

Royal Fireworks Language Arts by Michael Clay Thompson

PRACTICE ISLAND

One Hundred Four-Level Analysis Practice Sentences

Third Edition

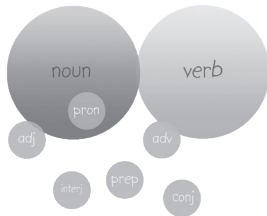
Compatible with Practice Island Student Book Second Edition

A Supplement to Grammar Island and Sentence Island

Instructor Manual

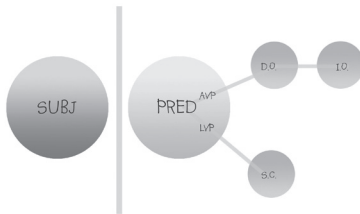
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8 Parts of Speech

noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb,
conjunction, preposition, interjection



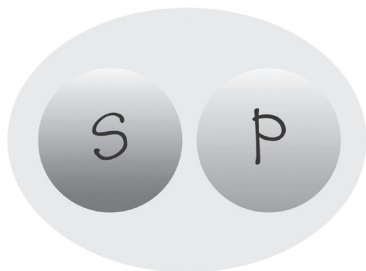
5 Parts of Sentence

subject, predicate, direct object, indirect object,
subject complement



Phrases

prepositional phrase, appositive phrase,
verbal phrases



Clauses

independent clause, dependent clause

Notes to Instructors

For years, teachers asked me for more examples of four-level analysis sentences that they could work through with their students. Here they are—a collection of sentences for year-long practice and improvement in a sequence of graduated difficulty that will let students begin with the basics and work up through increasing complexity.

LEVEL: This book provides one hundred practice sentences that instructors can use to supplement the work begun in *Grammar Island* and *Sentence Island*. Those two books provide the instruction for the four-level method of grammar analysis, which overcomes the perils of studying grammar elements in isolation by presenting all four levels of grammar in a simple, visual, easy-to-learn format. In four-level analysis, students quickly realize that all sentences are similar, arranging eight kinds of words into the subject and predicate sides of each clause. Students soon realize that they are seeing the exact same (simple) patterns over and over again; it is only when they examine entire sentences in this complete way that these patterns are visible.

LIMITS: For the most part, *Practice Island* adheres to the introductory conceptual limits of *Grammar Island* and *Sentence Island*, deferring verbal phrases, appositives, and complex sentences to the next grade level. Although there are brief notes accompanying these practice sentences, the full instruction for the concepts is located in *Grammar Island* and *Sentence Island*. This book contains practice sentences for those books and also gives a few sneak previews of content that students will encounter in the Town level.

FLEXIBILITY and SIMPLICITY: *Practice Island* has been prepared with the goals of maximum simplicity and maximum flexibility in mind. It is organized in the most straightforward and uncomplicated form possible: one hundred sentences of four-level analysis, generally beginning with the least difficult sentences and roughly grouped into four chapters of twenty-five sentences each for the four levels of grammar. The first twenty-five sentences (Chapter One) feature parts of speech, the second chapter features the parts of sentence, the third the phrases, and the fourth the clauses. All four chapters, however, do analyze all four levels. There is no expectation that every sentence in the book be done or that they be done in the precise order that they appear. Rather, this is a collection you can draw from freely and creatively to enhance and continue the learning initiated in *Grammar Island* and *Sentence Island*.

If you use *Grammar Island* alone (without *Sentence Island*), then *Practice Island* allows you to follow that instruction with several example sentences per week for the rest of the year. The sentences can be assigned as homework, as Socratic discussions, or as written lesson assignments. If you use both *Grammar Island* and *Sentence Island*, then work through *Grammar Island* first; afterward, enrich the study of *Sentence Island* with sentences from *Practice Island*. Continue with several practice sentences per week for the rest of the year.

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS: In the student book, there is a sentence at the top of each page with four lines beneath it. Students should write the abbreviations for the parts of speech below each word in the first line, the parts of sentence in the second, phrases in the third, and clauses in the fourth. For phrases and clauses, they should make little lines to show where the phrase or clause begins and ends. At the bottom of the page, there is a place to write a comment about anything the students think is interesting or fun about the sentence. Abbreviations need not be used if space permits.

The abbreviations used here are:

Parts of Speech

n.	noun
pron.	pronoun
adj.	adjective
v.	verb
adv.	adverb
prep.	preposition
conj.	conjunction
interj.	interjection

Parts of Sentence

subj.	subject
AVP	action verb predicate
LVP	linking verb predicate
D.O.	direct object
I.O.	indirect object
S.C.	subject complement

Phrases

prep.	prepositional (phrase)
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Clauses

indep.	independent (clause)
dep.	dependent (clause)

Example Sentence

We swam down, and blue fish made bubbles around us.

pron. v. adv. conj. adj. n. v. n. prep. pron.

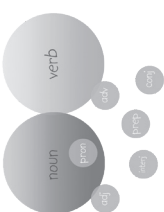
subj. AVP subj. AVP D.O.

-----prep. phrase-----

-----indep. clause-----independent clause-----

a compound declarative sentence

Comment: This is a compound sentence made of two independent clauses. Each clause has an action verb, but only the second action verb passes the action to a direct object.



Sentence 20

It's only a hawk with its shrill squawk.

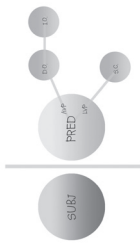
pron./v. adv. adj. n. prep. adj. adj. n.

subj./LVP S.C.

-----prepositional phrase-----

-----one independent clause-----
a simple declarative sentence

Comment: We see the difference between *it's* and *its*; *it's* is a contraction of the pronoun *it* and the verb *is*, while *its* is a possessive adjective. The possessive adjectives *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, and *their* are different from the possessive pronouns *mine*, *yours*, *his*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, and *theirs*.



Sentence 40

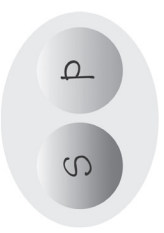
The	location	was	a	secret	between	you	and	me.
adj.	n.	v.	adj.	n.	prep.	pron.	conj.	pron.
<hr/>								
	subj.	LVP		S.C.	<hr/>			
<hr/>								
-----prepositional phrase-----								
<hr/>								
-----one independent clause-----								
a simple declarative sentence								
<hr/>								

Comment: The prepositional phrase must be *between you and me*, not *between you and I*.
The object of a preposition must be made of object pronouns.



Sentence 70

Did	you	and	she	see	lots	of	colorful	fish?
v.	pron.	conj.	pron.	v.	n.	prep.	adj.	n.
AVP	-----subj.-----			AVP	D.O.			



Sentence 90

Joe took the seagulls a bucket of fish, and we watched.

n.	v.	adj.	n.	adj.	n.	prep.	n.	conj.	pron.	v.
subj.	AVP	I.O.	D.O.						subj.	AVP
-prep. phrase-										
-----independent clause----- a compound declarative sentence										
---indep. clause---										

Comment: An indirect object is a noun or object pronoun that is located between the action verb and the direct object and that is indirectly affected by the action.