



Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 3A with Tammy Peters

Chapter 4: Personal Pronouns

Outline:

Personal Pronouns

- Chant and drill the pronouns.
- This chapter should be a confirmation of what both the teacher and the students know.
- Sentences: **They rode their horses in full armor toward them.**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “They rode their horses in full armor toward them.”
 - Chant: “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”
 - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “In full armor is a prepositional phrase.” (Since in full armor is a prepositional phrase, put parentheses around the phrase.)
 - “In is the preposition.” (Since in is the preposition, write p underneath it.)
 - f. “Armor is the object of the preposition.” (Since armor is a noun and is connected to the preposition, making it the object of the preposition, write op underneath it.)
 - “Full tells us what kind of armor. So, full is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
 - “Toward them is a prepositional phrase.” (Since toward them is a prepositional phrase, put parentheses around the phrase.)
 - “Toward is the preposition.” (Since toward is the preposition, write p underneath it.)
 - “Them is the object of the preposition.” (Since them is a pronoun and is connected to the preposition, making it the object of the preposition, write op underneath it.)
 - (Read the sentence aloud again.) “They rode their horses in full armor toward them.”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
 - “This sentence is about they. So, they is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since they is the subject, underline it and write S above it.)
 - “This sentence tells us that they rode. So, rode is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about they.” (Since rode tells us



something about they, double underline it and write 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 rode shows action, write V to the right of the P.)
- “Horses tells us what they rode.” (Since horses tells us what they rode, draw a circle around the word.) “So, horses is an objective element because it completes the meaning of the action verb. It is a direct object because it tells us what they rode.” (Write do underneath the direct object.)
- “Toward them tells us where they rode.” (Since toward them tells us where they rode, draw a straight line down from the letter p that is under the preposition, then a horizontal line toward the word that it modifies, and then a straight line with an arrow pointing to rode.)
- “So, toward them is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Since the prepositional phrase is behaving like an adverb, write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Since the phrase is a prepositional phrase, write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)
- “In full armor tells us how they rode.” (Since in full armor tells us how they rode, draw a straight line down from the letter p that is under the preposition, then a horizontal line toward the word that it modifies, and then a straight line with an arrow pointing to rode.)
- “So, in full armor is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Since the prepositional phrase is behaving like an adverb, write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Since the phrase is a prepositional phrase, write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)
- “Their tells us whose horses. So, their is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- Sentence: **During the battle, you and I watched him with his horse and theirs.**

