

Language Arts Warm-Ups

INTRODUCTION

Language Arts Warm-Ups: Proofreading is designed to provide quick practice and review opportunities for students with learning differences. The clear and simple explanations and practice activities are written at a low reading level, making them appropriate for students in upper elementary school, middle school, and high school.

Each reproducible page covers only one topic in a concise manner so that students who are already struggling will not be overwhelmed. For each topic introduced, an explanation sheet and practice activities are provided. When completing an activity, students will identify misuses of the rule learned and then correct those mistakes. Before students begin the activities, review the preferred proofreading marks to be used in your class.

It is suggested that students keep all their completed activities in a folder labeled “Proofreading Warm-Ups.” This will allow students to easily refer to the activities when working on future warm-ups and when completing other supplemental activities. Although these warm-ups are designed to supplement your existing curriculum, they can also stand alone because a clear explanation of each topic is provided.

Proofreading

Language Arts Warm-Ups

Language Arts Warm-Ups: Proofreading is a comprehensive compilation of 180 proofreading activities, one for each day of the school year. The warm-ups are divided into 21 sections: Capitalization, End Punctuation, End Punctuation and Dialogue, Commas, Colons and Semicolons, Quotation Marks, Friendly Letters, Formal Letters, Addressing Envelopes, Complete Sentences, Commonly Confused Words, Double Negatives, Subject-Verb Agreement, Adjectives and Adverbs, Comparative and Superlative Adjectives, Comparative and Superlative Adverbs, Verb Tenses, Past Tense Verbs, Plural Nouns, Possessive Nouns vs. Plural Nouns, and Spelling Words With Silent Letters.

Daily practice in proofreading helps students improve their writing skills.

Language Arts Warm-Ups: Proofreading provides repeated daily practice in this area. These warm-ups can be used at any time for a variety of purposes. Use them as warm-ups, mini-lessons, review activities, “tickets out” to allow students to leave the classroom, or quick homework assignments. For your convenience, an answer key is provided for all of the warm-up activities.

Proofreading

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THE LANGUAGE ARTS WARM-UPS SERIES

There are currently four books in the *Language Arts Warm-Ups* series. Each book includes 180 pages of practice activities.



Proofreading

Language Arts Warm-Ups

TWO SECTIONS

This book is divided into two sections. The first section contains 180 activities about proofreading. The second section is the answer key, which includes solutions for all of the activities. For some pages, the answer key will say, “Answers will vary.”

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Capitalization

Directions: Review the rules for **capitalization**. Find and correct the mistakes below.

Jellyfish are invertebrates. that means they have no backbone. one type of jellyfish is the sea wasp. it lives off the coast of australia.

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Answer Key

Page 1
Have you ever seen a corn maze? It's a large maze carved into a cornfield. When you walk into it, you must try to get out without getting lost. Corn mazes are popular attractions in September and October. They are a lot of fun!

Page 2
Jellyfish are invertebrates. That means they have no backbone. one type of jellyfish is the sea wasp. It lives off the coast of Australia.

Page 3
Flies are interesting insects because they have two wings. Most other insects have four wings. Flies are not well liked because they annoy people and can spread germs. My friend Joe likes to catch flies with his bare hands.

Page 4
Do you know the difference between a butterfly and a moth? Butterflies have thin bodies and fly during the day. Moths have thicker bodies and mainly fly at dusk. Butterflies rest with their wings closed. Moths rest with their wings open.

Page 5
Not all woodwind instruments are made of wood. Many of them, like the saxophone, are made of metal. They all need wind to make a sound. My band director, Mrs. Merla, taught me these facts. My friend Raymond and I play the clarinet.

Page 6
Static electricity is created when electrons are moved from one place to another. You can see static electricity when you rub a balloon on your hair. This creates a charge and an electric field. When I do that, my mom says, "Stop! It's going to pop!"

Page 7
The mechanical calculator was invented by a scientist named Blaise Pascal in 1642. He was only 19 at the time. This was the first machine of its kind. The first computer was not built until 1943 in England.

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