

# Song Lyrics

## Eight Parts of Speech (1–1)

The eight parts of speech are classes of words  
with the same kind of meaning and use.  
They are: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs,  
prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, interjections.  
These are the eight parts of speech,  
classes of words with the same kind of meaning and use. (*Repeat.*)

## Sentence (1–2)

A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought.  
There are four kinds of sentences:  
Declarative sentence—makes a statement.  
Interrogative sentence—asks a question.  
Imperative sentence—gives a command.  
Exclamatory sentence—expresses strong feelings.  
A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought.  
There are four kinds of sentences. (*Repeat.*)

## Principal Elements (1–3)

Principal elements are the parts of the sentence  
that are needed for the sentence to be completed.  
Subject and predicate are those two parts.

## Subject and Predicate (1–4)

A subject, a subject is a noun or a pronoun  
and is what the sentence is about (*clap, clap*).  
A predicate, a predicate tells us something about the subject  
like what it is doing or being (*clap, clap*).

## **Noun (1–5)**

A noun is a part of speech.

It names a person, place, or thing.

A noun names a quality or an idea.

A noun is a part of speech.

It names a person, place, or thing.

A noun may be singular (*clap*) or plural (*clap clap clap*). (Repeat.)

## **Verb and Helping Verb (1–6)**

A verb is a part of speech. (*echo*)

A verb shows action or a state of being. (*echo*)

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A verb shows action or a state of being. (*echo*)

A helping verb helps another verb to express its meaning.

A helping verb stands near the verb.

It is called an auxiliary.

*Am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been, has, have, had, do, does,  
did, may, might, must, should, could, would, shall, will, and can.*

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## **Adverb (1–7)**

An adverb is a part of speech.

It modifies a verb or another adverb.

It can also modify an adjective

and answers three questions: *how? when? or where?*

It answers three questions: *how? when? or where?*

## **Adjective (1–8)**

An adjective is a part of speech

used to describe or define

the meaning of a noun or pronoun.

It answers the questions:

*How many? (echo)*

*Whose? (echo)*

*Which one? (echo)*

or *What kind?* (*echo*)

It modifies a noun or pronoun.

It modifies a noun or pronoun.

## **Direct Object (1–9)**

*d-o, d-o*

A direct object is an objective element  
that tells what the subject is acting on.

*d-o, d-o*

It's a noun or pronoun after a transitive verb.

*d-o, d-o*

It answers the question *what* or *whom* after the verb  
and is labeled *do*.

## **Four Classes of Verbs (1–10)**

These are the four classes of verbs:

The four classes of verbs are transitive verbs, linking verbs,  
intransitive verbs, and helping verbs.

These are the four classes of verbs.

A transitive verb takes an objective element.

A linking verb joins a subject to a predicate.

An intransitive verb does not take an objective element  
or join a subject to a predicate.

A helping verb helps another verb express its meaning.

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## **Pronoun (1–11)**

A pronoun is a part of speech  
used in place of a noun or nouns.

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A pronoun is a part of speech.

## **Subject Pronouns (1–12)**

Subject pronouns are in the nominative case:

*I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they (repeat).*

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## **Antecedent (1–13)**

The antecedent is a noun, clause, or phrase  
to which a pronoun refers.

If the antecedent is singular,  
then the pronoun is singular too.

But if the noun, clause, or phrase is plural,  
then the pronoun must be plural too.

The antecedent determines which pronoun is used.

## **Fable (1–14)**

A fable (echo)  
is a moral tale.

A fable (echo)  
is not a fairy tale.

A fable is short, direct, and clear.

Animals are characters sneaky or sincere.

Teaching lessons not to be deceived,  
fables warn us not to be naive.

## **Object Pronouns (1–15)**

Object pronouns are in the objective case.

*Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*

*Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.*

Object pronouns are in the objective case.

*Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*

*Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them*

*Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.*

## **Preposition (1–16)**

A preposition (*a preposition*)  
is a part of speech (*is a part of speech*)  
used to show the relationship  
between certain words in a sentence (*in a sentence*). (*Repeat.*)

## **List of Prepositions (1–17)**

*Aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around*  
Preposition words  
*Before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, at, by*  
Preposition words  
*Down, during, except, for, from, inside, in, into, near*  
Preposition words  
*Of, off, on, out, outside, over, past, since, through*  
Preposition words  
*Throughout, to, toward,*  
*Under, up, until,*  
*Upon, with, within,*  
*Without, underneath*  
Preposition words  
Preposition words  
Preposition words!

## **Phrase (1–18)**

A phrase is a group of words  
behaving like one part of speech  
*not* containing a subject or a predicate. (*Repeat.*)

## **Object of the Preposition (1–19)**

The object of the preposition  
The object of the preposition  
is the noun or pronoun  
after the preposition. (*Repeat.*)

## **Conjunction (1–20)**

A conjunction is a part of speech.  
It joins elements of the same rank or name.  
When two or more words are joined this way,  
they're called compounds. (*Repeat.*)

## **Synonyms, Antonyms, and Homonyms (1–21)**

Synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms  
Synonyms are words that mean almost the same thing.  
Antonyms are words that have the opposite meaning.  
Homonyms are words that sound the same, but have different meaning and  
sometimes spelling—words that sound the same, but do not mean the  
same thing.  
Synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms  
Synonyms: little and small  
Antonyms: short and tall  
Homonyms: threw the ball, walk through the mall  
Synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms  
Synonyms, antonyms, and homonyms.

## **Folktale (2–1)**

A folktale is a simple tale written in a certain way,  
with characters, a setting,  
a problem, a goal,  
events, and a resolution.  
These tales of peasant life  
shape morals and poke fun  
at everyday occurrences.  
They're orally passed on.

## **Be Verbs (2–2)**

Be Verbs express a state of being  
when they behave like linking verbs:  
*am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been.* (*repeat*)  
Be Verbs. (*Repeat.*)

## **Predicate Nominative and Predicate Adjective (2–3)**

A predicate nominative and predicate adjective are the subject complements. They are complements that usually follow the linking verb in a sentence. A predicate nominative is a noun or pronoun that renames the subject. A predicate adjective is an adjective that describes a quality of the subject.

## **Possessive Nouns (2–4)**

Possessive nouns show ownerships.  
They're nouns that behave like adjectives.  
They modify other nouns.  
They use an apostrophe and may use the letter *s*. (*Repeat.*)

## **The Five Rules of Commas (2–5)**

Five rules of commas.

Commas in a Series:

Use commas to separate items written in a series that includes words, phrases, and subordinate clauses.

Separating Adjectives:

Use a comma to separate two or more adjectives; use the *and* test to see if a comma is needed.

Comma Conjunction:

Use a comma before coordinate conjunctions (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*) in a compound sentence.

Nonessential Elements:

Use commas to enclose nonessential phrases or clauses that are not essential to the sentence.

Inverted Elements:

Use a comma after a phrase or a subordinate clause that is at the beginning of a sentence; a comma must be used.

Five rules of commas.

## **Clause (2–6)**

A clause is a group of words behaving like one part of speech, containing a subject and a predicate. (*Repeat.*)

## **Myth (2–7)**

A myth is a story  
That serves to unfold parts of  
Ancient man's views  
And beliefs of deities  
And the universe.  
A myth is a story. (*Repeat.*)

## **Possessive Pronouns (2–8)**

Possessive pronouns (*echo*) (*repeat*)  
*my, your, his, her, its,*  
*our, your, their.* (*repeat*)  
Possessive pronouns act like adjectives. (*echo*)  
Possessive pronouns (*echo*)  
Possessive pronouns.

## **Legend (2–9)**

A legend is a story coming down from the past.  
It seems historical, but not verifiable.  
It celebrates heroes and tells of honor.  
It warns of treason and misdeeds.  
A legend is a story coming down from the past.

## **Interrogative Pronouns (2–10)**

Interrogative pronouns:  
*Who, whose, whom, which, what*  
Interrogative pronouns,  
They may act as a subject, an object, or an adjective  
within a question:  
*Who, whose, whom, which, what.*

## **Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences (2–11)**

A simple sentence contains the principal clause,  
which is the subject and the predicate.  
A compound sentence has two principal clauses



joined by a conjunction:

*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*

*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*

A complex sentence has a principal clause  
joined by one or more subordinate clauses.

A compound-complex sentence is a compound sentence  
that has at least one subordinate clause.

Simple, compound, complex sentences

Simple, compound, complex sentences

Simple, compound, complex sentences

Simple, compound, complex sentences

### **Interjection (2–12)**

An interjection is a part of speech  
often used with an exclamation point.

An interjection shows strong feeling.

It's used in a sudden burst of thought. (*Repeat.*)

### **Relative Pronoun and Relative Clause (2–13)**

Relative pronouns are pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause:

*Who, which, that* are the pronouns used to connect to the principal clause.

A relative clause has a subject and a predicate,  
and modifies a noun.

The relative pronouns *who, which, that*

are at the beginning of a relative clause.