

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Adjectives: Which Noun Does It Describe?

Adjectives are often used to describe a noun.

Example: The pretty bird sang. *Pretty* is an adjective that describes the bird.

In each sentence below an adjective is underlined. Circle the noun that is described by the adjective.

The pretty bird sang.

1. The brown horse ran fast.
2. He drank from a little cup.
3. The fire was hot.
4. The class read a funny story.
5. The apple is red.
6. The big black car went down the street.
7. I painted a small picture for my mother.
8. She wore a long yellow dress.

## Capitalization of Proper Nouns

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Since proper nouns are names, they must be capitalized.

Remember that proper nouns are the names of specific people, places, things, or ideas. Circle the proper nouns in the story below. Write them correctly, with the first letter of each word capitalized, on the lines below the story. There are eight proper nouns to find.



One morning scott woke up late and he had to hurry to get ready for school. His school, westlake elementary school, was about ten minutes away from his house. He picked up his library book, charlotte's web, and tucked it into his backpack with his homework. He almost forgot his soccer uniform. He had to practice with the red devils, his soccer team, after school. In the bathroom he ran a comb through his hair and brushed his teeth with minty max toothpaste. There was only time for a few bites of his favorite cereal, captain crunchies. He ran to the car with his mom, and they drove to school. Standing there waiting for him was his best friend, peter. They both hurried to mrs. anderson's classroom, and sat down in their seats as the tardy bell rang.

Capitalize proper nouns. Write them here:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

# Common Nouns & Proper Nouns

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

A noun can be a *common noun*, or a *proper noun*.

Proper nouns are the names of specific people, places, things, or ideas. They are capitalized, because they are names.



Johnson Elementary School.



Maggie Jones



Mr. Blackwell



Timmy

Common nouns are general, not specific. They are not names, so they are not capitalized unless they are the first word in a sentence.



school



man



girl



boy

Write *Common* or *Proper* on the line next to each noun.

1. restaurant \_\_\_\_\_

2. SaveMore Groceries \_\_\_\_\_

3. book \_\_\_\_\_

4. teacher \_\_\_\_\_

5. Samantha \_\_\_\_\_

6. lunchbox \_\_\_\_\_

7. Mrs. Walker \_\_\_\_\_

8. eraser \_\_\_\_\_

9. homework \_\_\_\_\_

10. Aunt Jane \_\_\_\_\_

Write 3 common nouns:

Write 3 proper nouns:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

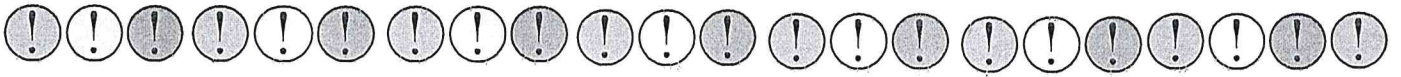
2. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



## Exclamation Points and Periods

Some sentences show strong feelings. They need an exclamation point at the end. Other sentences just tell a fact or an event. They need a period at the end.

Read each sentence and decide if it needs an exclamation point or a period. Write the sentence with the correct punctuation in the space below the sentence.



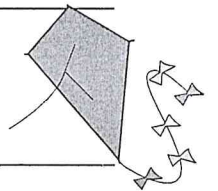
1. The bee stung me

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The kite is blue

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I love my puppy



\_\_\_\_\_

4. This is the best birthday ever

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Nora went home after school



\_\_\_\_\_

6. Tomorrow is Thursday

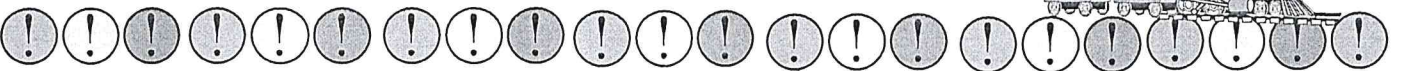
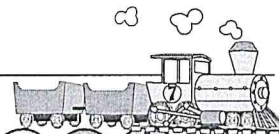
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Our team won

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The train went down the track slowly

\_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Question Marks and Periods

Some sentences below are questions. They need a question mark at the end.  
The other sentences are declarative sentences. They need a period at the end.

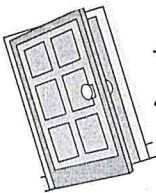
Read each sentence and decide if it needs a question mark or a period. Write the sentence with the correct punctuation in the space below the sentence.

1. Lee ran to the garden

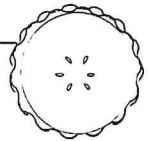


2. Where is the key

3. Who is at the door

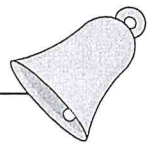


4. The rose is on the table



5. Do you like pie

6. The bell rang today



7. What time is it



8. I like green apples

# The Verb To Be

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

The verb **to be** is a very important verb in the English language because it helps us explain the condition or characteristics of people and things. In the study of grammar, we say that this verb shows **state of being**. This verb is usually seen as a linking verb, linking the subject of a sentence to an adjective or a noun. It is also used with gerunds to show action happening right now. This verb is very irregular. It is important to know its correct forms in the past, present, and future tenses. Let's take a look.



We **are** happy.  
We **are** students.  
We **were** studying.  
We **are** dancing.

Person	Past	Present	Future
<b>I</b>	<b>was</b>	<b>am</b>	<b>will be</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>were</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>will be</b>
<b>He/She/It</b>	<b>was</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>will be</b>
<b>We</b>	<b>were</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>will be</b>
<b>You (all)</b>	<b>were</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>will be</b>
<b>They</b>	<b>were</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>will be</b>

Complete each sentence by writing the correct form of the verb *to be*.

1. Our teacher, Mrs. Walker, \_\_\_\_\_ absent last Friday.
2. Uncle Bob \_\_\_\_\_ not feeling well today.
3. Scott and Matt \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer tomorrow.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ happy today.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend!
6. Last year you \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital for an operation.
7. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ rainy today.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ eating dinner last night when the doorbell rang.
9. Aunt Virginia \_\_\_\_\_ my favorite aunt.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ visiting their grandma next month.

# Editing



Sometimes we need to **shorten** or **change** sentences to make them quicker and easier to read. Here are some sentences that were spoken. Cross out all the unnecessary words. Then rewrite the remaining words as simply as you can. Make sure the meaning is not lost and that you still have complete sentences.

Apples for cider are ~~really~~ not ~~very~~ sweet ~~at all~~ and you can see them ~~all~~ growing in ~~these~~ ~~cider~~ orchards, ~~generally speaking~~, in the south-west of England.

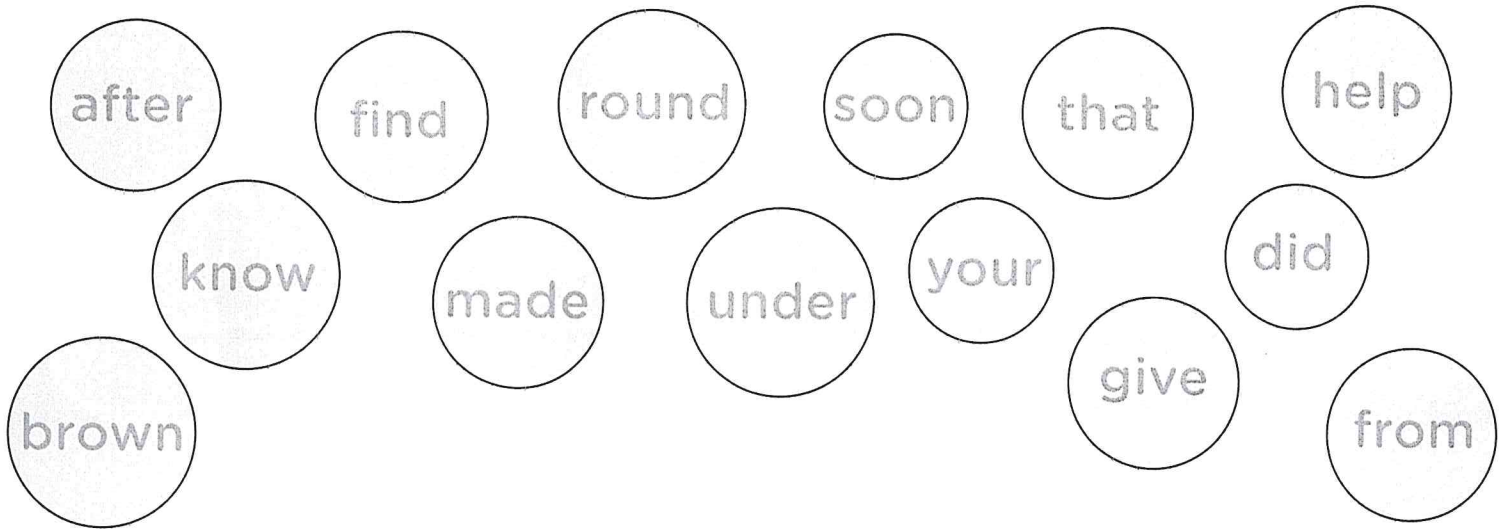
Sour cider apples are grown in orchards in south-west England.

If you ever wondered why apples have all those bits inside, then I can tell you that the bits are actually the seeds and I can also tell you that the core, which was part of the apple blossom, holds the seeds so that more apple trees can grow and so on.

If you want to make a really good job of saying a poem out loud to other people, you actually need to learn the words and everything really well and remember them in your head or you will forget what you are doing and it will not be very thrilling for the people who are listening to it.

# High Frequency Sight Words

Choose a word from the bubbles below. Use a word to complete each sentence.



I got a cookie \_\_\_\_\_ the store.

I \_\_\_\_\_ a yummy snack.

Is that \_\_\_\_\_ favorite book?

My shoes are \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.

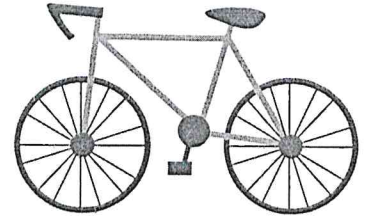
The dog has \_\_\_\_\_ fur.

I like to \_\_\_\_\_ cook dinner.

Did you \_\_\_\_\_ my red hat?



# Bicycle Ride



Write each sentence using correct capitalization and punctuation.

is it sunny outside today

---

have you seen my new red bicycle

---

i would like to ride my bicycle

---

do you want to ride our bicycles together

---

we can ride around the park

---

i think it will be a lot of fun

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## Context Clues

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### Second Grade Vocabulary Worksheet

Read each sentence and work out the meaning of the bolded word using cross sentence clues. Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

The swimmer kept **afloat** by laying on her back in the water.

- to fall or drop slowly
- to rest on the surface of the water

The boy **claimed** that someone else broke the window, but all the other children said it was him.

- a sentence that asks for a reply
- to state or demand as one's right

I **shared** the cake with my friends.

- to divide and give out to others while keeping a portion for oneself
- to put or store

The telephone was **invented** by Alexander Graham Bell.

- to think of, come up with, or create something new
- to ruin completely



## Complete the sentences

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### Second Grade Vocabulary Worksheet

Draw a line from the phrases on the left to those on the right to make complete sentences.

I tried to **imagine** life

a **narrow** path.

You'll never know

she **chops** onions.

The car **advanced** slowly

on the moon.

The tree provides

**unless** you try.

We walked along

down the street.

She always cries when

plenty of **shade**.



## 2nd Grade Matching Words/Synonyms #1

### Grade 2 Vocabulary Worksheet

*Provide the word that best matches each clue.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ breeze
2. \_\_\_\_\_ addition
3. \_\_\_\_\_ employ
4. \_\_\_\_\_ pole
5. \_\_\_\_\_ fact
6. \_\_\_\_\_ duffel
7. \_\_\_\_\_ constantly
8. \_\_\_\_\_ angle

A. wind      B. beam      C. slant      D. truth      E. sack      F. always  
G. plus      H. use



## 2nd Grade Opposite Words/Antonyms #1

### Grade 2 Vocabulary Worksheet

*Write down the word that has the opposite meaning.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ harmony

2. \_\_\_\_\_ triumph

3. \_\_\_\_\_ ignore

4. \_\_\_\_\_ stare

5. \_\_\_\_\_ quiet

6. \_\_\_\_\_ missed

7. \_\_\_\_\_ praise

8. \_\_\_\_\_ drop

- A. seen      B. carry      C. sneer      D. blink      E. clash  
F. sound      G. flop      H. use