

Declarative and Interrogative Sentences

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. A sentence begins with a capital letter. A sentence that tells something is a **declarative sentence**. A declarative sentence ends with a period. A sentence that asks a question is an **interrogative sentence**. An interrogative sentence ends with a question mark.

Declarative Sentence

The library is full of interesting books.

Interrogative Sentence

How many of these books have you read?

A Write *D* if the sentence is declarative. Write *I* if the sentence is interrogative.

1. Which region of the country do you like best?
2. The Northeast gets plenty of snow.
3. Is there a state that is always warm?
4. The tallest mountains are in the West.



Write each sentence with the correct end punctuation mark.

5. Last year Al's brother walked the Appalachian Trail
6. How long did it take him
7. He started in May and finished in October
8. Would you go on a hike like that

B Make each word group into a sentence by writing it with correct capitalization and punctuation. Write *D* if the sentence is declarative. Write *I* if the sentence is interrogative.


1. our family is planning a trip to the mountains
2. why are you going in the winter
3. it's fun when the woods are full of snow
4. dad wants to take us all snowshoeing
5. have you ever been on skis
6. is snowboarding as much fun as it looks
7. what would happen if you had an accident
8. we're all going to take skiing lessons
9. do you think you'll go again next year
10. I'd be happy if you would send me a card

C Change each sentence to the kind named in (). Write the new sentence.

Example Maria will be home soon. (interrogative)
Will Maria be home soon?

11. Has Maria gone to Florida on vacation? (declarative)
12. Are there alligators in Florida? (declarative)
13. You can swim all year-round in the ocean.
(interrogative)
14. Florida oranges do make wonderful juice.
(interrogative)
15. Will she call us from the airport? (declarative)

Test Preparation

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. The river is warm in ____</p> <p>A Summer C summer</p> <p>B summer? D summer.</p> | <p>3. Are there many fish in the ____</p> <p>A water. C Water</p> <p>B water? D water</p> |
| <p>2. ____ fast does it flow?</p> <p>A How C How?</p> <p>B how D How.</p> | <p>4. ____ flows into the ocean.</p> <p>A It. C It?</p> <p>B it D It</p> |

 Write the letter of the sentence that has correct capitalization and punctuation.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>5. A Have you visited Arizona?</p> <p>B My grandmother retired there</p> <p>C she wants us to visit?</p> <p>D When are we going.</p> | <p>7. A We swam in Lake Superior?</p> <p>B It seemed as big as an ocean.</p> <p>C Was the water cold.</p> <p>D our dog loved it.</p> |
| <p>6. A we drove across the country.</p> <p>B How did you all fit in the car.</p> <p>C It was very crowded.</p> <p>D The dog sat on my lap</p> | <p>8. A what did you do then?</p> <p>B Did you go to San Francisco.</p> <p>C We were out of time.</p> <p>D We drove home</p> |

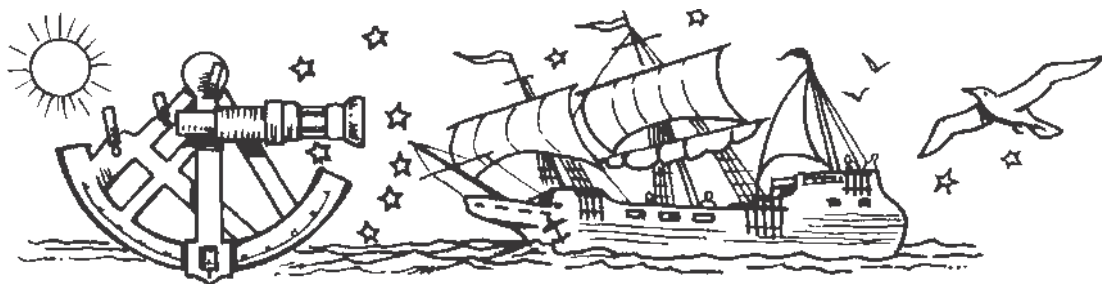
Review

✔ Write the mark that should end each sentence. Then write *D* if the sentence is declarative. Write *I* if the sentence is interrogative.

1. Do you live near the sea
2. The Atlantic Ocean separates North America from Europe
3. Can you imagine sailing across the Atlantic
4. People used to travel by sea for months on end
5. What did they do all day

✔ Write each sentence. Make any necessary corrections in capitalization and punctuation.

6. we are studying how people used to travel
7. my friend Alex is making a model Conestoga wagon
8. can you imagine what travel was like then
9. is the Panama Canal in Central America
10. it is a very important waterway
11. before the canal, people sailed around South America
12. were sailing ships very big
13. Did they take a beating from the waves
14. the passengers were often sick
15. how have airplanes made our lives easier





Voice

Voice shows a writer's personality. It reveals feelings and makes one person's writing sound different from everyone else's. A writer's voice gives a piece of writing its tone.



Write the word from the box that describes the voice of each writer.

funny serious

1. Lovell was the smartest dog I ever met. He was a collie that belonged to my uncle Ed. Lovell knew what to do in an emergency. Once he woke up at night and started barking because he smelled smoke. Uncle Ed got his family out of the house quickly. He said that someone might have been hurt if Lovell hadn't barked.
2. Our dog wasn't always called Uh-oh. When we bought him, his name was Rags. As a puppy, though, he was always getting into trouble around the house. He'd eat my sister's shoe or pull down a curtain or make a mess on the floor. Every time he did something wrong, we'd say "Uh-oh!" After a while, the name stuck!



Write three or four sentences about a pet you have known. Use a funny or serious voice.



Memoir

A **memoir** tells about an interesting event or experience in your life. It may include information about how you felt, what you saw, or why you did something. Memoirs are also known as personal essays. A memoir that tells a person's life story is called an autobiography.

The Dog That Wouldn't Go Away

Introductory paragraph grabs reader's attention.

Have you ever heard of a pet that chose its owner? That's how Happy came to live with us.

Details bring scene to life for reader.

Happy turned up at our door late one evening, hungry and without a collar. He was a skinny, brown dog with a white tail that curled around like the letter C. My mom gave him some food and said he'd probably wander home. He didn't. The next morning we found him snoozing in our garage. A week later he was still there.

Conclusion sums up importance of experience to narrator. Writer reveals feelings.

Happy became a member of our family. He taught me that if you want something in life really badly, the best thing to do is to hang in there.

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!

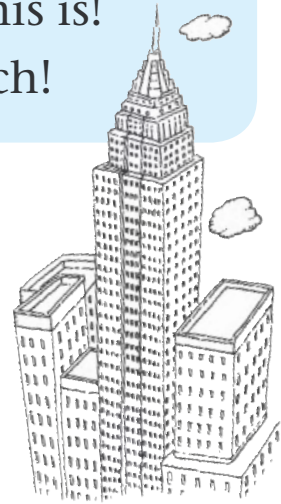
What a trip this is!

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)

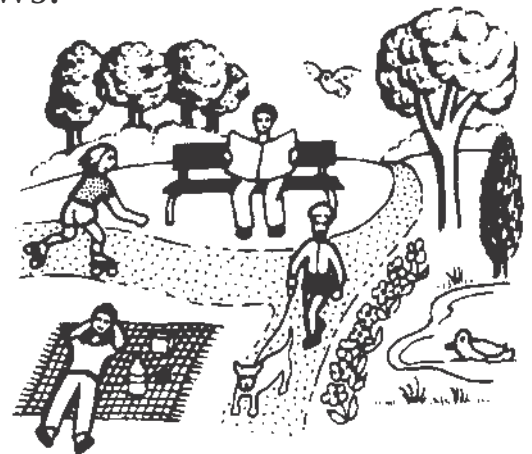
Test Preparation

✓ 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.

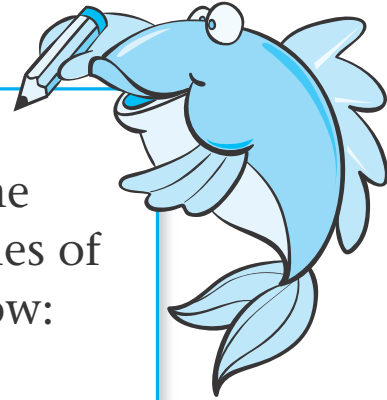
6. Oh no! We're lost
7. Please help us find our way home
8. Walk to the lights and turn left
9. Catch the A train from platform 4
10. Thank you so much for helping us

 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.