

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*).

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.

A helping verb stands near the verb and is called an auxiliary.

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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.

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*).

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

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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.

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*.

The Five Rules of Commas (2–5)

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.