

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Language Arts Grade 5 TEACHER KEY

W1 - Lesson 2: Sentence Types

Important Concepts of Grade 5 Language Arts	Materials Required
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 2 Teacher Key

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Five Language Arts

TEACHER KEY



***W1 - Lesson 2:
Sentence Types***

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, you should

- recognize the four types of sentences
- properly write and punctuate the four types of sentences

GLOSSARY

asking sentence - a sentence that asks a question

exclaiming sentence - a sentence that expresses strong emotion

commanding sentence - a sentence that gives a command or request

telling sentence - a sentence that makes a statement

TO THE TEACHER:

Lesson 2: Sentence Types

Review the concepts from Lesson 1 by asking for definitions of the following:

- ***subject, predicate, sentence fragment, simple sentence, and compound sentence. (5 min.)***

Discuss why varying the sentences is important when writing.

Tell students they are going to learn about the four basic types of sentences that can make their writing more interesting. (5 min.)

As a class, read and discuss pages 1-3 of the student booklet. (10 min.)

W1 - Lesson 2: Sentence Types

What are the different types of sentences?

Sentences are of **four** main types:

1. telling sentences
2. asking sentences
3. commanding sentences
4. exclaiming sentences

Why do we use them? Again, it is to make our writing more interesting. They add variety and spice!

What is a telling sentence?

A **telling sentence** makes a statement. It explains something, or it expresses an opinion. It always ends with a period.

Another name for a telling sentence is a **declarative sentence**.

Below are two examples of telling sentences.

Nick is going to the store for milk.

I think Avril Lavigne is cool.



What is an asking sentence?

An **asking sentence** simply asks a question. It always ends with a question mark and often begins with one of the five w's (*who, what, when, where, why*) or the word *how*.

When you **interrogate** someone, you ask him questions. Another name for an asking sentence is an **interrogative sentence**.

Below are two examples of an asking sentence.

Who is your favourite singer?

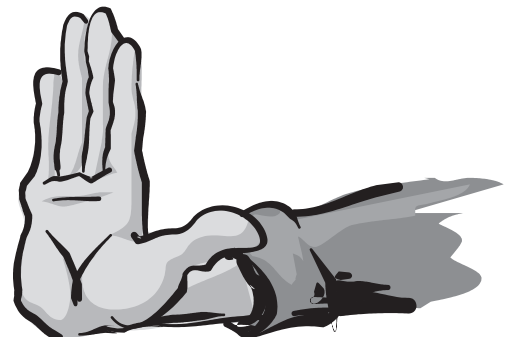
Where is your most memorable vacation spot?

What is a commanding sentence?

A **commanding sentence** gives a command. It orders or requests you to do something. A commanding sentence usually ends with a period. For example: *Take out the garbage, please.* If it is a command spoken with strong feeling, it ends with an exclamation mark. For example: *For the third time, get your feet off the table!*

Another name for a commanding sentence is an **imperative sentence**.

The subject in a commanding sentence is the person spoken to. This means that the word **you** does not have to be written in the sentence. For example, we do not usually say, *You, stop putting your feet on the table!* We simply say, *Stop putting your feet on the table!*



What is an exclaiming sentence?

An **exclaiming sentence** expresses a strong emotion such as surprise, fear, or excitement. It always ends with an exclamation mark.

Another name for an exclaiming sentence is an **exclamatory sentence**.

Below are two examples of exclaiming sentences.

I am so happy to see you!

That was a wonderful meal!

Have students complete “Let’s Try It!” exercises A-D on pages 3-5 of the student booklet. After they finish, discuss answers. (45 min.)

Let’s Try it!

A. Tell whether the following sentences are telling (**T**), asking (**A**), commanding (**C**), or exclaiming (**E**) sentences.

- C 1. Don’t point in public.
- T 2. My son’s favourite television show is *Malcolm in the Middle*.
- E 3. I love Italian food!
- C 4. Set the table.
- C 5. Move your coat off the chair.
- A 6. Will you take me to the movie with you?
- E 7. Here they come again!
- T 8. The capital of Alberta is Edmonton.
- A 9. How much wood could a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?



B. Change the following telling sentences into asking sentences.

Example answers:

1. The Oilers play in Edmonton.

Where do the Oilers play?

2. Bob found a shiny penny from 1964.

What did Bob find?

3. My dad's nickname is Needlenose.

Does your dad have a nickname?

C. Change the following telling sentences into exclaiming sentences. You may change the words, of course.

Example answers:

1. Shelley is such a nice girl.

Shelley is terrific!

2. Shania Twain is a good country singer.

I love Shania Twain!

3. Wayne Gretzky was one of the best hockey players in the world.

Gretzky was the best!

D. Use your imagination to write two sentences of each type.

Telling Sentences

1. ***Answers will vary.***
-
-

2. *Answers will vary.*

Asking Sentences

1. *Answers will vary.*

2. *Answers will vary.*

Commanding Sentences

1. *Answers will vary.*

2. *Answers will vary.*

Exclaiming Sentences

1. *Answers will vary.*

2. *Answers will vary.*

Have students complete and hand in this paragraph exercise on page 6 of the student booklet. (20 min.)

- E. Give the following paragraph more variety by combining sentences and changing sentence types. Be sure that you use all four types of sentences.

My little sister is disgusting. Her name is Sammi. She will eat anything. One time she ate a worm. It was wiggling. It was on the sidewalk. It was raining. Another time she chewed old gum. We were at a hockey game. It was on the seats. Someone had spit it out. She picked it up. She started chewing it. It was gross. I couldn't believe it. I made her spit it out. Sammi is a brat.

Answers will vary.

Examples: Do you know why my little sister Sammi is disgusting? She will eat anything! . . .

[illegible]

Extra Practice

1. Name the following sentence types. Are they telling (**T**), asking (**A**), commanding (**C**), or exclaiming (**E**)?

 E 1. What a beautiful butterfly!

 T 2. *Loony Tunes* is a TV show.

 C 3. Lock the door before you go to bed.

 T 4. Many people are addicted to cigarettes.

 A 5. Why do birds sit on their eggs?

 T 6. Mosquitoes are pests.

 E 7. I hate spinach!

 C 8. Eat your vegetables, please.

 A 9. What is your favourite subject in school?

 T 10. Terry Fox is a Canadian hero.

2. Write a paragraph on **one** of the following topics. Be sure you use at least one of each type of sentence in this paragraph.

- your favourite singer, actor, or sports hero
- your brother's or sister's most annoying habit
- why you hate cleaning your room
- the hobby you enjoy the most
- why computers can be annoying

[illegible]

