

Jingles

Practice Jingles 17 and 20 in the Jingle Section.

Natural and Inverted Word Order

1. In a **Natural-Order** sentence, all subject parts come before the verb; the predicate parts begin with the verb and include the rest of the sentence.
2. The word **invert** means to reverse the position of something. Therefore, **Inverted Word Order** in a sentence means that some of the predicate words are located at the beginning of the complete subject, and the rest of the predicate words are located after the verb.
3. A sentence has inverted word order when an **adverb**, a **helping verb**, or a **prepositional phrase** is located at the beginning of the sentence and modifies the verb instead of the subject.
4. Inverted word order is an easy way to vary the structure of your sentences and to add variety to your writing.

An adverb at the beginning of a sentence modifies the verb.

Inverted Order: today, we / will learn about bears.

Natural Order: We / will learn about bears today.

A helping verb at the beginning of a sentence is part of the verb.

It usually forms a question.

Inverted Order: Will we / learn about bears today?

Natural Order: We / will learn about bears today.

A prepositional phrase at the beginning of a sentence modifies the verb.

Inverted Order: In science class, we / will learn about bears.

Natural Order: We / will learn about bears in science class.

A Skill Check for inverted word order is added to the Question and Answer Flow by asking, ***“Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order?”***

1. If predicate words are not located at the beginning of the sentence, the answer is **“Natural - no change.”**

Natural Order: We / will learn about bears in science class.

2. If predicate words are located at the beginning of the sentence, the answer is **“Inverted - underline the subject parts once and the predicate parts twice.”**

Inverted Word Order: In science class, we / will learn about bears.



Script: Now, we will recite another Question and Answer Flow, adding natural or inverted order. First, we will read the sentence together. Then, we will recite the **questions AND answers** together. Begin.

▶▶ ADDING NATURAL WORD ORDER TO THE QUESTION AND ANSWER FLOW

Sample Sentence: We will learn about bears in science class.

1. Who will learn about bears in science class? **we - SP**
2. What is being said about we? **we will learn - ✓**
3. **Will - HV**
4. **About - P**
5. About what? **bears - OP**
6. **In - P**
7. In what? **class - OP**
8. What kind of class? **science - Adj**
9. **SN V P1**
10. Skill Check
11. **(About bears) - Prepositional phrase**
12. **(In science class) - Prepositional phrase**
13. **Period, statement, declarative sentence**
14. Go back to the verb.
Divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
15. Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order? **Natural - no change.**

SN V **SP HV V P OP P Adj OP**
P1 We / will learn (about bears) (in science class). **D**

Sample Sentence: In science class, we will learn about bears.

1. Who will learn about bears? **we - SP**
2. What is being said about we? **we will learn - V**
3. **Will - HV**
4. **About - P**
5. About what? **bears - OP**
6. **In - P**
7. In what? **class - OP**
8. What kind of class? **science - Adj**
9. **SN V P1**
10. Skill Check
11. **(In science class) - Prepositional phrase**
12. **(About bears) - Prepositional phrase**
13. **Period, statement, declarative sentence**
14. Go back to the verb.
Divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
15. Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order?
Inverted - underline the subject parts once and the predicate parts twice.

SN V P Adj OP SP HV V P OP
P1 (In science class), we / will learn (about bears). D

Classifying Sentences

Teacher 1. Write or display the sentences for oral participation on the board.

Instructions: 2. Classify these sentences with your students to reinforce the concepts your students are learning.



Script: Now, we will classify the Introductory Sentences. We will read each sentence and recite the Question and Answer Flow together while I label the parts. Begin.

Use the Question and Answer Flow to classify these sentences orally with your teacher.

Introductory Sentences

ORAL PARTICIPATION

1. _____ Todd has been walking to the park after school.
2. _____ Has Todd been walking to the park after school?
3. _____ After school, Todd walked to the park.



Script: Now, we will use the sentences that you have just classified to do a Noun Check with natural and inverted word order in the sentences. Look at the example in your book. Recite the Noun Check with me while I circle the nouns.

Use Sentences 1–3 that you have just classified to do a Noun Check with your teacher.

Noun Check with Inverted Word Order in the Sentences

Sentence 1:

Subject Noun

Todd, yes, it is a noun;

Object of the Preposition
park, yes, it is a noun;

Object of the Preposition
school, yes, it is a noun.

Sentence 2:

Subject Noun

Todd, yes, it is a noun;

Object of the Preposition
park, yes, it is a noun;

Object of the Preposition
school, yes, it is a noun.

Sentence 3:

Object of the Preposition

school, yes, it is a noun;

Subject Noun

Todd, yes, it is a noun;

Object of the Preposition
park, yes, it is a noun.



Script: Look at the Guided Practice in your book.
Do a Noun Check for Sentence 3. Then, write each noun and its job.

GUIDED PRACTICE

Exercise: List the nouns and the noun jobs from Sentence 3.

Noun Job

Noun

Noun Job

Noun

OP

1. **school**

OP

3. **park**

SN

2. **Todd**

Question and Answer Flow:

Introductory Sentences

ORAL PARTICIPATION

Q&A

Sentence 1

Todd has been walking to the park after school.

1. Who has been walking to the park after school? **Todd - SN**
2. What is being said about Todd?
Todd has been walking - V

Note: There are 3 verbs. *Walking* is the main verb and is labeled with a **V**. *Has* and *been* are the helping verbs and are labeled with **HV**.

3. **Has - HV (helping verb)**
(Write **HV** above *has*.)
4. **Been - HV (helping verb)**
(Write **HV** above *been*.)
5. **To - P**
6. To what? **park - OP**
7. **The - A**
8. **After - P**
9. After what? **school - OP**
10. **SN V P1**
11. Skill Check
12. **(To the park) - Prepositional phrase**
13. **(After school) - Prepositional phrase**
14. **Period, statement, declarative sentence**
15. Go back to the verb.
Divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
(Draw the line in front of the first helping verb.)
16. Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order?
Natural - no change.

Q&A

Sentence 2

Has Todd been walking to the park after school?

1. Who has been walking to the park after school? **Todd - SN**
2. What is being said about Todd?
Todd has been walking - V

Note: There are 3 verbs. *Walking* is the main verb and is labeled with a **V**. *Has* and *been* are the helping verbs and are labeled with **HV**.

3. **Has - HV (helping verb)**
(Write **HV** above *has*.)
4. **Been - HV (helping verb)**
(Write **HV** above *been*.)
5. **To - P**
6. To what? **park - OP**
7. **The - A**
8. **After - P**
9. After what? **school - OP**
10. **SN V P1**
11. Skill Check
12. **(To the park) - Prepositional phrase**
13. **(After school) - Prepositional phrase**
14. **Question mark, question, interrogative sentence**
15. Go back to the verb.
Divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
16. Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order?
Inverted - underline the subject parts once and the predicate parts twice.

Q&A

Sentence 3

After school, Todd walked to the park.

1. Who walked to the park?
Todd - SN
2. What is being said about Todd?
Todd walked - V
3. **To - P**
4. To what? **park - OP**
5. **The - A**
6. **After - P**
7. After what? **school - OP**
8. **SN V P1**
9. Skill Check
10. **(After school) - Prepositional phrase**
11. **(To the park) - Prepositional phrase**
12. **Period, statement, declarative sentence**
13. Go back to the verb. Divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
14. Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order?
Inverted - underline the subject parts once and the predicate parts twice.

1

SN V
P1

SN HV HV V P A OP P OP
Todd / has been walking (to the park) (after school). **D**

2

SN V
P1

HV SN HV V P A OP P OP
Has Todd / been walking (to the park) (after school)? **Int**

3

SN V
P1

P OP SN V P A OP
(After school), Todd / walked (to the park). **D**

Notes:

Sample Copy

Worksheet 25

Name: _____ Date: _____

Exercise 1: Classify each sentence. (78 points)

1. SN V Adv CSN C CSN HV V P OP P A OP
P1 Tomorrow, Billy and Jordan / will ride (to school) (on the bus.) D
2. SN V CSN C CSN HV V P OP P A OP Adv
P1 Billy and Jordan / will ride (to school) (on the bus) tomorrow. D
3. SN V HV CSN C CSN V Adv P A OP Adv
P1 Are Bradley and Ashley / riding home (on the bus) today? Int
4. SN V P OP CSN C CSN HV V Adv P A OP
P1 (After school,) Bradley and Ashley / are riding home (on the bus.) D

Exercise 2: List the nouns and the noun jobs from Sentence 1. (8 points)

Noun Job		Noun		Noun Job		Noun
CSN	1.	Billy		OP	3.	school
CSN	2.	Jordan		OP	4.	bus

Exercise 3: List the simple subject and the simple predicate for the sentences in Exercise 1. (16 points)

	Simple Subject	Simple Predicate
Sentence 1.	<u>Billy, Jordan</u>	<u>will ride</u>
Sentence 2.	<u>Billy, Jordan</u>	<u>will ride</u>
Sentence 3.	<u>Bradley, Ashley</u>	<u>are riding</u>
Sentence 4.	<u>Bradley, Ashley</u>	<u>are riding</u>

over >>>

Exercise 4: Name the eight parts of speech.
(Accept answers in any order.) (8 points)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u> noun </u> | 5. <u> preposition </u> |
| 2. <u> verb </u> | 6. <u> pronoun </u> |
| 3. <u> adjective </u> | 7. <u> conjunction </u> |
| 4. <u> adverb </u> | 8. <u> interjection </u> |



ACTIVITY

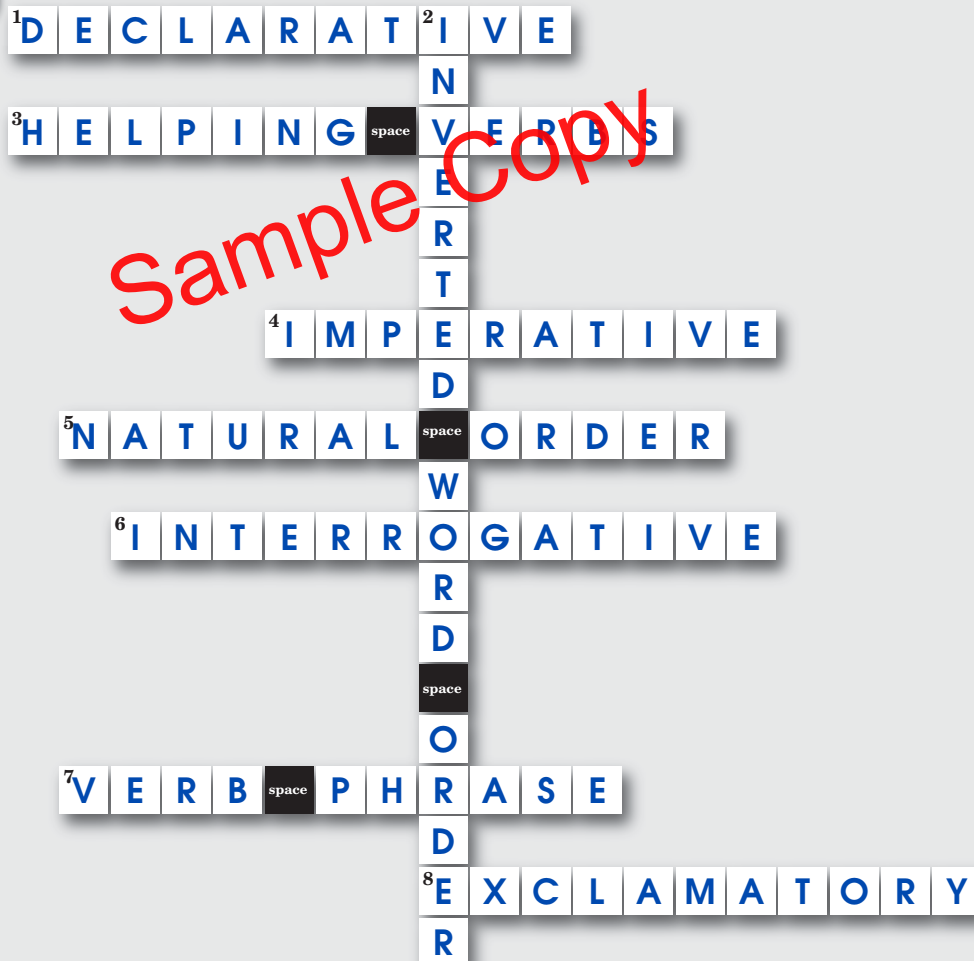
Use the definitions below to complete the crossword puzzle.

Across:

- a sentence that makes a statement
- the verbs in front of the main verb
- a sentence that makes a request or command
- a sentence that has all subject parts before the verb
- a sentence that asks a question
- the main verb and the helping verb
- a sentence that expresses strong feeling

Down:

- a sentence that has an adverb, a helping verb, or a prepositional phrase at the beginning of a sentence



Puzzle Words: *declarative, exclamatory, helping verbs, imperative, interrogative, inverted word order, natural order, verb phrase*

Question and Answer Flow:

Worksheet 25



Sentence 1

Tomorrow, Billy and Jordan will ride to school on the bus.

- Who will ride to school on the bus? **Billy and Jordan - CSN, CSN**
- What is being said about Billy and Jordan?
Billy and Jordan will ride - V
- Will - HV**
- To - P**
- To what? **school - OP**
- On - P**
- On what? **bus - OP**
- The - A**
- And - C**
- Will ride when? **tomorrow - Adv**
- SN V P1**
- Skill Check
- (To school) - Prepositional phrase**
- (On the bus) - Prepositional phrase**
- Period, statement, declarative sentence**
- Go back to the verb.
Divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
- Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order?
Inverted - underline the subject parts once and the predicate parts twice.



Sentence 2

Billy and Jordan will ride to school on the bus tomorrow.

- Who will ride to school on the bus tomorrow?
Billy and Jordan - CSN, CSN
- What is being said about Billy and Jordan?
Billy and Jordan will ride - V
- Will - HV**
- To - P**
- To what? **school - OP**
- On - P**
- On what? **bus - OP**
- The - A**
- Will ride when? **tomorrow - Adv**
- And - C**
- SN V P1**
- Skill Check
- (To school) - Prepositional phrase**
- (On the bus) - Prepositional phrase**
- Period, statement, declarative sentence**
- Go back to the verb.
Divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
- Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order?
Natural - no change.



Sentence 3

Are Bradley and Ashley riding home on the bus today?

- Who are riding home on the bus today?
Bradley and Ashley - CSN, CSN
- What is being said about Bradley and Ashley?
Bradley and Ashley are riding - V
- Are - HV**
- Are riding where? **home - Adv**
- On - P**
- On what? **bus - OP**
- The - A**
- Are riding when? **today - Adv**
- And - C**
- SN V P1**
- Skill Check
- (On the bus) - Prepositional phrase**
- Question mark, question, interrogative sentence**
- Go back to the verb.
Divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
- Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order?
Inverted - underline the subject parts once and the predicate parts twice.

1 SN V Adv CSN C CSN HV V P OP P A OP
P1 Tomorrow, Billy and Jordan / will ride (to school) (on the bus). D

2 SN V CSN C CSN HV V P OP P A OP Adv
P1 Billy and Jordan / will ride (to school) (on the bus) tomorrow. D

3 SN V HV CSN C CSN V Adv P A OP Adv
P1 Are Bradley and Ashley / riding home (on the bus) today? Int

Sentence 4

After school, Bradley and Ashley are riding home on the bus.

1. Who are riding home on the bus?
Bradley and Ashley - CSN, CSN
2. What is being said about
Bradley and Ashley?
Bradley and Ashley are riding - V
3. **Are - HV**
4. Are riding where? **home - Adv**
5. **On - P**
6. On what? **bus - OP**
7. **The - A**
8. **And - C**
9. **After - P**
10. After what? **school - OP**
11. **SN V PI**
12. Skill Check
13. **(After school) -**
Prepositional phrase
14. **(On the bus) -**
Prepositional phrase
15. **Period, statement,**
declarative sentence
16. Go back to the verb.
Divide the complete subject
from the complete predicate.
17. Is this sentence in a natural
or inverted order?
Inverted - underline the
subject parts once and the
predicate parts twice.

Notes: _____

Sample Copy

4 SN V P OP CSN C CSN HV V Adv P A OP D
P1 (After school), Bradley and Ashley / are riding home (on the bus). D