

| Lesson Pack: Appositive Phrases  | Lesson 1 |
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| Lesson Topic: Appositive Phrases | Lesson   |

# Objective

Students will be able to combine sentences using appositive phrases.

### **Lesson Outline**

- 1. Individual Response: Identify a descriptive phrase
- 2. Discuss lesson objectives
- 3. Introduction: What are appositive phrases?
- 4. Teacher Model: Combine sentences using an appositive
- 5. Paired Practice: Combine sentences
- 6. Individual Practice: Combine sentences
- 7. Wrap up

## **Optional Follow-up Activity**

Appositives in the Middle

### **Common Core Standards**

### CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.7.1.A

Explain the function of phrases and clauses in general and their function in specific sentences.

### CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.7.1.C

Place phrases and clauses within a sentence, recognizing and correcting misplaced and dangling modifiers.

### **Prerequisites**

There is no prerequisite for this lesson.



#### Slide 1/7: Interactive Slide

In the box, write the part of the sentence that tells you who Zeus is.

Zeus, a Greek god, lives on Mount Olympus.

**Students Input Sentences** 

Individual Practice

Ask students to complete the activity.

**Say:** To get started, complete the question on your screen.

#### Slide 2/7

By the end of class today, you will be able to:

 Combine sentences by using a descriptive phrase in the middle of the sentence. **Objectives** 

Discuss the objective for the lesson.

**Say:** Today, you're going to learn a new way to add extra description to your sentences in the same was as the sentence you just looked at.

**Say:** Turn to your partner and take turns reading the goal for today out loud.

Wait for students to finish reading.

### Slide 3/7

Hydra, a monster with nine heads, was defeated by Hercules.

Introduction

Discuss the purpose of the phrase in the example sentence.

**Say:** Take a look at this sentence.

Ask a student to read the sentence out loud.

**Say:** Notice there is a phrase in the middle of the sentence. The phrase is between two commas.

Ask a student to read the phrase out loud.

**Say:** What do you think the purpose of the phrase is in this sentence?

**Anticipated Student Response:** It tells you who Hydra is.

**Say:** Exactly! Putting a phrase in the middle of a sentence like this is one way writers can give extra information about who someone is



or what something is. In this example, the extra information tells you who Hydra is.

#### Slide 4/7: Interactive Slide

Greek myths explained the origin of the world.

Greek myths are ancient stories about Greek gods.



Teacher Models Response

Teacher Model

Model combining the sentences using a descriptive phrase that interrupts the sentence.

**Say:** Watch and listen as I combine these two sentences.

**Say:** Greek myths explained the origin of the world. Greek myths are ancient stories about Greek gods.

**Say:** First I need to decide which sentence gives me extra information about who someone is or what something is. My first sentence tells me what Greek myths do--they explained the origin of the word. The second sentence tells me what Greek myths are--ancient stories about Greek gods.

**Say:** I'm going to interrupt the first sentence by putting the describing information that tells me what myths are right in the middle of it.

*In the Model Your Answer box, type:* Greek myths, ancient stories about Greek gods, explained the origin of the world.

**Say:** Notice that I put the information that tells what Greek myths are between *Greek myths* and the action word, explained. Also notice I didn't include the *are*. Most descriptive phrases need to start with a person, place or thing.

*In the Model Your Answer box, underline "ancient stories."* 

**Say:** our phrase begins with a thing--ancient stories.

**Say:** What did you notice about how I punctuated the sentence?

**Anticipated Student Response:** You put commas around the description.

**Say:** Exactly! The commas go around the phrase that's interrupting the sentence. They show that the information between them is extra information to help explain what a Greek myth is.



### Slide 5/7: Interactive Slide

Combine the sentences.

Hermes wears winged sandals to help him travel quickly. Hermes is a messenger for the gods.

**■** Students Input Sentences

Paired Practice

Ask pairs to combine the sentences.

Say: Now it's your turn. Join the next set of sentences with your partner. Use the same structure I just modeled for you.

Discussion

Select 1 correct response and 2-3 incorrect responses to display and discuss.

Lead a discussion about the errors students made in the incorrect responses, and then discuss the correct response.

*Ask the following questions:* 

- What part of the sentence tells who or what someone is?
- Where should the description be?
- Are the commas in the right place?

### Slide 6/7: Interactive Slide

Combine the sentences.

Poseidon's trident could create violent storms and deadly waves. Poseidon's trident is a three pronged spear.

Students Input Sentences

Individual Practice

Ask students to combine sentences on their own.

**Say:** Now practice by yourself. Combine the sentences.

Discussion

Select 1 correct response and 2-3 incorrect responses to display and discuss.

Select and display 1 correct response and 2-3 incorrect responses. Lead a discussion about the errors students made in the incorrect responses, and then discuss the correct response.

Ask the following questions:

• What part of the sentence tells who or what someone is?



- Where should the description be?
- Are the commas in the right place?

### Slide 7/7

### Today, I learned:

- Use a phrase to give extra information about who someone is or what something is.
- The phrase can go in the middle of the sentence.
- Use commas around the descriptive phrase.
- Start the phrase with a person, place, or thing

### Wrap-up

### Review what the students learned today.

**Say:** Great work everyone! Let's review what you learned today.

Ask students to read each bullet point out loud.

You can assign an independent practice activity that students can either complete now or later.

You can also pull aside the flagged students for small group instruction.

**Say:** Follow the instructions on your screen. If your screen says to begin the next activity, go ahead and begin it now. If your screen says to wait for instructions, please wait at your desk quietly for your next steps.