

Precise Punctuation

5th
Grade

RUN-ON SENTENCES

Commas

Verb

Ten...s...e

Titles

DIRECT ADDRESS

Subject

Predicate

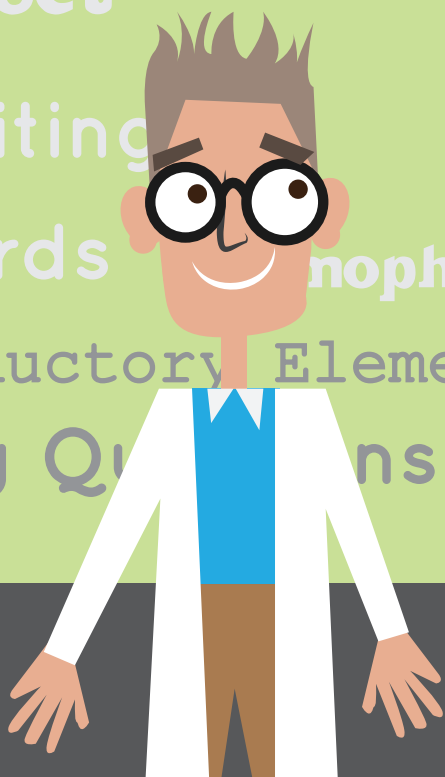
Editing

e Words

homophones

Introductory Elements

Tag Questions



April 3, 1906
New York City

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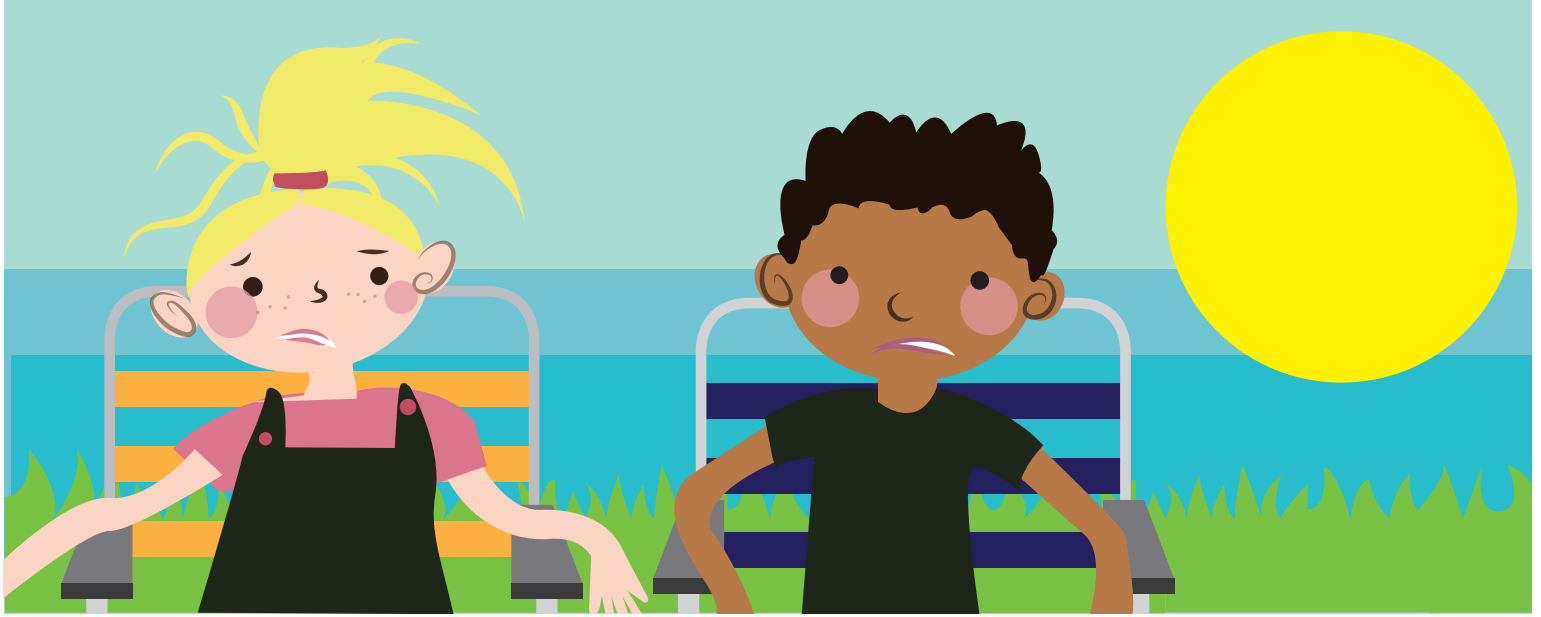
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PRECISE PUNCTUATION



It was a hot summer day, and Emma and her best friend Ethan were positively melting. As the sun beat down into Emma's dry backyard, they laid lazily in lawn chairs in the shade, where it was still too hot. They held squirt guns in their hands, but they were too tired to make much use of them. They gulped ice water, but it didn't help.

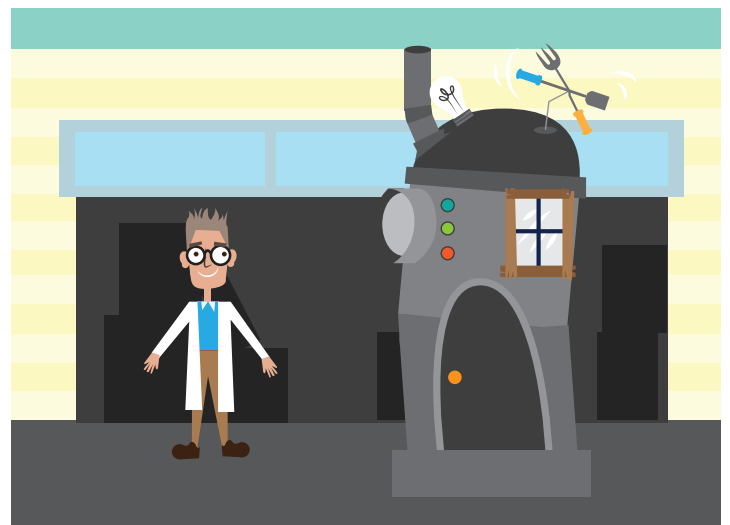
Ethan dumped the remainder of his water over his head. It provided momentary relief, but soon sizzled away.

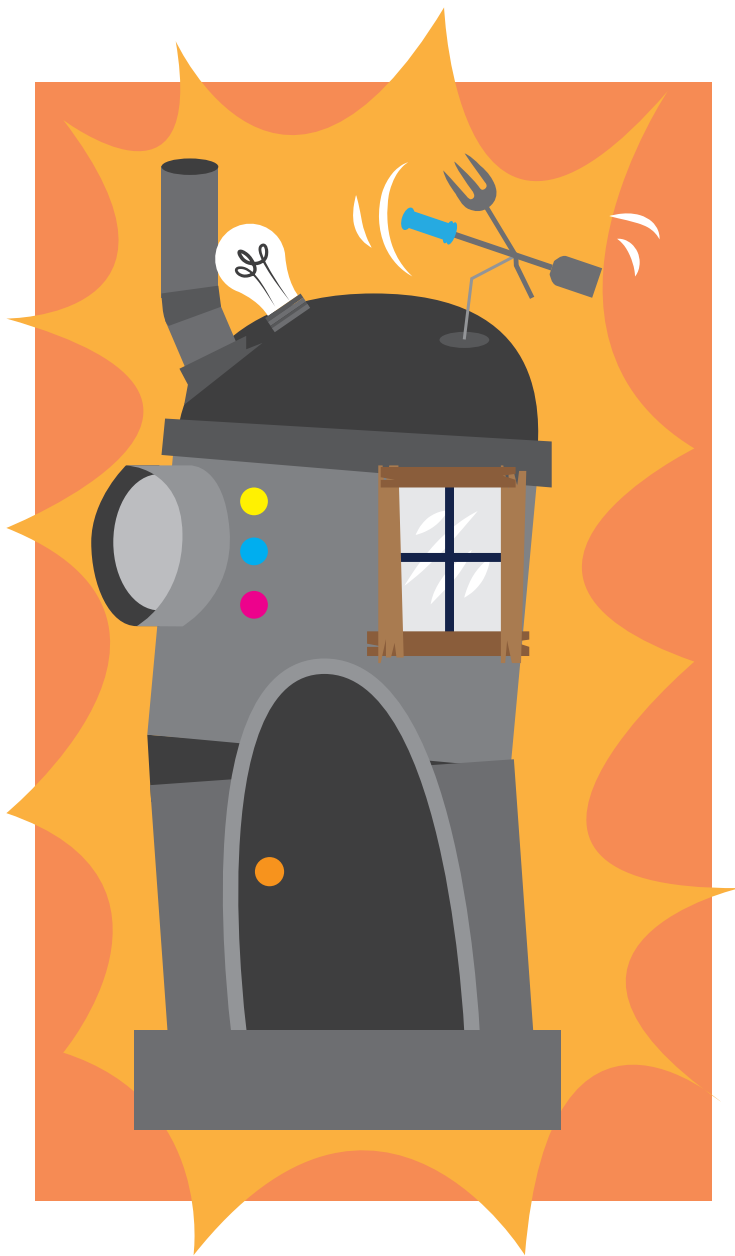
"It's so hot," moaned Ethan.

"Too hot," breathed Emma.

Just then, a large metal scrap shot over the fence in a perfect arc, landing at Ethan's feet. "What is that?" exclaimed Emma, pointing sharply at the smoldering mass. They heard a frustrated shout from somewhere nearby.

Suddenly forgetting about the heat, they followed the shouting to find a neighbor tinkering in his garage.





“Professor Mendelsson?”

“That’s *The Professor* to you,” he said distractedly, his head buried under the hood of a dented metal contraption.

“What is this thing?” Ethan said as he stepped inside its hollow chamber.

“A Temporal Alternator.”

“Huh?”

“Time travel machine.”

“No way.”

“Yes way. I’ve been working on it for years.”

Ethan stuck an arm in the center chamber and felt how cool it was in there. He stepped inside and leaned happily against a wall, letting the metal cool his skin.

Then, he felt a switch poke him in the back and slip into place. The Temporal Alternator rumbled to life.

“A-ha! You got it working!” cried The Professor, hopping into the chamber with the kids. “April 3, 1906, New York City,” The Professor read from the display. “Ethan, are you ready to meet your great-great-grandfather?”

Using Commas in Lists

When they stepped outside, they were on the docks of a bustling port.

Emma turned around—behind her was the Statue of Liberty.

“Are we really in New York?”

“Yes,” answered The Professor.

“Cool! I’ve always wanted to go to New York,” said Ethan. “Can we go to a TV show taping?”

“Not for at least another 50 years. This is Ellis Island in 1906. Look, right there,” said The Professor, pointing at a man who was having his baggage checked by an officer.

“William McKerrigan. Your great-great-grandfather.”



Between 1892 and 1924, more than 12 million immigrants passed through Ellis Island. Today, their descendants account for 40 percent of Americans. The immigrants brought with them items to remind them of their old homes as they prepared for a new life in a new country.

Below are lists of items that people brought with them to America. If the list contains three or more items, you need to put commas in between the items to separate them. If a list has fewer than three items, you do not need to add any commas.

EXAMPLE

Kirsten brought a wooden horse a glass hummingbird and a lace apron.

Kirsten brought a wooden horse, a glass hummingbird, and a lace apron.

1. William packed his kilt a tunic his best silver buckle and a leather tie.
2. Sonja was allowed to bring her journal and her favorite doll.
3. Robert was a baker so he brought cinnamon ginger basil lavender and chervil.
4. Anna was very sad when she said goodbye to her family and friends in Italy, but she felt much better when she played her violin and cello.
5. Ralph traveled to America with his father mother sister and two brothers.

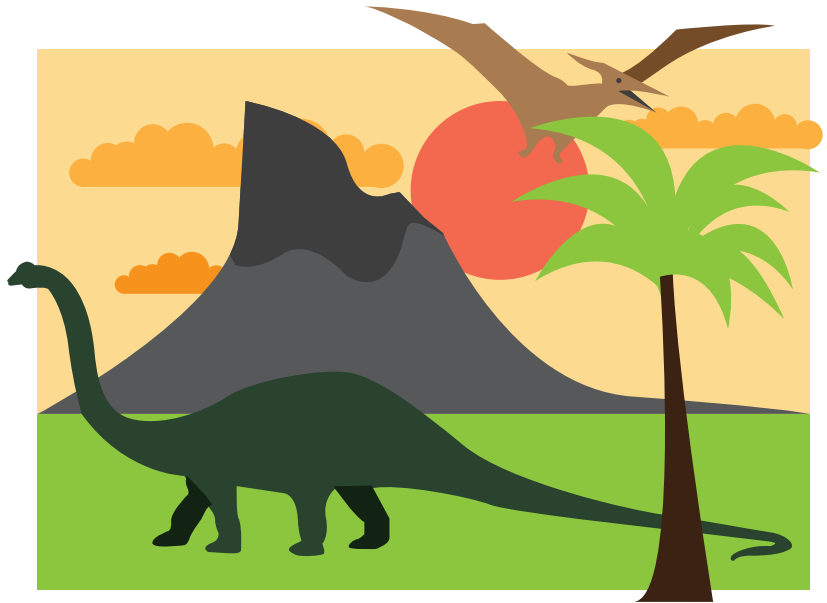
Introductory Elements

Emma grabbed ahold of the controls. "Let's go WAY back!" she said gleefully, and madly flipped an array of switches.

They landed with a crash moments later. Ethan and The Professor rushed to the door.

When the dust cleared, they saw...dinosaurs! "Cool!" shouted Emma and Ethan, and they bounded outside. "Wait!" The Professor called from inside.

"You must know how dangerous dinosaurs are. Come back inside right this second! "



Dinosaurs are creatures that roamed the Earth as long as 231.4 million years ago. They were an ancient kind of reptile that could grow to be about 100 feet long and 50 feet tall. Some creatures still on Earth today, like birds, evolved from them.

These sentences about what happened next use **introductory elements**. An introductory element is words that come before a subject in a sentence. Introductory elements must be separated from the subject with a comma.

EXAMPLE

From what I've heard, the mail strike will continue.

1. Running back toward the Temporal Alternator Ethan realized he had lost a shoe.
2. Since he couldn't travel time with only one shoe he turned back to get it.
3. Seeing motion out of the corner of his eye the T. rex took a giant stomp toward Ethan.
4. Knowing he'd be a T. rex's dinner if he didn't Ethan picked up the pace.
5. As Emma and The Professor waved him inside Ethan made it just in time.

Yes or No Answers

"Now then," said The Professor, turning back to the control panel. "Let's visit someone a lot less dangerous: Blackbeard!"

"Blackbeard? Wasn't he the cruelest pirate ever to have lived?" said Ethan in surprise.

"Nah," scoffed The Professor. "Just a misunderstood guy."



Blackbeard, whose real name is believed to be Edward Teach, was probably the most famous—and most fearsome—pirate that ever lived. He attacked settlements in the Caribbean and along the Atlantic coast, plundering gold, jewels, and other valuables from ships. Some say he put lit fuses into his famous beard to intimidate his enemies.

When someone begins a sentence with "Yes" or "No" (or, in this case, "Aye" or "Nay"), you should put a comma between it and the rest of the sentence. Below are the questions Emma asked Blackbeard. Put a comma after "Aye" or "Nay" in Blackbeard's responses to set his answers apart from his explanations.

EXAMPLE

EMMA: Is it true you put lit fuses in your beard?

BLACKBEARD: Nay, it just grows that way.

1. **EMMA:** Is Blackbeard your real name?

BLACKBEARD: Nay me name's Edward Teach.

2. **EMMA:** Have you ever taken over a ship?

BLACKBEARD: Aye many times.

3. **EMMA:** Is it true you've buried your treasure all over the United States?

BLACKBEARD: 'Tis a strong possibility but I'll never tell a soul the truth.

4. **EMMA:** Don't you have trouble breathing with all that smoke coming out of your beard?

BLACKBEARD: Aye but you learn to live with it.

5. **EMMA:** Do you want to be a pirate forever?

BLACKBEARD: Nay sometimes methinks I'd like to settle down and live a quiet life in the country.

Tag Questions

"So Emma, I hear you like art," said The Professor as they stepped aboard the Alternator once again.

"I do! How did you know?"

"I've talked to your dad once or twice. How'd you like to visit Florence in 1500?"

The Renaissance was a time of great advancement in art and thought. In the mid-1400s, scholars began to take an interest in the world around them.

Pretty soon, the public took an interest in art, education, and literacy. Some of the most famous works of art, such as the Mona Lisa and the Sistine Chapel's ceiling, were made during that time.



When they arrived, Emma spotted a painter working on a piece. She decided to ask him a few **tag questions**. A tag question is when you put a question and a possible answer together in the same sentence.

Add a comma to the questions below to separate the tag question from the rest of the sentence.

EXAMPLE

People are pretty hard to paint, right?

1. You've been doing this a long time haven't you?
2. Painting is harder than it looks huh?
3. All the best artists live right here in Florence right?
4. That color is so beautiful isn't it?
5. There's nothing like the feeling you get when you finish a painting is there?

Direct Address

"That's enough," interrupted The Professor. I have an old friend I'd like to visit. A friend named Leonardo da Vinci."

"Da Vinci!" exclaimed Ethan. "We learned about him in school."

"Did you now?" said The Professor. "You seem to know a lot about him," he said.

"Yeah. I love science. I want to be an inventor when I grow up."

"Well, you can be one now. You can ask him some questions when we get there."



*When the person talking in a sentence says the name of or directly addresses the person he or she is talking to, it is called **direct address**. Put commas around the names in this conversation between Emma, Ethan, and da Vinci.*

EXAMPLE

"So, Ethan, what makes you want to be an inventor?" asked The Professor.

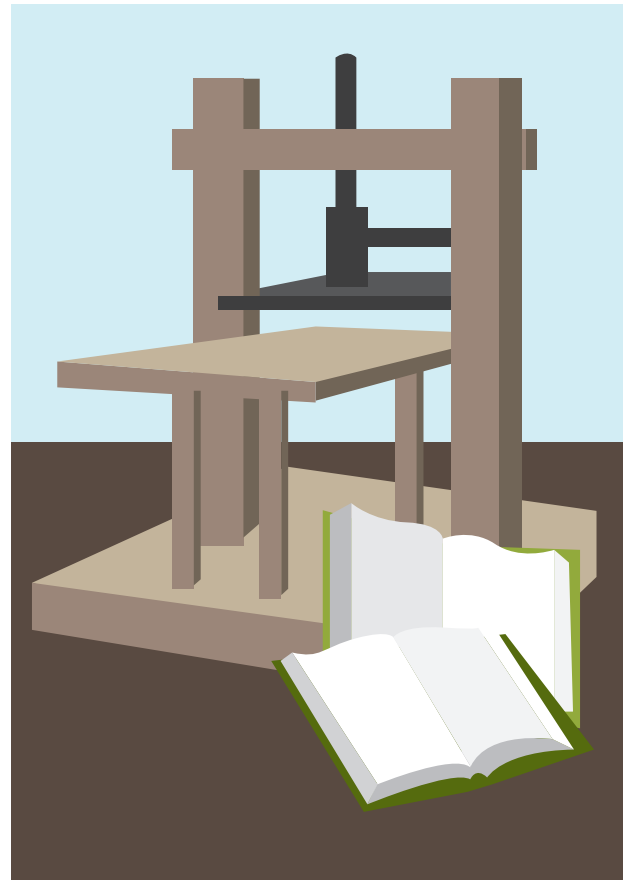
1. "Hi da Vinci!" said Ethan. "What are you doing?"
2. "Today Ethan I am making a sculpture," said da Vinci.
3. "Da Vinci how long have you been sculpting?" asked Ethan.
4. "Well Ethan I sculpt here and there, among other things," said da Vinci.
5. "I want to be an artist when I grow up da Vinci!" Emma interjected.
6. "Emma if you work hard, you can be an artist someday, too," replied da Vinci. "For example Emma and Ethan I worked on this piece for two years."
7. "Wow da Vinci that is a long time!" said Ethan.

“Wasn’t writing an important part of the Renaissance, too?” said Ethan.

“Just a bit before, actually. Some say the printing press is what began it,” said The Professor. “If you’d like, we can make a stop there.”

After being inspired by Chinese block printing, Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press so he could produce more printed products in less time. The printing press is considered the most important invention in history. It allowed information—and thus, knowledge—to be spread all over the world.

When they arrived at Gutenberg’s studio in Germany, he was having a hard time figuring out how to write the titles of the things he had to print that day. A title is the name of a piece of art. Help Gutenberg correctly punctuate the titles in the sentences below, using these rules:



Underline

Movies **ex.** I read Cinderella today.

Books **ex.** I once saw a film called The Life of Johann Gutenberg.

Quotaion Marks Around the Title

Magazine Articles, Poems, TV Episodes **ex.** I read an article called “The Ten Best Typefaces.”

1. This book here is called Human Anatomy.
2. Today I must print 30 copies of The Odyssey, an excellent poem.
3. My favorite article in this pamphlet is called Why Men Should Always Wear Hats.
4. Have you read the book called A History of Ancient Rome?
5. “This is better than How the Printing Press Changed the World, that movie we watched in class,” whispered Ethan.

You know what I was thinking?" said Ethan. "Books can take you a lot of places. For example, one of my favorite ones is We Moved to the Moon. Hey...can we go there in this thing?"

"Fraid not," said The Professor. "But you know where we can go? The Kennedy Space Center."

"Oh I've been there," said Ethan.

"But have you been there on July 20th, 1969?"

When they arrived, the building buzzed with excitement. A man in a white shirt and a black tie darted past Ethan. "Out of the way, kid, we're about to make history."

102 hours after leaving Earth, Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins landed safely on the Moon, becoming the first humans in history to set foot on it. Broadcast on TV all over the world, millions of people watched Neil Armstrong set foot on the Moon and say the famous words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

In his hurry, a piece of paper slipped out of the folder he carried under his arm and fluttered to the floor. Ethan picked it up. Immediately, he saw that the memo was littered with errors. "Excuse me!" he said, chasing the man. "Is this yours?"

"Not now, kid!"

"You know there's a lot of poor spelling on this thing. Want me to fix it for you?"

"That's fine. I got bigger things to worry about!" he said, almost at the other end of the hall.

NASA anticipates many more space missions, so they're looking to hire new astronauts. Ethan has made a list of all the misspelled words he has found in the man's job posting. Help him find the correctly spelled word in each row.

astronomy

astronomy

astronome

cycle

cical

sycle

orebit

orbit

orbite

oporate

operate

opirate

radar

raydar

rador

satellite

satellight

sadelight

tellescope

telescope

teliscope

ANSWERS: astronomy, cycle, orbit, operate, radar, satellite, telescope

Making Two Sentences One

“The ancient Egyptians had a Moon god named Khonsu,” mused The Professor as they left the space center. “His name meant ‘traveller,’ supposedly because the Moon appears to move across the night sky.” The kids were bored, but he knew of a way to make it interesting. “Anyone up for a trip to ancient Egypt?”

They touched down in the dusty, hot desert—Egypt in 3150 B.C. “Look!” cried Ethan. “What are those big triangles way back there?”

The pyramids are one of the most famous features of ancient Egyptian civilization, and they’re still around today. Built for pharaohs and royals, the pyramids are an important link to the ancient past.



There are a lot of repeated words in the sentences below. Take out the words that aren't needed and combine the sentences.

EXAMPLE

I want figs and dates for lunch. I want some bread, too.

I want figs, dates, and bread for lunch.

1. There are 138 pyramids in Egypt. The pyramids are ancient.
2. The pyramids were built for Egyptian kings. The pyramids were also built for other Egyptian royals.
3. The oldest pyramids are in Saqqara. Saqqara is near Memphis.
4. The Great Pyramid of Giza is about 455 feet tall. The Great Pyramid of Giza is about 756 feet wide.
5. I want to be an archaeologist. I think being an archaeologist would be fun.

Context Clues

"That was fun. I think we get to learn about the ancient Egyptians next year," said Ethan. "We've mostly been focusing on American history this year."

"Oh, really?" said The Professor as they climbed back into the Alternator. "What have you learned?"

"Here," said Ethan, punching some numbers into the control panel. "Let me show you."

Five men sat around a table. "Can we help you?"

"I think the question is can we help you. We hear you're writing something important."

"Yes, and we can't agree on how to write it. Give us a hand, will you?"

The Declaration of Independence is the document that secured our independence from Great Britain. Written and adopted by a team of some of the biggest names in U.S. history, the Declaration of Independence is still looked upon as a guide for how to lead our country today.



Context clues are hints given in a text that can help you figure out the meaning of a word you don't know. The writers of the Declaration know they want to use these impactful words, but they don't know where they should go. Use the context clues from what they've written so far to figure out which words go into the blanks.

WORD BANK

liberty

people

certain

equal

secure

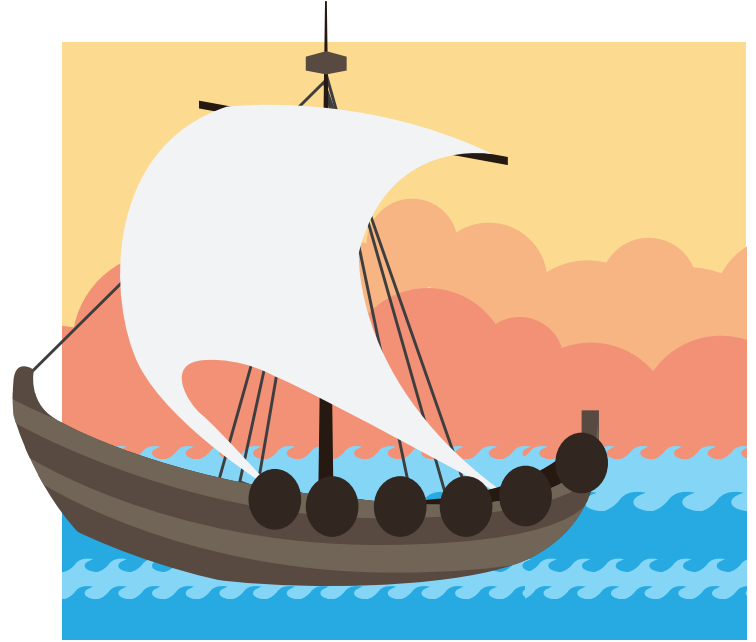
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created _____, that they are endowed by their Creator with _____ unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, _____ and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to _____ these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the _____ to alter or to abolish it...

Subject/Predicate

“Pretty cool, huh?” said The Professor as they hopped back into the T.A. “No, it was boring,” whined Ethan.

“Boring!” cried The Professor incredulously. “Well, who would you rather visit? We have...” he snickered to himself. “All the time in the world,” he finished. Emma groaned.

“You know who’s cooler than men in tights and wigs?” said Ethan as he dialed up a new date on the data screen. “The Vikings.”



The Vikings were a Norse people that sailed the seas from the 8th to the 11th centuries. They explored, traded, pirated, and settled many areas of Europe. Vikings traveled in incredible ships called longships. Longships were long, thin ships that were designed to move fast. They could be as small as 55 feet long, or over 100 feet long! The longest Viking ship ever found is 121 feet long.

A sentence must have a **subject** and a **predicate**. A subject tells you who or what the sentence is about and the predicate tells you what the subject is doing. Look at the sentences below and find the ones that are missing the subject or predicate. Using what you learned in the paragraph above, add the information that is missing.

EXAMPLE

ex. The 8th and 11th centuries.

The Vikings sailed

the seas between

the 8th and 11th

centuries.

1. A Norse people.

2. From the 8th.

3. Traveled in ships called longships.

4. Could be over 100 feet long.

5. The longest Viking ship ever found is 121 feet long.

“Fine, if Ethan gets to go somewhere of his choosing, I get to pick next,” said The Professor. “It’s time I visited an old friend...Mr. William Shakespeare.”

“How goes it, Shakes?” said The Professor as he entered the Globe Theatre.

“Terrible!” he said with a flourish. “My lines are just too long. My actors are running out of breath! Here, can you take a look at some of my drafts? I’d love to know what you think.”

Shakespeare is considered to be one of the greatest writers that ever lived. Over the course of his career, he wrote several plays, many of which are still performed today, and classic poems as well.



A **run-on sentence** is a sentence that contains too much information and often has too many subjects and predicates. Help Shakespeare divide these run-on sentences into multiple sentences.

EXAMPLE

Oh, Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo? Deny your father and refuse your name, but if you don't, make sure you swear your love to me, and I'll no longer be a Capulet.

Oh, Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou, Romeo? Deny your father and refuse your name. If you don't, make sure you swear your love to me. If you can do that, I'll no longer be a Capulet.

Run-On Sentences

1. If we actors have offended, just think this, and all is mended: that you have but slumbered here while us actors did appear, and this weak and idle scene is nothing more than just a dream.

2. All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players, because each person has their exits and their entrances, and in one lifetime, a person plays many different parts—approximately seven different ones.

3. We few, we happy few, we band of brothers—for any man that fights with me today shall become my brother, no matter who he is, and gentlemen in England will curse themselves for not being here in battle with us today, because we are about to fight one of the greatest battles in history.

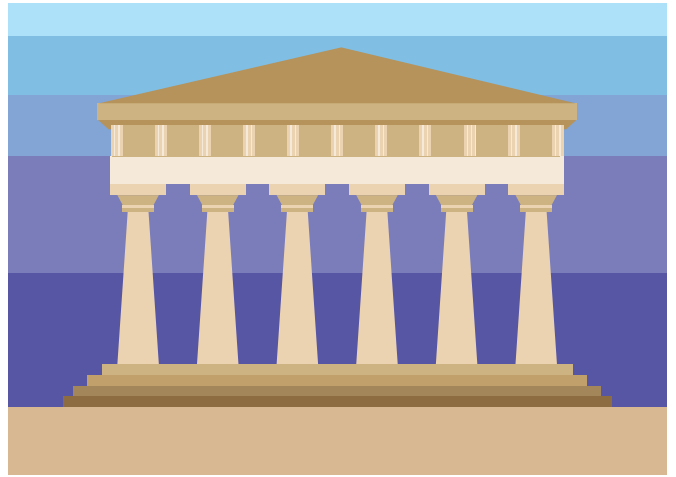
4. What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet, so Romeo, even if he were not named Romeo, would still be just as perfect.

5. Therefore, since brevity is the soul of wit, and since dragging things out never helps, I'll keep it brief: your son is mad.

Homophones

“Ah, comedy and tragedy. Shakespeare’s plays are based on themes that date all the way back to ancient Greece. What do you say we stop there next?” said The Professor, and before the children could protest, off they went.

Ancient Greece is considered to be the cradle of Western civilization. Art and sport flourished in their culture, as did the sciences and philosophy. They invented the steam engine, the umbrella, and even the Olympics!



Homophones are words that sound similar or the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings. There are homophones hiding all over this conversation that took place between The Professor and the kids as they marveled at a town square in Sparta. Circle the correct word.

EXAMPLE

I can't believe we are in ancient (Greece/Grease)," said Emma.

“Look at the sandals they (ware/wear/where) on their (feat/feet)," said Emma. “I have some just like them.”

“What kind of clothing did they (ware/wear) during the Olympics?” asked Ethan.

“Nothing,” replied The Professor matter-of-factly.

“What?!” cried the kids, who paused for a second before bursting out laughing. “Did they at least wear (metals/medals/meddles)?” said Ethan.

“Look over there at that man in women’s (close/cloze/clothes)," said The Professor, pointing to a small stage. “Women weren’t (allowed/aloud) to act, so men had to play female (rolls/roles).”

“That’s sad,” said Emma.

“Can we go to ancient (Rome/Roam) next?” said Ethan eagerly.

ANSWERS: wear, feet, wear, medals, clothes, allowed, Rome, Rome

"All this hopping around in time is exhausting," said Emma. "Can we go somewhere a little more modern?"

"How modern?" said The Professor.

"Not too modern," she said. "We are in a time machine, after all. Maybe...Victorian London?"

"Ah! An excellent choice," said The Professor, and off they went.

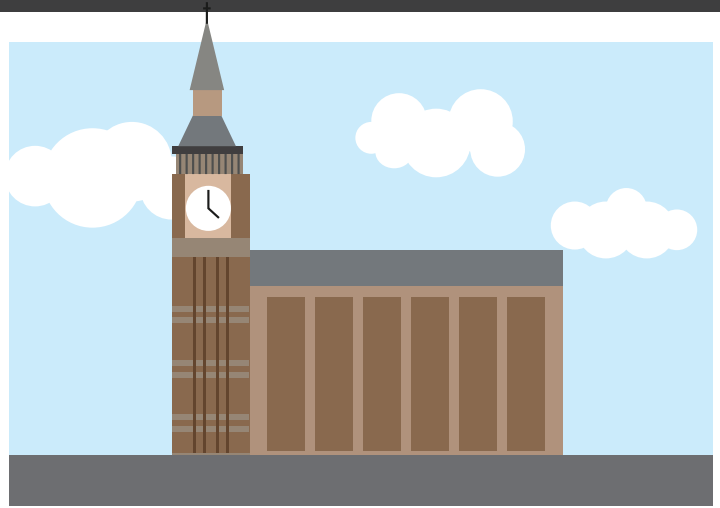
When they arrived, a man clutching an envelope rushed by and bumped into Emma. He didn't even say sorry. "Hey!" shouted Emma, upset by the stranger's rudeness. She tapped him on the shoulder and he turned around. He looked terribly worried.

"Whoa. What's eating you?" she said.

"Oh, I am beside myself with worry!" he moaned. "You're a child. You could never understand."

"Well, maybe I can help."

"It's Miss Prentice. I do love her so, and I've written this letter to tell her how I feel," he said, pressing



the letter into Emma's hand. "The only problem is that she's terribly concerned with grammar. If this letter isn't perfect, she may marry that clod Percival," he said, becoming audibly vexed as he approached the name of his rival.

Since there was no e-mail or texting in Victorian England, Emma must help Sir Brunton edit his letter. Read his letter below and cross out any punctuation that doesn't belong. Add any punctuation that is missing.

My love

It is with great! urgency that I write this letter I must insist that you that you do not marry Percival Chilton that insufferable dolt? Though he is from a wealthy family and possesses a stellar education he is a teribble bore. Hes dull, he hardly ever laughs, and he snores quite loudly (dont ask me how I know.

Remember all the fun, we have had together? We picnicked in hyde park we played Music in your fathers parlor we strolled across london bridge at dusk. My darling, I may not have much but I love you ten times as much as he—you know this to be true. Please let me know your reply in two weeks' time.

yours truly

Niall Brunton, Esq.

Descriptive Words

"So you're looking for somewhere more modern, are you?" said the Professor as Niall Brunton skipped off to deliver his revised letter. "Well, we've spent a lot of time in the past. What do you say we take a peek at the future?" The Professor's eyes gleamed.

When they stepped out of the Alternator, they couldn't believe what they saw. It looked the same, but...different.

Below are descriptions of the things Emma, Ethan, and The Professor saw. Come up with two descriptive words to add to each sentence.



EXAMPLE

There is a dog coming down the street!

There is a **big, fluffy** dog coming down the street!

1. People wore clothing with electronics in them.

People wore _____, _____ clothing with electronics in them.

2. The streets were filled with electric cars, humming quietly as they went by.

The streets were filled with _____, _____ electric cars, humming quietly as they went by.

3. Neon signs filled the skyline

_____, _____ neon signs filled the skyline.

4. The hills were a shade of green.

The hills were a _____, _____ shade of green.

5. The clock tower was still there, ticking away.

The _____, _____ clock tower was still there, ticking away.

"I'm hungry," complained Ethan.

"Well, maybe we should get you home. It is about dinnertime for you two."

Dinner! Ethan and Emma had forgotten all about it. "Oh, Mom is going to be so mad," said Emma.

"Don't worry. It's time travel, remember? I'll drop you off right where I left you—August 18, 3:30 p.m."

A few months later, Ethan and Emma returned to school. Their first assignment? Give a speech on the most exciting part of your summer vacation.




Just like Emma and Ethan have been to the past, present, and future, verbs have past, present, and future **tenses**. Verb tenses tell when an action was done or will be done. Below are sentences that Emma and Ethan plan to write in their speeches. Help them out by circling the right verb for each sentence.

EXAMPLE

The Mona Lisa was (painting/painted) by Leonardo da Vinci.

1. We were sitting in the backyard when a piece of Professor Mendelsson's time machine (flew/ flown) over the fence.
2. Ethan was almost (eaten/ate) by an angry T. rex.
3. We (visited/visit) ancient Egypt and saw the pyramids.
4. Emma helped a man (wrote/write) a love letter to win back his beloved.
5. At the end we (wanting/wanted) to go home, but we'd love to do it all again someday!

ANSWERS: flew, eaten, visited, write, wanted



Great job!

is an ThuVienTiengAnh.Com writing superstar



Answer Sheets

Precise Punctuation

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Yes or No Answers
Tag Questions
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Making Two Sentences One
Precise Punctuation: Context Clues
Precise Punctuation: Subject and Predicate
Paragraph Editing

Answer Sheet

Answers

1. William packed his kilt, a tunic, his best silver buckle and a leather tie.
2. Leave as is
3. Robert was a baker so he brought cinnamon, ginger, basil, lavender, and chervil.
4. Leave as is
5. Ralph traveled to America with his father, mother, sister and two brothers.

Answer Sheet

Answers

1. Running back toward the Temporal Alternator, Ethan realized he had lost a shoe.
2. Since he couldn't travel time with only one shoe, he turned back to get it.
3. Seeing motion out of the corner of his eye, the T. rex took a giant stomp toward Ethan.
4. Knowing he'd be a T. rex's dinner if he didn't, Ethan picked up the pace.
5. As Emma and The Professor waved him inside, Ethan made it just in time.

Answer Sheet

Answers

1. Nay, me name's Edward Teach.
2. Aye, many times.
3. 'Tis a strong possibility, but I'll never tell a soul the truth.
4. Aye, but you learn to live with it.
5. Nay, sometimes methinks I'd like to settle down and live a quiet life in the countryside.

Answer Sheet

Answers

1. You've been doing this a long time, haven't you?
2. Painting is harder than it looks, huh?
3. All the best artists live right here in Florence, right?
4. That color is so beautiful, isn't it?
5. There's nothing like the feeling you get when you finish a painting, is there?

Answer Sheet

Answers

1. "Hi, da Vinci!" said Ethan. "What are you doing?"
2. "Today, Ethan, I am making a sculpture," said da Vinci.
3. "Da Vinci, how long have you been sculpting?" asked Ethan.
4. "Well, Ethan, I sculpt here and there, among other things," said da Vinci.
5. "I want to be an artist when I grow up, da Vinci!" Emma interjected.
6. "Emma, if you work hard, you can be an artist someday, too," replied da Vinci. "For example, Emma and Ethan, I worked on this piece for two years," said da Vinci.
7. "Wow, da Vinci, that is a long time!" said Ethan.

Answer Sheet

Answers

1. This book here is called Human Anatomy.
2. Today I must print 30 copies of "The Odyssey," an excellent poem.
3. My favorite article in this pamphlet is called "Why Men Should Always Wear Hats."
4. Have you read the book called A History of Ancient Rome?
5. "This is better than How the Printing Press Changed the World, that movie we watched in class," whispered Ethan.

Answer Sheet

Answers

1. There are 138 ancient pyramids in Egypt.
2. The pyramids were built for Egyptian kings and other royals.
3. The oldest pyramids are in Saqqara, which is near Memphis.
4. The Great Pyramid of Giza is about 455 feet tall and about 756 feet wide.
5. I want to be an archaeologist because I think it would be fun.

Answer Sheet

Answers

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the people to alter or to abolish it...

Answer Sheet

Answers

1. The Vikings were a Norse people.
2. The Vikings sailed from the 8th to 11th centuries.
3. The Vikings traveled in ships called longships.
4. Longships could be over 100 feet long.
5. (fine as is)

Answer Sheet

Answers

My Love,

It is with great urgency that I write this letter. I must insist that you do not marry that insufferable dolt, Percival Chilton. Though he is from a wealthy family and possesses a stellar education, he is a terrible bore. He's dull, he hardly ever laughs, and he snores quite loudly (don't ask me how I know). Remember all the fun we have had together? We picnicked in Hyde Park, we played music in your father's parlor, and we strolled across London Bridge at dusk. My darling, I may not have much but I love you ten times as much as he—you know this to be true. Please let me know your reply in two weeks' time.

Yours Truly,

Niall Brunton, Esq.