## **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: <u>Will we</u> / <u>learn about bears today?</u>

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.

## 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
- Sample Copy 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. (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.**

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



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 of inverted order?

  Inverted underline the subject parts once and the predicate parts twice.

SN V (In science class), we / will learn (about bears). D

# Classifying Sentences

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

# Introductory Sentences 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.

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

Noun Check w	ith Inverted Word Order	ir ty: Sentences
Sentence 1:	Sentence 2: \ C	Sentence 3:
Subject Noun <b>Todd</b> , yes, it is a noun;	Subject (Noun) Todal, yes, it is a noun;	Object of the Preposition <b>school</b> , yes, it is a noun;
Object of the Preposition park, yes, it is a noun;	ct of the Preposition 🌙 bject of the Preposition	
Object of the Preposition school, yes, it is a noun.	Object of the Preposition <b>school</b> , yes, it is a noun.	Object of the Preposition <b>park</b> , yes, it is a noun.

## **GUIDED PRACTICE**

Exercise:	cise: List the nouns and the noun jobs from Sentence 3.				
Noun Job	Noun	Noun Job	Noun		
1.		3			
2.					

# Worksheet 25

Name:	Date:
Exercise 1:	Classify each sentence.
1	Tomorrow, Billy and Jordan will ride to school on the bus.
2	Billy and Jordan will ride to school on the bus tomorrow.
3	Are Bradley and Ashley riding home on the bus today?
	After school, Bradley and Ashley are riding home on the bus.
Exercise 2: I	List the nouns and the nounce of from Sentence 1.  Noun Job  Noun
1	3
2	4
Exercise 3:	List the simple subject and the simple predicate for the sentences in Exercise 1.  Simple Subject Simple Predicate
Sentence 1.	
Sentence 2.	
Sentence 3.	
Sentence 4.	

DO NOT DUPLICATE

Exercise 4: Name the eight parts of speech.

1.	. 5.

Λ		5
Д	7	<b>`</b>

## ACTIVITY Sample Cop Use the definitions below to complete the crossword puzzle. Across: 1. a sentence that makes a statement 3. the verbs in front of the main verb 4. a sentence that makes a request or command 5. a sentence that has all subject parts before the verb 6. a sentence that asks a question 7. the main verb and the helping verb 8. a sentence that expresses strong feeling Down: 2. 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