

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE SENTENCE

CLASS – VI

LESSON-1

DURATION:40 Minutes



Objectives – By the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Identify subject and predicate in a sentence, and recognize different types of sentences.
- Demonstrate understanding of sentence parts and types.
- Differentiate among the four different types of sentences.
- Write the four different types of sentences.
- Explain why correct sentence structure is important.
- Follow steps to improve sentence structure.
- Understand the end punctuation to be used in different types of sentences.

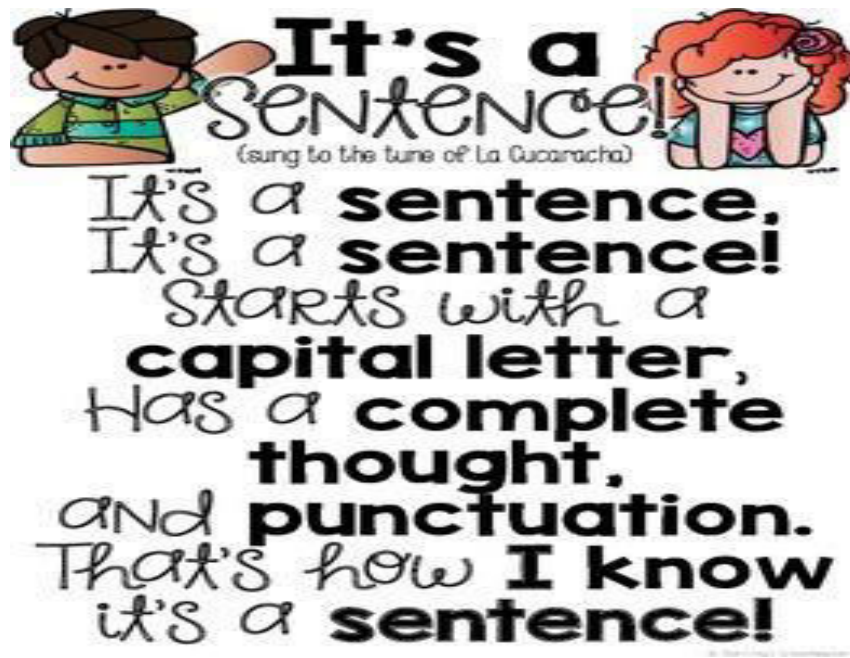
Materials Required –

- Computer/Mobile Phone/Any Device to attend the class
- Good Internet connectivity
- Whiteboard
- Worksheet prepared for students

Introduction-

Duration: 5 Minutes

- To begin the lesson, Teacher will start sharing her screen and write a simple declarative sentence on the board. The Teacher should be able to change the tone of this sentence by switching out the punctuation. Some great examples include: *I have a hat, I like ice cream.*
- Next, change the period (Punctuation mark) at the end of the sentence to a question mark. Ask students to share their thoughts on how the question mark changes the meaning of the sentence.
- Then, change the question mark into an exclamation point. Again, ask the students how this changes the meaning of the sentence.
- Then it is explained to the students that the meaning of a sentence is determined by the type of sentence format used to write it.
- Now students are told that they will be learning about the four different types of sentences today. The teacher asks the class for volunteers to list the different types of sentences.
- Teacher asks the students to sing ‘The Sentence Song’ with her.



EXPLICIT INSTRUCTION / TEACHER MODELING -

DURATION: 15 Minutes

- Once students have made educated guesses about the sentences and sang the song, teacher will write the following four words on the board:

❖ **Declarative**

❖ **Imperative**

❖ **Interrogative**

❖ **Exclamatory**

- Now teacher tells the students that a *declarative sentence* makes **a statement or expresses an opinion**. Students are given an example to illustrate the meaning. Examples include:
 - *I love my dog.*
 - *The flower is pretty.*

Meaning and examples are shared on the screen.

- Teacher defines an *imperative sentence* as a sentence that gives **a command, requests, warnings, instructions and advice**. Teacher gives an example that is similar to the declarative sentence, to help illustrate what a command looks like. Write the meaning and example on the shared screen. Examples include:
 - *Feed my dog.*
 - *Smell the flower.*
- Teacher explains that an *interrogative sentence* asks a question. List a concrete example to illustrate this, such as:
 - *What is my dog doing?*
 - *Where do these flowers grow?*

Teacher writes the meaning and example on the shared screen board.

- Finally, the teacher tells the class that an *exclamatory sentence* is used to show **excitement or another strong emotion**. Finish up with an example, such as:
 - *My dog is loud!*
 - *The flower is beautiful!*

Teacher writes the meaning and example on the shared screen board.

At last, a summary of definitions is shown by the teacher:

Types of Sentences

Declarative - a statement
I have a basketball game tonight.
I just finished reading that book.

Interrogative - a question
Will you come to my game?
Have you ever read this book?

Exclamatory - an exclamation
We won the game!
This is the best book I have ever read!

Imperative - a command or request
Please come and watch me play.
Read this amazing book!

GUIDED PRACTICE –

DURATION: 10 Minutes

- Students are asked to write four sentences, one of each type.
- They are given five minutes time to finish this task.
- After the time is over, encourage every student to share the sentences they wrote.

DIFFERENTIATION –

- **Enrichment:** Students are challenged to write a short story, using all four types of sentences. Ask them to read their story and underline the declarative sentences in *red*, interrogative in *blue*, imperative in *green*, and exclamatory in *orange*.
- **Support:**
 - ❖ **Students are asked to write *five questions that they would ask the president*. After they are done writing, it is explained that these are interrogative sentences.**
 - ❖ **Now students are asked to write *five requests in complete sentences that they have for the principal*. Later on, it is explained to them that these are imperative sentences.**
 - ❖ **This time, teacher asks students to write *five sentences that show that they are excited about the field trip*. After they have finished writing, it is explained that these are exclamatory sentences.**
 - ❖ **Now, students are asked to write *five sentences about school in complete sentences*. Explain to your students that these are declarative sentences.**

Scaffolding this practice in a context, students feel comfortable which will help them grasp the concept of each type of sentence.

ASSESSMENT-

DURATION: 10 Minutes

Students are provided two worksheets for quick revision of the topic studied in the class.

❖ WORKSHEET-1

Swati Taneja(Kapoor)
PIET(NFL)

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Four Kinds of Sentences Worksheet

Directions: There are four kinds of sentences in the English language. (Imperative, Declarative, Exclamatory, Interrogative)
Write two examples of each.

Example A: Declarative

Answer: The sky is blue. The earth is round.

1. Imperative (gives a command)

a. _____

b. _____

2. Declarative (makes a statement)

a. _____

b. _____

3. Exclamatory (expresses strong feeling)

a. _____

b. _____

4. Interrogative (asks a question)

a. _____

b. _____

❖ WORKSHEET-2

Swati Taneja(Kapoor)
PIET(NFL)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Imperative or Declarative Types of Sentences Worksheet

There are four kinds of sentences in the English language.

1. Imperative- gives a command (.)
2. Declarative- makes a statement (.)

Directions: Complete each sentence with the correct punctuation mark. Then label if it is a declarative or imperative sentence.

Example A: You must go home directly after school.

Answer: Imperative Sentence

1. I am going on vacation very soon _____

2. You need to remember to take out the trash after school _____

3. You need to do your homework right after dinner _____

4. Please let me know when it is time to go outside _____

5. My favorite team won the game _____

6. I love to eat cereal in the morning _____
