

Write checklist on board:

Review

Verbs - linking, Chart C

Predicate Nominative

S -V_I -PN

Nouns and Pronouns - Charts E and F

ATS

Review:

Where are we on the map.... ?

We are still on COMPOUND and DECLARATIVE (covered in week 6), but we are switching the pattern today to include the Predicate Nominative and a linking verb. S V_I -PN

one minute quiz with ping-pong ball toss ?

Verb Types:

Chart C - "HILT" acronym to remember; we also have 3 of them on Chart A

Let's go in the order they are presented on Chart A:

Intransitive – does not transfer action to an object.

Zombies walk.

The witch flew through the air on a broom.

PREPOSITIONAL PRISON: The witch flew [through the air] [on a broom.]

**ask the kids to play the part of the zombies. Did anything "receive" the walking? NO!

Is walking an action? YES

Did anything "receive" the walking? NO! Thus, V_i**

Transitive – transfers action from the subject to the object.

The goblin gobbled the gobstopper. —> leave example on board!

**ask the kids to play the part of the goblin.

Is gobbling an action? YES

Did anything "receive" the gobbling? YES! ** Thus, V_t

Linking – makes an assertion by joining two words. It either helps a predicate noun to **rename** the subject, or it helps a predicate adjective to **describe** the subject.

The wizards are students.

**ask the kids to play the part of the wizards.

Is “are” an action verb? No, it is a “state of being” verb.

So, we can’t ask about “receiving” the action because there is no action to receive!

Next, we ask “can student rename wizards?” YES. VI Student = PN

Frankenstein is a creepy dude.

Let’s analyze this sentence using our question confirmation to determine if it’s a linking verb.

SUBJECT: *Who is?* **Frankenstein** is. SN

VERB: *What is being said about Frankenstein?* He **is**. V, but don’t know what kind yet.

NOUN ROLES: *Frankenstein is what or whom?* dude.

Can “dude” rename or replace the subject?

**At this point, the answer has always been “no” and thus it’s a DO. But in this case, the answer is Yes, dude is PN, Verb is V_I (linking)

When there is a linking verb followed by a noun, we call that a subject – linking verb – predicate nominative sentence pattern.

(Show how to label and how to diagram with a SLANTED line.)

PN = **Predicate** means “says something about the subject” - it will be to the right of the main vertical line in the diagram. **Nominative** ties into our Latin in foundations. What does “nomen” mean in latin? name. Recall that we say a noun “NAMES” a person, place, activity or idea. So a predicate nominative is the specific term used to describe the particular type of predicate noun that renames the subject and is joined to the subject with a linking verb.

HOW TO CHECK for a linking verb:

Replace the verb with a “=” and see if the meaning changes

Linking verbs are NEVER action verbs (p 149 of EEL guide).

Try reversing the sentence:

Frankenstein is a creepy dude.

The creepy dude is Frankenstein.

The goblin gobbled the gobstopper.

The gobstopper gobbled the goblin.

(Doesn’t work because “gobstopper” is not a PN and the verb is transitive)

IF YOU DON’T HAVE THE LIST of linking verbs MEMORIZED, IT IS EASY TO GET TRICKED!

Helping – helps another verb assert action, being, or existence.

Nouns and Pronouns

You can use either a noun or a pronoun as a predicate nominative. (A pronoun replaces a noun in order to avoid repetition.)

Look at chart E. You can see on the noun chart that predicate nominative is one use of a noun.

Now look at chart F. When pronouns are being used as a predicate nominative, you will have to use only pronouns from the subjective, or nominative, list (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they).

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	I	We
2nd Person	you	you (y'all)
3rd Person	he, she, it	they

Let's play "Which sentence is right?"

It is I.

It is me.

The winner is he.

The winner is him.

This is she. (Or "the person speaking is she.") This is her.

(Circle the pronouns first.... then, try reversing the sentences. Ask, "Can we find this pronoun in my chart of subjective pronouns?)

"I am it" or "me am it" ?

"He is the winner" or "Him is the winner"?

She is this? or "Her is this?" OR "She is the person speaking."

Chart D - note that you are currently learning these in foundations!

If time allows, here's some practice sentences for ATS:

Harry Potter is a wizard.

Ron Weasley cast a spell.

Have kids do these on their own, then pick one student to write their diagram on the board.

Advanced sentence (see Sentence 4, lesson 9 for help!):

All candy is a delicious treat, but chocolate became my favorite snack.

My students enjoyed writing preposition poems today. Even those of us who are intimidated by writing poetry had a blast. I decided that I would write one on the board while they were working so I could be a lead learner. :) This is a great way to practice using a variety of prepositions as well as 5 senses words. It's easiest to imagine a setting and some sort of a journey first and then look at a list of prepositions while writing. Imagining a dog's life was successful for a couple students. My son (who complained loudly at first) wrote this one in just a few minutes.

A Minecraft Journey

By the heated lava pool
Over the gushing waterfall
Across the deep chasm, so huge and mighty

Among the mobs of the overworld.
Concerning the journey to the end
Outside the village, so cozy and safe
Between the nether and the world.

Underneath the mountain, so deep and hard
Like the modder, creating mods without a care
Regarding creepers upon the hill
Within the mighty farlands

Toward the end of the game.
Throughout the game time flies by
Near the village, villagers galore.
Against the mobs and other players

You try to win some other favors.
Since winning, you've gone so far
But someday you will start anew.

Alliteration game on pg 64

Tic-tac-toe with list of EEL questions