Page 14

 Grammar notes

Their/There/They’re

* "Their" shows possession. (It's just like *my*, *his*, *her*, and *our*.)

Don’t touch their toys.

* "There" is a place. It's similar to *here*.

The toys are over there.

* "They're" is short for *they are*.

They’re playing nicely with the new toys.

Now try pp. 15+16

Page 8

 Grammar notes

Lose vs. Loose

**“Lose” means to fail to win or to misplace.**

**Examples: The team didn’t want to lose the big game tonight.**

 **If you call in sick, you’ll lose a day of pay.**

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**“Loose” means***not firmly or tightly fixed in place; detached or able to be detached.*

**Examples: The loose pants needed a belt to stay on.**

**The dog broke loose from its chain.**

**Now try pp. 9 &10**

Page 3

 Grammar notes

It's vs. Its

*It's* is a contraction and should be used where a sentence would normally read "it is." the apostrophe indicates that part of a word has been removed.

*Its* with no apostrophe, on the other hand, is the possessive word, like "his" and "her," for nouns without gender. For example, "The sun was so bright, its rays blinded me."

The rule is actually pretty simple: use the apostrophe after it only when part of a word has been removed: *it's raining* means *it is raining*; *it's been warm* means *it has been warm*.

Now try pages 4 & 5