



Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 2A with Tammy Peters

Chapter 8: Possessive Nouns

Outline:

Possessive Nouns

- We are going to see nouns in the possessive case as adjectives.
- The students will see an apostrophe “s”.
- Sentence: **Robin Hood’s friend shot longbow arrows.**
 - First, read the sentence aloud. “Robin Hood’s friend shot longbow arrows.”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
 - “This sentence is about friend. So, friend is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since friend is the subject, underline it and place a capital letter S above the subject.)
 - “This sentence tells us that friend shot.” (Double underline the predicate.) “So, shot is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about friend.” (Since the word shot tells something about friend, place a capital letter P above the predicate.)
 - “It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Since shot shows action, place a capital letter V to the right of the letter P.)
 - “Arrows tells us what friend shot.” (Since arrows tells what friend shot, draw a circle around arrows.)
 - “So, arrows is an objective element because it completes the meaning of an action verb. It is a direct object because it tells what friend shot.” (Write do in lowercase letters beneath the direct object.)
 - “Longbow tells us what kind of arrows.” (Since longbow tells what kind of arrows, draw the modifying line from the adjective to the word it modifies.) “So, longbow 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.)
 - “Robin Hood’s tells us whose friend.” (Since Robin Hood’s tells whose friend, draw a modifying line from the adjective to the word it modifies.) “So, Robin Hood’s 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.)
- Sentence: **That arrow is Robin Hood’s.**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “That arrow is Robin Hood’s.”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”



- “This sentence is about arrow. So, arrow is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since arrow is the subject, underline it and place a capital letter S above the subject.)
- “This sentence tells us that arrow is Robin Hood’s.” (Double underline only the linking verb.) “So, Robin Hood’s is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about arrow.” (Since Robin Hood’s tells us something about arrow, place a capital letter P above the adjective.)
- “It is a predicate adjective because it tells a quality of the subject.” (Since Robin Hood’s is describing arrow, place a capital letter A to the right of the letter P.)
- “Is is the linking verb because it joins the subject to the predicate.” (Since is joins the subject to the predicate, place the lowercase letters lv above the linking verb.)
- “That tells us which shaft.” (Since that tells us which shaft, draw a modifying line from the adjective to the word it modifies.) “So, that 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.)