

Fix It!TM Grammar

Mowgli and
Shere Khan

STUDENT BOOK
LEVEL 4

Pamela White

Fourth Edition, January 2022
Institute for Excellence in Writing, L.L.C.

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Fix It! Grammar: Mowgli and Shere Khan, Student Book Level 4
Fourth Edition, January 2022
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Institute for Excellence in Writing (IEW®)
8799 N. 387 Road
Locust Grove, OK 74352
800.856.5815
info@IEW.com
IEW.com

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Instructions

The list below shows the components to each *Fix It! Grammar* weekly exercise.

Although **Mark It** is listed before **Fix It**, the student may choose to **Fix It** first and then **Mark It**. This is acceptable because the *Fix It! Grammar* exercises are like a word puzzle. The goal is to complete the lists at the top of the student page for each passage.

Students should discuss their work with the teacher after working through each daily passage. However, older students may work with their teacher on a weekly basis. Students should actively be involved in comparing their work with the Teacher's Manual. The repetition of finding and fixing their own mistakes allows them to recognize and avoid those mistakes in the future.

Fix It! Grammar should be treated as a game. Keep it fun!

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.

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.
The vocabulary definitions are printed in the Teacher's Manual.

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. The Teacher's Manual includes detailed explanations for grammar concepts and punctuation in each daily passage.

Rewrite It! After marking, correcting, and discussing the passage with the teacher, copy the corrected passage on the lines provided or into a separate notebook.

- Copy the corrected story, not the editing marks.
- 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 Lists Refer to the lists found in Appendix III to quickly identify pronouns, prepositions, verbs, and conjunctions.

Appendix IV Grammar Glossary Reference the Grammar Glossary found in Appendix IV of the Teacher's Manual for more information about the concepts taught in the *Fix It! Grammar* series.

Editing Marks

 indent

 insert


 delete

 capitalize

 lowercase

 reverse order

 add a space

 close the space

Helpful Hints

Use different colors for **Mark It** and **Fix It**.

When you complete the book, remove the daily passages.

Use the remaining **Learn It** pages as a quick grammar reference.

Additional Resource

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 <i>Mowgli and Shere Khan</i> Level 4 |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Editing Marks, Indentation, Capitalization, Title, Noun, Pronoun, Preposition, Number Words and Numerals |
| 2 | Subject-Verb Pair, Clause, Verb, Linking Verb, Helping Verb, Sentence Openers |
| 3 | Conjunction, Coordinating Conjunction, Prepositional Phrase |
| 4 | Adjective, Dependent Clause, Quotation |
| 5 | Adverb, #3 -ly Adverb Opener, www Word |
| 6 | Apostrophes, Indefinite Pronoun |
| 8 | Run-On |
| 9 | Interjection |
| 13 | #4 -ing Opener |
| 17 | Commas with Adjectives before a Noun |
| Not Used | Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs |

Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| 1 vast lame limit endanger | 2 desperate strayed alerted retaliate | 3 apprehension puny entrance glared | 4 pack frustration boldness practical | 5 annual squatting threatened considerably | 6 addressed claim purchase preserve |
| 7 eagerly thickly detect leisure | 8 awkwardly carefree gaze occasions | 9 mistrusted craftily content embarrassed | 10 urgently shrugged concerned manipulates | 11 aggressive hesitated reasoned oblivious | 12 jagged bore captivity miserably |
| 13 blow cautiously distress steadily | 14 intensely accomplish responded recognize | 15 potential dread anxiously taunted | 16 kill descending crouched unfamiliar | 17 mist concluded astounded constantly | 18 hailed senseless inevitably blossomed |
| 19 capable ascended clutched challenging | 20 clumsy tension wearily approach | 21 solitary succulent recently threatened | 22 decade vows protested maintained | 23 influenced restored consider furiously | 24 murmuring inwardly cease comprehend |
| 25 igniting covering consistently quivered | 26 pledged betray debt frantically | 27 confidently tolerate commanded respected | 28 peering struck dusk blurted | 29 confused confirm determined sorrow | 30 pleading generosity kin varied |

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Weekly Lessons

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Sample

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.



Noun

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

A **compound noun** is two or more words combined to form a single noun. This includes proper nouns with two or more words, such as *Shere Khan*.

Noun

Definition:

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

Article Adjective

The **article adjectives** are *a, an, the*. A noun follows an article adjective.

Tests:

the _____

two _____

Pronoun

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition. It refers back to some person or thing recently mentioned known as the antecedent. Review the types of pronouns in Appendix III.

Pronoun

Definition:

A pronoun replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition.

A **personal pronoun** takes the place of common and proper nouns.

A **reflexive pronoun** ends in *-self* (singular) or *-selves* (plural) and refers to the subject of the same sentence.

List: Appendix III

Preposition

A **preposition** starts a phrase that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. A prepositional phrase *always* begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun (called the object of the preposition). Review the prepositions in Appendix III.

Preposition

Definition:

A preposition starts a phrase that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.

Memorize It! preposition + noun (no verb)

Mark It! Write *n* above each noun. Use a single *n* for a compound noun. Write *ar* above each article and *pr* above each pronoun. Underline each prepositional phrase.

Pattern:

preposition + noun (no verb)

Shere Khan considered himself ⁿ the ^{pr} greatest ^{ar} beast ⁿ in the ^{ar} jungle. ⁿ

List: Appendix III

Numbers

Spell out numbers that can be expressed in one or two words, like *twelve* and *one hundred*.

Use a hyphen with numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine.

Spell out ordinal numbers, like *first* and *second*.

Ordinal numbers tell the order or position in a sequence.

Fix It! Place a line through the incorrect number and write the correct word above it.

six

seventh

Mother Wolf had ~~6~~ cubs. Mowgli would become her ~~7th~~.

Capitalization

Capitalize the first word of a sentence.

Capitalize proper nouns and proper adjectives.

Capitalize the personal pronoun *I*.

End Mark

Use a period at the end of a statement.

Use a question mark at the end of a question.

Use an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence that expresses strong emotion.

Indentation

An **indentation** is a blank space between the margin and the beginning of a line of text. It shows the start of a new paragraph.

In fiction (stories), there are four reasons to start a new paragraph.

New Speaker: Start a new paragraph when a new character speaks. Include the attribution with the quotation. Sentences before or after the quotation that point directly to the quotation can remain in the same paragraph.

New Topic: Start a new paragraph when the narrator or a character switches the topic.

New Place: Start a new paragraph when the story switches to a new location. If several switches are made in quick succession, such as a character's journey to find something, it may be less choppy to keep in one paragraph.

New Time: Start a new paragraph when the time changes.

Fix It!

Place three short lines below letters that should be capitalized.

Place the correct end mark at the end of each sentence.

Add the ¶ symbol or an arrow → in front of each sentence that should start a new paragraph.

¶ shere khan killed some of the villagers' cows. the villagers
were enraged!

When you rewrite the passage, indent. Start the sentence on the next line and write ½ inch from the left margin.

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

2 articles (ar)

4 nouns (n)

2 prepositional phrases**Fix It!**

1 indent

5 capitals

1 end mark

shere khan was a tiger who lived near
the **vast** wainganga river in central india

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

1 article (ar)
5 nouns (n)
2 pronouns (pr)
2 prepositional phrases

Fix It!

1 capital
1 end mark
1 number

the tiger could not capture wild game because
he was **lame** in 1 foot from birth, so he attacked
defenseless cattle instead

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

3 nouns (n)

2 pronouns (pr)

1 prepositional phrase**Fix It!**

3 capitals

1 end mark

shere khan did not **limit** himself to cattle.

sometimes he hunted man

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

5 articles (ar)

7 nouns (n)

1 pronoun (pr)

3 prepositional phrases

Fix It!

1 indent

2 capitals

1 end mark

the law of the jungle forbade the killing of man.

if anyone harmed a human, it would **endanger**

every beast in the jungle

Rewrite It!

Learn It!

Verb

A **verb** shows action, links the subject to another word, or helps another verb.

An **action verb** shows action or ownership.

A **linking verb** links the subject to a noun or adjective.

A **helping verb** helps an action verb or a linking verb. The helping verb is always followed by another verb.

Every verb has a subject. The subject and verb (s v) belong together.

Subject

A **subject** is a noun or pronoun that performs a verb action. It tells who or what the clause is about.

Clause

A **clause** is a group of related words that contains both a subject and a verb.

Main Clause

A **main clause** contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought, so it can stand alone as a sentence. Every sentence must have a main clause.

Find It! Read the sentence and look for the verb.
Ask, "Who or what ____ (verb)?"

Mark It! Write **v** above each verb and **s** above each subject.
Place square brackets around the main clause **[MC]**.

s v

[The tiger knew the laws of the jungle].

Sentence Opener

A **sentence opener** is a descriptive word, phrase, or clause that is added to the beginning of a sentence. Using different sentence openers makes writing more interesting. After you mark a sentence, determine if the sentence begins with an opener that you know. If it does, mark it. Do not mark questions or quoted sentences.

#1 Subject Opener

A **#1 subject opener** is a sentence that begins with the subject of the sentence. Sometimes, an article or adjective will come before the subject, but the sentence is still a #1 subject opener.

Mark It! Write **1** above the first word of a sentence that starts with a subject opener.

1 s v

A young boy wandered from his village.



Verb

Definition:
A verb shows action, links the subject to another word, or helps another verb.

Verb Test:

I ____ .
It ____ .

Linking Verbs

am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, seem, become, appear, grow, remain, taste, sound, smell, feel, look

Helping Verbs

am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, have, has, had, do, does, did, may, might, must, can, will, shall, could, would, should

Verb Lists:
Appendix III

Strong Verb

A **strong verb** dresses up writing because it creates a strong image or feeling. A strong verb is an action verb, never a linking or helping verb. Look for strong verbs in this book and write them on the Strong Verb collection page, Appendix II.

Usage with Pronoun Agreement

A **pronoun** replaces a noun.

An **antecedent** is the word the pronoun refers to.

A **pronoun** replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition. An **antecedent** is the word the pronoun refers to.

The boy wandered. He did not hear his mother call him.

The personal pronouns *he*, *his*, and *him* refer to the noun *boy*. The noun *boy* is the antecedent of the pronouns *he*, *his*, and *him*.

A personal pronoun should agree with its antecedent in number.

Number means one (singular) or more than one (plural).

| | | <i>Subjective</i> | <i>Objective</i> | <i>Possessive</i> | |
|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 2 numbers | | | | | |
| singular | <i>1st</i> | I | me | my | mine |
| | <i>2nd</i> | you | you | your | yours |
| | <i>3rd</i> | he, she, it | him, her, it | his, her, its | his, hers, its |
| plural | <i>1st</i> | we | us | our | ours |
| | <i>2nd</i> | you | you | your | yours |
| | <i>3rd</i> | they | them | their | theirs |

The boy wandered. He did not hear his mother call him.

Boy refers to one boy. Therefore, only the pronouns in the singular row can replace the word *boy*.

The boys wandered. They did not hear their mother call them.

Boys refers to more than one boy. Therefore, only the pronouns in the plural row can replace the word *boys*.

Throughout this book you will see usage errors.

Fix It!

Place a line through the incorrect pronoun and write the correct pronoun above it.

They

The wolves obeyed the law. ~~He~~ could endanger others if

they

He

~~she~~ did not. A wolf learned the law as a cub. ~~They~~ obeyed

it always.

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

3 articles (ar)
 7 nouns (n)
 2 pronouns (pr)
 2 prepositional phrases
 2 [main clauses]
 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)
 2 openers

Fix It!

2 capitals
 1 end mark
 1 usage

the **desperate** villagers feared the beasts. he would
 send elephants and men with guns and torches into
 the jungle to kill them

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

- 4 articles (ar)
- 6 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 2 prepositional phrases
- 2 [main clauses]
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

Fix It!

- 1 indent
- 3 capitals
- 1 end mark
- 1 usage

shere khan ignored the law of the jungle and
 hunted a boy. a toddler had **strayed** from their village

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

- 3 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 1 prepositional phrase
- 2 [main clauses]
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

Fix It!

- 1 indent
- 5 capitals
- 1 end mark
- 1 usage

shere khan's distant roar **alerted** father wolf
to trouble. they paced angrily

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

- 4 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 3 [main clauses]
- 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 3 openers

Fix It!

- 5 capitals
- 1 end mark
- 1 usage

father wolf was worried. shere khan was hunting
 again. their hunting would lead man to **retaliate**

Rewrite It!

Learn It!

Conjunction

A **conjunction** connects words, phrases, or clauses. A **coordinating conjunction** connects the same type of words, phrases, or clauses. The items must be grammatically the same: two or more adjectives, two or more prepositional phrases, and so forth.



Coordinating Conjunction

Definition:
A coordinating conjunction connects the same type of words, phrases, or clauses.

FANBOYS

for, and, nor, but,
or, yet, so

Comma

✗ Do not use a comma before a coordinating conjunction when it connects two items in a series unless they are main clauses. **PATTERN a and b**

☞ Use commas to separate three or more items in a series. **PATTERN a, b, and c**

Mark It! Write **cc** above each coordinating conjunction.

Fix It! Insert or remove commas. Follow the comma rules.

The toddler was lively, but defenseless.

cc

He climbed a hill, peeked inside the cave, and wandered in.

cc

✗ a and b

☞ a, b, and c

#2 Prepositional Opener

A **#2 prepositional opener** is a sentence that begins with a prepositional phrase. The first word in the sentence must be a preposition.

Comma

☞ If a prepositional opener has five words or more, follow it with a comma.

If two or more prepositional phrases open a sentence, follow the last phrase with a comma.

✗ Do not put a comma in front of a prepositional phrase.

Mark It! Write ② above the first word of a sentence that starts with a prepositional phrase.

Fix It! Insert or remove commas. Follow the comma rules.

② Inside the cave, the wolf cubs wrestled, with their mother.

② Inside the dark and dank cave, the wolf cubs wrestled.

Do not include the opener in the main clause square brackets.

② From the entrance of the cave, [Father Wolf watched].

Pattern:
preposition +
noun (no verb)

Phrasal Verbs

A **phrasal verb** functions as a single verb but has another word with the verb. The combined words form an idea that is different from the two individual words.

To *cry* means to shed tears; *out* means away from. To *cry out* does not mean to weep away from but to shout something. *Cry out* is a phrasal verb.

Mark It! Write a single *v* above a phrasal verb.

The boy could not catch ^vup with the wolves.

Usage with Pronoun Agreement

Week 2 you learned that a pronoun should agree with its antecedent in number (singular and plural). It should also agree with its antecedent in person.

Person means who is speaking (1st), spoken to (2nd), or spoken about (3rd).

A **pronoun** replaces a noun.

An **antecedent** is the word the pronoun refers to.

| | | Subjective | Objective | Possessive | |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2 numbers | 3 persons | | | | |
| singular | 1st | I | me | my | mine |
| | 2nd | you | you | your | yours |
| | 3rd | he, she, it | him, her, it | his, her, its | his, hers, its |
| plural | 1st | we | us | our | ours |
| | 2nd | you | you | your | yours |
| | 3rd | they | them | their | theirs |

I did not hear my mother call me.

A character is **speaking** about himself. The speaker uses pronouns in the first-person row to speak about himself.

You did not hear your mother call you.

A character is **spoken to**. The speaker uses pronouns in the second-person row to speak to someone else.

He did not hear his mother call him.

A character is **spoken about**. The speaker uses pronouns in the third-person row to speak about another character.

Fix It! Place a line through the incorrect pronoun and write the correct pronoun above it.

The wolf cubs ignored Shere Khan. ^{He}~~You~~ could not scare ^{them}~~us~~.

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

- 3 articles (ar)
- 6 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)
- 2 prepositional phrases
- 2 [main clauses]
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

Fix It!

- 4 capitals
- 3 commas
- 1 end mark
- 1 number
- 1 usage

with great **apprehension**, father wolf paced.

a small hairless creature wandered into the shallow
cave, and joined the 6 cubs, and our mother

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

- 2 articles (ar)
- 5 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 3 prepositional phrases
- 2 [main clauses]
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

Fix It!

- 4 capitals
- 1 end mark
- 3 commas
- 1 usage

until that day, father wolf had never seen a man's cub.

they stared, in amazement, at the **puny** child

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

- 4 articles (ar)
- 6 nouns (n)
- 1 pronoun (pr)
- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 4 prepositional phrases
- 2 [main clauses]
- 2 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 2 openers

Fix It!

- 1 indent
- 4 capitals
- 2 commas
- 1 end mark
- 1 usage

without any warning, shere khan appeared at the **entrance** of the cave, but could not fit through the opening. you wanted the man's cub to come out

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

- 2 nouns (n)
- 3 pronouns (pr)
- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 1 prepositional phrase
- 3 [main clauses]
- 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 3 openers

Fix It!

- 1 indent
- 6 capitals
- 2 commas
- 1 end mark
- 1 usage

mother wolf shook herself. she stood up snarled
 and **glared** at shere khan. i was furious

Rewrite It!

Review It!

Commas

Starting this week, the Fix It! section no longer indicates how many commas are needed in each passage. Insert commas where needed, keeping in mind that some passages will not require any commas. You must determine where to put commas based on comma rules. This is what you must do with your own writing too since no one tells you how many commas you need in the sentences that you write.

Using the list below, tell which comma rule is applied in each sentence.

| | |
|--|--|
| A MC, cc MC | H #2 opener 5 + words |
| B a, b, and c | I #2 opener transitional |
| C nonessential <i>who/which</i> | J #3 opener sentence adverb (It was ____ that ____) |
| D coordinate adjectives | K #4 opener -ing |
| E mild interjection | L #5 opener clausal |
| F NDA | |
| G "Quote," attribution, "quote" | |

- F** "Mowgli, try this raw meat."
- ____ "Oh, I prefer to eat it cooked."
- ____ "Cooked meat takes time," the cubs replied, "and tastes awful!"
- ____ Mowgli liked dandelion greens, nuts, and seeds.
- ____ When he could climb trees, he learned to collect honey.
- ____ Clearly, he gained many skills in the jungle.
- ____ He could hear the scratch of a bat's claws, and he could interpret an owl's hoot.
- ____ At sunrise early one morning, he ran to the lake.
- ____ He watched a patient, clever bear snag salmon in its claws.
- ____ Casting out a baited line, Mowgli also caught fish.
- ____ His favorite was salmon, which swarmed in groups.
- ____ Of course, he knew what it meant when they swam upstream.

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

- 1 prepositional phrase
- 1 [main clause]
- 1 *that* clause (that)
- 2 adverb clauses (AC)
- 4 subject-verb pairs (s v)

Fix It!

- 1 indent
- 1 capital
- ? commas
- 1 quotation mark
- 1 end mark
- 1 usage

this coward **confidently** bragged he would
 destroy myself at the next meeting because he had
 not killed me when I was a cub

No closing quotation mark because quote continues.

Rewrite It!

Read It!

Mark It!

Fix It!

1 vocabulary

- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 1 prepositional phrase
- 2 [main clauses]
- 1 adverb clause (AC)
- 3 subject-verb pairs (s v)

- 3 capitals
- ? commas
- 1 quotation mark
- 2 end marks
- 1 hyphen
- 2 usage

No opening quotation mark because quote continues.

as a man i will not **tolerate** rude nasty cowards
 and self serving bullies if you moves a whisker
 you will feel them flames

Rewrite It!

Read It!

1 vocabulary

Mark It!

2 coordinating conjunctions (cc)

5 [main clauses]

5 subject-verb pairs (s v)

1 opener

Fix It!

1 indent

4 capitals

? commas

4 quotation marks

4 end marks

1 apostrophe

1 illegal #4

holding Shere Khans chin the tiger trembled and
 whined leave now Mowgli **commanded**
 never come back or ill stop you forever

Rewrite It!

Read It!

Mark It!

Fix It!

1 vocabulary

- 1 coordinating conjunction (cc)
- 4 prepositional phrases
- 3 [main clauses]
- 1 *who/which* clause (w/w)
- 4 subject-verb pairs (s v)
- 3 openers

- 2 indents
- 2 capitals
- ? commas
- 3 end marks
- 2 usage

growling in terror Shere Khan fled into the jungle

Mowgli looked at Akela who he **respected** he

then turns positioning himself between Akela and

the other wolves

Rewrite It!
