

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS: _____

SCORE: _____

LESSON 112 • SYNTAX RECONSTRUCTION & PUNCTUATION

PERIOD (.) VS. QUESTION MARK (?)

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Sentence Architecture • Word Order • Punctuation Law

“Arrange scrambled words to form complete thoughts. Remember to begin each sentence with a capital letter, and close with the proper terminal mark.”

Wheeler's Directives: 1. Arrange scrambled word sets into 3 grammatically correct sentences. 2. Begin every sentence with a capital letter. 3. If the sentence asks a question, close with a question mark (?); if it states a fact, close with a period (.).

CONCEPT

1

Syntax Reconstruction 1 • Declarative Sentence

Unscramble the word tokens into a graceful statement about clouds and rain. Add a capital initial and period:

[flowers • bring • for • showers • the • thirsting • clouds • the]

2

Syntax Reconstruction 2 • Interrogative Sentence

Unscramble the tokens to form an inquiring question about children and nature. End with a question mark (?):

[gather • brook • the • did • children • by • flowers • wild • merry • the]

3

Syntax Reconstruction 3 • Narrative Statement

Arrange these tokens into a complete narrative observation about morning sunlight:

[morning • golden • brightly • the • through • window • shone • the • sun]

WHEELER'S SYNTAX RULES • SENTENCE ARCHITECTURE

1. 1. Complete Thought: A sentence is an assemblage of words expressing a complete thought, containing a naming part (subject) and a telling part (predicate).

2. 2. Capitalization Mandate: The very first letter of every English sentence must be capitalized without exception, establishing the boundary of a new assertion.

3. 3. Terminal Punctuation: Declarative sentences (statements) end with a period (.); interrogative sentences (questions) close with an interrogation point (?).

LESSON 112 TEACHER GUIDE & ANSWER KEY

LESSON 112 • TEACHER MASTER KEY

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SENTENCE TYPE	GRAMMATICAL SUBJECT	PREDICATE VERB	REQUIRED TERMINAL MARK
Declarative	The clouds	bring (transitive)	Period (.) • States a factual truth
Interrogative	the merry children	Did ... gather	Question Mark (?) • Inquires for information
Declarative	The golden morning sun	shone (intransitive)	Period (.) • Describes a morning scene

COMPLETE ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

WHEELER'S EXERCISES

Exercise 1 (Sentence 1):
"The clouds bring showers for the thirsting flowers."
[Subject: The clouds; Verb: bring; Object: showers; Modifier: for the thirsting flowers.]

Exercise 2 (Sentence 2):
"Did the merry children gather wild flowers by the brook?"
[Auxiliary: Did; Subject: the merry children; Verb: gather; Ends with ?.]

Exercise 3 (Sentence 3):
"The golden morning sun shone brightly through the window."
Pedagogical Notes: Check that students capitalize the first word and do not omit the final punctuation mark.

SOCRATIC GUIDING PROMPTS & PEDAGOGICAL INSIGHTS

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- What two things must every sentence have to make sense? (A subject and a verb).
- How does your voice sound at the end of a question compared to the end of a statement?
- Look at 'thirsting flowers'. What figure of speech gives flowers a human thirst?

DICTATION & ORAL APPLICATION SENTENCES (READ SLOWLY AT NORMAL SPEAKING PACE):

- The dark clouds bring refreshing rain showers for the thirsting flowers.
- Did the merry children gather sweet wild flowers along the meadow brook?
- Every complete English sentence begins with a tall capital letter.
- The bright morning sun shone cheerfully through the classroom window.