

Write checklist on board:

Review
Imperative Sentence & Verb Mood
Appositive
NDA
Adverbs (Chart I)

Review:

Let's look at Chart A, our roadmap, to see where we've been & where we're going.

- All 4 purposes with the Simple Structure & S- Vi
- Declarative and Exclamatory with Compound & S - Vt- DO
- Today, Imperative purpose with S - Vt- DO

Review / Imperative Sentence purpose:

We have already covered Imperative Sentences in Week 4. What do you remember?

(Kids can turn to their review sheets)

- gives a command, request
- Ends with a period or exclamation point
- Subject is always an implied "You"
- Verb changes to a 2nd person verb

Let's start with a declarative sentence and turn it into an imperative sentence.

EXAMPLE: Debi juggles potatoes.

How can we convert this into an imperative? I will show you my example:

- 1) Change Subject to an implied (You)
- 2) Change verb to second person: juggle (see chart below)

Juggle potatoes.

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I juggle	We juggle
2nd	You juggle	You all juggle
3rd	he, she, it juggles	they juggle

So, interjections FORCE us to use 2nd person verbs.

Verb Mood

Imperative is both a sentence purpose AND a verb mood! Turn to Chart C

Indicative verb: used in a sentence that makes a statement or asks a question

Imperative verb: used in a sentence that requests or commands

Subjective verb: implies condition, expresses a condition contrary to fact, or expresses a wish.

Subjective Mood:

Here's a quick exercise for learning about the subjunctive mood. Let's plan a trip to the beach, and we have to decide (1) transportation to get there, (2) items to pack, and (3) where to stay.

(Ask class to suggest answers to each) Some of their suggestions might sound like:

I suggest driving a large van. (driving = gerund)

I recommend staying near the beach.

I suggest packing some sunblock.

To change into the subjunctive mood: Let's suppose Ethan asks you which form of transportation to take to the beach. Look at your class and say: Ethan wants to know which form of transportation to take. Write on the board and say: **I suggest he take a large van.**

Let's look at the subject verb agreement in the latter half "he take a large van." Without the "I suggest," something is wrong. It should be "takes" - 3rd person singular present tense. BUT because it is subjunctive, we use the verb in its base form. That verb is in the subjunctive mood.

3rd person **present** tense: "am, is, are" ALL CHANGE TO "BE"

3rd person **past** tense: "was" CHANGES TO "were"

examples:

present: I am early, She is early. They are early. — — —> I suggest you BE early.

past: It was raining. — —-> I wish it WERE raining.

See Chart K if needed. We will discuss more in week 23. Read somewhere that **IF and WISH** should use “WERE” not “was.”

Appositive:

-a noun or pronoun directly besides another noun that explains or identifies it.

My dog, Coco, eats treats.

My cat Grumpy can not learn tricks.

When to use a comma with appositives?

Use a comma when the info is NOT necessary. Ex 1 - Coco is my only dog

Don not use a comma with the info is necessary. Ex 2 - I have many cats (crazy cat lady!)

Extra info = extra commas

Noun of Direct Address (NDA)

Compound structure

Addi plays the tin whistle, and Caroline sings a scale.

How can we change this into an imperative sentence without losing the information concerning who is doing what action?

Addi, play the tin whistle, and Caroline, sing a scale.

Don't be fooled - Addi and Caroline are not the subjects. (Diagram with Addi and Caroline on platforms (“hover boards”) above the subject.

What part of SPIDO PONA is this? Chart E - NDA is another “role” a noun can play.

Adverbs: Chart I

Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, and they answer one of the following questions:

How?

When?

Where?

Why?

How often?

How much?

To what extent?

Under what condition?

Tayla ran, and Katie jumped.

How did Tayla run? Softly, fast, etc.

When did Katie jump? Yesterday

Where did Tayla run? (answer is often a prep phrase)

Why did Katie jump? (answer is often a subordinate clause)

How often did Tayla run? daily, endlessly

How much did Katie jump? constantly

To what extent did Tayla run? over a mile

Under what condition did Katie jump? (answer is often subordinate clauses)

If time allows, go over Chart I and use examples on pg 121