

THE WRITING REVOLUTION ACTIVITIES

How to Use

The sentence activities included in the Global Explorers curriculum are based on Judith C. Hochman's *The Writing Revolution* method. These writing exercises are a simple way to help your students grow as writers while learning about the world. Each writing exercise ties into what you're already exploring—whether it's a country's geography and culture, a folktale, or a science topic.

The sentence strategy activities for each country's Circle Round folk tale are designed to support reading comprehension and critical thinking. They help students analyze story elements, sentence structure, and character motivations. Meanwhile, the country-specific sentence exercises encourage research, prompting students to learn more about each country while building their writing skills.

Terms of Use

This resource is for personal, homeschool, or single-classroom use only. Please do not share, post, or resell these materials. Thank you for respecting the time and creativity that went into creating them!

What's Included

Because / But / So Sentences

These sentence exercises support reading comprehension by encouraging students to think more deeply and practice putting their ideas together clearly.

- Start with a basic **kernel sentence** (e.g., "Haru chased the Oni.").
- Guide students in expanding this sentence using because, but, and so.
 - **Because** explains reasons or causes (e.g., "Haru chased the Oni because it stole his rice cake.").
 - **But** introduces contrasts or opposing ideas (e.g., "Haru chased the Oni, but his mother warned him not to get too close.").
 - **So** shows outcomes or consequences (e.g., "Haru chased the Oni, so Mayumi followed close behind to make sure he stayed safe.").

Scrambled Sentences

In this activity, students will rearrange the words to form a correct sentence. This exercise improves students' understanding of sentence structure and helps them identify the different components of a sentence (subject, verb, object).

- Present a **scrambled version** of a simple sentence (e.g., "wise judge the was") and ask students to **rearrange** the words into a proper sentence.
- Provide assistance as needed. This activity can be challenging for some students, while others enjoy the puzzle-like nature of unscrambling the words.
- To support struggling students, you can **offer hints** or break the sentence into smaller chunks. Students can **write a number above each word** to help them visually organize the sentence and make it easier to rearrange the words correctly.
- As they practice, they'll become more comfortable with sentence construction and recognizing how different sentence elements fit together.

Sentence Expansion and Sentence Combining

This exercise helps students build longer, more detailed sentences.

- Provide students with **simple sentences** from the story (e.g., "Kim worked hard").
- Ask them to **expand** these sentences by adding more details or descriptions. Sometimes, prompts such as When? Where? Why? will be included in the activity to help guide students. (e.g. Example: "Kim worked hard because she wanted to build a cozy home.")

Sentence Types

This exercise helps students practice writing and identifying different sentence structures. The activity will ask students to either write or re-write different sentence types:

- **Statements** (e.g., "Kim lived simply and shared with others")
- **Questions** (e.g., "Why did Kim decide to share her fruit with the raven?")
- **Exclamatory Sentences** (e.g., "What a kind thing Kim did for the raven!")
- **Command Sentences** (e.g., "Fill your sack with gold, Kim.")

Appositive Sentences

This sentence-combining activity demonstrates how to add extra information to a sentence using a phrase, which is great for making writing more descriptive.

- Present **two sentences** to students (e.g. Tet is the Vietnamese New Year. It is the biggest celebration of the year.)
- Ask them to combine them into **one sentence** (e.g. Tet, the Vietnamese New Year, is the biggest celebration of the year.)

How to Adapt for Multiple Ages

You can use these sentence strategies as part of your daily lessons, in a writing notebook, or even as part of your morning basket. They're short, open-ended, and easy to adapt for different ages.

For lower elementary students, I recommend having children complete these activities orally. This approach allows them to focus on sentence structure and ideas without the pressure of writing. As they generate their sentences, you can transcribe their completed work. If you wish to incorporate handwriting and/or copywork practice, children can select 1-2 transcribed sentences to copy into their learning journal.

Upper elementary and middle school students may complete these activities independently in writing. Encourage them to take their time, focusing on using the sentence strategies effectively to expand and combine ideas. My oldest daughter uses the worksheet as a "rough draft" and then selects 3-5 sentences to record in her journal. Over time, she's naturally gravitated toward writing paragraphs, incorporating the sentence strategies into longer, more cohesive writing.

If your students are resistant to writing, I strongly encourage you to complete these activities orally first. This can reduce frustration and help them feel more confident before transitioning to written work.

Do You Need More Help?

[Message Me](#)

If you're feeling stuck or need additional support, don't hesitate to reach out! I'm dedicated to making sure your family's experience with the Global Explorers Club is both enjoyable and successful.

