

Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. It usually begins with a verb and ends with a period. The subject (*you*) is not shown. An **exclamatory sentence** shows strong feeling or surprise. It ends with an exclamation mark. An **interjection** also shows strong feeling and ends with an exclamation mark. An interjection is a word or group of words, not a complete sentence.

Imperative Sentence

Steer the boat.

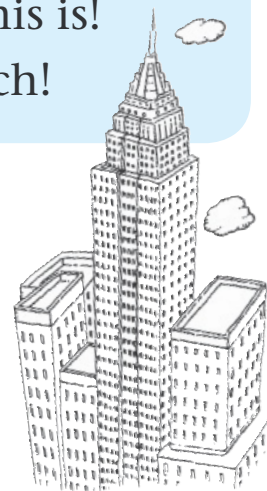
Exclamatory Sentence

This river is wide!

What a trip this is!

Interjection

Amazing! Ouch!



A Write *I* if the sentence is imperative.
Write *E* if it is exclamatory.

1. Look at the top of that skyscraper.
2. That's one amazingly tall building!
3. Please take my photograph there.
4. Wow! I've never been in a city this huge!
5. Don't go too close to the edge.
6. Get on any subway train marked 9 or 11.
7. Make sure to read the station names.
8. I can't believe the number of trains there are!
9. What a noise they make!
10. Watch your step when you get off the train.

B Make each word group into a sentence by writing it with correct punctuation. Write *I* if the sentence is imperative. Write *E* if the sentence is exclamatory.

1. Buy your tickets here for the Statue of Liberty
2. What a long line this is
3. Please have your money ready
4. How wonderful the statue looks from the sea
5. Remember to bring your camera
6. Take plenty of pictures
7. Don't miss the bus tour of the city
8. You won't believe how big New York is
9. That bridge is so beautiful
10. Watch your step on the subway

C Add words to change each item below into an interesting sentence. Each item will tell you whether to write an imperative or an exclamatory sentence.

11. the tall Empire State Building (exclamatory)
12. a map of the city (imperative)
13. toys in this store (exclamatory)
14. the busy street (imperative)
15. to the show (imperative)
16. those expensive shoes (exclamatory)
17. the view from the hotel (exclamatory)
18. at the ticket office (imperative)

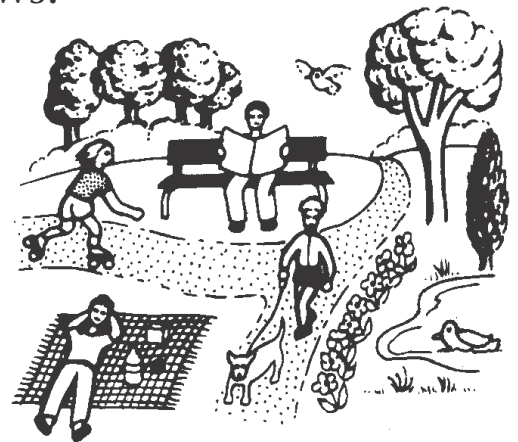
Test Preparation

✓ Write the letter of the word or the word and punctuation mark that complete each sentence.


1. Notice the bright sunlight and palm trees in ____
- A Florida?
B Florida.
C Florida!
D Florida
2. What a cold, gray place New York is in ____
- A comparison.
B comparison
C comparison!
D comparison?

✓ Write the letter of the imperative or exclamatory sentence that is written correctly.


3. A Cities are incredibly noisy
B Give me the country any day.
C Ugh! I couldn't live there?
D How do you put up with it.
4. A Don't talk to me about the country.
B I hate mosquitoes?
C Do you really want to live with cows!
D I prefer an apartment building
5. A What a wonderful day this is!
B I could walk in the park forever.
C Look at all the happy people?
D Show me a nicer place to be



Review

 Write *C* if the end punctuation in the sentence is correct. Write *NC* if the end punctuation is not correct.

1. Tell me how to get to the zoo.
2. Now show me where it is on the map!
3. What a long way off it is.
4. Oops! I'm completely out of money!
5. Please lend me the bus fare.

 Write the correct end punctuation for each sentence. Then write *I* if the sentence is imperative and *E* if it is exclamatory.

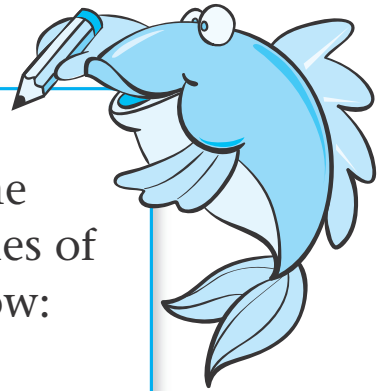
6. Oh no! We're lost
7. Please help us find our way home
8. Walk to the lights and turn left
9. Catch the A train from platform 4
10. Thank you so much for helping us

 Write a word that will make these sentences the kind named in ().

11. ___ me the photos you took in Philadelphia. (imperative)
12. ___ an enormous bell that is! (exclamatory)
13. ___ lucky you were it didn't rain! (exclamatory)
14. Please ___ me a copy of that picture. (imperative)
15. ___ my friend Carl on your next visit. (imperative)



Transitions



Transitions are words or phrases that show a relationship between events or ideas. They help the reader by linking sentences or paragraphs. Examples of three common types of transitions are shown below:

Time first, then, next, before, finally, at last

Place above, below, beside, here, next to

Comparison and Contrast however, but, although, on the other hand, like



Choose transition words or phrases from the box to complete the story. Use each word or phrase only once. Capitalize words that begin sentences.

afterward first finally next to
 however at last opposite then

Seaman could hardly believe his eyes. **(1)** Hundreds of squirrels were swimming ___ the boat. **(2)** They were crossing to the ___ bank. **(3)** ___, Seaman’s master was ignoring him. Seaman barked loudly. **(4)** ___ his master saw the squirrels.

“Go get them, Seaman,” he said.

Seaman sprang off the boat into the river. **(5)** ___ he caught a squirrel. **(6)** ___ he brought it back to the boat. **(7)** ___ there was a pile of squirrels on the boat. **(8)** ___ Seaman was quite proud of himself.



Journal Entry

A **journal entry** describes your thoughts and experiences during a day in your life. It is part of a journal, recording daily events over a period of weeks, months, or years.

Day 2 on the River

Dad got up early this morning and had the water boiling before I was awake. I was really stiff and a little cold from sleeping on the ground. The oatmeal was delicious. Why does food taste so good when you're camping?

Paddling was easy until we got to a beaver dam. Then we had to haul the canoe through the woods to get around it. Dad says that's called portaging.

I could barely move when we got to camp this evening. Now that we've had supper, I'm feeling better. I'm sitting on the beach in the last light. The sunset was incredible. Later, we're going to roast marshmallows over a campfire. That will be great!

Writer describes daily events.

Transition words link events.

Writer shows feelings.