said that free men could not be punished without a lawful judgments.

(6) The circumstances at the time helped shape the Magna Carta?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Carta* to *Cartas*
Distractor. Magna Carta is the name of one document, so Carta should not become plural Cartas.
- ☐ (B) Change *Magna* to *magna*
Distractor. Magna is part of the proper noun Magna Carta, so it must stay capitalized.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Magna Carta is singular, so it needs the singular verb was. Change were to was fixes the agreement.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with the singular subject Magna Carta, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Magna* to *magna*
Distractor. Magna is part of the proper noun Magna Carta, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *kings* to *king's*
Correct. The power belongs to the king, so the possessive form king's is needed. The apostrophe shows ownership.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject The Magna Carta is singular, so the verb was is correct. Were does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word kings without an apostrophe does not show that the power belongs to the king, 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 *For* to *for*
Distractor. *For* begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *judgments* to *judgment*
Correct. The word *a* tells us there is one judgment, so the singular noun judgment is correct.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *said*
Distractor. A comma after *said* would wrongly separate the verb *said* from the words that tell what it said.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The phrase *a lawful judgments* does not match because *a* points to one judgment, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *People* to *people*
Correct. *People* is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *rights* to *right*
Distractor. The word *certain* points to more than one right in this sentence, so the plural noun *rights* must stay.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *also*
Distractor. A comma after *also* would split the adverb from the verb *protected* and makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *People* should not be capitalized here, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *Carta* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells about something, so it should end with a period instead of a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Change *Magna* to *magna*
Distractor. *Magna* is part of the proper noun *Magna Carta*, so it must stay capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change *Carta* to *Cartas*
Distractor. *Magna Carta* names one document, so *Carta* should not become the plural *Cartas*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence does not ask a question, so the question mark is wrong and *Make no change* is wrong.

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

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) People was tired of unfair treatment and wanted change. (2) Because of this, the Document shows that people long ago cared about fairness and justice.

(3) Hundreds of years later, the ideas from the Magna Carta influenced other governments. (4) Leaders in the United States used similar ideas when creating the U.S. Constitution? (5) Like the Magna Carta, the Constitution limits government power and protects the rights of citizens.

(6) Even today, the Magna Carta reminds us that rules should apply to everyone and that people deserve to be treated fairly.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject People.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject People names more than one person, so the plural verb were is correct: "People were tired of unfair treatment and wanted change."
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *has been*
Distractor. Has been is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject People.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has the wrong verb was. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) People was tired of unfair treatment and wanted change. (2) Because of this, the Document shows that people long ago cared about fairness and justice.

(3) Hundreds of years later, the ideas from the Magna Carta influenced other governments. (4) Leaders in the United States used similar ideas when creating the U.S. Constitution? (5) Like the Magna Carta, the Constitution limits government power and protects the rights of citizens.

(6) Even today, the Magna Carta reminds us that rules should apply to everyone and that people deserve to be treated fairly.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *years* to *year*
Distractor. The phrase Hundreds of needs a plural noun. Changing years to year makes the phrase Hundreds of year wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *governments* to *government*
Distractor. The word other points to more than one government. Changing governments to government makes the phrase other government wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *Hundreds* to *Hundred*
Distractor. The phrase Hundreds of years needs the plural word Hundreds. Changing it to Hundred makes Hundred of years wrong.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 3 is correct as it is. The plural nouns years, ideas, and governments are used correctly.

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

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) People was tired of unfair treatment and wanted change. (2) Because of this, the Document shows that people long ago cared about fairness and justice.

(3) Hundreds of years later, the ideas from the Magna Carta influenced other governments. (4) Leaders in the United States used similar ideas when creating the U.S. Constitution? (5) Like the Magna Carta, the Constitution limits government power and protects the rights of citizens.

(6) Even today, the Magna Carta reminds us that rules should apply to everyone and that people deserve to be treated fairly.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Because* to *because*
Distractor. Because is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *this* to *This*
Distractor. The word this is not the first word of the sentence and is not a proper noun, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (C) Change *Document* to *document*
Correct. The word document is a common noun. It does not name a special thing, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Document is capitalized by mistake. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) People was tired of unfair treatment and wanted change. (2) Because of this, the Document shows that people long ago cared about fairness and justice.

(3) Hundreds of years later, the ideas from the Magna Carta influenced other governments. (4) Leaders in the United States used similar ideas when creating the U.S. Constitution? (5) Like the Magna Carta, the Constitution limits government power and protects the rights of citizens.

(6) Even today, the Magna Carta reminds us that rules should apply to everyone and that people deserve to be treated fairly.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *Constitution* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells about leaders. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Leaders*
Distractor. A comma after Leaders would separate the subject from the words that tell what the leaders did.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *creating*
Distractor. A comma after creating would break the phrase that tells when the leaders used the ideas.
- ☐ (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.

A Promise Written Long Ago

(1) In the year 1215, a very important document called the Magna Carta were created in a place called Runnymede, England. (2) At that time, king John ruled England. (3) Many people, especially powerful landowners called barons, was unhappy with how he treated them. (4) The king collected heavy taxes and made unfair decisions.

(5) The barons wanted the King to follow rules. (6) They believed even the king should not have complete power?

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject document is singular, so it needs the singular verb was. The words was created tell what happened to the document.
- ☐ (B) Change *Magna Carta* to *magna carta*
Distractor. Magna Carta is the name of a famous document, so both words need capital letters.
- ☐ (C) Change *England* to *england*
Distractor. England is the name of a country, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular subject document does not agree with were. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *England* to *england*
Distractor. England is the name of a country, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *king* to *King*
Correct. King is a title used with the name John, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *time*
Distractor. There is already a comma after time. Another comma would split the introductory words from the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word king should begin with a capital letter before the name John. 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*
Correct. The subject *Many people* is plural, so it needs the plural verb *were*. The words *were unhappy* tell how the people felt.
- ☐ (B) Change *Many* to *many*
Distractor. *Many* is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *people*
Distractor. The comma after *people* sets off the words that explain who the people were. Deleting it makes the sentence confusing.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural subject *Many people* does not agree with *was*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

4 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 *king* to *King*
Distractor. The word *king* is a common noun here, not a name used with a person, so it stays lowercase.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *power* to a period
Correct. Sentence 6 tells what *They* believed. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence does not ask a question, so the question mark is wrong. *Make no change* is not correct.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *wanted* to *wants*
Distractor. The word *barons* names more than one baron, so the singular verb *wants* does not agree. The sentence also needs the past tense *wanted*.
- ☒ (B) Change *King* to *king*
Correct. The word *king* is a common noun in this sentence, not a name used with a person, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *barons*
Distractor. A comma after *barons* would separate the subject from the verb *wanted*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *King* should be lowercase here. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

Morning in the Village

(1) The sun was just starting to come up when Tayanita stepped outside. (2) The tall pine trees were still dark, but she could hear people moving around the village.

(3) Her family lived in a caddo village near a river in the Piney Woods. (4) Their homes were built close together, and everyone knew each other. (5) Some people was already cooking, while others were heading out to work.

(6) Tayanita walked with her mother to the fields. (7) Corn, beans, and squash grew in long rows.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. *Is* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *people*.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject *people* is plural, so the verb must be *were*. The sentence should read *Some people were already cooking*.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *has*
Distractor. *Has* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *people*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *was* does not agree with *people*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

Morning in the Village

(1) The sun was just starting to come up when Tayanita stepped outside. (2) The tall pine trees were still dark, but she could hear people moving around the village.

(3) Her family lived in a caddo village near a river in the Piney Woods. (4) Their homes were built close together, and everyone knew each other. (5) Some people was already cooking, while others were heading out to work.

(6) Tayanita walked with her mother to the fields. (7) Corn, beans, and squash growed in long rows.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *growed* to *grew*
Correct. The past tense of grow is grew. The sentence tells about the past, so it should read squash grew in long rows.
- ☐ (B) Change *growed* to *growing*
Distractor. Growing is not a complete verb here. The sentence needs a past tense verb, so growing makes the sentence incomplete.
- ☐ (C) Change *growed* to *grown*
Distractor. Grown needs a helping verb such as were. By itself, grown does not complete the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Growed is not the correct past tense of grow. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Morning in the Village

(1) The sun was just starting to come up when Tayanita stepped outside. (2) The tall pine trees were still dark, but she could hear people moving around the village.

(3) Her family lived in a caddo village near a river in the Piney Woods. (4) Their homes were built close together, and everyone knew each other. (5) Some people was already cooking, while others were heading out to work.

(6) Tayanita walked with her mother to the fields. (7) Corn, beans, and squash grew in long rows.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *village* to *Village*
Distractor. Village is a common noun here. It does not name a special place, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (B) Change *caddo* to *Caddo*
Correct. Caddo is the name of a people, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter. The word village is a common noun and does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *river* to *River*
Distractor. River is a common noun here. It does not name one special river, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Caddo needs a capital letter because it is a proper 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.

Morning in the Village

(1) The sun was just starting to come up when Tayanita stepped outside. (2) The tall pine trees were still dark, but she could hear people moving around the village.

(3) Her family lived in a caddo village near a river in the Piney Woods. (4) Their homes were built close together, and everyone knew each other. (5) Some people was already cooking, while others were heading out to work.

(6) Tayanita walked with her mother to the fields. (7) Corn, beans, and squash grew in long rows.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *close*
Distractor. A comma after close would break the words close together. It does not belong there.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *together*
Distractor. The comma after together comes before the conjunction and. Removing it would leave a compound sentence without the needed comma.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *and*
Distractor. A comma after and would split the conjunction from the second complete thought. It does not belong there.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 4 joins two complete thoughts with the conjunction and. The comma before and is correct, so the sentence needs no change.

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

Morning in the Village

(1) Her mother always called them the “Three sisters” because they helped each other grow. (2) Tayanita didn’t understand all of it but she knew they needed all three to have enough food.

(3) Nearby, her uncle were talking about planting something different in one part of the field next season. (4) He said it helped the soil stay strong?

(5) Tayanita just nodded and kept pulling weeds.

(6) Later, she goed with her grandfather to the large mound in the middle of the village.

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

☐

(A) Change *because* to *Because*

Distractor. Because is not the first word of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.

☐

(B) Change *helped* to *helping*

Distractor. Helped is the past tense verb, and helping cannot be the verb by itself after they.

☒

(C) Change *sisters* to *Sisters*

Correct. The name “Three Sisters” is a proper noun, so Sisters needs a capital letter.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. There is an error in the name, so Make no change is wrong.

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

☐

(A) Change *knew* to *know*

Distractor. She is singular, so the verb knew is correct. She know does not agree.

☒

(B) Insert a comma after *it*

Correct. The sentence joins two complete ideas with but, so a comma belongs after it.

☐

(C) Change *Tayanita* to *tayanita*

Distractor. Tayanita is a name and the first word, so it keeps a capital T.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The comma before but 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 sentence 3?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *season* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the uncle, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Change *her* to *Her*
Distractor. Her is not the first word of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject uncle is singular, so it needs the singular verb was.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with uncle, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *helped* to *help*
Distractor. Helped is the past tense verb that tells what the soil did, so help does not fit after it.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *strong* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells something, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *He* to *he*
Distractor. He begins the sentence, so it needs a capital H.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a question mark but is not a question, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *she* to *She*
Distractor. She is not the first word of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (B) Change *goed* to *went*
Correct. Went is the correct past tense of go, so she went is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *village* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what happened, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Goed is not the correct past tense of go, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Morning in the Village

(1) It were tall, and it had taken many years to build. (2) People gathered there for important events? (3) From the top, she could see trees stretching far in every direction.

(4) That afternoon, visitors came from another village. (5) They brings pottery and tools to trade. (6) In return, her people shared food. (7) Tayanita liked watching the trades.

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 It.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject It names one thing, so it needs the singular verb was in the past tense.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject It.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The 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.

Morning in the Village

(1) It were tall, and it had taken many years to build. (2) People gathered there for important events? (3) From the top, she could see trees stretching far in every direction.

(4) That afternoon, visitors came from another village. (5) They brings pottery and tools to trade. (6) In return, her people shared food. (7) Tayanita liked watching the trades.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *brings* to *bring*
Distractor. Bring is present tense. The visitors already came, so the action happened in the past.
- ☒ (B) Change *brings* to *brought*
Correct. The sentence tells about something that already happened. The irregular verb bring has the past tense brought.
- ☐ (C) Change *brings* to *bringing*
Distractor. Bringing needs a helping verb like were. It cannot be the only verb in the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Brings does not match the past time of the sentence. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Morning in the Village

(1) It were tall, and it had taken many years to build. (2) People gathered there for important events? (3) From the top, she could see trees stretching far in every direction.

(4) That afternoon, visitors came from another village. (5) They brings pottery and tools to trade. (6) In return, her people shared food. (7) Tayanita liked watching the trades.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *top* to *Top*
Distractor. Top is a common noun here, not a proper noun, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (B) Change *trees* to *Trees*
Distractor. Trees is a common noun, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *direction* to *Direction*
Distractor. Direction is a common noun, so it stays lowercase.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The common nouns top, trees, and direction do not need capital letters in the middle of a sentence. The sentence is already correct.

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

Morning in the Village

(1) It were tall, and it had taken many years to build. (2) People gathered there for important events? (3) From the top, she could see trees stretching far in every direction.

(4) That afternoon, visitors came from another village. (5) They brings pottery and tools to trade. (6) In return, her people shared food. (7) Tayanita liked watching the trades.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *events* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *People*
Distractor. A comma after People would separate the subject from the verb gathered.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *there*
Distractor. A comma after there would put a mark before the phrase for important events, but no comma is needed there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Morning in the Village

- (1) The sun were just starting to come up when Tayanita stepped outside.
(2) The tall pine trees were still dark but she could hear people moving around the village.
(3) Her family lived in a Caddo village near a River in the Piney Woods.
(4) Their homes were built close together, and everyone knowed each other.
(5) Some people was already cooking, while others were heading out to work.
(6) Tayanita walked with her mother to the fields.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Tayanita* to *tayanita*
Distractor. Tayanita is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject sun is singular, so it needs the singular verb was. The correct sentence reads, The sun was just starting to come up.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *sun*
Distractor. A comma after sun would separate the subject from its verb. That makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with the singular subject sun, so there is an error to fix.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. The subject trees is plural, so the verb were is correct. Was would not agree.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *dark*
Correct. This is a compound sentence with two complete parts joined by but. A comma belongs before but, so it should be after dark.
- ☐ (C) Change *village* to *Village*
Distractor. Village is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma before but is missing, so there is an error to fix.

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 *lived* to *living*
Distractor. Living cannot take the place of lived. The sentence needs a past tense verb to tell what the family did.
- ☒ (B) Change *River* to *river*
Correct. The word a before River shows that river is a common noun, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Woods* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. River should not be capitalized, so there is an error to fix.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *knowed* to *knew*
Correct. Know is an irregular verb. Its past tense is knew, so everyone knew each other is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *together* to *Together*
Distractor. Together is a common word in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. The subject homes is plural, so the verb were is correct. Was would not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Knowed is not the correct past tense of know, so there is an error to fix.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *cooking* to *cook*
Distractor. Cooking works with were already to show action in progress. Cook would make the verb phrase wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject people is plural, so it needs the plural verb were. The correct words are people were already cooking.
- ☐ (C) Change *work* to *Work*
Distractor. Work is not a proper noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject people, so there is an error to fix.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Have you ever wondered where the energy you use each day comes from?

(2) When you turn on lights, charge a device, or travel in a car, you are using energy produced from natural resources found on earth.

(3) Some of these resources are called renewable. **(4)** Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again. **(5)** Examples include wind, water, sunlight, plants, and animals. **(6)** The sun provide energy each day, and wind can be used to generate electricity. **(7)** In addition, plants and animals can be growed and replaced through careful management.

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



(A) Change *provide* to *provides*

Correct. The subject The sun names one thing, so it needs the singular verb provides.



(B) Change *provide* to *are providing*

Distractor. Are providing is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject The sun.



(C) Change *provide* to *have provided*

Distractor. Have provided uses the plural helping verb have. The sun have is not correct.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The sentence needs provides, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Have you ever wondered where the energy you use each day comes from?

(2) When you turn on lights, charge a device, or travel in a car, you are using energy produced from natural resources found on earth.

(3) Some of these resources are called renewable. (4) Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again. (5) Examples include wind, water, sunlight, plants, and animals. (6) The sun provide energy each day, and wind can be used to generate electricity. (7) In addition, plants and animals can be growed and replaced through careful management.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *growed* to *grown*
Correct. The verb grow has the irregular form grown. After can be, the correct word is grown.
- ☐ (B) Change *growed* to *grow*
Distractor. Can be grow is not correct. The word after be must be grown.
- ☐ (C) Change *growed* to *grew*
Distractor. Can be grew is not correct. Grew is the simple past, not the form used after be.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Growed is not a correct verb form, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Have you ever wondered where the energy you use each day comes from?

(2) When you turn on lights, charge a device, or travel in a car, you are using energy produced from natural resources found on earth.

(3) Some of these resources are called renewable. (4) Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again. (5) Examples include wind, water, sunlight, plants, and animals. (6) The sun provide energy each day, and wind can be used to generate electricity. (7) In addition, plants and animals can be growed and replaced through careful management.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *When* to *when*
Distractor. When begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *earth* to *Earth*
Correct. Earth is the name of our planet, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *natural* to *Natural*
Distractor. Natural is not a proper noun here, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Earth needs a capital letter, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Have you ever wondered where the energy you use each day comes from?

(2) When you turn on lights, charge a device, or travel in a car, you are using energy produced from natural resources found on earth.

(3) Some of these resources are called renewable. (4) Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again. (5) Examples include wind, water, sunlight, plants, and animals. (6) The sun provide energy each day, and wind can be used to generate electricity. (7) In addition, plants and animals can be growed and replaced through careful management.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *include*
Distractor. A comma after include would separate the verb from the list.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *sunlight*
Distractor. Deleting the comma after sunlight would join sunlight and plants without a separator.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *animals* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 5 lists items in a series. The commas separate the items correctly, so no change is needed.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Renewable resources has several advantages. (2) They do not run out easily and they often cause less damage to the environment. (3) However, they also have Limitations. (4) Renewable energy sources is not always available. (5) For example, solar energy depends on sunlight and wind energy depends on weather conditions. (6) This can cause mismanagement of energy resources if people do not plan carefully.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Renewable* to *renewable*
Distractor. Renewable is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *has* to *have*
Correct. The subject resources is plural, so the verb must be have. The plural subject must match the plural verb.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *resources*
Distractor. A comma after resources would separate the subject from its verb and break the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb has does not agree with the plural subject resources, so there is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *do* to *does*
Distractor. The subject They is plural, so the verb do is correct. Does would not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *easily*
Correct. The sentence has two complete thoughts joined by and. A comma belongs after easily, before and.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The two complete thoughts need a comma before and, 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 *Limitations* to *limitations*
Correct. Limitations is a common noun, not a special name, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *have* to *has*
Distractor. The subject they is plural, so the verb have is correct. Has would not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Limitations*
Distractor. A comma after Limitations would come before the period and does not belong there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Limitations should not be capitalized, so there is an error.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The subject sources is plural, so the verb must be are.
- ☐ (B) Change *Renewable* to *renewable*
Distractor. Renewable is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *available*
Distractor. A comma after available would come before the period and does not belong there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb is does not agree with the plural subject sources, so there is an error.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *sunlight*
Correct. The sentence has two complete thoughts joined by and. A comma belongs after sunlight, before and.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *conditions*
Distractor. A comma after conditions would come before the period and does not belong there.
- ☐ (C) Change *For* to *for*
Distractor. For is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The two complete thoughts need a comma before and, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Other resources are known as nonrenewable? (2) These include coal, oil, and natural gas, which form deep underground over millions of years. (3) Because they take so long to develop, they cannot be replaced quickly once they are used. (4) Nonrenewable resources provide a large and steady supplies of energy, which makes them useful. (5) However, their use can lead to Pollution and environmental damage. (6) In addition, these resources are limited and may eventually be used up. (7) Understanding the advantages and disadvantages helps build responsibility when making decisions about energy use.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *are* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject resources.
- ☐ (B) Change *are* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject resources.
- ☐ (C) Change *are* to *has been*
Distractor. Has been is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject resources.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject resources is plural, so it needs the plural verb are. The sentence is correct as written.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Other resources are known as nonrenewable? (2) These include coal, oil, and natural gas, which form deep underground over millions of years. (3) Because they take so long to develop, they cannot be replaced quickly once they are used. (4) Nonrenewable resources provide a large and steady supplies of energy, which makes them useful. (5) However, their use can lead to Pollution and environmental damage. (6) In addition, these resources are limited and may eventually be used up. (7) Understanding the advantages and disadvantages helps build responsibility when making decisions about energy use.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *supplies* to *supply*
Correct. The word a points to one supply, so the singular noun supply is correct: “a large and steady supply of energy.”
- ☐ (B) Change *resources* to *resource*
Distractor. Resource is singular, but the verb provide needs a plural subject. The sentence talks about more than one resource.
- ☐ (C) Change *energy* to *energies*
Distractor. Energy is used as a noncount noun here. A supply of energies is not correct in this sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Supplies is plural, but the word a signals one supply. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Other resources are known as nonrenewable? (2) These include coal, oil, and natural gas, which form deep underground over millions of years. (3) Because they take so long to develop, they cannot be replaced quickly once they are used. (4) Nonrenewable resources provide a large and steady supplies of energy, which makes them useful. (5) However, their use can lead to Pollution and environmental damage. (6) In addition, these resources are limited and may eventually be used up. (7) Understanding the advantages and disadvantages helps build responsibility when making decisions about energy use.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *However* to *however*
Distractor. However begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *Pollution* to *pollution*
Correct. Pollution is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter. The correct word is pollution.
- ☐ (C) Change *damage* to *Damage*
Distractor. Damage is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Pollution 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 Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Other resources are known as nonrenewable? (2) These include coal, oil, and natural gas, which form deep underground over millions of years. (3) Because they take so long to develop, they cannot be replaced quickly once they are used. (4) Nonrenewable resources provide a large and steady supplies of energy, which makes them useful. (5) However, their use can lead to Pollution and environmental damage. (6) In addition, these resources are limited and may eventually be used up. (7) Understanding the advantages and disadvantages helps build responsibility when making decisions about energy use.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Other*
Distractor. A comma after *Other* would separate the adjective from the noun it describes.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *known*
Distractor. A comma after *known* would split the verb phrase *are known* from the words that follow it.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *nonrenewable* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells something, so it should end with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is not a question. It needs a period, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Energy We Use Everyday

(1) Have you ever wondered where the Energy you use each day comes from?

(2) When you turn on lights, charge a devices, or travel in a car, you are using energy produced from natural resources found on Earth.

(3) Some of these resources are called renewable? (4) Renewable resources can be replaced over time and used again. (5) Examples includes wind, water, sunlight, plants, and animals. (6) The sun provide energy each day, and wind can be used to generate electricity.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *day* to *days*
Distractor. The word each tells about one day, so day should stay singular. Each days is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *Energy* to *energy*
Correct. Energy is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter. The correct sentence uses energy.
- ☐ (C) Change the question mark after *from* to a period
Distractor. The sentence asks a question, so it needs a question mark at the end. Changing it to a period would make the end mark wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Energy should not be capitalized. 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 *are* to *is*
Distractor. The subject you is plural, so the verb are agrees with it. You is using is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *devices* to *device*
Correct. The word a tells us there is one device, so the singular noun device is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Earth* 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 a cannot go with devices. 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 *Some* to *some*
Distractor. Some is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *resources* to *resource*
Distractor. The word these tells us there is more than one resource, so the plural noun resources is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *renewable* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells something, so it should end with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The end mark is wrong. 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 *Examples* to *examples*
Distractor. Examples is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *includes* to *include*
Correct. The subject Examples is plural, so it needs the plural verb include: Examples include wind, water, sunlight, plants, and animals.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *includes*
Distractor. A comma after includes would separate the verb from the list that completes its meaning.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb includes does not agree with the plural subject Examples. 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 *provide* to *provides*
Correct. The subject The sun is singular, so it needs the singular verb provides.
- ☐ (B) Change *day* to *days*
Distractor. The word each tells about one day, so day should stay singular. Each days is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *and*
Distractor. A comma after and would split the words and wind in a way that does not make sense.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb provide does not agree with the singular subject The sun. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new route to Asia. **(2)** Instead, he reached islands in the Caribbean? **(3)** When he arrived, he claimed the land for Spain, even though native American groups such as the Taino and the Carib already lived there.

(4) By claiming the land, Columbus helped Spain begin to explore and settle in the Americas. **(5)** This were important because it led to more Spanish expeditions and the growth of Spain's influence in the region.

(6) Columbus and his crew also brought their beliefs with them. **(7)** They wanted to spread Christianity to the people they met.

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

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

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new route to Asia. **(2)** Instead, he reached islands in the Caribbean? **(3)** When he arrived, he claimed the land for Spain, even though native American groups such as the Taino and the Carib already lived there.

(4) By claiming the land, Columbus helped Spain begin to explore and settle in the Americas. **(5)** This were important because it led to more Spanish expeditions and the growth of Spain's influence in the region.

(6) Columbus and his crew also brought their beliefs with them. **(7)** They wanted to spread Christianity to the people they met.

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

- ☐ **(A)** Change *route* to *routes*
Distractor. Changing route to routes makes a new routes, which is wrong because a signals one route.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *Ocean* to *Oceans*
Distractor. The Atlantic Ocean is one ocean, so changing Ocean to Oceans makes the name wrong.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *Asia* to *Asias*
Distractor. Asia is the name of one continent, so changing Asia to Asias is wrong.
- ☒ **(D)** Make no change
Correct. Sentence 1 is correct. The word a signals one route, and the names Atlantic Ocean and Asia are also correct as written.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new route to Asia. **(2)** Instead, he reached islands in the Caribbean? **(3)** When he arrived, he claimed the land for Spain, even though native American groups such as the Taino and the Carib already lived there.

(4) By claiming the land, Columbus helped Spain begin to explore and settle in the Americas. **(5)** This were important because it led to more Spanish expeditions and the growth of Spain's influence in the region.

(6) Columbus and his crew also brought their beliefs with them. **(7)** They wanted to spread Christianity to the people they met.

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

- ☐ **(A)** Change *American* to *american*
Distractor. American is part of the name Native American, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ **(B)** Change *native* to *Native*
Correct. Native American is the name of a group of people, so Native needs a capital letter.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *Spain* to *spain*
Distractor. Spain is the name of a country, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The word native should be capitalized in Native American, so the sentence has an error.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new route to Asia. **(2)** Instead, he reached islands in the Caribbean? **(3)** When he arrived, he claimed the land for Spain, even though native American groups such as the Taino and the Carib already lived there.

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(6) Columbus and his crew also brought their beliefs with them. **(7)** They wanted to spread Christianity to the people they met.

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

- ☐ **(A)** Insert a comma after *reached*
Distractor. A comma after *reached* would separate the verb from the words that follow it.
- ☐ **(B)** Insert a comma after *islands*
Distractor. A comma after *islands* would break the phrase *islands in the Caribbean* in the wrong place.
- ☒ **(C)** Change the question mark after *Caribbean* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells about what happened, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark even though it does not ask a question, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) Over time, missionaries traveled to the Americas to teach native Americans about this religion. (2) This changed many tradition and ways of life.

(3) At first, some Native American group, like the Taino, showed friendliness toward Columbus and his crew by trading and cooperating with them.

(4) However, these relationships did not always stay peaceful. (5) Conflicts developed over land resources, and control. (6) The Carib was known for resisting the Spanish, which led to fighting between the groups.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject The Carib names a group of people, so it is plural and takes the plural verb were.
- ☐ (B) Change *Carib* to *carib*
Distractor. Carib is the name of a people, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *groups* to a question mark
Distractor. This sentence tells about the Carib. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject The Carib. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *religion* to *religions*
Distractor. The word this points to one religion, so religion must stay singular. Religions would not match this.
- ☒ (B) Change *native* to *Native*
Correct. Native Americans is the name of a group of people. It is a proper noun, so Native begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *religion* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about missionaries. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Native should be capitalized in Native Americans. 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 *This* to *this*
Distractor. This is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *life* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *tradition* to *traditions*
Correct. The word many tells that there is more than one tradition, so the plural noun traditions is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Many tradition does not match. The word many needs a plural noun, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *land*
Correct. The sentence lists three things: land, resources, and control. A comma goes after land to separate the first two items in the series.
- ☐ (B) Change *developed* to *develops*
Distractor. The subject Conflicts is plural, so the verb developed is correct. Develops would not agree with the subject.
- ☐ (C) Change *Conflicts* to *conflicts*
Distractor. Conflicts is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after land is missing, so the series is not punctuated correctly. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *group* to *groups*
Correct. The word some tells that there is more than one group, so the plural noun groups is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *showed* to *shows*
Distractor. The subject groups is plural, so the verb showed is correct. Shows would not agree with the subject.
- ☐ (C) Change *Taino* to *taino*
Distractor. Taino is the name of a people, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Some Native American group does not match. The word some needs a plural noun, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) Over time, missionaries traveled to the Americas to teach Native Americans about this religion. (2) This changed many tradition and ways of life.

(3) At first, some Native American groups, like the Taino, showed friendliness toward Columbus and his crew by trading and cooperating with them.

(4) However, these relationships did not always stay peaceful. (5) Conflicts developed over land, resources, and control? (6) The Carib was known for resisting the Spanish, which led to fighting between the groups.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. The subject The Carib is plural, so the singular verb *is* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *has been*
Distractor. *Has been* is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject The Carib.
- ☒ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The Carib names a group of people, so it needs the plural verb *were*. "The Carib were known" agrees with the plural subject.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb *was* does not agree with The Carib. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) Over time, missionaries traveled to the Americas to teach Native Americans about this religion. (2) This changed many tradition and ways of life.

(3) At first, some Native American groups, like the Taino, showed friendliness toward Columbus and his crew by trading and cooperating with them.

(4) However, these relationships did not always stay peaceful. (5) Conflicts developed over land, resources, and control? (6) The Carib was known for resisting the Spanish, which led to fighting between the groups.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *ways* to *way*
Distractor. Ways is already the plural noun that fits ways of life. Changing it to way does not fix the error and makes the noun number wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *life* to *lives*
Distractor. Life should stay singular in ways of life. Changing it to lives makes the phrase wrong and does not fix tradition.
- ☒ (C) Change *tradition* to *traditions*
Correct. The word many signals more than one, so the plural noun traditions is correct: "many traditions."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Many needs a plural noun. Tradition is singular, so there is an error, and Make no change is wrong.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) Over time, missionaries traveled to the Americas to teach Native Americans about this religion. (2) This changed many tradition and ways of life.

(3) At first, some Native American groups, like the Taino, showed friendliness toward Columbus and his crew by trading and cooperating with them.

(4) However, these relationships did not always stay peaceful. (5) Conflicts developed over land, resources, and control? (6) The Carib was known for resisting the Spanish, which led to fighting between the groups.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *missionaries* to *Missionaries*
Distractor. Missionaries is a common noun, not the first word of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *religion* to *Religion*
Distractor. Religion is a common noun. It names a general idea, not a special name, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (C) Change *time* to *Time*
Distractor. Time is a common noun after Over. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 1 is already correct. Missionaries, religion, and time are common nouns, so they stay lowercase inside the sentence.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) Over time, missionaries traveled to the Americas to teach Native Americans about this religion. (2) This changed many tradition and ways of life.

(3) At first, some Native American groups, like the Taino, showed friendliness toward Columbus and his crew by trading and cooperating with them.

(4) However, these relationships did not always stay peaceful. (5) Conflicts developed over land, resources, and control? (6) The Carib was known for resisting the Spanish, which led to fighting between the groups.

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

- ☐ (A) Delete the comma after *land*
Distractor. Deleting the comma after *land* joins two items in the series and makes the list wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *control* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells about conflicts. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *resources*
Distractor. There is already a comma after *resources* before *and*. Adding another comma would double the punctuation.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark does not match a telling sentence. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Columbus's Arrival

(1) In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean searching for a new routes to Asia. (2) Instead, he reached islands in the Caribbean? (3) When he arrived, he claimed the land for Spain, even though native American groups such as the Taino and the Carib already lived there.

(4) By claiming the land, Columbus helped Spain begin to explore and settle in the Americas. (5) This was important because it led to more Spanish expeditions and the growth of Spain's influence in the region.

(6) Columbus and his crew also brought their beliefs with them. (7) They wanted to spread Christianity to the people they met.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Christopher* to *christopher*
Distractor. Christopher is a name, a proper noun, so it keeps a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *sailed*
Distractor. A comma after sailed would split the verb from the words across the Atlantic Ocean.
- ☒ (C) Change *routes* to *route*
Correct. The word *a* tells us there is only one new route, so the singular noun *route* is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The phrase *a new routes* does not match the word *a*, so there is an error.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *Caribbean* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells what happened, so it should end with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Change *islands* to *island*
Distractor. The sentence tells about more than one island, so the plural noun *islands* is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *Caribbean* to *caribbean*
Distractor. Caribbean is the name of a place, a proper noun, so it keeps a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence does not ask a question.

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 *native* to *Native*
Correct. Native American is a name for a group of people, so Native begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *lived* to *lives*
Distractor. The subject groups is plural, so the verb lived is correct. Lives would not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *though*
Distractor. A comma after though would break even though from the words that go with it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word native should be capitalized in Native American, so there is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *helped* to *help*
Distractor. Columbus is singular, so help does not agree. Helped is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *spain* to *Spain*
Correct. Spain is the name of a country, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Americas* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Spain should be capitalized, so there is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *expeditions* to *expedition*
Distractor. The word more shows there are many expeditions, so the plural noun expeditions is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject This is singular, so the verb was is correct. Were would not agree.
- ☒ (C) Change *Spains* to *Spain's*
Correct. The influence belongs to Spain, so the possessive Spain's needs an apostrophe.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Spains needs an apostrophe to show belonging, so there is an error.

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

A Lone Star Choice

- (1) Texas stood beneath wide skies,
- (2) A young republic in people's eyes.
- (3) Once part of Mexico long ago,
- (4) Now standing alone, unsure where to went.
- (5) Leaders talked both day and night,
- (6) About joining the U.S. and what was right.
- (7) Some was hopeful, while others felt hopeless.
- (8) Wondering what the choice was about.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. *Is* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *Some*.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *has*
Distractor. *Has* is a singular verb. It does not agree with *Some* and cannot link to *hopeful*.
- ☒ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject *Some* means more than one leader, so it needs the plural verb *were*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Was* is a singular verb. It does not agree with *Some*. 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 Lone Star Choice

- (1) Texas stood beneath wide skies,
- (2) A young republic in people's eyes.
- (3) Once part of Mexico long ago,
- (4) Now standing alone, unsure where to went.
- (5) Leaders talked both day and night,
- (6) About joining the U.S. and what was right.
- (7) Some was hopeful, while others felt hopeless.
- (8) Wondering what the choice was about.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *went* to *goes*
Distractor. Goes is a present tense verb. The words where to need the base verb go, so goes is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *went* to *go*
Correct. After the word to, the base verb go is correct: unsure where to go.
- ☐ (C) Change *went* to *gone*
Distractor. Gone is a past participle. It cannot follow to in this sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The form went cannot follow to. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Lone Star Choice

- (1) Texas stood beneath wide skies,
- (2) A young republic in people's eyes.
- (3) Once part of mexico long ago,
- (4) Now standing alone, unsure where to went.
- (5) Leaders talked both day and night,
- (6) About joining the U.S. and what was right.
- (7) Some was hopeful, while others felt hopeless.
- (8) Wondering what the choice was about.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Once* to *once*
Distractor. The first word of the sentence must begin with a capital letter, so *Once* is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *mexico* to *Mexico*
Correct. Mexico names a special place, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *part* to *Part*
Distractor. Part is a common noun. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Mexico needs a capital M. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Lone Star Choice

- (1) Texas stood beneath wide skies,
- (2) A young republic in people's eyes.
- (3) Once part of Mexico long ago,
- (4) Now standing alone, unsure where to went.
- (5) Leaders talked both day and night,
- (6) About joining the U.S. and what was right.
- (7) Some was hopeful, while others felt hopeless.
- (8) Wondering what the choice was about.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *people's* to *peoples*
Distractor. Without the apostrophe, *peoples* does not show that the eyes belong to people.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *eyes* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *young*
Distractor. A comma after *young* would separate the adjective from the noun it describes.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The line is a statement, so it ends with a period. The apostrophe in *people's* correctly shows possession, so no change is needed.

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

A Lone Star Choice

- (1) But mexico did not agree,
- (2) And anger grow for all to see.
- (3) Soon a war begun to rise,
- (4) With soldiers marching under open skies.
- (5) Battles was fought both near and far,
- (6) Each side showing who they are.
- (7) The war come to an end at last,
- (8) But its effects were strong and vast.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *did* to *do*
Distractor. The subject Mexico is one country, so the verb form do not agree does not match it.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *agree*
Distractor. The comma after agree separates the two parts of the sentence. Deleting it makes the words run together without needed punctuation.
- ☒ (C) Change *mexico* to *Mexico*
Correct. Mexico is the name of a country, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Mexico needs a capital letter, so the line has an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *grow* to *grew*
Correct. The line tells about something that already happened, so the irregular verb grew is the correct past tense.
- ☐ (B) Change *And* to *and*
Distractor. And is the first word of the line, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *see* 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. Anger grow is not correct for the past. 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 *Soon* to *soon*
Distractor. Soon is the first word of the line, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *war*
Distractor. A comma after war would split the subject from the verb phrase, so it does not belong there.
- ☒ (C) Change *begun* to *began*
Correct. The action happened in the past, so the past tense verb began is correct. Begun needs a helping verb.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A war begun to rise is not correct. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject Battles is plural, so it agrees with the plural verb were.
- ☐ (B) Change *Battles* to *battles*
Distractor. Battles is the first word of the line, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *far*
Distractor. The comma after far separates the words that follow, so removing it makes the line run together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb was does not agree with the plural subject Battles. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *come* to *came*
Correct. The war ended in the past, so the irregular verb came is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the line, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *last*
Distractor. The comma after last separates two complete thoughts. Deleting it makes the sentence run together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The war come is not correct for the past. Make no change is wrong.

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

A Lone Star Choice

- (1) The U.S. gained land across the West,
- (2) Changing the map and passing the test.
- (3) For Texas, the choice had shaped it's way,
- (4) A state in the U.S. from that day.
- (5) Its story very helps people see
- (6) How choices reshapes history.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *reshapes* to *has reshaped*
Distractor. Has reshaped is a singular verb form. Choices has does not agree. A plural subject needs have reshaped.
- ☐ (B) Change *reshapes* to *is reshaping*
Distractor. Is reshaping is a singular verb form. Choices is does not agree. A plural subject needs are reshaping.
- ☒ (C) Change *reshapes* to *reshape*
Correct. The subject choices is plural, so the verb must be reshape. The correct sentence is "How choices reshape history."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb reshapes does not agree with the plural subject 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.

A Lone Star Choice

- (1) The U.S. gained land across the West,
- (2) Changing the map and passing the test.
- (3) For Texas, the choice had shaped it's way,
- (4) A state in the U.S. from that day.
- (5) Its story very helps people see
- (6) How choices reshapes history.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *very* to *still*
Correct. Very cannot describe the verb helps. The adverb still tells that the story keeps helping, so it fits before helps.
- ☐ (B) Change *very* to *too*
Distractor. Too does not fit before helps here. It means also or more than needed, so the line does not make sense.
- ☐ (C) Change *very* to *quite*
Distractor. Quite cannot describe the verb helps. "Its story quite helps" is not standard English.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The adverb very does not fit before helps. 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 Lone Star Choice

- (1) The U.S. gained land across the West,
- (2) Changing the map and passing the test.
- (3) For Texas, the choice had shaped it's way,
- (4) A state in the U.S. from that day.
- (5) Its story very helps people see
- (6) How choices reshapes history.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *map* to *Map*
Distractor. Map is a common noun, not a name. It should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *test* to *Test*
Distractor. Test is a common noun, not a name. It should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *Changing* to *changing*
Distractor. Changing is the first word of the line, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The line is correct. Map and test are common nouns, so they stay lowercase. Changing begins the line, so it keeps its capital letter.

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

A Lone Star Choice

- (1) The U.S. gained land across the West,
- (2) Changing the map and passing the test.
- (3) For Texas, the choice had shaped it's way,
- (4) A state in the U.S. from that day.
- (5) Its story very helps people see
- (6) How choices reshapes history.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *choice*
Distractor. A comma after choice would split the subject from the verb had shaped.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *shaped*
Distractor. A comma after shaped would split the verb from the words that finish the thought.
- ☒ (C) Change *it's* to *its*
Correct. The word *its* shows that the way belongs to the choice. It does not need an apostrophe. The correct words are "its way."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *it's* means it is. That does not fit here. 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 Lone Star Choice

- (1) texas stood beneath wide skies,
- (2) A young republic in peoples eyes.
- (3) Often part of Mexico long ago,
- (4) Now standing alone, unsure where to go.
- (5) Leaders talked both day and night,
- (6) About joining the u.s. and what was right.
- (7) Some was hopeful, while others felt hopeless.
- (8) Wondering what the choice was about.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *wide* to *Wide*
Distractor. Wide is a common word in the middle of the sentence, so it should not start with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *texas* to *Texas*
Correct. Texas is the name of a state, so it begins with a capital letter. The first word of a sentence also begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *beneath*
Distractor. A comma after beneath would break the words that tell where Texas stood.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word texas needs a capital letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *republic* to *Republic*
Distractor. Republic is a common noun here, so it should not start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *young*
Distractor. A comma after young would separate the adjective from the noun it describes.
- ☒ (C) Change *peoples* to *people's*
Correct. The eyes belong to people, so the word people's needs an apostrophe to show ownership.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Peoples is missing the apostrophe that shows the eyes belong to people. 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 *Mexico* to *mexico*
Distractor. Mexico is the name of a country, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *part*
Distractor. A comma after part would split the phrase part of Mexico.
- ☒ (C) Change *Often* to *Once*
Correct. Often does not make sense at the start of this phrase. The correct adverb is Once, which tells when this happened.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Often is the wrong adverb here. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The word what is singular, so the verb was is correct. Were does not agree with what.
- ☒ (B) Change *u.s.* to *U.S.*
Correct. U.S. is a short name for the United States, so each letter needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *joining*
Distractor. A comma after joining would break the phrase that tells what the leaders talked about.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The letters in u.s. need capital letters. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. Some means more than one leader here, so it needs the plural verb were.
- ☐ (B) Change *hopeful* to *Hopeful*
Distractor. Hopeful is a common word in the middle of the sentence, so it should not start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *others*
Distractor. A comma after others would separate the subject others from the verb felt.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb was does not agree with Some. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Making it Happen

(1) AALIYAH: Mrs. Chen, how does people actually turn ideas into real stuff?

(2) Like businesses or art?

(3) MRS. CHEN: [Smiles.] That's a good question. (4) A long time ago, artists didn't always have money to do their work. (5) So wealthy people, called patron, would help them.

(6) mateo: [Leans over.] Like... they just paid for it?

(7) MRS. CHEN: Pretty much.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *does* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject people, and is cannot work with turn here.
- ☒ (B) Change *does* to *do*
Correct. The subject people is plural, so the helping verb must be do. The sentence should read, "how do people actually turn ideas into real stuff?"
- ☐ (C) Change *does* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject people and does not fit this present tense question.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word does does not agree with people. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Making it Happen

(1) AALIYAH: Mrs. Chen, how does people actually turn ideas into real stuff?

(2) Like businesses or art?

(3) MRS. CHEN: [Smiles.] That's a good question. (4) A long time ago, artists didn't always have money to do their work. (5) So wealthy people, called patron, would help them.

(6) mateo: [Leans over.] Like... they just paid for it?

(7) MRS. CHEN: Pretty much.

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



(A) Change *patron* to *patrons*

Correct. The word *people* is plural, and the word *them* later refers to more than one person. The noun *patrons* must be plural.



(B) Change *people* to *person*

Distractor. *Person* is singular. The word *them* later shows more than one helper, so *person* does not fit.



(C) Change *people* to *peoples*

Distractor. *Peoples* means groups of people, not the people themselves. It also does not fit with *them*.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. *Patron* is singular here, but it names the plural people. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

Making it Happen

(1) AALIYAH: Mrs. Chen, how does people actually turn ideas into real stuff?

(2) Like businesses or art?

(3) MRS. CHEN: [Smiles.] That's a good question. (4) A long time ago, artists didn't always have money to do their work. (5) So wealthy people, called patron, would help them.

(6) mateo: [Leans over.] Like... they just paid for it?

(7) MRS. CHEN: Pretty much.

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



(A) Change *Like* to *like*

Distractor. Like begins the line of dialogue, so it needs a capital L. Lowercase like is wrong.



(B) Change *mateo* to *MATEO*

Correct. Mateo is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter. The name should be MATEO at the start of the line.



(C) Change *Leans* to *leans*

Distractor. Leans begins the stage direction inside the brackets, so it needs a capital L. Lowercase leans is wrong.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The name mateo is not 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.

Making it Happen

(1) AALIYAH: Mrs. Chen, how does people actually turn ideas into real stuff?

(2) Like businesses or art?

(3) MRS. CHEN: [Smiles.] That's a good question. (4) A long time ago, artists didn't always have money to do their work. (5) So wealthy people, called patron, would help them.

(6) mateo: [Leans over.] Like... they just paid for it?

(7) MRS. CHEN: Pretty much.

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

☐ (A) Change *didn't* to *didnt*

Distractor. Didnt is missing the apostrophe in the contraction didn't, so it is wrong.

☐ (B) Change *artists* to *artists'*

Distractor. Artists' is possessive. It would mean something belongs to the artists, but the sentence needs the plain subject artists.

☐ (C) Insert a comma after *artists*

Distractor. A comma after artists would split the subject from its verb, so it is wrong.

☒ (D) Make no change

Correct. Sentence 4 is correct as it is. The contraction didn't needs its apostrophe, and the subject artists should not be possessive or set off by a comma.

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

Making it Happen

(1) AALIYAH: Hey, Mr. patel! (2) How did you open your store.

(3) MR. PATEL: [Look up and smiles.] It took some time. (4) I had an idea but I didn't have all the money I needed. (5) So I got a loan from a banks.

(6) MATEO: So the bank helped you start it?

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

- ☒ (A) Change *patel* to *Patel*
Correct. Patel is a name, a proper noun, so it needs a capital P. The sentence should read Mr. Patel.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Hey*
Distractor. There is already a comma after Hey. Adding another comma there is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *AALIYAH*
Distractor. A colon already follows AALIYAH, so adding a comma there is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The lowercase patel is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *did* to *does*
Distractor. The subject you does not agree with does. How does you open is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change the period after *store* to a question mark
Correct. The sentence asks a question, so it ends with a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Change *open* to *opens*
Distractor. After did, the verb must be open, not opens. Did you opens is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is a question, so the period is wrong. 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 *PATEL* to *patel*
Distractor. Patel is a name, a proper noun, so it keeps a capital letter. Lowercase patel is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *time* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what happened. It is not a question, so it needs a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *Look* to *Looks*
Correct. Mr. Patel is singular, so the verb must be Looks: [Looks up and smiles.]
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Look does not agree with the singular subject Mr. Patel. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *idea*
Correct. The sentence joins two complete ideas with but, so a comma goes before but. Insert a comma after idea.
- ☐ (B) Change *had* to *has*
Distractor. The subject I takes had, not has. I has an idea does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *idea* to *ideas*
Distractor. The word an tells us there is one idea, so the singular noun idea is correct. An ideas is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence needs a comma before but. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *So* to *so*
Distractor. So is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *banks* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what happened. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *banks* to *bank*
Correct. The word a tells us there is one bank, so the singular noun bank is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word a cannot go with the plural noun banks. Make no change is wrong.

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

Making it Happen

- (1) AALIYAH: So back then, patrons helped Artists and learning.
- (2) MATEO: And now, banks help people start businesses.
- (3) MRS. CHEN: That's right? (4) It's all part of a free enterprise system.
- (5) People can came up with ideas and try to make them work.
- (6) AALIYAH: [Nodding.] So no matter what, people still need support to get started.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *need* to *needs*
Distractor. Needs is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☐ (B) Change *need* to *is needing*
Distractor. Is needing is singular and does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☐ (C) Change *need* to *has needed*
Distractor. Has needed is singular and does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject people is plural, so the plural verb need agrees with it. The sentence is already correct.

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

Making it Happen

- (1) AALIYAH: So back then, patrons helped Artists and learning.
- (2) MATEO: And now, banks help people start businesses.
- (3) MRS. CHEN: That's right? (4) It's all part of a free enterprise system.
- (5) People can came up with ideas and try to make them work.
- (6) AALIYAH: [Nodding.] So no matter what, people still need support to get started.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *came* to *comes*
Distractor. Can comes does not work. The verb after can must be come.
- ☒ (B) Change *came* to *come*
Correct. The helping verb can must be followed by the base verb come. The correct words are can come.
- ☐ (C) Change *came* to *coming*
Distractor. Can coming does not work. The verb after can must be come.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has can came, which is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Making it Happen

- (1) AALIYAH: So back then, patrons helped Artists and learning.
- (2) MATEO: And now, banks help people start businesses.
- (3) MRS. CHEN: That's right? (4) It's all part of a free enterprise system.
- (5) People can came up with ideas and try to make them work.
- (6) AALIYAH: [Nodding.] So no matter what, people still need support to get started.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *Artists* to *artists*
Correct. Artists is a common noun in the middle of the sentence. It should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *patrons* to *Patrons*
Distractor. Patrons is a common noun in the middle of the sentence. It should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *learning* to *Learning*
Distractor. Learning is not a proper noun here. It should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Artists 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.

Making it Happen

- (1) AALIYAH: So back then, patrons helped Artists and learning.
- (2) MATEO: And now, banks help people start businesses.
- (3) MRS. CHEN: That's right? (4) It's all part of a free enterprise system.
- (5) People can came up with ideas and try to make them work.
- (6) AALIYAH: [Nodding.] So no matter what, people still need support to get started.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *right* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 is a statement. It tells what Mrs. Chen means, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *right*
Distractor. A comma cannot take the place of the end mark. It would leave the sentence with a comma and a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Change *That's* to *Thats*
Distractor. *That's* needs the apostrophe to stand for *That is*. *Thats* is not a correct word.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence is not asking a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Making it Happen

(1) AALIYAH: Mrs. Chen, how do people actually turns ideas into real stuff?

(2) Like Businesses or art?

(3) MRS. CHEN: [Smiles.] Thats a good question. (4) A long time ago, artists didn't always has money to do their work. (5) So wealthy people, called patrons, would help them.

(6) MATEO: [Leans over.] Like... they just payed for it?

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

- ☐ (A) Change the question mark after *stuff* to a period
Distractor. The sentence asks a question, so it needs a question mark. Changing it to a period makes the end mark wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *turns* to *turn*
Correct. The subject people is plural, so the verb turn must match it. The sentence should read "people actually turn ideas."
- ☐ (C) Change *Mrs.* to *mrs.*
Distractor. Mrs. is a title before Chen, so it keeps its capital letter. The lowercase form mrs. is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural subject people does not match the verb turns. 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 *art* to a period
Distractor. The words Like businesses or art? ask a question in the dialogue, so the question mark is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *Businesses* to *businesses*
Correct. Businesses is a common noun in the middle of a sentence, so it should not start with a capital letter. The word should be businesses.
- ☐ (C) Change *art* to *Art*
Distractor. Art is a common noun here, not a name, so it should stay lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The capital B in Businesses is wrong. 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 *Thats* to *That's*
Correct. That's is a contraction of That is, so it needs an apostrophe. The correct form is That's.
- ☐ (B) Change *Smiles* to *Smile*
Distractor. Mrs. Chen is one person, so the action word Smiles agrees with her. Smile would not match.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Smiles* to a question mark
Distractor. The words in the bracket tell an action, not a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Thats is missing its apostrophe. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *has* to *have*
Correct. The plural subject artists needs the verb have, not has. The sentence should read artists didn't always have money.
- ☐ (B) Change *artists* to *Artists*
Distractor. Artists is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *work* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the past. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb has does not match the plural subject artists. 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 *it* to a period
Distractor. Mateo is asking a question, so the question mark after it is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *Leans* to *Lean*
Distractor. Mateo is one person, so the action word Leans agrees with him. Lean would not match.
- ☒ (C) Change *payed* to *paid*
Correct. The past tense of pay is paid. Payed is not the correct verb form in this sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Payed is not the correct past form of pay. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Wealth of Mansa Musa

(1) A long time ago in West Africa, there was a strong and successful kingdom called Mali. (2) One of its most well-known rulers were Mansa Musa. (3) He became king in the early 1300s and is often remembered as one of the richest people in history. (4) Mali became wealthy because it controlled important trade routes? (5) Traders traveled across the hot sahara Desert carrying gold and salt, which were very valuable.

(6) Mansa Musa made smart choices that helped his kingdom grow. (7) He made sure traders could move safely, which brought more people and goods into Mali.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject One is singular, so the verb must be was.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject One.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject One.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word were does not agree with the singular subject 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.

The Wealth of Mansa Musa

(1) A long time ago in West Africa, there was a strong and successful kingdom called Mali. (2) One of its most well-known rulers were Mansa Musa. (3) He became king in the early 1300s and is often remembered as one of the richest people in history. (4) Mali became wealthy because it controlled important trade routes? (5) Traders traveled across the hot sahara Desert carrying gold and salt, which were very valuable.

(6) Mansa Musa made smart choices that helped his kingdom grow. (7) He made sure traders could move safely, which brought more people and goods into Mali.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *made* to *make*
Distractor. Make is present tense and does not match Mansa Musa. The past tense made is needed.
- ☐ (B) Change *made* to *maked*
Distractor. Maked is not a word. The correct past tense of make is made.
- ☐ (C) Change *made* to *making*
Distractor. Making needs a helping verb like was. By itself it does not finish the sentence.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct. Mansa Musa made choices in the past, so made is right.

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

The Wealth of Mansa Musa

(1) A long time ago in West Africa, there was a strong and successful kingdom called Mali. (2) One of its most well-known rulers were Mansa Musa. (3) He became king in the early 1300s and is often remembered as one of the richest people in history. (4) Mali became wealthy because it controlled important trade routes? (5) Traders traveled across the hot sahara Desert carrying gold and salt, which were very valuable.

(6) Mansa Musa made smart choices that helped his kingdom grow. (7) He made sure traders could move safely, which brought more people and goods into Mali.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Traders* to *traders*
Distractor. Traders begins the sentence, so it needs a capital T.
- ☐ (B) Change *Desert* to *desert*
Distractor. Desert is part of the proper noun Sahara Desert, so it keeps a capital D.
- ☒ (C) Change *sahara* to *Sahara*
Correct. Sahara Desert is the name of one special place, so both words need capital letters.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word sahara 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.

The Wealth of Mansa Musa

(1) A long time ago in West Africa, there was a strong and successful kingdom called Mali. (2) One of its most well-known rulers were Mansa Musa. (3) He became king in the early 1300s and is often remembered as one of the richest people in history. (4) Mali became wealthy because it controlled important trade routes? (5) Traders traveled across the hot sahara Desert carrying gold and salt, which were very valuable.

(6) Mansa Musa made smart choices that helped his kingdom grow. (7) He made sure traders could move safely, which brought more people and goods into Mali.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Mali*
Distractor. A comma after Mali would split the subject from the verb.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *routes* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells a fact, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *because*
Distractor. A comma after because would break the connecting word from the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (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.

The Wealth of Mansa Musa

- (1) As a result, cities like Timbuktu became busy and important places?
(2) Timbuktu was also known for learning, where people studied subjects like math, science, and Religion.
(3) One of the most famous parts of Mansa Musa's life were his trip to Mecca, called a pilgrimage. (4) During this journey, he gave away large amounts of gold to people in need. (5) His actions made many people notice how wealthy mali was.
(6) Because of the choices he made, Mali became known as a powerful and important kingdom.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Timbuktu* to *timbuktu*
Distractor. Timbuktu is the name of a city, so it must begin with a capital T.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *places* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells about Timbuktu, so it ends with a period. A question mark does not match the statement.
- ☐ (C) Change *became* to *becomes*
Distractor. The subject cities is plural, so the singular verb becomes does not agree. The sentence also tells about the past.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it does not ask a question. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Timbuktu* to *timbuktu*
Distractor. Timbuktu is a proper noun, a place name, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject Timbuktu is singular, so the verb was is correct. Were does not agree.
- ☒ (C) Change *Religion* to *religion*
Correct. Religion is a common noun in the list of school subjects, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Religion should be lowercase. 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 *Mansa Musa's* to *mansa Musa's*
Distractor. Mansa Musa is a name, so it keeps its capital letters.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *life*
Distractor. A comma after life would split the subject from the verb were. That makes the sentence wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject One is singular, so the verb should be was. Were does not agree with One.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with One. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *gold* to *Gold*
Distractor. Gold is a common noun here, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *need* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the journey. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *gived* to *gave*
Correct. Gived is not the correct past tense of give. The irregular past tense is gave.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Gived is not a correct verb form. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *mali* to *Mali*
Correct. Mali is the name of a kingdom, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital M.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject Mali is singular, so the verb was is correct. Were does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *was* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about his actions. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Mali should begin 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 Wealth of Mansa Musa

- (1) As a result, cities like Timbuktu became busy and important places.
- (2) Timbuktu were also known for learning, where people studied subjects like math, science, and religion.
- (3) One of the most famous parts of Mansa Musa's life was his trip to Mecca, called a pilgrimage. (4) During this journey, he gave away large amounts of gold at people in need. (5) His actions made many People notice how wealthy Mali was.
- (6) Because of the choices he made, Mali became known as a powerful and important kingdom.

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 the singular subject Timbuktu.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Timbuktu names one place, so it needs the singular verb was. The sentence should read Timbuktu was also known for learning.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. Timbuktu needs the singular verb was.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with Timbuktu. 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 Wealth of Mansa Musa

- (1) As a result, cities like Timbuktu became busy and important places.
- (2) Timbuktu were also known for learning, where people studied subjects like math, science, and religion.
- (3) One of the most famous parts of Mansa Musa's life was his trip to Mecca, called a pilgrimage. (4) During this journey, he gave away large amounts of gold at people in need. (5) His actions made many People notice how wealthy Mali was.
- (6) Because of the choices he made, Mali became known as a powerful and important kingdom.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *at* to *in*
Distractor. In does not show who received the gold, so gold in people is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *at* to *on*
Distractor. On does not show who received the gold, so gold on people is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *at* to *to*
Correct. The word *to* shows who received the gold. The phrase gave away gold to people in need is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. At is the wrong preposition here. 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 Wealth of Mansa Musa

- (1) As a result, cities like Timbuktu became busy and important places.
- (2) Timbuktu were also known for learning, where people studied subjects like math, science, and religion.
- (3) One of the most famous parts of Mansa Musa's life was his trip to Mecca, called a pilgrimage. (4) During this journey, he gave away large amounts of gold at people in need. (5) His actions made many People notice how wealthy Mali was.
- (6) Because of the choices he made, Mali became known as a powerful and important kingdom.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *His* to *his*
Distractor. His begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital H.
- ☐ (B) Change *Mali* to *mali*
Distractor. Mali is the name of a kingdom, a proper noun, so it keeps its capital M.
- ☒ (C) Change *People* to *people*
Correct. People is a common noun, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence. The word should be people.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. People should not be capitalized here. 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 Wealth of Mansa Musa

- (1) As a result, cities like Timbuktu became busy and important places.
- (2) Timbuktu were also known for learning, where people studied subjects like math, science, and religion.
- (3) One of the most famous parts of Mansa Musa's life was his trip to Mecca, called a pilgrimage. (4) During this journey, he gave away large amounts of gold at people in need. (5) His actions made many People notice how wealthy Mali was.
- (6) Because of the choices he made, Mali became known as a powerful and important kingdom.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Mansa Musa's* to *Mansa Musas*
Distractor. The life belongs to Mansa Musa, so the possessive Mansa Musa's is needed. Musas would be a plural with no apostrophe.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *parts*
Distractor. A comma after parts would break the phrase parts of Mansa Musa's life.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *pilgrimage* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the trip. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct. Mansa Musa's shows that the life belongs to Mansa Musa, and the sentence ends with a period because it tells something.

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

The Wealth of Mansa Musa

(1) A long time ago in West Africa, there were a strong and successful kingdom called Mali. (2) One of its most well-known rulers was Mansa Musa. (3) He became king in the early 1300s and is often remembered as one of the richest people in History. (4) Mali became wealthy because it controlled important trade routes? (5) Traders traveled under the hot Sahara Desert carrying gold and salt, which were very valuable.

(6) Mansa Musa made smart choices that helped his Kingdom grow. (7) He made sure traders could move safely, which brought more people and goods into Mali.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject is the singular kingdom, so the verb should be was. The words there were a kingdom do not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *Africa* to *africa*
Distractor. Africa is a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *in* to *on*
Distractor. The words should say in West Africa, not on West Africa. The preposition on does not show location here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has an agreement error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Distractor. He is singular, so the verb is is correct. Are does not agree with He.
- ☐ (B) Change *in the early* to *on the early*
Distractor. The words should say in the early 1300s. On is the wrong preposition for a year.
- ☒ (C) Change *History* to *history*
Correct. History is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. History should be lowercase, so there is an error.

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 *Mali* to *mali*
Distractor. Mali is a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *routes* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells about Mali and does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *trade* to *Trade*
Distractor. Trade is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark but it is not a question, so there is an error.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *under* to *across*
Correct. Traders moved from one side of the desert to the other, so across is the correct preposition.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. The word which refers to gold and salt, two things, so were is correct. Was does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *Sahara* to *sahara*
Distractor. Sahara is a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Under the desert is not possible, so there is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *choices*
Distractor. A comma after choices would break the words that tell which choices helped the kingdom.
- ☐ (B) Change *helped* to *helps*
Distractor. The word that refers to choices, which is plural, so helps does not agree. Helped is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *Kingdom* to *kingdom*
Correct. Kingdom is a common noun here, so it should begin with a lowercase letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Kingdom should be lowercase, so there is an error.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) “Road trip!” Xavier shouted as his family packed the car. (2) They was driving across Texas to learn about its different regions.

(3) Their first stop was the Mountains and Basins in far West Texas. (4) Xavier noticed tall, rocky mountains and dry land. (5) “It’s really hot here” he said.

(6) There were only a few Plants, like cacti. (7) His mom explained that people in this region often work in mining and oil because of the natural resources found underground.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject They.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject They is plural, so the verb must be were: “They were driving across Texas to learn about its different regions.”
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *am*
Distractor. Am is used only with I. It does not agree with They.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with plural They, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) “Road trip!” Xavier shouted as his family packed the car. (2) They was driving across Texas to learn about its different regions.

(3) Their first stop was the Mountains and Basins in far West Texas. (4) Xavier noticed tall, rocky mountains and dry land. (5) “It’s really hot here” he said.

(6) There were only a few Plants, like cacti. (7) His mom explained that people in this region often work in mining and oil because of the natural resources found underground.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *in* to *on*
Distractor. On does not fit a large region like far West Texas.
- ☐ (B) Change *in* to *under*
Distractor. Under would mean below the region, which is not the meaning.
- ☐ (C) Change *in* to *at*
Distractor. At does not fit the large area named far West Texas.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence already uses in correctly to show location inside far West Texas. No change is needed.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) “Road trip!” Xavier shouted as his family packed the car. (2) They was driving across Texas to learn about its different regions.

(3) Their first stop was the Mountains and Basins in far West Texas. (4) Xavier noticed tall, rocky mountains and dry land. (5) “It’s really hot here” he said.

(6) There were only a few Plants, like cacti. (7) His mom explained that people in this region often work in mining and oil because of the natural resources found underground.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *Plants* to *plants*
Correct. Plants 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.
- ☐ (B) Change *cacti* to *Cacti*
Distractor. Cacti is a common noun and should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *There* to *there*
Distractor. There begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital T.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Plants should be lowercase, so there is an error and Make no change is wrong.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) “Road trip!” Xavier shouted as his family packed the car. (2) They was driving across Texas to learn about its different regions.

(3) Their first stop was the Mountains and Basins in far West Texas. (4) Xavier noticed tall, rocky mountains and dry land. (5) “It’s really hot here” he said.

(6) There were only a few Plants, like cacti. (7) His mom explained that people in this region often work in mining and oil because of the natural resources found underground.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *hot*
Distractor. A comma after hot would split the words hot here in the wrong place.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *really*
Distractor. A comma after really would split really from hot and is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *here*
Correct. In dialogue, a comma follows the quoted words before the speaker tag he said. The comma belongs after here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is missing the comma after here, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) Next, they traveled to the great Plains. (2) The land looked wide and flat at rolling hills. (3) The weather were still dry, but not as hot. (4) Xavier saw ranches and fields? (5) “This must be where people raise cattle” he said. (6) His dad nodded and added that farming is also common here.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *traveled* to *travels*
Distractor. The subject they is plural, so the verb must be traveled. They travels does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *to* to *at*
Distractor. To shows direction, as in traveled to a place. At does not fit here and makes the sentence wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *great* to *Great*
Correct. Great Plains is the name of a place, so both words begin with capital letters. The word great must be Great.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word great needs a capital letter because it is part of the name Great Plains. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *at* to *with*
Correct. With rolling hills tells what the land had. The preposition with is the one that fits the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *hills* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the land. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word at is wrong here. 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* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject *weather* is singular, so it needs the singular verb *was*. The sentence tells about one kind of weather.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *hot* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence states a fact. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *were* does not agree with the singular subject *weather*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *fields* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells what *Zavier* saw. It is a statement, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *Zavier* to *zavier*
Distractor. *Zavier* is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *saw* to *see*
Distractor. *Zavier* is singular, so the verb *see* does not agree. The past verb *saw* is correct in this sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *raise* to *raises*
Distractor. *People* is plural, so the verb must be *raise*. *People raises* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *he* to *He*
Distractor. The word *he* is not the first word of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *cattle*
Correct. The exact words that the speaker says come before the tag *he said*. A comma goes after *cattle*, inside the quotation marks, to separate the words from the tag.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A comma is missing after *cattle*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) After that, they reached the north Central Plains. (2) Everything looks greener and more colorful!” Xavier said. (3) There were more trees and grass, and the land had gentle hills. (4) The climate was milder, and people raised livestock and grew crops.

(5) Finally, they arrived at the Coastal Plains under the Gulf of Mexico. (6) It was humid, and Xavier could feel the warm, moist air. (7) There were rivers, forests, and even beaches.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject climate.
- ☐ (B) Change *raised* to *raises*
Distractor. Raises is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☐ (C) Change *grew* to *grows*
Distractor. Grows is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 4 is correct. The singular subject climate needs was, and the plural subject people agrees with raised and grew.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) After that, they reached the north Central Plains. (2) Everything looks greener and more colorful!” Xavier said. (3) There were more trees and grass, and the land had gentle hills. (4) The climate was milder, and people raised livestock and grew crops.

(5) Finally, they arrived at the Coastal Plains under the Gulf of Mexico. (6) It was humid, and Xavier could feel the warm, moist air. (7) There were rivers, forests, and even beaches.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *under* to *during*
Distractor. During is used with time. It does not work with a place like the Gulf of Mexico.
- ☐ (B) Change *under* to *until*
Distractor. Until is used with time. It does not work with a place like the Gulf of Mexico.
- ☒ (C) Change *under* to *near*
Correct. The Coastal Plains are close to the Gulf of Mexico, so near is the correct preposition.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Under is the wrong preposition because the plains are not beneath the Gulf. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) After that, they reached the north Central Plains. (2) Everything looks greener and more colorful!” Xavier said. (3) There were more trees and grass, and the land had gentle hills. (4) The climate was milder, and people raised livestock and grew crops.

(5) Finally, they arrived at the Coastal Plains under the Gulf of Mexico. (6) It was humid, and Xavier could feel the warm, moist air. (7) There were rivers, forests, and even beaches.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Central* to *central*
Distractor. Central is part of the region name, so it must stay capitalized.
- ☒ (B) Change *north* to *North*
Correct. North Central Plains is the name of a special region, so each important word begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *Plains* to *plains*
Distractor. Plains is part of the region name, so it must stay capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word north is part of the region name and must begin 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.

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) After that, they reached the north Central Plains. (2) Everything looks greener and more colorful!” Xavier said. (3) There were more trees and grass, and the land had gentle hills. (4) The climate was milder, and people raised livestock and grew crops.

(5) Finally, they arrived at the Coastal Plains under the Gulf of Mexico. (6) It was humid, and Xavier could feel the warm, moist air. (7) There were rivers, forests, and even beaches.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Zavier*
Distractor. A comma after Xavier would separate the name of the speaker from said, which is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *Everything* to “*Everything*”
Correct. Quotation marks show the exact words Xavier says. The opening quotation mark before Everything is missing.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *said*
Distractor. A comma after said would add punctuation after the sentence ends, which is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is missing an opening quotation mark, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Four Regions, One Big Adventure

(1) “Road trip!” Xavier shouted as his family packed the car. (2) They were driving under Texas to learn about its different regions.

(3) Their first stop was the mountains and Basins in far West Texas. (4) Xavier noticed tall, rocky mountains and dry land? (5) “It’s really hot here” he said.

(6) There was only a few plants, like cacti.

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



(A) Change *under* to *across*

Correct. The family drove from place to place in Texas, so the preposition across fits. Under Texas does not make sense with driving.



(B) Change *Texas* to *texas*

Distractor. Texas is a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter. The word texas is wrong.



(C) Change the period after *regions* 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 word under does not make sense here. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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



(A) Insert a comma after *stop*

Distractor. A comma after stop would break the subject from the verb was.



(B) Change *in* to *on*

Distractor. The phrase in far West Texas tells where the stop was. On does not fit with far West Texas.



(C) Change *mountains* to *Mountains*

Correct. Mountains and Basins is the name of a Texas region, so Mountains begins with a capital letter.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word mountains should be capitalized in this region name. 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 *rocky*
Distractor. A comma after *rocky* would make *tall, rocky, mountains*. That puts a comma between an adjective and the noun it describes.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *land* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells what Xavier noticed. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *Zavier* to *zavier*
Distractor. *Zavier* is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark even though it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *he* to *He*
Distractor. The word *he* comes after the quotation and is not the first word of the sentence, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *said* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what he said. It is not a question, so the period after *said* is correct.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *here*
Correct. When a quotation is followed by a speaker tag, a comma goes before the closing quotation marks: "It's really hot here," he said.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The speaker tag *he said* needs a comma before it. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject *plants* is plural, so the verb *were* agrees with it. *There were only a few plants* is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *cacti* to *Cacti*
Distractor. *Cacti* is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *cacti* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the plants. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb *was* does not agree with the plural subject *plants*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

(1) Ava leaned forward as her teacher showed a painting in the board. (2) It was called the School of Athens by Raphael. (3) At first, it looked like a group of people in a large building? (4) Then Ava noticed more. (5) Some people was reading. (6) Others were talking. (7) A few were pointing as if they were explaining ideas.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject Some people.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject Some people names more than one person, so it needs the plural verb were: "Some people were reading."
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *am*
Distractor. Am is used with I. It does not agree with the plural subject Some people.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject Some people. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

(1) Ava leaned forward as her teacher showed a painting in the board. (2) It was called the School of Athens by Raphael. (3) At first, it looked like a group of people in a large building? (4) Then Ava noticed more. (5) Some people was reading. (6) Others were talking. (7) A few were pointing as if they were explaining ideas.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *in* to *between*
Distractor. Between is used for two things. "Between the board" does not name two things, so it is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *in* to *on*
Correct. The preposition on shows that the painting is displayed on the board. The phrase is "on the board."
- ☐ (C) Change *in* to *through*
Distractor. Through suggests the painting was inside or across the board. That does not make sense here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The painting is shown on the board, not in the board. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

(1) Ava leaned forward as her teacher showed a painting in the board. (2) It was called the School of Athens by Raphael. (3) At first, it looked like a group of people in a large building? (4) Then Ava noticed more. (5) Some people was reading. (6) Others were talking. (7) A few were pointing as if they were explaining ideas.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *the* to *The*
Correct. The name of the painting is The School of Athens. The first word of a title begins with a capital letter, so The should be capitalized.
- ☐ (B) Change *School* to *school*
Distractor. School is an important word in the title, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *Athens* to *athens*
Distractor. Athens is a proper noun and part of the title, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The first word of the title 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.

Looking Back to Move Forward

(1) Ava leaned forward as her teacher showed a painting in the board. (2) It was called the School of Athens by Raphael. (3) At first, it looked like a group of people in a large building? (4) Then Ava noticed more. (5) Some people was reading. (6) Others were talking. (7) A few were pointing as if they were explaining ideas.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after people would break the phrase a group of people in a large building. It is not needed.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *building*
Distractor. A comma after building would put a comma before the end mark, which is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *building* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells what Ava saw. It is a statement, 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.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

- (1) “Who are they?” Ava asked.
- (2) “They are thinkers from ancient Greece and Rome” her teacher said.
- (3) “During the renaissance, people began to study their ideas again.”
- (4) Ava thought in that. (5) Why would people look back at the past.
- (6) Her teacher explained that the Renaissance was a time of change in Europe.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *are* to *is*
Distractor. They is does not agree. The subject They is plural, so are is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *Who* to *who*
Distractor. Who begins the quoted question, so it must keep a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the question mark after *they* to a period
Distractor. The quoted words ask a question, so a question mark is needed at the end.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 1 is already correct. The quoted words ask a question, they are followed by a question mark, and the subject They agrees with are.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *Rome*
Correct. The comma after Rome separates the quoted words from her teacher said. Without it, the dialogue punctuation is not correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *Greece* to *greece*
Distractor. Greece is the name of a place, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *are* to *is*
Distractor. The subject They is plural, so are agrees. Is would not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence needs a comma after Rome before the speaker tag, 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 *renaissance* to *Renaissance*
Correct. Renaissance names a historical period, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *During* to *Under*
Distractor. During is the correct preposition for a time period. Under does not fit the meaning.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after people would separate the subject from the verb began.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word renaissance needs a capital letter, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Ava* to *ava*
Distractor. Ava is a name, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *in* to *about*
Correct. About is the correct preposition after thought when we tell what Ava thought about.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *thought*
Distractor. A comma after thought would split the verb from the words that complete it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has in that, but it should be about that. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Why* to *why*
Distractor. Why begins the question, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the period after *past* to a question mark
Correct. The sentence asks a question, so it must end with a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Change *look* to *looks*
Distractor. People is plural, so the base verb look is correct. Looks does not agree with people.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence asks a question, so the period is wrong. Make no change is wrong.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

(1) Artists like Raphael wanted their work to look real. (2) They showed people with clear details and expressions. (3) This helped others see people as thoughtful and important.

(4) People also began to think differently about government? (5) At that time, kings still held most of the power. (6) During the Renaissance, some people studies ideas from Greece and Rome. (7) They began to believe that Citizens should have a voice.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *studies* to *is studying*
Distractor. The word *is* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *some people*.
- ☒ (B) Change *studies* to *studied*
Correct. The subject *some people* is plural, so it cannot go with the singular verb *studies*. The correct past tense verb *studied* matches the plural subject and the past time of the Renaissance.
- ☐ (C) Change *studies* to *was studying*
Distractor. The word *was* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *some people*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb *studies* does not agree with the plural subject *some people*, so the sentence needs a change.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

(1) Artists like Raphael wanted their work to look real. (2) They showed people with clear details and expressions. (3) This helped others see people as thoughtful and important.

(4) People also began to think differently about government? (5) At that time, kings still held most of the power. (6) During the Renaissance, some people studies ideas from Greece and Rome. (7) They began to believe that Citizens should have a voice.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *held* to *hold*
Distractor. Hold is present tense and does not match the past time phrase At that time.
- ☐ (B) Change *held* to *holding*
Distractor. Holding needs a helping verb such as were. By itself, it leaves the sentence without a complete verb.
- ☐ (C) Change *held* to *holded*
Distractor. Holded is not a word. The past tense of hold is held.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence tells about the past. The irregular past tense verb held is correct, so no change is needed.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

(1) Artists like Raphael wanted their work to look real. (2) They showed people with clear details and expressions. (3) This helped others see people as thoughtful and important.

(4) People also began to think differently about government? (5) At that time, kings still held most of the power. (6) During the Renaissance, some people studies ideas from Greece and Rome. (7) They began to believe that Citizens should have a voice.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *believe* to *Believe*
Distractor. The word believe is a verb in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *Citizens* to *citizens*
Correct. The word citizens is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *voice* to *Voice*
Distractor. The word voice is a common noun, not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Citizens should not be capitalized here, so the sentence needs a change.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

(1) Artists like Raphael wanted their work to look real. (2) They showed people with clear details and expressions. (3) This helped others see people as thoughtful and important.

(4) People also began to think differently about government? (5) At that time, kings still held most of the power. (6) During the Renaissance, some people studies ideas from Greece and Rome. (7) They began to believe that Citizens should have a voice.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *also*
Distractor. A comma after *also* would separate the adverb from the verb and is not needed.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *differently*
Distractor. A comma after *differently* would separate the adverb from the words about government and is not needed.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *government* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark even though it is not a question, so the sentence needs a change.

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

Looking Back to Move Forward

- (1) They believed people should not feel powerless?
(2) These changes affected how people seen the world. (3) Art showed people thinking and learning. (4) Some people begun to think in new ways about government and fairness.
(5) ava looked back at the painting. (6) It showed more than a group of people?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *believed* to *believes*
Distractor. They is plural, so believed should not change to believes. They believes does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter. Changing it to they is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *powerless* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells something, so it should end with a period. The question mark after powerless is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an error in the end mark, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *affected* to *affects*
Distractor. The subject changes is plural, so affects does not agree. The sentence needs affected.
- ☐ (B) Change *These* to *these*
Distractor. These begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *seen* to *saw*
Correct. The word saw is the correct past tense verb. Seen cannot stand alone as the past tense here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word seen 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 4?

- ☒ (A) Change *begun* to *began*
Correct. The word began is the correct past tense verb. Begun cannot stand alone without a helping verb.
- ☐ (B) Change *Some* to *some*
Distractor. Some begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after people would separate the subject from the verb begun. That comma is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word begun is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *looked* to *look*
Distractor. The subject Ava is singular, so look does not agree. The past verb looked is correct.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *looked*
Distractor. A comma after looked would separate the verb from the words that follow it.
- ☒ (C) Change *ava* to *Ava*
Correct. Ava is a name, so it is a proper noun. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name Ava needs a capital letter, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *showed* to *show*
Distractor. The subject It is singular, so show does not agree. The verb showed is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *people* to a period
Correct. Sentence 6 tells something, so it should end with a period. The question mark after people is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an error in the end mark, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) If you turn on the radio in Texas, you might hear many different styles of music. (2) That mix didn't just happen, it came from artists who shared their stories and traditions.

(3) Lydia Mendoza were one of those artists. (4) She grew up in a Mexican American family and singed songs in Spanish about hard work, love, and everyday life. (5) People felt connected to her music because it sounded like their own experiences. (6) Around the same time, Chelo Silva became known for her powerful voice and emotional songs. (7) Her romantic songs, called boleros, became favorites of Tejano listeners across Texas.

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 the singular subject Lydia Mendoza.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. One person needs has been or was.
- ☒ (C) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Lydia Mendoza names one person, so the singular past verb was agrees with it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural 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.

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) If you turn on the radio in Texas, you might hear many different styles of music. (2) That mix didn't just happen, it came from artists who shared their stories and traditions.

(3) Lydia Mendoza was one of those artists. (4) She grew up in a Mexican American family and *singed* songs in Spanish about hard work, love, and everyday life. (5) People felt connected to her music because it sounded like their own experiences. (6) Around the same time, Chelo Silva became known for her powerful voice and emotional songs. (7) Her romantic songs, called boleros, became favorites of Tejano listeners across Texas.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *singed* to *sang*
Correct. Sentence 4 tells about the past, and sing is an irregular verb. Its past tense is sang, not singed.
- ☐ (B) Change *singed* to *sing*
Distractor. Sing is the present tense form. It does not match the past tense grew up.
- ☐ (C) Change *singed* to *sings*
Distractor. Sings is present tense and does not match the past tense grew up.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word singed is wrong. It means burned, so there is an error in this sentence.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) If you turn on the radio in Texas, you might hear many different styles of music. (2) That mix didnt just happen, it came from artists who shared their stories and traditions.

(3) Lydia Mendoza were one of those artists. (4) She grew up in a Mexican American family and singed songs in Spanish about hard work, love, and everyday life. (5) People felt connected to her music because it sounded like their own experiences. (6) Around the same time, Chelo Silva became known for her powerful voice and emotional songs. (7) Her romantic songs, called boleros, became favorites of Tejano listeners across Texas.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Texas* to *texas*
Distractor. Texas is the name of one special place, so it keeps a capital T.
- ☐ (B) Change *If* to *if*
Distractor. If begins the sentence, so it needs a capital I.
- ☐ (C) Change *radio* to *Radio*
Distractor. Radio is a common noun, not a name, so it does not need a capital R in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The capitals in sentence 1 are correct. Texas is a proper noun, If begins the sentence, and radio is a common noun.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) If you turn on the radio in Texas, you might hear many different styles of music. (2) That mix didnt just happen, it came from artists who shared their stories and traditions.

(3) Lydia Mendoza were one of those artists. (4) She grew up in a Mexican American family and singed songs in Spanish about hard work, love, and everyday life. (5) People felt connected to her music because it sounded like their own experiences. (6) Around the same time, Chelo Silva became known for her powerful voice and emotional songs. (7) Her romantic songs, called boleros, became favorites of Tejano listeners across Texas.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *didnt* to *didn't*
Correct. Didn't is a contraction of did not, so an apostrophe belongs where the o is missing.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *traditions*
Distractor. A comma after traditions would come before the period, so it would not fit at the end of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *traditions* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the music mix. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word didnt is missing its apostrophe, so there is an error in this sentence.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) julius Lorenzo Cobb Bledsoe had a different path. (2) He were an African American singer who performed on stage and in operas. (3) He become well known for his role in Show Boat, which was a big achievement at the time.

(4) His success showed that talent could break barriers, even when opportunities were limited?

(5) The diversity of these artists backgrounds helped shape Texas culture in their own way. (6) Their music brought people together and gave others a chance to be heard.

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

☐

(A) Insert a comma after *Bledsoe*

Distractor. A comma after Bledsoe would separate the subject from the verb had. The subject and verb should stay together.

☒

(B) Change *julius* to *Julius*

Correct. Julius is a person's name, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital J.

☐

(C) Change *had* to *have*

Distractor. The subject names one person, so the verb have does not agree. The past verb had is correct.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. Julius must begin with 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) Change *African American* to *african american*

Distractor. African American names a group and is a proper adjective, so both words begin with capital letters.

☒

(B) Change *were* to *was*

Correct. He is singular, so it needs the singular verb was. He were does not agree.

☐

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

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

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. He were 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 *become* to *became*
Correct. Became is the past tense of become. The sentence tells about something he did in the past, so became is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *Show Boat* to *show boat*
Distractor. Show Boat is the name of a musical, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letters.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *time* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about his success. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. He become is not correct for one person in the past. 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. Opportunities means more than one opportunity, so the plural verb were is correct. Was does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *His* to *his*
Distractor. His is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *limited* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells about his success. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark but does not ask a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *helped* to *help*
Distractor. The subject diversity is singular, so the verb help does not agree. The past verb helped is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *artists* to *artists'*
Correct. The backgrounds belong to the artists, so the possessive word needs an apostrophe: artists'.
- ☐ (C) Change *Texas* to *texas*
Distractor. Texas is the name of a state, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital T.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word artists needs an apostrophe to show possession. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) Julius Lorenzo Cobb Bledsoe had a different path. (2) He was an african American singer who performed on stage and in operas. (3) He became well known for his role in Show Boat, which was a big achievement at the time.

(4) His success showed that talent could break barriers, even when opportunities was limited.

(5) The diversity of these artists backgrounds helped shape Texas culture in their own way. (6) Their music brought people together because gave others a chance to be heard.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject opportunities.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *am*
Distractor. Am is used with I. It does not agree with opportunities.
- ☒ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject opportunities is plural, so it needs the plural verb were. The phrase should read even when opportunities were limited.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Was is a singular verb. The plural subject opportunities needs were, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) Julius Lorenzo Cobb Bledsoe had a different path. (2) He was an african American singer who performed on stage and in operas. (3) He became well known for his role in Show Boat, which was a big achievement at the time.

(4) His success showed that talent could break barriers, even when opportunities was limited.

(5) The diversity of these artists backgrounds helped shape Texas culture in their own way. (6) Their music brought people together because gave others a chance to be heard.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *because* to *while*
Distractor. While cannot join the two verbs without a subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *because* to *although*
Distractor. Although cannot join the two verbs this way.
- ☒ (C) Change *because* to *and*
Correct. The sentence has one subject, music, with two verbs, brought and gave. The conjunction and connects the two verbs.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word because is not the right conjunction to connect brought and gave, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) Julius Lorenzo Cobb Bledsoe had a different path. (2) He was an african American singer who performed on stage and in operas. (3) He became well known for his role in Show Boat, which was a big achievement at the time.

(4) His success showed that talent could break barriers, even when opportunities was limited.

(5) The diversity of these artists backgrounds helped shape Texas culture in their own way. (6) Their music brought people together because gave others a chance to be heard.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *American* to *american*
Distractor. American is part of that name and must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *He* to *he*
Distractor. He begins the sentence, so it needs a capital H.
- ☒ (C) Change *african* to *African*
Correct. African American is a name for a group and a nationality, so African begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word african should not be lowercase, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) Julius Lorenzo Cobb Bledsoe had a different path. (2) He was an african American singer who performed on stage and in operas. (3) He became well known for his role in Show Boat, which was a big achievement at the time.

(4) His success showed that talent could break barriers, even when opportunities was limited.

(5) The diversity of these artists backgrounds helped shape Texas culture in their own way. (6) Their music brought people together because gave others a chance to be heard.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *artists* to *artist's*
Distractor. Artist's is for one artist, but these points to more than one.
- ☒ (B) Change *artists* to *artists'*
Correct. The word these shows more than one artist owns the backgrounds, so the plural possessive takes an apostrophe after the s. It should read artists'.
- ☐ (C) Change *backgrounds* to *background's*
Distractor. Background's makes backgrounds possessive, but the sentence needs the plural noun backgrounds.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The missing apostrophe leaves the possessive wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Voices That Shaped Texas

(1) If you turn on the radio in Texas, you might hear many different styles of music. (2) That mix didn't just happen, it came from artists who shared their stories and traditions?

(3) Lydia Mendoza were one of those artists. (4) She grew up in a Mexican American family nor sang songs in Spanish about hard work, love, and everyday life. (5) People felt connected to her music because it sounded like their own experiences. (6) Around the same time, Chelo Silva became known for her powerful voice and emotional songs. (7) Her romantic songs, called boleros, became favorites of Tejano listeners across texas.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Lydia Mendoza names one person, so the singular verb was is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *Lydia* to *lydia*
Distractor. Lydia is a name, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *artists* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about Lydia Mendoza. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with one person, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *nor* to *and*
Correct. The two actions grew up and sang are joined by and. The word nor cannot join them without neither.
- ☐ (B) Change *Spanish* to *spanish*
Distractor. Spanish is the name of a language, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *family*
Distractor. A comma after family would break the two actions that are joined together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word nor 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 2?

- ☐ (A) Change *That* to *that*
Distractor. That is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *came* to *come*
Distractor. The subject it is singular, so the verb come does not agree. Came is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *traditions* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells about the mix. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark after traditions is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *became* to *becomes*
Distractor. The subject Her romantic songs names more than one song, so becomes does not agree. Became is correct.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *favorites*
Distractor. A comma after favorites would split the verb from the words that finish the idea.
- ☒ (C) Change *texas* to *Texas*
Correct. Texas is a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital T.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word texas needs a capital letter, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Chelo* to *chelo*
Distractor. Chelo is a name, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *became* to *become*
Distractor. Chelo Silva names one person. The verb become does not match one person in this sentence. Became is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *songs* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about Chelo Silva. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is already correct. Chelo Silva names one person, became matches one person in the past, and the sentence ends with a period.

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

A Day That Changed

(1) Jayden woke up early, excited for field day. (2) When he looked outside, the sky was bright and clear. (3) The sun was already warming the air and the morning felt calm and peaceful. (4) “It’s going to be a great day,” he said as he grabbed his Backpack and headed to school.

(5) By mid-morning, students were outside running races and playing games.

(6) The weather felt just right. (7) It were warm, with a light breeze, and the sky stayed clear.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *am*
Distractor. Am is a singular verb that goes with I. It does not agree with It.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject It names one thing, so it needs the singular verb was. The correct sentence is “It was warm, with a light breeze, and the sky stayed clear.”
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject It.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with 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.

A Day That Changed

(1) Jayden woke up early, excited for field day. (2) When he looked outside, the sky was bright and clear. (3) The sun was already warming the air and the morning felt calm and peaceful. (4) “It’s going to be a great day,” he said as he grabbed his Backpack and headed to school.

(5) By mid-morning, students were outside running races and playing games.

(6) The weather felt just right. (7) It were warm, with a light breeze, and the sky stayed clear.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *By* to *Under*
Distractor. Under does not work with this time phrase.
- ☐ (B) Change *By* to *Of*
Distractor. Of does not show when the students were outside.
- ☐ (C) Change *By* to *For*
Distractor. For does not tell when the students were outside.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The preposition *By* is correct. It tells when the students were outside, and the sentence needs no change.

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

A Day That Changed

(1) Jayden woke up early, excited for field day. (2) When he looked outside, the sky was bright and clear. (3) The sun was already warming the air and the morning felt calm and peaceful. (4) “It’s going to be a great day,” he said as he grabbed his Backpack and headed to school.

(5) By mid-morning, students were outside running races and playing games.

(6) The weather felt just right. (7) It were warm, with a light breeze, and the sky stayed clear.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *day* to *Day*
Distractor. Day is a common noun here, so it should stay lowercase.
- ☐ (B) Change *school* to *School*
Distractor. School is a common noun here, so it should stay lowercase.
- ☒ (C) Change *Backpack* to *backpack*
Correct. Backpack is a common noun. It does not name one special thing, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Backpack 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.

A Day That Changed

(1) Jayden woke up early, excited for field day. (2) When he looked outside, the sky was bright and clear. (3) The sun was already warming the air and the morning felt calm and peaceful. (4) “It’s going to be a great day,” he said as he grabbed his Backpack and headed to school.

(5) By mid-morning, students were outside running races and playing games.

(6) The weather felt just right. (7) It were warm, with a light breeze, and the sky stayed clear.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *sun*
Distractor. A comma after *sun* would split the subject from its verb.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *warming*
Distractor. A comma after *warming* would split the verb from the words that finish its meaning.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *air*
Correct. Sentence 3 joins two complete sentences with the conjunction *and*. A comma belongs before *and*, after *air*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A 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.

A Day That Changed

(1) jayden misjudged the weather and assumed the day would continue like this.

(2) But just before lunch, the conditions begins to change. (3) The wind grew stronger, and Jayden noticed the movement of gray clouds between the sky.

(4) The temperature dropped, and the air felt cooler against his skin? (5) Jayden looked up, confused? (6) “What happened to the sunshine?” he asked.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *jayden* to *Jayden*
Correct. Jayden is a name, so it begins with a capital J. The correct sentence starts with Jayden, not jayden.
- ☐ (B) Change *misjudged* to *misjudge*
Distractor. Jayden is one person, so the verb cannot be misjudge. It should agree with the singular subject.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *this* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 1 tells something, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name jayden needs a capital letter, so there is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *lunch* to *Lunch*
Distractor. Lunch is a common noun here, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *begins* to *began*
Correct. The subject conditions is plural. The verb begins is singular, so it does not agree. The correct verb is began.
- ☐ (C) Change *before* to *between*
Distractor. Between does not fit before lunch. Before tells when the change started.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural subject conditions does not agree with begins, so there is an error.

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 *Jayden* to *jayden*
Distractor. Jayden is a name, so it needs a capital J.
- ☒ (B) Change *between* to *across*
Correct. Across is the right preposition because clouds move over the sky. Between does not fit one sky.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *stronger*
Distractor. The sentence joins two complete thoughts with and, so a comma is needed before and.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Between is the wrong preposition. There is an error in this sentence.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *felt* to *feel*
Distractor. Air is singular, so felt is correct. Feel does not agree with the singular subject.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *skin* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells something. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *against* to *between*
Distractor. Between needs two things, but there is only his skin. Against is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it tells something, so there is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Jayden* to *jayden*
Distractor. Jayden is a name, so it needs a capital J.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *confused* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells what Jayden did. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *looked* to *look*
Distractor. Jayden is one person, so looked is correct. Look does not agree with the singular subject.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is a statement, so there is an error.

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

A Day That Changed

- (1) Soon, light rain began to fall, and teachers quickly moved everyone inside.
(2) Some students was disappointed, but Ms. Rios saw it as a chance to explain.
(3) “This is weather,” she said. (4) “Weather describes the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place. (5) It can change quickly, even with a few hours.”
(6) Jayden thought about how different the morning had been.
(7) “Climate” Ms. Rios continued, “describes the usual weather patterns of a place over a long period of time.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject Some students is plural, so the verb must be were. The sentence should read “Some students were disappointed.”
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject students.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject students.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was is singular and does not agree with students. 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 Day That Changed

- (1) Soon, light rain began to fall, and teachers quickly moved everyone inside.
(2) Some students was disappointed, but Ms. Rios saw it as a chance to explain.
(3) “This is weather,” she said. (4) “Weather describes the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place. (5) It can change quickly, even with a few hours.”
(6) Jayden thought about how different the morning had been.
(7) “Climate” Ms. Rios continued, “describes the usual weather patterns of a place over a long period of time.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *with* to *within*
Correct. The preposition within means inside a certain amount of time. The sentence should read “within a few hours.”
- ☐ (B) Change *with* to *without*
Distractor. The preposition without means not having something. “Even without a few hours” does not make sense here.
- ☐ (C) Change *with* to *between*
Distractor. The preposition between needs two separate times. “Between a few hours” is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word with is wrong. The sentence needs within, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Day That Changed

- (1) Soon, light rain began to fall, and teachers quickly moved everyone inside.
- (2) Some students was disappointed, but Ms. Rios saw it as a chance to explain.
- (3) “This is weather,” she said. (4) “Weather describes the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place. (5) It can change quickly, even with a few hours.”
- (6) Jayden thought about how different the morning had been.
- (7) “Climate” Ms. Rios continued, “describes the usual weather patterns of a place over a long period of time.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Weather* to *weather*
Distractor. Weather begins the sentence inside the quotation marks, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *atmosphere* to *Atmosphere*
Distractor. Atmosphere is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change *place* to *Place*
Distractor. Place is a common noun, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct. Weather begins the quoted sentence, so it needs a capital letter. Atmosphere and place are common nouns and stay lowercase.

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

A Day That Changed

- (1) Soon, light rain began to fall, and teachers quickly moved everyone inside.
- (2) Some students was disappointed, but Ms. Rios saw it as a chance to explain.
- (3) “This is weather,” she said. (4) “Weather describes the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place. (5) It can change quickly, even with a few hours.”
- (6) Jayden thought about how different the morning had been.
- (7) “Climate” Ms. Rios continued, “describes the usual weather patterns of a place over a long period of time.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *Climate*
Correct. In dialogue, a comma separates the spoken words from the speaker tag. The comma belongs after *Climate*, before the closing quotation mark.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Rios*
Distractor. A comma after *Rios* would split the name from the word continued, which is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *describes*
Distractor. A comma after *describes* would break the quoted sentence before the usual, which is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is missing a comma after *Climate*, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Day That Changed

(1) jayden woke up early, excited for field day. (2) When he looked outside, the sky were bright and clear. (3) The sun was already warming the air and the morning felt calm and peaceful. (4) “It’s going to be a great day” he said as he grabbed his backpack and headed to school.

(5) On mid-morning, students were outside running races and playing games.

(6) The weather felt just right.

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

☐

(A) Change *for* to *under*

Distractor. The word *for* tells what he was excited about. *Under* does not fit, so *excited under field day* is wrong.

☒

(B) Change *jayden* to *Jayden*

Correct. *Jayden* is a name, so it must begin with a capital J.

☐

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

Distractor. The sentence tells what happened. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The name *jayden* starts with a lowercase letter. 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 *clear* to a question mark

Distractor. The sentence tells about the sky. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.

☒

(B) Change *were* to *was*

Correct. The subject *sky* is singular, so the verb must be *was*.

☐

(C) Change *sky* to *Sky*

Distractor. *Sky* is a common noun, not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The verb *were* does not agree with the singular subject *sky*. 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* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject The sun is singular, so the verb was agrees with it. Were does not agree.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *air*
Correct. The sentence joins two complete ideas with and, so a comma belongs after air, before and.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The two complete ideas need a comma before and. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *to school* to *at school*
Distractor. The word to shows where he headed. Headed at school does not make sense.
- ☐ (B) Change *school* to *School*
Distractor. School is a common noun here, not a name, so it stays lowercase.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *day*
Correct. The speaker's words come before he said, so a comma belongs after day inside the quotation marks.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The quoted words need a comma before the speaker tag. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *On* to *By*
Correct. By is the correct preposition to tell when something happens in the morning.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. Students means more than one, so the plural verb were is needed. Was does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *students* to *Students*
Distractor. Students is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. On is not the correct preposition here. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) Texas is a very large state, and its land varies from one area to another. (2) Some parts have forests and rivers, while others have dry deserts or wide, open plains. (3) These areas are called regions. (4) Each region has its own landforms, climate, vegetation, and economic activities. (5) These differences help explain how people live and work across Texas. (6) The Coastal Plains is the largest region and stretches under the Gulf of Mexico. (7) It includes flat land, many rivers, and thick forests.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *is* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject These areas.
- ☐ (B) Change *is* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject These areas.
- ☒ (C) Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The subject These areas names more than one area, so it needs the plural verb are. The correct sentence is These areas are called regions.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb is does not agree with the plural subject These areas. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) Texas is a very large state, and its land varies from one area to another. (2) Some parts have forests and rivers, while others have dry deserts or wide, open plains. (3) These areas are called regions. (4) Each region has its own landforms, climate, vegetation, and economic activities. (5) These differences help explain how people live and work across Texas. (6) The Coastal Plains is the largest region and stretches under the Gulf of Mexico. (7) It includes flat land, many rivers, and thick forests.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *under* to *along*
Correct. The Coastal Plains runs beside the Gulf of Mexico, so the correct preposition is along. The sentence should say stretches along the Gulf of Mexico.
- ☐ (B) Change *under* to *across*
Distractor. Across means from one side to the other. The Coastal Plains does not stretch across the Gulf of Mexico.
- ☐ (C) Change *under* to *over*
Distractor. Over means above something. The Coastal Plains is not above the Gulf of Mexico.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Under does not fit. The region stretches along the Gulf, so there is an error and Make no change is wrong.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) texas is a very large state, and its land varies from one area to another. (2) Some parts have forests and rivers, while others have dry deserts or wide, open plains. (3) These areas is called regions. (4) Each region has its own landforms, climate, vegetation, and economic activities. (5) These differences help explain how people live and work across Texas. (6) The Coastal Plains is the largest region and stretches under the Gulf of Mexico. (7) It includes flat land, many rivers, and thick forests.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *state* to *State*
Distractor. State is a common noun here. It does not name one special place, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *area* to *Area*
Distractor. Area is a common noun here. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *texas* to *Texas*
Correct. Texas is the name of a state, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital T. It also begins the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Texas must begin with a capital T. The lowercase word texas is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) Texas is a very large state, and its land varies from one area to another. (2) Some parts have forests and rivers, while others have dry deserts or wide, open plains. (3) These areas are called regions. (4) Each region has its own landforms, climate, vegetation, and economic activities. (5) These differences help explain how people live and work across Texas. (6) The Coastal Plains is the largest region and stretches under the Gulf of Mexico. (7) It includes flat land, many rivers, and thick forests.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *includes*
Distractor. A comma after *includes* would separate the verb from the words that follow it.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *thick*
Distractor. A comma after *thick* would separate the adjective *thick* from the noun *forests*.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *land*
Distractor. The comma after *land* separates the first two items in the series. Without it, *flat land* and *many rivers* run together.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence already uses commas correctly to separate three items in a series. No change is needed.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) The climate have warmth and humidity, with frequent rainfall. (2) This makes the region well suited for farming crops like cotton and corn. (3) Fishing, shipping, and jobs on large cities are also important to the economy.

(4) The North Central Plains has rolling hills grasslands, and more trees than western Texas. (5) The Climate is milder, with moderate rainfall. (6) Because of these conditions, many people raises cattle and grow crops.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The word *The* begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter. Lowercase *the* is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *have* to *has*
Correct. The subject *climate* is singular, so it needs the singular verb *has*. Change *have* to *has* fixes the subject and verb agreement.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *climate*
Distractor. A comma after *climate* would split the subject from its verb. A subject and verb should not be separated that way.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is a subject and verb agreement error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *are* to *is*
Distractor. The subject *Fishing, shipping, and jobs* names more than one thing, so the plural verb *are* is correct. *Is* does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *on* to *in*
Correct. The jobs are inside large cities, so the correct preposition is *in*. Change *on* to *in* fixes the preposition.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *shipping*
Distractor. The comma after *shipping* separates the first two items in the series. Without it, *Fishing* and *shipping* run together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is a preposition 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 *has* to *have*
Distractor. The North Central Plains is the name of one region, so the singular verb *has* is correct. *Have* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *Texas* to *texas*
Distractor. *Texas* is a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter. Lowercase *texas* is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *hills*
Correct. The sentence lists three items in a series: rolling hills, grasslands, and more trees. A comma belongs after *hills*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is a missing comma in the series, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Distractor. The word *climate* is singular, so the singular verb *is* is correct. *Are* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *with* to *in*
Distractor. *With* shows that the milder climate has moderate rainfall. *In* does not make sense with this meaning.
- ☒ (C) Change *Climate* to *climate*
Correct. The word *climate* is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter. Change *Climate* to *climate* fixes it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is a capitalization error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Because* to *because*
Distractor. *Because* begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter. Lowercase *because* is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *raises* to *raise*
Correct. The subject *many people* is plural, so it needs the plural verb *raise*. Change *raises* to *raise* fixes the subject and verb agreement.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after *people* would split the subject from its verb. A subject and verb should not be separated that way.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is a subject and verb agreement error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) Small towns, farms, and settlements are common throughout this region.

(2) The great Plains is located farther west and is known for its wide, open spaces. **(3)** The land is drier, and strong winds are common. **(4)** Fewer trees grow here, but ranching or farming are still major activities. **(5)** Some areas also produce wind energy.

(6) The Mountains and Basins region is in far West Texas? **(7)** It has tall mountains, dry deserts, and very little rainfall.

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

☐ **(A)** Change *are* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject Small towns, farms, and settlements.

☐ **(B)** Change *are* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular past verb. It does not agree with the plural subject.

☐ **(C)** Change *are* to *has been*
Distractor. Has been is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject.

☒ **(D)** Make no change
Correct. The subject names more than one thing, so the plural verb are agrees with it. The sentence is correct as written.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) Small towns, farms, and settlements are common throughout this region.

(2) The great Plains is located farther west and is known for its wide, open spaces. (3) The land is drier, and strong winds are common. (4) Fewer trees grow here, but ranching or farming are still major activities. (5) Some areas also produce wind energy.

(6) The Mountains and Basins region is in far West Texas? (7) It has tall mountains, dry deserts, and very little rainfall.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *or* to *but*
Distractor. But shows a contrast. It does not join ranching and farming as two activities in the subject.
- ☒ (B) Change *or* to *and*
Correct. The two activities ranching and farming are joined as a compound subject. The word and connects them, and the plural verb are agrees with the compound subject.
- ☐ (C) Change *or* to *so*
Distractor. So shows a result. It does not join ranching and farming correctly.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word or is wrong here because it does not join the two activities as a compound subject. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) Small towns, farms, and settlements are common throughout this region.

(2) The great Plains is located farther west and is known for its wide, open spaces. **(3)** The land is drier, and strong winds are common. **(4)** Fewer trees grow here, but ranching or farming are still major activities. **(5)** Some areas also produce wind energy.

(6) The Mountains and Basins region is in far West Texas? **(7)** It has tall mountains, dry deserts, and very little rainfall.

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



(A) Change *great* to *Great*

Correct. The Great Plains is the name of one special region, so both words in the name begin with capital letters.



(B) Change *Plains* to *plains*

Distractor. Plains is part of the proper noun Great Plains. It keeps its capital letter.



(C) Change *The* to *the*

Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. Great should be capitalized because it is part of the name Great Plains. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) Small towns, farms, and settlements are common throughout this region.

(2) The great Plains is located farther west and is known for its wide, open spaces. (3) The land is drier, and strong winds are common. (4) Fewer trees grow here, but ranching or farming are still major activities. (5) Some areas also produce wind energy.

(6) The Mountains and Basins region is in far West Texas? (7) It has tall mountains, dry deserts, and very little rainfall.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *Texas* to a period
Correct. Sentence 6 tells a fact about a place. It is a statement, so it ends with a period instead of a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Mountains*
Distractor. A comma after Mountains would break the name Mountains and Basins from the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Basins*
Distractor. A comma after Basins would also break the name of the region from the words that follow.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence does not ask a question, so the question mark is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Understanding the Texas Regions

(1) Texas is a very large state, and its land vary from one area to another.

(2) Some parts have forests and rivers, while others have dry deserts or wide, open plains. (3) These areas are called regions? (4) Each region has its own landforms, climate, vegetation and economic activities. (5) These differences help explain how people live and work across texas.

(6) The Coastal Plains is the largest region so stretches along the Gulf of Mexico.

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



(A) Change *vary* to *varies*

Correct. The subject land is singular, so it needs the singular verb varies. The sentence should read its land varies.



(B) Change *Texas* to *texas*

Distractor. Texas is a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital T. Changing it to texas is wrong.



(C) Delete the comma after *state*

Distractor. A comma is needed before and when it joins two complete ideas. Deleting the comma after state is wrong.



(D) Make no change

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

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



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

Correct. Sentence 3 tells something. A statement ends with a period, not a question mark.



(B) Change *These* to *these*

Distractor. These begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.



(C) Change *are* to *is*

Distractor. The subject areas is plural, so it needs the plural verb are. Is does not agree.



(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 4?

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *vegetation*
Correct. The sentence lists four items in a series. A comma is needed after *vegetation* before the word *and*.
- ☐ (B) Change *Each* to *each*
Distractor. *Each* begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *has* to *have*
Distractor. Each region is singular, so it needs the singular verb *has*. *Have* does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after *vegetation*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *help* to *helps*
Distractor. The subject *differences* is plural, so it needs the plural verb *help*. *Helps* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *differences*
Distractor. A comma after *differences* would separate the subject from its verb, *help*.
- ☒ (C) Change *texas* to *Texas*
Correct. *Texas* is the name of a state, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital *T*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Texas* should start with a capital *T*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Plains* to *plains*
Distractor. *Plains* is part of the name *Coastal Plains*, so it should keep its capital *P*.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *region*
Distractor. A comma after *region* would separate the first predicate from the second verb *stretches* in a way that does not make sense.
- ☒ (C) Change *so* to *and*
Correct. The two verbs *is* and *stretches* share the same subject. The conjunction *and* correctly joins them.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *so* cannot join the two verbs *is* and *stretches* here. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

The Roads Between Us

- (1) A river bends, a pathway turns,
- (2) A traveler watch, listens, learns.
- (3) A basket, story, song, or seed
- (4) Can travel far to meet a need.
- (5) Along the rivers, canoes glide,
- (6) With food, and pottery tucked inside.
- (7) Neighbors meet and goods are shared,
- (8) And friendships grow because themselves cared.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *watch* to *are watching*
Distractor. Are watching is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject A traveler.
- ☐ (B) Change *watch* to *were watching*
Distractor. Were watching is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject A traveler.
- ☒ (C) Change *watch* to *watches*
Correct. The subject A traveler names one person, so the verb must be watches. The correct sentence is "A traveler watches, listens, learns."
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb watch does not agree with the singular subject A traveler, so a change is needed.

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

The Roads Between Us

- (1) A river bends, a pathway turns,
- (2) A traveler watch, listens, learns.
- (3) A basket, story, song, or seed
- (4) Can travel far to meet a need.
- (5) Along the rivers, canoes glide,
- (6) With food, and pottery tucked inside.
- (7) Neighbors meet and goods are shared,
- (8) And friendships grow because themselves cared.

What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☐ (A) Change *themselves* to *them*
Distractor. Them is an object pronoun. It cannot be the subject that does the caring.
- ☒ (B) Change *themselves* to *they*
Correct. The subject of cared must be they, a subject pronoun. The correct sentence is "And friendships grow because they cared."
- ☐ (C) Change *themselves* to *their*
Distractor. Their is a possessive pronoun. It cannot be the subject that does the caring.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Themselves is a reflexive pronoun and cannot be the subject here, so a change is needed.

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

The Roads Between Us

- (1) A river bends, a pathway turns,
- (2) A traveler watch, listens, learns.
- (3) A basket, story, song, or seed
- (4) Can travel far to meet a need.
- (5) Along the rivers, canoes glide,
- (6) With food, and pottery tucked inside.
- (7) Neighbors meet and goods are shared,
- (8) And friendships grow because themselves cared.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *basket* to *Basket*
Distractor. Basket is a common noun here. It does not name one special thing, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (B) Change *story* to *Story*
Distractor. Story is a common noun here. It does not name one special thing, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change *seed* to *Seed*
Distractor. Seed is a common noun here. It does not name one special thing, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Basket, story, song, and seed are common nouns in the middle of a sentence, so they do not begin with capital letters. The line is correct as written.

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

The Roads Between Us

- (1) A river bends, a pathway turns,
- (2) A traveler watch, listens, learns.
- (3) A basket, story, song, or seed
- (4) Can travel far to meet a need.
- (5) Along the rivers, canoes glide,
- (6) With food, and pottery tucked inside.
- (7) Neighbors meet and goods are shared,
- (8) And friendships grow because themselves cared.

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

- ☒ (A) Delete the comma after *food*
Correct. Food and pottery are two items joined by and. No comma belongs between them, so the comma after food should be removed.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *tucked*
Distractor. A comma after tucked would separate tucked from inside and break the phrase.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *With*
Distractor. A comma after With would separate the preposition from the words that follow it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after food is not needed, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Roads Between Us

- (1) Across the desert, camels goes,
- (2) Beneath the sun's bright golden glow.
- (3) They carry salt and precious Gold,
- (4) And news of places yet untold?
- (5) Across the water, ships may sail,
- (6) Through morning sun or stormy gale.
- (7) They carry people, goods and views,
- (8) And sometimes change the lives they chooses.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *goes* to *go*
Correct. The subject camels names more than one camel, so it needs the plural verb go. The correct word is go.
- ☐ (B) Change *Across* to *across*
Distractor. Across is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *desert*
Distractor. There is already a comma after desert. Adding another comma would make two commas in a row.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb goes does not agree with the plural subject camels. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *precious Gold* to *precious gold*
Correct. Gold is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter. The word should be gold.
- ☐ (B) Change *They* to *Them*
Distractor. They is the subject of the sentence. Them cannot be used as the subject, so Them carry is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *carry* to *carries*
Distractor. The subject They is plural, so the verb carry is correct. Carries would not agree with They.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Gold should not be capitalized in this line. 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 the question mark after *untold* to a period
Correct. The line tells about news and places. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *And* to *and*
Distractor. And is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *news*
Distractor. A comma after news would separate the noun from the words that tell about it. The line does not need that comma.
- ☐ (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.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *carry* to *carries*
Distractor. The subject They is plural, so the verb carry is correct. Carries would not agree with They.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *goods*
Correct. The line lists three items: people, goods, and views. A comma belongs after goods to separate the items in the series.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after goods. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☐ (A) Change *And* to *and*
Distractor. And is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *chooses* to *choose*
Correct. The subject they is plural, so the verb choose is correct. The plural subject does not take chooses.
- ☐ (C) Change *they* to *them*
Distractor. Them cannot be the subject of the verb. The sentence needs the subject pronoun they.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb chooses does not agree with the plural subject they. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Roads Between Us

- (1) A road are more than dirt or stone;
- (2) It reaches far than we've known.
- (3) For when two different Pathways meet,
- (4) New thoughts can travel with our feet?

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

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

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

The Roads Between Us

- (1) A road are more than dirt or stone;
- (2) It reaches far than we've known.
- (3) For when two different Pathways meet,
- (4) New thoughts can travel with our feet?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *far* to *farthest*
Distractor. Farthest compares three or more things. It does not belong with than.
- ☐ (B) Change *far* to *more far*
Distractor. More far is not the correct form. The word than needs the comparative farther.
- ☒ (C) Change *far* to *farther*
Correct. The word than shows that two things are being compared. The correct form of far for comparing two things is farther.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Far does not show a comparison. It does not fit with than. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Roads Between Us

- (1) A road are more than dirt or stone;
- (2) It reaches far than we've known.
- (3) For when two different Pathways meet,
- (4) New thoughts can travel with our feet?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *For* to *for*
Distractor. For begins the sentence, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *two* to *Two*
Distractor. Two is a number word in the middle of the sentence, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *Pathways* to *pathways*
Correct. Pathways is a common noun. Common nouns do not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Pathways 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 Roads Between Us

- (1) A road are more than dirt or stone;
- (2) It reaches far than we've known.
- (3) For when two different Pathways meet,
- (4) New thoughts can travel with our feet?

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *thoughts*
Distractor. A comma after thoughts would separate the subject from the verb.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *feet* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *travel*
Distractor. A comma after travel would break the verb from the words that follow it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The mark after feet 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.

The Roads Between Us

- (1) A River bends, a pathway turns,
- (2) A traveler watch, listens, learns.
- (3) A basket story, song, or seed
- (4) Can travel far to meet a need.
- (5) Along the rivers, canoes glides,
- (6) With food and pottery tucked inside.
- (7) Neighbors meet and goods are shared,
- (8) And friendships grow because they cared.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *turns* to *turn*
Distractor. The subject a pathway is singular, so the verb turns is correct. Changing it to turn makes an agreement error.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *pathway*
Distractor. A comma after pathway would separate the subject from its verb and break the line.
- ☒ (C) Change *River* to *river*
Correct. River is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should begin with a lowercase letter. The correct line reads A river bends, a pathway turns.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. River should not be capitalized. There is an error in this line, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *watch* to *watches*
Correct. The subject A traveler is singular, so the verb watches is correct. The three verbs watches, listens, and learns all match the singular subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *learns* to *learn*
Distractor. The subject A traveler is singular, so learns is correct. Changing it to learn makes an agreement error.
- ☐ (C) Change *traveler* to *Traveler*
Distractor. Traveler is a common noun, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb watch does not agree with the singular subject A traveler. There is an error in this line, 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 *basket* to *Basket*
Distractor. Basket is a common noun, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the line.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *basket*
Correct. The line lists items in a series. A comma belongs after basket to separate it from story.
- ☐ (C) Change *seed* to *Seed*
Distractor. Seed is a common noun, so it should not be capitalized here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after basket is missing. There is an error in this line, so Make no change is wrong.

4 What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☐ (A) Change *grow* to *grows*
Distractor. The subject friendships is plural, so the verb grow is correct. Grows would not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *friendships* to *Friendships*
Distractor. Friendships is a common noun, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *because*
Distractor. A comma after because would break the clause because they cared.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Line 8 is already correct. Friendships is a plural subject, so the plural verb grow agrees with it. Friendships is a common noun and does not need a capital letter, and no comma belongs after because.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *glides* to *glide*
Correct. The subject canoes is plural, so the verb glide is correct. The word glides does not agree with canoes.
- ☐ (B) Change *rivers* to *Rivers*
Distractor. Rivers is a common noun, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the line.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *canoes*
Distractor. A comma after canoes would separate the subject from its verb and break the line.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb glides does not agree with the plural subject canoes. There is an error in this line, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What We Carry Forward

- (1) A rule is written, strong and clear,
- (2) Its meaning travels year to year.
- (3) A song is sung, a story told;
- (4) New hands can carry what is old.
- (5) A grandparent shares a family ways,
- (6) A child remembers what they say.
- (7) A Lesson learned from long ago
- (8) Can plant a seed that starts to grow?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject A rule.
- ☐ (B) Change *is* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural past verb. It does not agree with the singular subject A rule.
- ☐ (C) Change *is* to *have*
Distractor. Have is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject A rule.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject A rule names one thing, so the singular verb is agrees. The line is already correct, so Make no change is right.

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

What We Carry Forward

- (1) A rule is written, strong and clear,
- (2) Its meaning travels year to year.
- (3) A song is sung, a story told;
- (4) New hands can carry what is old.
- (5) A grandparent shares a family ways,
- (6) A child remembers what they say.
- (7) A Lesson learned from long ago
- (8) Can plant a seed that starts to grow?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *grandparent* to *grandparents*
Distractor. Grandparent is one person after A, so it should stay singular. Changing it to grandparents makes A grandparents, which does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *family* to *families*
Distractor. Family is used before way, and a families ways is wrong because a signals one. Family should stay singular.
- ☒ (C) Change *ways* to *way*
Correct. The article a signals one thing, so the singular noun way is needed. The phrase should read a family way.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Ways is plural, but a signals one way. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What We Carry Forward

- (1) A rule is written, strong and clear,
- (2) Its meaning travels year to year.
- (3) A song is sung, a story told;
- (4) New hands can carry what is old.
- (5) A grandparent shares a family ways,
- (6) A child remembers what they say.
- (7) A Lesson learned from long ago
- (8) Can plant a seed that starts to grow?

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



(A) Change *Lesson* to *lesson*

Correct. Lesson is a common noun, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence. The line should read A lesson learned from long ago.



(B) Change *A* to *a*

Distractor. A is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.



(C) Change *long* to *Long*

Distractor. Long is a common word here, not a name or title, so it should stay lowercase.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. Lesson should be lowercase. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What We Carry Forward

- (1) A rule is written, strong and clear,
- (2) Its meaning travels year to year.
- (3) A song is sung, a story told;
- (4) New hands can carry what is old.
- (5) A grandparent shares a family ways,
- (6) A child remembers what they say.
- (7) A Lesson learned from long ago
- (8) Can plant a seed that starts to grow?

What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *seed*
Distractor. A comma after seed would separate the noun from the clause that tells which seed. The words belong together.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *starts*
Distractor. A comma after starts would break the verb from the words that complete it.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *grow* to a period
Correct. The line tells something, so it should end with a period. The question mark after grow is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line 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.

What We Carry Forward

- (1) A painter's work, a writer's page,
- (2) Can speak to people Age to age.
- (3) Though years may pass and times may change,
- (4) Good ideas can still remains.
- (5) A dream can travel heart to heart;
- (6) One helpful choices can make a start.
- (7) The things we learn and things we does
- (8) May someday travel beyond us too?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *people* to *person*
Distractor. The word *people* tells about more than one person. Changing it to *person* would make the line say to *person*, which needs a or an.
- ☒ (B) Change *Age* to *age*
Correct. *Age* is a common noun in the middle of the line, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *to age* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is a capital letter error in *Age*, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *remains* to *remain*
Correct. The plural subject *ideas* needs the verb *remain*, not *remains*. The line should read Good ideas can still remain.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *ideas*
Distractor. A comma after *ideas* would separate the subject from the verb *can still remain*.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *remains* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *remains* is wrong with the subject *ideas*. 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 6?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *start* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *make* to *makes*
Distractor. After the helping word *can*, the verb must be *make*. *Can makes* is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *choices* to *choice*
Correct. The word *One* tells us there is only one choice, so the singular noun *choice* is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *One helpful choices* does not match. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. *The* is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *The*
Distractor. A comma after *The* would separate the first word from the words that go with it.
- ☒ (C) Change *does* to *do*
Correct. The subject *we* is plural, so the verb *do* is correct. *We does* does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *We does* is wrong. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

5 What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *too* to a period
Correct. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *travel* to *travels*
Distractor. After *May*, the verb must be *travel*. *May travels* is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *someday*
Distractor. A comma after *someday* would split the adverb from the verb *travel*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line ends with a question mark but 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.

What We Carry Forward

- (1) We take the Past and learn what's true,
- (2) Then choosed what we will say and do.
- (3) For what we carries, share, and send
- (4) Can help shape what will happen next?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *carries* to *is carrying*
Distractor. Is carrying does not agree with we. We use are carrying, not is carrying.
- ☒ (B) Change *carries* to *carry*
Correct. The subject we is plural, so the verb must be carry. The verbs share and send are also plural verbs in this list.
- ☐ (C) Change *carries* to *has carried*
Distractor. Has carried does not agree with we. We use have carried, not has carried.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb carries does not agree with the plural subject we. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What We Carry Forward

- (1) We take the Past and learn what's true,
- (2) Then choosed what we will say and do.
- (3) For what we carries, share, and send
- (4) Can help shape what will happen next?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *choosed* to *chose*
Distractor. Chose is the past tense. The line needs the present tense form choose.
- ☐ (B) Change *choosed* to *chosen*
Distractor. Chosen needs a helping verb, as in have chosen. It cannot stand alone after Then.
- ☒ (C) Change *choosed* to *choose*
Correct. The line needs the present tense verb choose. It matches the present tense action in the poem.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Choosed is not a word. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What We Carry Forward

- (1) We take the Past and learn what's true,
- (2) Then choosed what we will say and do.
- (3) For what we carries, share, and send
- (4) Can help shape what will happen next?

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

- ☒ (A) Change *Past* to *past*
Correct. Past is a common noun here. It does not name a special place or person, so it begins with a lowercase p.
- ☐ (B) Change *We* to *we*
Distractor. We begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital W.
- ☐ (C) Change *take* to *Take*
Distractor. Take is a verb in the middle of the sentence. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Past should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What We Carry Forward

- (1) We take the Past and learn what's true,
- (2) Then choosed what we will say and do.
- (3) For what we carries, share, and send
- (4) Can help shape what will happen next?

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *next* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells what can happen. It is a statement, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *shape*
Distractor. A comma after shape would separate the verb help from the words that complete its meaning.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *will*
Distractor. A comma after will would split the verb phrase will happen.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is not asking a question. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What We Carry Forward

- (1) A rule are written, strong and clear,
- (2) Its meaning travels year to year?
- (3) A song is sang, a story told;
- (4) New hands can carry what is old.
- (5) A Grandparent shares a family way,
- (6) A child remembers what they say.
- (7) A lesson learned from long ago
- (8) Can plant a seed that starts to grow.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *A* to *a*
Distractor. A starts the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter. Lowercase a is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *written,* to *written.*
Distractor. The comma after written joins the describing words to the sentence. A period would leave strong and clear without a sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The subject A rule is singular, so it needs the singular verb is. A rule are does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an agreement error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *meaning* to *Meaning*
Distractor. Meaning is a common noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *travels* to *travel*
Distractor. The subject Its meaning is singular, so the singular verb travels is correct. Travel does not agree.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *year* to a period
Correct. Line 2 tells something, so it ends with a period. The question mark should be changed to a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence is not a question. 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 *shares* to *share*
Distractor. The subject A grandparent is singular, so the verb shares is correct. Share does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *Grandparent* to *grandparent*
Correct. Grandparent is a common noun, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *shares*
Distractor. A comma after shares would split the verb from what the grandparent shares.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word Grandparent should not be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Distractor. The subject A song is singular, so the verb is is correct. Are does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *sang* to *sung*
Correct. The verb after is should be the past participle sung: A song is sung.
- ☐ (C) Change *story* to *Story*
Distractor. Story is a common noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Is sang is not correct. The verb form should be sung, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *lesson* to *Lesson*
Distractor. Lesson is a common noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the line.
- ☐ (B) Change *learned* to *learn*
Distractor. Changing learned to learn would make the subject lesson not agree with the verb. A lesson learn is not correct.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *A*
Distractor. A comma after A would break the phrase A lesson apart.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Line 7 is already correct. A begins the line with a capital letter, lesson is a common noun, learned from long ago correctly describes lesson, and no comma is needed.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) Every society begins somewhere.

(2) People may live near a river, on a grassy plain, beside an ocean, in a forest, or in a dry region where water is difficult to find. **(3)** The land around them does not decide everything that will happen. **(4)** People still make choices, solve problems create new ideas, and change their surroundings. **(5)** However, geography can create opportunities and challenges that influence how a society develop.

(6) The location of a society can affect the food people grow, the Homes they build, the work they do, the resources they use, and the ways they travel. **(7)** When societies begin connecting with other places, even more changes can occur.

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

☐ **(A)** Change *develop* to *are developing*

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

☒ **(B)** Change *develop* to *develops*

Correct. The subject a society names one thing, so it needs the singular verb develops: "how a society develops."

☐ **(C)** Change *develop* to *have developed*

Distractor. Have is a plural verb. One society needs has or develops, so have developed does not agree.

☐ **(D)** Make no change

Distractor. Develop is the plural verb form here. A society develop does not agree, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

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(6) The location of a society can affect the food people grow, the Homes they build, the work they do, the resources they use, and the ways they travel. (7) When societies begin connecting with other places, even more changes can occur.

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



(A) Change *near* to *under*

Distractor. Under a river means below the river. People live near a river, not under it.



(B) Change *beside* to *inside*

Distractor. Inside an ocean is impossible. Beside an ocean means next to the ocean.



(C) Change *on* to *under*

Distractor. Under a grassy plain means below the plain. People live on a plain, not under it.



(D) Make no change

Correct. The prepositions in sentence 2 are correct. People may live near a river, on a plain, and beside an ocean, so no change is needed.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) Every society begins somewhere.

(2) People may live near a river, on a grassy plain, beside an ocean, in a forest, or in a dry region where water is difficult to find. **(3)** The land around them does not decide everything that will happen. **(4)** People still make choices, solve problems create new ideas, and change their surroundings. **(5)** However, geography can create opportunities and challenges that influence how a society develop.

(6) The location of a society can affect the food people grow, the Homes they build, the work they do, the resources they use, and the ways they travel. **(7)** When societies begin connecting with other places, even more changes can occur.

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

- ☐ **(A)** Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The word *The* begins the sentence, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ **(B)** Change *Homes* to *homes*
Correct. *Homes* is a common noun, not a name, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *food* to *Food*
Distractor. *Food* is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. *Homes* 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.

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) Every society begins somewhere.

(2) People may live near a river, on a grassy plain, beside an ocean, in a forest, or in a dry region where water is difficult to find. (3) The land around them does not decide everything that will happen. (4) People still make choices, solve problems create new ideas, and change their surroundings. (5) However, geography can create opportunities and challenges that influence how a society develop.

(6) The location of a society can affect the food people grow, the Homes they build, the work they do, the resources they use, and the ways they travel. (7) When societies begin connecting with other places, even more changes can occur.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *choices*
Distractor. A comma after choices would make two commas in a row.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *problems*
Correct. Sentence 4 lists actions in a series, so a comma belongs after problems before create.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *choices*
Distractor. Deleting the comma after choices would join the first two actions without a separator.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after problems, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) Understanding these Connections helps answer an important question:

(2) How does the world around people help shape the world they create?

(3) Geography describes more than where a place is located in a map. (4) It includes landforms, bodies of water climate, plants, animals, and natural resources.

(5) Different environments provides different possibilities.

(6) A community under a river may have water for farming and transportation.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *Connections* to *connections*
Correct. The word connections is a common noun in the middle of the sentence. Common nouns do not begin with a capital letter unless they start a sentence or name a specific place or person.
- ☐ (B) Change *helps* to *help*
Distractor. Changing helps to help would make the singular subject Understanding and the verb help disagree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Connections*
Distractor. A comma after Connections would split the subject from its verb and confuse the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Connections should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence, so there is an error to fix.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *community* to *Community*
Distractor. Community is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (B) Change *under* to *near*
Correct. Near tells where the community is in relation to the river. Under would mean the community is below the river, which is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *river*
Distractor. A comma after river would wrongly separate the subject from the verb may have.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word under is the wrong preposition here, so there is an error to fix.

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 *includes* to *include*
Distractor. It is singular, so the verb includes is correct. Changing it to include makes the verb disagree.
- ☐ (B) Change *climate* to *Climate*
Distractor. Climate is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *water*
Correct. The sentence lists several items. A comma belongs after water to separate the item bodies of water from the next item climate.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after water, so there is an error to fix.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Different* to *different*
Distractor. Different begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *possibilities* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *provides* to *provide*
Correct. The subject environments is plural, so the verb must be provide. Provides is singular and does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Provides does not agree with the plural subject environments, so there is an error to fix.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Geography* to *geography*
Distractor. Geography begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *in* to *on*
Correct. A place is located on a map, not in a map. The preposition on is correct.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *describes*
Distractor. A comma after describes would split the verb from the words that complete the thought.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word in is the wrong preposition here, so there is an error to fix.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) A community surrounded under grasslands may have room for farming or raising animals. (2) Forests can provide timber. (3) Coastal areas can provide fish and places for ships to travel.

(4) The Caddo people provide one example.

(5) Many Caddo communities developed in what is now east Texas, where rivers, forests, and fertile land supported daily life. (6) Families grew crops such as corn beans, and squash. (7) Rivers provided water and helped people move from place to place.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *provide* to *provides*
Distractor. Provides is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☐ (B) Change *provide* to *is providing*
Distractor. Is providing is a singular verb phrase. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☐ (C) Change *provide* to *has provided*
Distractor. Has provided is a singular verb phrase. It does not agree with the plural subject people.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject people is plural, so the present tense verb provide is correct. The sentence needs no change.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) A community surrounded under grasslands may have room for farming or raising animals. (2) Forests can provide timber. (3) Coastal areas can provide fish and places for ships to travel.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *under* to *at*
Distractor. At does not fit. A community is not surrounded at grasslands.
- ☐ (B) Change *under* to *between*
Distractor. Between does not fit. Between names a spot in the middle of two things, so surrounded between grasslands is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *under* to *by*
Correct. A community is surrounded by the land around it, so by is the correct preposition.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The preposition under does not fit. Grasslands surround the community, so by is the correct word. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) A community surrounded under grasslands may have room for farming or raising animals. (2) Forests can provide timber. (3) Coastal areas can provide fish and places for ships to travel.

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(5) Many Caddo communities developed in what is now east Texas, where rivers, forests, and fertile land supported daily life. (6) Families grew crops such as corn beans, and squash. (7) Rivers provided water and helped people move from place to place.

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

☐

(A) Change *Caddo* to *caddo*

Distractor. Caddo is the name of a group, so it keeps its capital letter.

☒

(B) Change *east* to *East*

Correct. East is part of the proper name East Texas, so it needs a capital E.

☐

(C) Change *Texas* to *texas*

Distractor. Texas is a place name, so it keeps its capital letter.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. East is part of the name East Texas, so it 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.

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) A community surrounded under grasslands may have room for farming or raising animals. (2) Forests can provide timber. (3) Coastal areas can provide fish and places for ships to travel.

(4) The Caddo people provide one example.

(5) Many Caddo communities developed in what is now east Texas, where rivers, forests, and fertile land supported daily life. (6) Families grew crops such as corn beans, and squash. (7) Rivers provided water and helped people move from place to place.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *corn*
Correct. In a series of three items, a comma belongs after corn. The sentence should read corn, beans, and squash.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *beans*
Distractor. Inserting a comma after beans would put two commas together and still leave the list wrong.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *beans*
Distractor. Deleting the comma after beans would leave the list with no comma after corn and no comma before and.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after corn. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) Forests supplied materials that could be used under homes, tools, and other needs.

(2) The land did not build caddo communities by itself. (3) People had to understand the environment and decide how to use what was available?

(4) That same pattern can be found on many societies.

(5) People observes the world around them. (6) Then they make choices.

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

☐ (A) Change *Forests* to *forests*

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

☐ (B) Change *supplied* to *supplies*

Distractor. Forests is plural, so supplies does not agree. The sentence needs supplied.

☒ (C) Change *under* to *for*

Correct. Under is the wrong preposition here. Materials are used for homes, tools, and other needs, so for is correct.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. 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 *did* to *do*

Distractor. The land is singular, so did is correct. Do does not agree.

☐ (B) Change *by* to *under*

Distractor. By itself means alone. Under itself does not make sense here.

☒ (C) Change *caddo* to *Caddo*

Correct. Caddo is the name of a group of people, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. Caddo needs a capital letter, so there is an error.

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 needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *available* to a period
Correct. This sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *had* to *has*
Distractor. People is plural, so has does not agree. Had is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a punctuation error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *That* to *that*
Distractor. That begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *societies* to a question mark
Distractor. This sentence tells something, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☒ (C) Change *on* to *in*
Correct. The pattern is found in societies, so in is the correct preposition. On many societies does not make sense.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. On is the wrong preposition, so there is an error.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *observes* to *observe*
Correct. People is plural, so the verb observe is correct. Observes goes with a singular subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *People* to *people*
Distractor. People begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *around* to *into*
Distractor. Around tells where the world is in relation to them. Into them does not make sense.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Observes does not agree with People, so there is an error.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

- (1) A natural resource are something found in nature that people can use.
- (2) Soil, water, trees, animals, sunlight, wind, coal, oil, natural gas, and minerals are all examples.
- (3) Resources can influence the kinds of work people do and the ways societies grow?
- (4) In the ancient West African kingdom of mali, gold was an especially valuable resource. (5) Trade routes across the Sahara connected Mali with distant regions. (6) Merchants traveled in caravans, often using camels to carry goods across the desert.
- (7) Gold moved from areas where it was available to places where people wanted it.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The subject A natural resource names one thing, so it needs the singular verb *is*.
- ☐ (B) Change *are* to *were*
Distractor. *Were* is a plural verb and does not agree with the singular subject A natural resource.
- ☐ (C) Change *are* to *have*
Distractor. *Have* is a plural verb and does not agree with the singular subject A natural resource.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Are* is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject, so Make no change is wrong.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

- (1) A natural resource are something found in nature that people can use.
- (2) Soil, water, trees, animals, sunlight, wind, coal, oil, natural gas, and minerals are all examples.
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- (7) Gold moved from areas where it was available to places where people wanted it.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *across* to *under*
Distractor. Under would mean the routes went below the Sahara, which is not what the sentence means.
- ☐ (B) Change *across* to *between*
Distractor. Between does not fit because between names two things, and it would not show routes crossing the Sahara.
- ☐ (C) Change *across* to *during*
Distractor. During would mean the routes happened at the same time as the Sahara, which does not make sense.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Across correctly tells where the trade routes went in relation to the Sahara. The sentence needs no change.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

- (1) A natural resource are something found in nature that people can use.
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- (7) Gold moved from areas where it was available to places where people wanted it.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *mali* to *Mali*
Correct. Mali is the name of a special place, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *gold* to *Gold*
Distractor. Gold is a common noun here. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *resource* to *Resource*
Distractor. Resource is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word mali is a proper noun and must 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.

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

- (1) A natural resource are something found in nature that people can use.
- (2) Soil, water, trees, animals, sunlight, wind, coal, oil, natural gas, and minerals are all examples.
- (3) Resources can influence the kinds of work people do and the ways societies grow?
- (4) In the ancient West African kingdom of mali, gold was an especially valuable resource. (5) Trade routes across the Sahara connected Mali with distant regions. (6) Merchants traveled in caravans, often using camels to carry goods across the desert.
- (7) Gold moved from areas where it was available to places where people wanted it.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *grow* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells something, so it should end with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *can*
Distractor. A comma after can would split the verb can from the word influence.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *influence*
Distractor. A comma after influence would split the verb from the words that complete the thought.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a question mark but it does not ask a question, so Make no change is wrong.

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

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- (1) Salt traveled too. (2) Salt were valuable because people needed it and because it could help preserve food.
- (3) Malis location near important trade routes helped the kingdom become wealthy and powerful.
- (4) Texas provide another example of how resources influence economic activity.
- (5) Different regions of texas have different resources.
- (6) On the Coastal Plains, people can use the Gulf of Mexico for fishing and shipping.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject Salt is singular, so it needs the singular verb was. The word were does not match Salt.
- ☐ (B) Change *Salt* to *salt*
Distractor. Salt begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter. Lowercase salt is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *and*
Distractor. The word and joins two reasons, and a comma after and would break the sentence. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has an error because were does not match Salt, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *near* to *in*
Distractor. Near tells where the location is. In important trade routes does not make sense.
- ☒ (B) Change *Malis* to *Mali's*
Correct. Mali is the name of a kingdom, and the apostrophe shows that the location belongs to Mali. The possessive form Mali's needs the apostrophe.
- ☐ (C) Change *important* to *Important*
Distractor. Important is a common adjective here, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Malis is missing the apostrophe that shows possession, so the sentence has 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 *provide* to *provides*
Correct. The subject Texas is singular, so the verb must be provides. Provide does not match Texas.
- ☐ (B) Change *Texas* to *texas*
Distractor. Texas is a proper noun, so it keeps a capital letter. Lowercase texas is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *of* to *off*
Distractor. The word of is the correct preposition in example of how. Off is not used that way.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb provide does not agree with Texas, so the sentence has an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *have* to *has*
Distractor. The subject regions is plural, so it needs have. Has does not match regions.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Different*
Distractor. A comma after Different would separate the adjective from the noun it describes, so it is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *texas* to *Texas*
Correct. Texas is a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter. The lowercase texas is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word texas needs a capital letter. The sentence has an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Coastal Plains* to *coastal plains*
Distractor. Coastal Plains is the name of a region, so both words keep capital letters. Lowercase coastal plains is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *On* to *In*
Correct. The correct preposition is In for a region. In the Coastal Plains tells where people can use the Gulf.
- ☐ (C) Change *Gulf* to *gulf*
Distractor. Gulf of Mexico is a proper name, so Gulf keeps its capital letter. Lowercase gulf is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The preposition On should be In, so the sentence has an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

- (1) The Region also has farmland, forests, cities, ports, and energy industries.
- (2) The Great Plains has wide open spaces that support farming and ranching.
- (3) Strong winds have also made wind energy important on some areas.
- (4) The Mountains and Basins region contains oil, gas, and minerals, even though its dry climate makes farming more difficult.
- (5) Resources helps create possibilities, but they also require decisions.
- (6) People must decide how much to use, where to use it, and how to manage it.
- (7) Climate is another part of geography.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *helps* to *help*
Correct. The subject Resources names more than one thing, so it needs the plural verb help: Resources help create possibilities.
- ☐ (B) Change *helps* to *is helping*
Distractor. Is helping is a singular verb form. Resources is plural, so Resources is helping does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *helps* to *has helped*
Distractor. Has helped is a singular verb form. Resources is plural, so Resources has helped does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has Resources helps. A plural subject needs help, so there is an error.

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

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- (7) Climate is another part of geography.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *on* to *in*
Correct. The phrase in some areas tells where wind energy is important. In is the correct preposition.
- ☐ (B) Change *on* to *under*
Distractor. Under some areas would mean below them, which is not the meaning.
- ☐ (C) Change *on* to *between*
Distractor. Between some areas would mean in the middle of separate areas, which does not fit.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence uses on some areas, which is not correct. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

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

- ☒ (A) Change *Region* to *region*
Correct. Region is a common noun here. It does not name a special place, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (B) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital T.
- ☐ (C) Change *farmland* to *Farmland*
Distractor. Farmland is a common noun, so it does not need a capital F.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Region 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.

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

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

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *geography* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *geography* to an exclamation point
Distractor. The sentence does not show strong feeling, so an exclamation point is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Climate*
Distractor. A comma after Climate would separate the subject from the verb.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 7 tells a fact. It is a statement, so it ends with a period.

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

What Shapes a Society? Place, Resources, and Connection

(1) Weather describe conditions at a particular time and place. (2) It may be sunny in the morning and rainy later that afternoon?

(3) Climate describes the usual Weather patterns of a place over a much longer period.

(4) That difference matter.

(5) Farmers do not choose crops based only in the weather during one afternoon. (6) They think about how much rain an area usually receives, how hot or cold it becomes, and how long the growing season lasts.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *describe* to *describes*
Correct. The subject Weather is singular, so it needs the singular verb describes. Weather describe does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *Weather* to *weather*
Distractor. Weather is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *at* to *on*
Distractor. The word at correctly tells a particular time. On a particular time is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an agreement error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *in* to *on*
Distractor. The phrase in the morning is correct. On the morning is not correct.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *afternoon* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells something, so it should end with a period. The question mark does not match a statement.
- ☐ (C) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The end mark is wrong 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 *Weather* to *weather*
Correct. Weather is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *describes* to *describe*
Distractor. Climate is singular, so the verb describes agrees with it. Describe does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *over* to *under*
Distractor. The word over correctly tells a length of time. Under a much longer period is not correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Weather should not be capitalized in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *matter* to *matters*
Correct. The subject difference is singular, so the verb must be matters. That difference matter does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *matter* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something, so it ends with a period. A question mark is not correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *That* to *that*
Distractor. That begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an agreement error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *do* to *does*
Distractor. Farmers is plural, so the verb do agrees with it. Does does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *afternoon* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 5 tells something, so it ends with a period. A question mark is not correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *in* to *on*
Correct. The phrase based on is correct. We do not say based in the weather.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word in should be on, so Make no change is wrong.