**Conventions 5: Accept / Except, Who / That, Lose / Loose, Necessary**

**Accept / Except**

**Accept = to take, to receive:**

 **“Will you accept this gift from me?”**

**Except = but, not including:**

 **“I finished everything except the dishes.”**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Who / That**

**Who = reference to people:**

 **“I have friends who drive everywhere.”**

**That = reference to things:**

 **“I read a book that didn’t have an end.”**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Loose / Lose**

**Loose = opposite of tight:**

 **“Your pants are too loose.”**

**To lose = opposite of win; gone because misplaced:**

**“You’re going to lose that race.”**

**“Did you lose your new glasses?”**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Spelling: NECESSARY**

**ELMO Practice**

**I won’t accept / except anything from a person that / who wears belts that are too lose / loose.**

**I can handle anything accept / except failure; to lose / loose a bet is one problem that / who I don’t want to have.**

**To take, to receive = Accept (verb); But, besides = Except**

1. **Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fred wants to go.**
2. **Who’s going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this payment?**
3. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ing) differences is important.**
4. **I’ve read all of the books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that one.**

**“Who” or “That”?**

**Do you know anybody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wants to buy a used car?**

**Do you have a car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t run?**

**We want friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are loyal.**

**We like food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has a lot of spice.**

**Conventions 5: Accept / Except, Who / That, Lose / Loose, Necessary**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Conventions Workshop: Accept and Except**

A common error is the confusion of **accept** with **except**.

**ac-cept: 1. to receive, 2. to approve, 3. to agree to, 4. to believe in**

**ex-cept: to leave out or take out; “BUT”**

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

 1. The whole army is out of step \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fred.

 2. I won’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any money from that guy.

 3. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this pot of Mom's chicken soup.

 4. It will cure anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flat feet.

 5. Tom could do anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make money.

 6. I had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a nasty insult.

 7. All the girls went to the game \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary.

 8. Howard could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the job.

 9. Every student volunteered to take the quiz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Joe.

 10. I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your gift if you let me pay for my lunch.

11. Write a sentence using “accept” and “necessary.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Write a sentence using “except” and “address.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Conventions Workshop: “Who” and “That”**

**A common error is to say or write “that” when referring to people instead of saying “who.”**

**THAT is demonstrative pronoun for something over there. “That book is a good one.”**

**THAT is also used to modify THINGS. “I have the paper THAT you wrote.”**

**WHO can be used in references, too, but to refer to PEOPLE. “I know people WHO don’t eat fish.” (“I know people THAT don’t eat fish” is INCORRECT.)**

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct word, THAT or WHO.

1. I know some people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go on vacation every Christmas.
2. They go to many places \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seem fun.
3. My sister is a person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t like to go on vacation.
4. She stays home with friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like to stay at home, too.
5. They eat at restaurants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have special foods.
6. The food is made by chefs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are well trained.
7. I am very interested in colleges \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offer strong math programs.
8. The professors in those colleges are experts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like to work hard.
9. I hope to meet other students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ share my love for math.
10. After I graduate from college, I’ll get a job with people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are fun,

working at a company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pays well.

1. Write a sentence using “who” to describe a person or people.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. Write a sentence using “that” to describe a thing or place.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Please write one sentence using “who” AND “that” (like number 10).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Conventions Workshop: Loose and Lose**

**Lose** is a verb (an action) meaning the **opposite of “keep.”** If you lose something, you don’t have it anymore.

**Lose** can also be used as the **opposite of “win.”**

**Loose** = an adjective (description) of something that’s the **opposite of tight**.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. Your pants are too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Did they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the game?

3. You’re going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your ring because it’s too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change in your pocket?

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ button on my shirt is about to fall off.

6. I hope I don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ button!

7. Is your paper in a binder, or is it floating around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

8. They won’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their money if they keep it in a wallet.

9. That belt is too big and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Sometimes we win; sometimes we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. My keys are on a keychain so they aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my pocket.

12. Who will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the game if their shoes are tied too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ly)?

13. The bike chain is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough; you’re going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that

 gear if you’re not careful.

14. I hope you don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my new sunglasses!

15. Are those dogs running around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

16. You might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your wallet if you keep it in pants that are too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

17. Write a sentence using “lose” and “they’re.” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1. I have lots of friends that / who wear there / they’re / their pants too / two / to loose / lose. When will they except / accept the fact that its / it’s better to loose / lose fashion points then / than it is too / two / to loose / lose your / you’re pants?**

**2. There / They’re / Their are too / two / to many classes that / who start early. My parents won’t except / accept any grades except / accept good ones.**

**3. Does your / you’re coat still have**

**its / it’s zipper?**

**Conventions Workshop: Accept and Except**

**ac-cept: 1. to receive, 2. to approve, 3. to agree to, 4. to believe in**

**ex-cept: to leave out or take out; “BUT”**

 1. The whole army is out of step \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fred.

 2. I won’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any money from that guy.

 3. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this pot of Mom's chicken soup.

 4. It will cure anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flat feet.

 5. Tom could do anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make money.

 6. I had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a nasty insult.

 7. All the girls went to the game \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary.

 8. Howard could not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the job.

 9. Every student took the quiz \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Joe.

 10. I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your gift if you let me pay.

**Conventions Workshop: “Who” and “That”**

**Use THAT when describing things.**

**Use WHO when describing people.**

1. I know some people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go on vacation every Christmas.
2. They go to many places \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seem fun.
3. My sister is a person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t like to go on vacation.
4. She stays home with friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like to stay at home, too.
5. They eat at restaurants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have special foods.
6. The food is made by chefs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are well trained.
7. I am very interested in colleges \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offer strong math programs.
8. The professors in those colleges are experts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like to work hard.
9. I hope to meet other students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ share my love for math.
10. I’ll get a job with people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are fun, working at

 a company \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pays well.

 **Conventions Workshop: Loose and Lose**

**Lose =** **opposite of “keep.”**

**Lose**  = **opposite of “win.”**

**Loose** = the **opposite of “tight**.”

1. Your pants are too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Did they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the game?

3. You’re going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your ring because it’s too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change in your pocket?

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ button on my shirt is about to fall off.

6. I hope I don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ button!

7. Is your paper in a binder, or is it floating around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

8. They won’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their money if they keep it in a wallet.

9. That belt is too big and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Sometimes we win; sometimes we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (first and last names)

**Conventions Quiz 5**

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct word or punctuation.

1. This Thanksgiving, I’m going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of turkey.

 to / two / too a lot / alot

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won’t be much turkey left if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ planning to come.

 There/They’re/Their your / you’re

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shame that we will have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two turkeys this year.

 Its / It’s fewer / less then / than

4. Will you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my apology for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keys?

 accept/except loosing/losing your / you’re

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new students today?

 Were / Where to/two/too

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with that tall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 There/They’re/Their there/they’re/their women / woman

7. We could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gone with anyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

 of / have accept / except

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pen is this? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ink is leaking.

 Who’s / Whose Its / It’s

9. I know people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affection for friends than pets.

 that / who fewer / less

10. Will you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a college, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 chose / choose to/two/too

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new windows are not tight; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 There/They’re/Their there/they’re/their lose / loose

12. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the office today.

 woman / women were / where

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a game to play?

 Who’s / Whose chosen / choosen

**Score \_\_\_\_\_ / 30**

14. First we’ll go sledding, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we’ll climb a mountain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is really tall.

 than / then who / that

15. Next year, I’ll go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where I’ll show everyone the beautiful

 collage / college

 **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of photos I made in art class.

 collage / college

14. Few people have perfect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , but at least I can

 gramer / grammer / gramar / grammar

 spell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and

 beggining/begining/beginning/begginning address/addres/adres

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 nesessary/nesessary/necessary/necessary/nesassary/nesassary/neceasary.

15. “You” in academic writing = good bad (circle one)

16. Write a paragraph about someone who inspires you. What do you admire about this person? Focus on using correct conventions, but you don’t have to use any specific conventions from this packet. Your paragraph must be at least **SIX** sentences long. Include a strong topic sentence.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**SENTENCES: Write sentences using the following words. Make sure your sentence reflects your ability to correctly use the word. (In other words, you will not get any points for sentences like this one: “*Whose is a word*.”) You will get fewer points if you don’t include capital letters and ending punctuation.**

17. Write a sentence using “lose” and “it’s.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Write a sentence using “accept” and “their.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. Write a sentence using “except” and “fewer.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Write a sentence using “its” and “less.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Conventions 6 Pre-Assessment**

Directions: Show me what you already know about our next conventions unit by writing sentences using the words and phrases below.

1. Write a sentence using “**already**” and “**all ready**.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Write a sentence using “**affect”** and “**effect**.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which is correct? Circle the correct sentence.

A. My dad made cookies for my brother and I.

B. My dad made cookies for my brother and me.

4. Which is correct? Circle the correctly spelled word.

 A. liesense

 B. lyesence

 C. licence

 D. license

 E. lisence

 F. lisense

**That’s it. Bring me your quiz when you’re done.**