

## Sentence Lesson 1: Silly Sentences

Sentence Structure: Writing Checklist 1 – 5

Poetry: Alliteration

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <b>Organize Notebooks WS 1 (TP 1)</b> | 4. <b>Sentence Practice WS 4 (TP 4)</b>  |
| 2. <b>Mind Bender® WS 2 (TP 2)</b>       | 5. <b>Alliteration WS 5, 6 (TP 5, 6)</b> |
| 3. <b>Complete Sentences WS 3 (TP 3)</b> |  |

### 1. Organize Notebooks WS 1 (TP 1)

Notebooks need to be organized no later than Lesson 2. Extra notebook paper goes in the very front of the notebook. Fill in the blanks on WS 1. (File WS 1 behind the “Lesson Notes” tab.)

Organize Notebook – 8 tabs

1. Assignments (Papers and notes for current independent work instruction & completed independent work due)
2. Checklists (Current Checklist and No List for editing independent work)
3. Word Lists (As introduced, keep here for easy reference)
4. Lesson Notes (Other papers and notes)
5. Reading List (For required outside reading)
6. Graded Work (Graded paragraphs & poetry)
7. Worksheets (Copies to be used and for independent work)
8. Mind Benders® (Ready for independent work)

### 2. Mind Bender® WS 2 (TP 2)

Mind Benders® are a fun, effective way of teaching organizational skills with a systematic logical approach to problem solving. This course is about teaching an organized, systematic approach to writing. Examples showing how to work Mind Benders® are included in each Mind Bender® book with answers and instructions for every Mind Bender® in the back. Mind Bender® books may be purchased from The Critical Thinking Co. [www.criticalthinking.com](http://www.criticalthinking.com). Book 3 is recommended for Sentence to Paragraph level.

Use the example included with this lesson, or use the example from the front of the Mind Bender® book.

Work the practice Mind Bender® together **WS 2 & TP 2**. Mark the answers on **TP 2** as students mark **WS 2**.

Answers to practice: boulder – valley, cobble – gorge, pebble – lake

(**Book 3 Page 1** is independent work.) (File WS 2 behind the “Lesson Notes” tab.)

Mind Bender® is registered trademark of The Critical Thinking Co [www.criticalthinking.com](http://www.criticalthinking.com) Mind Bender problem reproduced with the permission of The Critical Thinking Co.

### 3. Complete Sentences WS 3 (TP 3)

Sentence Structure: A complete sentence is a complete thought.

Discuss each of items 1 – 5. Give an example that all 5 follow on the board.

Explain that the rest of the items on the list will be covered during the semester.

Write a simple sentence on the board such as “The tree fell to the ground.” Show how this sentence follows the first 5 rules. They should already know these rules, but they are foundational for effective communication, so they should learn to remember them automatically every time they write a sentence.

*Every sentence written for must adhere to the following **Sentence Writing Checklist, WS 3**. The checklist will be expanded and more checklists will be added as the year progresses. The following checklist is to be used for lessons 1 – 6.*

#### Lessons 1 – 6

#### Writing Checklist

1. Begin each sentence with a capital letter.
2. Put punctuation at the end of each sentence.
3. Every sentence must be a complete thought.
4. Subject in every sentence (**tells who – people, animals, places, things**) (highlight blue)
5. Verb in every sentence (**tells what was done – active or passive**) (highlight orange)

(When completed, file WS 3 behind the “Checklists” tab.)

#### 4. Sentence Practice WS 4 (TP 4)

Following is a list of complete and incomplete sentences. Each complete sentence will have a subject and a verb. Each complete sentence will be a complete thought. A complete thought does not leave someone hanging in thought, missing information.

- Students are expected to begin recognizing incomplete sentences. They are not expected to learn the details, as in the following teaching instructions explaining why sentences are incomplete, except the concept **an incomplete sentence is an incomplete thought.**
- Highlight the **subject blue** and the **verb orange** if they are in the phrase. Except for commands, which have “you” understood as the subject, **every complete sentence always has both a subject and a verb.**
- If the sentence is complete, write “complete” in the blank underneath.
- If the sentence is incomplete, rewrite the sentence making it complete.

Answers will vary when rewriting as complete sentences. Write answers on **WS 4 & TP 4** determining why the sentences are complete or incomplete and then writing a complete sentence when the original is incomplete. Work this exercise together.

1. The **dog barked.** (Complete)
2. Over the **rainbow.** (Incomplete – prepositional phrase with nothing for a verb) **The sun was peeping through the clouds over the rainbow.**
3. **Elephants stampeded** through the jungle. (Complete)
4. When the **sun rose.** (Incomplete – dependent clause with a subject and a verb, but is not a complete thought) **She had just climbed out of bed when the sun rose.**
5. Maple **syrup makes** pancakes sweet. (Complete)
6. Because **he was tired** from the trip. (Incomplete – dependent clause with a subject and a verb, but is not a complete thought) **He almost failed the test, because he was tired from the trip.**
7. In the middle of the huge **barn.** (Incomplete – 2 prepositional phrases prepositional phrase with nothing for a verb) **In the middle of the huge barn the cats were sleeping.**
8. The orange fluffy **kitten** excitedly. (Incomplete – subject but no verb) **The orange fluffy kitten excitedly raced to her food.**

9. Ran over the elephant. (**Incomplete – verb and prepositional phrase but no subject**) **He**  
**thought he ran over the elephant.**

10. While the tide came in. (**Incomplete – dependent clause with a subject and a verb but is not a complete thought**) **They walked on the beach while the tide came in.**

(File WS 4 behind the “Lesson Notes” tab.)

## 5. Alliteration WS 5, 6 (TP 5, 6)

Alliteration is the repetitive use of a single beginning consonant sound in a sentence or phrase. When used for the rest of the year, alliteration will have at least 3 words that utilize the same sound. At least 3 words should be placed fairly close together in the same sentence, which begin with the **same consonant and sound** to count as alliteration. No vowels may be used for beginning letters. That is assonance, not alliteration.

For teaching purposes in this lesson, students will be writing complete sentences with at least 8 words total and 5 alliteration words.

- Other words that do not have the alliteration sound and or letter can be used, but the alliteration words should have the same beginning sounds and beginning consonants.
- Words used may start with blends, but they must not lose the beginning sound. An example would be they could say “the careful cat crawled”. Even though crawled is a “cr” blend, the “c” sound is still evident in crawl. They could not, however, use the word “chest” because the “c” sound in “ch” is too different from the regular “c” sound.
- Use only consonants: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

Example: **TP 5**

Following is an example of 6 sentences about 1 animal, a gecko. These sentences have at least 8 words with 5 of the 8 words all starting with the same consonant and sound. Highlight the alliteration words **yellow** which are underlined in the following example, and underline with highlighters the **subject blue** and **verb orange**.

Subjects and verbs should be highlighted in the following example. Because of the length and possible complexity of their sentences which they are required to write for their independent work, students will not be required to highlight their subjects and verbs on their independent work.

### Gertrude's Giddy Gecko

The **lumpy leaping lizard** (blue) **is lying** (orange) on **little Lizzie**.

**Biting bitty bugs** (blue) **will be** (orange) delicious **before breakfast**.

A **carefree cantankerous creature** (blue) **is crawling** (orange) **carefully** away.

**It** (blue) **is** (orange) **so silly, so it** (blue) **soundly sticks** (orange) on **scores** of **surfaces**.

(compound sentence with 2 subjects and 2 verbs)

A **rough rubbery fellow** (blue) **was racing** (orange) and **running** (orange) **right** over **Randy**.

(compound verb)

**TP 5, 6 & WS 5, 6** The following instructions state how to use the thesaurus and the dictionary to come up with more descriptive words. Use the chart at the bottom of **TP 5 & WS 5**.

1. List things the animal does – action words. List these on the bottom of **TP 5 & WS 5** suggesting others as needed. Select words that could be used in sentences describing what the animal does.
2. Write down words that describe the animal (for example, *fuzzy, furry, soft, hairy, reptile, mammal, amphibian, fish, bird, yippy, wet, slimy,*). Then, next to each word, write down words that are found in the thesaurus under these words adding more words to the list.
3. List other words that could be used in association with the animal that are found in the thesaurus.
4. Look in the dictionary under whatever consonant using for sentences for more possible words.
5. Each sentence may use the same consonant in every sentence, or use a different consonant for each sentence.
6. Alliteration should be used for a title.

The following chart lists possible words for a **cat**. Use the same letters as were used for the gecko poetry. Following are some suggested words, but use the ones the students come up with using their thesauruses.

### Animal Words

L	B	C	S	R
leans	bold	croon	slumber	resonate
lies	brave	consume	snooze	rises
leaps	bossy	courageous	stalk	rest
little	bear	cowardly	saunter	rules
lingers	blithe	confident	siesta	reliable
lenient	bouncy	confront	soft	rummage
light	bubbly	claws	search	ramble
lightweight	brainy	carefree	scratches	roam
lively	brilliant	clever	rubs	rats

#### Practice Silly Sentence Writing:

Using the words on **WS 5 & TP 5**, write a set of 6 sentences together. Students may be silly. The final alliteration sentences need to be **at least 8 words long with 5 or more words starting with the same consonant letter/sound. The sentences must be complete sentences that start with a capital letter and end with a punctuation mark.**

Highlight the **subjects blue** and their **verbs orange**.

Words written on **WS 5 & TP 5** may be used in the independent work, but the final sentences should be different from the sentences written. Do not repeat any important words.

<p>In order to teach how to complete and present neat and orderly work,  <b>final sentences must be typed and double spaced.</b></p>
--

<p>When work is typed, errors are easier to spot and correct.</p>
---

**Always double space the final copy. This allows room for the teacher to write comments and the finished work looks better.**

For independent work, write 10 sentences of at least 8 words each with 5 alliteration words in each sentence.

- ◆ The final alliteration sentences need to be at least 8 words long with 5 or more words starting with the same letter/sound.
- ◆ Write about 1 animal or up to 10 different animals. Write about animals and then sports. Or, write about 1 sport or up to 10 different sports.
- ◆ The sentences must be complete sentences, but subjects and verbs do not have to be highlighted. The teacher might want to give extra credit for correctly highlighted subjects and verbs.
- ◆ At the end of these instructions file WS 5 and 6 behind the “Assignment” tab or in the front notebook pocket for reference when completing this assignment.
- ◆ Use the Writing Checklist which was discussed at the beginning of this lesson to review and make corrections on independent sentences.
- ◆ Use the assignment page to help when completing independent work.

## Sentence to Paragraph Assignment 1

### Independent work due:

- Organized Notebook
- Mind Bender® Book 3 Page 1
- 10 Alliteration Sentences (typed and double spaced)

### Segment 1: Finish Organizing Notebook

#### Organize Notebooks 8 tabs

1. Assignments
2. Checklists
3. Word Lists
4. Lesson Notes
5. Reading List
6. Graded Work
7. Worksheets
8. Mind Benders®

### Segment 2: Mind Bender® Book 3 Page 1

**Segment 3:** Write, edit and type 10 complete alliteration sentences. Each sentence must have at least 8 words total with 5 of those words as alliteration. ***Final sentences must be typed.***

**Alliteration** – words that begin with the same beginning **consonant sound and letter**.

Example: A **carefree cantankerous creature** is **crawling carefully** away.

Use **either animals or sports or a combination for your 10 complete sentences.**

- Write sentences about **1 animal or up to 10 different animals.**
  1. List things the animal does – action words.
  2. Write down words that describe the animal (*fuzzy, hairy, mammal, amphibian, wet, slimy...*).
- Write about **1 sport or up to 10 different sports:** basketball, soccer, baseball, football, dancing, gymnastics, karate, swimming, biking, hunting, running or **whatever sport you enjoy.**
  1. List actions connected with the sport.
  2. List words that describe the sport.
- Write down words that are found in the thesaurus under these words adding more words to the list.
- List other words that could be used in association with the animal or sport that are found in the thesaurus.
- Look in the dictionary under whatever consonant using for sentence for more possible words.
- Use the same consonant in every sentence or a different consonant for each sentence.

**The final alliteration sentences need to be at least 8 words long with 5 or more words starting with the same letter/sound. The sentences must be complete sentences. Do not repeat any important words.** Capitalize the first letter of the **first word** in each sentence and any **proper nouns** or names of people, places, and things.

#### Sentence Writing Checklist

1. Begin each sentence with a capital letter.
2. Put punctuation at the end of each sentence.
3. Every sentence must be a complete thought.
4. Subject in every sentence.
5. Verb in every sentence.