



# Well-Ordered Language

## Teacher Training Level 2A

with Tammy Peters

### Chapter 3: Adjectives

#### Outline:

#### Adjectives

- Sentence: The angry wasp attacked.
  - First, read the sentence aloud. “The angry wasp attacked.”
  - “This is a sentence because it is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.”
  - “It is a declarative sentence because it makes a statement.”
  - “This sentence is about wasp. So, wasp is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since wasp is the subject, underline it and place a capital letter S above it.)
  - “This sentence tells us that wasp attacked. So, attacked is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about wasp.” (Since attacked tells something about wasp, double underline the predicate and place a capital letter P above it.)
  - “It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Since attacked shows action, place a capital letter V to the right of the letter P.)
  - “These are the principal elements because they are what are needed for the sentence to be completed.”
  - (Now move from right to left from the end of the sentence to the beginning.) “Angry tells us what kind of wasp.” (To mark adjectives, carefully draw a straight line down from the adjective, then a horizontal line toward the word that it modifies, and then a straight line with an arrow pointing to the word it modifies.)
  - “So, angry is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Write adj in lowercase letters in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
  - “The tells us what kind of wasp.” (Draw a straight line down from the adjective, then a horizontal line connecting to the other adjectival line since both words modify the same word, and then a straight line with an arrow pointing to the word they modify.)
  - “So, the is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Write adj in lowercase letters in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- Diagramming notes for adjectives:
  - Once the sentence is analyzed and marked, you can diagram it. Remember to write the subject and predicate on the horizontal



baseline and to use a vertical line to divide the principal elements. Just like with an adverb, diagram an adjective by making a diagonal line under the word that it modifies and writing the adjective on the slanted line.

- Sentence: Suddenly, the angry wasp attacked.

