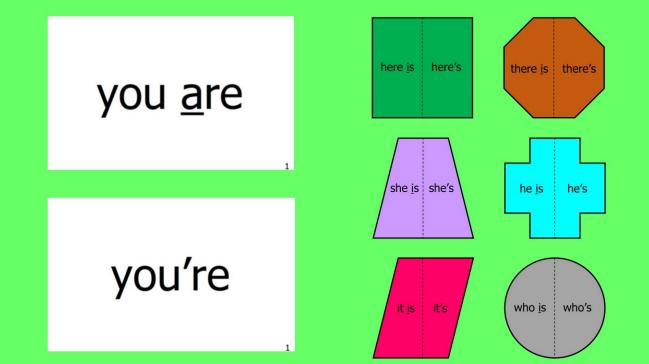
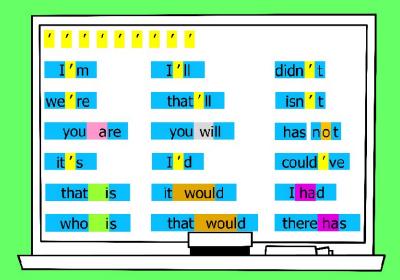
Center Activities for Contractions and Punctuation Marks



Contractions Bingo					
I'm	there're	they're	we're		
you're	it's	that's	he's		
she's	here's	nothing's	there's		
who's	aren't	couldn't	didn't		



By Habakkuk Educational Materials

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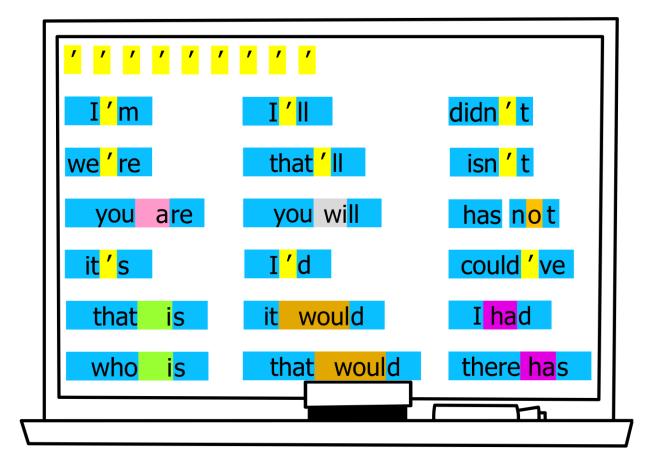
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Forming Contractions Activity: Reproduce the cards on white cardstock and laminate the sheets. Cut apart each piece for the activity and attach a strip of magnetic tape to the back. Position the cards on a magnetic board as shown. An apostrophe (') is used in contractions in place of missing letters. A complete list of contractions available for this game are listed below. Students remove a letter or letters from one of the word pairs, insert an apostrophe in place of the missing letter(s), and then spell the two words as one.

I $\underline{a}m = I'm$ we $\underline{a}re = we're$ you $\underline{a}re = you're$ it $\underline{i}s = it's$ that $\underline{i}s = that's$ who is = who's I <u>wi</u>ll = I'll that <u>wi</u>ll = that'll you <u>wi</u>ll = you'll

I <u>woul</u>d = I'd it <u>woul</u>d = it'd that <u>woul</u>d = that'd did n<u>o</u>t = didn't is n<u>o</u>t = isn't has n<u>o</u>t = hasn't

could <u>ha</u>ve = could've I <u>ha</u>d = I'd there <u>ha</u>s = there's



CONTRACTIONS MATCHING GAME: Reproduce the matching cards on cardstock, laminate, and cut apart. Keep the cards in a Ziploc bag. Recall that in a contraction, an apostrophe (') is used in place of missing letters. In the following cards, letters that would be replaced with an apostrophe are underlined. For example, in *I am, a* is underlined because it is replaced with an apostrophe in the contraction *I'm*, which means the same thing as *I am*. It is recommended that you divide the cards into separate Ziploc bags. Words with an underlined *a* and their contractions can be kept in one bag; words with an underlined *i* and their contractions in another bag; words with an underlined *o* and their contractions in a third bag, and so forth. Numbers have been recorded on the bottom right side of each card for easy separation.

The cards are placed face down on the table, and a child chooses two cards in an attempt to match, for example, the words *could <u>not</u>* with the contraction *couldn't*. When a student makes a match, he would say, "*Couldn't* is the contraction of *could not*" while removing the cards. If a match is not made, the cards would be returned to their original positions. The winner (the student with the greatest number of pairs after all cards have been removed) could be awarded a sticker to add to his or her incentive chart.

CONTRACTIONS BINGO: Four bingo mats having contractions inserted in the grids are available to use as a center activity. Reproduce the mats on cardstock and laminate. Put the cards from the matching games without an apostrophe (i.e., those that are not contractions) in a bag to draw from during the game. When, for example, the card *you are* is drawn from a bag and read, students would search for the contraction *you're* to cover on their grids. The winner could be awarded a sticker to add to his or her incentive chart.

AROUND THE WORLD: Two students from the class stand together, and the teacher holds up, let's say, a card with the words *we <u>have</u>*. The first child to verbally call out its contraction, *we've* in this example, would move to the next child in line for a second race, and the game would continue in this manner.

RELAY GAME: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game. Instead of calling out the contraction *we've* when shown the cards with the words *we have*, students would race to record it on the board, and the winning team player would have a tally mark recorded under his/her group's name.

GO FISH

The cards used for the matching game could also be used by pairs or small groups of students to play "Go Fish!" in a classroom center.

Directions: Five cards are dealt to each player and the others are placed in a stack. Player 1: "Do you have the contraction of _____?" (Example: If Player 1 has *you are* in her set, she might show the card to Player 2 while asking him if he has its contraction.)

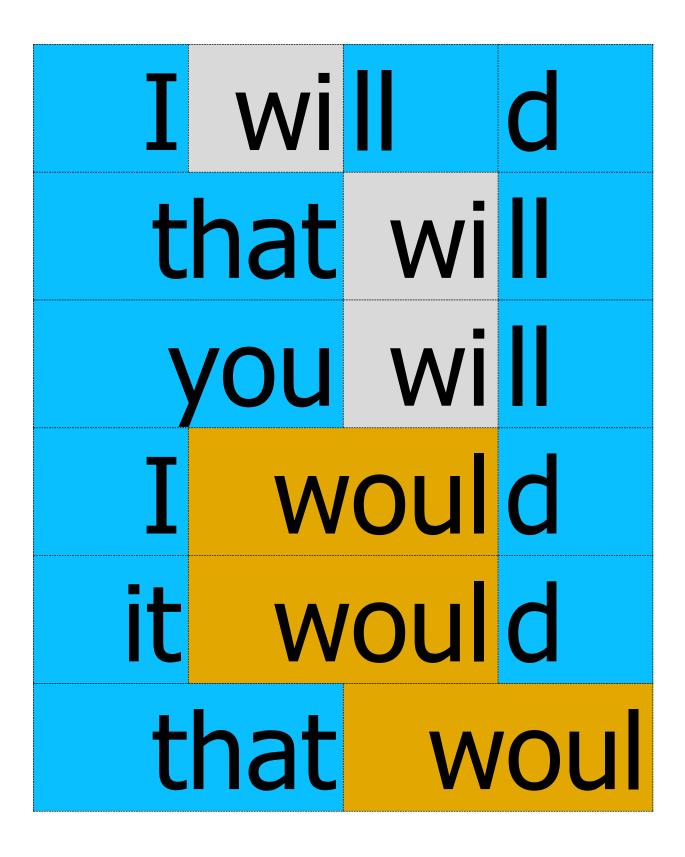
<u>Player 2 has the card:</u> Player 2 sets *you're* down. (Player 1 keeps the pair and has a second turn.)

<u>Player 2 does not have the card:</u> Player 2 says, "Go Fish!" (Player 1 draws a card, and it is player 2's turn.)

Forming Contractions Activity

Ι	a	m	7	1
we	a	re	1	1
	/OU	B	re	2
it		S	1	7
t	hat		S	
V	vho		S	

did n o t is n o t has not could have I had there has



/ /	7	/	/	/	7	1

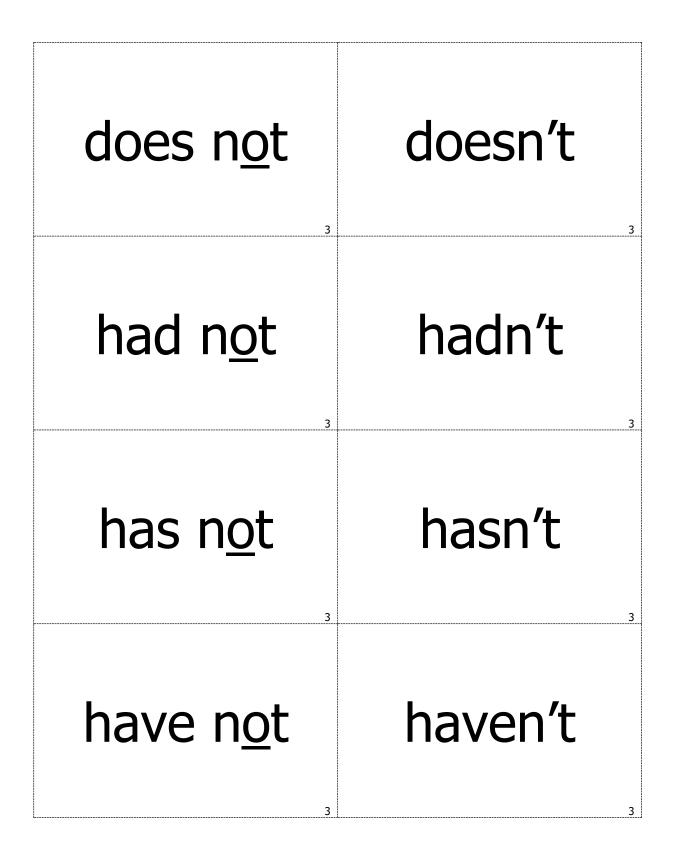
Contractions Matching Game

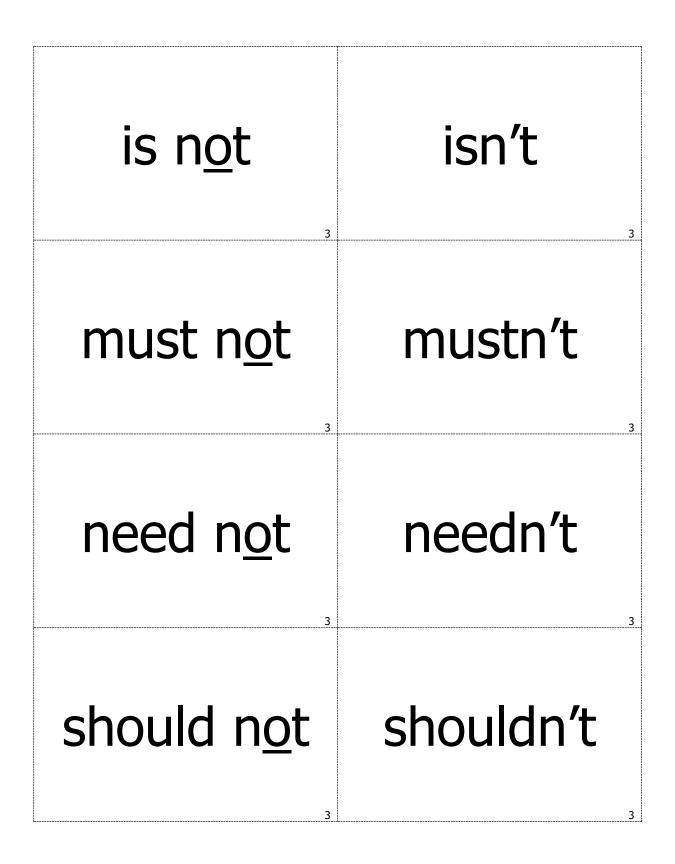
I <u>a</u> m	I'm	
there <u>a</u> re	there're	
they <u>a</u> re	they're	
we <u>a</u> re	we're	

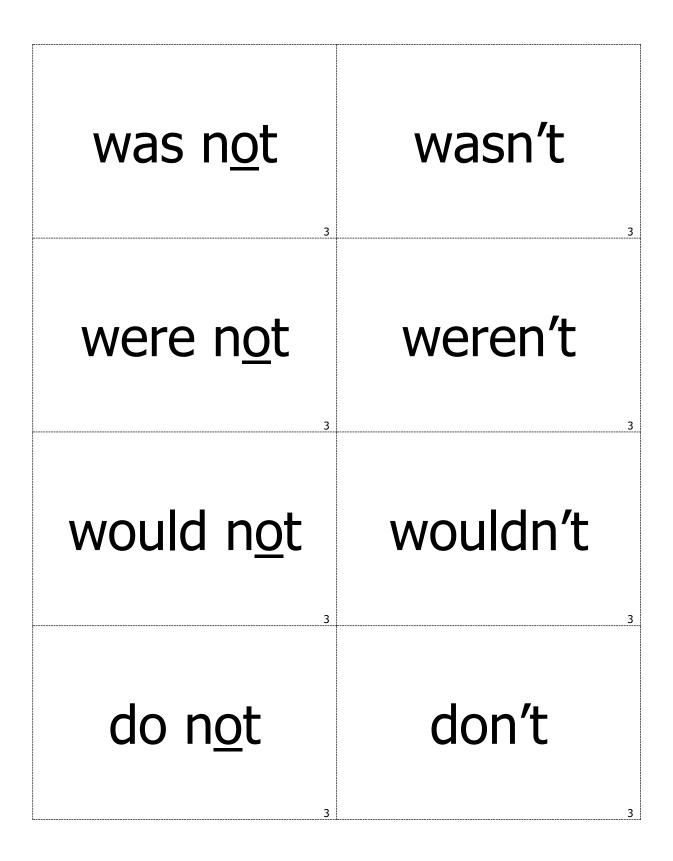
you <u>a</u> re	you're
it is	it's
that is	that's
he is	he's

she <u>i</u> s	she's
here <u>i</u> s	here's
nothing <u>i</u> s	nothing's
there is	there's









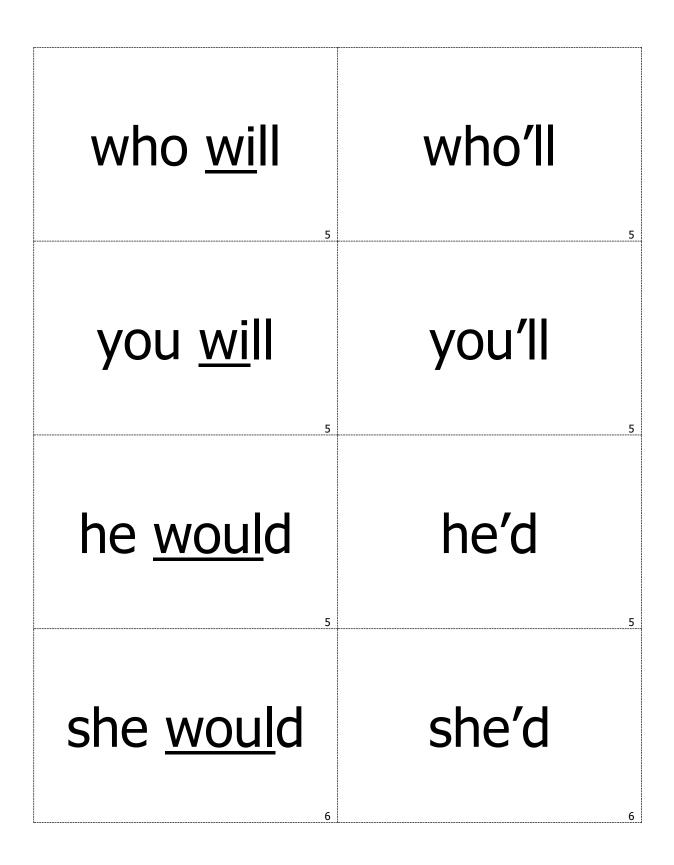
I <u>ha</u> ve	I've	
there <u>ha</u> ve	there've	
they have	they've	
we <u>ha</u> ve	we've	

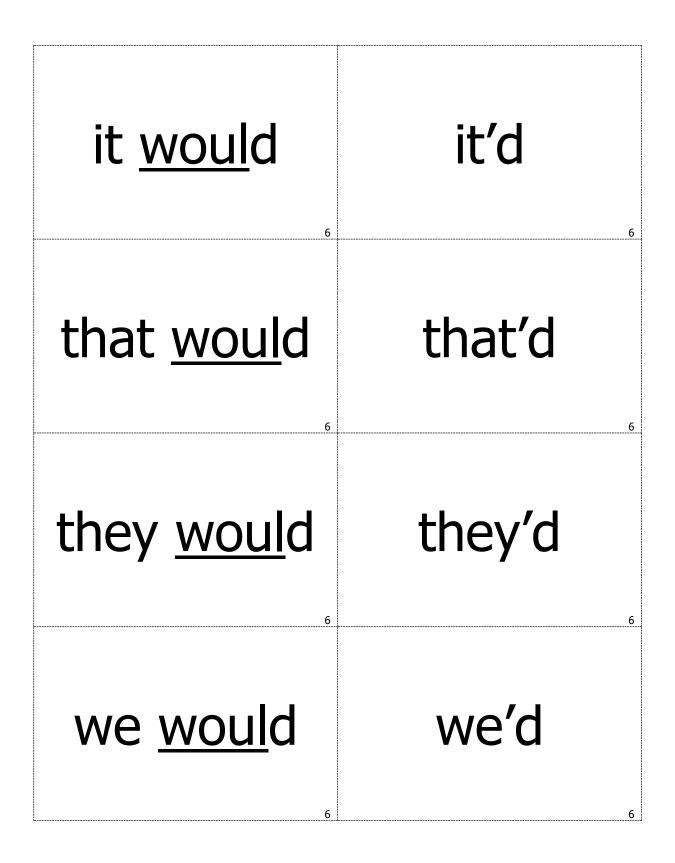
who <u>ha</u> ve	who've
you <u>ha</u> ve	you've
could <u>ha</u> ve	could've
should <u>ha</u> ve	should've

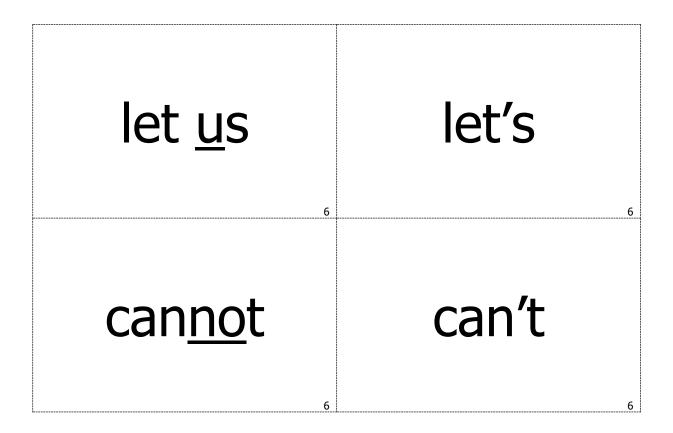












Contractions Bingo				
I'm	there're	they're	we're	
you're	it's	that's	he's	
she's	here's	nothing's	there's	
who's	aren't	couldn't	didn't	

Contractions Bingo				
doesn't	hadn't	hasn't	haven't	
isn't	mustn't	needn't	shouldn't	
wasn't	weren't	wouldn't	don't	
I've	there've	they've	we've	

Contractions Bingo				
who've	you've	could've	should've	
would've	I'd	there'd	they'd	
who'd	you'd	ΙΊΙ	iťΊl	
she'll	that'll	there'll	they'll	

Contractions Bingo			
we'll	whoʻll	you'll	he'd
she'd	iť⁄d	that'd	we'd
let's	can't	I'm	they're
we're	you're	it's	that's

Directions: Put the Set 1 shape puzzles together on a magnetic board. The word written on one half of each puzzle is the contraction of the word written on the other half. In a contraction, an apostrophe (') is used in place of a missing letter or letters. Write the contraction of each word.

I am	 here is	
there are	 nothing is	
they are	 there is	
we are	 who is	
you are	 are not	
it is	 could not	
that is	 did not	
he is	 does not	
she is	 had not	

Teacher: Reproduce the shape puzzles on white cardstock. You may want to laminate the puzzles before cutting them out. Attach a piece of magnetic tape to the back of each half of a shape.

Directions: Put the Set 2 shape puzzles together on a magnetic board. The word written on one half of each puzzle is the contraction of the word written on the other half. In a contraction, an apostrophe (') is used in place of a missing letter or letters. Write the contraction of each word.

has not	 do not	
have not	 there has	
is not	 who has	
must not	 I have	
need not	 there have	
should not	 they have	
was not	 we have	
were not	 who have	
would not	 you have	

Teacher: Reproduce the shape puzzles on white cardstock. You may want to laminate the puzzles before cutting them out. Attach a piece of magnetic tape to the back of each half of a shape.

Directions: Put the Set 3 shape puzzles together on a magnetic board. The word written on one half of each puzzle is the contraction of the word written on the other half. In a contraction, an apostrophe (') is used in place of a missing letter or letters. Write the contraction of each word.

could have	 I will	
should have	 it will	
would have	 she will	
I had	 that will	
there had	 there will	
they had	 they will	
we had	 we will	
who had	 who will	
you had	 you will	

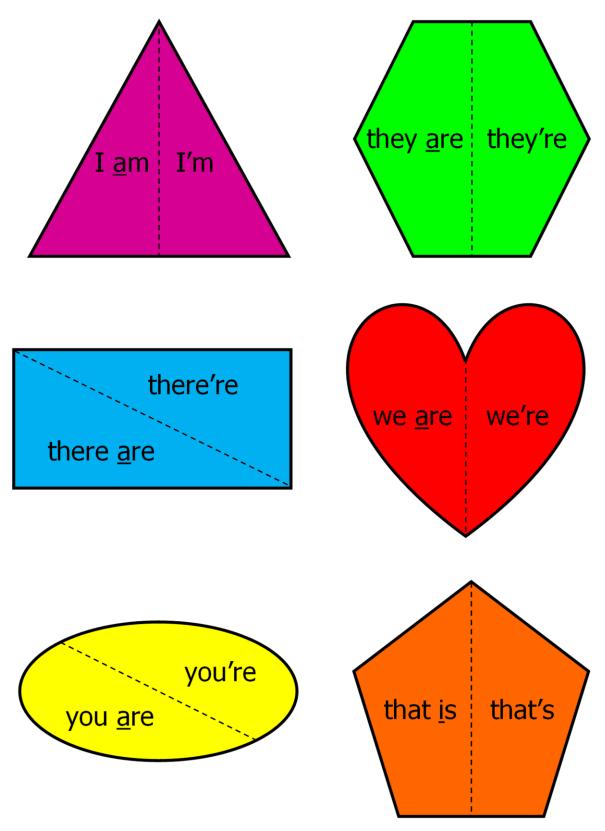
Teacher: Reproduce the shape puzzles on white cardstock. You may want to laminate the puzzles before cutting them out. Attach a piece of magnetic tape to the back of each half of a shape.

Directions: Put the Set 4 shape puzzles together on a magnetic board. The word written on one half of each puzzle is the contraction of the word written on the other half. In a contraction, an apostrophe (') is used in place of a missing letter or letters. Write the contraction of each word.

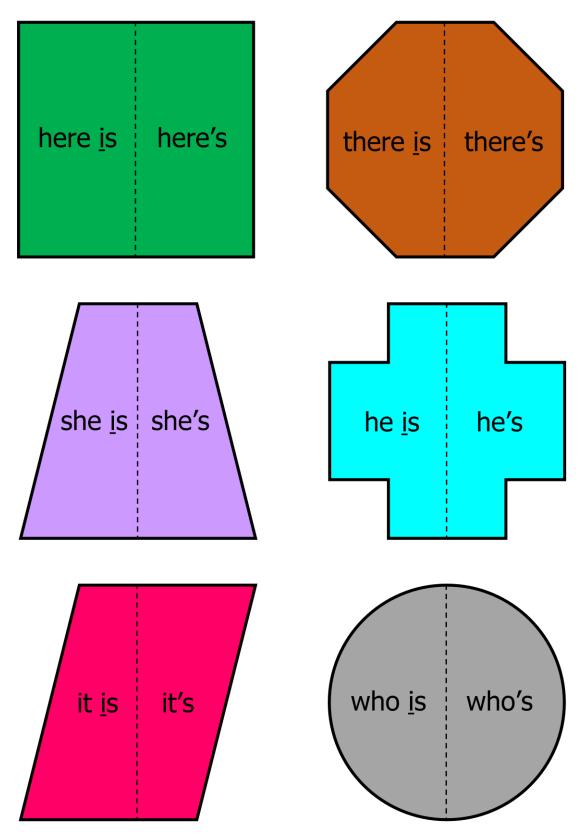
he would	 they would	
she would	 we would	
I would	 who would	
it would	 you would	
that would	 let us	
there would	 cannot	

Teacher: Reproduce the shape puzzles on white cardstock. You may want to laminate the puzzles before cutting them out. Attach a piece of magnetic tape to the back of each half of a shape.

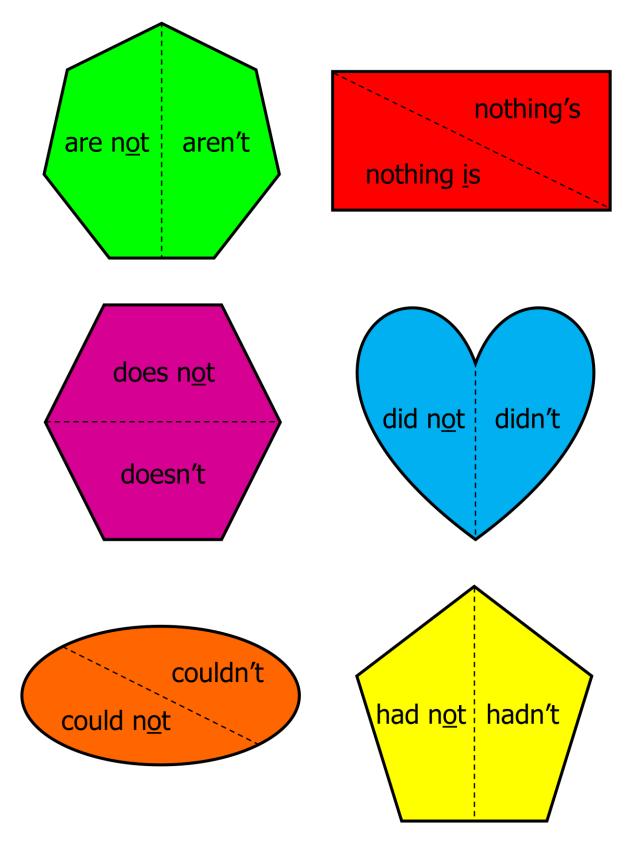
SET 1 SHAPE PUZZLES



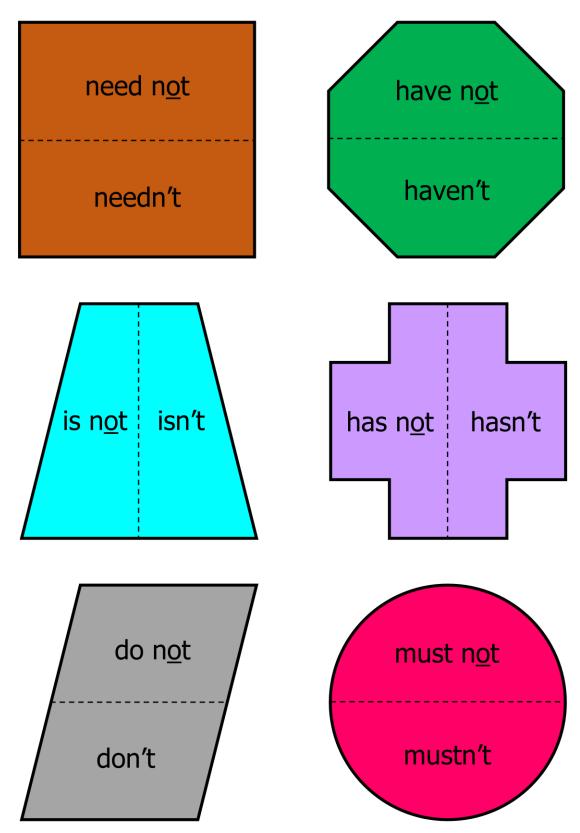
SET 1 SHAPE PUZZLES

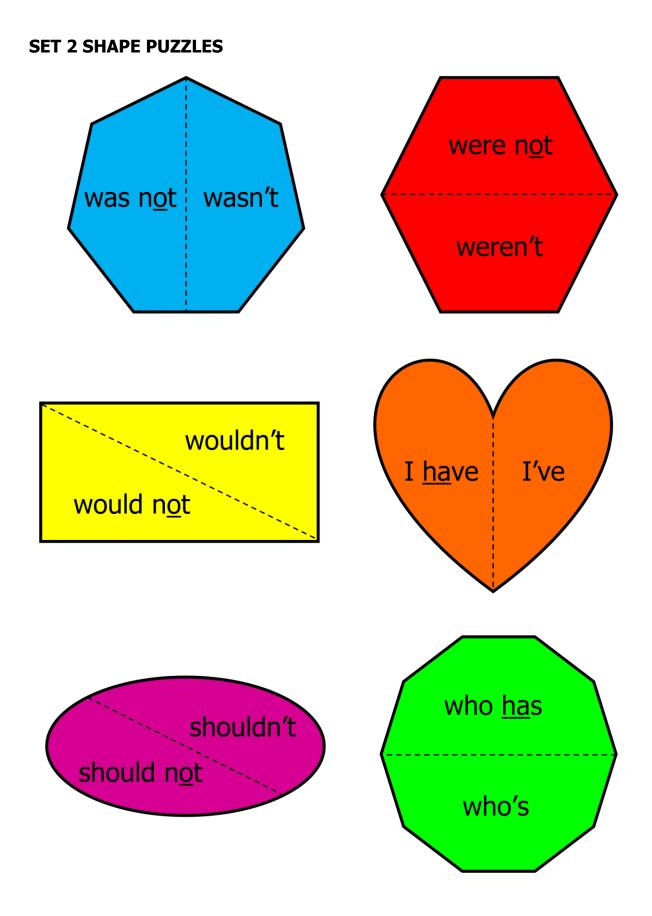


SET 1 SHAPE PUZZLES

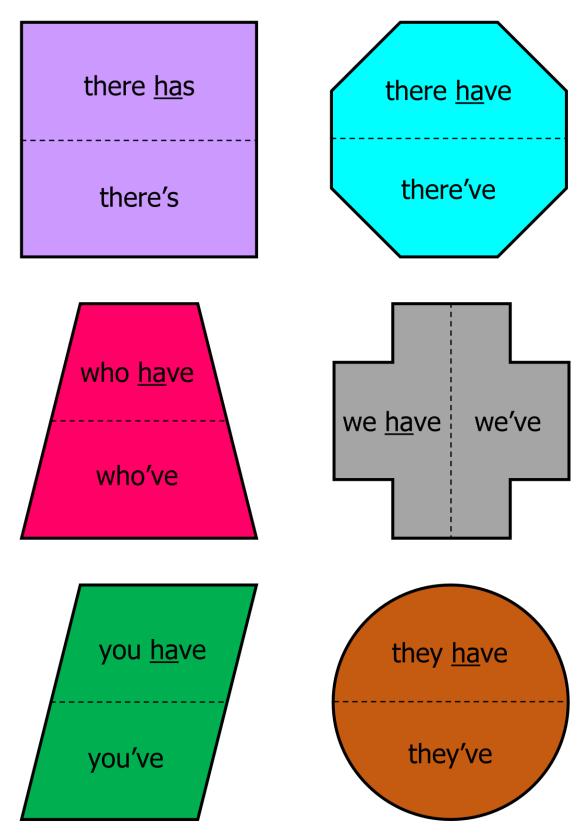


SET 2 SHAPE PUZZLES

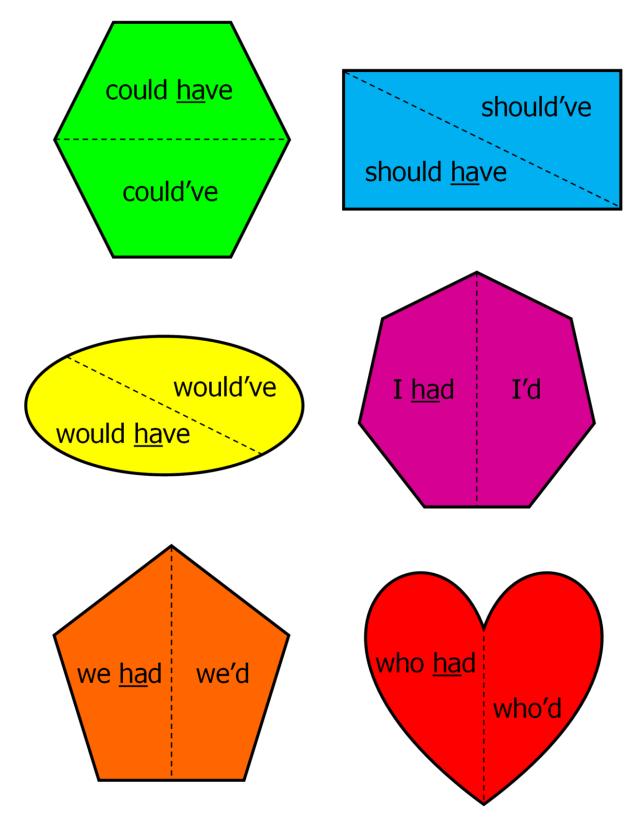




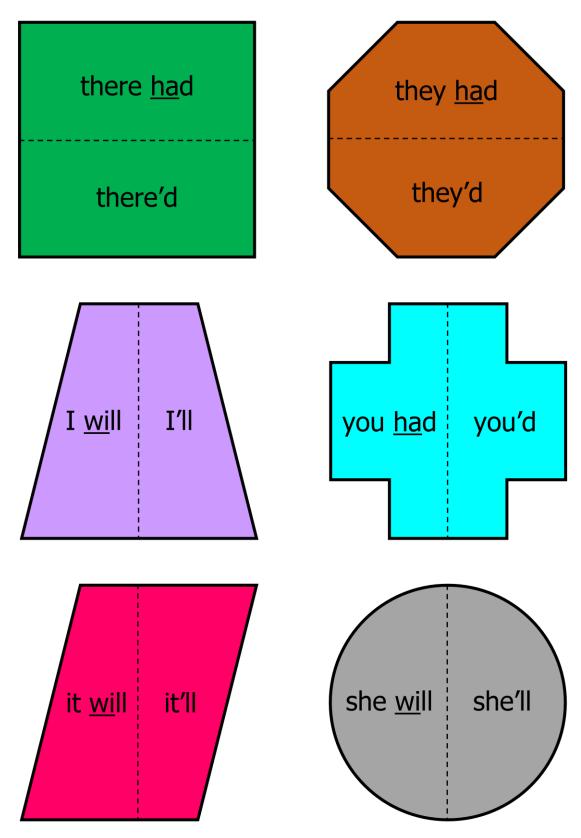
SET 2 SHAPE PUZZLES



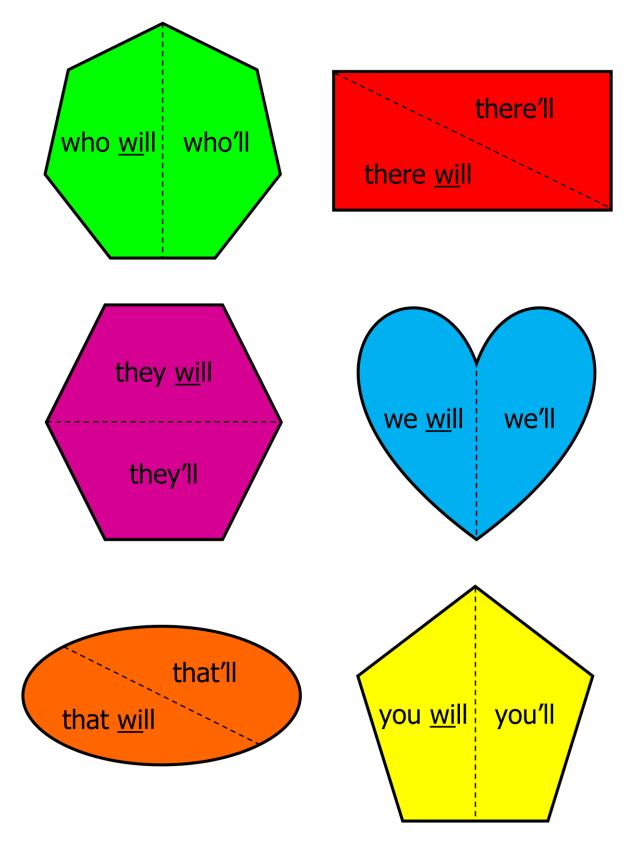
SET 3 SHAPE PUZZLES



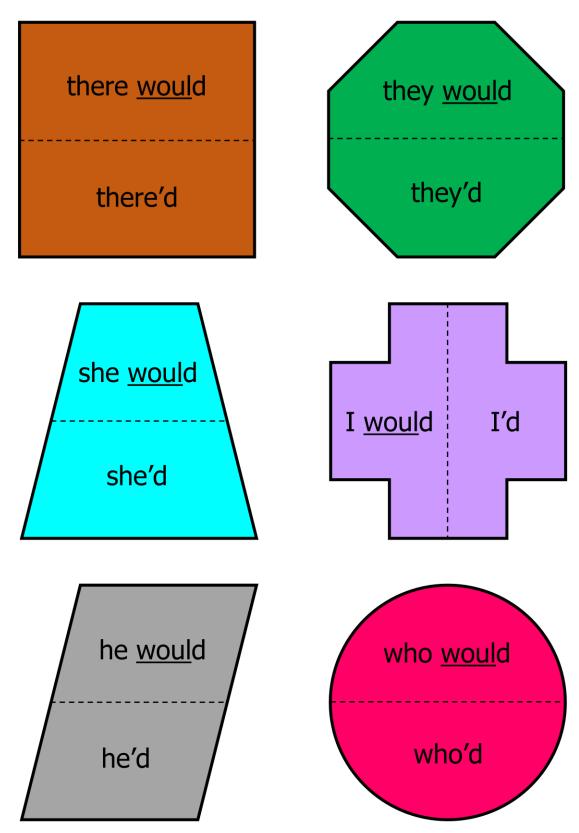
SET 3 SHAPE PUZZLES

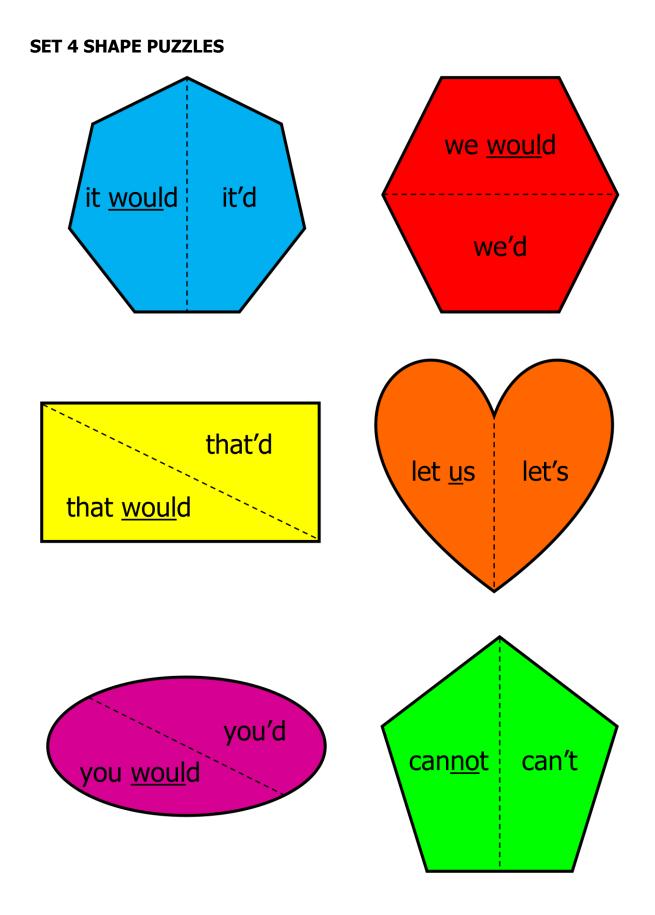


SET 3 SHAPE PUZZLES



SET 4 SHAPE PUZZLES





Punctuation Marks

PUNCTUATION MARKS MATCHING GAME: Reproduce the matching cards on cardstock, laminate, and cut apart. Keep the cards in a Ziploc bag. The cards are placed face down on the table, and a child chooses two cards in an attempt to match a punctuation mark with its name. If a match is made, the child removes the cards and holds onto them until the end of the game. If a match is not made, the cards would be returned to their original positions. The winner (the student with the greatest number of pairs after all cards have been removed) could be awarded a sticker to add to his or her incentive chart.

PUNCTUATION MARKS BINGO: Four bingo mats having punctuation marks inserted in the grids have been provided in this book to use as a center activity. Reproduce the mats on cardstock and laminate. Put the cards with the punctuation mark names from the matching game in a bag to draw from during the game. When the name of a punctuation mark is drawn, students search for the corresponding mark to cover on their bingo grids. The winner could be awarded a sticker to add to his or her incentive chart.

AROUND THE WORLD: Two students from the class stand together, and the teacher holds up, let's say, a card with a semicolon. The first child to verbally call out the name of the punctuation mark, *semicolon* in this example, would move to the next child in line for a second race, and the game would continue in this manner.

RELAY GAME: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game. The teacher would show, for example, a card that reads *explanation point*, and the first team player to write *!* on the board would have a tally mark recorded under his/her group's name.

GO FISH

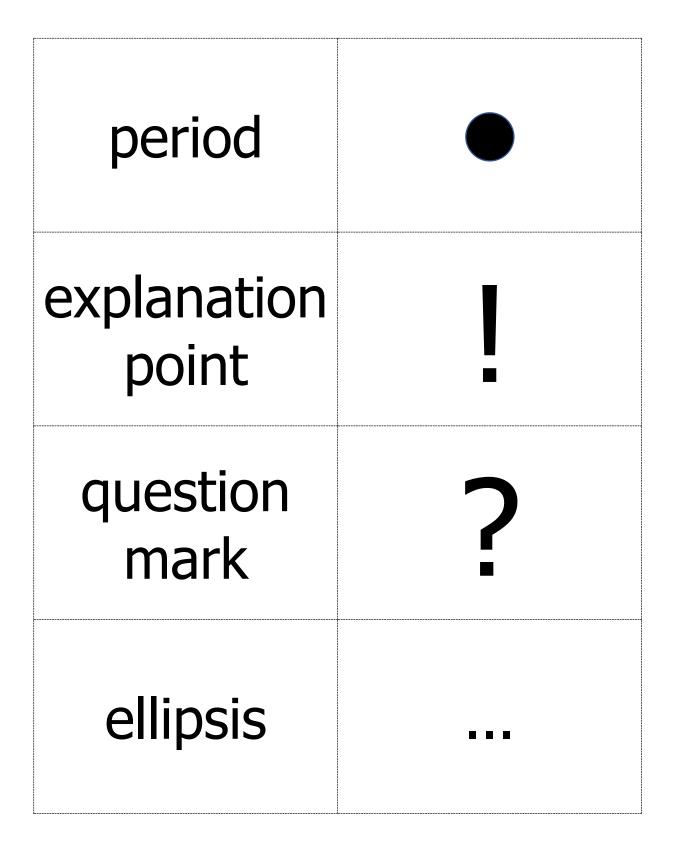
The cards used for the matching game could also be used by pairs of students to play "Go Fish!" in a classroom center.

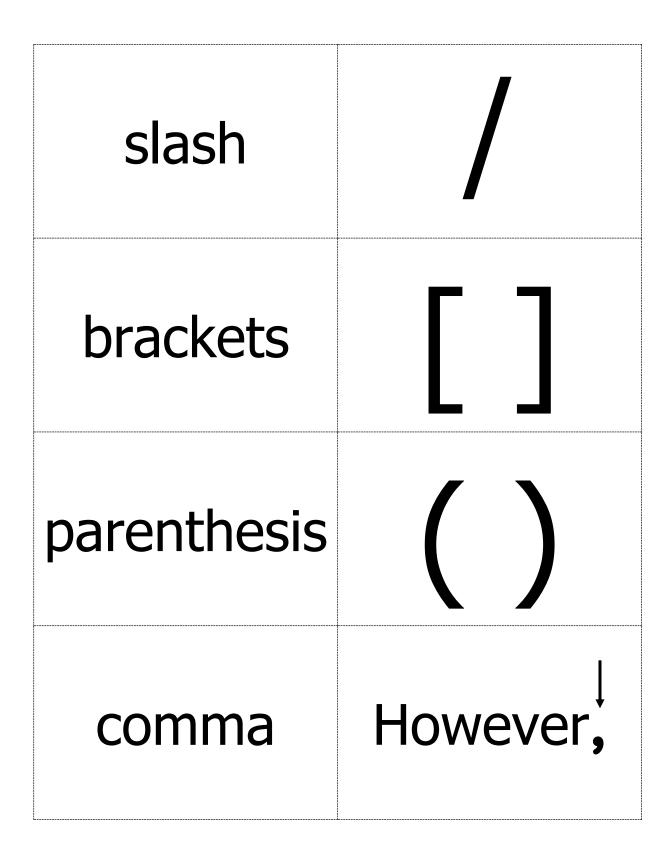
Directions: Five cards are dealt to each player and the others are placed in a stack. Player 1: "Do you have the _____ card?" (Example: If Player 1 has *question mark* in her set, she might show the card to Player 2 while asking him if he has the question mark.)

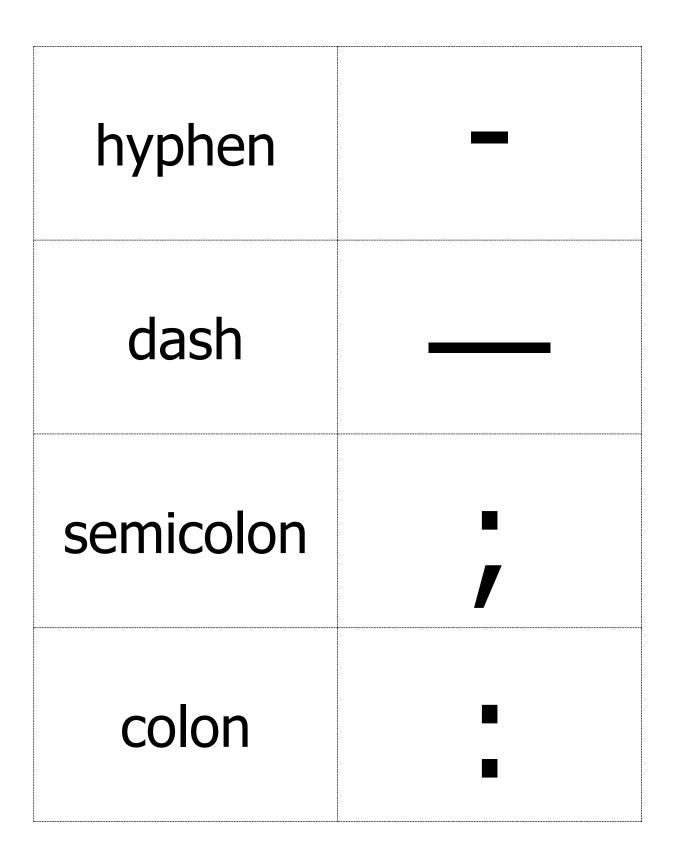
<u>Player 2 has the card:</u> Player 2 sets the card with the question mark down. (Player 1 keeps the pair and has a second turn.)

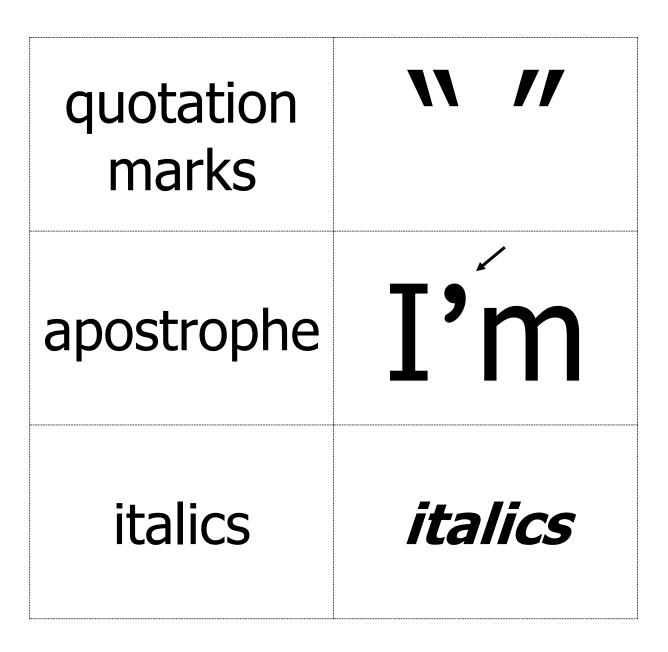
<u>Player 2 does not have the card:</u> Player 2 says, "Go Fish!" (Player 1 draws a card, and it is player 2's turn.)

Punctuation Marks Matching Game









Punctuation Marks Bingo			
•	!	?	
	()	[]	
italics	-		
/	•	•	

Punctuation Marks Bingo			
italics	\\ //	/	
•		/	
•	-		
/	[]	()	

Punctuation Marks Bingo			
-		• /	
/	/	\\ //	
•		•	
	?	/	

Punctuation Marks Bingo			
-	•	!	
[]	•	italics	
()		?	
N //	1		
		I	