

# Well-Ordered Language Level 1 Song Lyrics

**Note:** This document contains the lyrics for all of the songs in *WOL1A* and *1B*.

## **Eight Parts of Speech (1-1)**

The eight parts of speech are classes of words with the same kind of meaning and use. They are: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, interjections. These are the eight parts of speech, classes of words with the same kind of meaning and use. (*Repeat.*)

## **Sentence (1-2)**

A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought. There are four kinds of sentences:  
Declarative sentence—makes a statement.  
Interrogative sentence—asks a question.  
Imperative sentence—gives a command.  
Exclamatory sentence—expresses strong feelings.  
A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought. There are four kinds of sentences. (*Repeat.*)

## **Principal Elements (1-3)**

Principal elements are the parts of the sentence that are needed for the sentence to be completed. Subject and predicate are those two parts.

### **From the**

**Sideline:** We recommend that you familiarize yourself with the songs and chants in the book before teaching them to your students.

When you see (*Repeat.*) at the end of a song, it means that all of the song lyrics are sung through once and then repeated. If (*repeat*) appears at the end of one or more lines in the song it means that those specific lines are repeated. For songs that have the notation (*echo*), at the end of a line, you may want to split your class into two groups and have one group echo the other group as they sing the song.

## Subject and Predicate (1–4)

A subject, a subject is a noun or a pronoun  
and is what the sentence is about (*clap, clap*).

A predicate, a predicate tells us something about the subject  
like what it is doing or being (*clap, clap*).

## Nouns (1–5)

A noun is a part of speech.

It names a person, place, or thing.

A noun names a quality or an idea.

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It names a person, place, or thing.

A noun may be singular (*clap*) or plural (*clap clap clap*). (*Repeat.*)

## Verbs and Helping Verbs (1–6)

A verb is a part of speech. (*echo*)

A verb shows action or a state of being. (*echo*)

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A helping verb helps another verb to express its meaning.

A helping verb stands near the verb.

It is called an auxiliary.

*Am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, has, have, had, do, does,  
did, may, might, must, should, could, would, shall, will, and can.*

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## Adverbs (1–7)

An adverb is a part of speech.

It modifies a verb or another adverb.

It can also modify an adjective

and answers three questions: *how? when? or where?*

It answers three questions: *how? when? or where?*

## Adjectives (1–8)

An adjective is a part of speech  
used to describe or define  
the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

It answers the questions:

*How many? (echo)*

*Whose? (echo)*

*Which one? (echo)*

or *What kind? (echo)*

It modifies a noun or pronoun.

It modifies a noun or pronoun.

## Direct Object (1–9)

*d-o, d-o*

A direct object is an objective element  
that tells what the subject is acting on.

*d-o, d-o*

It's a noun or pronoun after a transitive verb.

*d-o, d-o*

It answers the question *what* or *whom* after the verb  
and is labeled *do*.

## Four Classes of Verbs (1–10)

These are the four classes of verbs:

The four classes of verbs are transitive verbs, linking verbs,  
intransitive verbs, and helping verbs.

These are the four classes of verbs.

A transitive verb takes an objective element.

A linking verb joins a subject to a predicate.

An intransitive verb does not take an objective element  
or join a subject to a predicate.

A helping verb helps another verb express its meaning.

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## **Pronoun (1–11)**

A pronoun is a part of speech  
used in place of a noun or nouns.

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A pronoun is a part of speech.

## **Subject Pronouns (1–12)**

Subject pronouns are in the nominative case:

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (*repeat*).

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I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (*repeat*).

## **Antecedents (1–13)**

The antecedent is a noun, clause, or phrase  
to which a pronoun refers.

If the antecedent is singular,  
then the pronoun is singular too.

But if the noun, clause, or phrase is plural,  
then the pronoun must be plural too.

The antecedent determines which pronoun is used.

## **Fable (1–14)**

A fable (*echo*)  
is a moral tale.

A fable (*echo*)  
is not a fairy tale.

A fable is short, direct, and clear.

Animals are characters sneaky or sincere.

Teaching lessons not to be deceived,  
fables warn us not to be naive.

## Object Pronouns (1–15)

Object pronouns are in the objective case.

Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.

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Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them

Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.

## Preposition (1–16)

A preposition (*a preposition*)

is a part of speech (*is a part of speech*)

used to show the relationship

between certain words in a sentence (*in a sentence*). (*Repeat.*)

## List of Prepositions (1–17)

Aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around

Preposition Words

Before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, at, by

Preposition Words

Down, during, except, for, from, inside, in, into, near

Preposition Words

Of, off, on, out, outside, over, past, since, through

Preposition Words

Throughout, to, toward,

Under, up, until,

Upon, with, within,

Without, underneath

Preposition Words

Preposition Words

Preposition Words!

## **Definition of a Phrase (1–18)**

A phrase is a group of words  
behaving like one part of speech  
*not* containing a subject or a predicate. (*Repeat.*)

## **Object of the Preposition (1–19)**

The object of the preposition  
The object of the preposition  
is the noun or pronoun  
after the preposition. (*Repeat.*)

## **Conjunction (1–20)**

A conjunction is a part of speech.  
It joins elements of the same rank or name.  
When two or more words are joined this way,  
they're called compounds. (*Repeat.*)

## **Synonyms, Antonyms, and Homonyms (1–21)**

Synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms  
Synonyms are words that mean almost the same thing.  
Antonyms are words that have the opposite meaning.  
Homonyms are words that sound the same, but have different meaning and  
sometimes spelling—words that sound the same, but do not mean the  
same thing.

Synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms

Synonyms: little and small

Antonyms: short and tall

Homonyms: threw the ball, walk through the mall

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