

TEACHER'S EDITION

Classical Subjects Creatively Taught™



Well- Ordered Language

Level 3A

The Curious Student's Guide to Grammar

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Lesson to Learn

Four Kinds of Sentences

A

1. As instructed, rewrite the following sentences as another kind of sentence.

Example: Rewrite as an *interrogative sentence*: "Lunch is my favorite meal of the day."
Is your favorite meal of the day lunch?

- a. Rewrite as a *declarative sentence*: "Does sixty minutes equal an hour?"

Sixty minutes equals an hour.

- b. Rewrite as an *imperative sentence*: "The clock is set for 3:00 p.m."

Set the clock for 3:00 p.m.

- c. Rewrite as an *exclamatory sentence*: "Turn the timer off."

Gosh, turn the timer off!

2. Imagine that a group of friends—Gilbert, Franklin, and Elliot—is in the kitchen. Follow the instructions given and write four sentences about their *lunchtime*, being sure to use correct punctuation and capitalization.

- a. Write a *declarative sentence* about the *clock*.

That kitchen clock is ten minutes fast.

- b. Write an *interrogative sentence* about *lunchtime*.

Does Elliot always eat lunch at noon?

- c. Write an *imperative sentence* about *sandwiches*.

Put those sandwiches here on the table.

- d. Write an *exclamatory sentence* about *dessert*.

The dessert was found behind the carton of milk!

Lesson to Learn

Four Kinds of Sentences

3. Analyze the following sentences. Then, on the lines provided, write *Dec* for a declarative sentence, *Int* for an interrogative sentence, *Imp* for an imperative sentence, or *Exc* for an exclamatory sentence.

- a. We blink our eyes 15–20 times per minute. Dec
- b. Why do we have eyebrows? Int
- c. My eyes are itchy and burning! Exc
- d. Close your eyes tightly. Imp
- e. What is a retina? Int
- f. Keep your fingers out of your eyes. Imp
- g. The Latin word for eyelash is *cilia*. Dec
- h. Wow, your pupils are so tiny! Exc

4. The following string of words is a three-sentence conversation between Gilbert and Porter, two brothers who are at the eye doctor's office. Using correct punctuation and capitalization, rewrite the sentences as directed. Each sentence includes quotation marks and a speaker's tag.

what time is our appointment gilbert asked i think it is at noon but it is already half past porter answered blah we had to wait an hour for the doctor last time gilbert grumbled

- a. Write the sentence that quotes Gilbert's *interrogative sentence*, which starts the conversation.

"What time is our appointment?" Gilbert asked.

- b. Write the sentence that quotes Porter's *declarative sentence* as his answer.

"I think it is at noon, but it is already half past," Porter answered.

- c. Write the sentence that quotes Gilbert's *exclamatory sentence*, which finishes the conversation.

"Blah! We had to wait an hour for the doctor last time!" Gilbert grumbled.

From the Sideline: Be sure to practice oral analysis and not mere identification. In this way you set the stage for successful analysis later.

Lesson to Learn

Principal Elements

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

S hv PV
a. Waves were rolling.

Waves | were rolling

S hv PV
b. Boats are rocking.

Boats | are rocking

S hv PV
c. Gilbert is fishing.

Gilbert | is fishing

S hv PV
d. Bobbers are floating.

Bobbers | are floating

2. On the lines provided, write the definition of *principal elements*.

Principal elements are the parts of the sentence that are needed for the sentence to be completed. Subject and predicate are those two parts.

B

Lesson to Learn

Principal Elements

3. In the space provided in each of the following sentences, fill in the missing past-tense helping verb (*was*, *were*).

Example: "Elliot was reading a book."

- a. War horses were waiting in rows.
- b. The general was giving the command.
- c. One scout was signaling the troops.
- d. Slowly the soldiers were marching across the field.
- e. The cannons were firing one after another.
- f. Elliot was wondering what will happen next.

4. The following string of words is a three-sentence conversation between Elliot and his sister Ginny about the book Elliot is reading. Using correct punctuation and capitalization, rewrite the sentences as directed. Each sentence includes quotation marks and a speaker's tag.

i'm reading a book about gettysburg elliot said what is gettysburg ginny asked seriously gettysburg is one of the bloodiest battles in the civil war elliot exclaimed **Answers may vary. Variations should be acceptable as long as the sentences are written, punctuated, and capitalized correctly.**

- a. Write the sentence that quotes Elliot's *declarative sentence*, which starts the conversation.

"I'm reading a book about Gettysburg," Elliot said.

- b. Write the sentence that quotes Ginny's *interrogative sentence*.

"What is Gettysburg?" Ginny asked.

- c. Write the sentence that quotes Elliot's *exclamatory sentence*, which finishes the conversation.

"Seriously! Gettysburg is one of the bloodiest battles in the Civil War!" Elliot exclaimed.

Lesson to Learn

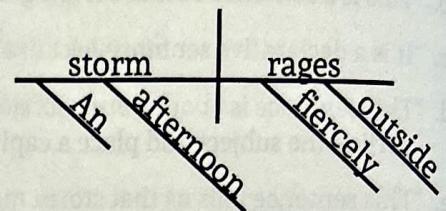
Adjectives & Adverbs

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

S PV

a. An afternoon storm rages fiercely outside.

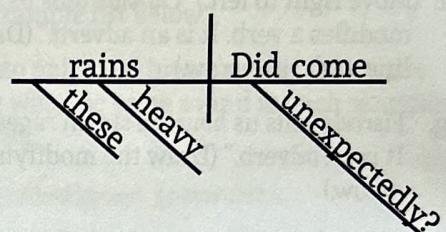
adj adj ↑ ↑ adv adv



hv

b. Did these heavy rains come unexpectedly?

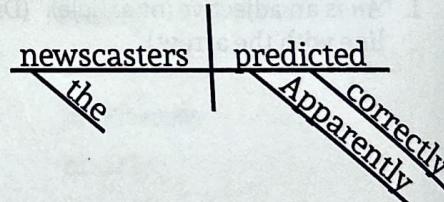
adj adj ↑ ↑ adv



S PV

c. Apparently, the newscasters predicted correctly.

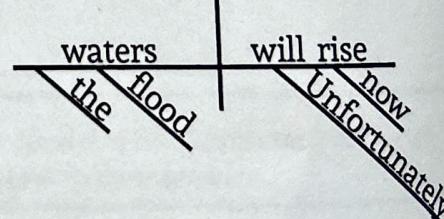
adj ↑ ↑ adv



S hv PV

d. Unfortunately, the flood waters will rise now.

adj adj ↑ ↑ adv



Lesson to Learn

Adjectives & Adverbs

2. On the lines provided, write the definition of an *adverb*.

An adverb is a part of speech. It modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

3. On the lines provided, write the definition of an *adjective*.

An adjective is a part of speech. It is used to describe or define the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

4. In each of the following sentences, fill in the missing helping verb (*is, are*).

- Is that curious girl investigating again?
- Two creepy centipedes are scurrying about.
- Slimy leaves are sticking together.
- Is one furry caterpillar actually crawling backward?
- Nine tiny bugs are hanging upside-down.
- The biggest beetle is chomping noisily.

5. The following string of words is a three-sentence conversation between Peggy and Franklin about a biology insect project that is due soon. Using correct punctuation, rewrite the sentences as directed. Each includes quotation marks and a speaker's tag.

i have to collect six different types of beetles for my project peggy announced
how many types of beetles are there franklin wondered i guess there are hundreds of thousands of those sheathed-winged insects peggy stated.

a. Write the sentence that quotes Peggy's *exclamatory sentence*, which starts the conversation.

"I have to collect six different types of beetles for my project!" Peggy announced.

b. Write the sentence that quotes Franklin's *interrogative sentence*.

"How many types of beetles are there?" Franklin wondered.

c. Write the sentence that quotes Peggy's *declarative sentence*, which finishes the conversation.

"I guess there are hundreds of thousands of those sheathed-winged insects," Peggy stated.

Sentences for Practice

Four Kinds of Sentences

On the lines provided, write *Dec* for a declarative sentence, *Int* for an interrogative sentence, *Imp* for an imperative sentence, or *Exc* for an exclamatory sentence.

1. How many moons does Saturn have? Int
2. The Latin word for star is *stella*. Dec
3. Oh, the northern lights are magnificent! Exc
4. Hand me the binoculars, please. Imp
5. How does that telescope work? Int
6. The sunset is glorious! Exc
7. A shooting star is a meteoroid. Dec
8. Look toward the Big Dipper. Imp
9. It's cloudy again this evening! Exc
10. May we go to the Thomas Planetarium? Int

From the Sideline: Chapter 1 is unique because of its three-part structure. It includes two separate Sentences for Practice, one for part 1 and one for parts 2 and 3. Other chapters will contain only one Sentences for Practice.



Sentences for Practice

Principal Elements, Adjectives & Adverbs

Analyze the following sentences.

1. The common black hawk is not hunting.
S hv PV
|adj|adj|adj↑|adv↑|

2. Will the bird attack alone?
hv S PV
|adj↑|↑adv|

3. Watch discreetly.
S
(You) PV
3. Watch discreetly.
|adv|

4. Quickly, several field mice scurry across.
S PV
|adv|adj|adj↑|↑adv|

5. The hungry hawk is glaring intently.
S hv PV
|adj|adj↑|↑adv|

6. Do the tiny rodents know?
hv S PV
|adj|adj↑|

7. Suddenly, the giant black bird swooped down!
S PV
|adv|adj|adj↑|↑adv|

Sentences for Practice

Principal Elements, Adjectives & Adverbs

S
(You) hv PV
8. [^]Do not move.
 |adv↑

S PV
9. One helpless mouse hid silently.
|adj |adj ↑ |adv

hv S PV
10. Did the other mice escape?
|adj |adj ↑



Lesson to Learn

Predicate Verbs

A

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

a. S PV
Gilbert mixed the chemical solution
adj adj ↑ do

Gilbert | mixed | solution

the | chemical

b. hv S PV
Do the crystals dissolve the green algae?
adj ↑ adj adj ↑ do

crystals | Do dissolve | algae?

the | the | green

c. S PV
Slowly, Franklin added more red crystals
adv ↑ adj adj ↑ do

Franklin | added | crystals

Slowly | more | red

d. S PV
The two boys measured the chemical reaction
adj adj ↑ adj adj ↑ do

boys | measured | reaction

The | two | the | chemical

Lesson to Learn

Predicate Verbs

2. On the lines provided, write the definition of a *direct object*.

A direct object is an objective element that tells what the subject is acting on. It is a noun or pronoun after a transitive verb.

3. In the following sentences, underline the proper nouns and proper adjectives. Then, on the lines provided, briefly state why they are proper.

a. On Monday, Franklin first added the green crystals.

Monday is the name of a day of the week, and Franklin is the name of a person.

b. Gilbert carefully lifted the glass Mason jar.

Gilbert is the name of a person, and Mason names a type/brand of jar.

c. Unfortunately, he spilled all the tiny crystals from Albany, Maine.

Albany is the name of a city, and Maine is the name of a state.

4. Imagine that Midge and the gang are playing. For the following sentences, use the word bank to fill in the missing direct object. **Answers will vary. Some suggested answers have been supplied.**

Word Bank:	sponges	dog	ladder	flag	water balloons
	window	squirt gun	back door	tree	girls

a. Are the boys holding _____ water balloons, sponges ?

b. Midge hid the _____ squirt gun, flag .

c. Gilbert slowly opened the _____ back door, window .

d. The girls quickly climbed the _____ tree, ladder .

e. Suddenly, Elliot squirted the _____ girls, dog .

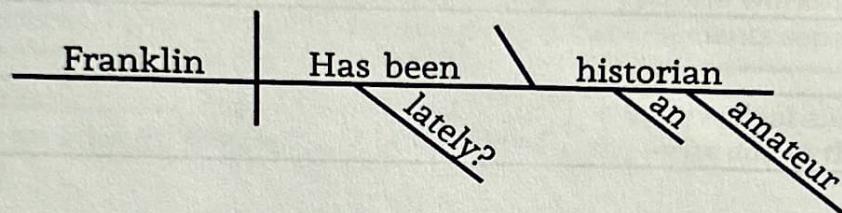
Lesson to Learn

Predicate Nominatives

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

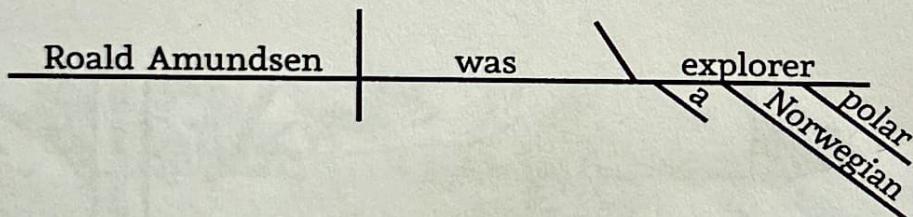
a. Iv S Iv PN
Has Franklin been an amateur historian lately?

↑ adj adj ↑
 | |
 adv



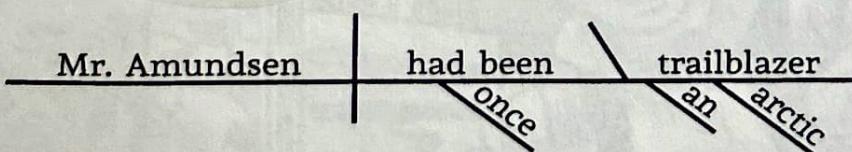
b. S Iv Iv PN
Roald Amundsen was a Norwegian polar explorer.

↑ adj adj adj ↑
 | | |



c. S Iv Iv PN
Mr. Amundsen had been an arctic trailblazer once.

↑ adj adj ↑
 | |
 adv

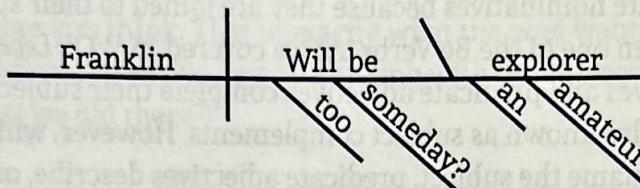
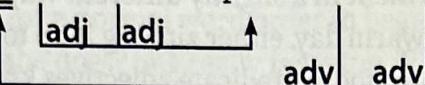


From the Sideline: When a linking verb has a helping verb, the verb phrase works as one and is marked with only the *Iv* over both words. If your students want to identify both elements separately, that is fine.

Lesson to Learn

Predicate Nominatives

d. lv S lv PN
Will Franklin be an amateur explorer too someday?



2. On the lines provided, write the definition of a *predicate nominative*.

A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that renames the subject.

3. On the line provided, list the Be Verbs.

am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been

4. In each of the following sentences, underline the *proper noun* or *proper adjective*, and then identify it by writing a check mark in the correct column: proper noun or proper adjective.

Proper Noun	Proper Adjective
-------------	------------------

a. The guys are planning a Boston trip next week.

b. The Freedom Trail is a two-and-a-half-mile path of history.

c. Many in our group saw Old Ironsides.

d. Others will see the Benjamin Franklin statue.

5. Imagine that the American Explorers Club is posting on a bulletin board their upcoming trip to the Old State House and other famous places in Boston. Rewrite the following sentence using proper punctuation and capitalization. Be mindful of proper nouns and the Oxford comma.

the american explorers club has scheduled a trip to boston to see the old state house
the bunker hill monument and old ironsides

The American Explorers Club has scheduled a trip to Boston to see the Old State

House, the Bunker Hill Monument, and Old Ironsides.

From the Sideline

Sideline: Even though some definitions in the glossary include more detail, you should require the students only to write the definition they have learned in the song.

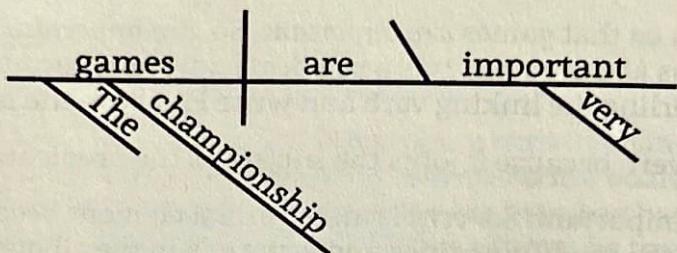
Lesson to Learn

Predicate Adjectives

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

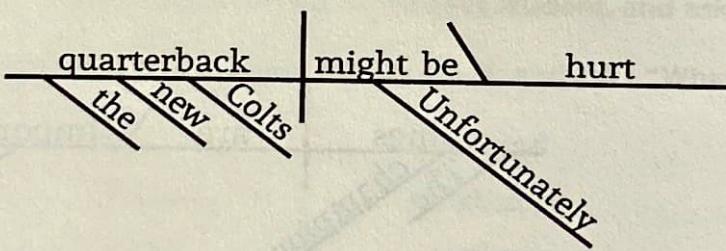
a. The championship games are very important.

adj adj ↑ adv ↑



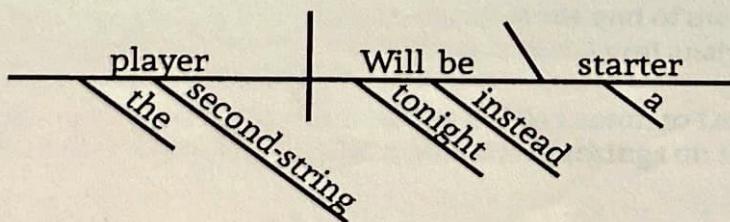
b. Unfortunately, the new Colts quarterback might be hurt.

adv adj adj adj ↑



c. Will the second-string player be a starter tonight instead?

adj adj ↑ adj ↑ adv adv

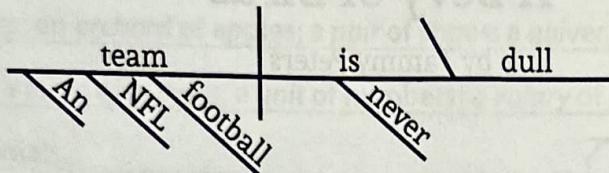


Lesson to Learn

Predicate Adjectives

d. An NFL football team is never dull!

S lv PA
adj adj adj is never adv



2. On the lines provided, write the definition of a *predicate adjective*.

A predicate adjective is an adjective that describes the quality of the subject.

3. On the line provided, list the Be Verbs.

am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been

4. In each of the following sentences, underline the *proper noun* or *proper adjective*, and then identify it by writing a check mark in the correct column: proper noun or proper adjective.

Proper Noun	Proper Adjective
✓	
✓	
	✓
✓	

a. I visited the Pro Football Hall of Fame last week.

b. The football museum is in Canton, OH.

c. The Super Bowl champions signed dozens of footballs.

d. Daily, the guard dusts the Vince Lombardi Trophy.

5. Imagine the local athletic club is reporting on the traveling Pro Football Hall of Fame exhibit. Rewrite the following sentence using proper punctuation and capitalization. Be mindful of proper nouns and the Oxford comma.

the pro football hall of fame is traveling around the country and will go to the state of north carolina the state of minnesota and the state of texas this october

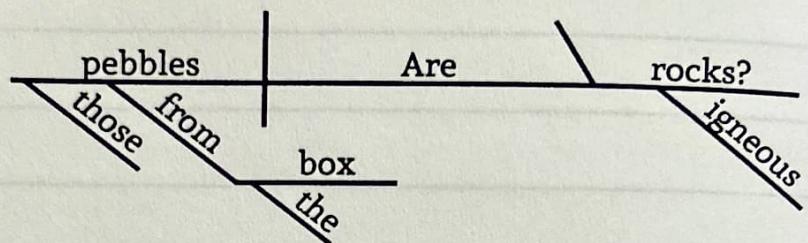
The Pro Football Hall of Fame is traveling around the country and will go to the state of North Carolina, the state of Minnesota, and the state of Texas this October.

Lesson to Learn

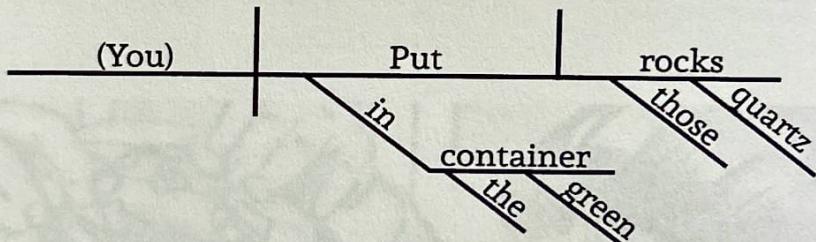
Prepositional Phrases

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.

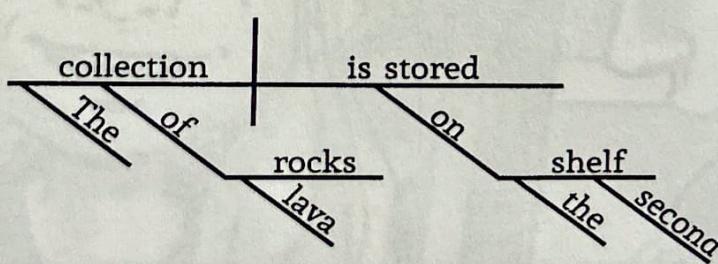
IV S PN
 a. Are those pebbles (from the box) igneous rocks?
 [adj] [p] [adj] [op] [adj]
 adj prep



S (You) PV
 b. Put those quartz rocks (in the green container.)
 [b^] [adj] [adj] [do] [p] [adj] [adj] [op]
 adv prep



S HV PV
 c. The collection (of lava rocks) is stored (on the second shelf.)
 [adj] [p] [adj] [op] [p] [adj] [adj] [op]
 adj prep



Lesson to Learn

Prepositional Phrases

2. On the lines provided, write the definition of a *preposition*.
A preposition is a part of speech used to show the relationship between certain words in a sentence.

3. On the lines provided, list *twenty* prepositions.
Answers will vary. See below for a complete list of the forty-seven prepositions students have learned.

4. In each of the following sentences, circle the verb that agrees with the subject of the sentence.

- The group of kids (read / reads) about a swarm of African locusts.
- Apparently, the band of insects (fly / flies) in ranks.
- Thousands of insects (attack / attacks) palm groves and leafy trees.
- Usually, the army of insects (devour / devours) a clump of trees.

5. Imagine that Franklin is writing a note about his rocks in his science journal. With that in mind, write a *declarative sentence* like it's the note that Franklin is writing in his journal, being sure to include an adverbial prepositional phrase.

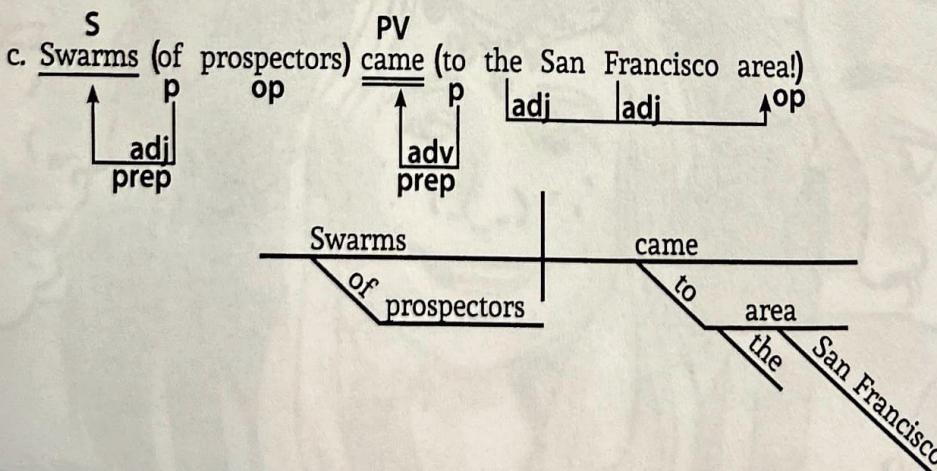
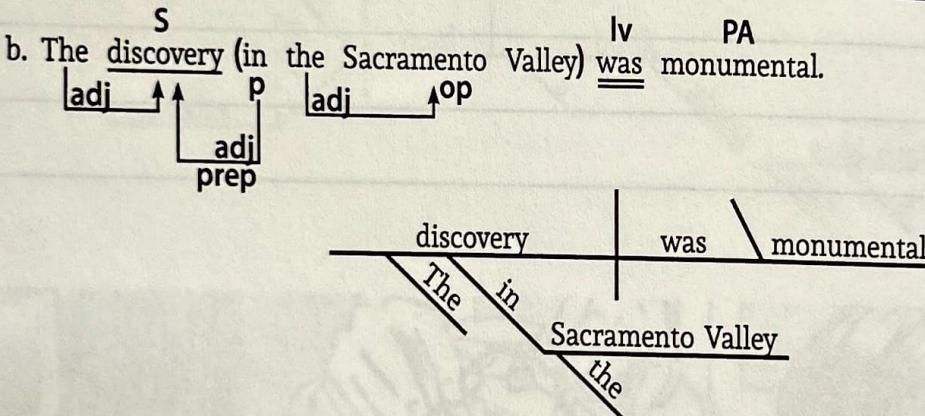
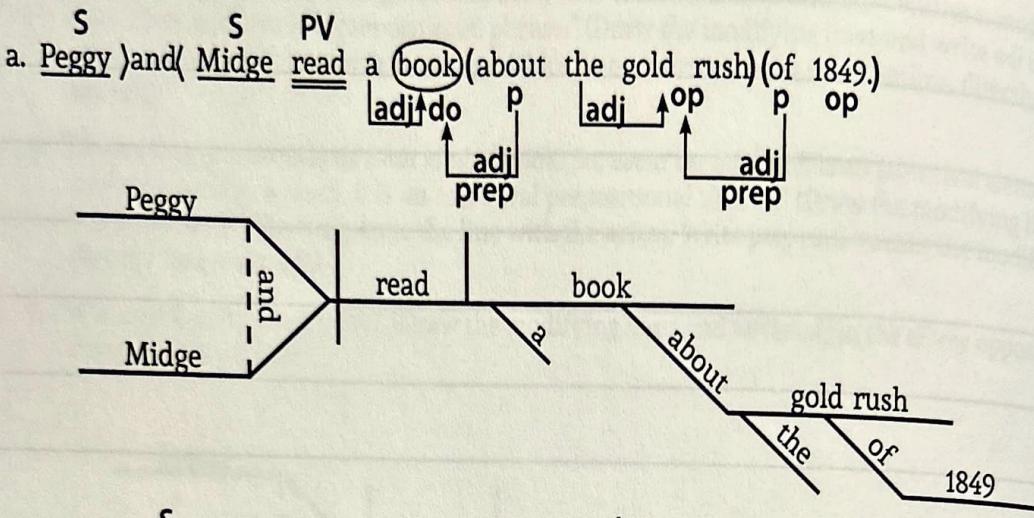
From the Sideline: Even though some definitions in the glossary include more detail, you should require the students only to write the definition they have learned in the song.

aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, at, by, down, during, except, for, from, inside, in, into, near, of, off, on, out, outside, over, past, since, through, throughout, to, toward, under, up, until, upon, with, within, without, underneath

Lesson to Learn

Prepositional Phrases

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.



B

Lesson to Learn

Prepositional Phrases

2. On the lines provided, list *twenty* prepositions that *do not* begin with the letters *a* or *b*.

Answers will vary. The following is a list of all of the prepositions, from our list of the forty-seven most common ones, that do not begin with the letters *a* or *b*: down, during, except, for, from, inside, in, into, near, of, off, on, out, outside, over, past, since, through, throughout, to, toward, under, up, until, upon, with, within, without, underneath.

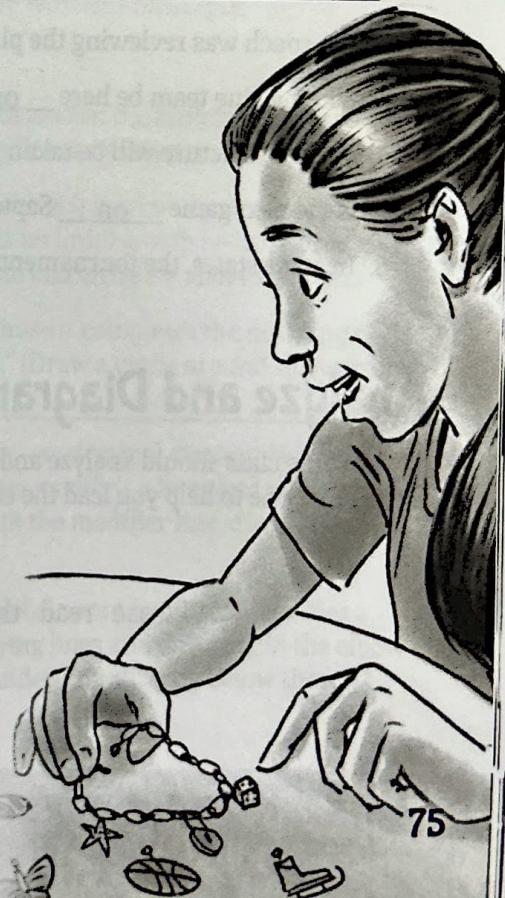
3. In the following sentences, fill in the missing prepositions *between* or *among*.

- They walked to their house among hundreds of leaves.
- At home, Elliot hung his backpack on the hook between the two windows.
- Ginny threw her pack on the floor among the shoes.
- The two siblings divided the brownies between themselves.

4. Imagine that Peggy wrote the following brief summary about the gold rush. Rewrite the sentence using proper punctuation and capitalization.

after the gold discovery in january of 1848 the san francisco harbor was filled with fortune hunters from all over

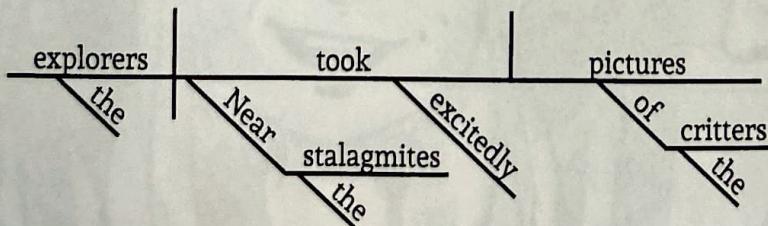
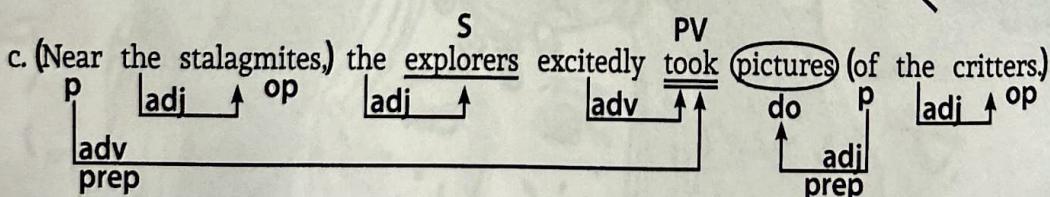
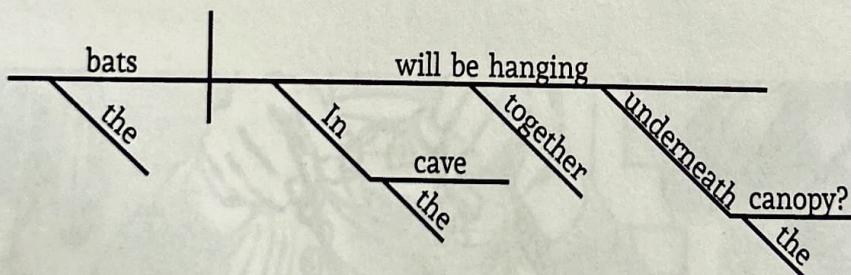
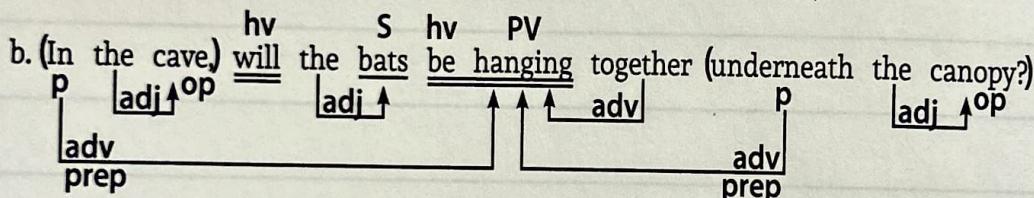
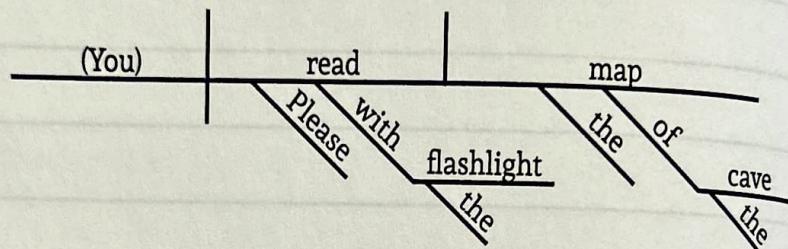
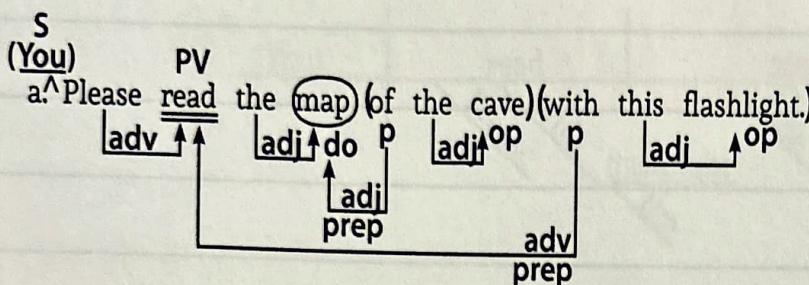
After the gold discovery in January of 1848, the San Francisco harbor was filled with fortune hunters from all over.



Lesson to Learn

Prepositional Phrases

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then diagram them in the space provided. Use a ruler to draw the lines.



Lesson to Learn

Prepositional Phrases

2. On the lines provided, write the definition of a *preposition*.

A preposition is a part of speech used to show the relationship between certain words in a sentence.

3. On the lines provided, list *twenty* prepositions.

Answers will vary. For the complete list of the forty-seven common prepositions, see page 73.

4. Imagine young explorers are writing two sentences about the discovery of the bats in the cave. Rewrite the following sentences using proper punctuation and capitalization.

among the city of stalactites in the caves of kentucky the team discovered a colony of indiana bats it was an incredible cave with so many brown bats

Among the city of stalactites in the caves of Kentucky, the team discovered a colony of Indiana bats. It was an incredible cave with so many brown bats!



Sentences for Practice

Prepositional Phrases

Prepositions to Remember

List forty-seven prepositions:

1. aboard
2. about
3. above
4. across
5. after
6. against
7. along
8. among
9. around
10. before
11. behind
12. below
13. beneath
14. beside
15. between
16. beyond
17. at
18. by
19. down
20. during
21. except
22. for
23. from
24. inside
25. in
26. into
27. near
28. of
29. off
30. on
31. out
32. outside
33. over
34. past
35. since
36. through
37. throughout
38. to
39. toward
40. under
41. up
42. until
43. upon
44. with
45. within
46. without
47. underneath

