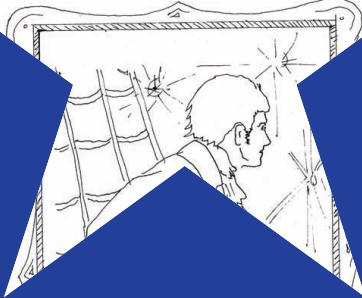


# PUNCTUATION

in Practice

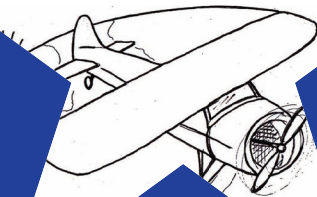
3<sup>RD</sup>  
Grade

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

AMELIA EARHART'S PLANE



“ “ What’s the connection between punctuations and these national treasures? ” ”



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# Say What?

Write in the missing **quotation marks** to fix the punctuation in each sentence.

Lily said, Let's go to the park after school.

”

Do you want ice cream? asked Peter.

I love my new kitten! said Tina. He is so playful.

I have a lot of homework today, said Samantha.

I stayed up late, said Charles, to finish reading my book.

Oh no! The cake is burning! yelled Jill's mom.

“

Is the school play tomorrow? asked Ellie.

Matt said, The roller coaster was a lot of fun.

Abe asked, What's your brother's name?

You should wear a hat. It's cold today, said Andrew's dad.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To hyphenate or not to hyphenate... that is the question...  
(No-Nonsense, Adjective-Hyphenating Exercises)

#### RULE 1

Use a hyphen to join adjectives that appear before a noun to describe it.

example: We went to a **first-rate** hotel.

#### RULE 2

When you're writing someone's age or size to describe them, separate each word with a hyphen.

example: He is a smart **ten-year-old** boy.

**In the sentences below, circle the words that should be connected by a hyphen.**

1. Amy got a part time job working at a pet store.
2. Tommy's 12 year old dog is the oldest in the neighborhood.
3. My mom drove the wrong way down a one way street yesterday!
4. Joshua is the smartest nine year old boy I have ever met.
5. That police officer is a friendly looking man.
6. The well known actress accepted her award.
7. Brian got a much needed haircut.
8. Our class president is a very self assured boy.
9. There is an old fashioned love song on the radio.
10. All of the students were well dressed for their class photo.
11. Of all the ice cream flavors, chocolate and vanilla are the best known.
12. Everyone likes Mary because she is so happy go lucky.
13. The eight foot tall man looked out of place in the tiny room.
14. The toy drive was a huge success because of the well placed collection bins.

# Syllables

Can you separate the following words with the V/CV pattern? V stands for vowel (a, e, i, o, u) and C stands for consonant (not vowels).

V/CV: Divide the word before the consonant in the second syllable if the first vowel is a long sound.

Example: frozen      fro / zen

Divide the words by using the v/cv pattern.

1. tiger      \_\_\_\_\_

2. frequent      \_\_\_\_\_

3. zebra      \_\_\_\_\_

4. cable      \_\_\_\_\_

5. tiny      \_\_\_\_\_

6. motel      \_\_\_\_\_

7. pilot      \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the correct way to separate these words using the V/CV pattern.

1. **honey:**      hon / ey      hone / y      ho / ney

2. **table:**      tabl / e      ta / ble      tab / le

3. **lizard:**      li / zard      liz / ard      liza / rd

4. **hotel:**      hot / el      hot / el      ho / tel

5. **silent:**      si / lent      sil / ent      sile/nt

6. **virus:**      vir / us      vi / rus      viru / s

7. **gravy:**      gr / avy      grav / y      gra / vy

8. **final:**      fin / al      fi / nal      fina / l

# Syllables

Can you separate the following words with the VC/V patterns? V stands for vowel (a, e, i, o, u) and C stands for consonant (not vowels).

VC/V: Divide the word after the consonant in the second syllable if the first vowel is a short sound.

Example: racket      rack / et

Divide the words by using the VC/V pattern.

1. lizard      \_\_\_\_\_

2. chicken      \_\_\_\_\_

3. jacket      \_\_\_\_\_

4. rocket      \_\_\_\_\_

5. closet      \_\_\_\_\_

6. current      \_\_\_\_\_

7. locket      \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the correct way to separate these words using the VC/V pattern.

1. **salad:**      sa / lad      sal / ad      sala / d

2. **model:**      mod / el      mode / l      mo / del

3. **visit:**      vis / it      vi / sit      visi / t

4. **present:**      pre / sent      prese / nt      pres / ent

5. **finish:**      fin / ish      fini / sh      fi / nish

6. **novel:**      no / vel      nove / l      nov / el

7. **limit:**      limi / t      lim / it      li / mit

8. **lemon:**      lem / on      le / mon      lemo / n

# Syllables

Can you separate the following words with the VC/CV patterns? V stands for vowel (a, e, i, o, u) and C stands for consonant (not vowels).

VC/CV: The word in this pattern is separated into syllables when two vowels are separated by two consonants.

Example: pencil      pen / cil

**Divide the words by using the VC/CV pattern.**

1. gossip    \_\_\_\_\_

2. garden    \_\_\_\_\_

3. splinter    \_\_\_\_\_

4. magnet    \_\_\_\_\_

5. dentist    \_\_\_\_\_

6. lipstick    \_\_\_\_\_

7. sandlot    \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle the correct way to separate these words using the VC/CV pattern.**

1. **rabbit:**      rabb / it              ra / bbit              rab / bit

2. **untie:**      un / tie              unt / ie              unti / e

3. **mirror:**      mir / ror              mirr / or              mi / ror

4. **button:**      bu / tton              but / ton              butt / on

5. **carpet:**      ca / rpet              carp / et              car / pet

6. **sandal:**      san / dal              sa / ndal              sand / al

7. **insect:**      inse / ct              in / sect              ins / ect

8. **muffin:**      muf / fin              mu / ffin              muff / in

# Its or It's?

Circle the correct word in each sentence.

**Its** is a **possessive** pronoun.

**It's** is a **contraction** that means it is.

The tiger licked **its** **it's** paw.

I wonder if **its** **it's** going to rain tomorrow.

**Its** **It's** time to go to school.



My cat and **its** **it's** kittens are taking a nap.

**Its** **It's** going to be a long walk to the train.

That dress is beautiful! **Its** **It's** color is perfect for you.

I'm glad **its** **it's** sunny outside today.

Your puppy is so cute, what's **its** **it's** name?

Hurry up and catch the train! **Its** **It's** coming!

Have you seen my toy? **Its** **It's** not in **its** **it's** box.

# There, Their, or They're?

Complete each sentence with **there**, **their**, or **they're**.

The words **there**, **their**, and **they're** are often confused.

**There** is used to refer to a place. Example: Fred is over there.

**Their** means belonging to them. Example: This is their cat.

**They're** is a contraction meaning they are. Example: I hope they're coming.

They went to visit \_\_\_\_\_ aunt.

Please put your coats \_\_\_\_\_ .

Kim likes eggs only when \_\_\_\_\_ hard-boiled.

\_\_\_\_\_ house is almost one hundred years old!

Have you been \_\_\_\_\_ yet?

\_\_\_\_\_ looking for \_\_\_\_\_ lost cat.

Tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ throwing a graduation party.

\_\_\_\_\_ going to Hawaii for summer vacation.

\_\_\_\_\_ is no more milk left.

What did you see over \_\_\_\_\_ ?

On Sunday, \_\_\_\_\_ family plays tennis.

Eva played with \_\_\_\_\_ new puppy.





Rewrite these spelling words.

1. can't \_\_\_\_\_

6. weren't \_\_\_\_\_

2. won't \_\_\_\_\_

7. wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_

3. couldn't \_\_\_\_\_

8. that's \_\_\_\_\_

4. it's \_\_\_\_\_

9. isn't \_\_\_\_\_

5. aren't \_\_\_\_\_

10. shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_

### APOSTROPHE WRANGLING

Put these apostrophes back in their proper place.

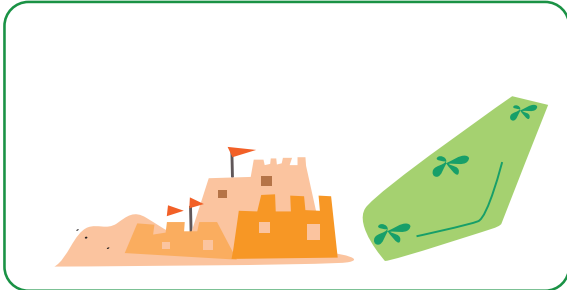
w'ont \_\_\_\_\_

should'nt \_\_\_\_\_

thats' \_\_\_\_\_

# Where Is It?

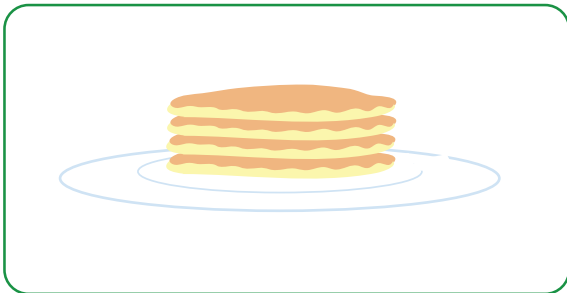
Describe the position of each object by relating it to the object near it.  
Write your sentence in the space provided. See the example.



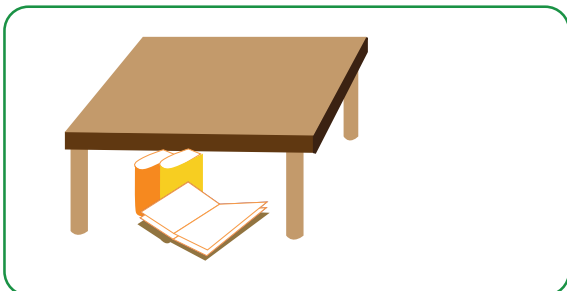
Where is the surfboard?

The surfboard is next to the sand castle.

---



Where are the pancakes?



Where are the books?



Where is the lemon?

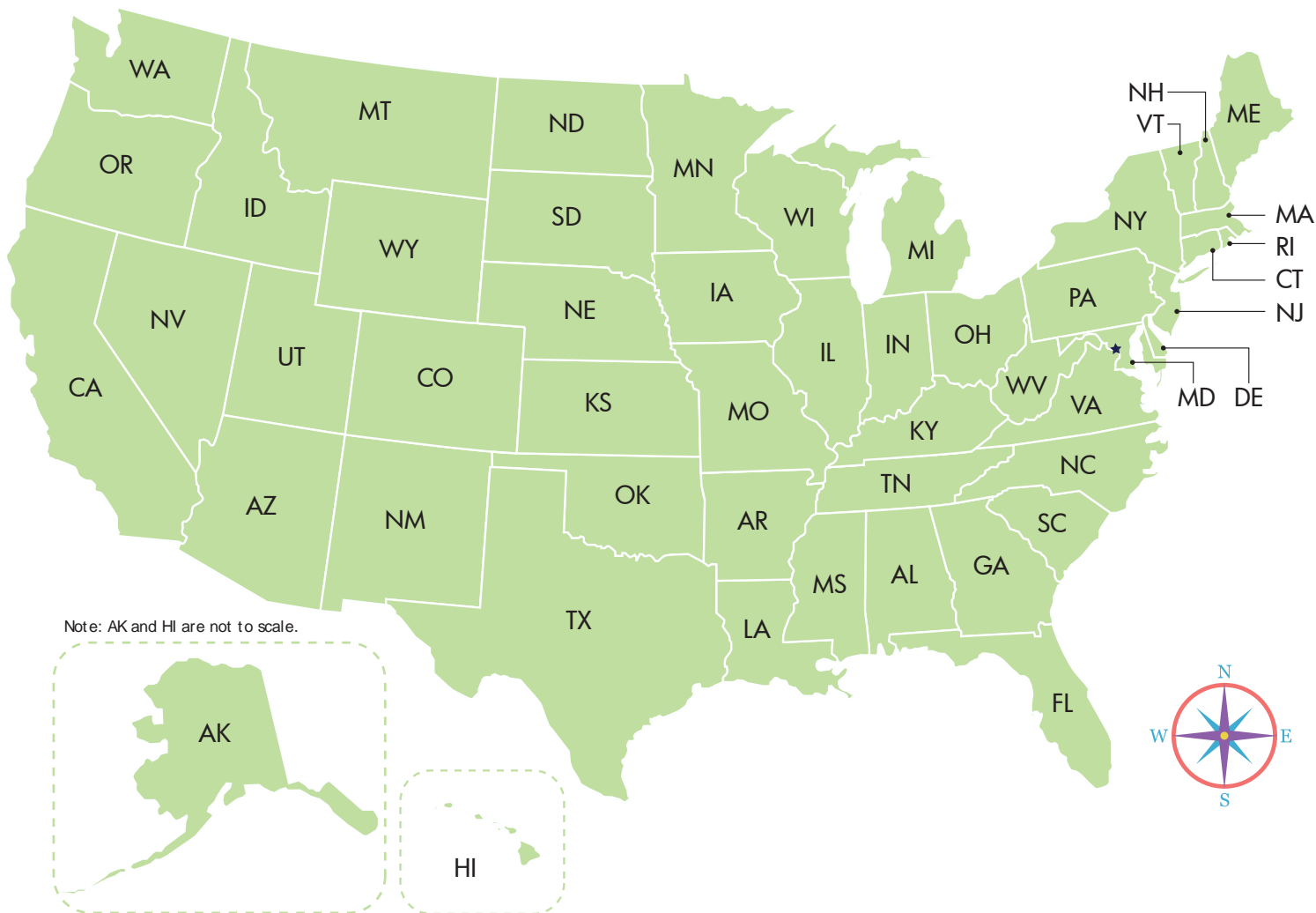


Where is the paint?

---

# Make It Short!

Each state in the United States has its own two-letter postal abbreviation. Use the map on this page to find the postal abbreviation for every state.



Alabama \_\_\_\_\_

Alaska \_\_\_\_\_

Arizona \_\_\_\_\_

Arkansas \_\_\_\_\_

California \_\_\_\_\_

Colorado \_\_\_\_\_

Connecticut \_\_\_\_\_

Delaware \_\_\_\_\_

Continue to write the postal abbreviation for every state.

Florida \_\_\_\_\_  
Georgia \_\_\_\_\_  
Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_  
Idaho \_\_\_\_\_  
Illinois \_\_\_\_\_  
Indiana \_\_\_\_\_  
Iowa \_\_\_\_\_  
Kansas \_\_\_\_\_  
Kentucky \_\_\_\_\_  
Louisiana \_\_\_\_\_  
Maine \_\_\_\_\_  
Maryland \_\_\_\_\_  
Massachusetts \_\_\_\_\_  
Michigan \_\_\_\_\_  
Minnesota \_\_\_\_\_  
Mississippi \_\_\_\_\_  
Missouri \_\_\_\_\_  
Montana \_\_\_\_\_  
Nebraska \_\_\_\_\_  
Nevada \_\_\_\_\_  
New Hampshire \_\_\_\_\_

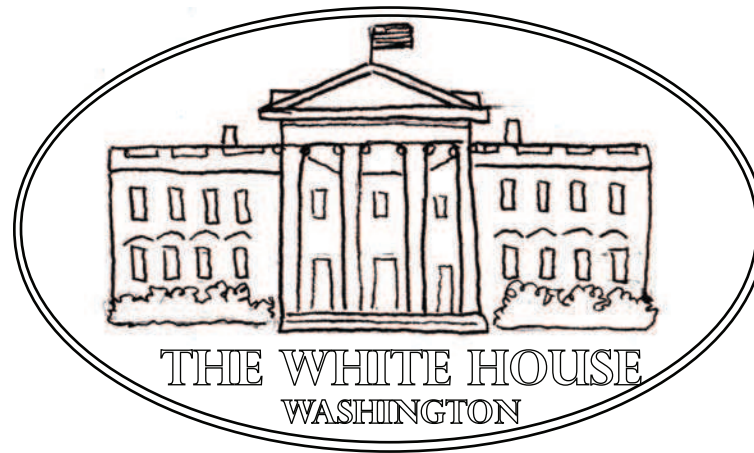
New Jersey \_\_\_\_\_  
New Mexico \_\_\_\_\_  
New York \_\_\_\_\_  
North Carolina \_\_\_\_\_  
North Dakota \_\_\_\_\_  
Ohio \_\_\_\_\_  
Oklahoma \_\_\_\_\_  
Oregon \_\_\_\_\_  
Pennsylvania \_\_\_\_\_  
Rhode Island \_\_\_\_\_  
South Carolina \_\_\_\_\_  
South Dakota \_\_\_\_\_  
Tennessee \_\_\_\_\_  
Texas \_\_\_\_\_  
Utah \_\_\_\_\_  
Vermont \_\_\_\_\_  
Virginia \_\_\_\_\_  
Washington \_\_\_\_\_  
West Virginia \_\_\_\_\_  
Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_  
Wyoming \_\_\_\_\_

# THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House is the president's home, and also a workplace for the cabinet. Before it stood at its famous address at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., the president's house was in Philadelphia, which was the temporary capital while Washington, D.C. was being built. When John Adams moved into the White House in 1800, he became the first president to live there. In 1814, British troops set fire to it during the War of 1812, and it required minor reconstruction. By the middle of the century, it became clear that the White House would have to be expanded to accommodate all of the people who worked with the President over the course of the day. President Theodore Roosevelt built an office behind the White House in 1902, with workspaces for him and his employees, now known as the West Wing. Since then, many presidents have had special rooms put into the house during their stay, such as swimming pools, bowling alleys, and gyms. The White House is open for tours, but you must arrange them through your member of Congress.



*The White House in Washington, D.C.*



**Answer the questions below on a separate piece of paper.**

1. Why do you think the President needs to live in Washington, D.C.?
2. What special room would you have put into the White House if you were president?

## **Vocabulary**

*capital*: a city or town that is the official home of the government. "We decided to go to the capital to see if we could find a lawmaker who would support our cause."

*expand*: to increase in size. "The company is expanding and will be moving into bigger offices next month."

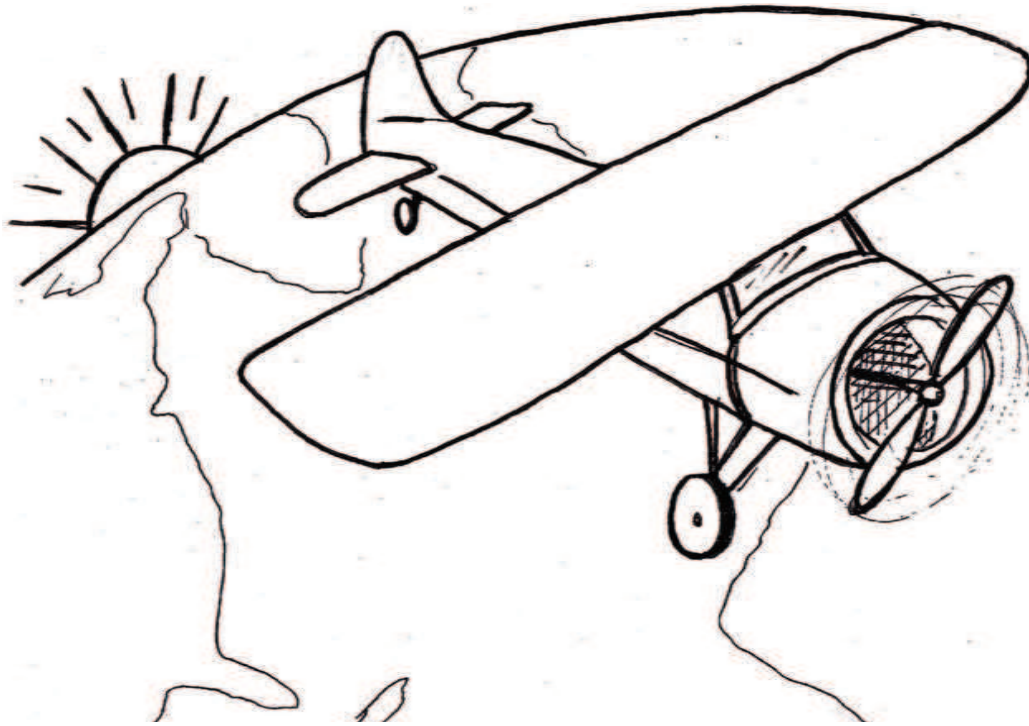
*accommodate*: Make room for, or to make someone or something comfortable. "We can't accommodate your request for fifty pillows so you can make a fort in your room."

# AMELIA EARHART'S PLANE

Amelia Earhart was a pioneer of flight and an important figure in women's equality. Aside from achieving many firsts in the aviation world, she was also the first woman to accomplish these feats and spent much of her career fighting for the acceptance of female pilots in aviation. Her plane, a Lockheed Vega 5B, is on display at the National Air and Space Museum. Earhart made two important flights in this plane: the first solo flight by a woman across the Atlantic in 1932, and later that year made the first solo nonstop flight by a woman across the U.S.



Amelia Earhart (1897-1937)



**Answer the questions below on a separate piece of paper.**

1. Name another woman who was the first to do something important.
2. If you could fly Amelia Earhart's plane anywhere, where would you go?

## Vocabulary

*pioneer*: someone who is among the first to do something. "Elvis Presley was the pioneer of rock and roll."

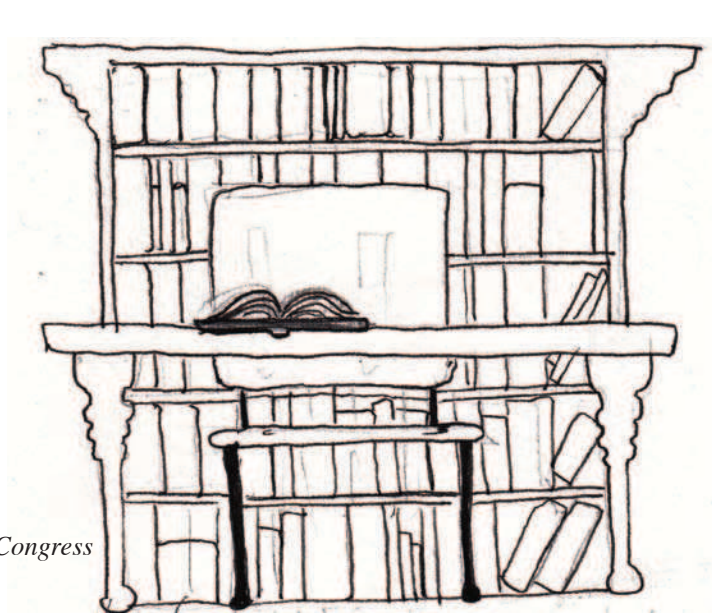
*aviation*: the study of flying in airplanes and other aircraft. "I wanted to study aviation in college so I could become a pilot, but my family wanted me to study law."

# LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress began in 1800, when President Adams signed a bill that created a library for members of congress to use, containing only books that they might need to use for work. Unfortunately, the original collection was lost when the British burned down the U.S. Capitol during the War of 1812. An *avid* reader, former president Thomas Jefferson donated his collection of books to re-establish the nation's official library. Jefferson believed that all subjects were important to refer to, and suggested that the new Library of Congress keep materials on all subjects. The Library of Congress began collecting books of all kinds, as long as they were *copyrighted* in the U.S. After they began running out of space in the Capitol, a new building was built on the National Mall in 1886, where it stands today. The library also researches American life, documenting and keeping *multimedia* records of unique cultures, societies, and ways of life in the United States.



*Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.*



*A reading room at the Library of Congress*

## Vocabulary

*avid*: enthusiastic. "He is an avid comic book collector."

*copyright*: the right to make copies of or sell an artistic work. "We can't use that photo for our website because the copyright doesn't expire for another ten years."

*multimedia*: several different types of media used at the same time, such as video, sound recording, and printed text. "The multimedia part of this project will count for ten percent of your grade."

**Answer the questions below on a separate piece of paper.**

1. Do you think it is important for the U.S. to keep copies of books about many different subjects? Why or why not?

2. Why do you think the library conducts its own research of American life?

# The Star-Spangled Banner

The Star-Spangled Banner is the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the words that he would later set to the music that would become our national anthem. During the War of 1812, Key was detained on a British ship. He noticed the flag being raised early in the morning after a major battle, and was inspired by the sight to write “The Star-Spangled Banner”. The song became popular with Union troops and supporters during the Civil War, and was made our official national anthem in 1931. The actual “star-spangled banner” that he saw from the ship is now on display at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of American History.



*The Star-Spangled Banner at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.*

## **Vocabulary**

*anthem*: a song of praise or devotion. “The British national anthem has the same tune as the patriotic American song, ‘My Country ‘Tis of Thee.’”

*detain*: to keep, to restrain. “He was detained by airport officials for several hours.”

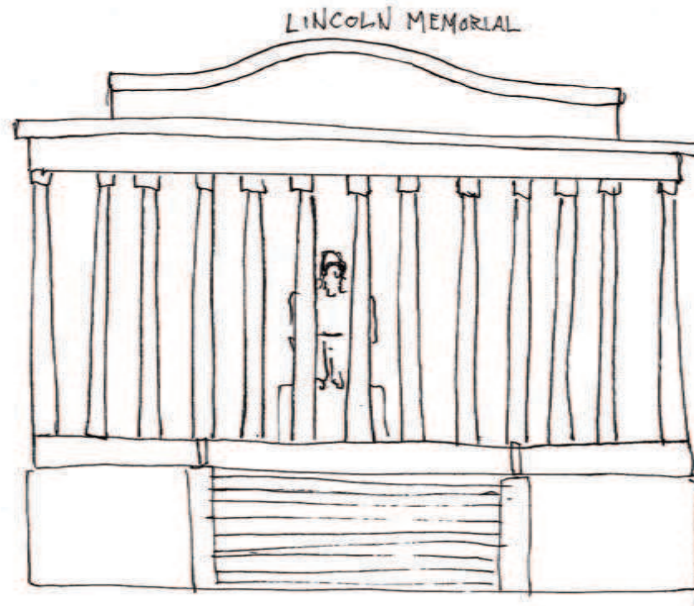
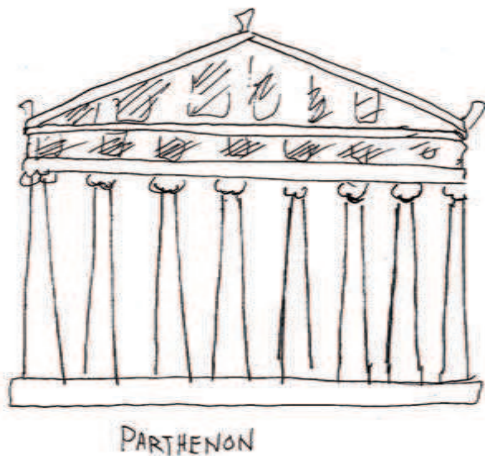
**Answer the questions below on a separate piece of paper.**

1. Why was Key so inspired by the sight of the American flag?
2. What other songs do you think would make a good national anthem?

# LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Designed after the temples of Ancient Greece, the Lincoln Memorial was built as a tribute to our 16th president Abraham Lincoln, who many say is one of the greatest presidents in our nation's history. Lincoln successfully led the country through the *turmoil* of the Civil War, and outlawed the cruel and unfair practice of slavery in the U.S. After Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, the public and government began thinking about a memorial to honor him. Work began on the Lincoln Memorial in 1914 and it was completed in 1922. Martin Luther King, Jr. made his famous "I Have A Dream" speech from the steps of the memorial in 1963. The Lincoln Memorial is located on the west end of the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

*The Parthenon and the Lincoln Memorial.*



*Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.*

## Vocabulary

*turmoil*: confusion or uproar. "When the restaurant removed the double-mayo cheeseburger from their menu, there was great turmoil and unrest among their regular customers."

**Answer the questions below on a separate piece of paper.**

1. Why do you think Martin Luther King, Jr. chose to make his speech at the Lincoln Memorial?
2. Name somewhere you have seen the Lincoln Memorial before.

# Presidio of San Francisco

The Presidio of San Francisco is an inactive military base in San Francisco. Spanish colonists from Mexico founded it as a fort in 1776. In 1822, after Mexico won its independence, the Presidio became Mexico's property. 24 years later, The United States seized the Presidio. It evolved into one of the most important bases on the Pacific coast, and played a role in many U.S. conflicts until it was closed in 1994. The Presidio is now owned by the National Park Service and is a historical focal point in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, a section of public land in San Francisco and Marin counties that surrounds the Golden Gate Bridge.



Presidio gun turrets, San Francisco, CA



**Answer the questions below on a separate piece of paper.**

1. Why do you think the Spanish chose to build a fort along the coastline?
2. Do you think it is important to preserve historic buildings like the Presidio? Do you think they should be open to the public? Why or why not?

## Vocabulary

*inactive*: no longer being used.

*evolved*: became, turned into.

*focal point*: an important or eye-catching item in a group.

Great job!

\_\_\_\_\_

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# Answer Sheets

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## **Punctuation in Practice**

Say What?  
Hyphenated Adjectives  
Syllables #1  
Syllables #2  
Syllables #3  
There, Their or They're?  
Contractions  
Where is It?  
Make It Short!

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<http://www.education.com/education-plus/>

# Answer Sheet

## Say What?

Write in the missing **quotation marks** to fix the punctuation in each sentence.

Lily said, "Let's go to the park after school."

”

"Do you want ice cream?" asked Peter.

"I love my new kitten!" said Tina. "He is so playful."

"I have a lot of homework today," said Samantha.

"I stayed up late," said Charles, "to finish reading my book."

"Oh no! The cake is burning!" yelled Jill's mom.

“

"Is the school play tomorrow?" asked Ellie.

Matt said, "The roller coaster was a lot of fun."

Abe asked, "What's your brother's name?"

"You should wear a hat. It's cold today," said Andrew's dad.

# Answer Sheet

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

To hyphenate or not to hyphenate... that is the question...  
(No-Nonsense, Adjective-Hyphenating Exercises)

## RULE 1

Use a hyphen to join adjectives that appear before a noun to describe it.

example: We went to a **first-rate** hotel.

## RULE 2

When you're writing someone's age or size to describe them, separate each word with a hyphen.

example: He is a smart **ten-year-old** boy.

**In the sentences below, circle the words that should be connected by a hyphen.**

1. Amy got a **part-time** job working at a pet store.
2. Tommy's **12-year-old** dog is the oldest in the neighborhood.
3. My mom drove the wrong way down a **one-way** street yesterday!
4. Joshua is the smartest **nine-year-old** boy I have ever met.
5. That police officer is a **friendly-looking** man.
6. The **well-known** actress accepted her award.
7. Brian got a **much-needed** haircut.
8. Our class president is a very **self-assured** boy.
9. There is an **old-fashioned** love song on the radio.
10. All of the students were **well-dressed** for their class photo.
11. Of all the ice cream flavors, chocolate and vanilla are the **best-known**.
12. Everyone likes Mary because she is so **happy-go-lucky**.
13. The **eight-foot-tall** man looked out of place in the tiny room.
14. The toy drive was a huge success because of the **well-placed** collection bins.

# Answer Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Syllables

Can you separate the words below with the V/CV pattern? V stands for vowel (a, e, i, o, u) and C stands for consonant (not vowels).

V/CV: Divide the word before the consonant in the second syllable if the first vowel is a long sound.

Example: frozen      fro / zen

Divide the words by using the v/cv pattern.

1. tiger      ti ger

2. frequent      fre quent

3. zebra      ze bra

4. cable      ca ble

5. tiny      ti ny

6. motel      mo tel

7. pilot      pi lot

Circle the correct way to separate these words using the V/CV pattern.

1. **honey:**      hon / ey      hone / y      **ho / ney**

2. **table:**      tabl / e      **ta / ble**      tab / le

3. **lizard:**      **li / zard**      liz / ard      liza / rd

4. **hotel:**      hot / el      hot / el      **ho / tel**

5. **silent:**      **si / lent**      sil / ent      sile/nt

6. **virus:**      vir / us      **vi / rus**      viru / s

7. **gravy:**      gr / avy      grav / y      **gra / vy**

8. **final:**      fin / al      **fi / nal**      fina / l

# Answer Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Syllables

Can you separate the following words with the VC/V patterns? V stands for vowel (a, e, i, o, u) and C stands for consonant (not vowels).

VC/V: Divide the word after the consonant in the second syllable if the first vowel is a short sound.

Example: racket rack / et

Divide the words by using the VC/V pattern.

1. lizard liz ard

2. chicken chick en

3. jacket jack et

4. rocket rock et

5. closet clos et

6. current curr ent

7. locket lock et

Circle the correct way to separate these words using the VC/V pattern.

1. **salad:** sa / lad      **sal / ad**      sala / d

2. **model:** **mod / el**      mode / l      mo / del

3. **visit:** vi / sit      **vis / it**      visi / t

4. **present:** pre / sent      prese / nt      **pres / ent**

5. **finish:** **fin / ish**      fini / sh      fi / nish

6. **novel:** no / vel      nove / l      **nov / el**

7. **novel:** **lim / it**      limi / t      li / mit

8. **lemon:** le / mon      **lem / on**      lemo / n

# Answer Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Syllables

Can you separate the following words with the VC/CV patterns?

VC/CV: The word in this pattern is separated into syllables when two vowels are separated by two consonants.

Example: pencil      pen / cil

Divide the words by using the VC/CV pattern.

- |             |                         |             |                         |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1. gossip   | <u>gos</u> <u>sip</u>   | 2. garden   | <u>gar</u> <u>den</u>   |
| 3. splinter | <u>splin</u> <u>ter</u> | 4. magnet   | <u>mag</u> <u>net</u>   |
| 5. dentist  | <u>den</u> <u>tist</u>  | 6. lipstick | <u>lip</u> <u>stick</u> |
| 7. sandlot  | <u>sand</u> <u>lot</u>  |             |                         |

Circle the correct way to separate these words using the VC/CV pattern.

- |            |                  |                  |                  |
|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. rabbit: | rabb / it        | ra / bbit        | <b>rab / bit</b> |
| 2. untie:  | <b>un / tie</b>  | unt / ie         | unti / e         |
| 3. mirror: | <b>mir / ror</b> | mirr / or        | mi / ror         |
| 4. button: | bu / tton        | <b>but / ton</b> | butt / on        |
| 5. carpet: | ca / rpet        | carp / et        | <b>car / pet</b> |
| 6. sandal: | <b>san / dal</b> | sa / ndal        | sand / al        |
| 7. insect: | inse / ct        | <b>in / sect</b> | ins / ect        |
| 8. muffin: | <b>muf / fin</b> | mu / ffin        | muff / in        |

# Answer Sheet

## There, Their, or They're?

Complete each sentence with **there**, **their**, or **they're**

The words **there**, **their**, and **they're** are often confused.

**There** is used to refer to a place. Example: Fred is over there.

**Their** means belonging to them. Example: This is their cat.

**They're** is a contraction meaning they are. Example: I hope they're coming.

They went to visit **their** aunt.

Please put your coats **there**.

Kim likes eggs only when **they're** hard-boiled.

**Their** house is almost one hundred years old!

Have you been **There** yet?

**They're** looking for **their** lost cat.

Tomorrow, **they're** throwing a graduation party.

**They're** going to Hawaii for summer vacation.

**There** is no more milk left.

What did you see over **there**?

On Sunday, **they're** family plays tennis.

Eva played with **their** new puppy.



# Answer Sheet

3rd Grade  
Spelling Test

#4



Rewrite these spelling words.

1. can't \_\_\_\_\_ 6. weren't \_\_\_\_\_

2. won't \_\_\_\_\_ 7. wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_

3. couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ 8. that's \_\_\_\_\_

4. it's \_\_\_\_\_ 9. isn't \_\_\_\_\_

5. aren't \_\_\_\_\_ 10. shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_

## APOSTROPHE WRANGLING

Put these apostrophes back in their proper place.

w'ont \_\_\_\_\_ **won't** \_\_\_\_\_

should'nt \_\_\_\_\_ **shouldn't** \_\_\_\_\_

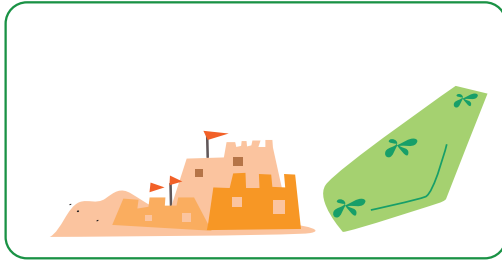
thats' \_\_\_\_\_ **that's** \_\_\_\_\_

# Answer Sheet

Science  
Physical

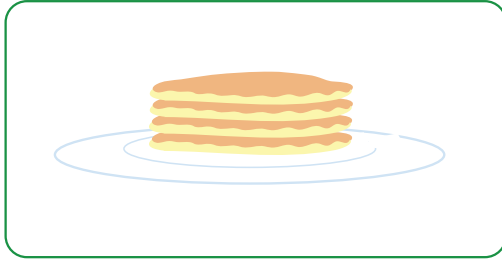
## Where Is It?

Describe the position of each object by relating it to the object near it.  
Write your sentence in the space provided. See the example.



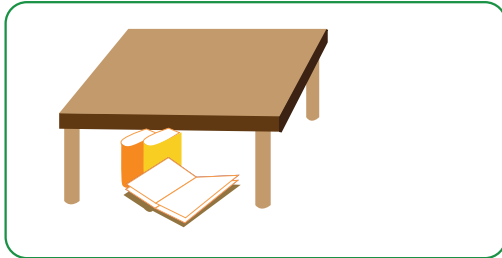
Where is the surfboard?

The surfboard is next to the sand castle.



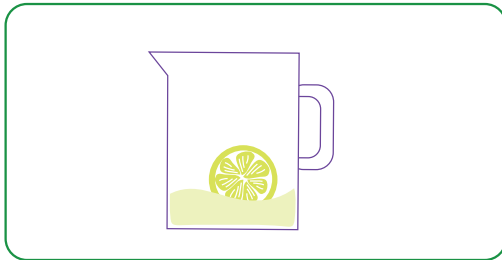
Where are the pancakes?

The pancakes are on the plate.



Where are the books?

The books are under the table.



Where is the lemon?

The lemon is inside the pitcher.



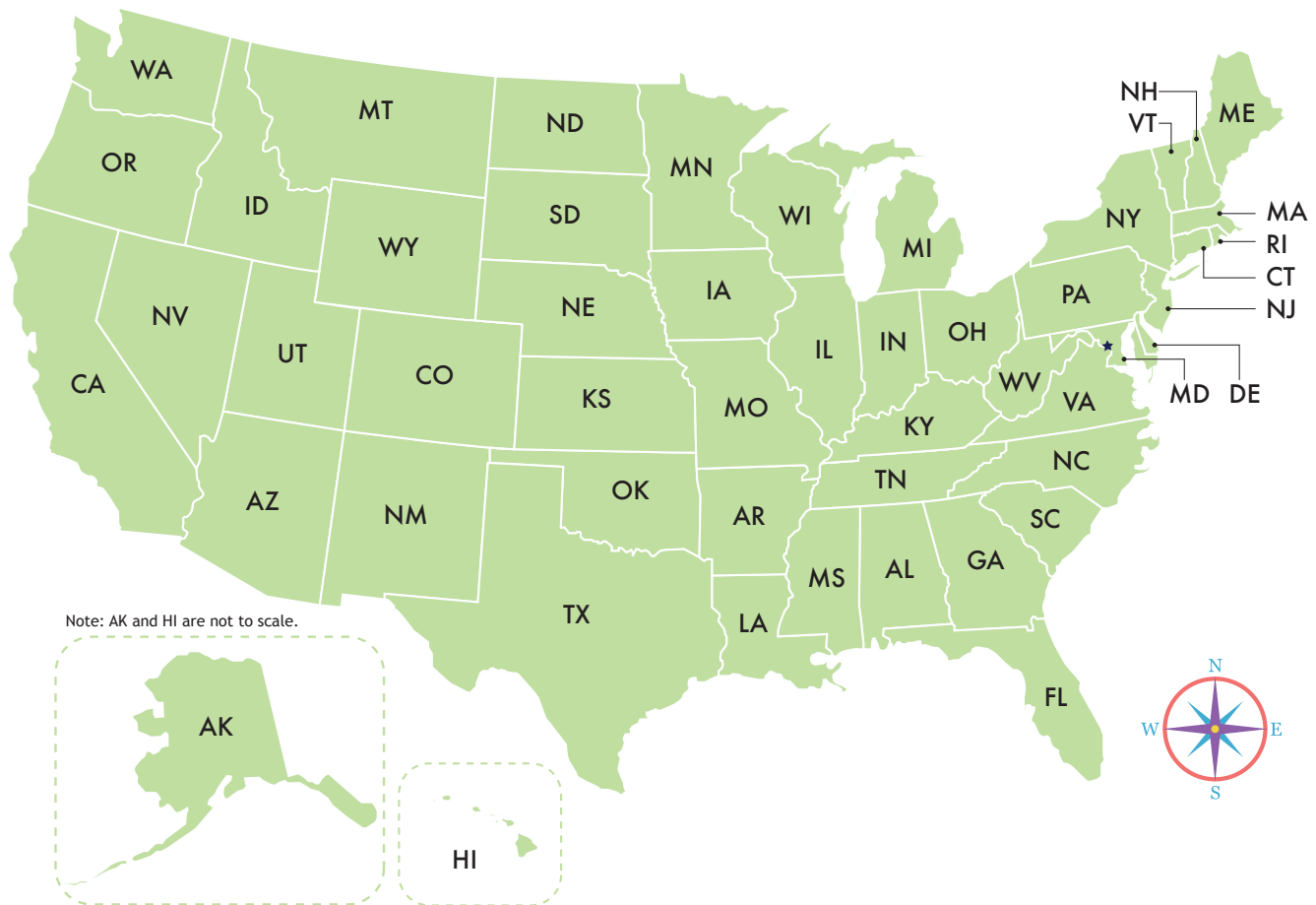
Where is the paint?

The paint is in between the pieces of wood.

# Answer Sheet

## Make It Short!

Each state in the United States has its own two-letter postal abbreviation. Use the map on this page to find the postal abbreviation for every state.



Alabama AL

Alaska AK

Arizona AZ

Arkansas AR

California CA

Colorado CO

Connecticut CT

Delaware DE

# Answer Sheet

Continue to write the postal abbreviation for every state.

Florida FL

Georgia GA

Hawaii HI

Idaho ID

Illinois IL

Indiana IN

Iowa IA

Kansas KS

Kentucky KY

Louisiana LA

Maine ME

Maryland MD

Massachusetts MA

Michigan MI

Minnesota MN

Mississippi MS

Missouri MO

Montana MT

Nebraska NE

Nevada NV

New Hampshire NH

New Jersey NJ

New Mexico NM

New York NY

North Carolina NC

North Dakota ND

Ohio OH

Oklahoma OK

Oregon OR

Pennsylvania PA

Rhode Island RI

South Carolina SC

South Dakota SD

Tennessee TN

Texas TX

Utah UT

Vermont VT

Virginia VA

Washington WA

West Virginia WV

Wisconsin WI

Wyoming WY