

GRADE 2 • LESSON 1: THE STATEMENT**GRADE 2 • MODULE 1 • SENTENCE STRUCTURE****◆ TEXTBOOK MODEL STATEMENTS • PRIMARY LANGUAGE LESSONS**

"The stars shine. Grass grows in the field. The rainbow is beautiful. Cows are useful animals. Leather is made from hides."

• PART 1: RULES OF A STATEMENT

Read the model sentences above and answer each question in a complete sentence:

1. How does each statement begin?

2. How does each statement end?

3. What does a statement tell or state?

• PART 2: COPYING AND COMPOSING STATEMENTS

Copy each statement carefully, remembering to write the capital letter and period:

4. The stars shine.

5. Grass grows in the field.

6. Cows are useful animals.

7. Write your own statement about the children in the picture.

SELF-CHECK:☐

Capital letter at start

☐

Period (.) at end

☐

Complete statement thought

☐

Clear, neat handwriting

GRADE 2 • LESSON 1: THE STATEMENT — ANSWER KEY

GRADE 2 • MODULE 1 • SENTENCE STRUCTURE

CLASSICAL PEDAGOGY & GRADE 2 SYNTAX TRANSITION

Pedagogical Transition to Grade 2: In Grade 1, pupils worked intuitively with oral sentences and picture descriptions. Grade 2 begins the formal, systematic study of sentence structure. This lesson introduces the *statement* (declarative sentence) as a complete thought that tells something, paired with its two universal orthographic markers: initial capitalization and terminal period.

Socratic Classroom Sequence: Contrast a fragment with a complete statement: Say 'The green grass' (Stop). Ask: 'Did I tell you something about the grass?' Pupils say 'No!' Then say: 'Grass grows in the field.' Ask: 'Did I tell you something now?' Pupils say 'Yes!' Conclude: A sentence that tells something is a statement.

EXEMPLARY ANSWERS & SENTENCE MODELS

• Question 1: How does each statement begin?

Model Answer: Each statement begins with a capital letter.

Teaching Guidance: Emphasize the visual rule of capitalization for all English sentences.

• Question 2: How does each statement end?

Model Answer: Each statement ends with a period.

Teaching Guidance: Teach the dot punctuation symbol (.) called a 'period' or 'full stop'.

• Question 3: What does a statement do?

Model Answer: A statement tells or states something.

Teaching Guidance: Reinforce the definition verbatim from the textbook.

• Question 4: Copywork — The stars shine.

Model Transcription: The stars shine.

Teaching Guidance: Verify capital 'T' and terminal period.

• Question 5: Copywork — Grass grows in the field.

Model Transcription: Grass grows in the field.

Teaching Guidance: Verify capital 'G' and terminal period.

• Question 6: Copywork — Cows are useful animals.

Model Transcription: Cows are useful animals.

Teaching Guidance: Verify capital 'C' and terminal period.

• Question 7: Student Original Statement (Picture-based)

Model Answers: The children are picking flowers in the field. / The little girls wear sunbonnets in the meadow.

Teaching Guidance: Must be a complete declarative statement starting with a capital letter and ending with a period.

Common Errors to Address: Ensure students do not omit the period at the end of their lines. Check that they do not confuse statements with questions or exclamations.