

Adventures with Sentences ↻ Milestones in Grammar

Language Arts 4

Solving the Mysteries of Grammar

Language Arts Guide



WinterPromise

www.winterpromise.com

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Fourth Grade LA Program

“Solving the Mysteries of Grammar”

Welcome to your Fourth Grade Program!

Language Arts for your fourth grader focuses on reinforcement of key principles in grammar that they were introduced to last year. This year they will have many practice opportunities with grammar and grow in their confidence in their creative writing. The writing assignments are challenging and often have an element of fun, so students are sure to be motivated. Take a look at the resources we’ve included with this program.

Your Instructor’s Guide is pivotal to balancing the different resources you have this year. Not only will you use this as a daily guide for what to accomplish with your student, but your student will also benefit from the teaching advice and creative writing suggestions that are included each week. If you’d like, you can hole-punch the guide pages to lay across from your main themed study guide pages. Simply hole-punch the guide pages on the opposite side. If you’d rather not use the pages in this way, simply use the hole-punches provided, and they will lay on the right side, rather than the left.

Exciting Readers are scheduled whose subject matter is directly related to the history studies you have chosen. Read along with the readers that coordinate with your main study. This cross-curricular approach will reinforce history studies and build excitement for your student! One of your digital files is an eReading Schedule with questions and narration questions from each scheduled book. Be sure to make use of it!

Spellwell Book C & CC together provide a year’s worth of spelling lessons. The activities presented in these books are some of the most interesting ever, and really help your student master their weekly spelling list.

Fourth Grade Language Arts Student Books A-D introduce nouns of all types, action, helping, being and linking verbs, verb tenses, subject-verb agreement, forming singular and plural, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, interjections, possessives, contractions, and other grammar concepts. In addition, your student will learn the mechanics of grammar with punctuation marks of all types, capitalization, prefixes, suffixes, misused words and more. There are ample practice exercises and review sections to reinforce what the student has learned. An answer key makes grading and feedback easy for you. A fun aspect to this program is that most exercises are designed to help solve a several-week mystery along with Cliff Hanger, the kid detective who leads them along the way.

Creative Writing offers weekly ideas that give your child a creative outlet for their imagination and encourage them to express their thoughts in a written form. These ideas are in the LA Student Workbooks. Your child will work on understanding characters, planning what they want to write, finding their own mistakes, and using punctuation, capitalization, paragraphs, and more! *Creative writing ideas for Animals & Their Worlds is in the back of this guide.*

A Reason for Handwriting provides instruction in cursive writing that will help your student learn cursive forms without confusion. The pages your student will use are colorful and have kid-friendly illustrations to help them continue their handwriting instruction.

What about Additional Spelling Practice?

Be sure to see the pages enclosed in this guide entitled, “Spelling Activities.” These pages offer over 40 different activities that will help your student to gain proficiency in mastering their weekly spelling list, while still being fun and interesting. You can use these throughout the year if you find your child needs additional practice opportunities.



Fourth Grade LA Program The Guide & Student Books

Your Language Arts Guide

This year's language arts guide is divided into four different parts. Each one will help you guide your student as they develop their skills in grammar, creative writing and handwriting.

Fourth Grade Schedule

Each week you have a one-page schedule that lays out all of the resources your student will use and complete during that week. Included are Grammar Study, Spelling & Vocabulary, Written Skills and Reading Program. Grammar Study has grammar exercises that will come from your LA student books. You can find out more about that below. Creative Writing, which is your creative writing program for the year, is part of the Written Skills section and contains suggestions that coordinate with the history program you are currently using. You'll want to take note that suggestions that coordinate with different programs are meant to be ignored. You'll find the same is true for the Reading Program. Readers for several programs are listed. It may help to go through the guide and highlight the creative writing suggestions and readers that you'll be using for your main program.

Most parents use the schedule exactly as it is written. However, some parents find that their student has better success when they work through 1-2 resources per day; perhaps doing all of their Grammar Study on Monday, Spelling & Vocabulary on Tuesday, Reading Program on Wednesday and Thursday, and Written Skills sprinkled throughout the week. In essence, then, they would not complete the schedule in columns, but in rows. You are certainly free to use the schedule in any way that works for your student.

Your Language Arts Student Books

Fourth Grade Grammar Exercises

The worksheets in the LA student books will help strengthen your student's understanding of basic grammar concepts. These exercises build upon an introductory understanding of the parts of speech as covered in WinterPromise's Third Grade Language Arts program. The exercises will contain review concepts, but will also increase in difficulty or add new concepts to their knowledge of basic grammar.

These exercises work best when the parent works through the instructive material on each page with the student. Reading the material aloud together allows you to judge whether or not the student understands the concept or needs additional explanation. Plan to spend time with your student as he uses these exercises. The answer key for the exercises is found at the end of this guide.

Fourth Grade Writing Worksheets

In your LA student books, you'll find writing worksheets that will help you guide your student's advancement in their creative writing skills. These worksheets contain instructions on how to complete assignments listed in the schedule. Since creative writing topic suggestions are given for a few different basic programs, there will be several sets of topics for each assignment. Use the topics that coordinate with your themed study, and ignore the others. You may find you use them in years to come with another student.



Fourth Grade LA Program More Suggestions & Helps

Managing it All!

The activities and exercises in this program are designed to be easy to use for both you and your student. Plan to make the LA part of your day one in which you oversee his work, and are available, but you do not need to work through every part over his shoulder. Many parents find that they can fold laundry or fix supper while their student is doing their LA work. They are available and handy to the student, but yet are busy with other things, too.

What Should I do if I Need Extra Handwriting Practice? Here's 36 Ideas for Starters!

This year your student should complete all handwriting assignments in cursive, if possible.

- Work on spelling/vocabulary words & definitions.
- Have student make a list of family members' names.
- Write someone a short letter.
- Dictate a grocery list to your student.
- Write sentences with fun words you suggest.
- Copy part of one of your workbook lessons.
- Write out home address and phone number.
- Describe how to something (ride bikes, etc.).
- Write several words that start with same letter.
- Write something they are trying to memorize.
- Write a Valentine in February.
- Write directions on how to make a snowman.
- Write a note to a mentor on Mother/Father's Day.
- Make a paper airplane & write spelling words all over it.
- Describe the best thing you've learned so far this year.
- Describe how you like to eat pizza (or sandwiches.)
- Describe how your family celebrates the New Year.

- Copy sentences out of a book they like.
- Write out Christmas wish list.
- Write out what their name means.
- Copy short poems.
- Write definitions for a new word learned.
- Write a thank-you note.
- Copy Bible verses.
- Write down the words of a song.
- Copy a favorite recipe.
- Copy sentences from their current reader.
- Write a Thankfulness list in November.
- Describe your house (or your room).
- Write the President's full name.
- Write the pledge of allegiance.
- Write the names of your favorite animals.
- Finish the sentence, "If I Were a King, I'd..."
- Write your family's birthdates.

The Parts of a Letter

This is an example of an informal or "friendly" letter.

83 Maple Lane
Holland, MI 49424
October 15, 2017

Dear Kayla,

Your Friend,
Maddie

← **Heading (address)**

← **Today's Date**

← **The Salutation**

← **The Body**

← **The Closing**

← **The Signature**

- The heading of a letter gives the complete address of the writer and the date the letter was written.
- The salutation is usually "Dear" plus the recipient's name followed by a comma.
- The body is what the writer has to say, and each paragraph's first line is indented.
- The closing capitalized, followed by a comma, and may be something like *Sincerely*, *With love*, etc.

Your student does not need to know all the parts of a letter by their proper names (salutation, signature, etc.), but they should understand the basic structure of a letter and what to put where. Your practice this year with letter-writing offers an opportunity for your student to increase their familiarity with letter structure.

Spelling Activities

Choose 1-2 of these each week for practice and review of each week's words. Some of them would also count as handwriting activities if the student were careful completing the writing. There are 44 activities listed below -- more than enough to try one a week, or make it through the list twice if you use the list two times each week.

Skittle Spelling	Write spelling words using M & M's, Skittles, peanuts, etc. Then eat your words.
Hangman	Play hangman with your words with a friend or sibling.
Goofy Story	Create a goofy story using as many spelling words as possible.
Cheesy List	Rip American cheese into small strips and use to make letters and words.
Word Search	Use grid paper to make a word search using your spelling words.
Memory Match	Write spelling words on cards (2 of each) and play "Memory Match" with them.
Spelling Search	Search for your spelling words in newspapers or magazines.
Rainbows	"Rainbow" your words by tracing over your words with different colors.
Send a Letter	Write a letter to a friend or grandparent using your spelling words.
Sidewalk Spelling	Write your words in chalk on the sidewalk, or in marker on a write/wipe board.
Tongue Twisters	Write tongue twisters with some of your words.
Bean Dip	Write several of each letter of the alphabet on large dried beans & arrange into words.
Alphabeticals	Write your words in alphabetical order.
Surround Words	Write your words on graph paper, then outline in color around the word blocks
Braille	Find a copy of the Braille alphabet and convert your words into Braille writing.
Ransom Words	Spell out your words by cutting out letters from a newspaper and gluing down.
Sticks not Stones	Use matchsticks or popsicle sticks to spell out your spelling words.
Delicious Words	Spell your word list by writing them in whipped cream, peanut butter or honey.
Clay Configurations	Use modeling clay to form letters and assemble into spelling words.
Skyscrapers	Draw spelling words in vertical form, and draw building shapes around them.
A-Mazing	Draw a big maze, then put letters from spelling words along the paths leading to the correct ending, with decoy letters going to nowhere.
Beach Time	Write your words in sand in a shallow box lid.
Pasta Words	Arrange the letters of your spelling words using dried pasta on a countertop.
Mirror, Mirror	Draw spelling words backwards & reversed. Spell them aloud looking in a mirror.
On Deck	Arrange spelling words by making large letters out of any deck of playing cards.
Scrabble Scramble	Use Scrabble game pieces to form your words.
Record Me	Use a tape recorder to record yourself spelling the words without looking, then play the tape back to see if you've spelled them right.
Word Crossing	Join two words that have a common letter so they criss-cross.
Dictionary	Look up each word in the dictionary and write its definition.
Not That Hand!	If you are right-handed, write words with your left! Or the other way around.
Can You Guess?	Write a word on someone's back, and see if they can guess what it was.
Rhyme Sublime	Write each spelling word + 3-5 words that rhyme with it.
Engine & Caboose	Draw a train car for each letter in a difficult word. Make the engine & caboose big!
Spooky Letters	Use a flashlight to "draw" letters in the air in a dark room or outside at night.
Pebbles	Outside, find pebbles and arrange them into words.
Draw!	Use an Etch-a-Sketch or a magic erasing board to draw your spelling words.
Morse Code	Find a copy of Morse code in an encyclopedia and translate your words.
Spy Stuff	Make a code out of easy drawings, like triangles or flowers, and translate words.
Typing	Type out your words three times each on your computer.
Syllables	Divide your words into syllables.
Synonyms/Antonyms	Think of synonyms or antonyms for as many words as you can.
Detective	Find little words inside of your spelling words.
Artist's Challenge	Illustrate each word & write it below.
All the Answers	Write a question for which your spelling word is the answer. Example: Which hand did you hurt falling down? RIGHT

LA4 "Solving the Mysteries of Grammar"

Week 1 - Sentence Basics



RESOURCES	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4
STUDENT BOOK A				
<i>Grammar Exercises</i>	CASE #1 Page 1-2		What is a Sentence? Page 5	Label Basic Sentence Parts Page 7
<i>Word Tools Exercises</i>		Introducing Capitalization Page 3		
<i>Creative Writing Skills</i>		A Wanted Poster for the "Cat" Page 4		
<i>Vocabulary Work</i>			Get to Know "City Words" Page 6	
<i>Spelling Work</i>				Take Spelling Test Page 8
SPELLING & HANDWRITING				
<i>Spellwell Book C</i>	Lesson 1 - Monday's	Lesson 1 - Tuesday's	Lesson 1 - Wednesday's	Lesson 1 - Thursday's
<i>A Reason for Handwriting</i>	Practice lowercase oval letters a, c, d, g, o and q on page 75	Practice lowercase tall letters b, d, f, h, k, l and t on page 77	Practice lowercase overstroke letters m, n, u, v, x, y and z on page 79	Practice lowercase understroke letters e, i, j, p, r, s, and w on page 81
READING PROGRAM- READ THE TITLES THAT COORDINATE WITH YOUR STUDY				
ANIMALS: <i>Black Beauty</i>	Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3	Chapter 4
EARLY AMERICAN: <i>Children of the Longhouse</i>	Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3	Chapter 4
LATER AMERICAN: <i>Iron Thunder</i>	Chapter 1-2	Chapter 3-4	Chapter 5-6	Chapter 7-8
CHILDREN AROUND...WORLD: <i>Rainbow Garden</i>	Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3-4	Chapter 5-6
SEA & SKY: <i>The True Confessions of C. Doyle</i>	Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3	Chapter 4
ANCIENT WORLD: <i>Where I Belong</i>	Egypt	Camp	Hagar	Visitors
MIDDLE AGES: <i>The Silver Branch</i>	An Imp. Warning & Chapter 1	Chapter 2	Chapter 3	Chapter 4
<h3>Notes</h3>				

It's Your First Week!

Introduction to Spellwell

You have 30 lessons in the two Spellwell books. Each lesson has four activities to complete throughout the week. Each word list has 7-9 Spellwell words and 1-2 outlaw words, with room for a couple of individualized words that your student needs to know or has trouble with. (You do not NEED to add words to the list.) Do not complete the introductory page for each lesson. The spelling test is scheduled on the fourth day, or you could plan to do it on a fifth day if that is better for your student.

Creative Writing Skills

Most weeks of the year there is an assignment. These writing assignments are most often linked to your themed study.

LA4 “Solving the Mysteries of Grammar”

Week 2 - Subjects & Predicates



RESOURCES	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4
STUDENT BOOK A				
<i>Grammar Exercises</i>	Sentences with Compound Verbs Page 9		Sentences with Compound Subjects Page 12	
<i>Word Tools Exercises</i>		Capitalization Practice Page 11		
<i>Creative Writing Skills</i>	Ideas for a Descriptive Paragraph Page 10			
<i>Vocabulary Work</i>	None this week.			
<i>Spelling Work</i>				Take Spelling Test Page 13
SPELLING & HANDWRITING				
<i>Spellwell Book C</i>	Lesson 2 - Monday's	Lesson 2 - Tuesday's	Lesson 2 - Wednesday's	Lesson 2 - Thursday's
<i>A Reason for Handwriting</i>	Practice uppercase canestroke letters H, K, M, N, and U on page 83	Practice more uppercase canestroke letters V, W, X, Y and Z on page 83	Practice uppercase backcircle letters I, J and Q on page 85	Practice uppercase circle letters A, C, O and unusual E on page 87
READING PROGRAM- READ THE TITLES THAT COORDINATE WITH YOUR STUDY				
ANIMALS: <i>Black Beauty</i>	Chapter 5-6	Chapter 7-8	Chapter 9	Chapter 10
EARLY AMERICAN: <i>Children of the Longhouse</i>	Chapter 5	Chapter 6	Chapter 7	Chapter 8
LATER AMERICAN: <i>Iron Thunder</i>	Chapter 9-10	Chapter 11-12	Chapter 13-14	Chapter 15-16
CHILDREN AROUND...WORLD: <i>Rainbow Garden</i>	Chapter 7	Chapter 8-9	Chapter 10	Chapter 11-12
SEA & SKY: <i>The True Confessions of C. Doyle</i>	Chapter 5	Chapter 6-7	Chapter 8	Chapter 9
ANCIENT WORLD: <i>Where I Belong</i>	Sodom	Gerar	Waiting	Change
MIDDLE AGES: <i>The Silver Branch</i>	Chapter 5	Chapter 6-7	Chapter 8	Chapter 9
Notes				

Creative Writing

PARENT NOTE REGARDING CREATIVE WRITING:

As a beginning fourth-grader, your student will probably have errors such as incomplete sentences, subject-verb agreement, etc. That's okay. We'll work on some of these issues this year. As the year progresses, you should expect more from your student, both in quantity of paragraphs and quality of writing, with fewer errors.

Adventures with Sentences ↻ Milestones in Grammar

LA 4 Workbook A

Covers:

Capitalization
Complete Sentences
Compound Verbs
Nouns: Proper & Plural,
Concrete & Abstract,
Possessive & Collective
3 Types of Verbs

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Hey! I'm Cliff Hanger, Detective!



I've been on the detective beat for a few years now. My first case was interesting. I was a witness, and a detective in the police department came to me for help with some details of the case. When he discovered my talent for noticing the unusual, he decided to ask my help once in a while.

Now, I'm called in to take a look at some puzzling cases once in a while. My different point of view turns out to be quite helpful in law enforcement. I've been asked to share some cases with you, in hopes you'll be helpful as well, and incidentally, learn something about grammar along the way.

When you see this symbol --  -- a parent needs to work through the information with you.

Are you good to go?
Let's get started!

CASE #1 - Case of the Fine Art Filching



Let me introduce our first case. This is a difficult one. In New York, a fine art museum has been burglarized. Apparently the thief ignored every piece of art except one. This piece of art, Study of a Cat Burglar, was highly prized for its unusual subject matter.

Our job is to locate the canvas. Fortunately, the folks at the FBI have determined that the burglary was the work of Clark “the Cat” Pilfer. The Cat has taunted the FBI for years, and the following note was sent to FBI headquarters, designed to rile up the Task Force on this case.

So, Coppers

You think you're smart, but I'm always one step ahead of you! I'm going to take this picture to a major city in Europe, where I've created a special place on a wall of an apartment I rent there. To keep things interesting, I've decided to toss you a clue. The city's name has two or more vowels in it.

The Cat

We've narrowed down the possible cities, thanks to a dedicated network of agents and the cooperation of various European agencies. The cities that are possible candidates are listed in the “Word Police Training” exercise on the next page. Below, make a list of all the cities in the exercise you found that have two or more vowels. One of these cities is the one in which the “Cat” is hiding! **Cross out the cities as you eliminate them in exercises to come.**

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

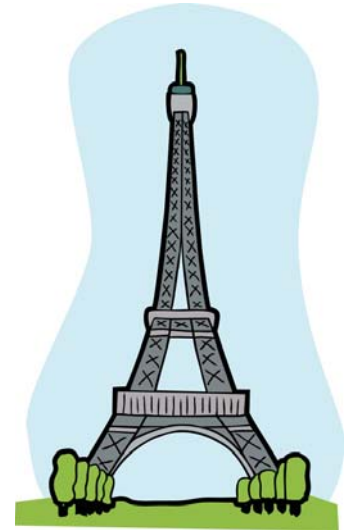
Word Police Training

Introducing Capitalization



Looking Into the Facts!

All the guys on the force keep up with training to stay sharp. You need more word training. I'm here to help with that. To get to the bottom of eligible cities in Europe, you must work through this capitalization exercise. I have nested possible cities in the exercise below. We're performing training on capitalizing correctly.



In English, we use **CAPITAL LETTERS** for **CAPITALIZATION** of certain words. You may remember that we always start sentences with capital letters, and that the word **I** is always capitalized. Today we will look at other ways we use capital letters.

- **We use capital letters for NOUNS that name specific people, certain places, and things.**

We call a cat -- well -- a **cat**. (with a small c.)

But we call our own cat by its name, **Curly**. (with a big C.)

That is because it is one certain cat, and it has a name. We always use capital letters for names.

- **We capitalize the FIRST LETTER in CERTAIN NAMES**

Days, months & holidays -

Friday, Monday, January, December, Thanksgiving, New Year's Day

Streets, cities and towns -

Oak Street, Riverdale, Johnsonville, St. Louis, Washington Boulevard

Landmarks or monuments -

Mount Rushmore, Gateway Arch, Vietnam Memorial

Bodies of water, natural formations -

Ohio River, Blakely Pond, Indian Ocean, Mount Everest, Chimney Rock

Continents, states, countries -

Antarctica, Canada, Alaska, Europe, Indonesia, North Carolina

Names of written work -

Treasure Island, Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star and Romeo and Juliet

Brand names -

Kool-Aid, Microsoft Windows, Fruity Pebbles

Titles of people -

Mr. Zimmerman, Professor Grant, Dr. Flood, King David

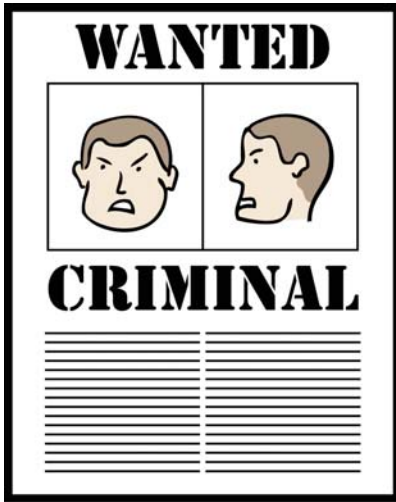
Names for God & gods or deities -

Elohim, God, Jesus, Jehovah / Zeus, Allah, Buddha, Apollo

Here's What To Do!

In the sentences below, underline the words that need to be capitalized. Then, on the previous page, write down all the cities that have two or more vowels.

1. cliff would like to see the louvre art museum in paris someday.
2. he has never seen the national museum of art of romania in bucharest, that houses medieval art.
3. museum island in berlin, germany was set aside to house museums by frederick william IV of prussia.
4. the pushkin museum of fine arts in moscow features art collected by peter the great.
5. madrid, spain has three wonderful art museums; the guggenheim is elsewhere in spain.
6. the national portrait gallery in london features a well-known portrait of william shakespeare.
7. the van gogh museum in amsterdam houses the world's largest collection of van gogh paintings and drawings.
8. he'd like to visit the liechtenstein museum in vienna with its european art.
9. the national museum of rome features frescoes and sculptures from ancient roman cities.
10. the museum of fine arts in budapest, hungary has egyptian artifacts and drawings by rembrandt.



Creative Writing Skills

A Wanted Poster for the “Cat”



Looking Into the Facts!

You can help me out! I am going to fax a bulletin to crime agencies all over Europe. Create a wanted poster for the “Cat” below. This is merely practice -- I just want to see if you can create a good poster so I can come to you next time. Therefore, you can just “make up” a history and description of the man. Here’s what to include: the amount of the reward and where to retrieve it, a description of the “Cat” and a list of his crimes, possible known friends he might be seen with, and anything else you think might prove helpful. Fill out the poster below.

WANTED



Grammar Exercise

What is a Sentence?



Looking Into the Facts!

All sentences have two very necessary parts. The first necessary part of a sentence is a **SUBJECT**; the complete subject portion of the sentence is usually what or whom the sentence is about, along with any words that modify it. The simple subject is just the word (or words) that the sentence is about, by itself.

The second part of a sentence is its **PREDICATE**; the predicate is the part of the sentence that contains a verb or a verb phrase made up of a verb and its helping words and modifiers. It is the “doing” or “action” or “describing” part of the sentence.

Here’s how you can show the two parts of the sentences. Divide the subject from the predicate with a line, and write “SUBJECT” and “PREDICATE” above each part of the sentence.

Subject Predicate
Cliff | investigates.

Subject Predicate
Cliff | catches many criminals.

Subject Predicate
Cliff | works with the police.

Subject Predicate
Twelve-year-old Cliff | enjoys solving mysteries.



Now it is your turn! Draw a line between the subject and predicate and label them. Then, use the clues to eliminate some cities from your list. These cities have been searched thoroughly, and the scoundrel is nowhere to be found. He’s not in these cities.

Two cities have been eliminated.

These cities are very far apart on a map.

One city is on an island.

Another city is many miles inland.

Both cities would be able to insert their names in the blanks below.

You should take them off your list.

CLUE: ___ 0 ___ ___ 0 ___

Vocabulary

Get to Know “City” Words



Looking Into the Facts!

You have been learning all about various cities in Europe. For this week’s vocabulary exercise, look up the definitions for these “city” words in a dictionary. Write the definition on the blank beside the word.

metropolis _____

urban _____

metropolitan _____

capital _____

bustle _____

shoddy _____

ignominious _____

suburban _____

subway _____

placard _____

subsidy _____

municipal _____

Grammar Exercise

Label Basic Sentence Parts



Looking Into the Facts!

Label the two necessary parts of a sentence in the exercise below. Above the subject, write an "S." Underline each verb or verb phrase and above it write "V."

1. Cliff Hanger followed a suspect leaving his home in Europe.
2. The suspect strolled down to a local bank.
3. Inside, the bank tellers worked with customers.
4. A guard stood by in case of trouble.
5. Cliff was worried there might be trouble.
6. The suspect stood in line.
7. A bank camera recorded everything in the bank.
8. After waiting, the suspect presented a check to the teller.
9. The friendly woman cashed the check.
10. The suspect turned around.
11. Cliff was ready for action.
12. Cliff is right when he says being a hero means being ready for anything.
13. The man's face came into view.
14. He was not the right man!
15. Cliff returned home emptyhanded.



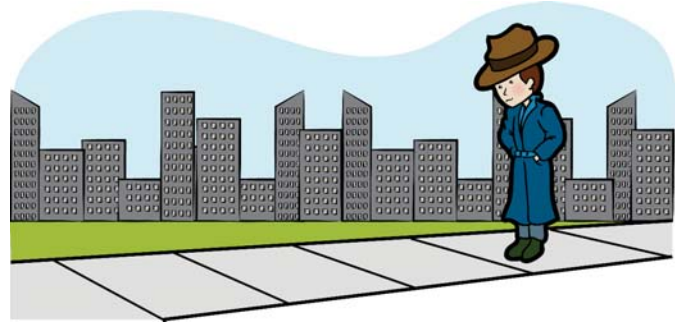
CLUE:

This operation assured us that the suspect is not in one of the cities we listed. The name of this city is hidden in the sentences above. You can find the letters in order, split between two words. For example, if one of our locations was "Oslo," you could find it in this sentence as underlined:

We'll need to go slow to arrest this slippery character.

Spelling Work

Spelling Test



Here's What
To Do!

Time to get down to business -- spelling business that is! Write out your spelling words below as your teacher reads them aloud.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. There are 10 such sets of lines provided for the student to write their spelling words.

Grammar Exercise

Sentences with Compound Verbs



We did a house to house search in one European city. It was a block full of empty houses that had just been built. What happened? Here's the scoop!

In the sentences below, find and label the subjects and verbs. Above the subject, put an "S." Underline each verb or verb phrase and above it put a "V."

But, be careful! This time, some of the sentences have more than one verb! We call this a compound verb. A sentence with a **compound** verb is one in which the subject does more than one action.

Example: S V V
The cat burglar broke the window and kicked it in.

The subject (burglar) did both actions.

Be sure to look for more than one verb in some of these sentences!

1. The neighborhood looked very quiet.
2. Our operation was kept quiet as well.
3. The thief could have holed up in any one of them.
4. An interruption could jeopardize the team and halt the operation.
5. A neighbor was removed from the danger zone.
6. Men disguised themselves as construction men and went to work.
7. Every address was checked and rechecked.
8. A black door on a white house was broken down and removed.
9. In one yard, a raccoon scuttled away from the house.
10. One investigator was hurt on some steps.
11. The day ended without an arrest!

CLUE: Now, look at all the subjects you labeled. The first letter of each of them should help you to eliminate one of the possible cities.



Creative Writing Skills

Ideas for a Descriptive Paragraph



Looking Into the Facts!

When you work in law enforcement, it is very important that you be able to write a good description! There's a lot of paperwork that involves writing down witness statements and more to help catch fugitives from justice! The assignments below offer the opportunity to practice your descriptive writing. Choose the assignment that coordinates with your themed study.

Here's how. Work through the questions listed with your assignment with a parent. The answers to these questions will work together as ideas to include in the paragraph you are writing. It may be most helpful for you to write down these questions on a separate piece of paper and write down your thoughts in the space in between each question. **This week, you don't have to write the paragraph, just put down your thoughts. Next week, you'll write a paragraph of 5-8 sentences based on what you write down this week.**



American 1: Viking Description

You can look up more information about Vikings, if needed, to complete this assignment. Then, describe in detail the Vikings' ships.

- What is the boat's shape?
- What is on the boat?
- Describe the ship's sail.
- What are the Vikings wearing?
- How large is the ship?

American 2: Civil War Battle Description

In a Civil War history book, look at some of the battle scene pages to complete this assignment. Try your best to describe in detail the Civil War soldiers, flags & guns.

- What are the Civil War soldiers wearing?
- What are their guns like?
- How do they fight?
- How do horses help in the battle?
- What do the soldiers have or hold besides guns?

Sea & Sky: Ocean Description

You can study and use some of your ocean study books, looking at some of the pages to complete this assignment. Try to describe in detail the overall look and feel of the ocean.

- What does the ocean look like?
- How does it smell?
- Does it ever change and why?
- How big is the ocean?
- What does the ocean feel like?

Children Around the World:

My Own Home Description

Try to think through the following questions and include a lot of detail.

- What does my home look like from the outside?
- How many rooms does it have, and how are they used?
- What's my favorite part of the house?
- What makes my home comfortable?

Ancient: Noah's Ark Loading Description

You should look up more information about the story of Noah's Ark, if needed. This assignment should be written as if you were on hand to witness the animals board the ark.

- What does the ark look like?
- What animals are coming aboard the ship?
- Are there any difficulties? Example: Are any of the animals too big for the door or too small to see, etc?
- What people are aboard and are they loading anything?

Middle Ages: Catacombs Description

You should look up more information on the catacombs, if needed. This assignment should be written as if you were at one time living in or staying in the catacombs. See if you can find some pictures of a catacomb. There is additional detail that could be found in "Mystery of History," as well. Then, try to describe the catacombs in details.

- What do the catacombs look like inside?
- How do they smell, look and feel?
- Who used the catacombs and why?
- How were they used?
- What might be found in the catacombs today?

Word Police Training Capitalization Practice



Looking Into the Facts!

You remember that we use capital letters for the capitalization of certain words -- those that name specific people, places, and things. We also capitalize the first letter in the names of days, months and holidays; streets, cities, continents, states and countries; landmarks and monuments as well as natural formations; bodies of water; names of written works or art works; brand names; and titles of people or names of God or gods.

Today, you can eliminate a couple more cities from our search by completing the word search below. We have provided a word list of words to search for, but you need to find the words that must be capitalized. Ignore the words that do not need to be capitalized. Find the words in the puzzle, then circle all the letters that are not used. If you read the letters from left to right, top to bottom, you'll eliminate two more cities in which there is no trace of the Cat.

**Here's What
To Do!**

B	B	R	O	O	K	L	Y	N	Y	L	U	J
A	U	M	E	M	O	R	I	A	L	D	A	Y
R	D	A	P	V	A	S	I	L	A	N	O	M
K	I	N	G	L	I	B	R	A	R	Y	E	E
A	N	E	W	Y	O	R	K	C	I	T	Y	T
N	H	O	L	L	A	N	D	J	U	N	E	A
S	S	L	I	N	C	O	L	N	T	B	E	G
A	N	O	T	G	N	I	H	S	A	W	R	L
S	L	S	E	P	T	E	M	B	E	R	I	O
N	H	C	R	A	Y	A	W	E	T	A	G	C

september
library
arkansas
street
mona lisa
new york city

city
lincoln
grand river
address
washington
memorial day

gateway arch
month
king library
artwork
brooklyn
july

holland
holiday
june
landmark
avenue
colgate

CLUE: You should have fourteen letters left. What two cities are not home to the Cat?
Cross them off your list.

Grammar Exercise

Sentences with Compound Subjects

We thought we were on to something at last with “the Cat,” but it turned out to be a false lead. I have filled out a report below so you can hear what happened as we chased down this “red herring.”

In the sentences in my report, find and label the main subjects and verbs. Above the subject, put an “S.” Underline each verb or verb phrase and above it put a “V.”

Here's What To Do!

But, remember! This time, some of the sentences have more than one subject! We call this a **COMPOUND SUBJECT**. A sentence that has a compound subject has two subjects that complete the action of the verb.

Example: S S V
The window and the door were broken into.

INCIDENT REPORT



Cliff and Parker followed up on a lead in a European city. A train and an airplane were on hand to take them directly to the city. Within a few hours, they talked to our witnesses. The clockmaker and the repairman recalled a visit by our fugitive. However, the man in question visited months ago. Their statements prove our lead was false. The man and the incident remained in their minds because of his suspicious behavior. His watch and his stopwatch were working perfectly. Still, he stated that he wanted them fixed. The clockmaker could not tell us any more. The repairman had looked at the watch and the stopwatch. However, the man never returned for them.

CLUE: Now, look at all the subjects you labeled. Some sentences had a compound subject. Find the first letter in the second subject in each of these sentences. This will spell the next city we eliminated in our search for “the Cat.”