

SPECTRUM[®]

Language Arts

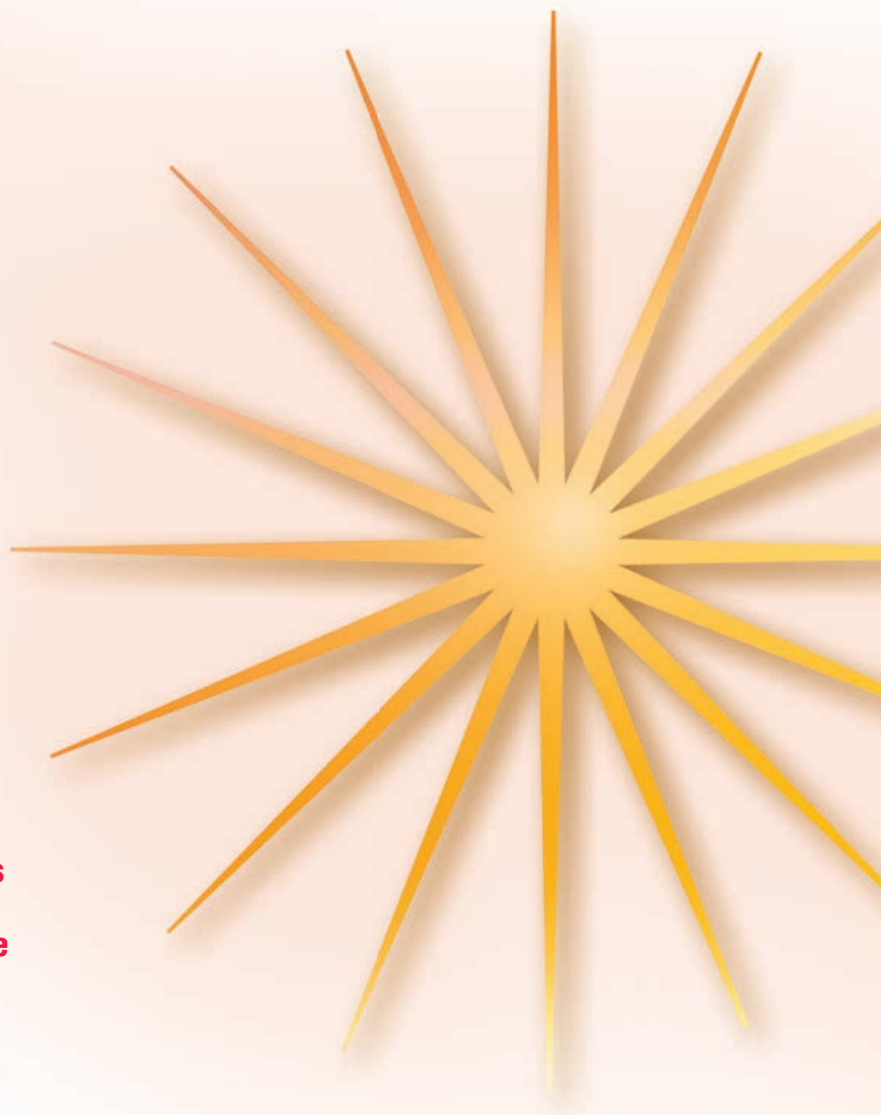
GRADE

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Focused Practice for Language Arts Mastery

- Grammar and usage
- Parts of speech and sentence types
- Vocabulary acquisition and usage
- Writer's guide
- Answer key



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Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns

Common nouns name people, places, and things. They are general nouns (not specific). In a sentence, the noun is the person, place, or thing that can act or be acted upon.

teacher – a person

I like my *teacher*.

country – a place

I will visit another *country*.

book – a thing

What is your favorite *book*?

Proper nouns name specific people, places, and things.

Mrs. Crane – a specific person

Mrs. Crane is my favorite teacher.

United States of America – a specific place

I was born in the *United States of America*.

Animal Farm – a specific thing

Animal Farm is one of my favorite books.

Complete It

Use the word box below to complete the following sentences. Remember, common nouns are general and proper nouns are more specific. Proper nouns are also capitalized.

doctor	poem	song
Saturn	Dr. Green	planet
“Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star”	<u>Where the Sidewalk Ends</u>	

- I am writing a _____ for music class.
- I took my cat to see _____ when he had a cold.
- The planet with the rings is called _____.
- My mom takes me to the _____ when I’m sick.
- My _____ came in third place in the poetry contest.
- Mars is the closest _____ to the earth.
- _____ is one of my favorite books.
- My little sister likes to sing _____ before she goes to bed.

Lesson 1.2 Common and Proper Nouns

Proof It

Correct the mistakes in the use of common and proper nouns using proofreading marks.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| / | - lowercase letter |
| ≡ | - capitalize letter |
| ^ | - insert words or letters |

John Muir



John muir was born in 1838 in dunbar, scotland. From a very young age, he had a love of Nature. He traveled all over the world. He came to the united states to observe nature and take notes on what he saw. He wrote many nature Books. John Muir was concerned for the welfare of the land. He wanted to protect it. He asked president theodore roosevelt for help. The National parks System was founded by John Muir. This System sets aside land for Parks. The first national park was yellowstone national park. John Muir is also the founder of the sierra club. The people in this Club teach others about nature and how to protect it. John Muir is known as one of the world's greatest conservation leaders.

Try It

Write a biography about someone you think is a hero. Use at least six common and six proper nouns correctly in your biography.

Lesson 1.2 Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing. Most nouns are made plural by adding an **s** to the end of the word.

cars

cups

footballs

Nouns ending in the letters **s**, **x**, or **z** or in a **ch** or **sh** sound need **es**.

bosses

taxes

waltzes

If a word ends in the letter **y**, then the **y** is changed to an **i** before adding the **es**.

countries

cities

flies

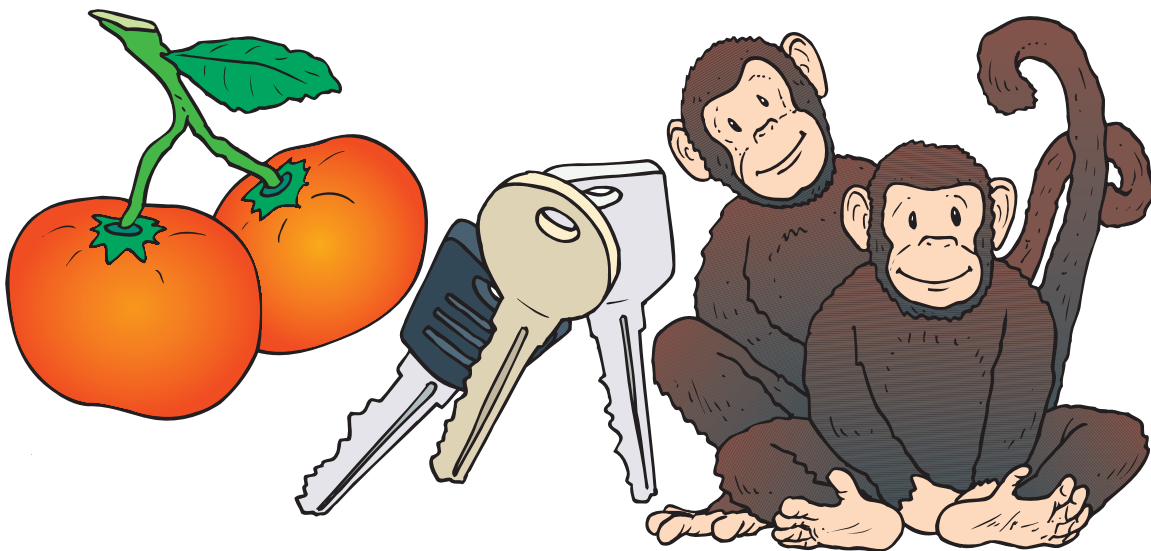
However, words that end in **y** with a vowel before the **y** only add the **s**.

boys

keys

donkeys

If a noun ends in **f** or **fe**, and the **f** sound can still be heard in the plural form, just add **s**. If the final sound of the plural form is **v**, then change the **f** to **v** and add **es**.

roofs (**f** sound)calves (**v** sound)

Lesson 1.2 Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

Try It

Use the lines to explain how the nouns were made into their plural forms. The first one is done for you.

Column A

Column B

match

matches

If the noun ends in ch, add an es.

eyebrow

eyebrows

volcano

volcanoes

wolf

wolves

trophy

trophies

toothbrush

toothbrushes

sheriff

sheriffs

Find It

Write the irregular plural noun form of the following singular nouns on the lines provided. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. ox _____

7. sheep _____

2. trout _____

8. salmon _____

3. man _____

9. woman _____

4. series _____

10. crisis _____

5. axis _____

11. oasis _____

6. mouse _____

12. radius _____

Lesson 1.3 Personal and Intensive Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun.

A **subject pronoun** can be the subject of a sentence. *I, you, he, she, and it* are subject pronouns.

I found the ball.

It is my favorite sport.

An **object pronoun** can be the object of a sentence. *Me, you, him, her, and it* are object pronouns.

Matt gave the ball to *me*.

Matt threw *it*.

Possessive pronouns show possession. *My, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, and its* are possessive pronouns.

Anna gave *my* ball to Matt.

The plural forms of personal pronouns include:

Subject: *we, you, they*

Object: *us, you, them*

Possessive: *our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs*

Intensive pronouns end in *-self* or *-selves* and usually appear right after the subject of a sentence. They emphasize the subject.

I myself am too tired to go to the movies.

You *yourselves* are responsible for the outcome of the game.

Complete It

Complete each of the following sentences with an intensive pronoun. Remember, intensive pronouns end with *-self* or *-selves*.

1. Jessa _____ baked all these muffins.
2. The Boy Scouts _____ set up all these tents.
3. The smoke _____ did all this damage to the house.
4. We _____ created the website in just a couple of days.
5. Oliver _____ wrote that poem.
6. You _____ must clean up all these dominoes.
7. The doctor _____ checked on each of the patients.
8. The kids in Pilar's class _____ raised over \$100 for the charity.

Lesson 1.3 Personal and Intensive Pronouns

Identify It

The following skit contains subject, object, and possessive plural pronouns. Identify what each boldfaced plural pronoun is replacing on the line. Then, write whether the pronoun is a subject, object, or possessive on the line. The first one has been done for you.

Matt and Anna are on **their** _____ Matt and Anna, possessive way to the park to play. On the way, **they** _____ meet Andrew and Stephanie.

"**We** _____ are on **our** _____ way to the park," said Matt. "Can **you** _____ join **us** _____?"

"Can **we** _____ play with **your** _____ ball?" asked Stephanie. "**Ours** _____ is missing."

"**Yours** _____ is missing? That's too bad," said Anna. "Sure, **you** _____ can play with **our** _____ ball."

Matt, Anna, Andrew, and Stephanie all walked to the park. They would all play together.

"I'll throw the ball to you," said Matt to Andrew. Then you can throw the ball to **them** _____," Matt said pointing to Anna and Stephanie.

"Hey," yelled Anna. "I see a ball ahead. Could it be Andrew and Stephanie's ball?"

"Yes, it could be **their** _____ ball," answered Matt. Matt showed Andrew and Stephanie the ball. Sure enough, it was **theirs** _____.



Lesson 1.4 Demonstrative Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can be a subject, object, or possessive of the sentence. Pronouns can also be demonstrative.

Demonstrative pronouns replace nouns without naming the noun.

this that these those

This is fun. (refers to an event or experience, for example a roller coaster)

That was wonderful. (refers to an event or experience, for example a movie)

These are good. (refers to a basket of apples)

Those are better. (refers to a barrel of pears)

This and *these* are usually used when the person or object is closer to the writer and speaker. *That* and *those* are usually used when the person or object is farther away from the writer or speaker.

This is fast (the roller coaster here), but *that* is faster (the roller coaster over there).

These look good (the apples in the basket that is close), but *those* look better (the pears in the barrel across the room).

Demonstrative pronouns, like other pronouns, add variety to your writing and speaking.

Match It

Draw a line to match the demonstrative pronoun in Column A with the objects of the sentence in Column B.

Column A

this
that
these
those

Column B

many newspapers across the room
one magazine at the library
one wallet in a pocket
many pencils on the desk

this
that
these
those

many ants on the ground
one book on the shelf
many bananas at the store
one experience at a baseball game

Lesson 1.4 Demonstrative Pronouns

Proof It

Proof the following dialogue. Use the proofreading marks in the key to delete the demonstrative pronouns that are incorrect and insert the correct words.

e - deletes incorrect word
^ - inserts correct word



Lauren and Devin like shopping at the mall. But sometimes they can be hard to please.

“Lauren, look at those!” (holding up earrings next to her ears)

Devin sighed, “I like this better.” (pointing to earrings on a counter farther away)

“Maybe I don’t want earrings at all,” said Lauren. “What about these?” (waving her arm in the air to display a bracelet)

“No,” said Devin. “Now, these is perfect!” (pointing to a belt hanging on the far wall)

“Devin, look at those. (pointing to a clock on the wall) I think the store is closing,” cried Lauren.

“Yes, and these (pointing to the price tag on the belt) won’t make my mom very happy,” said Devin.

“Come on,” replied Lauren. “Let’s come back again tomorrow!”

Try It

Write more dialogue about Lauren and Devin’s trip to the mall the next day. Be sure to use all four demonstrative pronouns: *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*.

Lesson 1.5 Relative Pronouns

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Pronouns can be the subject, the object, or the possessive of a sentence.

Relative pronouns are pronouns that are related to nouns that have already been stated. They combine two sentences that share a common noun.

who whose that which

The woman, *who* is a doctor, wasn't at the party.

Who refers to the noun *woman*.

The parents, *whose* children were at the party, were ready to go.

Whose refers to the noun *parents*.

(This relative pronoun shows possession).

The note *that* you read is incorrect.

That refers to the noun *note*.

The newspaper articles, *which* are long, must be cut.

Which refers to the noun *newspaper articles*.

Complete It

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct relative pronoun in parentheses. Circle the correct answer.

1. Someone (who, that) likes kiwi usually likes strawberries.
2. Bicyclers (which, whose) bikes are ready can go to the starting line.
3. He likes movies (which, that) have a lot of action.
4. The man, (who, whose) lives across the street, is an actor.
5. The car (who, that) you drove is blocking the driveway.
6. The bananas, (which, that) are the ripest, are used in the recipe.

