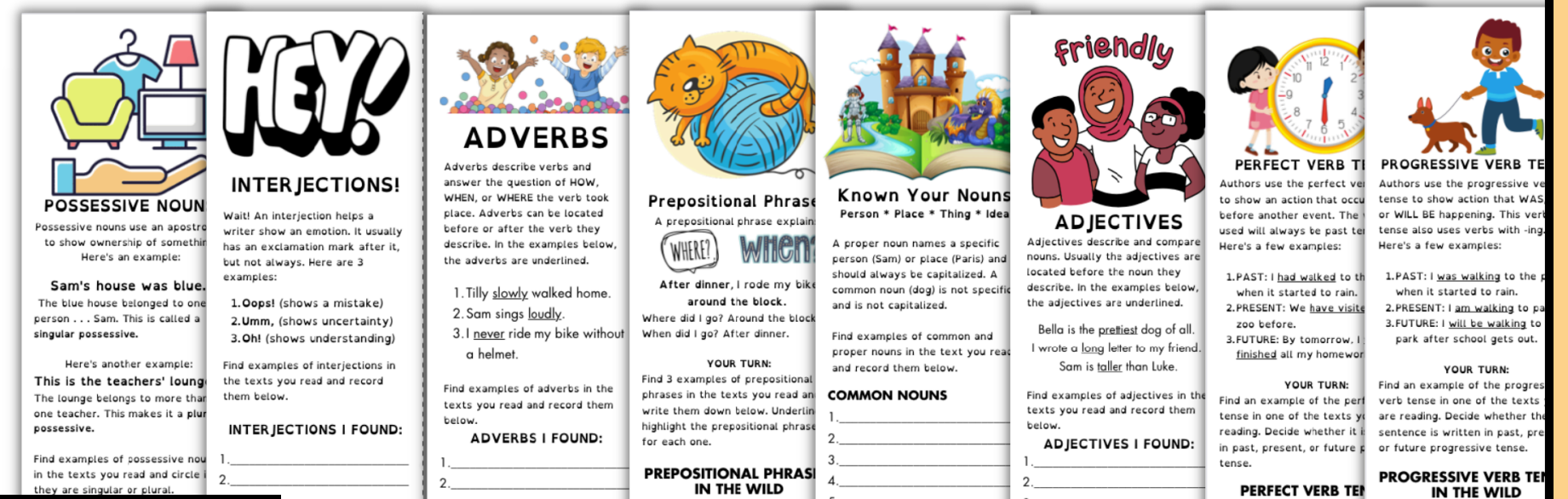
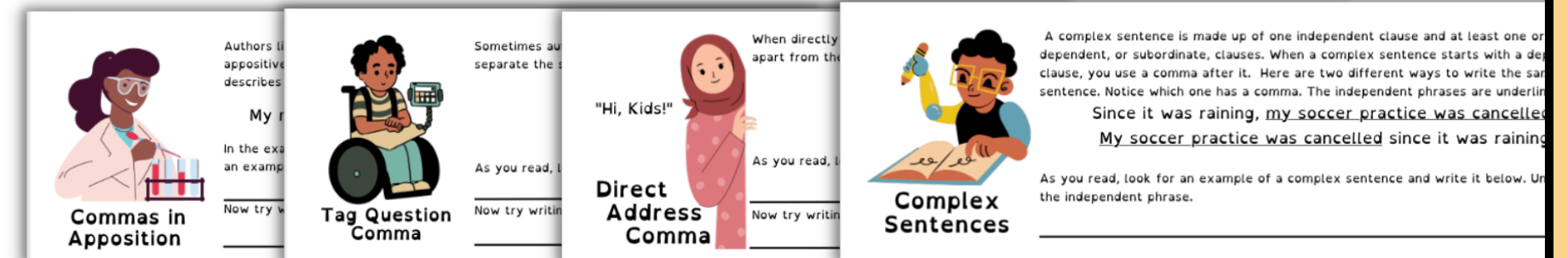
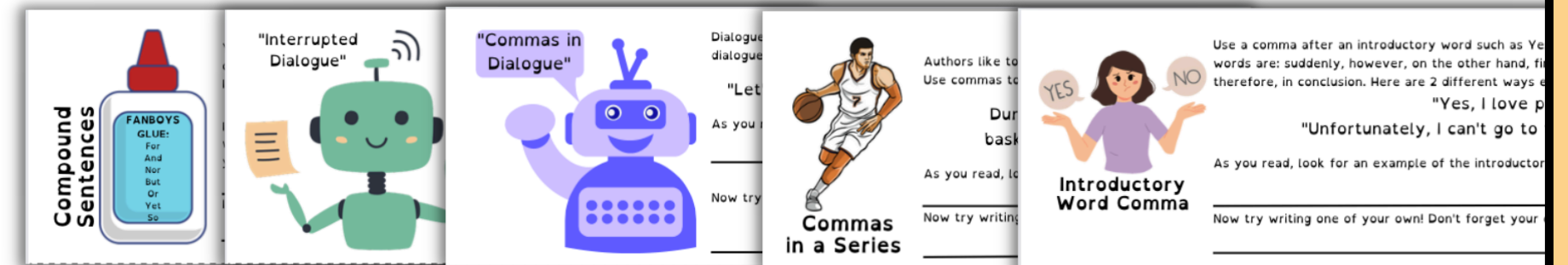


GRAMMAR SKILLS BOOKMARKS

Skill Focused Interactive Bookmarks

YOU'LL GET . . .

- 17 Bookmarks (4 per page)
- 17 Teacher Posters to model how to use the writing skill or bookmark
- 17 Google Slides for whole class instruction
- Teacher's Guide



SAVES PAPER

4 Bookmarks per page



When directly addressing, or speaking, to someone, we use a comma to set their name apart from the rest of the sentence. Here are 3 different ways examples.

"Hi, Kids!"

"Sam, please water my plants while I'm away."

"While I'm away, Sam, please water my plants."

"Great job, Sam."

As you read, look for an example of the direct address comma and write it down here:

Direct Address Comma

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your comma.

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Direct Address Comma

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INCLUDES GOOGLE SLIDES

Project on screen for modeling
and whole class instruction

OR

Assign individual slides to
students to complete digitally



INCLUDES POSTERS

1 Skill or Concept Per Poster



POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Possessive nouns use an apostrophe to show ownership of something.

SINGULAR POSSESSIVE	PLURAL POSSESSIVE
Sam's house was blue.	This is the teacher's lounge.
The blue house belonged to one person . . . Sam.	The lounge belonged to many teachers.

Find examples of possessive nouns in the text you read. Circle if they are singular or plural.

POSSESSIVE NOUNS IN THE WILD	POSSESSIVE NOUNS IN THE WILD
1. _____ Singular or Plural	1. _____ Singular or Plural
2. _____ Singular or Plural	2. _____ Singular or Plural
3. _____ Singular or Plural	3. _____ Singular or Plural
4. _____ Singular or Plural	4. _____ Singular or Plural



ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe and compare nouns. Usually the adjectives are located before the noun they describe. In the examples below, the adjectives are underlined.

Bella is the prettiest dog of all.
I wrote a long letter to my friend.
Sam is taller than Luke.

Find examples of adjectives in the texts you read and record them below.

ADJECTIVES I FOUND:

1. _____	6. _____
2. _____	7. _____
3. _____	8. _____
4. _____	9. _____



Known Your Nouns
Person * Place * Thing * Idea

A proper noun names a specific person (Sam) or place (Paris) and should always be capitalized. A



PROGRESSIVE VERB TENSE

Authors use the progressive verb tense to show action that WAS, IS, or WILL BE happening. This verb tense also uses verbs with -ing. Here's a few examples:

1. PAST: I was walking to the park



friendly

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe and compare nouns. Usually the adjectives are located before the noun they



PERFECT VERB TENSE

Authors use the perfect verb tense to show an action that occurred before another event. The verbs used will always be past tense. Here's a few examples:

1. PAST: I had walked to the park



ADVERBS

Adverbs describe verbs and answer the question of HOW, WHEN, or WHERE the verb took place. Adverbs can be located before or after the verb they describe. In the examples below, the adverbs are underlined.



INTERJECTIONS!

Wait! An interjection helps a writer show an emotion. It usually has an exclamation mark after it, but not always. Here are 3 examples:

ASSIGN ONE SKILL TO THE WHOLE CLASS OR DIFFERENTIATE BASED ON ACADEMIC NEEDS

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

PROPER NOUNS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

sentence is written in past, present, or future progressive tense.

PROGRESSIVE VERB TENSE IN THE WILD

This sentence is written in:

☐ Past Progressive Tense

☐ Present Progressive Tense

☐ Future Progressive Tense

ADJECTIVES I FOUND:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

sentence is written in past, present, or future perfect tense.

PERFECT VERB TENSE IN THE WILD

This sentence is written in:

☐ Past Progressive Tense

☐ Present Progressive Tense

☐ Future Progressive Tense

ADVERBS I FOUND:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



Introductory Word Comma

Use a comma after an introductory word such as Yes or No. Other common introductory words are: suddenly, however, on the other hand, finally, next, unfortunately, for example, therefore, in conclusion. Here are 2 different ways examples.

"Yes, I love pizza."

"Unfortunately, I can't go to the park right now."

As you read, look for an example of the introductory word comma and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your comma.



Commas in a Series

Authors like to use a variety of sentence types. One sentence type uses commas in a series. Use commas to separate 3 or more words, phrases, or clauses. It looks like this:

During summer vacation I swam in the ocean, played in a basketball tournament, and went camping with my family.

As you read, look for an example of the introductory word comma and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your commas.



Direct Address Comma

When directly addressing, or speaking, to someone, we use a comma to set their name apart from the rest of the sentence. Here are 3 different ways examples.

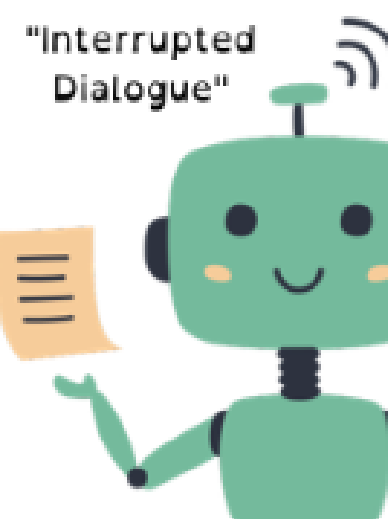
"Sam, please water my plants while I'm away."

"While I'm away, Sam, please water my plants."

"Great job, Sam."

As you read, look for an example of the direct address comma and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your comma.



"Interrupted Dialogue"

Dialogue tags show us who is speaking. Sometimes, authors like to interrupt a line of dialogue by putting the dialogue right in the middle. It looks like this:

"Let's go home," Bob said, "before it starts raining."

As you read, look for examples of interrupted dialogue and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your quotation marks and commas.



Compound Sentences

You can combine two short complete sentences, or independent phrases, by adding a comma and one of the FANBOYS conjunctions, which are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. It looks like this:

I like tacos, but I love pizza even more.

In the example above, the underlined parts are complete sentences on their own, but when combined with a comma and a conjunction, they form a compound sentence. As you read, look for an example of a compound sentence and write it down here:

If you separated the two independent clauses, what sentences would they make?



"Commas in Dialogue"

Dialogue tags show us who is speaking. Authors use a comma to separate the dialogue tag (he said) from the actual line of dialogue, like these examples:

"Let's go home," Bob said. OR Bob said, "Let's go home."

As you read, look for examples of commas in dialogue and write one here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget to use a comma!



Tag Question Comma

Sometimes authors like to tag a question on the end of a sentence. They use a comma to separate the sentence from the question they tagged on. It looks like this:

You like pizza, don't you?
The show hasn't started yet, has it?
You understand, right?

As you read, look for an example of the introductory word comma and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your comma.



Commas in Apposition

Authors like to pack each sentence with lots of information. One way is to use an appositive phrase. You interrupt a sentence with commas to add extra information that describes a noun. It looks like this:

My mom, a scientist, is working on finding a cure for cancer.

In the example above, the words "a scientist" describes my mom. As you read, look for an example of apposition and write it down here:

Now try writing one of your own! Don't forget your commas.



Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is made up of one independent clause and at least one or more dependent, or subordinate, clauses. When a complex sentence starts with a dependent clause, you use a comma after it. Here are two different ways to write the same sentence. Notice which one has a comma. The independent phrases are underlined.

Since it was raining, my soccer practice was cancelled.

My soccer practice was cancelled since it was raining.

As you read, look for an example of a complex sentence and write it below. Underline the independent phrase.



POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Possessive nouns use an apostrophe to show ownership of something.

Here's an example:

Sam's house was blue.

The blue house belonged to one person . . . Sam. This is called a singular possessive.

Here's another example:

This is the teachers' lounge.

The lounge belongs to more than one teacher. This makes it a plural possessive.

Find examples of possessive nouns in the texts you read and circle if they are singular or plural.

POSSESSIVE NOUNS IN THE WILD

- _____ Singular or Plural
- _____ Singular or Plural
- _____ Singular or Plural
- _____ Singular or Plural



Prepositional Phrases

A prepositional phrase explains



After dinner, I rode my bike
around the block.

Where did I go? Around the block.
When did I go? After dinner.

YOUR TURN:

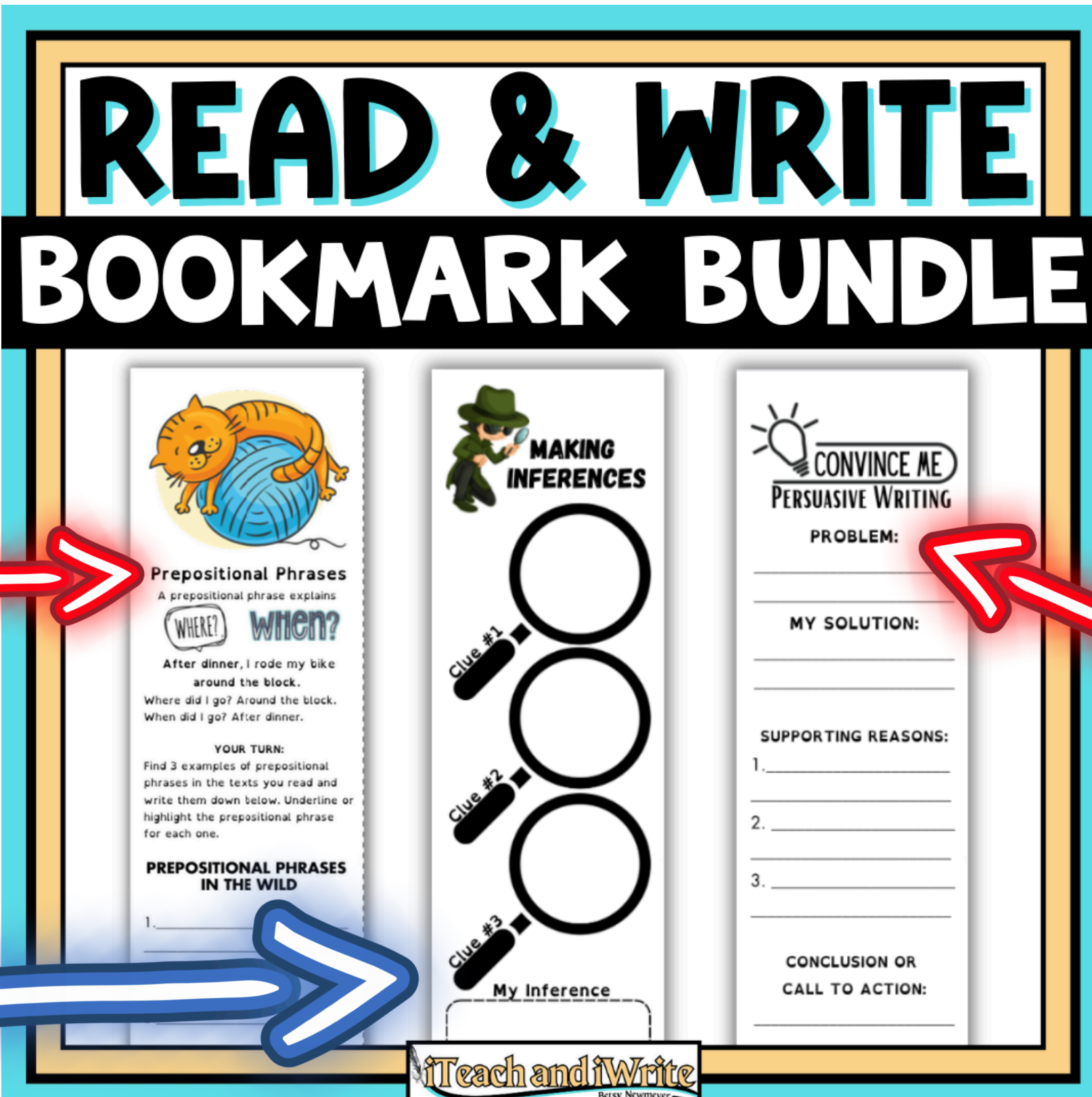
Find 3 examples of prepositional phrases in the texts you read and write them down below. Underline or highlight the prepositional phrase for each one.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES IN THE WILD

- _____
- _____
- _____

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