



# Pumpkin Fun

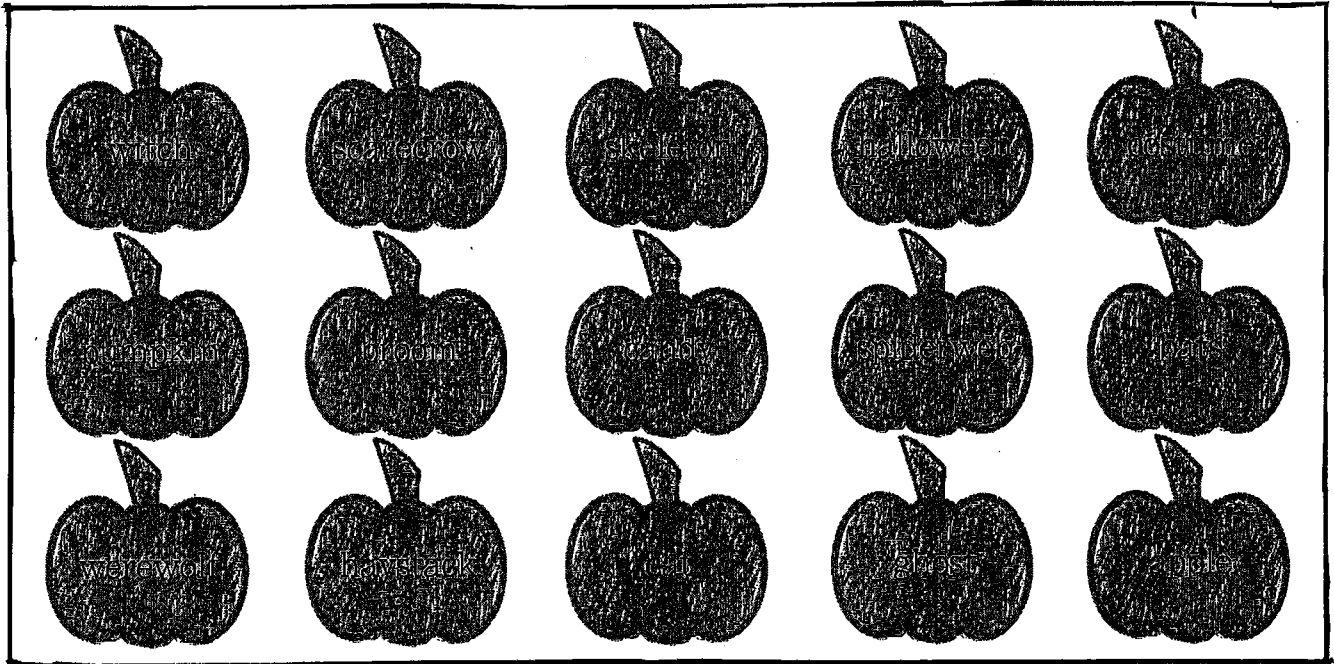
## Varied "Sentence-Starts"

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Start Communications Writing

# subject starts

name: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject sentence-starts begin with nouns which are either persons, places or things.



examples:

1. Pumpkins that were carved and lit-up lined the driveway. (Subject start)
2. Haystacks and scarecrows were smartly positioned in the yard to create an eerily, spooky event. (Dual subject start)
3. Costumes created by the ladies' block party were happily worn on Halloween evening by precocious two and three years-olds.
4. Frankenstein loved Halloween because of his sweet tooth and joy of decorations and costumes. (Proper noun)

your turn.

Choose words from the above pumpkins to create three of your own sentences that begin with a subject. Remember, these sentences can begin with a single noun, proper noun or dual nouns.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

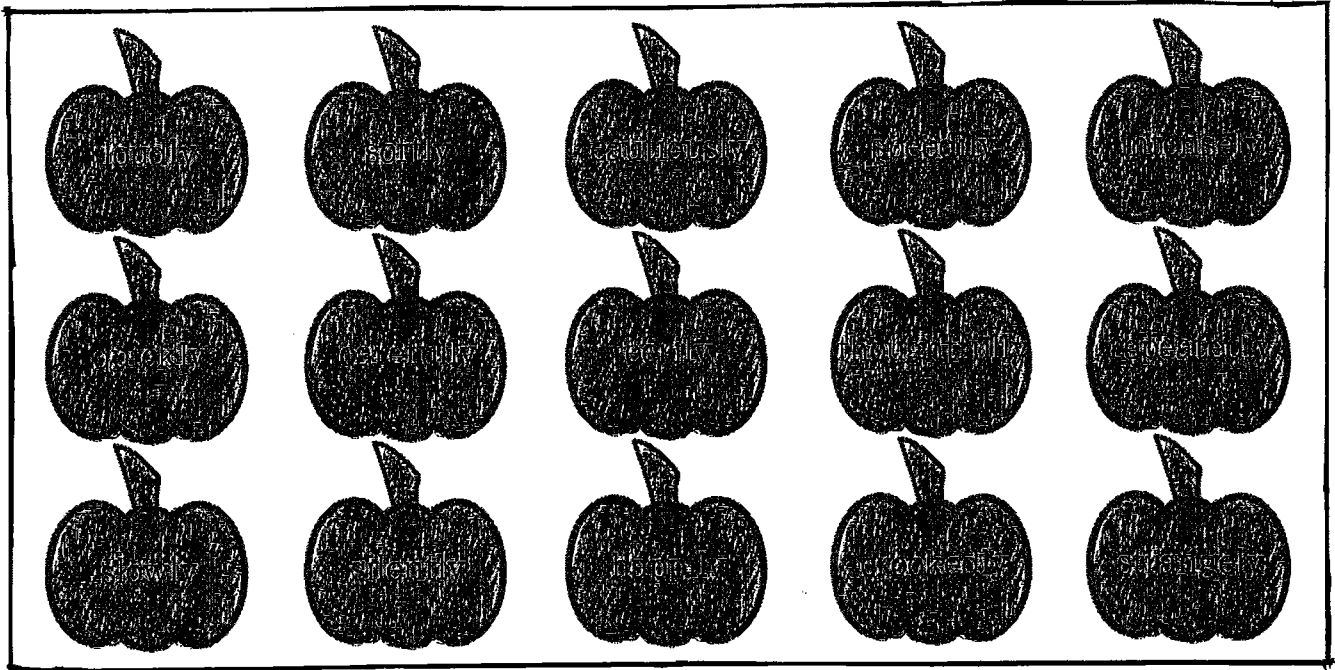
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# adverb starts

name: \_\_\_\_\_

Adverb sentence-starts give clarity to the action. Adverbs generally end in [ly].



examples:

1. Repeatedly the fence door swung open with Halloween trick-or-treaters.
2. Amazingly the carved pumpkins provided adequate light for the backyard Halloween party.

your turn. . .

Choose words from the above pumpkins to create three of your own sentences that begin with an adverb.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

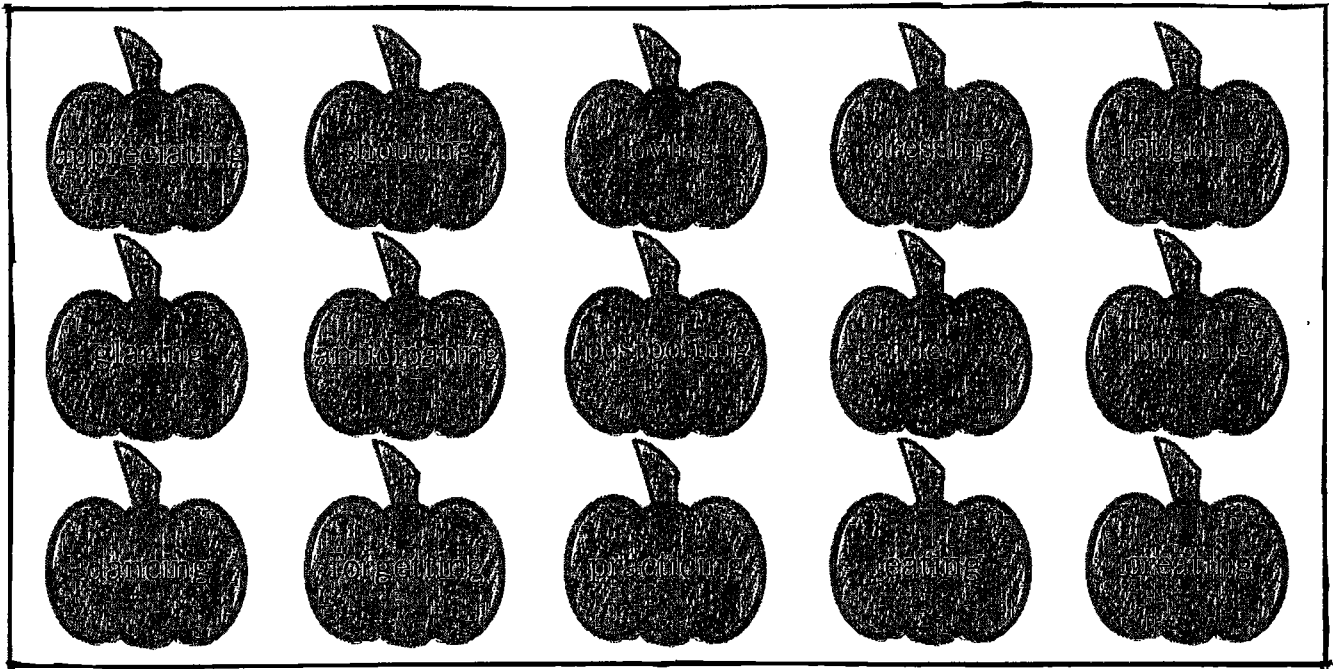
2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

# gerund starts

name: \_\_\_\_\_

Gerund sentence-starts are words ending in [ing]



examples:

1. Gathering acorns and branches for Halloween wreaths was a highlight for the grade five students.
2. Practicing the song remained a focus for several days.

your turn. . .

Choose words from the above pumpkins to create three of your own sentences that begin with a gerund.

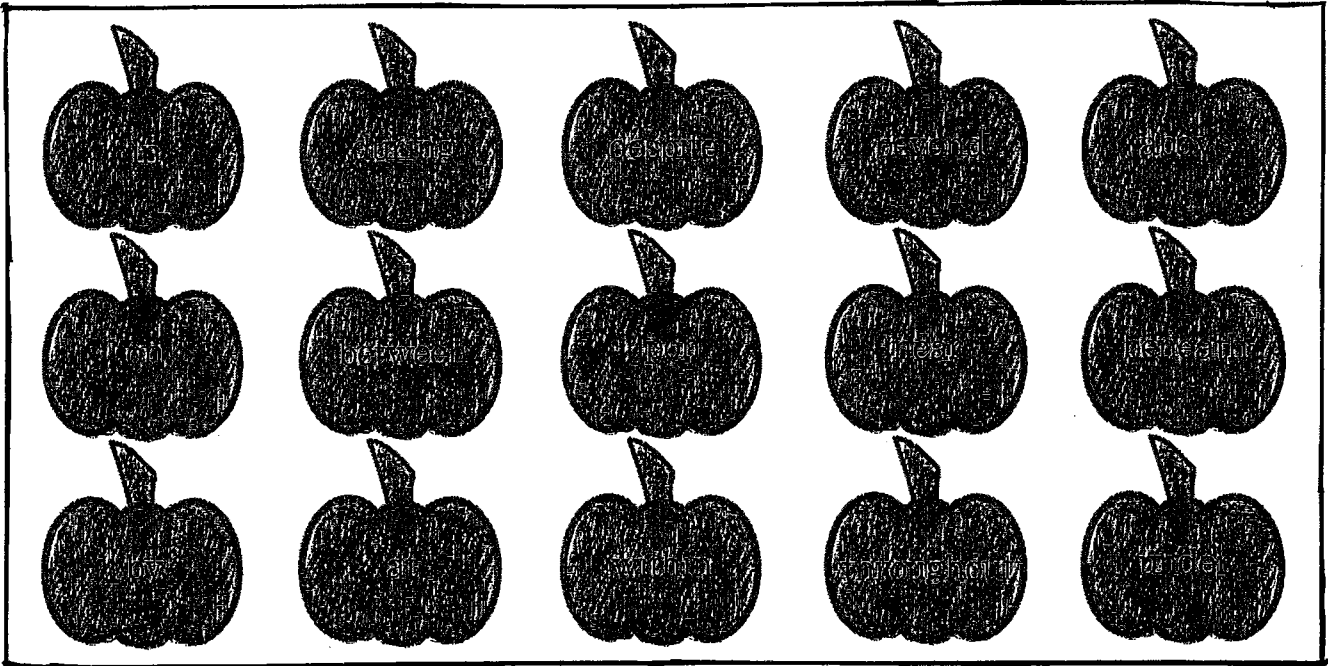
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# preposition starts name: \_\_\_\_\_

A preposition is a word that is used before a noun and functions as a modifier of other parts of speech.



examples:

1. Throughout the town, gorgeous decorations glistened in the cool evening air. (Single prepositional phrase)
2. Under the tree canopy, near the pond, picnic tables were covered in scrumptious pies. (Dual prepositional phrase)

your turn. . .

Choose words from the above pumpkins to create three of your own sentences that begin with a single or dual prepositional phrase.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

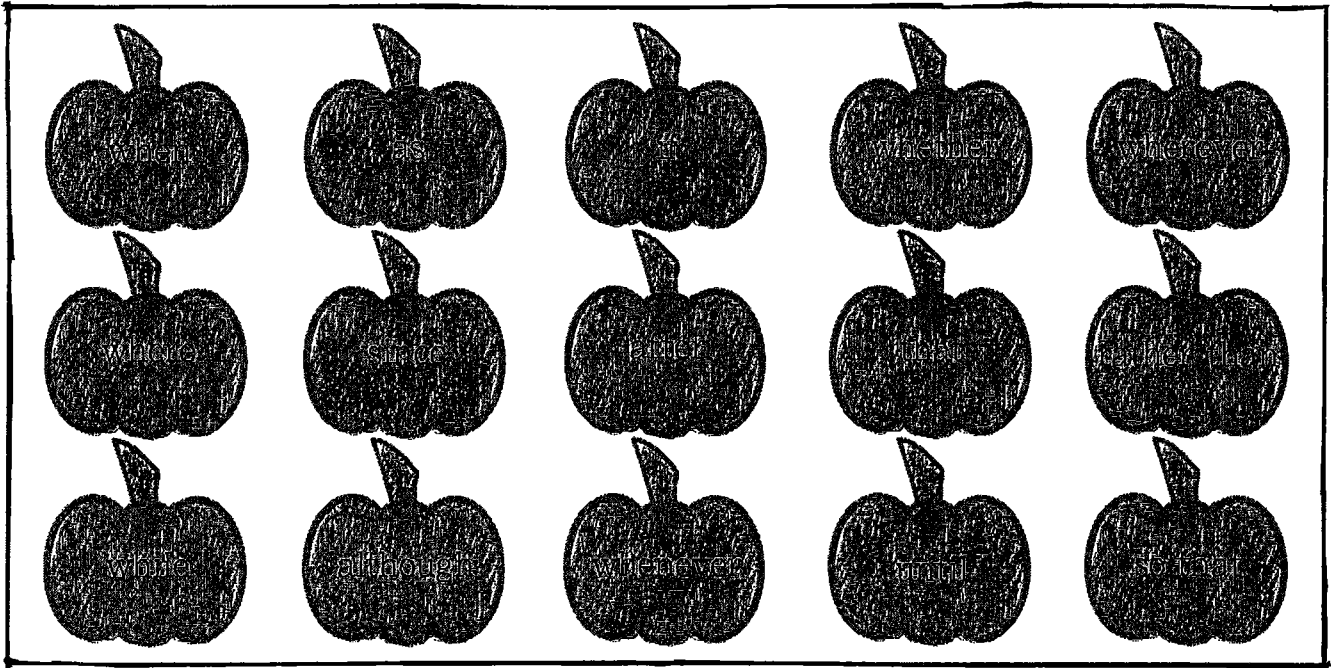
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# clausal starts

name: \_\_\_\_\_

A clause is a unit of grammatical organization.



examples:

1. Although Halloween is often considered a festivity for children, it brings enjoyment to all ages.
2. Since we are carving pumpkins tonight I brought hot chocolate and my favorite butter cookies.

your turn. . .

Choose words from the above pumpkins to create three of your own sentences that begin with a clausal start.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_