Write checklist on board:

Review
S-Vt-IO-DO
Compound-Complex
Verbals

Review:

Let's review the other 2 verbals:

Infinitive: to + verb used as a noun, adjective, or adverb (NAA)

I want to watch a movie.

Participle: verb form used as an ADJ, most often ends in -ed, -en, or -ing

The _____(ing) child fell into the cake.

S - Vt - IO - DO:

LAST STRUCTURE! Compound-Complex

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

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

Who "painted"? *Matthew, Subject Noun*

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

**** Circle what you think Matthew painted? ***********

Matthew painted what? *picture*

Can picture replace Matthew? *No*

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

Matthew made a drawing TO / FOR whom or TO/ FOR what? *me, label IO*

IMPORTANT: Matthew did not paint ME! The IO does NOT receive the action of the verb.

Also, IOs always come before DOs, and a sentence will not have an IO unless there is also a DO. A sentence "will not have an IO without a DO."

Recall my example from week 13:

Dora handed Diego a map. —> SN Vt IO Adj DO

Compound-Complex = two houses (Indep Clauses), fence (FANBOYS), 2nd story (Dep Clause)

This week, we are working with the Compound-Complex structure with the S Vt IO DO structure. Can you either **change** one of these sentences on the board into a C-C, or make up your own?

Matthew painted me a picture. (ex: Matthew, who is nice, painted me a picture and Dora handed Diego a map)
Dora handed Diego a map.

Remember - you can make them any of the purposes - declarative, exclamatory, interrogative, or imperative.

Adverbs

***** Open to CHART I

What do adverbs modify? **verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs**

The squirrel, which climbed the tree, threw me a peanut, so I gave him cold water.

1. VERB :Let's add an **adverb** that modifies a verb. Where are the verbs? *climbed, threw, gave*

What adverb can we use for each? *quickly climbed, hastily threw, compassionately gave **FLEXIONAL ADVERBS if they have adjective +ly***

Example of simple adverb : yesterday

2. ADJECTIVE: Circle “cold” - cold is an adjective that tells us about water. If we add a modifier to “cold” such as “very,” that is an adverb. Other ideas: icy, mildly, surprisingly, etc. — REMEMBER, it has to modify COLD not WATER

3. OTHER ADVERBS: Let’s add a modifier to the adverbs we already added, such as “quickly” - very

A good example: bright green paint

Chart I shows us that there are 4 types of one-word adverbs.

The squirrel, which quickly climbed the tree, definitely threw me a peanut yesterday, so I did not give him cold water.

Simple - yesterday
Flexional - quickly
Affirmative - definitely
negative - not

———————

Affirmation adverbs

	certainly	really
absolutely	clearly	sure, surely
affirmatively	definitely	truly
all right	doubtlessly	undoubtedly
alright	exactly	yes
assertedly	obviously	
avowedly	positively	

_____

Verbals

There are 3 different types of verbals.

Infinitive, Participle, Gerunds

1. **Infinitive (this week) - "to" + verb, used as noun, Adj, Adv**
2. **Participles (week 22) - verb used as an ADJECTIVE,** diagrammed with a curve (Party noise maker?)
3. **Gerund (week 23) - verb used as an NOUN,** diagrammed on stilts with step (looks like a hat?)

SKIP?
1. My example for infinitive verbal:
I love to juggle.
Show how to diagram.
Have kids write on their board ***"I love to…"*** *and have them add a verb. Then, diagram.*

2. My example for participle verbal:
I want the _____ing puppy. *or* ***I want the ____ing cat.***

drooling, running, barfing, talking, etc.
Show how to diagram.
Have kids write on their board ***"I want the …"*** *and have them complete with verbal. Then, diagram.*

3. My example for gerund verbal:
_____ing is fun.

drooling, running, barfing, talking, etc.
Show how to diagram.
Have kids write on their board **"___ing is fun"** and have them complete with gerund. Then, diagram.

MATH:

Prove the foundation Math laws.
Give each student 3 cards (or 3 dice) one for A, B, and C. Students work through the math.

Associative law for addition:
(a+b) + c = a + (b+c)

Associative law for multiplication:
(a x b) x c = a x (b x c)

Distributive law:
a(b+c) = ab + ac

(Other, but more simple, laws…

Commutative law for addition:
a + b = b + a

Commutative law for multiplication:
a x b = b x a)