

STUDENT NAME: _____

DATE: _____

CLASS: _____

SCORE: _____

LESSON 144 • WATER: NAME + ACTION SENTENCE BUILDING

NAME + ACTION → COMPLETE SENTENCE

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Syntactic Synthesis • Pairing Hydrological Nouns with Dynamic Verbs

Every complete sentence requires a **Subject** (the Name of the thing) and a **Predicate** (the Action it performs).

Wheeler's Directive: Match each body of water (Name) with its natural motion verb (Action), and write complete, punctuated sentences. Model:
creek + gurgle → Creeks gurgle. (or The little creek gurgles over the pebbles.)

CONCEPT

1

Hydrological Pairing Studio • Noun + Dynamic Verb

Match each water source with its vivid action verb:

1. river + flow → Rivers flow smoothly toward the ocean.

2. brook + babble → Little brooks babble over the mossy stones.

3. ocean + surge → The mighty ocean surges against the rocky cliff.

2

Sentence Construction • 26px Standard Track

Form complete sentences using: *torrent* + *rush* and *waterfall* + *plunge*:

4. torrent + rush → Swollen torrents rush down the mountain side.

5. waterfall + plunge → Foaming waterfalls plunge into the deep gorge.

6. wave + ripple → Gentle waves ripple along the sandy shore.

3

Syntactic Expansion • Adding Descriptive Modifiers

Expand the simple 2-word sentence "Waves crash" into a descriptive literary sentence:

Simple: Waves crash.

Expanded: Huge stormy waves crash with thunder upon the dark rocks.

WHEELER'S GRAMMATICAL RULES • SENTENCE ARCHITECTURE

1. 1. **Subject + Predicate Core:** Every complete sentence must contain a noun naming who or what performs the action (subject) and a verb stating what happens (predicate).

2. 2. **Subject-Verb Agreement:** Singular subjects require singular verbs (*The brook babbles*); plural subjects require plural verbs (*Brooks babble*).

3. 3. **Capital & Terminal Punctuation:** Every sentence must commence with a bold capital letter and terminate with an appropriate end mark (period, question mark, or exclamation point).

LESSON 144 TEACHER GUIDE & ANSWER KEY

GRAMMAR • SYNTAX • SENTENCE BUILDING

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WATER NOUN (SUBJECT)	IPA	ACTION VERB (PREDICATE)	EXPANDED SENTENCE EXEMPLAR
river	/ˈrɪvər/	flows (/flaʊz/)	The wide river flows silently through the valley.
brook	/brʊk/	babbles (/ˈbæbəlz/)	A sparkling brook babbles among the pebbles.
ocean	/ˈoʊjən/	surges (/ˈsɜːrɟɪz/)	The vast ocean surges with powerful tides.
torrent	/ˈtɒrənt/	rushes (/ˈrʌʃɪz/)	The mountain torrent rushes past the pine trees.
waterfall	/ˈwɔːtərfɔːl/	plunges (/ˈplʌndʒɪz/)	A misty waterfall plunges down the steep gorge.
wave	/weɪv/	ripples (/ˈrɪpəlz/)	Gentle waves ripple across the tranquil lake.

COMPLETE ANSWER KEY & SOLUTIONS

WHEELER'S EXERCISES

Exercise 1 & 2 Model Sentences:

- river* + *flow*: Rivers flow.
- brook* + *babble*: Brooks babble.
- ocean* + *surge*: The ocean surges.
- torrent* + *rush*: Torrents rush.
- waterfall* + *plunge*: Waterfalls plunge.
- wave* + *ripple*: Waves ripple.

Exercise 3 Expansion Check:

Verify that student sentences contain:

- Initial capital letter.
- Vivid adjectives (*stormy, dark, huge*).
- Prepositional phrase (*upon the rocks*).
- Terminal period.

SOCRATIC GUIDING PROMPTS & PEDAGOGICAL INSIGHTS

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

- If you only say 'The swift river', did you say a complete sentence? What is missing?
- What sound does a brook make when water runs over stones? Which action verb describes it best?
- Why do we say 'The river flows', but 'Rivers flow'?

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

- Creeks gurgle and rivers flow to the sea.
- The mighty ocean surges against the high stone wall.
- A cool mountain torrent rushes through the green forest.
- Waterfalls plunge into the deep pool below.