Fix It! Grammar

Nose Tree Student book LEVEL 1

Pamela White

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Instructions

The list below	shows the components to each <i>Fix It! Grammar</i> weekly exercise.	
Mark It. This is	It is listed before Fix It , the student may choose to Fix It first and then acceptable because the <i>Fix It! Grammar</i> exercises are like a word puzzle. omplete the lists at the top of the student page for each passage.	Editing Marks
passage. Howe Students shoul The repetition	d discuss their work with the teacher after working through each daily ver, older students may work with their teacher on a weekly basis. d actively be involved in comparing their work with the Teacher's Manual. of finding and fixing their own mistakes allows them to recognize and stakes in the future.	 ∧ insert ∽ delete
Fix It! Gramma	<i>r</i> should be treated as a game. Keep it fun!) delete
		<u>t</u> capitalize
Learn It!	On the first day of the new Week, read through the Learn It section. Each Learn It covers a concept that the student will practice in future passages. Instructions for marking and fixing passages are included in each Learn It.	A lowercase
		Vreverse order
Read It!	Read the day's passage.	
	Look up the bolded vocabulary word in a dictionary and pick the definition that fits the context of the story. Maintain a list of vocabulary words and their definitions.	# add a spaceC close the space
	The vocabulary definitions are printed in the Teacher's Manual.	<u> </u>
Mark It!	Mark the passage using the guide at the top of the daily practice page.	
Fix It!	Correct the passage using the guide at the top of the daily practice page.	Helpful Hints
	The Teacher's Manual includes detailed explanations for grammar concepts and punctuation in each daily passage.	Use different colors for Mark It and Fix It .
Rewrite It!	After marking, correcting, and discussing the passage with the teacher, copy the corrected passage on the lines provided or into a separate	When you complete the book, remove the daily passages.
	notebook.Copy the corrected story, not the editing marks.	Use the remaining Learn It pages as

- Indent and use capital letters properly.
- Copy the corrected punctuation.
- *Appendix I Complete Story* Familiarize yourself with the story that you will be editing by reading the complete story found in Appendix I.
- *Appendix II Collection Pages* Look for strong verbs, quality adjectives, and -ly adverbs in this book and write them on the collection pages in Appendix II.
- **Appendix III Grammar Glossary** Reference the Grammar Glossary found in Appendix III of the Teacher's Manual for more information about the concepts taught in the *Fix It! Grammar* series.

a quick grammar

reference.

Fix It! Grammar Cards are an optional product that will enhance the *Fix It! Grammar* learning experience.

Fix It! Grammar Cards

Thirty full color grammar cards highlight key *Fix It! Grammar* concepts for quick and easy reference.

For a more relaxed and entertaining way to drill and review grammar concepts learned, instructions for a download of multiple game ideas are included in the card pack.

Fix It! Grammar Cards are beautifully designed and come in a sturdy card box for easy storage.

IEW.com/FIX-GC

On the chart below *Fix It! Grammar Cards* are listed in the order that the information is taught in this book. Some cards are not introduced until future books.

WEEK	Fix It! Grammar Cards for Nose Tree Level 1
1	Editing Marks, Capitalization, Title, Indentation, Noun
3	Pronoun
5	Dependent Clause
7	Adjective
8	Preposition
9	Subject-Verb Pair, Verb
10	Linking Verb
11	Helping Verb
12	Quotation
13	Conjunction, Coordinating Conjunction
14	Adverb
19	Apostrophes
21	www Word
23	Number Words and Numerals
Not Used	Prepositional Phrase, Interjection, Indefinite Pronoun, Commas with Adjectives before a Noun, Run-On, Clause, Sentence Openers, #3 -ly Adverb Opener, #4 -ing Opener, Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Fix It!

Grammar

Fix It!

Institute for Excellence in Writing Fix It! Grammar: Nose Tree Student Book Level 1

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Scope and Sequence

Week numbers indicate when a concept is introduced or specifically reinforced in a lesson. Once introduced the concept is practiced throughout the book.

Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--

Parts of Speech

-																	1						
Noun	1			4												18							
subject noun								9															
Pronoun			3	4																			
subject pronoun								9															
Preposition							8												Ĩ	25			
Verb																							
action verb								9								18		22					
linking verb									10									22					
helping verb										11								22					
Coordinating Conjunction												13											29
Adjective						7										18			24				
article adj		2		4																			
possessive adj						7																	
adj after linking verb									10														
Interjection																							
Interjection Adverb												1	.4						24				
												1	.4						24				
Adverb	1											1	.4						24				
Adverb Capitalization	1		3									1	.4						24				
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence	1		3									1	.4	1	6		20		24			28	
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I	1		3									1	.4	1	6		20		24			28	
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks	1		3										4	1	6		20		24			28	
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks Punctuation	1		3										.4	1	6	18	20		24			28	
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks Punctuation End Marks			3										.4	1	6	18	20		24			28	
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks Punctuation End Marks period	1		3								12		4	1	6		20		24			28	
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks Punctuation End Marks period question mark	1		3								12		4	1	6	18	20		24			28	
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks Punctuation End Marks period question mark exclamation mark	1		3												6	18 18			24		6		
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks Punctuation End Marks period question mark exclamation mark Quotation Marks	1		3										.4		6	18 18					6		
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks Punctuation End Marks period question mark exclamation mark Quotation Marks Apostrophe Contraction	1		3		5			9					4		17	18 18 18					6		
Adverb Capitalization First Word of Sentence Personal Pronoun I Quotation Marks Punctuation End Marks period question mark exclamation mark Quotation Marks Apostrophe Contraction	1		3		5			9								18 18 18				20	6		

Homophones

There/Their/They're		6										
To/Two/Too				12								
lts/lt's						16						

Other Concepts

Indentation	1												
Subject-Verb Pairs				9									
Numbers										23			

Stylistic Techniques

Who/Which Clause		5		9				17						
Quality Adjective			7											
Strong Verb						.3								
-ly Adverb						14	4 15							
Adverb Clause										21			27	

Vocabulary

Vocabulary					
1 poor	2 guarding	³ problem	4 departed	5 bowed	6 travel
penniless	dozed	promised	returned	guest	settle
valleys	dwarf	cloak	treated	amazing	fine
reached	invited	granted	refill	astonished	instant
7 rare	8 neighboring	⁹ unusual	10 sewed	11 remembered	12 observed
grazed	clever	rashly	remaining	suspected	whirled
coach	magical	explained	traded	donned	recognized
fancy	stroll	cunning	searched	spotted	alarming
13 escape	14 sheepishly	15 weary	16 owned	17 wandered	18 munched
sprang	echoed	refused	shocked	aid	odd
sill	surrounded	lowly	separate	promptly	realized
greedy	demanded	secretly	decided	loaded	exclaimed
19 damp	20 stumbled	21 groaned	22 chuckled	23 consume	24 hurried
continued	stump	assist	begged	return	stated
massive	inspected	lengthy	select	heartily	commanded
trek	curious	appeared	gobbled	suffered	devoured
25 lush	26 heal	27 portion	28 worse	29 denied	30 collected
announced	humbled	slightly	cure	sharply	whole
improve	chopped	desired	property	informed	normal
slyly	sobbed	slices	apologize	rightful	cheerfully

Weekly Lessons

Week 11	Week 16 91
Week 27	Week 17 97
Week 3 13	Week 18103
Week 4 19	Week 19109
Week 5 25	Week 20115
Week 6 31	Week 21121
Week 7 37	Week 22127
Week 8 43	Week 23133
Week 9 49	Week 24139
Week 10 55	Week 25145
Week 11 61	Week 26151
Week 12 67	Week 27157
Week 13 73	Week 28163
Week 14 79	Week 29169
Week 15 85	Week 30175

Appendices

Appendix I: Complete Story	
Nose Tree	
Appendix II: Collection Pages	
-ly Adverb	
Strong Verb	
Quality Adjective	

Learn It!

Every word belongs to a word group—a part of speech. There are eight parts of speech: noun, pronoun, verb, preposition, conjunction, adjective, adverb, interjection.

The first part of speech that you will learn is the noun.

Noun

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea.

To determine if a word is a noun, test it:

Can an article adjective (a, an, the) come before it? Is it countable?

- *Find It!* Read the sentence and look for the words that name people, places, things, and ideas.
- *Mark It!* Write *n* above each noun as shown below.

n n n The soldiers walked over hills and rivers.

Capitalization

Capitalize the first word of a sentence.

Fix It! Place three short lines below letters that should be capitalized.

the soldiers were hungry.

End Marks

Use a period at the end of a statement.

Use a question mark at the end of a question.

Fix It! Place a period or question mark at the end of each sentence.

They were tired.

Where could they find work?

Indentation

Notice that some sentences are indented. An indented sentence means that the sentence begins a new paragraph.



Noun

Definition: A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Tests:

```
the _____
```

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
1 vocabulary	2 nouns (n)	1 capital	
		1 end mark	

did you ever hear the story of the three

poor soldiers

Rewrite It!

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
1 vocabulary	2 nouns (n)	1 capital	
		1 end mark	

they were **penniless** and had no food or home



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
1 vocabulary	4 nouns (n)	1 capital	
		1 end mark	

they walked a long way over hills, rivers,

and **valleys**

Rev	vrite	It!

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
1 vocabulary	2 nouns (n)	1 capital	
		1 end mark	

one evening they **reached** a dark forest



Learn It!

Article Adjective

The **article adjectives** are *a*, *an*, *the*.

A noun follows an article adjective. Sometimes adjectives (describing words) come between the article and its noun, as in *a kind dwarf*.

Mark It! Write *ar* above each article.

ar ar ar The tired soldier built a fire near an oak tree.

The three words *a*, *an*, *the*

signal that a noun is coming.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	1 capital	
	2 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

they decided to take turns guarding the camp

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
1 vocabulary	3 articles (ar)	1 capital	
	4 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

two soldiers **dozed** under a tree while the third built

a fire and stayed awake

Rewrite It!

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	1 capital	
	2 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

suddenly a small **dwarf** in a red jacket stood

before him

-	• .	
Rev	write	It!

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	1 capital	
	2 nouns (n)	1 end mark	

the soldier invited him to get warm by the fire

	• •	
Rev	write	It!

2

numbers

3

persons

Pronoun

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition. It refers back to some person or thing recently mentioned and takes the place of that person or thing.

There are many types of pronouns. The personal pronouns take the place of common and proper nouns. The personal pronouns in the table below are organized by number, person, and function.

These

pronouns can

the object of a

function as

preposition.

These

possessive

pronouns

function as

adjectives.

These

possessive

pronouns do

not function as adjectives.

mine yours his, hers, its

ours yours theirs

Number means one (singular) or more than one (plural). Person means who is speaking (1st), spoken to (2nd), or spoken about (3rd). Function means the job a word is doing in the sentence.

	1st	I	me	my
singular	2nd	you	you	your
	3rd	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its
	1st	we	us	our
plural	2nd	you	you	your
	3rd	they	them	their

These

pronouns can

the subject of

function as

a sentence.

Mark It! Write *pr* above each pronoun.

The little man was thankful. He gave the soldiers the horn. *pr pr* It would help them.

Without pronouns to replace the nouns, this passage sounds strange.

The little man was thankful. The little man gave the soldiers the little man's horn. The horn would help the soldiers.

Capitalization

Capitalize the personal pronoun *I*.

Fix It! Place three short lines below the personal pronoun *I*.

When the little man gave me the horn, \underline{i} blew it.



Pronoun

Definition: A pronoun replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition.



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	1 capital	
	2 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	2 pronouns (pr)		

he told the little man about their **problem**



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
1 vocabulary	1 article (ar)	1 capital	
	1 noun (n)	1 end mark	
	1 pronoun (pr)		

the little man **promised** that he would help



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
1 vocabulary	4 articles (ar)	1 capital	
	5 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	3 pronouns (pr)		

the dwarf gave the soldier a **cloak** and told him

to show it to his friends in the morning

D		
Rewrite It!		
	 ·	
	 ·	

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	1 capital	
	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	1 pronoun (pr)		

the person wearing the cloak would have

his wish granted

Rev	write	It!	_	-

Quotation Marks—End Marks

Quotation marks indicate words are spoken.

Quote "I want the gold," Attribution the princess declared.

The quote is the sentence in quotation marks. The attribution is the person speaking and the speaking verb.

If the quoted sentence makes a statement, place a period inside the closing quotation mark unless the attribution follows.

Attribution, "Quote." "Quote," attribution.

If the quoted sentence asks a question, place a question mark inside the closing quotation mark.

```
Attribution, "Quote?" "Quote?" attribution.
```

If the quoted sentence expresses strong emotion, place an exclamation mark inside the closing quotation mark.

Attribution, "Quote!" "Quote!" attribution.

Think About It!

Many words can be used as different parts of speech. However, a word can perform only one part of speech at a time. For example, *running* can be a verb, adjective, or noun.

Verb: The soldiers were running through the forest.

In this sentence *running* is a verb because it follows the helping verb *were*. A word that ends in -ing functions as a verb only if it follows a helping verb.

Adjective: The soldiers heard running water.

In this sentence *running* describes water. What kind of water? *running*. An adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

Noun: The second soldier said, "Running is fun."

In this sentence *running* is a thing. A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 1
1 vocabulary	1 noun (n)	1 capital	
	2 pronouns (pr)	1 end mark	
	2 adjectives (adj)		
	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)		
	1 prepositional phrase		
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)		

he was hungry, so he **munched** on several apples



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 2
1 vocabulary	2 articles (ar)	1 capital	
	3 nouns (n)	1 end mark	
	1 pronoun (pr)		
	2 adjectives (adj)		
	1 coordinating conjunction (cc)		
	1 prepositional phrase		
	1 who/which clause (w/w)		
	3 subject-verb pairs (s v)		

he enjoyed the apples, which came from the tree,

but his nose felt **odd**

Rev	vrite	It!

Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 3
1 vocabulary	2 pronouns (pr)	1 capital	
	1 -ly adverb (ly)	1 end mark	
	1 that clause (that)		
	2 subject-verb pairs (s v)		

he **realized** that it was growing rapidly



Read It!	Mark It!	Fix It!	Day 4
1 vocabulary	3 pronouns (pr)	2 capitals	
	3 subject-verb pairs (s v)	2 end marks	

"it is still growing" he **exclaimed**. "when will

it stop"

Rev	vrit	e It	t! _