

Grade 4 English Language Arts
Week of October 13 – October 16

Lesson 1: What is a Sentence?

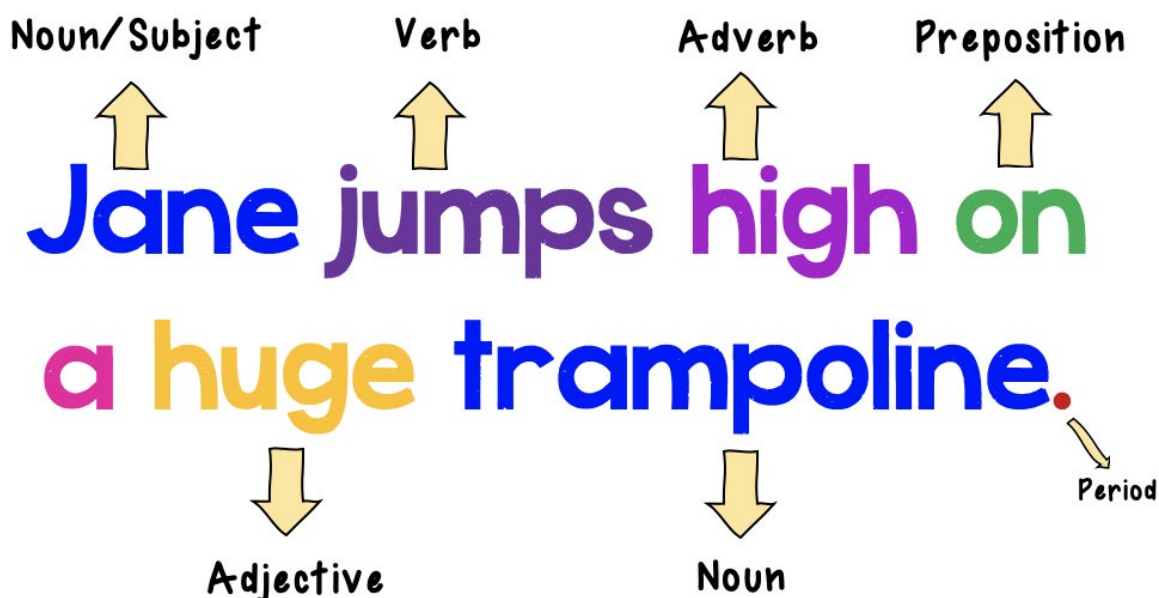
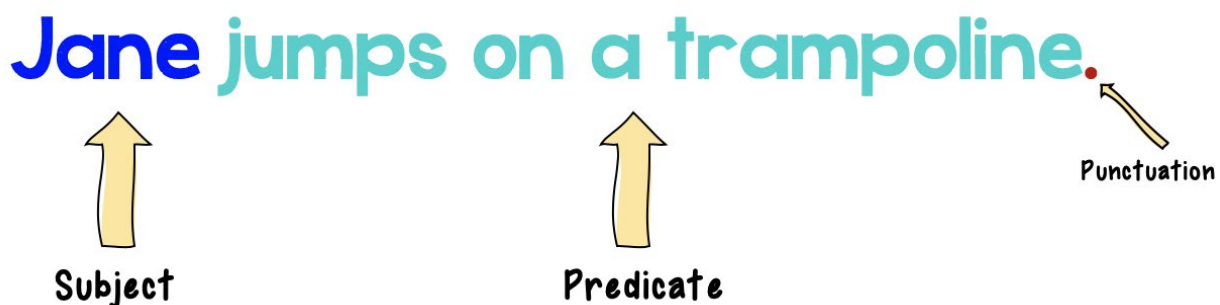
A **sentence** is a group of words that are put together to mean something; it is a **complete thought**.

A sentence needs at least a **subject** (which is a noun) and a **predicate** and always ends with **punctuation**. This could be a period, a question mark, or an exclamation mark.

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Subject: What, or who the sentence is about.

Predicate: Provides information about the subject, such as what the subject does or what the subject is like.



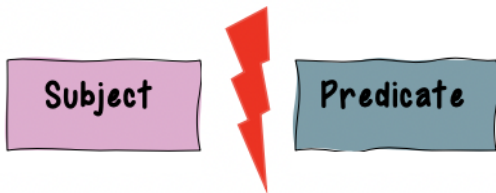
Proper Sentence Structure



A sentence is a **complete thought** and must contain at least 1 subject and 1 predicate.

Example: Barry and his friends went to the corner store. ✓

Sentence Fragments



A sentence that is an **incomplete thought** and missing a subject, predicate, or both.

Example: Because they wanted candy. ✗

How to fix a Sentence Fragment:

- Add whatever is missing (subject or verb)
- Add the fragment to a related sentence that is nearby.

Example: Barry and his friends went to the corner store because they wanted candy. ✓

Run-on Sentences



Multiple sentences that are joined together **improperly** (without proper punctuation, or conjunctions)

Example: Barry and his friends went to the corner store because they wanted candy and that's where they saw their friend Burt and Burt asked them to go to the beach and then they all went to the beach to go swimming because it was so hot outside.

How to fix a Run-on Sentence:

- Break it up into separate, complete sentences.
- Add a conjunction (remember your parts of speech!)

Example: Barry and his friends went to the corner store because they wanted candy. At the corner store, they saw their friend Burt. Burt asked them to go to the beach. They all went to the beach to go swimming because it was so hot outside.

Building an Interesting Sentence

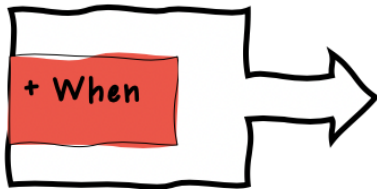
Interesting, complex sentences are a part of every great writer's texts. Let's practice building off of a simple sentence, in order to make it more interesting and detailed.

Below we will work on building off of the sentence "We stood outside for twenty-five minutes".

We stood outside for twenty-five minutes.



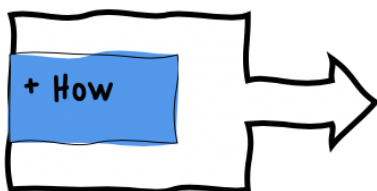
We stood outside for twenty-five **awful** minutes.



Yesterday afternoon, we stood outside for twenty-five awful minutes.



Yesterday afternoon, we stood outside **next to an ice-cold lake** for twenty-five awful minutes.



Yesterday afternoon, we stood outside **shivering** next to an ice-cold lake for twenty-five awful minutes.



Yesterday afternoon, we stood outside shivering next to an ice-cold lake for twenty-five awful minutes, **while we waited for the school bus to come pick us up from our ice fishing field trip.**

Once you've looked over this example, do #3: "Make this sentence more interesting!"

3. Make this sentence more interesting!

I was crying.

+ Adjective:

+ When:

+ Where:

+ How:

+ Why:

Final Sentence:

Types of Sentences

Did you know that sentences can be placed into different categories? It's true! Not all sentences have the same purpose.

In this chapter, you will learn about 4 different types of sentences:

- **Declarative Sentences**
- **Interrogative Sentences**
- **Exclamatory Sentences**
- **Imperative Sentences**

Declarative Sentence

A declarative sentence is the most common type of sentence. It tells or **declares** something, and ends with a full stop.

The dog is happy.

I love my Grandma.

The sky is big and blue.

Interrogative Sentence

An interrogative sentence is a question. It **asks something**, and always ends with a question mark.

Is the dog happy?

Do I love my Grandma?

Why is the sky big and blue?

Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence makes a statement with strong emotion or exclamation. It always ends in an exclamation mark.

Wow, the dog is happy!

I love my Grandma so much!

The sky is so big and blue!

Imperative Sentence

An imperative sentence is a **command**; it tells someone to do something.

Give the dog a bone.

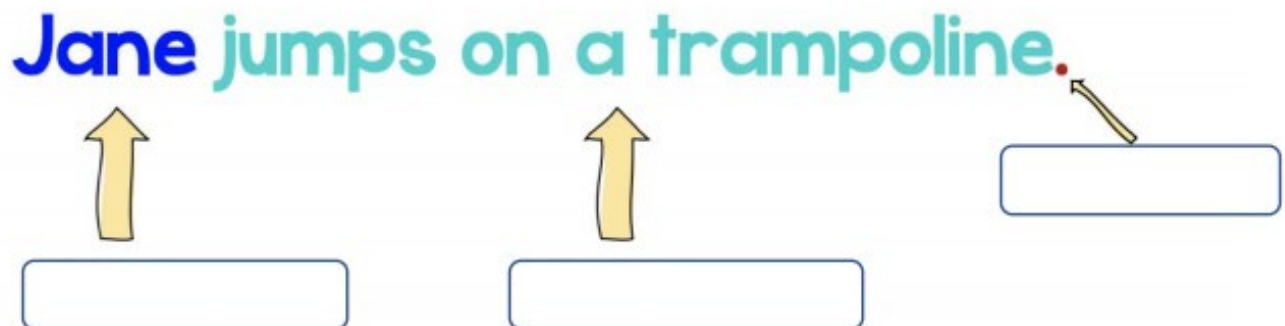
Go sit by Grandma.

Look up at the big, blue sky.

PRACTICE

1. Indicate the Subject, Predicate and punctuation in the following sentence:

Jane jumps on a trampoline.



The diagram shows the sentence "Jane jumps on a trampoline." with three yellow arrows pointing to empty boxes below. The first arrow points to the word "Jane", the second to the phrase "jumps on a trampoline", and the third to the period at the end of the sentence.

2. Problem Sentences:

Problem	What is it?	How do you fix it? (2 ways each)
Sentence Fragment		
Run-On Sentence		

3. Fill in the definitions for the **4 Types of sentences**:

Declarative	
Interrogative	
Exclamatory	
Imperative	