



Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 4A with Tammy Peters

Chapter 6: Interrogative Pronouns & Adverbs

Outline:

Interrogative Pronouns & Interrogative Adverbs

- Sentence: **Yikes! To whom does this hairy creature bellowing, and why is he here?**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “Yikes! To whom does this hairy creature belong, and why is he here?”
 - “Are there any interjections?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.” Write int underneath the interjection.)
 - “Are there any coordinating conjunctions? (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”
 - Mark the conjunction with angle brackets, or wings.)
 - “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”
 - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “To whom is a prepositional phrase.” (Place parentheses around the phrase.) “To is the preposition.” (Write p underneath the preposition.) “Whom is the object of the preposition.” (Write op underneath the object of the preposition.)
 - (Read the sentence aloud again.) “Yikes! To whom does this hairy creature belong, and why is he here?”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is interrogative.”
 - “Step 1: The first principal clause is about creature. So, creature is the subject because it is what this part is about.” (Underline the subject and write S above it.)
 - “This part tells us that creature does belong. So, does belong is the predicate because it is what this part tells us about creature. It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Double underline the predicate and write PV above the action verb.) “Does is the helping verb because it helps the verb.” (Write hv above the helping verb.)
 - “Hairy tells us what kind of creature. So, hairy 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.)
 - “This tells us which creature. So, this 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.)



- “To whom tells us how the creature does belong. So, to whom is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)
- “Step 2: And is the conjunction in the compound sentence.”
- “The second principal clause is about he. So, he is the subject because it is what this part is about.” (Underline the subject and write S above it.)
- “This part tells us that he is. So, is is the predicate because it is what this part tells us about he. It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Double underline the predicate and write PV above the action verb.)
- “Here tells us where he is. So, here is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverb.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “Why tells us why he is. So, why is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverb.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)

