CHAPTER 16 LESSON 3

Objectives: Jingles, Grammar (Practice Sentences), Skills (pronoun cases), and a Practice Exercise, Writing (journal), and Study.



Have students turn to the Jingle Section of their books. The teacher will lead the students in reciting the previously-taught jingles.



GRAMMAR TIME

First-Year Option: Put the Practice Sentences from the box below on the board or on notebook paper. Use these sentences as you practice the concepts that have been taught. For the greatest benefit, students must participate orally with the teacher. **Second-Year Option:** Have students classify the Practice Sentences independently on paper. Check students' sentences with the answers provided below. (If you have the CDs for Practice Sentences, have students check their sentences with the CDs.)

Chapter 16, Practice Sentences for Lesson 3	
 The minister gave us a convincing sermon about our respons bilities Hallelujah! The director willingly gave us a very generous director of the sweet, little homesick puppy gave my wife and the some generous. 	or our favorite charity!

TEACHING SCRIPT FOR PRACTIC NG PATTERN 3 SENTENCES

We will classify three different sentences to practice Pattern 3 sentences. We will classify the sentences together. Begin. (You might have your students write the labels above the sentences at this time.)

Question and Answer Flow for Sentence 1: The minister gave us a convincing sermon about our responsibilities.

- 1. Who gave us a convincing sermon about our responsibilities? minister SN
- 2. What is being said about minister? minister gave V
- 3. Minister gave what? sermon verify the noun
- 4. Does sermon mean the same thing as minister? No.
- 5. Sermon DO
- 6. Gave V-t
- 7. Minister gave sermon to whom? us IO
- 8. What kind of sermon? convincing Adj
- 9. A A
- 10. About P
- 11. About what? responsibilities OP

- 12. Whose responsibilities? our PPA
- 13. The A
- 14. SN V-t IO DO P3 Check
- 15. Verb-transitive Check again.
- 16. (About our responsibilities) Prepositional phrase
- 17. Period, statement, declarative sentence
- 18. Go back to the verb divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
- 19. Is there an adverb exception? No.
- 20. Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order? Natural no change.

Classified Sentence: A SN V-t IO A Adj DO P PPA OP

SN V-t The minister / gave us a convincing sermon (about our responsibilities). D

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Question and Answer Flow for Sentence 2: Hallelujah! The director willingly gave us a very generous donation for our favorite charity! 1. Who gave us a very generous donation for our favorite 15. Gave how? willingly - Adv

- charity? director SN
- 2. What is being said about director? director gave V
- 3. Director gave what? donation verify the noun
- 4. Does donation mean the same thing as director? No.
- 5. Donation DO
- 6. Gave V-t
- 7. Director gave donation to whom? us IO
- 8. What kind of donation? generous Adj
- 9. How generous? very Adv
- 10. A A
- 11. For P
- 12. For what? charity OP
- 13. What kind of charity? favorite Adj
- 14. Whose charity? our PPA

- 16. The A
- 17. Hallelujah I
- 18. SN V-t IO DO P3 Check
- 19. Verb-transitive Check again.
- 20. (For our favorite charity) Prepositional phrase
- 21. Exclamation point, strong feeling, exclamatory sentence
- 22. Go back to the verb divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
- 23. Is there an adverb exception? Yes change the
- 24. Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order? Natural - no change.

Classified Sentence:

SN Adv V-t IO A Adv Adi DO Hallelujah! The director / willingly gave us a very generous donation SN V-t P PPA Adj IO DO P3 OP (for our favorite charity)! E

Question and Answer Flow for Sentence 3: The sweet, little homesick puppy gave my wife and me some generous affection.

- 1. What gave my wife and me some general safec puppy - SN
- 2. What is being said about puppy? Outpy gave3. Puppy gave what? affection erify the noun ouppy gave - V
- 4. Does affection mean the same thing as puppy? No.
- 5. Affection DO
- 6. Gave V-t
- 7. Puppy gave affection to whom? wife and me CIO, CIO
- 8. What kind of affection? generous Adj
- 9. How much affection? some Adj
- 10. And C
- 11. Whose wife? my PPA
- 12. What kind of puppy? homesick Adj

- 13. What kind of puppy? little Adj
- 14. What kind of puppy? sweet Adj
- 15. The A
- 16. SN V-t IO DO P3 Check
- 17. Verb-transitive Check again.
- 18. No prepositional phrases.
- 19. Period, statement, declarative sentence
- 20. Go back to the verb divide the complete subject from the complete predicate.
- 21. Is there an adverb exception? No.
- 22. Is this sentence in a natural or inverted order? Natural - no change.

Classified Sentence:

Adj Adj Adj SN V-t PPA CIO C CIO Adj Adj DO The sweet, little homesick puppy / gave my wife and me some generous affection. D SN V-t

IO DO P3

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SKILL TIME

TEACHING SCRIPT FOR INTRODUCING PRONOUN CASES

You have already learned about subject pronouns, possessive pronouns, object pronouns and the jingles that list them. Let's recite these pronoun jingles right now. (*Lead your students in the pronoun jingles as a review*.) You are going to learn how to use these pronouns correctly. Look at Reference 47 on page 33 for information about pronoun cases. (*Read and discuss the information about the pronoun cases, numbers 1-3, in the reference box below*.)

Reference 47: Subjective, Objective, and Possessive Pronoun Cases

- 1. The **subject** pronouns are in the **subjective case**: *I, we, he, she, it, they*, and *you*. Use subjective case pronouns for subjects or predicate pronouns.
- 2. The **object** pronouns are in the **objective case**: *me, us, him, her, it, them,* and *you*. Use objective case pronouns for objects: object of a preposition, direct object, or indirect object.
- 3. The **possessive** pronouns are in the **possessive case:** *my, our, his, her, its, their, your,* and *mine.* Use possessive case pronouns to show ownership.

Practice Section: For Sentences 1-4, replace each underlined pronoun by writing the correct form in the first blank and **S** or **O** for subjective or objective case in the second blank.

1.	She and me are riding with Tim.		S	1	Do you want he and I to leave? him and me	_0
2.	Susan will listen to Pam and I.	me	0	11	Do you prefer they or I. them or me O	

Until it becomes automatic, you must make a determined effort to choose the correct pronoun when you write or speak. Since the subjective and objective cases are the ones that give us the most trouble, we will concentrate on them as we practice correct pronoun usage. You must know how and when to use the subjective and objective pronouns. To give you practice in choosing pronouns according to their case, look at the practice section provided at the bottom of Reference 47.

You will see two things as we go over this practice: how to recognize correct ways of combining sentences and how to use pronouns correctly. Look at sentences 1-4. The underlined pronouns in these sentences are used incorrectly because they are in the wrong case. Let's look at Sentence 1. Why is the pronoun **me** incorrect? (The job of the underlined pronoun should be a subject pronoun. The pronoun **me** is an object pronoun and cannot be used as the subject.)

Since we need a subject pronoun here, which subject pronoun would replace the pronoun me in this sentence? (I) The directions say to write the correct pronoun in the first blank. What is written in the first blank? (The pronoun I.) The directions also say to write S or O in the second blank to show whether the pronoun is subjective or objective. Is the pronoun I subjective or objective? (subjective) What is written in the second blank? (The letter S.) (Work through sentences 2-4 in the same way.)

CHAPTER 16 LESSON 3 CONTINUED



PRACTICE TIME

Do an oral review for pronoun cases by identifying pronouns as subjective, objective, or possessive. As you say the pronoun, have students tell you the pronoun case. Make this a fun review. Have students follow your lead. (*This review will sound like a cheer.*)

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I say they,
            you say (subjective): they: subjective
                                                         I say me,
                                                                     you say (objective):
                                                                                           me:
                                                                                                  objective
l say your,
            you say (possessive): your: possessive
                                                         I say my,
                                                                     you say (possessive): my:
                                                                                                  possessive
I say him,
            you say (objective): him: objective
                                                         I say I,
                                                                     you say (subjective): !:
                                                                                                  subjective
                                                                     you say (possessive): its:
I say he,
            you say (subjective): he:
                                         subjective
                                                         I say its,
                                                                                                  possessive
                                                         I say his,
I say our,
            you say (possessive): our:
                                        possessive
                                                                     you say (possessive): his:
                                                                                                 possessive
I say us,
            you say (objective):
                                  us:
                                         obiective
                                                         I say we,
                                                                     you say (subjective): we:
                                                                                                  subjective
I say mine, you say (possessive): mine: possessive
                                                         I say them, you say (objective):
                                                                                           them: objective
I say their, you say (possessive): their: possessive
                                                         I say she,
                                                                     you say (subjective): she: subjective
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In the next chant, the pronouns will have two possible cases, depending on how they are used in a sentence. Your response will include the two possible cases.

I say **it**; you say (subjective or objective): **it**: subjective or objective subjective or objective or possessive

Have students turn to page 74 in the Practice Section of their book and find Chapter 16, Lesson 3, Practice. Go over the directions to make sure they understand what to do. Check and discuss the Practice after students have finished. (Chapter 16, Lesson 3, Practice key is given below.)

Chapter 16, Lesson 3, Practice: For Sentences 1-4, replace each underlined pronoun by writing the correct form in the first blank and **S** or **O** for subjective or objective case in the second blank.

- Us boys heard a terrible explosion. We S
 Reserve a table for Dad and we us O
 Take a ticket from we girls. us O
 Tom and them will likely be late. they S

WRITING TIME

Have students make an entry in their journals.



STUDY TIME

Have students study the vocabulary words in their vocabulary notebooks. Tell students that any vocabulary word in their notebooks could be on their test. Also, have students study any of the skills in the Practice Section that they need to review.

(End of lesson.)