Write checklist on board:

              Review (skip?)

              Where are we on the Chart?

              S -Vt - IO - DO

              Complex Structure

              Clauses: Independent & dependent

              Phrases

              Adjectival Clauses

              Adverbial Clauses

Review: Have them label the parts of speech for the first sentence

              (Katie painted a picture.)

Where are we on the Chart?

       We have already done Simple & Compound - today we add Complex.

       We have already done the first 4 sentence patterns - today we add S Vt IO DO

       We will also add Clauses and Phrases, as well as look at two specific types of clauses - adjectival and adverbial.

S - Vt - IO - DO

       Let's take a look at something we already know - S - Vt - DO

            Katie painted a picture. **—> SN Vt Adj DO**

       Who "painted"? *Katie, Subject Noun*

       What is being said about Katie? Katie *painted, Verb*

        Katie painted what? *picture*

       Can picture replace Katie ? *No*

       Does picture describe Katie ? *No*; *DO and verb is Transitive*

This week, we are introducing the IO - indirect object. Here's what we know about IOs:

       * noun or pronoun

       * located between the TRANSITIVE verb and the DO

       * tells TO WHOM or FOR WHOM the action is done and WHO is receiving the
        D.O.

       * Does NOT receive the action of the verb!

       * IO always come before DO

       * No DO? Then no IO.

So, the new question that we add to the <u>Question Confirmation</u> process is this:

> * Is there a noun/pronoun between the verb and the DO? If yes, then ask:
> * (Verb) (DO) to / for whom? or
>   (Verb) (DO) to / for what?
> > * The noun or pronoun that answers the question is the IO
> >   (From Week 3, p 52)

Let's try it - write this on your board:

> **Katie painted me a picture.   —> SN   Vt   IO Adj   DO**

>   Who "painted"? *Katie , Subject Noun*
>   What is being said about Katie ? Katie *painted, Verb*
> *** Circle what you think Katie painted? ***********
>   Katie painted what? *picture*
>   Can picture replace Katie ? *No*
>   Does picture describe Katie ? *No*; *DO and verb is Transitive*
>   Katie made a drawing TO / FOR whom or TO/ FOR what? *me, label IO*

IMPORTANT: Katie did not paint ME! The <u>IO does NOT receive the action of the verb</u>. Also, IOs always come before DOs, and a sentence will not have an IO unless there is also a DO. <u>A sentence "will not have an IO without a DO."</u>

If time allows, let the moms and students work through the question confirmation with this sentence:

> **Ethan threw Matthew a ball.   —> SN   Vt   IO Adj   DO**

>   Who "threw Matthew a ball"? *Ethan, Subject Noun*
>   What is being said about Ethan? *Ethan threw, Verb*
>   Ethan threw what? *ball*
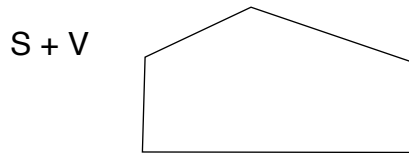>   Can ball replace Ethan? *No*
>   Does ball describe Ethan? *No*; *ball is DO and verb is Transitive*
>   Ethan threw a ball TO whom or TO what? *Matthew, label IO*

Complex Structure & Clauses

Before we can talk about our new structure, we need to review what a clause is.

Clause: A group of words that does contain both a subject and a verb

S + V

We can represent this by thinking of a house. **(Draw Clause = house with S & V in it).**
                                        Write on board: Clause = has S & V
                                                                **/   **
                                        Two kinds: **Indep.   Dep.**
So, a simple sentence has one clause (draw house) and a Compound sentence has more than one clause and they are joined by a conjunction (fence).

** Example Sentences for each **

     Tayla sits. (Simple Sentence)

     Tayla sits and Bella sings. (Compound sentence)
          - where's the conjunction? (and - it's a FANBOY)
          - Show how the two "clauses" are sentences on their own. They each have
            a S and V. When they can stand alone, they are called <u>independant</u>
            <u>clauses,</u> like the houses… they can stand alone. Write "Independent" in
            front of the "Clause" that is pointing to the house.

A **complex sentence** adds a new twist - it is made up of an independent clause with at least one subordinate / dependent clause.

What is a subordinate or dependent clause?
     It can not stand alone as a sentence. We can represent that by drawing a *second story* on a house. That second story can't stand alone - it DEPENDS on the first story… it's **dependent**. Here's an example:

     Texas, which is large, has a state flag.

The structure of this sentence is complex: It has an independant clause & at least one dependent clause - let's find each….

Texas has a state flag. <—— independant clause

which is large <——- dependent clause

Ask: Do both have a S and V? Yes, but the dependent clause really <u>doesn't make sense on it's own</u>. So, one is independant and is a house, and the other is dependent and is represented by the 2nd floor. Imagine just meeting someone, and there's awkward silence… so you say "which is large." That would be weird because it doesn't make any sense on its own.

GAME of SPOT THE CLAUSE! Let's try to spot some more clauses….
        (Check for a S and V in each, mark as COMPLEX)

Elyssa, who loves pets, has many dogs. <—- Complex
John, who is tall, tells jokes.   <—- Complex
The girl who has a hat laughs. <—- Complex
The cat under the bed looked scared. <—- tricky!

That last sentence is an imposter, because "under the bed" doesn't have a verb! But it can't stand alone. It is actually a <u>PHRASE</u>. In this case, it's a prepositional phrase (under is a preposition). Write on board: **Phrase = no S & V**

Adjectival & Adverbial Clauses

ADJECTIVE (chart L)   ADVERB (chart I)

Now that we can spot a clause in a sentence, we can also identify what TYPE of clause it is. The first type we will talk about is the ADJECTIVAL clause. Let's review what the difference is between an adjective and an adverb.

I always remember that an "adverb ADDS information to the verb." For example,
        quickly runs <—— quickly adds information to the verb "runs",
                so quickly is an adverb. Adverbs answer the questions:
                How?   When?   Where?   Why?
                How often?   How much?   To what extent?   Under what conditions?

An adjective adds info to (modifies) a noun:

      smelly dog <—-   smelly adds info to the noun "dog," so it's an adjective.
                  Adjectives answer the questions:

                        What kind?   Which?
                        How many?   Whose?

So, we know **ADJECTIVES — —-> Noun**
          ADVERBS ———-> Verbs

Adjectival clause:
      * functions as an adjective in the sentence
      * usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, whoever, whomever, (THE 5 WHO WORDS) that, which, what and whatever)
      *answers an adjective question
      * has S and V
      * has its own sentence pattern
      * all our previous examples had adjectival clauses

      May want to talk about "finding clauses and phrases" before starting ATS. Phrases get wavy underlines, clauses get brackets.

      Smallville, which appears large, stinks.

      1. Find phrases and clauses…. ("which appears large")
      2. Identify the "independent clause" —-? **Smallville stinks.**
      2. ATS -
      Who or what stinks? *Smallville, SN*
      What is being said about Smallville? *Smallville stinks, Verb intransitive*

      Now, decide what the clause "which appears large" points to…. Smallville
      Smallvile = noun, and there's a S & V, so clause is adjectival…
(WHICH is a relative Pronoun, not an interrogative PN in this case - see Chart F)
      look at adjective questions…. answers "which" (the one that appears large)

      What appears? *which, relative pronoun - Subject Pronoun (SP)*
      What is being said about which? *which appears , Verb*
      Which appears who or what? *large*
      Can large replace which? *No*

Does large describe which? *Yes, Predicate Adjective, verb is linking*

SHOW HOW TO DIAGRAM - line connects clause subject to noun/pronoun it modifies

Adverbial clauses:
    * functions as a single adverb
    * includes a subordinating conjunction. And www. asia. wub lists a <u>few</u> =
       when, while, where, as, since, if, although, whereas, unless, because
    * answers an adverb question
    * has S and V
    * has its own sentence pattern

    Because I love stories, I read. <—— C SP Vt DO, SP Vi

SHOW HOW TO DIAGRAM - line connects VERBS

    1. Find phrases and clauses…. ("because I love stories")
    2. Identify the "independent clause" —-? **I read.**
    2. ATS -
    Who or what reads? *I, SP*
    What is being said about I? *I read, Verb intransitive*
We see that "because" is a part of www. asia. wub, so we know it's an adverbial clause:
    because = subordinating conjunction = **C**
    Who or what loves? *I, SP*
    What is being said about I? *I love, verb*
    I love who or what? stories, DO, verb transitive