EDITING AND REVISING TRAINING

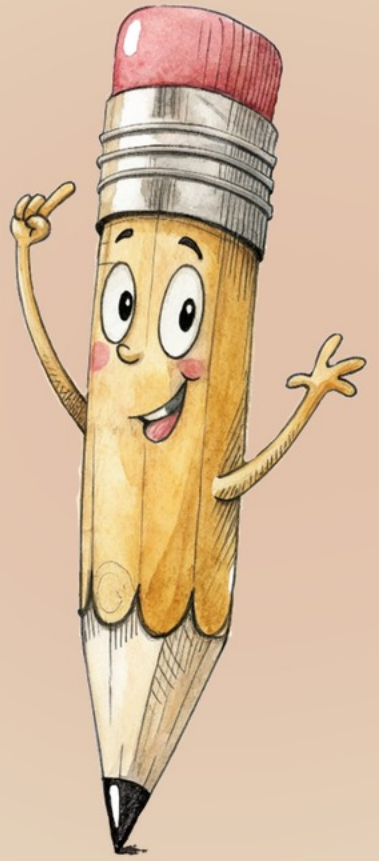
Editing

Teacher Edition

Grade 4

SAMPLE

Complete answer key and explanations for the Grade 4 Editing Student Workbook.



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Contents

Follow the student workbook's skill order. Each skill has four explanation pages.

Skill	Editing focus	Teacher start	Student practice
01	Complete simple sentences with subject-verb agreement	9	10-11
02	Complete compound sentences with subject-verb agreement	13	14-15
03	Avoidance of splices	17	18-19
04	Avoidance of run-ons	21	22-23
05	Avoidance of fragments	25	26-27
06	Past tense of irregular verbs	29	30-31
07	Singular nouns	33	34-35
08	Plural nouns	37	38-39
09	Common nouns	41	42-43
10	Proper nouns	45	46-47
11	Comparative adjectives	49	50-51
12	Superlative adjectives	53	54-55
13	Adverbs that convey frequency	57	58-59
14	Adverbs that convey degree	61	62-63
15	Prepositions	65	66-67
16	Prepositional phrases	69	70-71
17	Reflexive pronouns	73	74-75
18	Coordinating conjunctions to form compound subjects	77	78-79

SAMPLE

Find the tools

Quick answer key: pages 5-6
Using this teacher edition: page 7
EDIT teaching guide: page 8

Avoidance of run-ons

Workbook label: 4.11(D)(iv) | Question 3 | Student page 23

(1) The stars came out the camp grew quiet. **(2)** An owl called once. **(3)** The moon rose the lake turned silver. **(4)** The bus stopped the doors hissed open. **(5)** The whistle blew the race began.

Q3. Which change corrects the error in sentence 4?

Ⓐ **Change stopped to stops**

T: Too Weak a Fix

Changing stopped to stops is not the needed edit. It leaves the target unresolved: the two complete thoughts have no sentence boundary.

Ⓑ **Insert a period after stopped**

CORRECT ANSWER

The bus stopped and the doors hissed open each contain a subject and a complete predicate. A period after stopped gives each thought its own sentence.

Ⓒ **Change doors to Doors**

E: Extra Error

The word "doors" is not a proper name here and does not need an internal capital. Changing it to Doors adds a capitalization error. The target is still unresolved: the two complete thoughts have no sentence boundary.

Ⓓ **Insert a comma after stopped**

I: Incomplete or Jumbled

One comma between two independent clauses creates a comma splice. It does not produce the two complete sentences needed here.

SAMPLE

PROVE THE FIX | CORRECTED SENTENCE

The bus stopped. The doors hissed open.

TEACH THE THINKING

Ask: Read sentence 4. Find the end of the first complete thought and the start of the second. Show the full written correction.

Complete the written fix: The choice names the period operation. Also capitalize The at the start of the new sentence, as shown in the model. Adding a period alone is not the entire written edit.

Listen for: The student supplies both the boundary period and the capital at the new sentence beginning.

Source: Grade 4 Bubble Edition, p. 23; Forecast, p. 21.

Superlative adjectives

Workbook label: 4.11(D)(xii) | Question 2 | Student page 54

(1) The eagle is the most fastest bird here. **(2)** It rides the wind all day. **(3)** The oak is the most tallest tree here. **(4)** June is the most hottest month. **(5)** The blue whale is the most largest animal.

Q2. What change should be made in sentence 3?

Ⓐ **Change oak to Oak**

E: Extra Error

The word "oak" is not a proper name here and does not need an internal capital. Changing it to Oak adds a capitalization error. The target is still unresolved: most tallest doubles the superlative marking.

Ⓑ **Change here to Here**

E: Extra Error

The word "here" is not a proper name here and does not need an internal capital. Changing it to Here adds a capitalization error. The target is still unresolved: most tallest doubles the superlative marking.

Ⓒ **Change most tallest to tallest**

CORRECT ANSWER

Tallest already expresses the greatest height in the group of trees here. Removing most leaves one superlative form.

Ⓓ **Change tree to trees**

E: Extra Error

The oak is being identified as one tree. Changing tree to trees makes the complement mismatch that intended single tree and leaves most tallest unfixed.

SAMPLE

PROVE THE FIX | CORRECTED SENTENCE

The oak is the tallest tree here.

TEACH THE THINKING

Ask: Read sentence 3. Identify the group comparison and the superlative ending. Ask what most adds to an already-superlative form.

Listen for: The student removes doubled superlative marking without assuming every content claim is universal.

Source: Grade 4 Bubble Edition, p. 54; Forecast, p. 53.

Coordinating conjunctions to form compound sentences

Workbook label: 4.11(D)(xx) | Question 1 | Student page 86

(1) The trail was steep so we packed light. **(2)** The view paid us back. **(3)** The fog was thick so we drove slow. **(4)** The river rose so we moved camp. **(5)** The trail ended so we turned back.

Q1. What change should be made in sentence 1?

(A) Insert a comma after steep

CORRECT ANSWER

The trail was steep and we packed light are independent clauses. The comma before so marks their boundary and preserves the stated reason-result relationship.

(B) Change steep to steeper

T: Too Weak a Fix

Changing steep to steeper is not the needed edit. It leaves the target unresolved: the lesson's compound-sentence pattern calls for a comma before so.

(C) Change so to but

T: Too Weak a Fix

But changes the stated reason-result connection to contrast. It does not add the boundary comma used by the lesso..

(D) Change view to View

E: Extra Erro

The word "view" is not a proper name here and does not need an internal capital. Changing it to View adds a capitalization error. The target is still unresolved: the lesson's compound-sentence pattern calls for a comma before so. This word is in another sentence, not the one named in the question.

SAMPLE

PROVE THE FIX | CORRECTED SENTENCE

The trail was steep, so we packed light.

TEACH THE THINKING

Ask: Read sentence 1. Show the two complete clauses and the reason-result relationship. Apply the Forecast's comma convention.

Listen for: The student keeps so and places the comma at the clause boundary, not inside a clause.

Source: Grade 4 Bubble Edition, p. 86; Forecast, p. 85. Usage reference: U1 (pp. 153-154).

Capitalization of nationalities

Workbook label: 4.11(D)(xxix) | Question 4 | Student page 123

(1) Our neighbors are brazilian dancers. **(2)** They teach classes downtown. **(3)** The chef cooks italian food downtown. **(4)** The band plays mexican songs at fairs. **(5)** The store sells japanese fans and dolls.

Q4. Which change corrects the error in sentence 5?

(A) **Change sells to sell**

E: Extra Error

Sells agrees with singular store. Sell adds an agreement error and leaves japanese lowercase.

(B) **Change fans to Fans**

E: Extra Error

The word "fans" is not a proper name here and does not need an internal capital. Changing it to Fans adds a capitalization error. The target is still unresolved: Japanese is a nationality adjective and needs a capital.

(C) **Change dolls to Dolls**

E: Extra Error

The word "dolls" is not a proper name here and does not need an internal capital. Changing it to Dolls adds a capitalization error. The target is still unresolved: Japanese is a nationality adjective and needs a capital.

SAMPLE

(D) **Change japan[illegible]e to Japan[illegible]se**

CORRECT ANSWER

Japanese is a nationality adjective describing the fans and dolls. It needs a capital while the product nouns remain lowercase.

PROVE THE FIX | CORRECTED SENTENCE

The store sells Japanese fans and dolls.

TEACH THE THINKING

Ask: Read sentence 5. Find the nationality adjective. Ask why it keeps its capital when it describes food, music, or an object.

Listen for: The student recognizes a proper adjective without capitalizing the common noun it describes.

Source: Grade 4 Bubble Edition, p. 123; Forecast, p. 121.