



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

Chapter 7: Relative Clauses with Relative Pronouns & Relative Adverbs

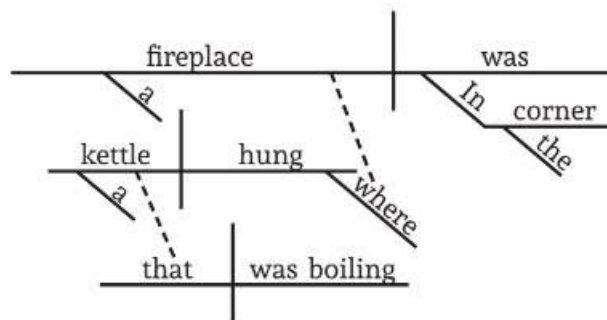
Outline:

Relative Clauses with Relative Pronouns & Relative Adverbs

- Complex Sentences with Relative Clauses Containing Relative Pronouns and Relative Adverbs
- Sentence: **In the corner was a fireplace where a kettle that was boiling hung.**
 - Phrases are marked with parentheses, plus lowercase markings underneath the phrase.
 - Subordinate clauses are marked with brackets, plus lowercase markings underneath the clause.
 - Principal elements are marked with underlining and uppercase letters above.
 - Modifiers are marked underneath with lowercase letters.
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “In the corner was a fireplace where a kettle that was boiling hung.”
 - Chant: “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.” Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “In the corner is a prepositional phrase.” (Place parentheses around the phrase.) “In is the preposition.” (Write p underneath the preposition. “Corner is the object of the preposition.” (Write op underneath the object of the preposition.) “The is an adjective (article).” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
 - “Are there any subordinate clauses?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “That was boiling is a clause.” (Put brackets around the clause.)
 - “This clause is about that. So, that is the subject because it is what the clause is about.” (Write s underneath the subject of the clause.)
 - ii. “This clause tells us that that was boiling. So, was boiling is the predicate because it is what the clause tells us about that. It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Write pv underneath the predicate verb.) “Was is the helping verb because it helps the verb.” (Write hv underneath the helping verb.)



- (Read the sentence aloud again.) “In the corner was a fireplace where a kettle that was boiling hung.”
- “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
- “This sentence is about fireplace. So, fireplace is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Underline the subject and write S above it.)
- “This sentence tells us that fireplace was. So, was is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about fireplace. 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.)
- “Where a kettle that was boiling hung tells us which fireplace. So, where a kettle that was boiling hung is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjectival clause.” (Draw the modifying lines from the relative adverb and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write cls underneath the modifier line, directly below the adj.)
- “A is an adjective (article).” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “In the corner tells us where fireplace was. So, in the corner 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.)





- Complex Sentences with Elliptical Relative Clauses
- Sentence: **He lifted the kettle from a hold he had taken from an old wagon.**

