

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Language Arts

Grade 5

W1 - Lesson 5: Review

| Important Concepts of Grade 5 Language Arts | Materials Required |
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| W1 - Lesson 1 Sentence Structure W1 - Lesson 2 Sentence Types W1 - Lesson 3 Paragraphs W1 - Lesson 4 Narrative Paragraphs W1 - Lesson 5 Review W1 - Quiz W2 - Lesson 1 Poetry 1 W2 - Lesson 2 Poetry 2 W2 - Lesson 3 Narrative Elements 1 W2 - Lesson 4 Narrative Elements 2 W2 - Lesson 5 Review W2 - Quiz W3 - Lesson 1 The Writing Process 1 W3 - Lesson 2 The Writing Process 2 W3 - Lesson 3 The Writing Process 3 W3 - Lesson 4 Spelling W3 - Lesson 5 Review W3 - Quiz | Textbooks <i>Collections: Tales– Clever, Foolish, and Brave</i> |

Language Arts Grade 5
Version 5
Preview/Review W1 - Lesson 5

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Five Language Arts



***W1 - Lesson 5:
Review***

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should

- review
 - sentence structure
 - sentence types
 - paragraph structure
 - narrative paragraphs
- test your knowledge of the above ideas

W1 - Lesson 5: Review

What is sentence structure?

In W1 - Lesson 1, you learned that a sentence is a group of words that forms a complete thought. To make a complete thought, a sentence must contain both a **subject** and a **predicate**.

In a sentence the **subject** tells who or what does the action.

Example: *Maria dreamed about a skunk.* **Maria** is the subject.

In a sentence the **predicate** tells the action.

Example: *The skunk slept under a log.* The predicate is **slept under a log**.

A **sentence fragment** is an incomplete sentence that is usually missing a subject or predicate.

Example: *Raided a garbage can.*

The above sentence needs a subject to be complete.

Example: *The skunk raided a garbage can.*

Two common kinds of complete sentences are **simple sentences** and **compound sentences**.

A simple sentence expresses only one complete thought.

Example: *A skunk entered our backyard.*

A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected by a joining word such as *and*, *but*, and *or*. Use a comma before the joining word.

Example: *A skunk entered our backyard, and I ran into the house.*

What are sentence types?

In W1 - Lesson 2, you learned about four types of sentences:

- **telling** sentences
- **asking** sentences
- **commanding** sentences
- **exclaiming** sentences

A **telling** sentence makes a statement and always ends with a period.

Example: *Melissa has red hair.*

An **asking** sentence asks a question and always ends with a question mark.

Example: *Did you get your hair cut?*

An **exclaiming** sentence expresses strong emotion and always ends in an exclamation mark.

Example: *What a great hairdo!*

A **commanding** sentence gives an order or request and usually ends with a period.

Example: *Please don't dye your hair.*

A **commanding** sentence may end in an exclamation mark if it expresses strong feeling.

Example: *For the last time, get your hair cut!*

What are paragraphs?

In W1 - Lesson 3, you learned that a **paragraph** is a group of sentences that work together to explain one main idea.

A paragraph has three parts:

- the **topic sentence** introduces the main idea (or topic) of the paragraph
- the **body** contains the details that support the main idea
- the **concluding sentence** ends and summarizes the paragraph

Good paragraphs have **unity** and **coherence**. A paragraph has unity if all the sentences in the paragraph relate closely to the topic sentence. A paragraph has coherence if all the ideas are arranged in a logical order.

What are narrative paragraphs?

In W1 - Lesson 4, you learned that a **narrative paragraph** tells part of a story. Like all paragraphs, a narrative paragraph has a topic sentence, a body, and a concluding sentence. A narrative paragraph must have the correct **time sequence**; that is, the events are in correct order.

