





# 5th Grade



# CONTRACTIONS

- Contraction is a short word formed by combining two words together. Contract means to decrease in size.
- Use a rubber band to demonstrate to your student the concept of expanding and contracting. When you stretch the rubber band, it expands; when you let it go, it contracts. That's what we're doing when we contract words — we're just making them smaller.





- Demonstrate the concept of contractions by writing he is on the board. Cross out the i and replace it with an apostrophe. Read the new word to your student to show how the pronunciation changes from he is to he's.
- Explain that an apostrophe is a type of punctuation mark. One of its jobs is to help us form contractions. However, many students put the apostrophe in the wrong spot, as in ar'nt. Understanding that the apostrophe must always take the place of the omitted letters will help prevent such errors.
- Cross out the w—i and replace those letters with an apostrophe. Explain to your student that she'll is a shortcut, a shorter way of saying she will.
  Underscore the importance of the apostrophe by removing it from the contraction she'll. Point out that without the apostrophe, the word is shell and not she'll. Never forget the apostrophe!
- Contractions are generally used in informal texts or conversations.





## **Alphabetical List of Contractions**

are not = aren't	is not = isn't	we are = we're
cannot = can't	it is = it's	we have = we've
could not = couldn't	it has = it's	we will = we'll
did not = didn't	it will = it'll	we would = we'd
do not = don't	must not = mustn't	we had = we'd
does not = doesn't	she is = she's	were not = weren't
had not = hadn't	she has = she's	what is = what's
have not = haven't	she will = she'll	where is = where's
he is = he's	she would = she'd	who is = who's
he has = he's	she had = she'd	who will = who'll
he will = he'll	should not = shouldn't	will not = won't *
he would = he'd	that is = that's	would not = wouldn't
he had = he'd	there is = there's	you are = you're
here is = here's	they are = they're	they are = they're
I am = I'm	they have = they've	you will = you'll
I have = I've	they will = they'll	you would = you'd
1 will = 1'll	they would = they'd	you had = you'd
I would = I'd	they had = they'd	*irregular
I had = I'd	was not = wasn't	





# **OBJECTIVES**



• Students are able to use contractions appropriately and form meaningful sentences.







# PRE-ASSESSMENT



- When are contractions used?
- During informal conversations.
- Give one example for when we should not use contractions.
- Writing a letter to the principal.
- Give some examples of contractions



# PRE-REQUISITES



- Pen/pencil
- Paper
- The students should know the examples of contractions, those which are mentioned in the introduction above.

#### Level 2:

- Coining
- The students should be able to form sentences using contractions.



### LEVEL-1

#### **ACTIVITY:**

- Write the contraction words, such as 've, 'd, n't, 's, 'm, 're on the board.
- Replace the verb with the suitable contraction term and write the contraction phrase below the original statement.
- He should have gone there.
- He should've gone there.
- She would do it.
- She'd do it.
- They should not force them.
- They shouldn't force them.



# LEVEL-2

- You are very pretty.
- You're very pretty.
- I am doing well.
- I'm doing well.
- He is in town.
- He's in town.
- I will be back soon.
- I'll be back soon.





## LEVEL-2

- Write a pair of words on a white paper, crumble each one up, and have a snowball fight. After a few seconds, have everyone pick one paper ball up, read the pair of words, and write the contraction of that word in their notebook.
- Continue for as many rounds as you'd like.
- At the end, students form 3 sentences using any contraction.





# POST-ASSESSMENT

To test their knowledge, ask students to have casual conversations amongst themselves using contractions.





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