

Lesson 25
READER'S NOTEBOOK

Name _____ Date _____

Contractions with Pronouns

Lewis and Clark
Grammar: Contractions

You can make contractions with pronouns and some helping verbs. Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of the letter or letters dropped.

I + am = I'm

they + are = they're

you + have = you've

he + is = he's

she + has = she's

he + had = he'd

Thinking Question

Which word is made up of a pronoun and a verb?

1–4. Write a contraction for the underlined words.

1. You will like the article about the Grand Canyon.

2. He is planning to go with us. _____

3. She walked the Appalachian Trail, but he said he would never do it. _____

4. We have been to the Rocky Mountains. _____

5–8. Rewrite each sentence to use a contraction for each pronoun and helping verb.

5. I am reading a book about Lewis and Clark.

6. Thomas Jefferson knew he would be expanding U.S. territory.

7. He has found a map of the Louisiana Territory.

8. If you would only listen to this story about the Oregon Trail.

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Pronoun Contractions and Homophones

Lewis and Clark
Grammar: Contractions

Some pronoun contractions have **homophones**. Homophones are words that sound the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

contraction	homophones
it's	its belongs to <i>or</i> of it
they're	there in or at that place
you're	your belongs to <i>or</i> of you
who's	whose belongs to <i>or</i> of who/whom

Activity Circle the errors in this story. Look for pronoun contractions and their homophones.

“Whose ready to see the Grand Canyon?” Rosa’s dad cried out.

“Not me,” Rosa huffed from the back seat of the car. “Its not fair,” she thought, “that there making me come on this trip. Still, its better than babysitting,” she concluded.

Rosa’s father stopped the car and the family tumbled out. Everyone stretched and Rosa shaded her eyes against the bright sunlight as the family made they’re way toward the canyon.

“Your in luck,” a guide said as he took their tickets. “We’re only taking one more group today.”

The tour guide led them on a hike around the South Rim of the canyon. He spoke about the geology of the area and the native plants and animals. But Rosa could not take her eyes off the canyon and it’s colored streaks of rock.

As they neared the end of the hike, Rosa’s dad leaned in and whispered, “So, what’s you’re opinion of the Grand Canyon now?”

“Awesome,” Rosa whispered back.

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Perfect Tenses

Lewis and Clark
 Grammar: Spiral Review

The present perfect tense expresses action that ends in the present. The past perfect tense expresses action that was completed in the past before another action. The future perfect tense expresses action that will be completed by a specific time in the future.

Present perfect verbs are formed by adding *has/have* to the past participle of the verb.

Cole has gone to the museum.

Past perfect verbs are formed by adding *had* to the past participle of the verb.

Marco had found the trail by the time the others arrived.

Future perfect verbs are formed by adding *will have* or *shall have* to the past participle of the verb.

They will have finished setting up the tent by noon.

Activity Rewrite each sentence using the present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect tense of the underlined verb.

1. John Muir wanted to protect some of America's natural treasures.

2. Congress already created Yellowstone National Park in 1872 by the time Yosemite was created in 1890.

3. She will go on a camping trip by the end of the year.

4. He explores new trails each time he's visited the park.

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Lewis and Clark
 Grammar:
 Connect to Writing

Connect to Writing

Good writers avoid double negatives. When you use a contraction with **not**, do not include another “no” word, such as **no**, **neither**, **none**, or **never**. Avoid using the contraction **ain't**.

Good word choice: He doesn't have any maps.

He has no maps.

Poor word choice: He doesn't have no maps.

He ain't got none.

He doesn't have none.

Activity If the sentence is incorrect, rewrite it correctly. If it is correct, write *correct* on the line.

1. Sacagawea couldn't never have known how famous she would become.

2. We don't have no information on her early childhood.

3. But there is no doubt that when she was about 12 years old,
Sacagawea was kidnapped. _____

4. Haven't you never heard about how she was sold to a fur trader?

5. When Lewis and Clark met Sacagawea, they didn't want her for a guide.

6. The explorers hadn't wanted the young woman to do nothing more
than act as a translator with Indians.

7. Sacagawea never went nowhere without her baby.

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Lesson 25
READER'S NOTEBOOK**Lewis and Clark**
Writing: Opinion Writing

Focus Trait: Conventions

Using Descriptive Language

A. Adding strong verbs and adjectives to opinions can make writing stronger.

Weak Writing	Strong Writing
Canoeing up the river was difficult.	We strained against the powerful current of the river, using oars to pull our canoes upstream.

B. Read each weak sentence. Rewrite it by adding descriptive words and phrases. Pay attention to writing conventions, such as correct spelling and use of punctuation marks

Weak Writing	Strong Writing
1. The Rocky Mountains are beautiful.	
2. The hike through the woods was tiring.	
3. Building a campfire is hard.	
4. The lake water was too cold to swim in.	