

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.

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FIGURES OF SPEECH



Read the sentences below. Can you identify which figure of speech is used?

ALLITERATION **HYPERBOLE** **METAPHOR** **PERSONIFICATION** **SIMILES**

1 Brad wore his black and blue blazer.

2 I am so hungry I can eat a horse.

3 The wool blanket was fluffy like cotton candy.

4 You are my guardian angel.

5 "Please Mr. Snow, keep falling so that we can have a snow-day!"

6 I am so tired I could sleep for a month.

7 Six swans went swimming in the sea.

8 Jump like jolly jelly jujubes.

9 He crept around as quiet as a mouse.

10 My dad can lift over two tons.

11 He was as angry as a grizzly bear.

12 The kids in school are all brains.

13 Gina works like a dog.

14 My toaster loves my toast.

15 My dad is my rock.

Now write your own definition for each figure of speech above.

ALLITERATION _____

HYPERBOLE _____

METAPHOR _____

PERSONIFICATION _____

SIMILES _____



METAPHORS



A **metaphor** is a word or phrase that is used to make a comparison between two people, things, animals, or places that are not the same.

For example: Dan is a sly fox. David is green with envy. My day was a train wreck.

The sentences below use **metaphors**. Explain the metaphor in your own words.

1 The computer in the classroom was an old dinosaur.

2 Laughter is the music of the soul.

3 Our life is a dream come true.

4 Her beautiful long and golden hair is an ocean of waves.

5 A book is the key that unlocks your imagination.

6 The teeth of a dragon are little knives.

7 Time is money.



METAPHORS



A **metaphor** is a word or phrase that is used to make a comparison between two people, things, animals, or places that are not the same.

For **example**: Dan is a sly fox. David is green with envy. My day was a train wreck.

Use the short line to write a new **metaphor**. Once complete, switch papers with a fellow classmate and have him/her explain your **metaphors**.

1 Love is _____

2 Beauty is _____

3 Courage is _____

4 Peace is _____

5 School is _____

6 Fear is _____

7 Winter is _____



METAPHORS



A **metaphor** is a word or phrase that is used to make a comparison between two people, things, animals, or places that are not the same.

For example: Dan is a sly fox. David is green with envy.
My day was a train wreck.



Pick **two** of your favourite **metaphors**. Write and illustrate them below.



SIMILES



Similes are a way of comparing two things using the words 'like' or 'as'.

Complete the **similes** below:

Like Similes = noun + verb + like + noun

1 This sun was shining like _____.

2 She sang like _____.

3 The wind whistled like _____.

4 He ran like _____.

5 The dog barks like _____.

6 The pizza smells like _____.

7 The dinner tasted like _____.

8 The trailer looked like _____.

9 She sounds like _____.

10 The book reads like _____.

Now write your own 'like' similes.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



SIMILIES



Similes are a way of comparing two things using the words 'like' or 'as'.

Complete the **similes** below:

Like Similes = as + adjective + as + noun

1 This leaf was as red as _____.

2 The mountain was as tall as _____.

3 It was as cold as _____.

4 She walked as slow as _____.

5 The dog barked as loud as _____.

6 The house is as dirty as _____.

7 The sister is as funny as _____.

8 The trailer is as crooked as _____.

9 Jordan is as stubborn as _____.

10 Angelina is as sweet as _____.

Now write your own 'like' similes.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



SIMILES



Using the adjectives in the box, write 'like' or 'as' similes below.

quick	cold	beautiful	happy
thick	hot	sharp	sad
slow	tall	bright	short
energetic	funny	hungry	purple

Now write your own 'like' or 'as' similes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



SIMILES OR METAPHORS?



A **metaphor** is a word or phrase that is used to make a comparison between two people, things, animals, or places that are not the same.

A **simile** is a way of comparing two things using the words like or as.

Read the sentences below. Circle both subjects and write on the line if they are a **metaphor** or a **simile**.

1 This boat was as dry as the beach. _____.

2 The toy was as small as a flea. _____.

3 It rained like a shower. _____.

4 She walked as slow as molasses. _____.

5 The girl was very bright. _____.

6 The baby is an angel. _____.

7 My brother is a giant. _____.

8 The TV is as huge as a chest. _____.

9 Noah is as cute as a button. _____.

10 He read like a professional. _____.

11 She is as smart as a fox. _____.

12 The soccer ball is as hard as a rock. _____.

13 He is as quick as lightning. _____.

15 Please don't cry like a baby. _____.



PERSONIFICATION



Personification is giving human characteristics and/or qualities to nonhuman objects.

For example: The leaves danced across the schoolyard.

1 Draw a picture of a chosen object.

2 Write a list of words that describe your object's personality (human characteristics and/or qualities)

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | f. _____ |
| b. _____ | g. _____ |
| c. _____ | h. _____ |
| d. _____ | i. _____ |
| e. _____ | j. _____ |

3 Write two sentences about your object.

- a. _____
- b. _____



PERSONIFICATION



Personification is giving human characteristics and/or qualities to nonhuman objects. The characteristics could be emotions, desire or speech.

For example: The statue smiled at the crowd.

Read the sentences below and explain the meaning and use of the **personification** example.

Example: The candle danced in the evening.

Meaning: The flames looked like they were swaying in the dark.

1 The heavy rain pounded the shelter.

2 The wheat stalks nodded in the wind.

3 The car happily squealed down the highway.

4 The smells of hot pizza pulled me into the kitchen.

5 It was time to wake up but the alarm clock refused to buzz.

6 The garden begged for water.

7 The mop danced across the floor.

8 The elephant bathed in the stream.

9 The lady knitted like a machine.

10 The leaves blew all over the yard.

ALLITERATION



Alliteration is a literary device in which many words in the sentence have the same consonant sound.

Examples: Peter Piper picked a picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Lazy leaping lizards like licking lollipops.

Kind kangaroo kick kool kites.

Use the letters below to create your own **alliterations**.

B D G M N P R S T V

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



ALLITERATION AND ASSONANCE



Alliteration is a literary device in which many words in the sentence have the same consonant sound.

Example: She sells sea shells by the sea shore.

Assonance is a literary device in which many words in the sentence have the same vowel sounds.

Example: Anna's nana asked for bananas.

Read the sentence below and **write** if the sentence is **Alliteration** or **Assonance**.

1 Will windy Wendy wait for wonderful Willy?

2 Everyone excitedly exclaimed for Emily.

3 Never neglect national news.

4 Bellowing yellow yaks chew on yucky elbows.

5 Tylor takes tulips to Theresa.

6 Patricia ate a perfect piece of pumpkin pie.

7 Pick a partner to practise passing.

8 Burt bit the bottom of the brussel sprout.

9 I imagine sitting proud on a round cloud.

10 Fleet feet sweep by sleeping sheep's.

Now write four sentences with assonance.

1

2

3

4



HYPERBOLE



A **hyperbole** is an exaggerated statement.

Example: My backpack weighs a ton.

I can write a million examples of **hyperboles**.

Write your own **hyperboles**.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



HYPERBOLE



A **hyperbole** is an exaggerated statement.

Example: The whole world was staring at me.

I am so thirsty I could drink a gallon of water.



Pick **two** of your favourite **hyperboles** from the previous exercise and illustrate them below.



FIGURES OF SPEECH



Read the sentences below. Can you identify which figure of speech is used?

IDIOM ONOMATOPOEIA OXYMORON PUN UNDERSTATEMENT

- 1 BOOM! _____
- 2 I am all ears. _____
- 3 She was having a minor crisis. _____
- 4 Our base was under a tack. _____
- 5 It's no big deal, my cat just died. _____
- 6 This is your only choice. _____
- 7 I will have the same difference. _____
- 8 I have cold feet. _____
- 9 A little birdie told me. _____
- 10 POW! _____
- 11 I am so board. _____
- 12 CRUNCH! _____
- 13 It costs an arm and a leg. _____
- 14 I will have the jumbo shrimp. _____
- 15 Your leg is broken so it will be sore for a while. _____

Now write your own definition for each figure of speech above.

ONOMATOPOEIA _____

IDIOM _____

OXYMORON _____

PUN _____

UNDERSTATEMENT _____



IDIOMS



An **idiom** is an expression that doesn't exactly mean what the words say.

Example: She has another card up her sleeve.

She spilled the beans.

Now read the sentences and try to guess the meaning of the underlined **idiom**.

1 Wow! It's raining cats and dogs today! I wish I'd brought my umbrella to school.

- a. I forgot my umbrella today.
- b. It's raining heavily.
- c. Cats and dogs are falling from the sky.

2 When I told my mom I would be home after midnight, she had a cow.

- a. My mom bought a baby cow.
- b. My mom is really strange.
- c. My mom was really upset.

3 It's your birthday today, a little birdie told me.

- a. I borrowed a calendar.
- b. Someone told me it was your birthday.
- c. I took a guess.

4 My brother didn't go on the roller coaster because he is a scaredy cat.

- a. My brother has a cat.
- b. My brother is a cat.
- c. My brother is afraid like a cat.

5 When the man on the phone told me I had won a trip but I had to give him my credit card number. It was a little fishy to me.

- a. I thought he smelled like a fish.
- b. I felt he was dishonest and I became suspicious of him.
- c. I thought he was playing a joke.

6 I didn't get the job, it's a dog-eat-dog world.

- a. Only the best get jobs.
- b. Dogs are allowed at the office.
- c. People treat each other like dogs.



IDIOMS



Match each sentence with the correct **idiom**. Write your answers below.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 _____ | 2 _____ | 3 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 5 _____ | 6 _____ |

1	Sam's brother is afraid of the roller coaster.	a. It's a dog-eat-dog world.
2	It is raining heavily.	b. He's a scaredy-cat.
3	I thought the salesman was dishonest, I was suspicious.	c. It's raining cats and dogs.
4	Only the best will survive.	d. He seemed a little fishy to me.
5	An unnamed person told me.	e. She had a cow.
6	My mom was really upset when I came home late.	f. A little birdie told her.

Now re-write the sentences below using the right **idioms**.

- 1** A man tried to sell me a radio for a very, very low price. I thought that he might be a crook.

- 2** My sister got really upset at me when I borrowed her sweater without asking her first.

- 3** It is pouring rain out there today.

- 4** He didn't keep up on the new information so he lost his job.

- 5** My friends knew it was my birthday but I didn't tell them.

- 6** Jason is very afraid of snakes.



IDIOMS



An **idiom** is an expression that doesn't exactly mean what the words say.

Example: She has another card up her sleeve.

She spilled the beans.

Now read the sentences and try to guess the meaning of the underlined **idiom**.

- 1** My uncle is going out with Kelly now.
 - a. They are leaving now.
 - b. Kelly is leaving now.
 - c. They are in a relationship now.
- 2** Sometimes my younger brother can drive me up the wall.
 - a. I am happy with him.
 - b. My brother is a terrible driver.
 - c. My younger brother makes me angry.
- 3** I think my sister is upset with me, she is giving me the cold shoulder.
 - a. My sister's shoulder is hurting her.
 - b. My sister's shoulder is cold.
 - c. My sister is upset with me and is ignoring me.
- 4** The thief was caught red-handed.
 - a. The thief had red paint on his hands.
 - b. The thief was caught stealing the merchandise.
 - c. The thief escaped with the red merchandise.
- 5** When I spoke to my cousin, I gave her an earful.
 - a. I gave her a present.
 - b. I scolded her.
 - c. She filled her ear with hot water.
- 6** I haven't heard anything from Janice in over a month.
 - a. Janice writes.
 - b. Janice can't hear.
 - c. Janice hasn't communicated with anyone in over a month.



IDIOMS



Match each sentence with the correct **idiom**. Write your answers below.

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

1	The thief was stealing when he got caught.	a. They haven't heard from her lately.
2	My younger brother makes me angry.	b. He was caught red-handed.
3	Jennifer hasn't written or called in a very long time.	c. They are going out with each other.
4	Please contact Marie.	d. He drives me up the wall.
5	John and Susan are not dating each other anymore.	e. She's giving me the cold shoulder.
6	My mother scolded me.	f. Please get in touch with her.
7	My sister isn't speaking to me because she is angry with me.	g. She gave me an earful.
8	My uncle is in a relationship with Kelly.	h. They broke up with each other.

Now re-write the sentences below using the right **idioms**.

1	Mariska saw the boy take the candy from the store.	_____
2	Jason's sister was angry at him, so she yelled.	_____
3	Sally refused to talk to me, but I don't know why.	_____
4	Sometimes I get very frustrated with Jack!	_____
5	Jerry and Elaine are dating each other.	_____



ONOMATOPOEIA



Onomatopoeia is a word that actually imitates the sound as it is happening.

Examples: Slam! Slush!
Boom! POW!



Below are Onomatopoeia words, illustrate them as you would see them in a comic strip, cartoon or in one of your stories.

Boom

Buzz

Bang

Click

Pop

Roar

Whoosh

Crack

Tap



ONOMATOPOEIA



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Boom! POW!



Below are Onomatopoeia words, illustrate them as you would see them in a comic strip, cartoon or in one of your stories.

Sizzle

Hiss

Cuckoo

Zip

Quack

Vroom

Beep

Achoo

Tick tock



ONOMATOPOEIA



Read the sentence below. Match the right **Onomatopoeia** with the right group of words.

click	woof	crunch	crackle	crash
smash	flush	ring	bang	splash

1 the sound of burning wood

2 a toilet chain being pulled

3 the doorbell

4 jumping into a lake

5 two cars in an accident

6 the fire cracker

7 walking on little rocks

8 playing with a switch

9 the sound of broken glass

10 the dog barking

Now write **five** sentences using **Onomatopoeia**.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____



OXYMORON



An **oxymoron** are two words together that contradict themselves.

Example: jumbo shrimp (jumbo is big but shrimp is small)

Pretty ugly (pretty & ugly – how can one be pretty and ugly?)

Bitter sweet (how can it be both bitter and sweet?)

Plastic glasses (are the glasses made out of plastic?)

Read the words below.

1. half	2. living	3. quiet	4. alone	5. home
6. upside	7. junk	8. silent	9. blind	10. second
11. beautiful	12. clearly	13. freezer	14. only	15. true

Now read the words below and match the number with its letter to form an **oxymoron**.

a. dead	b. tyrant	c. confused	d. burn	e. noise
f. together	g. scream	h. eye	i. best	j. full
k. work	l. down	m. food	n. story	o. choice

1	_____	2	_____	3	_____	4	_____	5	_____
6	_____	7	_____	8	_____	9	_____	10	_____
11	_____	12	_____	13	_____	14	_____	15	_____

Now write five sentences using oxymoron.

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____



EXPLAINING OXYMORON



Read the sentences below. Circle the **oxymoron** and **explain** each **oxymoron** in the sentences below.

1 She ate the larger half of the cranberry muffin.

2 Isn't there a TV show called the Living Dead?

3 My brother was proud that he was second best in math.

4 There was a major accident at the four corners yesterday, it was a minor miracle that no one was hurt.

5 My dad loves junk food.

6 Once again he bothered the dog.

7 My steak tasted like it had freezer burn.

8 The librarian told him in a loud whisper to be quiet.

9 I didn't want to turn a blind eye to the cheating going on during the exam.

10 When I mentioned the new idea we had, it went over like a lead balloon.

PUN



A **pun** is a joke that depends on a specific word having more than one meaning. The joke (or laughter) comes when the one listening is thinking the wrong word.

There are three types of **PUNS**.

Substitution Pun: This is when the listener is expecting to hear a word but a different word is chosen.

Homonym Pun: These puns sound the same but the spelling is different (tail, tale, sail, sale, steak, stake).

Double Meaning Puns: These puns use words that have more than one meaning (fair –carnival, fair – equal).

Example: What did the boss say when he sold it at the carnival? He thought it was a fair deal.

Read each sentence below. **Circle** the pun. Then **explain** the pun in your own words in the space below.

- 1 Helen spent her vacation sunbathing and reading novels. By the time she got back home she was well-red.
- 2 I offered a clown my seat on the bus because I thought it would be a nice jester.
- 3 We like to party with the construction workers because they really raise the roof.
- 4 What is the chicken farmer's favourite kind of car? A coupe.
- 5 I'm not much of a breakfast eater, but I do find a boiled egg first thing in the morning hard to beat.

Now write your own pun.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



RIDDLES



Riddles are a fun way to play with words. Below are a few **riddles** to give you the idea. Read them and work with your classmates to figure out the answers. Once you are familiar with the **riddles**, try and write **riddles** of your own.

1 What has a single eye but can't see?

2 I'm light as a feather yet even the strongest man can't hold me for more than 5 minutes. What am I?

3 What goes into water black but comes out red?

4 What stays where it is even when it goes off?

5 You throw away the outside, eat part of the inside and then throw out the inside that is left. What am I?

6 Why can't a man living in Chicago be buried in New York City?

7 What do these words have in common? Madam, civic, eye, level

8 How can a man go eight days without sleep?

9 I am an insect. The first part of my name is also an insect. What am I?

10 Which part of a boat do shopaholics like most?



WORKSHEET



Use this worksheet for writing different sentences that you have learned about in this book.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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9

10



TONGUE TWISTERS



A **tongue twister** is a sentence or a series of words which is difficult to say quickly either because of the alliteration used or similar words and sounds.

Tongue twisters are sayings that are fun to play with, but have no meaning.

Example: Purple paper people purple paper people purple paper people

Betty bought some butter but the butter was bitter, so Betty bought some better butter to make the bitter butter better.

Now write your own **tongue twisters**. Begin with three words starting with the same letter. Write the three words three times. Practise reading them clearly and the more you practise the quicker you go.

1

_____. _____
_____. _____

2

_____. _____
_____. _____

3

_____. _____
_____. _____

Now choose three words (better bitter butter) _____
and write a tongue twister with the three words.

1

2



TONGUE TWISTERS



A **tongue twister** is a sentence or a series of words which is difficult to say quickly either because of the alliteration used or similar words and sounds. **Tongue twisters** are sayings that are fun to play with, but have no meaning.

Example: I thought a thought. But the thought I thought wasn't the thought I thought I thought.

Now choose a verb and see what you can write using the example above.

1

2



Choose **one** of your favourite **tongue twisters** and illustrate it below.
Share and compare **tongue twisters** with your classmates.

