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# To the Teacher

*Writing* introduces children to the basic skills needed for becoming good writers. Each writing activity was designed to be relevant to young children. Students are asked to write letters, write creatively, make thankyou notes, make speeches, and outline information. Every chapter introduces and reinforces an important writing skill, beginning with an explanation page that defines a particular writing technique and gives examples. These pages may be saved and later compiled into a rules booklet. Each chapter also contains activities to give children plenty of practice mastering the concept.

Because children must be able to write complete sentences correctly before they can write creatively, the first chapter teaches children how to identify the subject and predicate of a sentence. Capitalizing, punctuating, using commas, and quotation marks are covered in the next chapters. After learning how to write sentences, children are taught how to write simple paragraphs. Students practise these writing skills with fun-filled writing assignments.

So that young authors will be able to elaborate in a more creative way, similes, metaphors, antonyms, and synonyms are also introduced and reinforced. Students are directed to use a dictionary and thesaurus to complete certain activities. Careful attention is given to organizational skills which are reinforced through outlining. In the last chapters, more advanced writings are covered in writing descriptions and speeches.

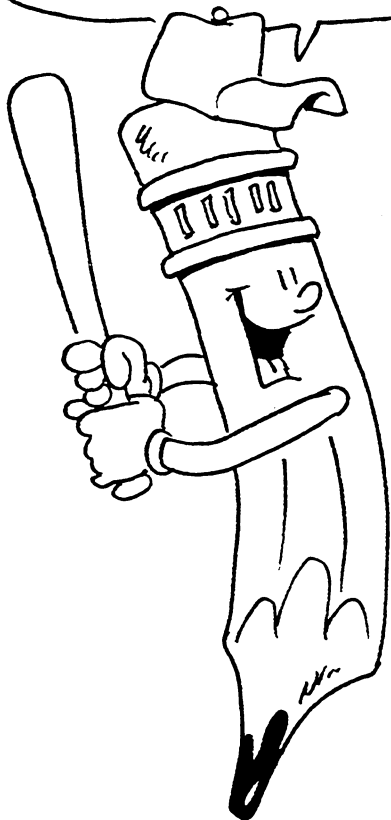
The important thing is to focus on the joy of writing. Praise creativity as well as good writing form. Any way you choose to use the pages herein, they are guaranteed to help students master basic writing skills in a highly motivating fashion.

# Complete Sentences

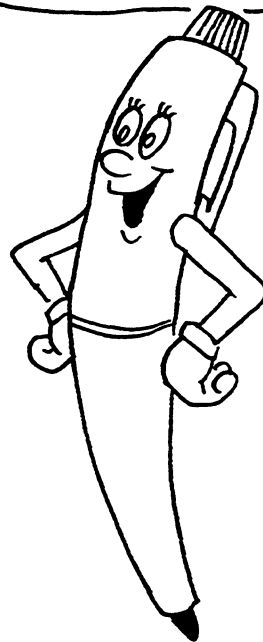
A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. It has two parts: a subject and a predicate.

Example: *Bill plays baseball.*

The **subject** tells whom or what the sentence is about. *Bill* is the subject of the sentence.



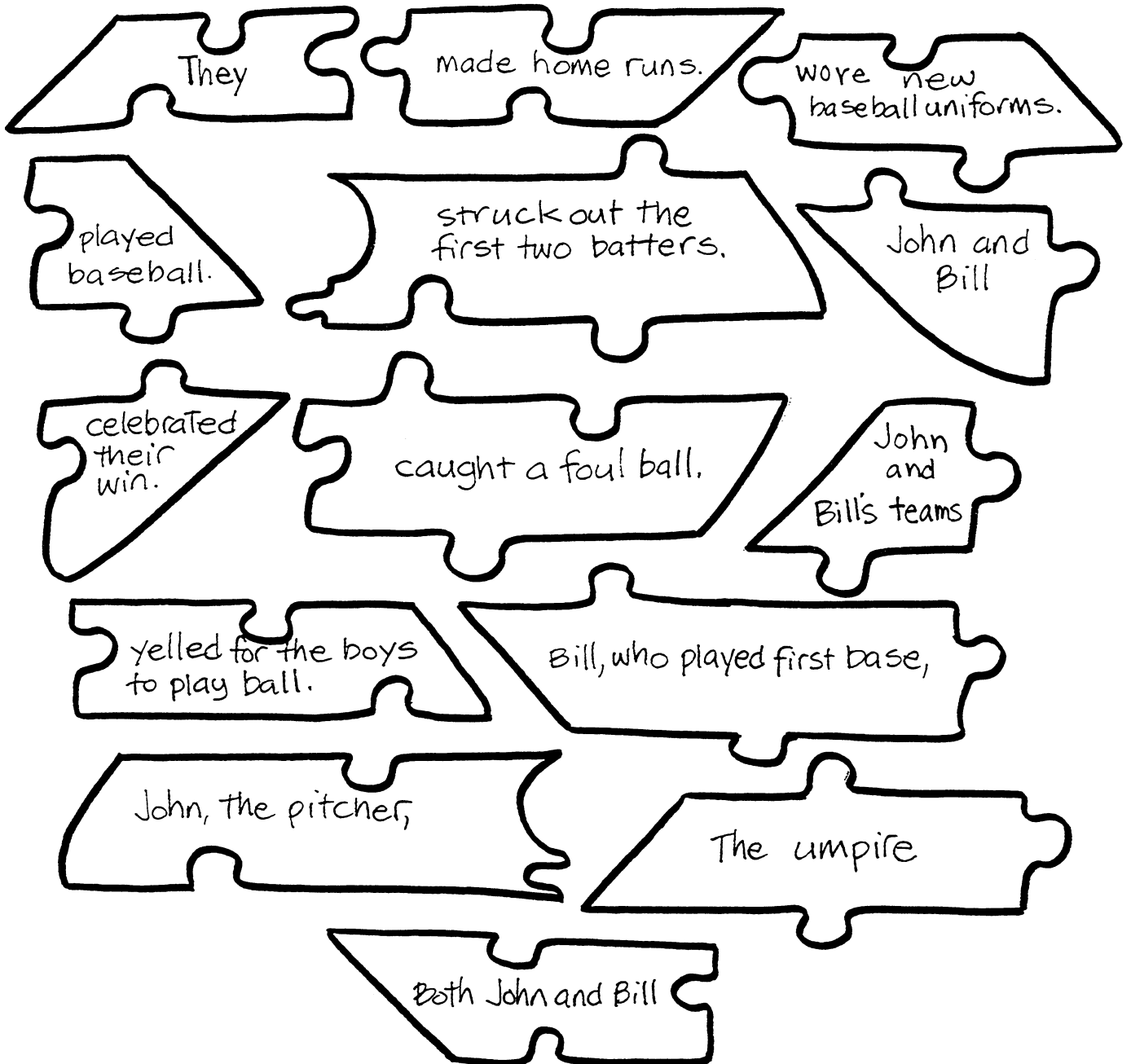
The **predicate** tells what the subject is or what the subject does. The predicate is *plays baseball*.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Hit a Home Run

The subject and the predicate fit together like two puzzle pieces to help the sentence make sense. Cut out the puzzle pieces below. Using a glue stick, match the puzzle pieces. The finished puzzle will look like a baseball diamond. Remember, the puzzle pieces must fit, and the sentences must make good sense.

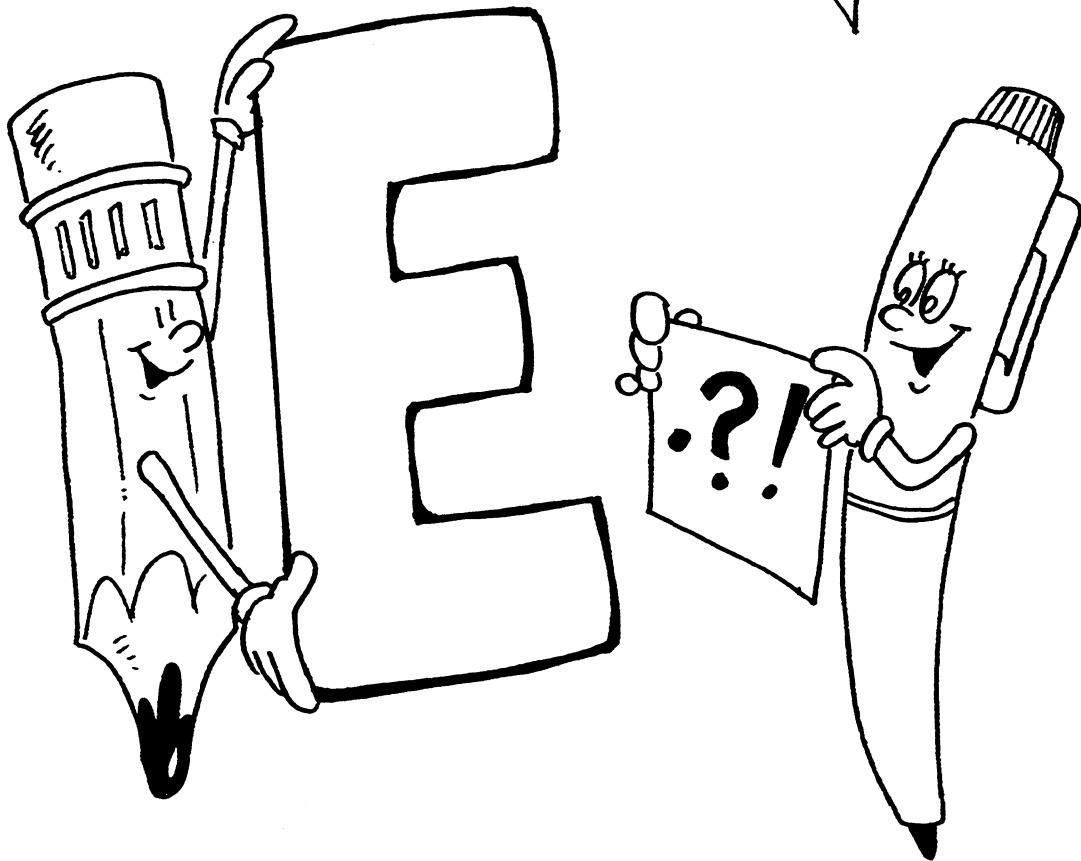


# Capitalizing and Punctuating Sentences

For sentences to make sense, they must be punctuated. If sentences are not punctuated, they will run into each other. You would not know where one begins and where one ends.

Every sentence **begins** with a **capital letter**.

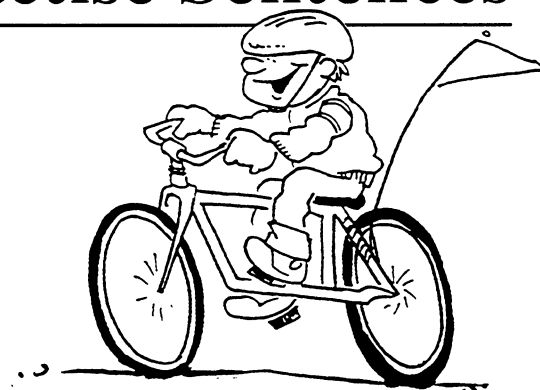
Every sentence **ends** with a **full stop**, a **question mark**, or an **exclamation mark**.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Practise Sentences

There are four different kinds of sentences. After you read the definition of each one, write a sentence that demonstrates that kind of sentence.



A **declarative** sentence makes a statement and ends in a full stop.

Example: My mum gave me a new bicycle.

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An **interrogative** sentence asks a question and ends in a question mark.

Example: Would you like to ride my bicycle?

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An **imperative** sentence makes a command and ends in a full stop.

Example: Don't ride my bicycle in the street.

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An **exclamatory** sentence shows great expression and ends in an exclamation mark.

Example: What a great bicycle ride that was!

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