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Sentence Writing Curriculum Map

These lessons help you introduce, explain and have students practise the different types of sentences including compound & complex sentences, declarative, exclamatory, interrogative and imperative.

An introduction to figures of speech including Metaphors, Similes, Personification, Onomatopoeia, and Oxymoron.

Practise worksheets look at verb tenses plus writing paragraphs, main idea, topic sentence, supporting sentences and concluding sentences.

Writing prompts for Narrative, Descriptive, Persuasive/Opinion and Expository writing styles are included.

Introduction:

- At A Glance – List of Skills covered
- How to use the lessons
- Trait-Based Writing
- Rubric Teacher and Student
- Writing Centre page
- Sentence Checklist Teacher/Peer and Self
- Writing Cheat Sheet
- Answer Key

Section One: Types of Sentences

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Worksheet 3: Interrogative Sentences

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- Worksheet 28: Persuasive/Personal Opinion Writing Ideas

COMPLETE OR INCOMPLETE



A complete sentence expresses a complete thought to the reader.

- I always wear my blue running shoes for gym class. **(A Sentence)**
- Blue running shoes for gym class. **(Not a sentence)**

Put a check mark on the line at the end of each complete sentence or an X if the sentence is incomplete.

- 1 Billy went to the store to buy a chocolate bar. _____
- 2 Ran away fast. _____
- 3 The King rode his horse through the village and waved to the villagers. _____
- 4 The car stopped. _____
- 5 Veronica walked around. _____
- 6 The cat scratched the couch with her sharp claws. _____
- 7 A new recipe in the book. _____
- 8 She finished reading Harry Potter in only 3 days. _____
- 9 There are 7 books. _____
- 10 It was a gray and stormy day so we stayed inside and watched a movie. _____

Do you remember writing questions? _____

Read the questions below. Make a check mark next to the sentence if the question is correct and an X if it is not.

- 1 Do you want a hotdog or a hamburger? _____
- 2 Aren't you the one, aren't you? _____
- 3 Have you been here before? _____
- 4 The bus left already? _____
- 5 Who remembers how to write sentences correctly? _____

Share and compare your answers with a fellow classmate.



DECLARATIVE SENTENCES



A **Declarative Sentence** gives us information. A **Declarative Sentence** starts with a capital letter, the sentences tells us something and the sentence ends in a period (.).

Here are some examples of **Declarative Sentences**:

- 1 We are a happy family.
- 2 The shopping bag is red.
- 3 The stars are bright.
- 4 The mechanic fixes cars.
- 5 The tire is flat.

Now write ten declarative sentences of your own below.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

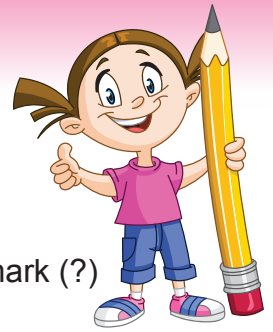
8

9

10



INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES



There are four types of questions. You will use different types of questions depending on what type of information you are looking for. An **Interrogative Sentence** asks for information. Each **interrogative sentence** will start with a Capital letter, the words will ask for information and will end with a question mark (?)

Here are some examples of **Yes/No Interrogative Sentences**, with complete answers

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Do you like music? | Yes, I like music. |
| 2 Have you done your homework? | No, I have not done my homework. |
| 3 Do you have a hobby? | Yes, I crochet. |
| 4 Do you like potato chips? | Yes, I like potato chips. |
| 5 Did you go shopping? | No, I do not like shopping. |

Now write eight **Yes/No Interrogative Sentences** below.

Have a fellow student answer the questions.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____



INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES



There are four types of questions. You will use different types of questions depending on the type of information that you are looking for. The second type is called **Alternative Questions**. In your questions you are providing choices and the person answering your question can pick one of the answers. Practise writing and answering **Alternative Questions** using the spaces below.

1 Do you want toast or oatmeal? The answer you are predicting to hear will be either:
I would like toast please. **OR** I would like oatmeal please.

2 Do you want to go to eat now or later? _____

3 Do you want to watch a movie or a TV show? _____

4 Did you see a movie, a show or a play? _____

5 Did you visit your old school or your old house? _____

6 Did you want pizza with pepperoni and cheese or just cheese? _____

7 _____ ? _____

8 _____ ? _____

9 _____ ? _____

10 _____ ? _____

 Compare your questions and answers with a partner.

 Draw a picture to explain one of your sentences.



INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES



There are four types of questions. You will use different types of questions depending on the type of information that you are looking for. The third type is called **WH Questions**. You are asking questions where the information asks the 7 **WH Questions. Who? What? When? Where? Why? Which? And How?** Provide two choices and the person answering your question can pick one or the other.

Practise writing and answering **WH Questions** using the spaces below

1 Who would like a tennis racquet? The answer you are predicting to hear could be:
I would like a tennis racquet.

2 What make of tennis racquet would you like?

3 When would you like your tennis racquet?

4 Where do you want to use your tennis racquet?

5 Why did you choose a tennis racquet?

6 Which sport is your favourite sport?

7 How do you play tennis?

Now choose a topic you like: _____

1 Who _____?

2 What _____?

3 When _____?

4 Where _____?

5 Why _____?

6 Which _____?

7 How _____?

Share and compare answers with a partner.

WRITING ANSWERS



Writing good answers is just as important as writing good questions. Good answers include: a capital letter, the sentence stands alone and ends with the correct punctuation mark.

- 1 Do you want some fruit? _____
- 2 Do you like the birthday cake? _____
- 3 Do you know Mrs. Smith? _____
- 4 Would you like ham, tuna or roast beef on your sandwich?

- 5 Would you like marshmallow, sprinkles or nuts on your ice cream?

- 6 Will you be going flying or driving this summer? _____
- 7 Who played with the cards? _____
- 8 Where did they play tennis? _____
- 9 Which day did they go? _____
- 10 You play piano, don't you? _____
- 11 You got the book, didn't you? _____
- 12 You will go to see her, won't you? _____

Now write some questions and answers of your own.

- 13 _____ ? _____
- 14 _____ ? _____
- 15 _____ ? _____
- 16 _____ ? _____
- 17 _____ ? _____



EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES



An **Exclamatory Sentence** not only tells information but it expresses emotions. It is also used when you use interjections. You will see an exclamatory sentence when the sentence starts with a capital – expresses emotion or a feeling and ends with an exclamation mark.

Here are some examples of **Exclamatory Sentences**:

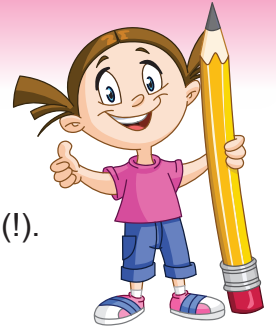
- 1 Aww!
- 2 Oh!
- 3 Rats!
- 4 Darn!
- 5 Eeeewww!

Now write your own interjections or exclamatory sentences.

- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____



IMPERATIVE SENTENCES



An **Imperative Sentence** is also known as a command or a request that absolutely has to be done. The sentence starts with a capital letter, gives a command or request and may finish with a period (.) or an exclamation mark (!).

Here are some examples of **Imperative Sentences**:

- 1 Look!
- 2 Make your bed.
- 3 Drink your milk.
- 4 Eat your broccoli!
- 5 Go!

Now write your own imperative sentences.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

