

TEACHER EDITION

Grade 5 Editing Workbook

Editing drafts with standard English conventions

TEKS 5.11D 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 5 scope and sequence

RANDI WHITNEY

The Writing Academy®, LLC

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 5 scope and sequence in the same order as the Standards Slide Decks, and every excerpt comes from the low stamina passage of that week's cluster.

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

Daily routine (about 10 minutes)

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

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

- (1) By 11:42 on Friday morning, fifth grade had a problems.
- (2) A serious problem.
- (3) A chocolate-chip-sized emergency.
- (4) “They’re gone,” announced Jordan, staring through the cafeteria serving window as if someone had just informed him that summer vacation had been canceled.
- (5) “What does you mean, gone?” Maya asked.
- (6) “The cookies.” (7) jordan pointed dramatically at an empty silver tray.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *mean* to *means*
Distractor. Means is a singular verb. It does not agree with the subject you, so What does you means is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *asked* to *asks*
Distractor. Asks is a singular verb. Changing asked to asks does not fix the does error and makes the verb tense wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *does* to *do*
Correct. The subject you needs the plural verb do. The sentence should say What do you mean, gone?
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence says does you, which does not agree. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

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- (5) “What does you mean, gone?” Maya asked.
- (6) “The cookies.” (7) jordan pointed dramatically at an empty silver tray.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Friday* to *Fridays*
Distractor. Fridays is plural, but it is used with morning, which names one morning. The phrase Fridays morning is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *problems* to *problem*
Correct. The word a points to one problem, so the singular noun problem is correct. The sentence should say a problem.
- ☐ (C) Change *grade* to *grades*
Distractor. Grades is plural, but fifth grade names one group or level in this sentence. Also, a problems is still wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word a cannot come before the plural noun problems. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

- (1) By 11:42 on Friday morning, fifth grade had a problems.
- (2) A serious problem.
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- (4) “They’re gone,” announced Jordan, staring through the cafeteria serving window as if someone had just informed him that summer vacation had been canceled.
- (5) “What does you mean, gone?” Maya asked.
- (6) “The cookies.” (7) jordan pointed dramatically at an empty silver tray.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *pointed* to *Pointed*
Distractor. Pointed is a verb, not a proper noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *tray* to *Tray*
Distractor. Tray is a common noun, not a proper noun, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *jordan* to *Jordan*
Correct. Jordan is a name, so it is a proper noun. A proper noun begins with a capital letter, and this word also starts the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name jordan needs a capital J. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

- (1) By 11:42 on Friday morning, fifth grade had a problems.
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- (3) A chocolate-chip-sized emergency.
- (4) “They’re gone,” announced Jordan, staring through the cafeteria serving window as if someone had just informed him that summer vacation had been canceled.
- (5) “What does you mean, gone?” Maya asked.
- (6) “The cookies.” (7) jordan pointed dramatically at an empty silver tray.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *announced*
Distractor. A comma after announced would break the dialogue tag and make the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *gone,”* to *gone.”*
Distractor. Changing the comma after gone to a period would put a period inside the quotation before the speaker. A comma is needed there.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *canceled* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the scene. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 4 is correct. The quoted words end with a comma before the speaker, and the sentence ends with a period.

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

- (1) “Every last ones.”
- (2) Behind them, the lunch line stopped moving.
- (3) “No cookies.” someone whispered.
- (4) “But the menu said chocolate chip cookies!” another students cried.
- (5) Within thirty seconds, the investigation have already gone completely out of control.
- (6) “I heard sixth grade took two each,” said eli.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Every* to *every*
Distractor. Every begins the quoted sentence, so it must keep its capital letter. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *ones* to *one*
Correct. Every points to one single thing, so the noun one must stay singular.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *ones* to a question mark
Distractor. Changing the period to a question mark does not fix the plural noun ones, and Every still points to one thing.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Every last ones does not match. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *whispered* to *whisper*
Distractor. Someone is singular, so the past tense verb whispered is correct. Whisper does not agree with someone.
- ☒ (B) Change the period after *cookies* to a question mark
Correct. The words No cookies? ask a question, so the quoted words need a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Change *No* to *no*
Distractor. No begins the quoted sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The quoted words are a question, so a period is wrong. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

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

- ☐ (A) Change *But* to *but*
Distractor. But begins the quoted sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *said*
Distractor. A comma after said would split the verb from the words that tell what the menu said.
- ☒ (C) Change *students* to *student*
Correct. The word another tells us there is only one student, so the singular noun student is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Another students does not match. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Within* to *within*
Distractor. Within begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *investigation*
Distractor. A comma after investigation would split the subject from its verb.
- ☒ (C) Change *have* to *had*
Correct. The subject investigation is singular, so it needs the verb had in this past tense sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular subject investigation does not agree with have. 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 *eli* to *Eli*
Correct. Eli is a name, a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *I* to *i*
Distractor. The pronoun I is always capitalized, even inside a quotation.
- ☐ (C) Change *heard* to *hears*
Distractor. The subject I does not agree with hears. The past tense verb heard is correct here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name Eli needs a capital letter. 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 Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

(1) “My brother's in sixth grade,” Maya replied. (2) “He wouldn't waste his time stealing cookies. (3) He have other hobbies.”

(4) “I heard the teachers get the extras” said Jordan.

(5) Mrs. Delgado, their teacher, raised one eyebrows.

(6) “Interesting,” she said. (7) “And where exactly did you hear that?”

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

- ☐ (A) Change *have* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject He.
- ☒ (B) Change *have* to *has*
Correct. The subject He names one person, so the verb must be has: “He has other hobbies.”
- ☐ (C) Change *have* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb form. It does not agree with He.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb have does not agree with He. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

- (1) “My brother's in sixth grade,” Maya replied. (2) “He wouldn't waste his time stealing cookies. (3) He have other hobbies.”
- (4) “I heard the teachers get the extras” said Jordan.
- (5) Mrs. Delgado, their teacher, raised one eyebrows.
- (6) “Interesting,” she said. (7) “And where exactly did you hear that?”

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

- ☐ (A) Change *teacher* to *teachers*
Distractor. Mrs. Delgado is one teacher, so changing teacher to teachers makes the sentence wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *eyebrows* to *eyebrow*
Correct. The word one points to a single thing, so the noun eyebrow should be singular: “one eyebrow.”
- ☐ (C) Change *Delgado* to *Delgados*
Distractor. Delgado is one person's name, so changing it to Delgados makes it plural and wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. One eyebrows does not match. One points to a singular noun, so there is an error and Make no change is wrong.

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

- (1) “My brother's in sixth grade,” Maya replied. (2) “He wouldn't waste his time stealing cookies. (3) He have other hobbies.”
- (4) “I heard the teachers get the extras” said Jordan.
- (5) Mrs. Delgado, their teacher, raised one eyebrows.
- (6) “Interesting,” she said. (7) “And where exactly did you hear that?”

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Maya* to *maya*
Distractor. Maya is a name, a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *My* to *my*
Distractor. My is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *replied* to *Replied*
Distractor. Replied is a common verb in the middle of the sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 1 is already correct. Maya is a name, My is the first word, and replied is a common verb, so no change is needed.

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

(1) “My brother's in sixth grade,” Maya replied. (2) “He wouldn't waste his time stealing cookies. (3) He have other hobbies.”

(4) “I heard the teachers get the extras” said Jordan.

(5) Mrs. Delgado, their teacher, raised one eyebrows.

(6) “Interesting,” she said. (7) “And where exactly did you hear that?”

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *extras*
Correct. The sentence has a dialogue tag after the quoted words. A comma belongs after *extras* before the closing quotation mark.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *heard*
Distractor. A comma after *heard* would break the flow of the quoted sentence and is not needed.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *said*
Distractor. A comma after *said* would split the dialogue tag from the speaker's name.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after *extras* is missing. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Great Chocolate Chip Cookie Mystery

- (1) jordan paused.
(2) “From Eli?”
(3) Everyone looked at eli.
(4) Eli shrugged? (5) “I hears Jordan say it yesterday.”
(6) Mrs. Delgado smiled.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *jordan*
Distractor. A comma after jordan would split the subject from the verb paused.
- ☐ (B) Change *paused* to *pause*
Distractor. The subject Jordan is singular. In the present tense it would need pauses, and the past tense paused is correct here. Jordan pause is an agreement error.
- ☒ (C) Change *jordan* to *Jordan*
Correct. Jordan is a name, so it is a proper noun and must begin with a capital letter. The sentence should read Jordan paused.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word jordan needs a capital letter, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Eli* to *eli*
Distractor. Eli is a name, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *From*
Distractor. A comma after From would break the phrase From Eli and is not needed.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *Eli* to a period
Correct. The words From Eli tell a fact, not ask a question. The sentence should end with a period inside the quotation marks: “From Eli.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the words do not ask 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) Insert a comma after *Everyone*
Distractor. A comma after Everyone would split the subject from the verb looked.
- ☐ (B) Change *looked* to *look*
Distractor. Everyone is singular. In the present tense it needs looks, so Everyone look is an agreement error.
- ☒ (C) Change *eli* to *Eli*
Correct. Eli is a name, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital E. The sentence should read Everyone looked at Eli.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word eli needs a capital letter, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *shrugged* to a period
Correct. The sentence Eli shrugged tells something, so it ends with a period. It should read Eli shrugged.
- ☐ (B) Change *Eli* to *eli*
Distractor. Eli is a name, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *shrugged* to *shrug*
Distractor. Eli is singular. In the present tense it would need shrugs, so Eli shrug is an agreement error.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence does not ask a question, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Jordan* to *jordan*
Distractor. Jordan is a name, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *hears* to *heard*
Correct. The subject I does not agree with hears. The past verb heard is correct with I, so the sentence should read I heard Jordan say it yesterday.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Jordan*
Distractor. A comma after Jordan would split the words Jordan say and is not needed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb hears does not agree with I, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

- (1) On monday morning, Principal Bennett walked into Mrs. Delgado's classroom carrying a clipboard.
- (2) That alone make everyone suspicious.
- (3) Principals with clipboards rarely arrived to announce an extra recess.
- (4) “I heard fifth grade helped solve Friday's dessert problem,” she said.
- (5) Jordan sat taller.
- (6) “We saved the cookies.”
- (7) “You surveyed students,” Principal Bennett corrected?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *make* to *are making*
Distractor. Are making is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject That.
- ☒ (B) Change *make* to *made*
Correct. The subject That names one thing, and the sentence tells about the past, so the verb made is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *make* to *were making*
Distractor. Were making is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject That.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb make does not match the sentence. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

- (1) On monday morning, Principal Bennett walked into Mrs. Delgado's classroom carrying a clipboard.
- (2) That alone make everyone suspicious.
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- (4) “I heard fifth grade helped solve Friday's dessert problem,” she said.
- (5) Jordan sat taller.
- (6) “We saved the cookies.”
- (7) “You surveyed students,” Principal Bennett corrected?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *recess* to *recesses*
Distractor. The word an points to one recess, so recesses does not fit.
- ☐ (B) Change *clipboards* to *clipboard*
Distractor. Principals with clipboard needs a plural noun or an article before clipboard, so clipboard is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *Principals* to *Principal*
Distractor. Principal with clipboards needs a or the before the singular noun Principal, so Principal is wrong.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 3 is correct as written. The plural noun Principals goes with clipboards, and an extra recess uses the singular noun recess.

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

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- (3) Principals with clipboards rarely arrived to announce an extra recess.
- (4) “I heard fifth grade helped solve Friday's dessert problem,” she said.
- (5) Jordan sat taller.
- (6) “We saved the cookies.”
- (7) “You surveyed students,” Principal Bennett corrected?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Bennett* to *bennett*
Distractor. Bennett is a name, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *monday* to *Monday*
Correct. Monday is the name of a day, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *Delgado's* to *delgado's*
Distractor. Delgado's is a name, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word monday should be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

- (1) On monday morning, Principal Bennett walked into Mrs. Delgado's classroom carrying a clipboard.
- (2) That alone make everyone suspicious.
- (3) Principals with clipboards rarely arrived to announce an extra recess.
- (4) “I heard fifth grade helped solve Friday's dessert problem,” she said.
- (5) Jordan sat taller.
- (6) “We saved the cookies.”
- (7) “You surveyed students,” Principal Bennett corrected?

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *corrected* to a period
Correct. Sentence 7 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *students*
Distractor. The comma after students separates the spoken words from the speaker tag, so it must stay.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Bennett*
Distractor. A comma after Bennett would break the noun from the word corrected.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

(1) “And then we saved the cookies?”

(2) principal Bennett smiled.

(3) “Well, Ms. Ruiz would like student input before she plan next month's Friday treats. (4) So I'm giving fifth grade a challenge?”

(5) She wrote three word on the board:

(6) The room exploded.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *cookies* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 is a statement, so it ends with a period. The quoted words tell something instead of asking a question.
- ☐ (B) Change *And* to *and*
Distractor. And begins the quoted sentence, so it must start with a capital A.
- ☐ (C) Change *cookies* to *Cookies*
Distractor. The word cookies 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 question mark is wrong because the sentence 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 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Ms.* to *ms.*
Distractor. Ms. is a title for Ruiz, so it must start with a capital M.
- ☒ (B) Change *plan* to *plans*
Correct. The subject she is singular, so the verb plans is correct. She plans what comes next.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *treats* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what Ms. Ruiz would like. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb plan does not agree with the singular subject she. 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 5?

- ☐ (A) Change *She* to *she*
Distractor. She is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital S.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *three*
Distractor. A comma after three would break the phrase three words apart and make the sentence wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *word* to *words*
Correct. The word three tells how many, so the plural noun words is correct. She wrote three words on the board.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Three word does not match. 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 *challenge* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 makes a statement, so it ends with a period. The words tell what is being given, not ask a question.
- ☐ (B) Change *fifth* to *Fifth*
Distractor. The word fifth is not a proper noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *challenge* to *challenges*
Distractor. The word a shows there is only one challenge, so the singular noun challenge must stay.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence does not ask a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Bennett*
Distractor. A comma after Bennett would split the subject from the verb smiled.
- ☒ (B) Change *principal* to *Principal*
Correct. Principal is a title used before the name Bennett, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *smiled* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what Principal Bennett did. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Principal should be capitalized as a title before a name. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

- (1) “We're in charge of dessert?”
- (2) “Can we choose doughnuts?”
- (3) “Can friday have two Fridays?”
- (4) “Can we abolish raisins?”
- (5) Principal Bennett held up one hand.
- (6) “You will recommend one Fridays treat plan. (7) You must gathers information, consider cost and student needs, hear different viewpoints, and present your recommendation.”

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

- ☐ (A) Change *consider* to *considers*
Distractor. Considers adds an s to the verb consider. After must, the verb should be consider, not considers.
- ☒ (B) Change *gathers* to *gather*
Correct. The subject You tells who must do the action, so the verbs after must stay in the base form. The verb should be gather, not gathers.
- ☐ (C) Change *hear* to *hears*
Distractor. Hears adds an s to the verb hear. After must, the verb should be hear, not hears.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Gathers does not match the subject You and the helping verb must. 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 Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

- (1) “We're in charge of dessert?”
- (2) “Can we choose doughnuts?”
- (3) “Can friday have two Fridays?”
- (4) “Can we abolish raisins?”
- (5) Principal Bennett held up one hand.
- (6) “You will recommend one Fridays treat plan. (7) You must gathers information, consider cost and student needs, hear different viewpoints, and present your recommendation.”

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

- ☐ (A) Change *plan* to *plans*
Distractor. Plan should stay singular because the sentence names one plan. Changing it to plans makes the number wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *Fridays* to *Friday*
Correct. The word one points to a single Friday, so the noun should be Friday, not Fridays. One Friday treat plan is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *treat* to *treats*
Distractor. Treat should stay singular because it names the kind of plan. Changing it to treats does not fix the plural Fridays and makes the noun phrase wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Fridays is plural after one, so it does not agree. 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 Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

- (1) “We're in charge of dessert?”
- (2) “Can we choose doughnuts?”
- (3) “Can friday have two Fridays?”
- (4) “Can we abolish raisins?”
- (5) Principal Bennett held up one hand.
- (6) “You will recommend one Fridays treat plan. (7) You must gathers information, consider cost and student needs, hear different viewpoints, and present your recommendation.”

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Can* to *can*
Distractor. Can is the first word in the quoted sentence, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *Fridays* to *fridays*
Distractor. Fridays is still a day of the week, so it keeps a capital F even when it is plural.
- ☒ (C) Change *friday* to *Friday*
Correct. Friday is a day of the week, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter. The first Friday should be Friday, not friday.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word friday is a proper noun and needs a capital F. 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 Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

- (1) “We're in charge of dessert?”
- (2) “Can we choose doughnuts?”
- (3) “Can friday have two Fridays?”
- (4) “Can we abolish raisins?”
- (5) Principal Bennett held up one hand.
- (6) “You will recommend one Fridays treat plan. (7) You must gathers information, consider cost and student needs, hear different viewpoints, and present your recommendation.”

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

- ☐ (A) Change *doughnuts* to *doughnut's*
Distractor. Doughnuts is a plural, not a possessive. An apostrophe would make it mean something belongs to a doughnut.
- ☐ (B) Change the question mark after *doughnuts* to a period
Distractor. The sentence asks a question, so it needs a question mark, not a period.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *choose*
Distractor. A comma after choose would separate the verb from the words that finish the thought.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 2 is a question, and doughnuts is just a plural noun. No punctuation change is needed.

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

The Fifth-Grade Cookie Commission

- (1) Jordan whispered to Maya, “This is the greatest moments in American democracy.”
- (2) “I don't think that's what democracy mean.”
- (3) “It do today.”
- (4) By lunch, Fifth grade had political parties.
- (5) Eli founded cookies for All.
- (6) Their slogan was:

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

- ☒ (A) Change *moments* to *moment*
Correct. The word *This* points to one moment, so the noun must be singular. The sentence should say greatest moment.
- ☐ (B) Change *This* to *this*
Distractor. This begins the quoted sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *Maya*
Distractor. The words before a quotation need a comma after *Maya* to set off the speaker tag.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural moments does not match *This is*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *I* to *i*
Distractor. The pronoun *I* is always capitalized.
- ☒ (B) Change *mean* to *means*
Correct. The subject *democracy* is singular, so the verb must be *means*. The phrase should read what democracy means.
- ☐ (C) Change *that's* to *thats*
Distractor. The word *that's* is a contraction and needs the apostrophe.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *mean* does not agree with the singular subject *democracy*. 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 *It* to *it*
Distractor. It begins the quoted sentence, so it must be capitalized.
- ☐ (B) Change *today* to *Today*
Distractor. The word today is not a proper noun and does not need a capital letter here.
- ☒ (C) Change *do* to *does*
Correct. The subject *It* is singular, so it needs the singular verb *does*. The sentence should read *It does today*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *do* does not agree with the singular subject *It*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *parties* to *party*
Distractor. The plural *parties* is correct. Changing it to *party* makes a singular noun that needs an article.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *grade*
Distractor. A comma after *grade* would separate the subject from the verb *had*.
- ☒ (C) Change *Fifth* to *fifth*
Correct. The words *fifth grade* are not a proper name here, so *fifth* should be lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *Fifth* should not be capitalized. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *cookies* to *cookie*
Distractor. Changing *cookies* to *cookie* makes a singular noun without an article, so the sentence does not make sense.
- ☒ (B) Change *cookies* to *Cookies*
Correct. *Cookies for All* is the name of a group, so the first word *Cookies* needs a capital letter. Proper names begin with capital letters.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *All* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what *Eli* did. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *cookies* needs a capital letter because it is part of a proper name. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

From Tension to Revolution

(1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies were part of Great Britain, a superpower at the time. (2) Many colonists considered themselves loyal to the king. (3) However, this began to change after the French and Indian War? (4) Although Great Britain gained land, it also gained significant debt. (5) To recover money, Parliament placed new taxes on the colonies. (6) One of these laws were the Stamp Act. (7) It required colonists to pay taxes on printed materials such as newspapers and legal documents.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject One.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject One is singular, so the verb should be was. The real sentence says One of these laws was the Stamp Act.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have*
Distractor. Have is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject One.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with One, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Tension to Revolution

(1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies were part of Great Britain, a superpower at the time. (2) Many colonists considered themselves loyal to the king. (3) However, this began to change after the French and Indian War? (4) Although Great Britain gained land, it also gained significant debt. (5) To recover money, Parliament placed new taxes on the colonies. (6) One of these laws were the Stamp Act. (7) It required colonists to pay taxes on printed materials such as newspapers and legal documents.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *colonies* to *colony*
Distractor. The word thirteen needs a plural noun, so colony is wrong. It should stay colonies.
- ☐ (B) Change *superpower* to *superpowers*
Distractor. The word a points to one thing, so superpowers is wrong. It should stay superpower.
- ☐ (C) Change *Britain* to *Britains*
Distractor. Great Britain is one proper noun and should not be made plural. Britains is wrong.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence correctly uses thirteen colonies, a superpower, and Great Britain. The plural colonies matches thirteen, a points to one superpower, and Great Britain is one place name.

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

From Tension to Revolution

(1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies were part of Great Britain, a superpower at the time. (2) Many colonists considered themselves loyal to the king. (3) However, this began to change after the French and Indian War? (4) Although Great Britain gained land, it also gained significant debt. (5) To recover money, Parliament placed new taxes on the colonies. (6) One of these laws were the Stamp Act. (7) It required colonists to pay taxes on printed materials such as newspapers and legal documents.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Great* to *great*
Distractor. Great is part of the proper noun Great Britain, so it must stay capitalized.
- ☒ (B) Change *britain* to *Britain*
Correct. Britain is part of the proper noun Great Britain, so it must begin with a capital letter. The sentence should say Great Britain.
- ☐ (C) Change *Although* to *although*
Distractor. Although is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Britain 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.

From Tension to Revolution

(1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies were part of Great Britain, a superpower at the time. (2) Many colonists considered themselves loyal to the king. (3) However, this began to change after the French and Indian War? (4) Although Great Britain gained land, it also gained significant debt. (5) To recover money, Parliament placed new taxes on the colonies. (6) One of these laws were the Stamp Act. (7) It required colonists to pay taxes on printed materials such as newspapers and legal documents.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *War*
Distractor. A comma after War would not end the sentence correctly and would leave the question mark in place.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *War* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells about something that happened. It is a statement, so it should end with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Change *War?* to *War*,
Distractor. A comma at the end does not end a statement. The sentence needs a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has a question mark, but it is not a question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Tension to Revolution

(1) Colonists strongly opposed this law because they has no representatives in Parliament. (2) They argued that it was unfair to be taxed without a voice, which led to the phrase “taxation without representation?”

(3) Tensions continues to rise. (4) In 1770, the Boston Massacre occurred when British soldiers fired into a crowd of colonists, killing several person. (5) This event increased anger and distrust toward british authority. (6) A few years later, the Tea Act was passed, leading to the Boston Tea Party.

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

☐

(A) Change *Parliament* to *parliament*

Distractor. Parliament is a proper noun, so it keeps a capital P.

☒

(B) Change *has* to *had*

Correct. The subject they cannot use the singular verb has. The correct verb is had, so the sentence should read they had.

☐

(C) Change the period after *Parliament* 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. They has does not agree. 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 *was* to *were*

Distractor. The subject it is singular, so was is correct. Were does not agree.

☒

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

Correct. The sentence tells something, so the quoted phrase ends with a period: “taxation without representation.”

☐

(C) Change *voice* to *voices*

Distractor. The word a signals one voice, so the singular noun voice is correct.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The question mark inside the quotation is wrong. 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 *Tensions* to *tensions*
Distractor. Tensions is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital T.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Tensions*
Distractor. A comma after Tensions would separate the subject from its verb.
- ☒ (C) Change *continues* to *continued*
Correct. The subject Tensions cannot use the singular verb continues. The correct verb is continued, so the sentence should read Tensions continued.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Tensions continues does not agree. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *soldiers*
Distractor. A comma after soldiers would split the subject soldiers from the verb fired.
- ☒ (B) Change *person* to *people*
Correct. The word several signals more than one, so the plural noun people is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *British* to *british*
Distractor. British comes from the proper noun Britain, so it keeps a capital B.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Several person does not match. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *increased* to *increase*
Distractor. The subject event is singular, so increase does not agree. The sentence also tells about the past with increased.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *event*
Distractor. A comma after event would separate the subject from the verb increased.
- ☒ (C) Change *british* to *British*
Correct. British is formed from the proper noun Britain, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word british 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.

From Tension to Revolution

- (1) After the Tea Act was passed, trouble were brewing in the colonies. (2) During this protest, colonists' dumped tea into Boston Harbor. (3) Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty helped organize resistance and spreaded ideas. (4) In response, great Britain passed the Intolerable Acts, which punished the colonies and limited their rights. (5) Instead of ending the conflict, these actions brought the colonies closer together. (6) The colonists learned that there is strength in numbers. (7) Over time, many colonists wanted to remove British control.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The noun trouble names one thing, so the singular verb was is needed: "trouble was brewing."
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular noun trouble.
- ☐ (C) Change *were* to *have been*
Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. "Trouble have been" does not agree with one thing.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb were does not agree with the singular noun trouble. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Tension to Revolution

- (1) After the Tea Act was passed, trouble were brewing in the colonies. (2) During this protest, colonists' dumped tea into Boston Harbor. (3) Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty helped organize resistance and spreaded ideas. (4) In response, great Britain passed the Intolerable Acts, which punished the colonies and limited their rights. (5) Instead of ending the conflict, these actions brought the colonies closer together. (6) The colonists learned that there is strength in numbers. (7) Over time, many colonists wanted to remove British control.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *spreaded* to *spreads*
Distractor. Spreads is a present tense verb. It does not match the past tense verb helped in the same sentence.
- ☒ (B) Change *spreaded* to *spread*
Correct. The action happened in the past. The irregular verb spread is the same in the past tense, so "spread ideas" is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *spreaded* to *spreading*
Distractor. Spreading does not match helped. The two verbs joined by and should both tell about past actions.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Spreaded is not a word. The past tense of spread is spread, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Tension to Revolution

- (1) After the Tea Act was passed, trouble were brewing in the colonies. (2) During this protest, colonists' dumped tea into Boston Harbor. (3) Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty helped organize resistance and spreaded ideas. (4) In response, great Britain passed the Intolerable Acts, which punished the colonies and limited their rights. (5) Instead of ending the conflict, these actions brought the colonies closer together. (6) The colonists learned that there is strength in numbers. (7) Over time, many colonists wanted to remove British control.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Britain* to *britain*
Distractor. Britain is part of the country name, so it needs a capital B. Lowercasing it makes another error.
- ☐ (B) Change *Intolerable* to *intolerable*
Distractor. Intolerable Acts is the name of a law, so Intolerable keeps its capital I.
- ☒ (C) Change *great* to *Great*
Correct. Great Britain is the name of a country. Both words in a proper noun begin with capital letters, so Great needs a capital G.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Great should be capitalized in the country name. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Tension to Revolution

- (1) After the Tea Act was passed, trouble were brewing in the colonies.
- (2) During this protest, colonists' dumped tea into Boston Harbor. (3) Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty helped organize resistance and spreaded ideas.
- (4) In response, great Britain passed the Intolerable Acts, which punished the colonies and limited their rights. (5) Instead of ending the conflict, these actions brought the colonies closer together. (6) The colonists learned that there is strength in numbers.
- (7) Over time, many colonists wanted to remove British control.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *colonists'* to *colonist's*
Distractor. Colonist's shows one person owning something. The sentence talks about many colonists who did an action, and no owner is named.
- ☒ (B) Change *colonists'* to *colonists*
Correct. The word colonists is a plural noun that does the action dumped. It does not show ownership, so it should not have an apostrophe.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *dumped*
Distractor. A comma after dumped would separate the verb from the words that tell what was dumped.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The apostrophe is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Tension to Revolution

(1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies was part of Great Britain, a superpower at the time. (2) Many colonists considered themselves loyal to the king? (3) However, this begun to change after the French and Indian War. (4) Although great Britain gained land, it also gained significant debt. (5) To recover money, Parliament placed new taxes on the colonies. (6) One of these laws was the Stamp Act.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *American* to *american*
Distractor. American is part of the name American Revolution, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject colonies is plural, so it needs the plural verb were. The sentence should read, "the thirteen colonies were part of Great Britain."
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *time* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the colonies. 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 colonies. 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 *considered* to *considering*
Distractor. Changing considered to considering leaves the sentence without a main verb.
- ☐ (B) Change *king* to *King*
Distractor. The word king is a common noun here, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *king* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells something about the colonists. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence does not ask a question. There is an error 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 *French* to *french*

Distractor. French is part of the name French and Indian War, so it needs a capital letter.

☒ (B) Change *began* to *began*

Correct. The verb after this should be began, the past tense form. The sentence should read, "this began to change."

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

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

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word begun needs a helping verb, such as had. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Although*

Distractor. A comma does not belong right after Although. The word Although should connect directly to the clause it introduces.

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

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

☒ (C) Change *great* to *Great*

Correct. Great Britain is the name of a country, so both words need capital letters.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word great should be capitalized as part of Great Britain. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

☐ (A) Change *Parliament* to *parliament*

Distractor. Parliament names a specific lawmaking body, so it should keep its capital letter.

☐ (B) Change *colonies* to *Colonies*

Distractor. The word colonies is a common noun here, not a name, so it should not be capitalized.

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

Distractor. The sentence tells about taxes. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.

☒ (D) Make no change

Correct. Sentence 5 is already correct. Parliament is capitalized because it names a specific lawmaking body. The word colonies is a common noun, and the sentence tells something, so it ends with a period.

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

The Ocean Lesson

(1) Nyla stood quietly on the beach as dozens of sea turtles began to hatch from the sand. (2) One by one, they broke through their shells and started moving toward the ocean.

(3) “How do they know where to go?” Nyla asked.

(4) “They don’t need to be taught,” her guide explained. (5) “It’s an instinct.

(6) They is born with that behavior.”

(7) nyla watched closely.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *is* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular verb. “They was born” does not agree with the plural subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *is* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb and does not fit the plural subject They.
- ☒ (C) Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The subject They names more than one person or turtle, so it needs the plural verb are: “They are born with that behavior.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb is must agree with They. 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 Ocean Lesson

(1) Nyla stood quietly on the beach as dozens of sea turtles began to hatch from the sand. (2) One by one, they broke through their shells and started moving toward the ocean.

(3) “How do they know where to go?” Nyla asked.

(4) “They don’t need to be taught,” her guide explained. (5) “It’s an instinct.

(6) They is born with that behavior.”

(7) nyla watched closely.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *started* to *start*
Distractor. Start is not the past tense verb needed here, and it does not fix broken.
- ☐ (B) Change *moving* to *moved*
Distractor. Moved cannot follow started in this way. “Started moved” is not correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *broke* to *broke*
Correct. The sentence tells about the past. The past tense of the irregular verb break is broke, so “they broke through their shells” is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Broken is not a word. The past tense is broke, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Ocean Lesson

(1) Nyla stood quietly on the beach as dozens of sea turtles began to hatch from the sand. (2) One by one, they broke through their shells and started moving toward the ocean.

(3) “How do they know where to go?” Nyla asked.

(4) “They don’t need to be taught,” her guide explained. (5) “It’s an instinct.

(6) They is born with that behavior.”

(7) nyla watched closely.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *watched* to *Watched*
Distractor. Watched is a verb. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *closely* to *Closely*
Distractor. Closely is an adverb. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *nyla* to *Nyla*
Correct. Nyla is a name, so it must begin with a capital letter. A name also starts this sentence, so the capital letter is needed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name nyla needs a capital N. 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 Ocean Lesson

(1) Nyla stood quietly on the beach as dozens of sea turtles began to hatch from the sand. (2) One by one, they broke through their shells and started moving toward the ocean.

(3) “How do they know where to go?” Nyla asked.

(4) “They don’t need to be taught,” her guide explained. (5) “It’s an instinct.

(6) They is born with that behavior.”

(7) nyla watched closely.

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

- ☐ (A) Change the question mark after *go* to a period
Distractor. The words inside the quotation marks ask a question, so they need a question mark, not a period.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Nyla*
Distractor. A comma after Nyla would separate the subject from the verb asked.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *asked* to a question mark
Distractor. Nyla asked tells who spoke. It is not a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The quoted words ask a question, so the question mark after *go* is correct. The tag Nyla asked ends with a period.

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

The Ocean Lesson

(1) The turtles moved slowly but with determination? (2) Even though birds circled above and the sand were uneven, most continued toward the water.

(3) Their instinct guided them through the transition from sand to ocean, increasing their chances of survival during a dangerous moment.

(4) The guide smiled and said “Slow and steady wins the race.”

(5) Later that day, nyla visited a marine biology exhibit at an aquarium. (6) She stopped in front of a large tank where a group of orcas swam together in coordinated patterns.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *determination* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells something, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Change *moved* to *moves*
Distractor. The subject turtles is plural, so turtles moves does not agree. Moved is correct because the sentence tells about the past.
- ☐ (C) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The first word of a sentence must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an end mark error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject sand is singular, so it needs the singular verb was.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *birds*
Distractor. A comma after birds would split the subject birds from its verb circled.
- ☐ (C) Change *Even* to *even*
Distractor. Even begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Were does not agree with sand, 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 *smiled* to *smile*
Distractor. The sentence tells about the past, so *smiled* is correct. *Smile* does not match the past time.
- ☐ (B) Change *Slow* to *slow*
Distractor. *Slow* begins the quoted sentence, so it must stay capitalized.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *said*
Correct. When a quotation comes after *said*, a comma goes before the opening quotation marks.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after *said* is missing, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *nyla* to *Nyla*
Correct. The word *nyla* is a name for a person, so it needs a capital N at the beginning. Change *nyla* to *Nyla* fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *nyla*
Distractor. A comma after *nyla* would split the subject from its verb *visited*.
- ☐ (C) Change *visited* to *visit*
Distractor. The sentence tells about the past, so *visited* is correct. *Visit* does not match the past time.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name *nyla* needs a capital letter, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *She* to *she*
Distractor. *She* begins the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *swimmed* to *swam*
Correct. The past tense of *swim* is *swam*, so *orcas swam together* is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *stopped* to *stop*
Distractor. The sentence tells about the past, so *stopped* is correct. *Stop* does not match the past time.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Swimmed* is not a correct past tense form, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

The Ocean Lesson

- (1) The trainer smiled and said, “These orca are a whale of a team.”
- (2) nyla noticed how the orcas stayed close and moved as a team. (3) Their actions seemed planned and purposeful.
- (4) “So they has to learn how to survive?” Nyla asked.
- (5) “Yes” the trainer replied. (6) “Their success depends on learning and cooperation.”
- (7) Nyla thought about what she had seen.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *has* to *have*
Correct. The subject they is plural, so it needs the plural verb have: “they have to learn.”
- ☐ (B) Change *has* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. “They is” does not agree with the plural subject they.
- ☐ (C) Change *has* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular verb. “They was” does not agree with the plural subject they.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has the wrong verb has. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Ocean Lesson

- (1) The trainer smiled and said, “These orca are a whale of a team.”
- (2) nyla noticed how the orcas stayed close and moved as a team. (3) Their actions seemed planned and purposeful.
- (4) “So they has to learn how to survive?” Nyla asked.
- (5) “Yes” the trainer replied. (6) “Their success depends on learning and cooperation.”
- (7) Nyla thought about what she had seen.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *orca* to *orcas*
Correct. The word *These* points to more than one orca, so the plural noun *orcas* is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *team* to *teams*
Distractor. The word *a* points to one team, so *team* should stay singular. “a teams” is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change *whale* to *whales*
Distractor. The word *a* points to one whale, so *whale* should stay singular. “a whales” is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has the wrong noun *orca*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

The Ocean Lesson

- (1) The trainer smiled and said, “These orca are a whale of a team.”
- (2) nyla noticed how the orcas stayed close and moved as a team. (3) Their actions seemed planned and purposeful.
- (4) “So they has to learn how to survive?” Nyla asked.
- (5) “Yes” the trainer replied. (6) “Their success depends on learning and cooperation.”
- (7) Nyla thought about what she had seen.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *orcas* to *Orcas*
Distractor. Orcas is a common noun here. It names animals in general, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (B) Change *nyla* to *Nyla*
Correct. Nyla is a name, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *team* to *Team*
Distractor. Team is a common noun here. It does not name a special person or place, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Nyla should be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Ocean Lesson

- (1) The trainer smiled and said, “These orca are a whale of a team.”
- (2) nyla noticed how the orcas stayed close and moved as a team. (3) Their actions seemed planned and purposeful.
- (4) “So they has to learn how to survive?” Nyla asked.
- (5) “Yes” the trainer replied. (6) “Their success depends on learning and cooperation.”
- (7) Nyla thought about what she had seen.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *Yes*
Correct. The quoted word *Yes* is followed by the words the trainer replied. A comma belongs after *Yes* to separate the quote from the speaker tag.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *trainer*
Distractor. A comma after *trainer* would split the speaker tag from the verb *replied*. It is not needed.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *replied* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what the trainer did. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after *Yes* is missing. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Ocean Lesson

(1) nyla stood quietly on the beach as dozens of sea turtles began to hatch from the sand. (2) One by one, they broke through their shells and started moving toward the ocean.

(3) “How do they know where to go.” Nyla asked.

(4) “They don’t need to be taught” her guide explained. (5) “It’s an instinct.

(6) They is born with that behavior.”

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

- ☒ (A) Change *nyla* to *Nyla*
Correct. Nyla is a person’s name, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *turtles* to *turtle*
Distractor. The word dozens means more than one, so the plural noun turtles must stay. “Dozens of sea turtle” does not match.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *sand* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 1 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Nyla needs a capital letter. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *instinct* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about instinct. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *It’s* to *it’s*
Distractor. It’s begins the quoted sentence, so it needs a capital I.
- ☐ (C) Change *instinct* to *instincts*
Distractor. The word an points to one instinct, so the singular noun instinct is correct. “An instincts” does not match.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 5 is already correct. It’s begins the quoted sentence with a capital letter, an instinct is singular, and the sentence tells something so it ends with a period.

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 *Nyla* to *nyla*
Distractor. Nyla is a name, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the period after *go* to a question mark
Correct. The sentence asks a question, so it needs a question mark after go.
- ☐ (C) Change *do* to *does*
Distractor. The subject they is plural, so the singular verb does is wrong. The plural verb do is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence asks a question, so a period 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 6?

- ☒ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The subject They is plural, so it needs the plural verb are. "They is" does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *behavior* to *behaviors*
Distractor. The word that points to one behavior, so the singular noun behavior is correct. "That behaviors" does not match.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb is does not agree with the plural subject They. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They begins the quoted sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *taught*
Correct. The quoted words come before the speaker, so a comma goes after taught, inside the quotation marks.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *explained* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after taught 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.

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

(1) Before 1600, Spain began to explore and claim land in what is now Texas.

(2) Spanish leaders wanted to expand their empire, spread the catholic religion, and protect their land from other countries. **(3)** To reach these goals, they built missions and presidios across the region.

(4) Missions were settlements led by Spanish priests called missionaries.

(5) Their main goal were to convert Native Americans to Catholicism. **(6)** At the same time, missionaries helped transfer Spanish customs and skills such as farming, cooking, and building. **(7)** Many Native Americans lived at the missions and were expected to follow Spanish custom's and rules.

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



(A) Change *were* to *was*

Correct. The subject goal names one thing, so it needs the singular verb was. The sentence tells about a past goal, so was is correct.



(B) Change *were* to *are*

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



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

Distractor. Have been is a plural verb form. Goal have been does not agree; one goal needs has or was.



(D) Make no change

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

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

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

(1) Before 1600, Spain began to explore and claim land in what is now Texas.

(2) Spanish leaders wanted to expand their empire, spread the catholic religion, and protect their land from other countries. (3) To reach these goals, they built missions and presidios across the region.

(4) Missions were settlements led by Spanish priests called missionaries.

(5) Their main goal were to convert Native Americans to Catholicism. (6) At the same time, missionaries helped transfer Spanish customs and skills such as farming, cooking, and building. (7) Many Native Americans lived at the missions and were expected to follow Spanish custom's and rules.

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

☐

(A) Change *began* to *begin*

Distractor. Begin is present tense. It does not match the past time before 1600.

☐

(B) Change *began* to *begun*

Distractor. Begun is a past participle. It needs a helping verb such as has or had.

☐

(C) Change *began* to *begins*

Distractor. Begins is present tense. The sentence tells about a time before 1600, so began is needed.

☒

(D) Make no change

Correct. The sentence is correct. Spain began in the past, and began is the correct past tense form of begin.

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

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

- (1) Before 1600, Spain began to explore and claim land in what is now Texas.
- (2) Spanish leaders wanted to expand their empire, spread the catholic religion, and protect their land from other countries. (3) To reach these goals, they built missions and presidios across the region.
- (4) Missions were settlements led by Spanish priests called missionaries.
- (5) Their main goal were to convert Native Americans to Catholicism. (6) At the same time, missionaries helped transfer Spanish customs and skills such as farming, cooking, and building. (7) Many Native Americans lived at the missions and were expected to follow Spanish custom's and rules.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *leaders* to *Leaders*
Distractor. Leaders is a common noun. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *empire* to *Empire*
Distractor. Empire is a common noun. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *catholic* to *Catholic*
Correct. Catholic is capitalized because it names a specific religion. It should be Catholic, not catholic.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word catholic should be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

(1) Before 1600, Spain began to explore and claim land in what is now Texas.

(2) Spanish leaders wanted to expand their empire, spread the catholic religion, and protect their land from other countries. **(3)** To reach these goals, they built missions and presidios across the region.

(4) Missions were settlements led by Spanish priests called missionaries.

(5) Their main goal were to convert Native Americans to Catholicism. **(6)** At the same time, missionaries helped transfer Spanish customs and skills such as farming, cooking, and building. **(7)** Many Native Americans lived at the missions and were expected to follow Spanish custom's and rules.

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

☐ **(A)** Change *missions* to *mission's*
Distractor. Missions is just a plural noun. It does not own anything, so an apostrophe is wrong.

☒ **(B)** Change *custom's* to *customs*
Correct. Customs is a plural noun, not a possessive. It does not need an apostrophe.

☐ **(C)** Change *rules* to *rule's*
Distractor. Rules is a plural noun. It does not own anything, so an apostrophe is wrong.

☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The word custom's wrongly shows possession. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

(1) The presidio's had to stand their ground when protecting nearby settlements. (2) spanish rule had lasting effects on Texas. (3) The Spanish language and catholic religion became part of daily life in the region. (4) Many place names and traditions in Texas today reflects this influence. (5) However, Spanish rule also leaded to conflict. (6) Native Americans lost land and freedom, which caused tension between groups.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *had to* to *has*
Distractor. The subject is plural, so *had* is correct. *Has* does not agree with the subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The first word of a sentence needs a capital letter, so *The* must stay.
- ☒ (C) Change *presidio's* to *presidios*
Correct. The word *presidios* is a plural noun that names more than one fort. The apostrophe makes it possessive, so it should be removed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The apostrophe in *presidio's* is wrong, so *Make no change* is not right.

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

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *Texas* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about lasting effects. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (B) Change *spanish* to *Spanish*
Correct. *Spanish* is the name of a language, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital *S*.
- ☐ (C) Change *had to* to *have*
Distractor. The subject *rule* is singular. The verb *had* is correct, and *have* does not agree with *rule*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Spanish* needs a capital letter, so *Make no change* is not right.

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

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

- ☐ (A) Change *became* to *becomes*
Distractor. The subject names two things, language and religion, so the plural verb became is correct. Becomes does not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *catholic* to *Catholic*
Correct. Catholic is the name of a religion, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital C.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *region* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about daily life. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Catholic should be capitalized, so Make no change is not right.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Texas* to *texas*
Distractor. Texas is a proper noun, so it keeps its capital T.
- ☒ (B) Change *reflects* to *reflect*
Correct. The subject has two parts, names and traditions, so it is plural. The plural verb reflect agrees with it.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *influence* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about influence. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb reflects does not agree with the plural subject, so Make no change is not right.

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

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *conflict* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about conflict. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *Spanish* to *spanish*
Distractor. Spanish is the name of a people and language, so it keeps its capital S.
- ☒ (C) Change *leaded* to *led*
Correct. The past tense of the irregular verb lead is led. The word leaded is not correct here.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Leaded is not the correct past tense of lead, so Make no change is not right.

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

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

(1) The presidios had to stand their ground when protecting nearby settlements. (2) Spanish rule had lasting effects at Texas. (3) The Spanish language and catholic religion became part of daily life in the region. (4) Many place names and traditions in Texas today reflect this influence. (5) However, Spanish rule also led to conflict. (6) Native Americans lost land and freedom, which caused tension between groups?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *reflect* to *reflects*
Distractor. Reflects is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject Many place names and traditions.
- ☐ (B) Change *reflect* to *is reflecting*
Distractor. Is reflecting is a singular verb phrase. It does not agree with the plural subject.
- ☐ (C) Change *reflect* to *was reflecting*
Distractor. Was reflecting is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject; were reflecting would be needed, but reflect is already correct.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject is Many place names and traditions, which names more than one thing, so the plural verb reflect agrees with it. The sentence needs no change.

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

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

(1) The presidios had to stand their ground when protecting nearby settlements. (2) Spanish rule had lasting effects at Texas. (3) The Spanish language and catholic religion became part of daily life in the region. (4) Many place names and traditions in Texas today reflect this influence. (5) However, Spanish rule also led to conflict. (6) Native Americans lost land and freedom, which caused tension between groups?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *at* to *under*
Distractor. Under Texas does not make sense with effects. Effects are not located under Texas.
- ☒ (B) Change *at* to *on*
Correct. The phrase effects on Texas is correct. The preposition on shows what the effects act upon. The sentence needs at changed to on.
- ☐ (C) Change *at* to *beside*
Distractor. Beside Texas does not make sense here. The effects are on Texas, not next to it.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has the wrong preposition at. It needs on, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

(1) The presidios had to stand their ground when protecting nearby settlements. (2) Spanish rule had lasting effects at Texas. (3) The Spanish language and catholic religion became part of daily life in the region. (4) Many place names and traditions in Texas today reflect this influence. (5) However, Spanish rule also led to conflict. (6) Native Americans lost land and freedom, which caused tension between groups?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Spanish* to *spanish*
Distractor. Spanish names a language and is a proper noun, so it keeps a capital S. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital T. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *catholic* to *Catholic*
Correct. Catholic names a religion and is a proper noun, so it begins with a capital C. The sentence has the lowercase catholic, so it needs to be Catholic.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word catholic 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.

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

(1) The presidios had to stand their ground when protecting nearby settlements. (2) Spanish rule had lasting effects at Texas. (3) The Spanish language and catholic religion became part of daily life in the region. (4) Many place names and traditions in Texas today reflect this influence. (5) However, Spanish rule also led to conflict. (6) Native Americans lost land and freedom, which caused tension between groups?

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *groups* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells about something that happened. It is a statement, so it needs a period at the end. The question mark after groups should be a period.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *lost*
Distractor. A comma after lost would break the verb from the words that complete the thought. Lost land and freedom should stay together.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *which*
Distractor. A comma after which would split the phrase which caused tension between groups. The words should stay together.
- ☐ (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.

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

Spanish Rule in Early Texas

- (1) Before 1600, Spain began to explore and claim land on what is now Texas. (2) Spanish leaders wanted to expand their empire spread the Catholic religion, and protect their land from other countries. (3) To reach these goals, they built missions and presidios across the region?
- (4) Missions were settlements led by spanish priests called missionaries. (5) Their main goal were to convert Native Americans to Catholicism. (6) At the same time, missionaries helped transfer Spanish customs and skills such as farming, cooking, and building. (7) Many Native Americans lived at the missions and were expected to follow Spanish customs and rules.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *on* to *in*
Correct. The phrase land in what is now Texas needs the preposition in. The word on shows the wrong relationship.
- ☐ (B) Change *began* to *begin*
Distractor. Spain is singular, so it cannot go with begin. The verb begin does not match the subject Spain.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Texas* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 1 tells about history. It does not ask a question, so a question mark after Texas is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has the wrong preposition on. 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 *Spanish* to *spanish*
Distractor. Spanish is a proper adjective at the start of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *empire*
Correct. The sentence lists three actions. A comma is needed after empire to separate the first action from the second.
- ☐ (C) Change *wanted* to *wants*
Distractor. Leaders is plural, so the verb wants does not agree. The plural verb wanted is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list needs a comma after empire. 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 *across* to *under*
Distractor. Across tells where the missions and presidios were built. Under the region does not make sense.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *region* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells about what happened. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period after region.
- ☐ (C) Change *built* to *builds*
Distractor. They is plural, so the verb builds does not agree. The past verb built is correct.
- ☐ (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.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. Missions is plural, so the singular verb was does not agree. The plural verb were is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *spanish* to *Spanish*
Correct. Spanish is a proper adjective that names a language and a people. It must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *by* to *on*
Distractor. The priests did the leading. The preposition on does not show that, so by is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Spanish needs a capital letter. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject goal is singular, so it needs the singular verb was. The verb were is used with plural subjects.
- ☐ (B) Change *Their* to *their*
Distractor. Their is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *goal*
Distractor. A comma after goal would split the subject from the verb were. The sentence does not need that comma.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb were does not agree with the singular subject goal. 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 Harvest to Remember

(1) In 1621, a group of English settlers called Pilgrims held a celebration in Plymouth, in present-day Massachusetts. (2) The year before had been very difficult. (3) The Pilgrims was not used to the cold climate or the new land. (4) Many did not have enough food, and some became sick during the long winter.

(5) Things began to improve when Native Americans from the wampanoag tribe helped them. (6) A man named Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to grow crops like corn, catch fish, and find food on the area. (7) He also understood the geography of the area and showed them how to use the land in ways that worked best.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject Pilgrims names more than one person, so it needs the plural verb were: "The Pilgrims were not used to the cold climate or the new land."
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject Pilgrims.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. "The Pilgrims has" does not agree with the plural subject.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was is singular and does not agree with Pilgrims. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Harvest to Remember

(1) In 1621, a group of English settlers called Pilgrims held a celebration in Plymouth, in present-day Massachusetts. (2) The year before had been very difficult. (3) The Pilgrims was not used to the cold climate or the new land. (4) Many did not have enough food, and some became sick during the long winter.

(5) Things began to improve when Native Americans from the wampanoag tribe helped them. (6) A man named Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to grow crops like corn, catch fish, and find food on the area. (7) He also understood the geography of the area and showed them how to use the land in ways that worked best.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *on* to *under*
Distractor. Under the area does not make sense because the food was found inside the area, not beneath it.
- ☒ (B) Change *on* to *in*
Correct. The phrase tells where the food was found, and in is the correct preposition: "find food in the area."
- ☐ (C) Change *on* to *at*
Distractor. At the area is not the usual phrase for finding food within a whole area.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word on does not fit. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Harvest to Remember

(1) In 1621, a group of English settlers called Pilgrims held a celebration in Plymouth, in present-day Massachusetts. (2) The year before had been very difficult. (3) The Pilgrims was not used to the cold climate or the new land. (4) Many did not have enough food, and some became sick during the long winter.

(5) Things began to improve when Native Americans from the wampanoag tribe helped them. (6) A man named Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to grow crops like corn, catch fish, and find food on the area. (7) He also understood the geography of the area and showed them how to use the land in ways that worked best.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Native* to *native*
Distractor. Native is part of the proper name Native Americans, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *Americans* to *americans*
Distractor. Americans is part of the proper name Native Americans, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *wampanoag* to *Wampanoag*
Correct. Wampanoag is the name of a tribe, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word wampanoag should be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Harvest to Remember

(1) In 1621, a group of English settlers called Pilgrims held a celebration in Plymouth, in present-day Massachusetts. **(2)** The year before had been very difficult. **(3)** The Pilgrims was not used to the cold climate or the new land. **(4)** Many did not have enough food, and some became sick during the long winter.

(5) Things began to improve when Native Americans from the wampanoag tribe helped them. **(6)** A man named Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to grow crops like corn, catch fish, and find food on the area. **(7)** He also understood the geography of the area and showed them how to use the land in ways that worked best.

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

- ☐ **(A)** Insert a comma after *Many*
Distractor. A comma after *Many* would separate the subject from its verb and break the sentence.
- ☐ **(B)** Insert a comma after *and*
Distractor. A comma after *and* would split the conjunction from the second part of the sentence.
- ☐ **(C)** Change the period after *winter* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something, so it should end with a period, not a question mark.
- ☒ **(D)** Make no change
Correct. Sentence 4 is correct as written. It is a compound sentence with a comma before *and*, and it ends with a period.

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

A Harvest to Remember

(1) Under this help, the Pilgrims were able to grow enough food for a productive harvest.

(2) After gathering their crops, the Pilgrims decided to celebrate. (3) During the celebration, Massasoit and about 90 wampanoag men joined them. (4) The gathering lasted for several days? (5) People shared food played games, and spent time together. (6) It were a way to give thanks for the harvest and the help they had received.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Pilgrims* to *pilgrims*
Distractor. The word *Pilgrims* names a group of people and is capitalized. The lowercase word *pilgrims* is not correct here.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *help*
Distractor. The comma after *help* separates the opening phrase from the rest of the sentence. Removing it makes the sentence run together.
- ☒ (C) Change *Under* to *With*
Correct. *With this help* is the correct phrase. It tells that the help is what made the harvest possible.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Under this help* is not the correct phrase, so the sentence needs a change.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *joined* to *joins*
Distractor. The subject *Massasoit and about 90 Wampanoag men* is plural, so the verb *joined* is correct. *Joins* is singular and does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *celebration*
Distractor. The comma after *celebration* separates the opening phrase. Removing it makes the sentence run together.
- ☒ (C) Change *wampanoag* to *Wampanoag*
Correct. *Wampanoag* is the name of a people, so it is a proper noun and must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *wampanoag* needs a capital letter, so the sentence needs a change.

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

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

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *for* to *at*
Distractor. The phrase lasted for several days needs the preposition for. At does not make sense with lasted here.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *days* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells about the gathering. It does not ask a question, so it must end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark but does not ask a question, so it needs a change.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *shared* to *shares*
Distractor. People is a plural subject, so the verb shared is correct. Shares does not agree with People.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *food*
Correct. The sentence lists three actions in a series. A comma is needed after food to separate the first two actions.
- ☐ (C) Change *People* to *people*
Distractor. People is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after food, so the sentence needs a change.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject It is singular, so the verb must be was. It was agrees.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *thanks*
Distractor. A comma after thanks would separate the verb phrase from the words that explain what the thanks are for.
- ☐ (C) Change *harvest* to *Harvest*
Distractor. Harvest is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. It were does not agree. The sentence needs a change.

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

A Harvest to Remember

- (1) The Pilgrims learned that many hands makes light work.
- (2) The foods at the celebration were different from what many people eat today.
- (3) They likely ate deer fish, corn, and other local foods. (4) It was not a large feast like modern thanksgiving meals, but it was an important event. (5) Since corn was part of the meal, someone might say the celebration was a-maize-ing.
- (6) Today, many people celebrate Thanksgiving by sharing a meal with family and friends. (7) The holiday is often connected to this early gathering and the idea of giving thanks.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *makes* to *is*
Distractor. The word *is* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *many hands*.
- ☐ (B) Change *makes* to *was*
Distractor. The word *was* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *many hands*.
- ☒ (C) Change *makes* to *make*
Correct. The subject *many hands* names more than one hand, so it needs the plural verb *make*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *makes* is singular. *Many hands* needs *make*, so there is an error.

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

A Harvest to Remember

- (1) The Pilgrims learned that many hands makes light work.
- (2) The foods at the celebration were different from what many people eat today.
- (3) They likely ate deer fish, corn, and other local foods. (4) It was not a large feast like modern thanksgiving meals, but it was an important event. (5) Since corn was part of the meal, someone might say the celebration was a-maize-ing.
- (6) Today, many people celebrate Thanksgiving by sharing a meal with family and friends. (7) The holiday is often connected to this early gathering and the idea of giving thanks.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *at* to *on*
Distractor. The phrase foods on the celebration does not make sense. On is the wrong preposition here.
- ☐ (B) Change *at* to *under*
Distractor. The phrase foods under the celebration does not make sense. Under is the wrong preposition here.
- ☐ (C) Change *at* to *between*
Distractor. The phrase foods between the celebration does not make sense. Between is the wrong preposition here.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The preposition at correctly tells where the foods were served, at the celebration.

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

A Harvest to Remember

- (1) The Pilgrims learned that many hands makes light work.
- (2) The foods at the celebration were different from what many people eat today.
- (3) They likely ate deer fish, corn, and other local foods. (4) It was not a large feast like modern thanksgiving meals, but it was an important event. (5) Since corn was part of the meal, someone might say the celebration was a-maize-ing.
- (6) Today, many people celebrate Thanksgiving by sharing a meal with family and friends. (7) The holiday is often connected to this early gathering and the idea of giving thanks.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *modern* to *Modern*
Distractor. Modern is a common word here. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *event* to *Event*
Distractor. Event is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Change *thanksgiving* to *Thanksgiving*
Correct. Thanksgiving is the name of a special holiday, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word thanksgiving names a holiday and needs a capital T, so there is an error.

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

A Harvest to Remember

- (1) The Pilgrims learned that many hands makes light work.
- (2) The foods at the celebration were different from what many people eat today.
- (3) They likely ate deer fish, corn, and other local foods. (4) It was not a large feast like modern thanksgiving meals, but it was an important event. (5) Since corn was part of the meal, someone might say the celebration was a-maize-ing.
- (6) Today, many people celebrate Thanksgiving by sharing a meal with family and friends. (7) The holiday is often connected to this early gathering and the idea of giving thanks.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *likely*
Distractor. A comma after likely would separate the adverb from the verb ate and break the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *ate*
Distractor. A comma after ate would separate the verb from the foods it lists and break the sentence.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *deer*
Correct. The sentence lists foods in a series. A comma belongs after deer between deer and fish.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list needs a comma after deer, so there is an error.

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

A Harvest to Remember

(1) In 1621, a group of English settlers called Pilgrims held a celebration in plymouth, in present-day Massachusetts. (2) The year before had been very difficult? (3) The Pilgrims were not used at the cold climate or the new land. (4) Many does not have enough food, and some became sick during the long winter.

(5) Things began to improve when Native Americans from the Wampanoag tribe helps them. (6) A man named Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to grow crops like corn, catch fish, and find food in the area.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *in plymouth* to *on plymouth*
Distractor. The words in plymouth tell where the celebration was held. The preposition in is correct. On plymouth does not fit a town.
- ☒ (B) Change *plymouth* to *Plymouth*
Correct. Plymouth is the name of a place, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital P. The lowercase plymouth is wrong.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *celebration*
Distractor. A comma after celebration would separate the noun from the words that tell where it happened. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word plymouth is missing its capital letter. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *had to have*
Distractor. The subject year is singular, so have does not agree. The sentence also tells about the past, so had is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *difficult* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The 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.

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 *at* to *to*
Correct. The phrase used to means accustomed to. The preposition *at* does not fit that phrase, so *at* must change back to *to*.
- ☐ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. The subject *Pilgrims* names more than one person, so the plural verb *were* is correct. *Was* does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Pilgrims*
Distractor. A comma after *Pilgrims* would separate the subject from its verb. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *at* does not fit the phrase used to. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Delete the comma after *food*
Distractor. The comma after *food* separates two complete thoughts that are joined by *and*. Removing it makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *winter* to *Winter*
Distractor. *Winter* is a common noun in this sentence, not a name, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *does* to *did*
Correct. The word *Many* tells about more than one person, so the plural helping verb *did* agrees with it. *Does* is singular and does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular form *does* is wrong with *Many*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Native* to *native*
Distractor. *Native* is part of the name for a group of people, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *helps* to *helped*
Correct. The subject *Native Americans* is plural. The singular verb *helps* does not agree. The past verb *helped* correctly tells what happened.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *improve*
Distractor. A comma after *improve* would break the main clause from the *when* clause. No comma belongs there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb *helps* does not agree with the plural subject *Native Americans*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) Long ago, when a nation was new,
- (2) Leaders asked, “What should we do.”
- (3) They wrote down rights to make things fair,
- (4) So people’s freedoms would be there.
- (5) The first says you can speak your mind,
- (6) Practice religion on any kind,
- (7) Write your thoughts and gather too,
- (8) And transmit ideas as others does.

What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☒ (A) Change *does* to *do*
Correct. The subject *others* is plural, so the verb must be *do*. “Others do” matches the plural subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *does* to *is*
Distractor. *Is* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *others*.
- ☐ (C) Change *does* to *was*
Distractor. *Was* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *others*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *does* is singular and does not agree with *others*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) Long ago, when a nation was new,
- (2) Leaders asked, “What should we do.”
- (3) They wrote down rights to make things fair,
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- (5) The first says you can speak your mind,
- (6) Practice religion on any kind,
- (7) Write your thoughts and gather too,
- (8) And transmit ideas as others does.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *on* to *of*
Correct. The phrase of any kind tells what kind of religion. The preposition of fits this phrase, so “religion of any kind” is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *on* to *for*
Distractor. For any kind does not make sense with religion. The phrase needs of to show the kind.
- ☐ (C) Change *on* to *with*
Distractor. With any kind does not make sense here. The correct preposition is of.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. On any kind is not correct in this phrase. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) Long ago, when a nation was new,
- (2) Leaders asked, “What should we do.”
- (3) They wrote down rights to make things fair,
- (4) So people’s freedoms would be there.
- (5) The first says you can speak your mind,
- (6) Practice religion on any kind,
- (7) Write your thoughts and gather too,
- (8) And transmit ideas as others does.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The first word of the sentence must begin with a capital letter, so *The* should not become *the*.
- ☐ (B) Change *says* to *Says*
Distractor. *Says* is a common verb here, not a name. It does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *first* to *First*
Correct. *First* is part of the name First Amendment, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter. The word *The* also begins the sentence and stays capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *First* is a proper noun here, 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.

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) Long ago, when a nation was new,
- (2) Leaders asked, “What should we do.”
- (3) They wrote down rights to make things fair,
- (4) So people’s freedoms would be there.
- (5) The first says you can speak your mind,
- (6) Practice religion on any kind,
- (7) Write your thoughts and gather too,
- (8) And transmit ideas as others does.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Leaders*
Distractor. A comma after Leaders would separate the subject from its verb asked. The sentence does not need a comma there.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *asked*
Distractor. The comma after asked introduces the quoted words. Deleting it would take away punctuation the sentence needs.
- ☒ (C) Change the period after *do* to a question mark
Correct. The words inside the quotation ask a question, so the end mark must be a question mark: “What should we do?”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The quoted words ask a question, so they need a question mark. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) The Second say you have a right
- (2) To keep and bear arms, day or night,
- (3) The Third says soldiers cannot stay,
- (4) Into your home without your say.
- (5) The Fourth is protective of things and space,
- (6) No searches happens without a case,
- (7) The fifth says courts must treat you fair,
- (8) And follow laws with proper care.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Second*
Distractor. A comma after *Second* would split the subject from its verb. That makes the line wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. *The* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *say* to *says*
Correct. The subject *The Second* is singular, so the verb *says* agrees with it. The sentence needs *says*, not *say*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *say* does not agree with the singular subject *The Second*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *home* to *Home*
Distractor. *Home* is a common noun here, so it does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *say* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *Into* to *Inside*
Correct. *Inside* shows position and fits the meaning that soldiers cannot stay in your home. *Into* shows movement and does not fit with *stay*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The preposition *Into* is wrong with *stay*. 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 *No* to *no*
Distractor. No begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *searches*
Distractor. A comma after searches would separate the subject from its verb. That makes the line wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *happens* to *happen*
Correct. The subject searches is plural, so it needs the plural verb happen. No searches happen is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb happens does not agree with the plural subject searches. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *is* to *are*
Distractor. The subject The Fourth is singular, so the plural verb are does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Fourth*
Distractor. A comma after Fourth would split the subject from its verb. That makes the line wrong.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The line is already correct. The Fourth is singular, so is agrees with it, and no comma belongs after Fourth.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *says* to *say*
Distractor. The Fifth is singular, so the verb says agrees with it. Say would not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *fifth* to *Fifth*
Correct. The Fifth names a specific amendment, so Fifth is a proper noun and needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *fifth*
Distractor. A comma after fifth would split the subject from its verb. That makes the line wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word fifth should be capitalized in this name. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) The Sixth gives you a trial thats fair,
- (2) With a jury there to listen and care,
- (3) The Seventh keeps your right to sue,
- (4) In certain cases brought to Court too.
- (5) The Eighth says punishments must be fair,
- (6) Not too harsh or hard to bear,
- (7) The Ninth reminds us rights still exist,
- (8) Even ones not under the list.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *exist* to *exists*
Distractor. Exists is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject rights.
- ☐ (B) Change *exist* to *has*
Distractor. Has is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject rights.
- ☐ (C) Change *exist* to *was*
Distractor. Was is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject rights.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject rights is plural, so it takes the plural verb exist. The line is correct as written.

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

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) The Sixth gives you a trial that's fair,
- (2) With a jury there to listen and care,
- (3) The Seventh keeps your right to sue,
- (4) In certain cases brought to Court too.
- (5) The Eighth says punishments must be fair,
- (6) Not too harsh or hard to bear,
- (7) The Ninth reminds us rights still exist,
- (8) Even ones not under the list.

What change, if any, should be made in line 8?

- ☒ (A) Change *under* to *on*
Correct. The phrase on the list is the correct preposition. The word under does not fit the meaning of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *under* to *by*
Distractor. By does not fit. The sentence needs on the list, not by the list.
- ☐ (C) Change *under* to *at*
Distractor. At does not fit. The sentence needs on the list, not at the list.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. There is an error. Under should be on, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) The Sixth gives you a trial thats fair,
- (2) With a jury there to listen and care,
- (3) The Seventh keeps your right to sue,
- (4) In certain cases brought to Court too.
- (5) The Eighth says punishments must be fair,
- (6) Not too harsh or hard to bear,
- (7) The Ninth reminds us rights still exist,
- (8) Even ones not under the list.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *In* to *in*
Distractor. In begins the sentence. It needs a capital I.
- ☒ (B) Change *Court* to *court*
Correct. Court is a common noun here. It does not name one special court, so it should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *cases* to *Cases*
Distractor. Cases is a common noun in the middle of the sentence. It should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Court 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.

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) The Sixth gives you a trial thats fair,
- (2) With a jury there to listen and care,
- (3) The Seventh keeps your right to sue,
- (4) In certain cases brought to Court too.
- (5) The Eighth says punishments must be fair,
- (6) Not too harsh or hard to bear,
- (7) The Ninth reminds us rights still exist,
- (8) Even ones not under the list.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *trial*
Distractor. A comma after trial would break the phrase trial that's fair.
- ☒ (B) Change *thats* to *that's*
Correct. The word that's is a contraction of that is. It needs an apostrophe.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *fair*
Distractor. The comma after fair separates line 1 from line 2. Deleting it makes the lines run together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. That's is missing an apostrophe. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Our Rights, Our Voices

- (1) Long ago, when a nation were new,
- (2) Leaders asked, “What should we do.”
- (3) They wrote down rights for make things fair,
- (4) So peoples freedoms would be there.
- (5) The First say you can speak your mind,
- (6) Practice religion of any kind,
- (7) Write your thoughts and gather too,
- (8) And transmit ideas as others do.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Long* to *long*
Distractor. Long is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject nation is singular, so it needs the singular verb was. The word were does not agree with nation.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *when*
Distractor. A comma after when would break the clause when a nation was new. That clause needs no comma after when.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line has an agreement error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *What* to *what*
Distractor. What begins the quoted question, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *asked* to *asks*
Distractor. Leaders is plural, so asks does not agree. The past tense asked is correct here.
- ☒ (C) Change the period after *do* to a question mark
Correct. The quoted words ask a question, so the question mark belongs at the end of the quote. A period would make the question look like a statement.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The quote needs a question mark, 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 *They* to *they*
Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *for* to *to*
Correct. The word to shows the purpose of the rights: rights to make things fair. The word for cannot be used before make in this phrase.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *fair*
Distractor. The comma after fair separates this right from the next one. Deleting it would run the two lines together without punctuation.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The phrase for make is wrong, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *So* to *so*
Distractor. So is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *there* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something, so it ends with a period. A question mark does not fit.
- ☒ (C) Change *peoples* to *people's*
Correct. The freedoms belong to the people, so the noun needs an apostrophe: people's. Peoples does not show ownership.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word peoples needs an apostrophe, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Delete the comma after *mind*
Distractor. The comma after mind separates this right from the next one. Deleting it would run the lines together without punctuation.
- ☒ (B) Change *say* to *says*
Correct. The First is singular, so the verb says is correct. The verb say does not agree with The First.
- ☐ (C) Change *First* to *first*
Distractor. First names the First Amendment, so it is a proper noun and keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb say does not agree with The First, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice of Their Own

(1) (Thomas sweep outside a small shop. (2) Mr. harris stands nearby, looking over papers.)

(3) NARRATOR: On the colonies, most laws were made far away in Great Britain. (4) Over time, some colonists began to question this.

(5) THOMAS: (curious) Mr. Harris, why do we follow laws from people who don't live here?

(6) MR. HARRIS: (sighs) Because the king and Parliament make the rules.

(7) That's how it has always been.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *sweep* to *are sweeping*
Distractor. Are sweeping is a plural verb form. It does not agree with the singular subject Thomas.
- ☒ (B) Change *sweep* to *sweeps*
Correct. Thomas is one person, so the singular verb sweeps agrees with the subject.
- ☐ (C) Change *sweep* to *have swept*
Distractor. Have swept is a plural verb form. Thomas needs has swept, not have swept.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Thomas sweep does not agree. 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 Voice of Their Own

(1) (Thomas sweep outside a small shop. (2) Mr. harris stands nearby, looking over papers.)

(3) NARRATOR: On the colonies, most laws were made far away in Great Britain. (4) Over time, some colonists began to question this.

(5) THOMAS: (curious) Mr. Harris, why do we follow laws from people who don't live here?

(6) MR. HARRIS: (sighs) Because the king and Parliament make the rules.

(7) That's how it has always been.

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

☐

(A) Change *On* to *At*

Distractor. At does not fit the phrase. We do not say at the colonies here.

☐

(B) Change *On* to *Under*

Distractor. Under means below, which makes no sense for the colonies.

☒

(C) Change *On* to *In*

Correct. The colonies are places you are in, so the preposition in is correct: "In the colonies."

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. On the colonies is not correct. 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 Voice of Their Own

(1) (Thomas sweep outside a small shop. (2) Mr. harris stands nearby, looking over papers.)

(3) NARRATOR: On the colonies, most laws were made far away in Great Britain. (4) Over time, some colonists began to question this.

(5) THOMAS: (curious) Mr. Harris, why do we follow laws from people who don't live here?

(6) MR. HARRIS: (sighs) Because the king and Parliament make the rules.

(7) That's how it has always been.

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

☐ (A) Change *Mr.* to *mr.*

Distractor. Mr. is a title that comes before a name, so the M must be capitalized.

☐ (B) Change *stands* to *Stands*

Distractor. Stands is a verb in the middle of the sentence. It should not begin with a capital letter.

☒ (C) Change *harris* to *Harris*

Correct. Harris is a person's last name, so it begins with a capital H. Mr. also keeps a capital M.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The name Harris needs a capital H, so the sentence has an error.

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

A Voice of Their Own

(1) (Thomas sweep outside a small shop. (2) Mr. harris stands nearby, looking over papers.)

(3) NARRATOR: On the colonies, most laws were made far away in Great Britain. (4) Over time, some colonists began to question this.

(5) THOMAS: (curious) Mr. Harris, why do we follow laws from people who don't live here?

(6) MR. HARRIS: (sighs) Because the king and Parliament make the rules.

(7) That's how it has always been.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *don't* to *dont*
Distractor. Don't needs the apostrophe to stand for the missing o in do not.
- ☐ (B) Change *Harris* to *Harris'*
Distractor. Harris is a name used to speak to someone. An apostrophe would make it possessive and is not needed.
- ☐ (C) Change *THOMAS* to *THOMAS'*
Distractor. THOMAS is the speaker's name. It does not need an apostrophe.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is already correct. The apostrophe in don't stands for the missing letters in do not, and the names do not need apostrophes.

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

A Voice of Their Own

(1) (Thomas stop sweeping and leans on the broom. (2) Mr. Harris looks thoughtful.)

(3) NARRATOR: As more laws were passed colonists began to think differently.

(4) MR. HARRIS: I've been hearing about virginia. (5) They has a group of representatives who help make decisions.

(6) THOMAS: (interested) So people there has a voice?

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



(A) Change *stop* to *stops*

Correct. The subject Thomas is singular, so the verb must be stops. Thomas stops sweeping matches the subject.



(B) Change *on* to *of*

Distractor. The preposition on shows where Thomas leans, so on is correct. Leans of the broom is not standard English.



(C) Change *Thomas* to *thomas*

Distractor. Thomas is a name, so it needs a capital T. A lowercase thomas breaks that rule.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The sentence has a verb agreement error, so Make no change is wrong.

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



(A) Insert a comma after *passed*

Correct. The sentence starts with the dependent clause As more laws were passed. A comma belongs after passed before the main clause.



(B) Change *were* to *was*

Distractor. The subject laws is plural, so the verb were is correct. Was would not agree.



(C) Change *colonists* to *Colonists*

Distractor. Colonists is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The comma after passed 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 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *about* to *under*
Distractor. The preposition about works with hearing to tell what Mr. Harris heard about. Hearing under Virginia does not make sense.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *virginia* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period, not a question mark.
- ☒ (C) Change *virginia* to *Virginia*
Correct. Virginia is the name of a place, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Virginia has a lowercase letter, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital T.
- ☐ (B) Change *of* to *under*
Distractor. The preposition of shows what the group is made of. Group under representatives is not clear or standard.
- ☒ (C) Change *has* to *have*
Correct. The subject They is plural, so the verb must be have. They have a group of representatives agrees.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb has does not agree with the plural subject They, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *people* to *People*
Distractor. People is a common noun here, not a proper noun, so it does not need a capital P.
- ☐ (B) Change the question mark after *voice* to a period
Distractor. Thomas is asking a question, so the question mark is correct. Also, this change does not fix the verb has.
- ☒ (C) Change *has* to *have*
Correct. The subject people is plural, so the verb must be have. People there have a voice agrees.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb has does not agree with the plural subject people, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice of Their Own

- (1) (Both stand facing each other, more serious now.)
- (2) NARRATOR: Slowly, ideas about self-government began to grow.
- (3) MR. HARRIS: (firmly) If we live here and follow these laws, we should have a part in making them.
- (4) THOMAS: (nodding) I didn't understand before, but now I do. (5) People want to be heard.
- (6) mr. harris: And once people start thinking that way, it's hard to go back.
- (7) NARRATOR: These ideas continued to spread and helped shape the future of the colonies.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *live* to *lives*
Distractor. Lives is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject we.
- ☐ (B) Change *follow* to *follows*
Distractor. Follows is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject we.
- ☐ (C) Change *have* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. After should, the base verb have is needed, and we is plural.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject we is plural, so the verbs live and follow are correct. After should, the base verb have is also correct.

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

A Voice of Their Own

- (1) (Both stand facing each other, more seriouser now.)
- (2) NARRATOR: Slowly, ideas about self-government began to grow.
- (3) MR. HARRIS: (firmly) If we live here and follow these laws, we should have a part in making them.
- (4) THOMAS: (nodding) I didnt understand before, but now I do. (5) People want to be heard.
- (6) mr. harris: And once people start thinking that way, it's hard to go back.
- (7) NARRATOR: These ideas continued to spread and helped shape the future of the colonies.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *seriouser* to *serious*
Correct. The sentence compares two people, Both, so the adjective serious goes with more. More already marks the comparison, so seriouser is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *seriouser* to *seriousest*
Distractor. Seriousest is not correct with more. More seriousest marks the comparison twice.
- ☐ (C) Change *seriouser* to *most serious*
Distractor. More most serious marks the comparison twice. The sentence needs more serious.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word seriouser is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice of Their Own

- (1) (Both stand facing each other, more serious now.)
- (2) NARRATOR: Slowly, ideas about self-government began to grow.
- (3) MR. HARRIS: (firmly) If we live here and follow these laws, we should have a part in making them.
- (4) THOMAS: (nodding) I didn't understand before, but now I do. (5) People want to be heard.
- (6) mr. harris: And once people start thinking that way, it's hard to go back.
- (7) NARRATOR: These ideas continued to spread and helped shape the future of the colonies.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *mr. harris* to *Mr. harris*
Distractor. Harris is still lowercase. A name needs a capital letter at the start.
- ☒ (B) Change *mr. harris* to *MR. HARRIS*
Correct. Mr. Harris is a name, a proper noun. Both parts need capital letters, so it should read MR. HARRIS as in the script.
- ☐ (C) Change *mr. harris* to *mr. Harris*
Distractor. Mr. is still lowercase. The first part of the name needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The words mr. harris are not capitalized correctly. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice of Their Own

- (1) (Both stand facing each other, more serious now.)
- (2) NARRATOR: Slowly, ideas about self-government began to grow.
- (3) MR. HARRIS: (firmly) If we live here and follow these laws, we should have a part in making them.
- (4) THOMAS: (nodding) I didnt understand before, but now I do. (5) People want to be heard.
- (6) mr. harris: And once people start thinking that way, it's hard to go back.
- (7) NARRATOR: These ideas continued to spread and helped shape the future of the colonies.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *didnt*
Distractor. A comma after didnt would split the verb from the rest of the sentence.
- ☒ (B) Change *didnt* to *didn't*
Correct. The word didnt is a contraction of did not. It needs an apostrophe in place of the missing o, so it should be didn't.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *do* 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 didnt is missing an apostrophe. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice of Their Own

(1) (Thomas sweep outside a small shop. (2) Mr. Harris stands nearby, looking over papers.)

(3) NARRATOR: In the colonies, most laws were made far away in Great Britain? (4) Over time, some colonists began to question this?

(5) THOMAS: (curious) Mr. Harris, why does we follow laws from people who don't live here?

(6) MR. HARRIS: (sighs) Because the king and parliament make the rules.

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



(A) Change *sweep* to *sweeps*

Correct. The subject Thomas names one person, so the verb must be sweeps. The form sweep does not agree with Thomas.



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

Distractor. Sentence 1 tells what Thomas does. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.



(C) Change *shop* to *Shop*

Distractor. Shop is a common noun, not a name. It does not need a capital letter.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The verb sweep does not agree with Thomas. 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 *Britain* to a period

Correct. Sentence 3 tells facts about the colonies. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.



(B) Change *were* to *was*

Distractor. The subject laws is plural, so the verb were is correct. Was would not agree.



(C) Change *Great Britain* to *great Britain*

Distractor. Great is the first word of the place name, so it keeps its capital letter. great Britain is wrong.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is a statement. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

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

- ☐ (A) Change *began* to *begins*
Distractor. The subject *some colonists* is plural, so *began* is correct. *Begins* does not agree with the plural subject.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *this* to a period
Correct. Sentence 4 tells what some colonists began to do. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *Over* to *over*
Distractor. *Over* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter. Changing it to *over* is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it is a statement. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change the question mark after *here* to a period
Distractor. The speaker asks why the colonists follow the laws. The sentence is a question, so it ends with a question mark.
- ☒ (B) Change *does* to *do*
Correct. The subject *we* is plural, so it needs the verb *do*. The form *does* does not agree with *we*.
- ☐ (C) Change *THOMAS* to *thomas*
Distractor. *THOMAS* is the name of the speaker, so it keeps a capital letter. Changing it to *thomas* is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *does* does not agree with *we*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *make* to *makes*
Distractor. The subject *king and parliament* names two things, so the plural verb *make* is correct. *Makes* would not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *rules* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells why the colonists follow the rules. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *parliament* to *Parliament*
Correct. *Parliament* is the name of a governing body, so it is a proper noun and needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Parliament* needs a capital letter. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

(1) Kendrix enjoyed spending time in her grandmother's garden. (2) Each spring, they carefully planted tomatoes, peppers, and herbs in neat rows. (3) It were something they looked forward to every year. (4) However, this season, the plants did not grow as expected.

(5) After two weeks, Kendrix noticed that the plants appeared weak. (6) Their leaves were pale instead of a healthy green and several stems were beginning to droop. (7) Thinking she understood the problem, Kendrix suggested that the plants needed more water.

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

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

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

(1) Kendrix enjoyed spending time in her grandmother's garden. (2) Each spring, they carefully planted tomatoes, peppers, and herbs in neat rows. (3) It was something they looked forward to every year. (4) However, this season, the plants did not grow as expected.

(5) After two weeks, Kendrix noticed that the plants appeared weak. (6) Their leaves were pale instead of a healthy green and several stems were beginning to droop. (7) Thinking she understood the problem, Kendrix suggested that the plants needed more water.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *in* to *on*
Distractor. On does not fit here. The sentence does not tell about planting on top of rows.
- ☐ (B) Change *in* to *under*
Distractor. Under would mean below the rows. That is not the meaning of this sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *in* to *at*
Distractor. At does not tell the neat arrangement. The phrase in neat rows is the correct one.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The phrase in neat rows correctly tells how the plants were arranged. The sentence has no error, so Make no change is correct.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

(1) kendrix enjoyed spending time in her grandmother's garden. (2) Each spring, they carefully planted tomatoes, peppers, and herbs in neat rows. (3) It were something they looked forward to every year. (4) However, this season, the plants did not grow as expected.

(5) After two weeks, Kendrix noticed that the plants appeared weak. (6) Their leaves were pale instead of a healthy green and several stems were beginning to droop. (7) Thinking she understood the problem, Kendrix suggested that the plants needed more water.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *grandmother's* to *Grandmother's*
Distractor. Her grandmother is a common noun here, not a name, so grandmother's stays lowercase.
- ☒ (B) Change *kendrix* to *Kendrix*
Correct. Kendrix is a name, so it must begin with a capital K. The sentence begins with that name.
- ☐ (C) Change *garden* to *Garden*
Distractor. Garden is a common noun in this sentence, so it does not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name kendrix needs a capital K. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

(1) Kendrix enjoyed spending time in her grandmother's garden. (2) Each spring, they carefully planted tomatoes, peppers, and herbs in neat rows. (3) It was something they looked forward to every year. (4) However, this season, the plants did not grow as expected.

(5) After two weeks, Kendrix noticed that the plants appeared weak. (6) Their leaves were pale instead of a healthy green and several stems were beginning to droop. (7) Thinking she understood the problem, Kendrix suggested that the plants needed more water.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *and*
Distractor. A comma after *and* would break the conjunction from the second complete thought.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *green*
Correct. Sentence 6 is a compound sentence. It joins two complete thoughts with *and*, so a comma belongs before *and*, after *green*.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *droop* 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. A compound sentence needs a comma before *and*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

- (1) The following day, she watered each plant much more than usual?
- (2) Instead of improving, the garden's condition worsened. (3) The soil became overly wet and muddy and many of the leaves started to turn yellow. (4) kendrix felt puzzled and slightly frustrated. (5) She had believed that adding more water would help the plants grow stronger?
- (6) Her grandmother examined the soil and explained that while water are necessary for plant growth, too much water can prevent roots from getting enough air.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *day*
Distractor. There is already a comma after day. Adding another comma would make two commas in a row.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *usual* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells what happened, so it is a statement. A statement ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark by mistake. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

2 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) Insert a comma after *muddy*
Correct. The sentence joins two complete thoughts with the word and. A comma belongs before and, after muddy.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *wet*
Distractor. A comma after wet would split the two describing words wet and muddy. No comma is needed there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is missing the comma after muddy. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

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

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *frustrated* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence is a statement, not a question. A question mark after *frustrated* is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *puzzled*
Distractor. A comma after *puzzled* would split the two describing words *felt puzzled* and *slightly frustrated*. No comma is needed there.
- ☒ (C) Change *kendrix* to *Kendrix*
Correct. *Kendrix* is a name and the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital K.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name *kendrix* is lowercase. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *She* to *she*
Distractor. *She* is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *stronger* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells what she believed. It is a statement, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *believed*
Distractor. A comma after *believed* would split the verb from the words that tell what she believed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark by mistake. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Her* to *her*
Distractor. *Her* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The subject *water* is singular, so it needs the singular verb *is*. *Water are necessary* does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *for* to *from*
Distractor. The phrase *necessary for plant growth* needs *for*. Changing it to *from* makes the meaning wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has *water are necessary*, which does not agree. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

- (1) Without proper air, the roots cannot function effectively.
- (2) Kendrix realized that her actions had changed the condition of the soil which affected the plants' health. (3) Together, they adjusts their approach by watering less frequently and allowing the soil to dry out between watering. (4) They also ensured the plants received enough sunlight.
- (5) Within several days, the plants begun to recover. (6) Kendrix quietly observed the garden, paying closer attention to the soil and leaves than before.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *adjusts* to *is adjusting*
Distractor. Is adjusting uses the singular verb is with the plural subject they. They is should be they are.
- ☐ (B) Change *adjusts* to *was adjusting*
Distractor. Was adjusting uses the singular verb was with the plural subject they. They was should be they were.
- ☒ (C) Change *adjusts* to *adjusted*
Correct. The subject they is plural, so the past verb adjusted agrees with it. The word adjusts is singular and does not match they.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word adjusts is singular present tense and does not agree with the plural subject they.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

- (1) Without proper air, the roots cannot function effectively.
- (2) Kendrix realized that her actions had changed the condition of the soil which affected the plants' health. (3) Together, they adjust their approach by watering less frequently and allowing the soil to dry out between watering. (4) They also ensured the plants received enough sunlight.
- (5) Within several days, the plants began to recover. (6) Kendrix quietly observed the garden, paying closer attention to the soil and leaves than before.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *begun* to *begins*
Distractor. Begins is present tense and does not agree with the plural subject plants. Plants begins is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *begun* to *beginning*
Distractor. Beginning is a participle and cannot be the main verb in this sentence. The sentence needs began.
- ☒ (C) Change *begun* to *began*
Correct. The plants did this in the past, so began is the correct past form of begin. Begun needs a helping verb such as has, have, or had.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Begun cannot stand alone here. It needs a helping verb, so the sentence has an error.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

- (1) Without proper air, the roots cannot function effectively.
- (2) Kendrix realized that her actions had changed the condition of the soil which affected the plants' health. (3) Together, they adjust their approach by watering less frequently and allowing the soil to dry out between watering. (4) They also ensured the plants received enough sunlight.
- (5) Within several days, the plants began to recover. (6) Kendrix quietly observed the garden, paying closer attention to the soil and leaves than before.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Kendrix* to *kendrix*
Distractor. A name begins with a capital letter. Kendrix should not become kendrix.
- ☐ (B) Change *garden* to *Garden*
Distractor. Garden is a common noun here, not a special place name, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *soil* to *Soil*
Distractor. Soil is a common noun, so it does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Kendrix is a name, so it keeps its capital letter. The words garden and soil are common nouns, so they stay lowercase in this sentence.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

- (1) Without proper air, the roots cannot function effectively.
- (2) Kendrix realized that her actions had changed the condition of the soil which affected the plants' health. (3) Together, they adjust their approach by watering less frequently and allowing the soil to dry out between watering. (4) They also ensured the plants received enough sunlight.
- (5) Within several days, the plants began to recover. (6) Kendrix quietly observed the garden, paying closer attention to the soil and leaves than before.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *soil*
Correct. The words which affected the plants' health add extra information about the soil. A comma belongs after *soil* before *which*.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *condition*
Distractor. A comma after *condition* would split the phrase the condition of the soil and make the sentence confusing.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *health* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma before *which* is missing. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

The Garden That Wouldn't Grow

(1) kendrix enjoyed spending time in her grandmother's garden. (2) Each spring, they carefully planted tomatoes peppers, and herbs in neat rows. (3) It were something they looked forward to every year. (4) However, this season, the plants did not grew as expected.

(5) After two weeks, kendrix noticed that the plants appeared weak. (6) Their leaves were pale instead of a healthy green, and several stems were beginning to droop.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *kendrix* to *Kendrix*
Correct. Kendrix is a name, so it is a proper noun and must begin with a capital K. It also begins the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *enjoyed* to *enjoy*
Distractor. Changing enjoyed to enjoy makes the verb not match Kendrix. The sentence also tells about the past, so enjoyed is correct.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *kendrix*
Distractor. A comma after kendrix would split the subject from the verb enjoyed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence begins with a lowercase letter for a name, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *planted* to *plants*
Distractor. Changing planted to plants makes the verb not match they. Plants also changes the time to the present, so it is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *spring* to *Spring*
Distractor. Spring is a season, not a proper noun, so it does not need a capital letter here.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *tomatoes*
Correct. The sentence lists tomatoes, peppers, and herbs. A comma must separate each item in a series, so a comma is needed after tomatoes.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after tomatoes is missing, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject *It* is singular, so it must go with the singular verb *was*. *It were* does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *year* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *It were* is not correct because the subject and verb do not agree. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *However* to *however*
Distractor. *However* is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *grew* to *grow*
Correct. The helping verb *did* must be followed by the base verb *grow*. *Did not grew* uses the wrong verb form.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *expected* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Did not grew* is not correct because *grew* cannot follow *did*. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *noticed* to *notice*
Distractor. Changing *noticed* to *notice* makes the verb not match the singular subject *kendrix*. It also changes the time of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *weak* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it needs a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *kendrix* to *Kendrix*
Correct. *Kendrix* is a name, so it is a proper noun and must begin with a capital *K*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name *kendrix* is not capitalized, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) In the summer of 1776, leaders from the thirteen colonies met to make an important decision. (2) They had grown frustrated with British rule and believed it was time to form their own nation. (3) After many discussions, they approved the Declaration of independence on July 4, 1776.

(4) This document did more than announce freedom from Great Britain. (5) It explained the ideas the new nation would be built on. (6) One of its most important claims were that “all men are created equal.” (7) It also stated that people are born with certain unalienable rights, including life, liberty, but the pursuit of happiness.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject is *One*, which is singular, so the verb should be *was*. The phrase of its most important claims does not change the subject.
- ☐ (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. *One* needs a singular verb like *was*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb *were* does not agree with the singular subject *One*. There is an error in this sentence, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) In the summer of 1776, leaders from the thirteen colonies met to make an important decision. (2) They had grown frustrated with British rule and believed it was time to form their own nation. (3) After many discussions, they approved the Declaration of independence on July 4, 1776.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *but* to *because*
Distractor. Because is used to give a reason. It cannot join the items in this series, so the sentence becomes wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *but* to *and*
Correct. The words life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are a series. The conjunction and joins the last item in the series.
- ☐ (C) Change *but* to *although*
Distractor. Although is used to show a contrast. It cannot join the items in this series, so the sentence becomes wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word but cannot join the last item in this series. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) In the summer of 1776, leaders from the thirteen colonies met to make an important decision. (2) They had grown frustrated with British rule and believed it was time to form their own nation. (3) After many discussions, they approved the Declaration of independence on July 4, 1776.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Declaration* to *declaration*
Distractor. Declaration begins this proper noun, so it needs a capital D. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *July* to *july*
Distractor. July is the name of a month, so it needs a capital J. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *independence* to *Independence*
Correct. The Declaration of Independence is the name of a specific document. Important words in a title are capitalized, so Independence needs a capital I.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Independence should be capitalized in this document title. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) In the summer of 1776, leaders from the thirteen colonies met to make an important decision. (2) They had grown frustrated with British rule and believed it was time to form their own nation. (3) After many discussions, they approved the Declaration of independence on July 4, 1776.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *document*
Distractor. A comma after *document* would split the subject from the verb.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *more*
Distractor. A comma after *more* would interrupt the phrase *did more than announce*.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *Britain* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 4 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 4 is a statement and needs no comma. It ends with a period, so Make no change is correct.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) These rights was considered natural, meaning they could not be taken away by a government.

(2) Not everyone in the colonies believed these ideas was being fully applied.

(3) Abigail Adams, the wife of John adams, wrote a letter urging leaders to “Remember the Ladies.” (4) She argued that women should also have greater rights but protections. (5) Her words showed that even at the nations beginning, people were already questioning who was included in the promise of equality.

(6) Even as the ink dried on the document, those questions did not disappear.

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

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *government* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the rights. It does not ask a question, so the period should stay.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject of the sentence is the plural noun rights, so it needs the plural verb were: “These rights were considered natural.”
- ☐ (C) Change *These* to *these*
Distractor. These is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject rights. 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 *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject ideas is plural, so it needs the plural verb were: “these ideas were being fully applied.”
- ☐ (B) Change *Not* to *not*
Distractor. Not is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *applied* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so the period should stay.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject ideas. 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 *Adams*, to *Adams*.
Distractor. The comma after Adams joins the name to the words that tell who she is. A period there would break the sentence.
- ☒ (B) Change *adams* to *Adams*
Correct. Adams is a last name, a proper noun, so it needs a capital A.
- ☐ (C) Change *Abigail* to *abigail*
Distractor. Abigail is the first word and a name, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name John adams has a lowercase a, so there is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *rights*
Distractor. A comma after rights would not fix the wrong connector. The sentence still reads rights, but protections.
- ☐ (B) Change *She* to *she*
Distractor. She begins the sentence, so it needs a capital S.
- ☒ (C) Change *but* to *and*
Correct. The word and connects the two things women should have, rights and protections. The word but does not join them correctly.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word but is the wrong connector, so there is an error. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *were* to *was*
Distractor. The subject people is plural, so were is correct. Was would not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *nations* to *nation's*
Correct. The beginning belongs to the nation, so the noun needs an apostrophe to show possession: nation's beginning.
- ☐ (C) Change *Her* to *her*
Distractor. Her is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Nations beginning is missing the apostrophe that shows belonging. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) These rights were considered natural, meaning they could not be taken away by a government.

(2) Not everyone in the colonies believed these ideas was being fully applied.

(3) Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams, wrote a letter urging leaders to “Remember the Ladies.” (4) She argued that women should also have greater rights and protections. (5) Her words showed that even at the nations beginning, people were already questioning who was included in the promise of equality.

(6) Even as the ink dried on the document, those questions done not disappear.

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 ideas.
- ☐ (B) Change *was* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb and cannot go with being here. “Ideas has being applied” is not correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The noun ideas is plural, so it needs the plural verb were: “these ideas were being fully applied.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject ideas. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

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(1) These rights were considered natural, meaning they could not be taken away by a government.

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(6) Even as the ink dried on the document, those questions done not disappear.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *done* to *does*
Distractor. Does is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject questions, and it does not fit with not disappear here.
- ☐ (B) Change *done* to *doing*
Distractor. Doing cannot be used before not disappear. The sentence needs did.
- ☒ (C) Change *done* to *did*
Correct. The sentence needs the past tense verb did to go with not disappear: “those questions did not disappear.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Done cannot be used before not disappear. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) These rights were considered natural, meaning they could not be taken away by a government.

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(6) Even as the ink dried on the document, those questions done not disappear.

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

☐ (A) Change *Abigail* to *abigail*

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

☐ (B) Change *John Adams* to *John adams*

Distractor. Adams is part of a name, a proper noun, so it needs a capital letter.

☐ (C) Change *letter* to *Letter*

Distractor. Letter is a common noun here. It does not name a special person or place, so it should not be capitalized.

☒ (D) Make no change

Correct. Sentence 3 has no capitalization error. Abigail and Adams are proper nouns, so they keep capital letters, and letter is a common noun, so it stays lowercase.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) These rights were considered natural, meaning they could not be taken away by a government.

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(6) Even as the ink dried on the document, those questions done not disappear.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *showed*
Distractor. A comma after *showed* splits the verb from the words that complete the thought.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after *people* separates the subject from its verb *were*.
- ☒ (C) Change *nations* to *nation’s*
Correct. The beginning belongs to the nation, so the noun needs an apostrophe to show possession: *nation’s*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Nations* needs an apostrophe to show that the beginning belongs to the nation. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Words That Changed a Nation

(1) In the summer of 1776, leaders from the thirteen colonies met to make an important decision. (2) They had grown frustrated with British rule and believed it was time to form their own nation. (3) After many discussions, they approved the declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

(4) This document done more than announce freedom from Great Britain. (5) It explained the ideas the new nation would be built on? (6) One of its most important claims was that “all men is created equal.” (7) It also stated that people are born with certain unalienable rights, including life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *approved* to *approves*
Distractor. They approves does not match the plural subject They. The word approved is correct.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *July*
Distractor. The date July 4, 1776 does not take a comma after July.
- ☒ (C) Change *declaration* to *Declaration*
Correct. Declaration of Independence is the name of a specific document, so Declaration begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word declaration is part of a document name and needs a capital D, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Great* to *great*
Distractor. Great Britain is the name of a country, so Great keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *Britain* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the document. It does not ask a question, so a period is correct.
- ☒ (C) Change *done* to *did*
Correct. The main verb in this past tense sentence is did. Done is used with a helping verb, as in has done.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Done cannot be the main verb here. The word did is needed, 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 *explained* to *explain*
Distractor. It explain does not agree with the singular subject It. The word explained is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *on* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells what the document did. It is a statement, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *nation* to *Nation*
Distractor. Nation is a common noun here, not part of a name, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is not a question, so the question mark is wrong. Make no change is not correct.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The subject men is plural, so the verb must be are: all men are created equal.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *equal* to a question mark
Distractor. The quoted words are a statement, so the period inside the quotation marks is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject One is singular, so the verb was is correct. Were does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word is does not agree with men, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *are* to *is*
Distractor. People is plural, so it needs are, not is.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *life*
Correct. The words in the list need commas between them. A comma belongs after life.
- ☐ (C) Change *rights* to *Rights*
Distractor. Rights is a common noun in this sentence, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The list is missing a comma after life, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) In the summer of 1787, leaders met in Philadelphia to fix the country's government. (2) At the Constitutional Convention, they argued about many things, but one issue caused serious disagreement, how to count enslaved people when deciding representation in Congress.

(3) Southern states wanted enslaved people counted as part of their population.

(4) If they were counted, those states would have more representatives and more power. (5) Northern states pushed back. (6) They argued that it wasn't fair to count people who were not free and could not vote.

(7) The debate went on for days.

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

☐

(A) Change *were* to *was*

Distractor. Was is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject they.

☐

(B) Change *were* to *is*

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

☐

(C) Change *were* to *am*

Distractor. Am is used only with I. It does not agree with the plural subject they.

☒

(D) Make no change

Correct. The pronoun they is plural, so the verb were agrees with it. The sentence is correct as written.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) In the summer of 1787, leaders met in Philadelphia to fix the country's government. (2) At the Constitutional Convention, they argued about many things, but one issue caused serious disagreement, how to count enslaved people when deciding representation in Congress.

(3) Southern states wanted enslaved people counted as part of their population.

(4) If they were counted, those states would have more representatives and more power. (5) Northern states pushed back. (6) They argued that it wasn't fair to count people who were not free and could not vote.

(7) The debate went on for days.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *issue* to *issues*
Distractor. The word *one* points to a single problem, so *issue* should stay singular. *One issues* does not match *one*.
- ☒ (B) Change *thing* to *things*
Correct. The word *many* points to more than one thing, so the plural noun *things* is correct.
- ☐ (C) Change *people* to *person*
Distractor. The sentence tells about counting many enslaved people. The singular noun *person* does not fit there.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The phrase *many thing* pairs a plural word with a singular noun. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) In the summer of 1787, leaders met in philadelphia to fix the country's government. (2) At the Constitutional Convention, they argued about many thing, but one issue caused serious disagreement, how to count enslaved people when deciding representation in Congress.

(3) Southern states wanted enslaved people counted as part of their population.

(4) If they were counted, those states would have more representatives and more power. (5) Northern states pushed back. (6) They argued that it wasnt fair to count people who were not free and could not vote.

(7) The debate went on for days.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *philadelphia* to *Philadelphia*
Correct. Philadelphia is the name of a city, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *summer* to *Summer*
Distractor. Summer is a common noun here. It does not name a special season, so it stays lowercase in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *government* to *Government*
Distractor. Government is a common noun here. It does not name a specific office or title, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The proper noun philadelphia is not capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) In the summer of 1787, leaders met in Philadelphia to fix the country's government. (2) At the Constitutional Convention, they argued about many things, but one issue caused serious disagreement, how to count enslaved people when deciding representation in Congress.

(3) Southern states wanted enslaved people counted as part of their population.

(4) If they were counted, those states would have more representatives and more power. (5) Northern states pushed back. (6) They argued that it wasn't fair to count people who were not free and could not vote.

(7) The debate went on for days.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *argued*
Distractor. A comma after argued would separate the verb from the words that finish the idea. That is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *fair*
Distractor. A comma after fair would split it wasn't fair from to count. That is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *wasnt* to *wasn't*
Correct. The word wasn't is a contraction of was not, so it needs an apostrophe between the n and the t.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The contraction wasn't is missing its apostrophe. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) Voices was raised, and some delegates worried the meeting might fall apart. (2) Finally, a compromises was suggested. (3) Instead of fully counting enslaved people or not counting them at all, each enslaved person would count as three-fifths of a person? (4) This became known as the three-fifths compromise. (5) Some delegates agreed because, they wanted the convention to succeed. (6) Others were uncomfortable with the decision but felt there was no easy answer.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Voices* to *voices*
Distractor. *Voices* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter. Lowercasing it is wrong.
- ☒ (B) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject *Voices* is plural, so it needs the plural verb *were*. Changing *was* to *were* fixes the agreement.
- ☐ (C) Change *delegates* to *delegate*
Distractor. The word *some* tells us there is more than one delegate, so the plural noun *delegates* is correct. *Delegate* does not match *some*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural subject *Voices* does not agree with the singular verb *was*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Finally* to *finally*
Distractor. *Finally* begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *compromises* to *compromise*
Correct. The word *a* signals one compromise, so the singular noun *compromise* is correct. Changing *compromises* to *compromise* fixes the noun.
- ☐ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Distractor. The subject is one compromise, so the singular verb *was* is correct. *Were* does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The phrase *a compromises* does not match. 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 *each* to *Each*
Distractor. The word *each* comes in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *a person* to *a persons*
Distractor. The word *a* signals one person, so the singular noun *person* is correct. *A persons* does not match *a*.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *person* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells about the compromise. 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, 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 sentence 4?

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *compromise* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the compromise. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (B) Change *compromise* to *compromises*
Distractor. This sentence names one agreement, so the singular noun *compromise* is correct. A plural noun does not match this one event.
- ☒ (C) Change *three-fifths compromise* to *Three-Fifths Compromise*
Correct. The name of this compromise is a proper noun, so its important words need capital letters. The correct change puts capitals on *Three*, *Fifths*, and *Compromise*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name of this compromise is a proper noun and needs capital letters. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Delete the comma after *because*
Correct. The sentence has a main clause followed by a dependent clause. No comma is needed after *because*, so deleting the comma fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *delegates* to *delegate*
Distractor. The word *Some* tells us there is more than one delegate, so the plural noun *delegates* is correct. *Delegate* does not match *Some*.
- ☐ (C) Change *Some* to *some*
Distractor. *Some* is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after *because* is not needed. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) The compromise helped the group move forward but it didn't solve the deeper problem.

(2) Even after the meeting ended, people continued to question the decision.

(3) Were it fair? (4) Should representation be based on total population, or only on those who had rights? (5) Different groups had different opinions, and those disagreements did not go away.

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 *it*.
- ☒ (B) Change *Were* to *Was*
Correct. The subject *it* names one thing, so the verb must be *Was*. The sentence asks about one thing being fair.
- ☐ (C) Change *Were* to *Have*
Distractor. *Have* is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject *it* and does not fit the question.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Were* is a plural verb. It does not agree with *it*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) The compromise helped the group move forward but it didn't solve the deeper problem.

(2) Even after the meeting ended, people continued to question the decision.

(3) Were it fair? (4) Should representation be based on total population, or only on those who had rights? (5) Different groups had different opinions, and those disagreements did not goed away.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *goed* to *went*
Distractor. After did, use go, not went. Did not went is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *goed* to *gone*
Distractor. Gone needs a helping verb like has or had. Did not gone is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *goed* to *go*
Correct. The helping verb did comes before the main verb, so the main verb must be the base form go. Did not go is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Goed is not a word. The sentence needs go after did. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) The compromise helped the group move forward but it didn't solve the deeper problem.

(2) Even after the meeting ended, people continued to question the decision.

(3) Were it fair? (4) Should representation be based on total population, or only on those who had rights? (5) Different groups had different opinions, and those disagreements did not go away.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *representation* to *Representation*
Distractor. Representation is a common noun here, so it should stay lowercase.
- ☐ (B) Change *population* to *Population*
Distractor. Population is a common noun. It does not name a special place or person, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (C) Change *rights* to *Rights*
Distractor. Rights is a common noun. Capitalizing it would break the capitalization rule.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is already correct. Representation, population, and rights are common nouns, so they do not begin with capital letters in the middle of a sentence.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) The compromise helped the group move forward but it didn't solve the deeper problem.

(2) Even after the meeting ended, people continued to question the decision.

(3) Were it fair? (4) Should representation be based on total population, or only on those who had rights? (5) Different groups had different opinions, and those disagreements did not go away.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *forward*
Correct. Sentence 1 joins two complete thoughts with the conjunction but. A comma belongs before but, after forward.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *group*
Distractor. A comma after group would break the phrase the group move forward.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *problem* to a question mark
Distractor. Sentence 1 tells something. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A compound sentence needs a comma before but. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Difficult Compromise

(1) In the summer of 1787, leaders met in Philadelphia to fix the country's government. (2) At the Constitutional Convention, they argued about many things, but one issue caused serious disagreement, how to count enslaved people when deciding representation in Congress?

(3) Southern states wanted enslaved people counted as part of their population.

(4) If they were counted, those states would have more representatives and more power. (5) Northern states pushed back? (6) They argued that it wasn't fair to count people who were not free and could not vote.

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

☐

(A) Change *summer* to *Summer*

Distractor. Summer is a common noun here, not a proper noun, so it does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.

☒

(B) Change *met* to *met*

Correct. The verb met is the irregular past tense of meet. The word mets is not correct, so mets must be changed to met.

☐

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

Distractor. Sentence 1 tells about what happened, so it does not end with a question mark.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word mets is wrong, so Make no change cannot be right.

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

☒

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

Correct. Sentence 2 is a statement about what happened at the convention. It should end with a period, not a question mark.

☐

(B) Change *argued* to *argues*

Distractor. They is plural, so the verb argued is correct. Argues would not agree with they.

☐

(C) Change *Constitutional* to *constitutional*

Distractor. Constitutional Convention is the name of a specific event, so Constitutional keeps its capital letter.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The question mark at the end is wrong, so Make no change cannot be right.

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 *If* to *if*
Distractor. *If* begins the sentence, so it needs a capital I.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *counted*
Distractor. The comma after *counted* separates the *if* clause from the main clause, so removing it makes the sentence run together.
- ☒ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The pronoun *they* is plural, so it needs the plural verb *were* in *If they were counted*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *was* does not agree with *they*, so *Make no change* cannot be right.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *pushed* to *pushes*
Distractor. *Northern states* is plural, so *pushes* does not agree. The sentence also needs the past tense *pushed*.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *back* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells what the Northern states did. It is a statement, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *states*
Distractor. A comma after *states* would split the subject from the verb, which makes the sentence wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The question mark is wrong, so *Make no change* cannot be right.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *argued* to *argues*
Distractor. *They* is plural, so *argued* is correct. *Argues* would not agree with *they*.
- ☒ (B) Change *wasnt* to *wasn't*
Correct. *Wasn't* is a contraction of *was not*, so it needs an apostrophe where the missing letter is.
- ☐ (C) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. *They* begins the sentence, so it needs a capital T.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *wasnt* is missing an apostrophe, so *Make no change* cannot be right.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

(1) The year was 1880, and the streets of the city were darker than Zaylen expected. (2) She held tightly to her brother's hand as they walked toward a small building filled with light. (3) "That's where he work," her brother whispered.

(4) Inside, the room buzzed with activity. (5) Wires stretched across tables, and glass bulbs sat in rows. (6) In the center of it all stood thomas Edison, speaking quickly as he moved from one experiment to another.

(7) Zaylen watched as one of the man carefully adjusted a thin wire inside a glass bulb.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *work* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject he.
- ☒ (B) Change *work* to *works*
Correct. The subject he is singular, so the verb should be works. "He work" does not agree with its subject.
- ☐ (C) Change *work* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject he.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has "he work," which is an agreement error. Make no change is wrong.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

(1) The year was 1880, and the streets of the city were darker than Zaylen expected. (2) She held tightly to her brother's hand as they walked toward a small building filled with light. (3) "That's where he work," her brother whispered.

(4) Inside, the room buzzed with activity. (5) Wires stretched across tables, and glass bulbs sat in rows. (6) In the center of it all stood thomas Edison, speaking quickly as he moved from one experiment to another.

(7) Zaylen watched as one of the man carefully adjusted a thin wire inside a glass bulb.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *man* to *men*
Correct. The phrase one of the men needs the plural noun men. The word one points to one person from that group.
- ☐ (B) Change *wire* to *wires*
Distractor. The word a points to one wire, so the singular noun wire is correct. Wires does not match a.
- ☐ (C) Change *bulb* to *bulbs*
Distractor. The word a points to one bulb, so the singular noun bulb is correct. Bulbs does not match a.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. One of the man is wrong because one of must be followed by a plural noun. There is an error in this sentence.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

(1) The year was 1880, and the streets of the city were darker than Zaylen expected. (2) She held tightly to her brother's hand as they walked toward a small building filled with light. (3) "That's where he work," her brother whispered.

(4) Inside, the room buzzed with activity. (5) Wires stretched across tables, and glass bulbs sat in rows. (6) In the center of it all stood thomas Edison, speaking quickly as he moved from one experiment to another.

(7) Zaylen watched as one of the man carefully adjusted a thin wire inside a glass bulb.

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



(A) Change *thomas* to *Thomas*

Correct. Thomas is a proper noun, the name of a person, so it begins with a capital T.



(B) Change *center* to *Center*

Distractor. Center is a common noun here, not a name. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.



(C) Change *speaking* to *Speaking*

Distractor. Speaking does not begin the sentence. It should stay lowercase.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. Thomas is a name, so it needs a capital T. There is an error in this sentence.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

(1) The year was 1880, and the streets of the city were darker than Zaylen expected. (2) She held tightly to her brother's hand as they walked toward a small building filled with light. (3) "That's where he work," her brother whispered.

(4) Inside, the room buzzed with activity. (5) Wires stretched across tables, and glass bulbs sat in rows. (6) In the center of it all stood thomas Edison, speaking quickly as he moved from one experiment to another.

(7) Zaylen watched as one of the man carefully adjusted a thin wire inside a glass bulb.

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

- ☐ (A) Delete the comma after *tables*
Distractor. The comma after tables separates two complete sentences joined by and. Removing it makes the compound sentence wrong.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *Wires*
Distractor. A comma after Wires would split the subject from its verb.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *rows* 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
Correct. Sentence 5 joins two complete sentences with the conjunction and, so the comma after tables is correct. No change is needed.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

(1) A moment later, it began to glow? (2) The room filled with a steady, warm lights. (3) zaylen gasped. (4) It were brighter than any candle she had ever seen. (5) Edison smiled as he looked around the room. (6) “We’re getting closer” he said.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *steady* to *Steady*
Distractor. Steady is an adjective in the middle of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter. Changing it to Steady adds a new mistake.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *warm*
Distractor. A comma after warm would split the adjectives from the noun light. A steady, warm, lights is wrong.
- ☒ (C) Change *lights* to *light*
Correct. The word a signals one light, so the singular noun light is correct. A steady, warm lights does not match.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word a shows there is one light, so lights is wrong. 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 *zaylen*
Distractor. A comma after zaylen would separate the subject from its verb gasped.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *gasped* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what happened. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *zaylen* to *Zaylen*
Correct. Zaylen is a name, a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A name must begin with a capital letter, so zaylen 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 4?

- ☐ (A) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *were* to *was*
Correct. The subject *It* is singular, so it needs the singular verb *was*. *It were* does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *seen* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the light. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb *were* does not agree with the singular subject *It*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *moment* to *Moment*
Distractor. *Moment* is a common noun in the middle of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *glow* to a period
Correct. The sentence tells what happened. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (C) Change *moment* to *moments*
Distractor. The word *A* signals one moment, so the singular noun *moment* is correct. *A moments* does not match.
- ☐ (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.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *he* to *He*
Distractor. The word *he* is not the first word of the sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *said* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells what he said. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *closer*
Correct. When the speaker tag *he said* comes after the quoted words, a comma goes inside the quotation marks after *closer*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after *closer* is missing, so the quoted words and the speaker tag run together. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

- (1) “People should have light that are safe and lasts longer.”
- (2) Zaylen thought about her home, where her family used oil lamps that flickered and sometimes filled the air with smoke. (3) She imagined what it would be like to have a steady light that didn’t go out so easily.
- (4) Before leaving, Zaylen took one last look at the glowing bulbs. (5) Outside, the streets were still dim, but she knowed something was changing.
- (6) As she and her brother walked home she glanced back at the workshop, where the lights continued to shine late into the night.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The subject light is singular, so the verb must be is. The correct words are “light that is safe.”
- ☐ (B) Change *are* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject light.
- ☐ (C) Change *are* to *have*
Distractor. Have is a plural verb. It does not agree with light; one light needs has or is.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural verb are does not agree with light. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

- (1) “People should have light that are safe and lasts longer.”
- (2) Zaylen thought about her home, where her family used oil lamps that flickered and sometimes filled the air with smoke. (3) She imagined what it would be like to have a steady light that didn’t go out so easily.
- (4) Before leaving, Zaylen took one last look at the glowing bulbs. (5) Outside, the streets were still dim, but she knowed something was changing.
- (6) As she and her brother walked home she glanced back at the workshop, where the lights continued to shine late into the night.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *knowed* to *know*
Distractor. Know is present tense. “She know” is also wrong because it does not match the subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *knowed* to *knowing*
Distractor. Knowing cannot be the verb by itself in “she knowing.”
- ☒ (C) Change *knowed* to *knew*
Correct. Knew is the correct past tense form of know. The sentence tells about something that happened in the past.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Knowed is not a word. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

- (1) “People should have light that are safe and lasts longer.”
- (2) Zaylen thought about her home, where her family used oil lamps that flickered and sometimes filled the air with smoke. (3) She imagined what it would be like to have a steady light that didn’t go out so easily.
- (4) Before leaving, Zaylen took one last look at the glowing bulbs. (5) Outside, the streets were still dim, but she knowed something was changing.
- (6) As she and her brother walked home she glanced back at the workshop, where the lights continued to shine late into the night.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Zaylen* to *zaylen*
Distractor. Zaylen is a name, a proper noun, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *Before* to *before*
Distractor. Before begins the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *bulbs* to *Bulbs*
Distractor. Bulbs is a common noun, not a name, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The sentence is correct. Zaylen is a name, Before begins the sentence, and bulbs is a common noun.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

- (1) “People should have light that are safe and lasts longer.”
- (2) Zaylen thought about her home, where her family used oil lamps that flickered and sometimes filled the air with smoke. (3) She imagined what it would be like to have a steady light that didn’t go out so easily.
- (4) Before leaving, Zaylen took one last look at the glowing bulbs. (5) Outside, the streets were still dim, but she knowed something was changing.
- (6) As she and her brother walked home she glanced back at the workshop, where the lights continued to shine late into the night.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *home*
Correct. The words “As she and her brother walked home” are an introductory clause. A comma belongs after home before the main sentence begins.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *brother*
Distractor. A comma after brother would break the words “she and her brother” from “walked home.”
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *night* 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 introductory clause needs a comma after home. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Visit to the Workshop

(1) The year was 1880 and the streets of the city were darker than Zaylen expected. (2) She hold tightly to her brother's hand as they walked toward a small building filled with light. (3) "That's where he works" her brother whispered.

(4) Inside, the room buzzed with activity. (5) Wires stretched across tables, and glass bulbs sits in rows. (6) In the center of it all stood Thomas edison, speaking quickly as he moved from one experiment to another.

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.

☒

(B) Insert a comma after *1880*

Correct. The sentence joins two complete thoughts with *and*, so a comma belongs before *and*. The comma after *1880* separates the first complete thought from the second one.

☐

(C) Change *were* to *was*

Distractor. The subject *streets* is plural, so the verb *were* is correct. *Was* would not agree with *streets*.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The sentence needs a comma before *and* to join two complete thoughts. Make no change is wrong.

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

☐

(A) Change *She* to *she*

Distractor. *She* is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.

☐

(B) Change *walked* to *walks*

Distractor. The subject *they* is plural, so *walks* does not agree. The past verb *walked* is correct.

☒

(C) Change *hold* to *held*

Correct. The sentence tells about the past, and the verb *held* is the past form of *hold*. Changing *hold* to *held* makes the sentence correct.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The verb *hold* does not match the past time of the sentence. The correct past form is *held*, 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 *brother* to *Brother*
Distractor. Brother is a common noun here, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *whispered* to *whisper*
Distractor. The subject brother is singular, so whisper does not agree. The past verb whispered is correct.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *works*
Correct. The quoted words come before the speaker, so a comma ends the quotation. The comma goes after works and before the closing quotation mark.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The quotation needs a comma after works before her brother whispered. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Wires* to *wires*
Distractor. Wires is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *sits* to *sat*
Correct. The subject glass bulbs is plural, so the verb sits does not agree. The past verb sat is correct with the plural subject.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *tables*
Distractor. The comma after tables joins two complete thoughts with and. Without the comma, the two complete thoughts run together.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb sits does not agree with the plural subject glass bulbs. Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Thomas* to *thomas*
Distractor. Thomas is a first name, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *edison* to *Edison*
Correct. Thomas Edison is a person's name. The last name Edison is a proper noun, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change *stood* to *stand*
Distractor. The subject Thomas Edison is singular, so stand does not agree. The past verb stood is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The name is written Thomas edison, but Edison needs a capital E. Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice in the Community

(1) In many communities across the united states, people have chances to take part in civic life. **(2)** This can include voting, attending meetings, volunteering, or sharing opinions under rules and laws. **(3)** These actions can happen at the local, state, or national level, and they can affect how a community change over time.

(4) Some people believe it is important to take part in civic affairs. **(5)** They think decisions made by leaders can impact schools, roads, safety, and other parts of daily life. **(6)** By voting or speaking up, people can have a say in those decisions. **(7)** For example, a local election might decide how money is used in schools, while a national election can shape laws for the whole country.

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

- ☒ **(A)** Change *change* to *changes*
Correct. The subject community names one community, so it needs the singular verb changes. The sentence should read "how a community changes over time."
- ☐ **(B)** Change *change* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject community.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *change* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject community.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The verb change does not agree with the singular subject community, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice in the Community

(1) In many communities across the united states, people have chances to take part in civic life. **(2)** This can include voting, attending meetings, volunteering, or sharing opinions under rules and laws. **(3)** These actions can happen at the local, state, or national level, and they can affect how a community change over time.

(4) Some people believe it is important to take part in civic affairs. **(5)** They think decisions made by leaders can impact schools, roads, safety, and other parts of daily life. **(6)** By voting or speaking up, people can have a say in those decisions. **(7)** For example, a local election might decide how money is used in schools, while a national election can shape laws for the whole country.

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

- ☒ **(A)** Change *under* to *about*
Correct. The preposition about shows what the opinions are connected to. "Opinions about rules and laws" is correct.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *under* to *over*
Distractor. Over does not fit the meaning. People do not share opinions over rules and laws in this sentence.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *under* to *during*
Distractor. During does not fit the meaning. Opinions are not during rules and laws.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. Under is the wrong preposition here, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice in the Community

(1) In many communities across the united states, people have chances to take part in civic life. **(2)** This can include voting, attending meetings, volunteering, or sharing opinions under rules and laws. **(3)** These actions can happen at the local, state, or national level, and they can affect how a community change over time.

(4) Some people believe it is important to take part in civic affairs. **(5)** They think decisions made by leaders can impact schools, roads, safety, and other parts of daily life. **(6)** By voting or speaking up, people can have a say in those decisions. **(7)** For example, a local election might decide how money is used in schools, while a national election can shape laws for the whole country.

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

- ☒ **(A)** Change *united states* to *United States*
Correct. United States is the name of one special country, a proper noun. Both words begin with capital letters.
- ☐ **(B)** Change *united states* to *United states*
Distractor. United states still has states in lowercase, but both words in the name need capital letters.
- ☐ **(C)** Change *united states* to *united States*
Distractor. united States still has united in lowercase, but both words in the name need capital letters.
- ☐ **(D)** Make no change
Distractor. The name united states is not capitalized correctly, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice in the Community

(1) In many communities across the united states, people have chances to take part in civic life. **(2)** This can include voting, attending meetings, volunteering, or sharing opinions under rules and laws. **(3)** These actions can happen at the local, state, or national level, and they can affect how a community change over time.

(4) Some people believe it is important to take part in civic affairs. **(5)** They think decisions made by leaders can impact schools, roads, safety, and other parts of daily life. **(6)** By voting or speaking up, people can have a say in those decisions. **(7)** For example, a local election might decide how money is used in schools, while a national election can shape laws for the whole country.

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

- ☐ **(A)** Delete the comma after *schools*
Distractor. A comma is needed between schools and roads to separate the items in the series.
- ☐ **(B)** Insert a comma after *leaders*
Distractor. A comma after leaders would split the subject from the verb phrase can impact.
- ☐ **(C)** Change the period after *life* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells an idea. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ **(D)** Make no change
Correct. The sentence uses commas correctly in a series and ends with a period. No punctuation change is needed.

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

A Voice in the Community

(1) Others feel that taking part are not always necessary. (2) They may think one persons vote will not make much of a difference, especially in large elections.

(3) Some people are busy for work or family and choose not to get involved.

(4) Others may feel unsure because they does not have enough information about the issues.

(5) Even so, communities is shaped by the people who live in them. (6) Some voices are heard more often, but every action can still have an effect over time.

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

☐

(A) Change *Others* to *others*

Distractor. Others is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.

☐

(B) Insert a comma after *Others*

Distractor. A comma after Others would separate the subject from the verb feel.

☒

(C) Change *are* to *is*

Correct. The subject taking part is singular, so it needs the singular verb is. Taking part are does not agree.

☐

(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 *in* to *on*

Distractor. In is the correct preposition for large elections. On large elections is not standard.

☐

(B) Change *one* to *One*

Distractor. One is not a proper noun, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.

☒

(C) Change *persons* to *person's*

Correct. The vote belongs to one person, so the noun needs an apostrophe to show possession: person's vote.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The sentence is missing an apostrophe, 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 begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after people would separate the subject from the verb are.
- ☒ (C) Change *for* to *with*
Correct. The correct expression is busy with work. For does not fit in this phrase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. For is the wrong preposition, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *about* to *of*
Distractor. About is the correct preposition for information on issues. Of does not fit.
- ☐ (B) Change *Others* to *others*
Distractor. Others begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *does* to *do*
Correct. The subject they is plural, so it needs the plural verb do, not does.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Does does not agree with they, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The subject communities is plural, so it needs the plural verb are. Communities is does not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *by* to *with*
Distractor. By correctly shows what shapes the communities. With is not the right preposition here.
- ☐ (C) Change *Even* to *even*
Distractor. Even begins the sentence, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Is does not agree with communities, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice in the Community

- (1) Others feel that taking part is not always necessary. (2) They may think one person's vote will not make much of a difference, especially in large Elections.
- (3) Some people are busy with work or family and choose not to get involved?
- (4) Others may feel unsure because they do not have enough information about the issues.
- (5) Even so, communities are shaped by the people who live in them. (6) Some voices is heard more often, but every action can still have an effect over time.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *is* to *was*
Distractor. Was is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject Some voices.
- ☒ (B) Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The subject Some voices is plural, so it needs the plural verb are. Changing is to are fixes the agreement.
- ☐ (C) Change *is* to *has*
Distractor. Has is singular. Some voices has heard does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb is is singular and does not agree with Some voices. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Voice in the Community

- (1) Others feel that taking part is not always necessary. (2) They may think one person's vote will not make much of a difference, especially in large Elections.
- (3) Some people are busy with work or family and choose not to get involved?
- (4) Others may feel unsure because they do not have enough information about the issues.
- (5) Even so, communities are shaped by the people who live in them. (6) Some voices is heard more often, but every action can still have an effect over time.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *by* to *under*
Distractor. Under does not show who does the shaping. Shaped under the people does not make sense.
- ☐ (B) Change *by* to *across*
Distractor. Across does not fit here. Communities are not shaped across the people.
- ☐ (C) Change *by* to *during*
Distractor. During does not work with people here. During the people does not make sense.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The preposition *by* is correct because it shows who shapes the communities. The sentence already uses the right word, so no change is needed.

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

A Voice in the Community

(1) Others feel that taking part is not always necessary. (2) They may think one person's vote will not make much of a difference, especially in large Elections.

(3) Some people are busy with work or family and choose not to get involved?

(4) Others may feel unsure because they do not have enough information about the issues.

(5) Even so, communities are shaped by the people who live in them. (6) Some voices is heard more often, but every action can still have an effect over time.

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

☐ (A) Change *They* to *they*

Distractor. They begins the sentence, so it needs a capital T.

☒ (B) Change *Elections* to *elections*

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

☐ (C) Change *person's* to *Person's*

Distractor. Person's is a common noun, not a name. It should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. Elections 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.

A Voice in the Community

(1) Others feel that taking part is not always necessary. (2) They may think one person's vote will not make much of a difference, especially in large Elections. (3) Some people are busy with work or family and choose not to get involved? (4) Others may feel unsure because they do not have enough information about the issues. (5) Even so, communities are shaped by the people who live in them. (6) Some voices is heard more often, but every action can still have an effect over time.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *involved* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells something, so it should end with a period, not a question mark. Changing the question mark after *involved* to a period fixes it.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *busy*
Distractor. A comma after *busy* would wrongly separate the adjective *busy* from the phrase that follows it.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *family*
Distractor. A comma after *family* would wrongly separate the two verbs *are* and *choose*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark even though 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 Voice in the Community

(1) In many communities across the United States, people has chances to take part in civic life. (2) This can include voting, attending meetings, volunteering, or sharing opinions under rules and laws. (3) These actions can happen at the local state, or national level, and they can affect how a community changes over time.

(4) Some people believe it is important to take part in civic affairs. (5) They thinks decisions made by leaders can impact schools, roads, safety, and other parts of daily life. (6) By voting or speaking up, people can have a say in those decisions. (7) For example, a local election might decide how money is used in schools, while a National election can shape laws for the whole country.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *United States* to *united States*
Distractor. United States is a proper name, so United keeps its capital letter. Lowercasing it is an error.
- ☐ (B) Change *In* to *On*
Distractor. In is the correct preposition to show where people live. On many communities does not make sense.
- ☒ (C) Change *has* to *have*
Correct. The subject people is plural, so it needs the plural verb have. Change has to have fixes the subject verb agreement.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb has does not agree with people, so the sentence still has an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Delete the comma after *voting*
Distractor. The comma after voting separates the first two items in the series. Without it, voting attending meetings runs together.
- ☐ (B) Change *This* to *this*
Distractor. This is the first word of the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *under* to *about*
Correct. The correct phrase is sharing opinions about rules and laws. The preposition about shows what the opinions are about.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word under does not fit sharing opinions. The sentence still has 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) Insert a comma after *local*
Correct. The words local, state, and national name three items in a series. A comma must come after local to separate the first two items.
- ☐ (B) Change *over* to *under*
Distractor. Over is the correct preposition for changes over time. Changes under time does not make sense.
- ☐ (C) Change *national* to *National*
Distractor. The word national is a common adjective here, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The missing comma after local is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *country* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about elections. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☒ (B) Change *National* to *national*
Correct. The word national is a common adjective in a national election, so it does not need a capital letter. Change National to national fixes it.
- ☐ (C) Change *is* to *are*
Distractor. The subject money is singular, so it needs the singular verb is. Money are used does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The capital letter on National is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *thinks* to *think*
Correct. The subject They is plural, so it needs the plural verb think. Change thinks to think fixes the subject verb agreement.
- ☐ (B) Change *of* to *with*
Distractor. Of is the correct preposition in parts of daily life. Parts with daily life does not make sense.
- ☐ (C) Change *They* to *they*
Distractor. They is the first word of the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb thinks does not agree with They, so the sentence still has an error.

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

A Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) In the spring of 1907, twelve-year-old Rosa stood on the deck of a crowded steamship as it entered New York Harbor. (2) Her family had traveled for weeks from Italy, hoping to build a new lives in the United States. (3) The passengers hurried to the rail, pointing toward a giant statue rising above the water.

(4) "It's even bigger than I imagined," Rosa whispered.

(5) An older passenger smiled. (6) "That's the Statue of Liberty. (7) Many people see it before they ever step onto American soil."

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

- ☐ (A) Change *see* to *sees*
Distractor. *Sees* is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject *Many people*.
- ☐ (B) Change *see* to *is seeing*
Distractor. *Is seeing* uses the singular verb *is*. It does not agree with *Many people*.
- ☐ (C) Change *see* to *was*
Distractor. *Was* is singular. *Many people* needs a plural verb, and *see* is correct.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. *Many people* names more than one person, so the plural verb *see* agrees with it.

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

A Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) In the spring of 1907, twelve-year-old Rosa stood on the deck of a crowded steamship as it entered New York Harbor. (2) Her family had traveled for weeks from Italy, hoping to build a new lives in the United States. (3) The passengers hurried to the rail, pointing toward a giant statue rising above the water.

(4) "It's even bigger than I imagined," Rosa whispered.

(5) An older passenger smiled. (6) "That's the Statue of Liberty. (7) Many people see it before they ever step onto American soil."

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



(A) Change *lives* to *life*

Correct. The word *a* points to one life, so the singular noun *life* is correct.



(B) Change *weeks* to *week*

Distractor. *Weeks* is plural after *for*, so *for week* is wrong. The sentence needs *weeks*.



(C) Change *States* to *State*

Distractor. The country is called the United States. Changing *States* to *State* makes *United State*, which is wrong.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word *a* needs a singular noun, so there is an error and *Make no change* is wrong.

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

A Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) In the spring of 1907, twelve-year-old Rosa stood on the deck of a crowded steamship as it entered New york Harbor. (2) Her family had traveled for weeks from Italy, hoping to build a new lives in the United States. (3) The passengers hurried to the rail, pointing toward a giant statue rising above the water.

(4) "Its even bigger than I imagined," Rosa whispered.

(5) An older passenger smiled. (6) "That's the Statue of Liberty. (7) Many people see it before they ever step onto American soil."

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Harbor* to *HARBOR*
Distractor. Changing Harbor to all capital letters does not fix york and is not standard capitalization.
- ☐ (B) Change *New* to *NEW*
Distractor. Changing New to all capital letters does not fix york and is not standard capitalization.
- ☒ (C) Change *york* to *York*
Correct. York is part of the proper noun New York, so it needs a capital Y.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. York needs a capital letter, so there is an error and Make no change is wrong.

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

A Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) In the spring of 1907, twelve-year-old Rosa stood on the deck of a crowded steamship as it entered New York Harbor. (2) Her family had traveled for weeks from Italy, hoping to build a new lives in the United States. (3) The passengers hurried to the rail, pointing toward a giant statue rising above the water.

(4) "Its even bigger than I imagined," Rosa whispered.

(5) An older passenger smiled. (6) "That's the Statue of Liberty. (7) Many people see it before they ever step onto American soil."

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



(A) Change *Its* to *It's*

Correct. *It's* is the contraction of *It is*, so it needs an apostrophe between the *t* and the *s*.



(B) Change *Its* to *Its'*

Distractor. *Its'* puts the apostrophe after the *s*, which is not the contraction of *It is*.



(C) Insert a comma after *Rosa*

Distractor. A comma after *Rosa* would separate the speaker from the words she spoke.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word needs an apostrophe, so there is an error and *Make no change* is wrong.

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

A Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) As the ship moved closer, rosa noticed the statue's raised torch shining in the morning light. (2) Her father explained that the torch stood for hope and freedom? (3) The tablet in the statues arm reminded people of July 4, 1776, the day the United States declared its independence.

(4) At Ellis Island, Rosa watched families from many different country wait to be inspected before entering the nation. (5) Some looked excited? (6) Others looked nervous.

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

☐

(A) Change *morning* to *mornings*

Distractor. Morning is a common noun here. Changing it to mornings makes the phrase mornings light, which is wrong.

☐

(B) Insert a comma after *statue's*

Distractor. A comma after statue's would wrongly separate the possessive word from the word raised.

☒

(C) Change *rosa* to *Rosa*

Correct. Rosa is a person's name, so it needs a capital letter. The name should begin with an uppercase R.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The word rosa is a name and must be capitalized, so Make no change is wrong.

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

☐

(A) Insert a comma after *father*

Distractor. A comma after father would wrongly separate the subject from the verb explained.

☐

(B) Change *freedom* to *Freedom*

Distractor. Freedom is a common noun in this sentence, so it does not need a capital letter.

☒

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

Correct. Sentence 2 tells something, so it should end with a period. The question mark after freedom is wrong.

☐

(D) Make no change

Distractor. The sentence is a statement, 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 *people* to *person*
Distractor. People is the correct plural word here. Changing it to person would not match the meaning and would need a word like a before it.
- ☐ (B) Change *July* to *july*
Distractor. July is the name of a month, so it must begin with a capital J.
- ☒ (C) Change *statues* to *statue's*
Correct. The arm belongs to the statue, so the word needs an apostrophe: statue's. The apostrophe shows possession.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Statues without an apostrophe does not show that the arm belongs to the statue, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *country* to *countries*
Correct. The word many tells us there is more than one country, so the plural noun countries is correct.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *watched*
Distractor. A comma after watched would wrongly split the verb from the words families from many different countries.
- ☐ (C) Change *nation* to *Nation*
Distractor. Nation is a common noun here, not a name, so it should stay lowercase.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Many different country does not match. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Some* to *some*
Distractor. Some is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital S.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *looked*
Distractor. A comma after looked would wrongly separate the subject Some from the word excited.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *excited* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells how some people looked. It is a statement, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark but it is not a question, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) Even though they spoke different languages, many had smiled when they first caught sight of the statue.

(2) Years later, rosa often thought about that morning in the harbor. (3) The Statue of Liberty have not promised that life would be easy. (4) Instead, it reminded her family why they had made the journey, to find new opportunities and become part of a country built on the idea's of freedom and democracy.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *have* to *had*
Correct. The subject The Statue of Liberty names one thing, so it needs the singular verb had. The verb had agrees with the singular subject.
- ☐ (B) Change *have* to *are*
Distractor. Are is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject The Statue of Liberty.
- ☐ (C) Change *have* to *were*
Distractor. Were is a plural verb. It does not agree with the singular subject The Statue of Liberty.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb have does not agree with the singular subject. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

A Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) Even though they spoke different languages, many had smiled when they first caught sight of the statue.

(2) Years later, rosa often thought about that morning in the harbor. (3) The Statue of Liberty have not promised that life would be easy. (4) Instead, it reminded her family why they had made the journey, to find new opportunities and become part of a country built on the idea's of freedom and democracy.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *catched* to *caught*
Correct. The verb caught is the correct past tense form of catch. It shows the action happened in the past.
- ☐ (B) Change *catched* to *catches*
Distractor. Catches is a present tense singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject they.
- ☐ (C) Change *catched* to *catching*
Distractor. Catching cannot be the only verb after they first. The sentence needs a past tense verb.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Caught is not the correct past tense of catch. 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 Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) Even though they spoke different languages, many had smiled when they first caught sight of the statue.

(2) Years later, rosa often thought about that morning in the harbor. (3) The Statue of Liberty have not promised that life would be easy. (4) Instead, it reminded her family why they had made the journey, to find new opportunities and become part of a country built on the idea's of freedom and democracy.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *rosa* to *Rosa*
Correct. Rosa is a name, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *harbor* to *Harbor*
Distractor. Harbor is a common noun here. It does not name a special place, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (C) Change *morning* to *Morning*
Distractor. Morning is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Rosa should begin with a capital letter. 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 Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) Even though they spoke different languages, many had smiled when they first caught sight of the statue.

(2) Years later, rosa often thought about that morning in the harbor. (3) The Statue of Liberty have not promised that life would be easy. (4) Instead, it reminded her family why they had made the journey, to find new opportunities and become part of a country built on the idea's of freedom and democracy.

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

- ☐ (A) Change the period after *democracy* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so a question mark is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *democracy*
Distractor. A comma before the period would put two end marks together. The sentence should end with just a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *idea's* to *ideas*
Correct. Ideas is a plural noun. It is not possessive, so it does not take an apostrophe.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Idea's shows possession, but the sentence needs the plural noun ideas. 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 Gift that Welcomed Millions

(1) In the spring of 1907, twelve-year-old Rosa stand on the deck of a crowded steamship as it entered New York Harbor. (2) Her family had traveled for weeks from Italy, hoping to build a new life in the United States. (3) The passengers hurried to the rail, pointing toward a giant statue rising above the water.

(4) "It's even bigger than I imagined," Rosa whispered.

(5) An older passenger smiled? (6) "That's the Statue of Liberty."

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



(A) Change *stand* to *stood*

Correct. The sentence tells about the past, so the irregular past tense *stood* is correct. *Stand* does not fit.



(B) Change *Harbor* to *harbor*

Distractor. New York Harbor is a proper name, so Harbor needs a capital H.



(C) Insert a comma after *deck*

Distractor. A comma after *deck* would split the phrase the deck of a crowded steamship. No comma belongs there.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. Rosa stand is not correct. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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



(A) Change *traveled* to *travel*

Distractor. The helping verb *had* must be followed by *traveled*. *Had travel* is not correct.



(B) Change *Italy* to *Italy*

Correct. Italy is the name of a country, so it begins with a capital I.



(C) Insert a comma after *had*

Distractor. A comma after *had* would split the helping verb from the verb that follows it.



(D) Make no change

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

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

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

- ☐ (A) Change *hurried* to *hurries*
Distractor. Passengers is plural, so hurries does not agree. The sentence also tells about the past, so hurried is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *water* to *Water*
Distractor. Water is a common noun here, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *water* 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
Correct. Sentence 3 is already correct. The plural subject passengers takes the past tense verb hurried, the comma after rail helps the sentence read clearly, and water is a common noun.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *whispered* to *whispering*
Distractor. Rosa whispering is not a complete verb. The sentence needs the past tense whispered.
- ☒ (B) Change *Its* to *It's*
Correct. It's means It is. The sentence needs It's to tell what the statue is. Its is possessive and does not fit.
- ☐ (C) Change *Rosa* to *rosa*
Distractor. Rosa is a name, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Its is not correct here. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change the question mark after *smiled* to a period
Correct. Sentence 5 tells something, so it ends with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (B) Change *smiled* to *smile*
Distractor. The passenger is one person, so the singular subject needs the past tense verb smiled. Smile does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *An* to *an*
Distractor. An is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital A.
- ☐ (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.

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) One voice speaks, another hears,
- (2) A question grows and conquers fears.
- (3) One person asks, “Is this things fair?”
- (4) Another stops to listen there.
- (5) A whisper travels down the street,
- (6) Then other voices rises to meet.
- (7) A Thought once spoken all alone
- (8) Can quickly find a stronger tone.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *rises* to *is rising*
Distractor. *Is rising* is a singular verb phrase. It does not agree with the plural subject *voices*.
- ☐ (B) Change *rises* to *was rising*
Distractor. *Was rising* is singular. It does not agree with the plural subject *voices*.
- ☒ (C) Change *rises* to *rise*
Correct. The subject *other voices* is plural, so the verb should be *rise*: “Then other voices *rise* to meet.”
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural subject *voices* needs *rise*, not *rises*. There is an error in this line, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) One voice speaks, another hears,
- (2) A question grows and conquers fears.
- (3) One person asks, “Is this things fair?”
- (4) Another stops to listen there.
- (5) A whisper travels down the street,
- (6) Then other voices rises to meet.
- (7) A Thought once spoken all alone
- (8) Can quickly find a stronger tone.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *things* to *thing*
Correct. The word *this* points to one thing, so the singular noun *thing* is correct: “Is this thing fair?”
- ☐ (B) Change *person* to *people*
Distractor. *People* is a plural noun. The word *One* points to one person, so *people* does not match. Also, *things* still does not match *this*.
- ☐ (C) Change *person* to *persons*
Distractor. *Persons* is a plural noun. *One* points to one person, so *persons* does not match.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *this* points to one thing, so *thing* is correct. There is an error in this line, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) One voice speaks, another hears,
- (2) A question grows and conquers fears.
- (3) One person asks, “Is this things fair?”
- (4) Another stops to listen there.
- (5) A whisper travels down the street,
- (6) Then other voices rises to meet.
- (7) A Thought once spoken all alone
- (8) Can quickly find a stronger tone.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *A* to *a*
Distractor. The first word of the sentence begins with a capital letter. Changing *A* to *a* is wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *all* to *All*
Distractor. *All* is a common word. It does not need a capital letter in the middle of the line.
- ☒ (C) Change *Thought* to *thought*
Correct. *Thought* is a common noun, not a name. It should not begin with a capital letter in the middle of the line.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Thought* 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.

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) One voice speaks, another hears,
- (2) A question grows and conquers fears.
- (3) One person asks, “Is this things fair?”
- (4) Another stops to listen there.
- (5) A whisper travels down the street,
- (6) Then other voices rises to meet.
- (7) A Thought once spoken all alone
- (8) Can quickly find a stronger tone.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *question*
Distractor. A comma after question would separate the subject from the verb.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *grows*
Distractor. A comma after grows would split the two verbs grows and conquers in a way that is not correct.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *fears* to a question mark
Distractor. The line is not asking a question, so it should not end with a question mark.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. This line tells something, so it ends with a period. It does not need a comma or a question mark.

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

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) People can gather write, and speak,
- (2) To help protect the change they seeks.
- (3) They share their thoughts' and make them known,
- (4) So leaders hears more than their own.
- (5) A voices may start out soft and small,
- (6) Yet one brave question can reach all.
- (7) When people listen, learn, and say,
- (8) One voice can start a mighty wave.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *gather*
Correct. The words gather, write, and speak are items in a series. A comma belongs after gather to separate the first two items.
- ☐ (B) Change *People* to *people*
Distractor. People is the first word of the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *can*
Distractor. A comma after can would break the verb phrase can gather. It would not fix the missing comma in the series.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line is missing a comma between gather and write. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *seeks* to *seek*
Correct. The subject they is plural, so the verb seek must be plural. They seek is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *To* to *to*
Distractor. To begins the line, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *seeks* to a question mark
Distractor. The line tells something, so it ends with a period. It is not a question, and this change would not fix seeks.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb seeks does not agree with they. 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 *thoughts'* to *thoughts*
Correct. The word *thoughts* is a plural noun that does not need an apostrophe. The sentence is about the thoughts they share.
- ☐ (B) Change *share* to *shares*
Distractor. The subject *They* is plural, so the verb *share* is correct. *Shares* would not agree.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *known*
Distractor. The comma after *known* separates this line from the next idea. Removing it would join the words in a confusing way.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *thoughts'* has an apostrophe that is not needed. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *So* to *so*
Distractor. *So* begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *leaders* to *leaders'*
Distractor. An apostrophe would make *leaders* possessive, but no noun follows to show what they own. The sentence needs the plain plural *leaders*.
- ☒ (C) Change *hears* to *hear*
Correct. The subject *leaders* is plural, so the verb *hear* must be plural. *Leaders hear* is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb *hears* does not agree with *leaders*. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *A* to *a*
Distractor. *A* begins the sentence, so it must be a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *voices*
Distractor. A comma after *voices* would separate the subject from the verb *may start*. It is not needed.
- ☒ (C) Change *voices* to *voice*
Correct. The word *A* signals one voice, so the singular noun *voice* is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *A voices* does not match because *A* signals one voice. There is an error, so *Make no change* is wrong.

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

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) People can gather, write, and speak,
- (2) To help protect the change they seeks.
- (3) They share their thoughts and make them known,
- (4) So leaders hear more than their own.
- (5) A Voice may start out soft and small,
- (6) Yet one brave question can reach all.
- (7) When people listen learn, and say,
- (8) One voice can start a mighty wave.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *seeks* to *seek*
Correct. The subject they names more than one person. It needs the plural verb seek, so seeks must change to seek.
- ☐ (B) Change *seeks* to *is seeking*
Distractor. Is seeking uses the singular verb is with the plural subject they.
- ☐ (C) Change *seeks* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb, so they has does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word seeks is singular and does not agree with they, so there is an error.

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

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) People can gather, write, and speak,
- (2) To help protect the change they seeks.
- (3) They share their thoughts and make them known,
- (4) So leaders hear more than their own.
- (5) A Voice may start out soft and small,
- (6) Yet one brave question can reach all.
- (7) When people listen learn, and say,
- (8) One voice can start a mighty wave.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *speak* to *spoke*
Distractor. Spoke is past tense, so it cannot follow can.
- ☐ (B) Change *speak* to *spoken*
Distractor. Spoken is a past participle and needs a helping verb like has or have, not can.
- ☐ (C) Change *speak* to *speaking*
Distractor. Speaking is a present participle and would need a helping verb like are, not can.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The helping verb can must be followed by the base form of the verb. The word speak is already the base form, so the line is correct.

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

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) People can gather, write, and speak,
- (2) To help protect the change they seeks.
- (3) They share their thoughts and make them known,
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- (5) A Voice may start out soft and small,
- (6) Yet one brave question can reach all.
- (7) When people listen learn, and say,
- (8) One voice can start a mighty wave.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *A* to *a*
Distractor. *A* is the first word of the sentence, so it must stay capitalized.
- ☐ (B) Change *small* to *Small*
Distractor. *Small* is a common adjective, so it does not need a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *Voice* to *voice*
Correct. *Voice* 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.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Voice* should be lowercase, so there is an error.

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

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) People can gather, write, and speak,
- (2) To help protect the change they seeks.
- (3) They share their thoughts and make them known,
- (4) So leaders hear more than their own.
- (5) A Voice may start out soft and small,
- (6) Yet one brave question can reach all.
- (7) When people listen learn, and say,
- (8) One voice can start a mighty wave.

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

- ☒ (A) Insert a comma after *listen*
Correct. The verbs listen, learn, and say form a series. A comma belongs after listen to separate the first two items.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after people would split the subject from the verb.
- ☐ (C) Delete the comma after *learn*
Distractor. Deleting the comma after learn would leave the series without the needed separation.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The line is missing a comma after listen, so there is an error.

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

One Voice Can Start a Wave

- (1) One voice speak, another hears,
- (2) A question grow and conquers fears.
- (3) One person asks “Is this thing fair?”
- (4) Another stops to listen there.
- (5) A whisper travel down the street,
- (6) Then other voices rise to meet.
- (7) A thought once spoke all alone
- (8) Can quickly find a stronger tone.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *speak* to *speaks*
Correct. One voice is singular, so the verb must be speaks. The word another hears is a separate idea and does not change the subject.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *voice*
Distractor. A comma after voice would separate the subject from its verb. The line already has the comma after speak.
- ☐ (C) Change *hears* to *heard*
Distractor. Changing hears to heard changes the tense and does not fix the verb speak.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb speak does not match the singular subject voice. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *A* to *a*
Distractor. A begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *grow* to *grows*
Correct. The subject A question is singular, so the verb must be grows to match conquers.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *grow*
Distractor. A comma after grow would split the verb from the words and conquers fears.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb grow does not agree with the singular subject question. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

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

- ☐ (A) Change *One* to *one*
Distractor. One begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *asks*
Correct. When a speaker is named before the quoted words, a comma goes after asks and before the quotation marks.
- ☐ (C) Change *Is* to *Are*
Distractor. The subject this thing is singular, so the verb Is is correct. Are does not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence is missing the comma after asks. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *A* to *a*
Distractor. A begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *whisper*
Distractor. A comma after whisper would separate the subject from its verb.
- ☒ (C) Change *travel* to *travels*
Correct. The subject A whisper is singular, so the verb must be travels.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb travel does not agree with the singular subject whisper. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *A* to *a*
Distractor. A begins the line, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *thought*
Distractor. A comma after thought would break the subject from the words that describe it.
- ☒ (C) Change *spoke* to *spoken*
Correct. The phrase once spoken describes the thought. The verb form spoken is needed, not spoke.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb form spoke is wrong in this phrase. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Look at the Leaves, observe the ground;
- (2) Important clues are all around.
- (3) Before you choose what you should do
- (4) First stop and see what facts tell you.
- (5) You maked a guess, you test your way,

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

- ☐ (A) Change *are* to *is*
Distractor. Is is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject clues.
- ☐ (B) Change *are* to *was*
Distractor. Was is a singular past verb. It does not agree with the plural subject clues.
- ☐ (C) Change *are* to *has*
Distractor. Has is a singular verb. It does not agree with the plural subject clues.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The subject clues names more than one clue, so the plural verb are agrees with it. The sentence is already correct.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Look at the Leaves, observe the ground;
- (2) Important clues are all around.
- (3) Before you choose what you should do
- (4) First stop and see what facts tell you.
- (5) You maked a guess, you test your way,

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

- ☐ (A) Change *test* to *tested*
Distractor. Tested is past tense, and it does not fix the verb maked.
- ☐ (B) Change *test* to *tests*
Distractor. Tests does not agree with you, and it does not fix the verb maked.
- ☒ (C) Change *maked* to *make*
Correct. Make is the correct verb form in this sentence. The word maked is not a correct verb form.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Maked is not correct, so Make no change would leave an error.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Look at the Leaves, observe the ground;
- (2) Important clues are all around.
- (3) Before you choose what you should do
- (4) First stop and see what facts tell you.
- (5) You maked a guess, you test your way,

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Look* to *look*
Distractor. Look is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *ground* to *Ground*
Distractor. Ground is a common noun here, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (C) Change *Leaves* to *leaves*
Correct. Leaves is a common noun, not a name. A common noun does not begin with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Leaves should be lowercase, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Look at the Leaves, observe the ground;
- (2) Important clues are all around.
- (3) Before you choose what you should do
- (4) First stop and see what facts tell you.
- (5) You maked a guess, you test your way,

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *choose*
Distractor. A comma after choose would split the words you choose from what you should do.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *what*
Distractor. A comma after what would break the phrase what you should do.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *do*
Correct. The opening clause Before you choose what you should do needs a comma after do.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after do is missing, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Then watch what happen day by day.
- (2) If something fails, dont turn away;
- (3) The evidence can guided your way.
- (4) A wrong first answer isnt strange;
- (5) New information help us change.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Then* to *then*
Distractor. Then is the first word of the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change the period after *day* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence gives a command. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *happen* to *happens*
Correct. The subject what is singular, so the verb needs the singular form happens. The sentence needs what happens day by day.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb happen does not agree with what. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *fails* to *fail*
Distractor. Something is singular, so the verb fails agrees with it. Fail would not agree.
- ☐ (B) Change *If* to *if*
Distractor. If begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *dont* to *don't*
Correct. The word dont is missing the apostrophe in the contraction don't. The apostrophe takes the place of the missing letters in do not.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word dont needs an apostrophe. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

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

- ☐ (A) Change *The* to *the*
Distractor. The is the first word of the sentence, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *guided* to *guide*
Correct. The helping verb can must be followed by the base form guide. The form guided cannot follow can.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *way* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about the evidence. It does not ask a question, so a period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The form guided cannot follow can. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *A* to *a*
Distractor. A is the first word of the sentence, so it must be capitalized.
- ☒ (B) Change *isnt* to *isn't*
Correct. The word isnt is missing the apostrophe in the contraction isn't. The apostrophe takes the place of the missing o in not.
- ☐ (C) Change *strange* to *Strange*
Distractor. Strange is a common word in the middle of the sentence, so it should not begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word isnt needs an apostrophe. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *New* to *new*
Distractor. New is the first word of the sentence, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change *help* to *helps*
Correct. Information is a singular subject, so the verb must be helps. The sentence New information help us change does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *change* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells a fact. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb help does not agree with information. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Then watch what happens day in day.
- (2) If something fail, don't turn away;
- (3) The evidence can guide your way.
- (4) A wrong first answer isnt strange;
- (5) New information helps us change.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *don't* to *doesn't*
Distractor. The word don't agrees with the understood subject you. Changing it to doesn't makes the verb disagree with you.
- ☐ (B) Change *turn* to *turns*
Distractor. The word turn follows the helping verb don't, so it must stay in the base form turn. Turns does not agree with the subject of that verb.
- ☒ (C) Change *fail* to *fails*
Correct. The subject something is singular, so the verb needs the singular form fails. The correct sentence is "If something fails, don't turn away;"
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb fail does not agree with the singular subject something. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Then watch what happens day in day.
- (2) If something fail, don't turn away;
- (3) The evidence can guide your way.
- (4) A wrong first answer isnt strange;
- (5) New information helps us change.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *in* to *on*
Distractor. On does not fit the phrase day by day. Day on day is not standard.
- ☒ (B) Change *in* to *by*
Correct. The correct phrase is day by day. By is the preposition that shows the repeated daily pattern.
- ☐ (C) Change *in* to *at*
Distractor. At does not fit the phrase day by day. Day at day is not standard.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. In does not fit the phrase day by day. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Then watch what happens day in day.
- (2) If something fail, don't turn away;
- (3) The evidence can guide your way.
- (4) A wrong first answer isnt strange;
- (5) New information helps us change.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *your* to *Your*
Distractor. Your is not a proper noun, so it does not need a capital letter in the middle of the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *way* to *Way*
Distractor. Way is a common noun here, so it stays lowercase.
- ☐ (C) Change *evidence* to *Evidence*
Distractor. Evidence is a common noun, so it stays lowercase.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The words evidence, your, and way are common words in the middle of the sentence. They do not name a special person, place, or thing, so they stay lowercase.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Then watch what happens day in day.
- (2) If something fail, don't turn away;
- (3) The evidence can guide your way.
- (4) A wrong first answer isnt strange;
- (5) New information helps us change.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *isnt* to *isn't*
Correct. The word *isnt* is a contraction for *is not*. It needs an apostrophe to show the missing letter, so it should be *isn't*.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *answer*
Distractor. A comma after *answer* would split the subject from the verb and is not needed.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *strange*
Distractor. A comma after *strange* would come before the semicolon and is not needed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word *isnt* is missing an apostrophe. There is an error in this sentence, so Make no change is wrong.

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

Try, Learn, Change

- (1) Look on the leaves, observe the ground;
- (2) Important clues is all around.
- (3) Before you choose what you should do
- (4) First stop and see what facts tells you.
- (5) You make a guess you test your way,

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Look* to *look*
Distractor. Look begins the sentence, so it needs a capital L.
- ☐ (B) Delete the comma after *leaves*
Distractor. The comma after leaves separates the two commands, so it should stay.
- ☒ (C) Change *on* to *at*
Correct. The correct preposition is at when you look at something. Change on to at.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. On is the wrong preposition. We look at leaves, not on them. There is an error.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *is* to *are*
Correct. The word clues is plural, so it needs the plural verb are.
- ☐ (B) Change *Important* to *important*
Distractor. Important begins the sentence, so it needs a capital I.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *Important*
Distractor. A comma after Important would separate the adjective from the noun it describes.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb is does not agree with clues. 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 line 3?

- ☐ (A) Change *Before* to *Behind*
Distractor. Behind is a preposition that does not fit this sentence. The sentence needs Before to show time.
- ☐ (B) Change *do* to *does*
Distractor. The verb after should must be do. Does does not match you should.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *do*
Correct. The words Before you choose what you should do are an introductory clause, so a comma comes after do.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The introductory clause needs a comma at the end. There is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *First* to *first*
Distractor. First begins the sentence, so it needs a capital F.
- ☒ (B) Change *tells* to *tell*
Correct. The word facts is plural, so the verb must be tell. Facts tell you.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *you* 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. Tells does not agree with facts. There is an error.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *make* to *makes*
Distractor. The subject You uses the verb make. Makes does not agree with You.
- ☐ (B) Change *You* to *you*
Distractor. You begins the sentence, so it needs a capital Y.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *guess*
Correct. Two complete ideas are joined here, so a comma comes after guess to separate them.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The two ideas need a comma between them. There is an error.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) A Nation can change in many ways. (2) Borders can move. (3) New inventions can transform daily life. (4) New people can arrive and build communities. (5) Laws can be written, challenged or replaced.

(6) But some of the most important changes begin with something that cannot be seen on a map.

(7) They begins with a question.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *begins* to *begin*
Correct. They names more than one person or thing, so it needs the verb begin. The sentence should read They begin with a question.
- ☐ (B) Change *begins* to *is beginning*
Distractor. They is beginning uses is with They. Is does not agree with the plural subject They.
- ☐ (C) Change *begins* to *was beginning*
Distractor. They was beginning uses was with They. Was does not agree with the plural subject They.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word begins does not agree with They. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) A Nation can change in many ways. (2) Borders can move. (3) New inventions can transform daily life. (4) New people can arrive and build communities. (5) Laws can be written, challenged or replaced.

(6) But some of the most important changes begin with something that cannot be seen on a map.

(7) They begins with a question.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *on* to *during*
Distractor. During does not fit before a nation. It would make the phrase wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *on* to *between*
Distractor. Between needs two things. It cannot connect seen with one nation.
- ☐ (C) Change *on* to *of*
Distractor. Of does not fit after seen here. It would make the phrase wrong.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. The word on is the correct preposition in this phrase. The sentence is correct as written.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) A Nation can change in many ways. (2) Borders can move. (3) New inventions can transform daily life. (4) New people can arrive and build communities. (5) Laws can be written, challenged or replaced.

(6) But some of the most important changes begin with something that cannot be seen on a map.

(7) They begins with a question.

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



(A) Change *Nation* to *nation*

Correct. Nation is a common noun. It does not name one special place, so it should not be capitalized in the middle of the sentence.



(B) Change *A* to *a*

Distractor. The first word of a sentence must begin with a capital letter. Changing A to a is wrong.



(C) Change *ways* to *Ways*

Distractor. Ways is a common noun. It does not need a capital letter.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. Nation should be lowercase. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) A Nation can change in many ways. (2) Borders can move. (3) New inventions can transform daily life. (4) New people can arrive and build communities. (5) Laws can be written, challenged or replaced.

(6) But some of the most important changes begin with something that cannot be seen on a map.

(7) They begins with a question.

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *Laws*
Distractor. A comma after *Laws* would break the beginning of the sentence. *Laws* is not part of the series.
- ☒ (B) Insert a comma after *challenged*
Correct. The sentence lists three actions in a series. A comma belongs after *challenged* before *or*.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *replaced* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something. It does not ask a question, so it should end with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A comma is missing after *challenged*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) The history of the united states contains many examples of people asking these questions. (2) Sometimes their answers led for protests. (3) Sometimes they led to documents laws, compromises, elections, or new amendments.

(4) Sometimes people discovered that an earlier solution had created another problem.

(5) Studying these examples help us understand that democracy is not a single event. (6) It are a continuing process of ideas, decisions, actions, and consequences.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *united states* to *United States*
Correct. United States is the name of a country, so both words begin with capital letters.
- ☐ (B) Change *contains* to *contain*
Distractor. The subject history is singular, so the verb contains is correct. The verb contain would not agree.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *history*
Distractor. A comma after history would separate the subject from the rest of the sentence.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The words united states need capital letters, so there is an error and Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Sometimes* to *sometimes*
Distractor. Sometimes begins the sentence, so it keeps a capital S.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *answers*
Distractor. A comma after answers would separate the subject from the verb led.
- ☒ (C) Change *for* to *to*
Correct. The phrase led to protests needs the preposition to. The word for does not fit.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word for is the wrong preposition, 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 *led* to *leads*
Distractor. They is plural, so the verb leads does not agree. The past verb led is correct.
- ☐ (B) Change *to* to *for*
Distractor. The phrase led to documents needs the preposition to. The word for does not fit.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *documents*
Correct. Items in a series need commas between them. A comma belongs after documents.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. A comma is missing after documents, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Studying* to *studying*
Distractor. Studying begins the sentence, so it keeps a capital S.
- ☒ (B) Change *help* to *helps*
Correct. The action of studying these examples is one idea, so it takes the singular verb helps.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *examples*
Distractor. A comma after examples would separate the subject from its verb.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb help does not agree with the singular subject, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Delete the comma after *ideas*
Distractor. The items in the series need a comma after ideas. Deleting it makes the list run together.
- ☒ (B) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. It is singular, so the verb must be is. The verb are does not agree.
- ☐ (C) Change *It* to *it*
Distractor. It begins the sentence, so it keeps a capital I.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb are does not agree with It, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies belongs to Great Britain.
- (2) For many years, large numbers of colonists considered themselves loyal British subjects. (3) They traded with Britain, followed British laws, and depended on British military protection.
- (4) After the French and Indian War, however, Great Britain haved large debts. (5) Parliament passed new taxes affecting the colonies.
- (6) The Stamp Act placed taxes on printed materials. (7) Other taxes followed?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *belongs to is belonging*
Distractor. Is belonging uses the singular helping verb is, which does not agree with the plural subject colonies.
- ☐ (B) Change *belongs to has belonged*
Distractor. Has belonged uses the singular helping verb has, which does not agree with the plural subject colonies.
- ☒ (C) Change *belongs to belonged*
Correct. The subject colonies is plural, so the singular verb belongs does not agree. The past tense verb belonged agrees with colonies and matches the rest of the passage.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The singular verb belongs does not agree with the plural subject colonies. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies belongs to Great Britain.

(2) For many years, large numbers of colonists considered themselves loyal British subjects. (3) They traded with Britain, followed British laws, and depended on British military protection.

(4) After the French and Indian War, however, Great Britain haved large debts.

(5) Parliament passed new taxes affecting the colonies.

(6) The Stamp Act placed taxes on printed materials. (7) Other taxes followed?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *haved* to *having*
Distractor. Having cannot be the main verb by itself here, so the sentence would not be complete.
- ☒ (B) Change *haved* to *had*
Correct. Had is the correct past tense of the verb have. Haved is not a word, so it does not fit the sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *haved* to *have*
Distractor. Have does not agree with the singular subject Great Britain and is not the past tense needed.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. Haved is not a real verb form, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies belongs to Great Britain.

(2) For many years, large numbers of colonists considered themselves loyal British subjects. (3) They traded with Britain, followed British laws, and depended on British military protection.

(4) After the French and Indian War, however, Great Britain haved large debts.

(5) Parliament passed new taxes affecting the colonies.

(6) The Stamp Act placed taxes on printed materials. (7) Other taxes followed?

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

☐

(A) Change *Stamp* to *stamp*

Distractor. Stamp is part of the name of the law, so it needs a capital letter.

☐

(B) Change *Act* to *act*

Distractor. Act is part of the name of the law, so it needs a capital letter.

☐

(C) Change *materials* to *Materials*

Distractor. Materials is a common noun, not a name, so it does not need a capital letter.

☒

(D) Make no change

Correct. Stamp Act is the name of a special law, so both words need capital letters. Materials is a common noun, so it stays lowercase.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) Before the American Revolution, the thirteen colonies belongs to Great Britain.

(2) For many years, large numbers of colonists considered themselves loyal British subjects. (3) They traded with Britain, followed British laws, and depended on British military protection.

(4) After the French and Indian War, however, Great Britain haved large debts.

(5) Parliament passed new taxes affecting the colonies.

(6) The Stamp Act placed taxes on printed materials. (7) Other taxes followed?

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



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

Correct. Sentence 7 tells information. It is not a question, so it should end with a period.



(B) Insert a comma after *taxes*

Distractor. A comma after taxes would break the subject from the verb and does not fix the end mark.



(C) Insert a comma after *followed*

Distractor. A comma after followed would sit before the end mark. It does not fix the wrong question mark.



(D) Make no change

Distractor. The question mark is wrong because the sentence is not a question, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) Colonists begun asking why Parliament could tax them when the colonies did not elect representatives to Parliament.
- (2) Their complaint became known as taxation without representation?
- (3) At first, many colonists was not demanding independence. (4) They wanted the british government to change its policies and listen to colonial concerns.
- (5) That distinction are important.
- (6) A movement for major change may begin with a much smaller request.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Colonists* to *colonists*
Distractor. Colonists is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter. Lowercasing it would break that rule.
- ☒ (B) Change *begun* to *began*
Correct. The action happened in the past, so the correct past tense verb is began. Begun needs a helping verb, as in had begun.
- ☐ (C) Change *did* to *does*
Distractor. The subject colonies is plural, so did is correct. Does would not agree with the plural subject.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has the wrong verb form begun. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Their* to *their*
Distractor. Their is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter. Lowercasing it would be wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *became* to *become*
Distractor. The sentence tells about the past, so became is the correct past tense verb. Become does not match the past time.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *representation* to a period
Correct. Sentence 2 tells information about the complaint. A statement ends with a period, so the question mark must be changed to a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with the wrong mark. 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 *At* to *at*
Distractor. At is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter. Lowercasing it would be wrong.
- ☐ (B) Change *demanding* to *demanded*
Distractor. Were not demanding tells an action that was going on. Were not demanded independence does not make sense.
- ☒ (C) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject colonists is plural, so it needs the plural verb were. Was does not agree with colonists.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb was does not agree with the plural subject colonists. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *british* to *British*
Correct. British comes from the proper noun Britain, so it must begin with a capital letter. The word should be British.
- ☐ (B) Change *wanted* to *wants*
Distractor. They is a plural subject, so the verb wanted is correct. Wants would not agree with They.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *concerns* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells about what they wanted. It is not a question, so it ends with a period.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word british needs a capital letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *are* to *is*
Correct. The subject distinction is singular, so it needs the singular verb is. Are does not agree with distinction.
- ☐ (B) Change *That* to *that*
Distractor. That is the first word of the sentence, so it needs a capital letter. Lowercasing it would be wrong.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *important* to a question mark
Distractor. The sentence tells something about the distinction. It does not ask a question, so the period is correct.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb are does not agree with the singular subject distinction. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) Colonists responded in different ways.
- (2) Some wrote letters and newspaper articles.
- (3) Some signed petitions.
- (4) Some joined organizations such as the sons of Liberty.
- (5) Merchants participates in boycotts by refusing to purchase certain British goods.
- (6) Families produced more goods on home rather than buying imported products.
- (7) These actions gave ordinary people ways to participate.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *participates* to *is participating*
Distractor. Is participating uses the singular verb is with the plural subject Merchants. The subject and verb do not agree.
- ☒ (B) Change *participates* to *participated*
Correct. The subject Merchants names more than one person, so the verb must agree with a plural subject. Participated is the correct verb form for the real sentence.
- ☐ (C) Change *participates* to *has participated*
Distractor. Has participated uses the singular verb has with the plural subject Merchants. The subject and verb do not agree.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word participates is singular and does not agree with the plural subject Merchants. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) Colonists responded in different ways.
- (2) Some wrote letters and newspaper articles.
- (3) Some signed petitions.
- (4) Some joined organizations such as the sons of Liberty.
- (5) Merchants participates in boycotts by refusing to purchase certain British goods.
- (6) Families produced more goods on home rather than buying imported products.
- (7) These actions gave ordinary people ways to participate.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *on* to *in*
Distractor. In home is not the correct phrase for this meaning. We say at home.
- ☐ (B) Change *on* to *by*
Distractor. By home does not make sense here. The phrase should tell where families made goods.
- ☒ (C) Change *on* to *at*
Correct. The phrase at home is the correct prepositional phrase. At tells where the families made goods.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence says on home, which is wrong. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) Colonists responded in different ways.
- (2) Some wrote letters and newspaper articles.
- (3) Some signed petitions.
- (4) Some joined organizations such as the sons of Liberty.
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- (7) These actions gave ordinary people ways to participate.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Some* to *some*
Distractor. Some begins the sentence, so it must start with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *Liberty* to *liberty*
Distractor. Liberty is part of the organization name Sons of Liberty, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☒ (C) Change *sons* to *Sons*
Correct. Sons of Liberty is the name of an organization, so Sons begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word sons should be capitalized in the name Sons of Liberty. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) Colonists responded in different ways.
- (2) Some wrote letters and newspaper articles.
- (3) Some signed petitions.
- (4) Some joined organizations such as the sons of Liberty.
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- (7) These actions gave ordinary people ways to participate.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *petitions* to *petition's*
Distractor. *Petition's* would show that something belongs to one petition. The sentence needs the plural noun *petitions*.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *signed*
Distractor. A comma after *signed* would separate the verb from the word that tells what they signed.
- ☐ (C) Change the period after *petitions* 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
Correct. Sentence 3 is correct as written. It is a statement that ends with a period, and *petitions* is a plural noun that does not need an apostrophe.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

(1) Tensions continued. (2) The Boston Massacre increased distrust of british soldiers. (3) The Tea Act led to the Boston Tea Party? (4) Great Britain responded of laws the colonists called the Intolerable Acts.

(5) British leaders hopes stronger control would stop resistance.

(6) Instead, the punishment of massachusetts helped bring several colonies closer together.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *increased* to *increase*
Distractor. The subject The Boston Massacre names one thing, so the verb increase does not agree. It also changes the time of the action.
- ☒ (B) Change *british* to *British*
Correct. British is formed from a proper noun, so it begins with a capital letter. The correct change makes the word British.
- ☐ (C) Change *of* to *under*
Distractor. The word under shows location, but the sentence needs of to connect distrust with British soldiers. Under changes the meaning and is wrong.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word british needs a capital letter. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Boston* to *boston*
Distractor. Boston is part of the name Boston Tea Party, a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *to* to *at*
Distractor. The word to shows where the Tea Act led, and at does not fit. Led at is not correct.
- ☒ (C) Change the question mark after *Party* to a period
Correct. Sentence 3 tells what happened. 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, 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) Change *Great* to *great*

Distractor. Great Britain is the name of a country, so Great keeps its capital letter.

☐ (B) Insert a comma after *laws*

Distractor. A comma after laws would wrongly join two complete thoughts without a connecting word.

☒ (C) Change *of* to *with*

Correct. The verb responded needs the preposition with to connect it to laws. The phrase responded with laws tells how Great Britain answered.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word of does not work after responded. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

☐ (A) Change *British* to *british*

Distractor. British is formed from a proper noun, so it keeps its capital letter.

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

Distractor. Sentence 5 tells what happened. It does not ask a question, so it ends with a period.

☒ (C) Change *hopes* to *hoped*

Correct. The subject leaders names more than one leader, so the singular verb hopes does not agree. The correct verb is hoped.

☐ (D) Make no change

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

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

☐ (A) Insert a comma after *massachusetts*

Distractor. A comma after massachusetts would split the subject from the verb helped.

☒ (B) Change *massachusetts* to *Massachusetts*

Correct. Massachusetts is the name of a state, so it is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter.

☐ (C) Change *of* to *off*

Distractor. The word off shows movement away, but the sentence needs of to connect punishment with Massachusetts.

☐ (D) Make no change

Distractor. The word massachusetts 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.

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) A problem that once seemed local began to feel shared.
- (2) That is one way movements grows: people discover that a concern affecting someone else could eventually affect them too.
- (3) By 1776, more colonial leaders believed independence was necessary.
- (4) The Declaration of Independence announced that the colonies intended to separate of Great Britain.
- (5) But the document did more than declare independence.
- (6) It explained ideas.
- (7) The Declaration stated that people possess rights that government should protect?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *grows* to *is growing*
Distractor. Is growing is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject movements.
- ☒ (B) Change *grows* to *grow*
Correct. The subject movements names more than one, so the verb must be grow. The correct sentence reads movements grow.
- ☐ (C) Change *grows* to *has grown*
Distractor. Has grown is a singular verb form. It does not agree with the plural subject movements.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The verb grows does not agree with the plural subject movements. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) A problem that once seemed local began to feel shared.
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- (6) It explained ideas.
- (7) The Declaration stated that people possess rights that government should protect?

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

- ☒ (A) Change *of Great Britain* to *from Great Britain*
Correct. The verb separate goes with the preposition from. Changing of Great Britain to from Great Britain fixes the sentence.
- ☐ (B) Change *of Great Britain* to *with Great Britain*
Distractor. With is the wrong preposition after separate. It would mean the colonies and Great Britain separate together, which is not the meaning.
- ☐ (C) Change *of Great Britain* to *by Great Britain*
Distractor. By is the wrong preposition after separate. It would mean Great Britain does the separating, which is not the meaning.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The word of does not fit after separate. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) A problem that once seemed local began to feel shared.
- (2) That is one way movements grows: people discover that a concern affecting someone else could eventually affect them too.
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- (5) But the document did more than declare independence.
- (6) It explained ideas.
- (7) The Declaration stated that people possess rights that government should protect?

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

- ☐ (A) Change *By* to *by*
Distractor. *By* begins the sentence, so it must begin with a capital letter.
- ☐ (B) Change *colonial* to *Colonial*
Distractor. *Colonial* is a common word here. It does not name a special group or place, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☐ (C) Change *independence* to *Independence*
Distractor. *Independence* is a common noun here. It does not name a special event or place, so it should not be capitalized.
- ☒ (D) Make no change
Correct. Sentence 3 is correct. *By* begins the sentence, and *colonial* and *independence* are common words here, so they do not need capital letters.

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

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) A problem that once seemed local began to feel shared.
- (2) That is one way movements grows: people discover that a concern affecting someone else could eventually affect them too.
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- (4) The Declaration of Independence announced that the colonies intended to separate of Great Britain.
- (5) But the document did more than declare independence.
- (6) It explained ideas.
- (7) The Declaration stated that people possess rights that government should protect?

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

- ☐ (A) Insert a comma after *stated*
Distractor. A comma after *stated* would separate the verb from the words that tell what was stated.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *protect* to a period
Correct. Sentence 7 tells a fact, so it should end with a period. Changing the question mark back to a period fixes it.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *people*
Distractor. A comma after *people* would split the subject *people* from its verb *possess*.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence has 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.

From Protest to Participation: How a Nation Changes

- (1) These ideas created a standard against which government could be judged?
- (2) If a government was supposed to protect rights people could ask:
- (3) The declaration proclaimed equality, yet American society in 1776 did not provide equal rights to everyone.
- (4) Women could not participate equally on political life.
- (5) Enslaved people was denied freedom.
- (6) Native American nations faced increasing pressure and conflict as colonial settlement expanded.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *These* to *these*
Distractor. These begins the sentence, so it must keep its capital letter.
- ☒ (B) Change the question mark after *judged* to a period
Correct. Sentence 1 tells something, so it should end with a period, not a question mark.
- ☐ (C) Insert a comma after *ideas*
Distractor. A comma after ideas would separate the subject from its verb.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The sentence ends with a question mark, but it tells something. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *to* to *for*
Distractor. The phrase supposed to protect needs the word to. Supposed for protect is not correct.
- ☐ (B) Insert a comma after *government*
Distractor. A comma after government would separate the subject from its verb.
- ☒ (C) Insert a comma after *rights*
Correct. The opening dependent clause comes before the main clause, so a comma belongs after rights.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The comma after rights 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) Delete the comma after *equality*
Distractor. The comma after *equality* is needed before *yet*, which joins two complete thoughts.
- ☐ (B) Change *in* to *on*
Distractor. We write in 1776, not on 1776.
- ☒ (C) Change *declaration* to *Declaration*
Correct. *Declaration* names a specific document, so it begins with a capital letter.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. *Declaration* should be capitalized. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☐ (A) Change *Women* to *women*
Distractor. *Women* begins the sentence, so it must keep its 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 needs a period.
- ☒ (C) Change *on* to *in*
Correct. The correct phrase is participate in political life. The preposition *in* shows where they could not take part.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The phrase participate in political life needs the word *in*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.

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

- ☒ (A) Change *was* to *were*
Correct. The subject *Enslaved people* is plural, so it must go with *were*.
- ☐ (B) Change *Enslaved* to *enslaved*
Distractor. *Enslaved* 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 its verb.
- ☐ (D) Make no change
Distractor. The plural subject *people* needs the verb *were*. There is an error, so Make no change is wrong.