

Song Lyrics

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.

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*).

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. I <http://www.nbc.com/chicago-med> f (*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.

Noun (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.*)

Verb and Helping Verb (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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Adverb (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?*

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Adjective (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.

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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*).

Antecedent (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!

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
Synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms
Synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms.

Folktale (2–1)

A folktale is a simple tale written in a certain way,
with characters, a setting,
a problem, a goal,
events, and a resolution.
These tales of peasant life
shape morals and poke fun
at everyday occurrences.
They're orally passed on.

Be Verbs (2–2)

Be Verbs express a state of being
when they behave like linking verbs:
am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been. (*repeat*)
Be Verbs. (*Repeat.*)

Predicate Nominative and Predicate Adjective (2–3)

A predicate nominative and predicate adjective are the subject complements.

They are complements that usually follow the linking verb in a sentence.

A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that renames the subject.

A predicate adjective is an adjective that describes a quality of the subject.

Possessive Nouns (2–4)

Possessive nouns show ownerships.

They're nouns that behave like adjectives.

They modify other nouns.

They use an apostrophe and may use the letter *s*. (*Repeat.*)

The Five Rules of Commas (2–5)

Five rules of commas.

Commas in a Series:

Use commas to separate items written in a series that includes words, phrases, and subordinate clauses.

Separating Adjectives:

Use a comma to separate two or more adjectives; use *the* and test to see if a comma is needed.

Comma Conjunction:

Use a comma before coordinate conjunctions (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*) in a compound sentence.

Non-Essential Elements:

Use commas to enclose non-essential phrases or clauses that are not essential to the sentence.

Inverted Elements:

Use a comma after a phrase or a subordinate clause that is at the beginning of a sentence; a comma must be used.

Five rules of commas.

Clause (2–6)

A clause is a group of words

behaving like one part of speech,

containing a subject and a predicate. (*Repeat.*)

Myth (2–7)

A myth is a story
That serves to unfold parts of
Ancient man's views
And beliefs of deities
And the universe.
A myth is a story. (*Repeat.*)

Possessive Pronouns (2–8)

Possessive pronouns (*echo*) (*repeat*)
my, your, his, her, its,
our, your, their. (*repeat*)
Possessive pronouns act like adjectives. (*echo*)
Possessive pronouns (*echo*)
Possessive pronouns.

Legend (2–9)

A legend is a story coming down from the past.
It seems historical, but not verifiable.
It celebrates heroes and tells of honor.
It warns of treason and misdeeds.
A legend is a story coming down from the past.

Interrogative Pronouns (2–10)

Interrogative pronouns:
Who, whose, whom, which, what
Interrogative pronouns,
They may act as a subject, an object, or an adjective
within a question:
Who, whose, whom, which, what.

Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences (2–11)

A simple sentence contains the principal clause,
which is the subject and the predicate.
A compound sentence has two principal clauses
joined by a conjunction:

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

A complex sentence has a principal clause
joined by one or more subordinate clauses.

A compound-complex sentence is a compound sentence
that has at least one subordinate clause.

Simple, Compound, Complex Sentences

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Interjection (2–12)

An interjection is a part of speech
often used with an exclamation point.

An interjection shows strong feeling.

It's used in a sudden burst of thought. (*Repeat.*)

Relative Pronoun and Relative Clause (2–13)

Relative pronouns are pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause:

Who, which, that are the pronouns used to connect to the principal clause.

A relative clause has a subject and a predicate,
and modifies a noun.

The relative pronouns: *who, which, that*
are at the beginning of a relative clause.

Adverbial Elements (3–1)

Adverbial elements are the elements that modify a verb.

They answer the questions *how? when? why?* and *where?*

The adverbial elements that modify a verb are:

infinitives, adverbial nouns, adverbial clauses, adverbs,
and prepositional phrases.

Absolute Possessive Pronouns (3–2)

Absolute possessive pronouns show possession of the nouns they represent.

They stand alone and do not modify nouns in a sentence.

They are: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.*

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Sensory Linking Verbs (3–3)

Sensory linking verbs are linking verbs that are related to the five senses. They join the subject to the predicate.

Some common sensory linking verbs are: *appear, sound, become, taste, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, and stay.*

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Poetry (3–4)

Poetry's a written expression of art
using meter, rhyme, or form.

Its purpose is to move or delight
or sustain the reader's soul.

Indirect Object (3–5)

i-o, i-o, i-o, i-o, i-o

Indirect objects are objective elements
receiving what the direct object names.

i-o, i-o, i-o, i-o, i-o

They are nouns or could be pronouns.

They answer the questions:

to what? or to whom? for what? or for whom?

After the verb and before the *d-o*.

They're labeled *i-o, i-o, i-o, i-o, i-o*.

Classes of Adverbs (3–6)

Adverbs may be divided into five classes
based on their meaning and their use. (*Repeat.*)

They are adverbs of time, adverbs of manner,
adverbs of cause, adverbs of place, and adverbs of degree. (*Repeat.*)

Adverbs may be divided into five classes based on their meaning and their use.

Subordinating Conjunctions (3–7)

Subordinating conjunctions join the adverbial clause to the word it modifies. (*Repeat.*)

They are:

after, although, as, as if, as long as, as soon as, as though, because, before, but that, for, how, if, in order that, lest, since, so that, than, that, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, while, and why.

Subordinating conjunctions join the adverbial clause to the word it modifies. (*Repeat.*)

Reflexive Pronouns (3–8)

Reflexive pronouns are compound personal pronouns. Their antecedents are nouns or pronouns that precede them.

Reflexive pronouns may be:

direct objects, objects of prepositions, indirect objects, or predicate nominatives

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Reflexive pronouns are compound personal pronouns.

They are: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Reflexive pronouns are compound personal pronouns.

Verbal (3–9)

A *verbal* is a form of a verb that is used as an adjective, noun, or adverb in a sentence. (*Repeat.*)

A *participle* is a verbal that is used as an adjective ending in *-ed, -en, -t, or -ing.*

A *gerund* is a verbal that is used as a noun, always ending in the letters *i-n-g.*

An *infinitive* is a verbal that is used as an adjective, noun, or adverb and usually starts with the word *to*.
A *verbal* is a form of a verb that is used as an adjective, noun, or adverb in a sentence. (*Repeat.*)

Appositive (4-1)

An appositive is a noun or noun phrase that comes directly after another noun or pronoun and renames or identifies it.

An appositive behaves like an adjective.
Therefore it is an adjectival element.

Singular Indefinite Pronoun (4-2)

Indefinite pronouns are pronouns referring to nonspecific people, places, or things. (*Repeat.*)

Indefinite pronouns ending in *-body* will always be singular:
anybody, somebody, nobody, and everybody
will always be singular.

Indefinite pronouns ending in *-one* will always be singular:
anyone, someone, no one, and everyone
will always be singular.

Indefinite pronouns ending in *-thing* will always be singular:
anything, something, nothing, and everything
will always be singular.

Don't forget the other three:
Each, neither, and either will always be singular.

Noun Clauses (4-3)

A noun clause is a subordinate clause that behaves as a subject, object, or a complement. (*Repeat.*)

A noun clause may begin with:

that, what, whatever, who, whoever, which, whichever, if, where, wherever, how, however, whom, or whether. (*Repeat.*)

Expletives may introduce the beginning of a noun clause.

A noun clause is a subordinate clause that behaves as a subject, object, or a complement. (*Repeat.*)