Note: Week 18 was review, we just played games

Handouts: structure street, modified
               Diagrams for all sentence types?

Write checklist on board:
               Where are we on Chart A?
               Complex Sentences
               Convert to Interrogative
               Complement
               Question Confirmation
               Regular Verbs

(Review) As kids arrive, have them fill out as much of Chart A as they can
_____

Where are we on Chart A?:

Compound, Interrogative
_____

Complex Sentences

      - What is a complex sentence? Houses - 2 story house
           The cat sat.
      - Two types of dependent clauses that can make a sentence complex.

Dependent Clauses to make Complex Sentence	
Adjectival clause	Adverbial clause
relative pronoun	subordinating conjunction
who that whom which whose what whoever whatever whomever	www.asia.wub + more listed on Chart H when as whereas while since unless where if because although
Answers the question: What kind? How many? Which? Whose?	Answers the question: How? How often? When? How much? Where? To what extent? Why? Under what conditions?
diagram:	diagram:

Let's modify our sentence with an **Adjectival Clause**

- modifies a noun (CAT)
- begins with a relative pronoun
- what question does it answer?

Example:

The cat <u>that stinks</u> sat. (answers which?)
The cat <u>which ate the lasagna</u> sat. (answers which?)
The cat <u>which belongs to my neighbor</u> sat. (answers whose?)

Diagram first sentence:

identify dep. and indep. clauses first

Who *sat*? (Cat, SN)
What is being said about cat? (sat, V)
Cat sat what or whom? No answer, Vi
Which cat? The, Adj
    "that stinks" = modifies cat, answers "which?" SO will be diagramed
    without anything on the dotted line
    Who stinks? (that, Subject, Pronoun - relative)
    That what? (stinks, verb intransitive)

_____

Let's modify our sentence with an **Adverbial Clause**

- modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb (in this example, Verb = SAT)
- begins with a subordinating conjunction
- what question does it answer?

Example:

While the dog barked, the cat sat. (answers when?)
The cat sat since the box was empty. (answers why?)

Have each child try to make their own adjectival clause. Diagram - do example first:

Diagram first sentence:

identify dep. and indep. clauses first

Who *sat*? (Cat, SN)
What is being said about cat? (sat, V)
Cat sat what or whom? No answer, Vi
Which cat? The, Adj

"while the dog barked" = modifies sat, answers "when?" , adverbial clause, so it will be diagramed **with** the subordinating conjunction ON the dotted line.

Who barked? (dog, subject noun)
What is being said about dog? (barked, Vi)
Which dog? (the, adj)

What do we do with "while"? It goes on the dotted line.

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Convert this week's pattern to an Interrogative

- what is an interrogative sentence? Asks a question. Three ways to convert:

C - Change end mark
I - Interrogative pronoun replaces the subject
A - add a helping verb to begin the sentence

Steve called the Creeper a lunatic, even though he considered the pickaxe a useless tool.

C - change to ?

I - **Who** called the Creeper a lunatic, even though he considered the pickaxe a useless tool?

A - **Did** Steve **call** the Creeper a lunatic, even though he considered the pickaxe a useless tool.

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OCN and OCA - what's a complement?
- it completes the clause's grammatical construction
- both the DO and the OC work together (aka complement each other)

SP   Vt   DO   OCA
We   called   him   crazy.

To understand the meaning of this sentence, we need both the DO and the OCA to complement one another. We didn't "call him." We didn't "call crazy." We "called him crazy." _It is very important to ask the questions (QC) to identify the different usages (r jobs) of the words in a sentence._

The students gave the teacher their candy.

First glance, this may look like S - Vt - DO - OCN…

Who gave? *students, SN*
What is being said about the students? *gave, V*
Students gave who or what? ***** *candy, DO*
Students gave candy to whom/what? *teacher, IO*

— — — —

Regular Verbs

Regular vs. Irregular:
  - Regular: form their different tenses according to an established pattern;
    PREDICTABLE
  - Irregular: don't follow the normal rules (ex. to be, to have, etc.);
    UNPREDICTABLE

Infinitive	to _____
Present	_____, _____s
Past	_____ed
Present Participle	_____ing
Past Participle	_____ed