Week 21 This Is New York

by Miroslav Sasek



Monday

Linking Verb: To Be

You learned that action verbs tell us what someone or something is doing. There's another type of verb called the linking verb. This week you're going to learn about the linking verb to be. There are other linking verbs, but to be is the most common one. First, here's what to be looks like in the present tense:

I am We are

You are You are

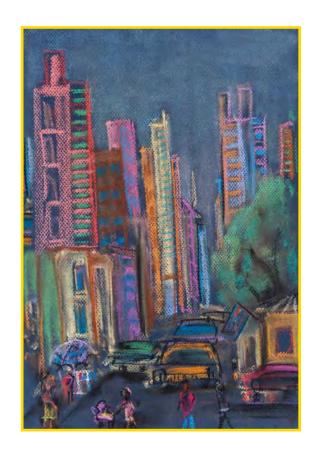
He, she, it is They are

Here is the past tense:

I was Ve were

You were You were

He, she, it was They were



But what does a linking verb do? It links one thing in the sentence (usually the subject) with another part of the sentence:

This is New York.

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Another way to think of this sentence is: This = New York. The two (*This* and *New York*) are linked. One renames the other.

You can also use adjectives with linking verbs:

New York is big.

In this case, big describes New York, so is links the two. Underline the linking verbs in these sentences:

Example: M. Sasek was a writer and illustrator.

- Once the Empire State
 Building was the world's tallest building.
- 2. Trinity Church is the oldest church in New York.
- 3. I am her teacher.
- 4. They were excited to visit New York.
- 5. You are a good student.



Tuesday

Action Verbs and Linking Verbs

Remember that action verbs show action and linking verbs link two parts of the sentence together.

Underline the verbs in each sentence. Above each verb, write A for action verbs or L for linking verbs.

Example: Even though he <u>is</u> smart, he <u>struggled</u> with the test.

- I. We went to Coney Island, where the rides are more fun.
- 2. Peter Minuit bought Manhattan for twenty-four dollars, which was a barqain.
- 3. New York is exciting, but I like London more.
- 4. The restaurant where we ate dinner was Russian.
- 5. The subway was late, so we caught it easily.



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This is New York

New York

What this book is about:	

This is New York

What I t	think of this	book:		
			 	 . — . — . — . — . — . — .
My favor	ite sentence	ટ:		

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Wednesday

Word Order

Number each group in the order that makes a good sentence. Then draw a line to where each place is on the map. One is done for you.

You can skate in

Central Park,

___ huge, fluffy squirrels.

___ or feed New York's

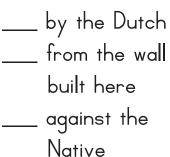
___ even in warm weather,

___ and from her head you can watch

___ is the largest lady in the world,

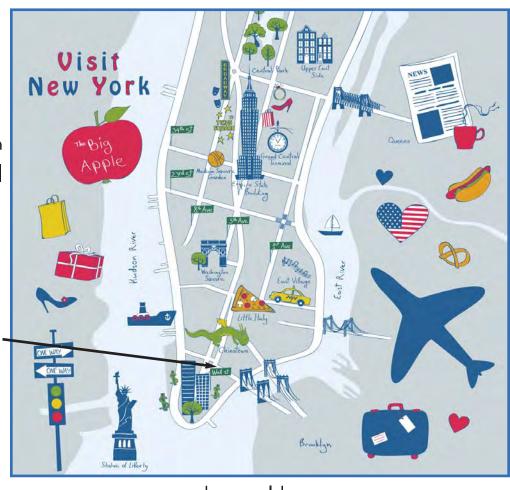
____ the city skyline and the busy sea.

___ The Statue of Liberty



___ Wall Street's.

Americans.



___ in the world

___ One of the tallest buildings

___ is the Empire State Building.

Diagramming Sentences with Linking Verbs

Let's look at this sentence:

New York is a city.

What is the subject of this sentence? New York is the subject. Do you remember that everything that comes after the subject is called the predicate? The first step of diagramming is to draw a line under the sentence and draw a vertical line between the subject and the predicate like this:

New York is a city.

You may also remember that the a needs to be written on a diagonal line below city:

New York is a city.

Now we have the linking verb is. Here, we're saying New York = a city. The word city is a noun, just like New York is. But it's not the subject—it's in the predicate part of the sentence. So we call it a predicate noun. The last step to diagram this is to show that is connects the subject with the predicate noun like this:



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Do you see how the line is slanted backwards? That helps you remember that the predicate noun (city) is linked to the subject (New York). It's like a ramp that city can just run up to jump over is and onto New York. It's the same with this sentence:

New York is \ big.

Again, that slant helps you know that big is reaching back to describe New York. Guess what grammar term we use for the word big in this sentence. It's in the predicate and it's an adjective... predicate adjective!



What about this sentence?

New York is a big city.

That will look like this:

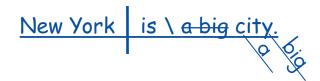


Diagram these sentences:

1. Queens is the largest borough.

[Continued →]

2. Park Avenue is an elegant street.

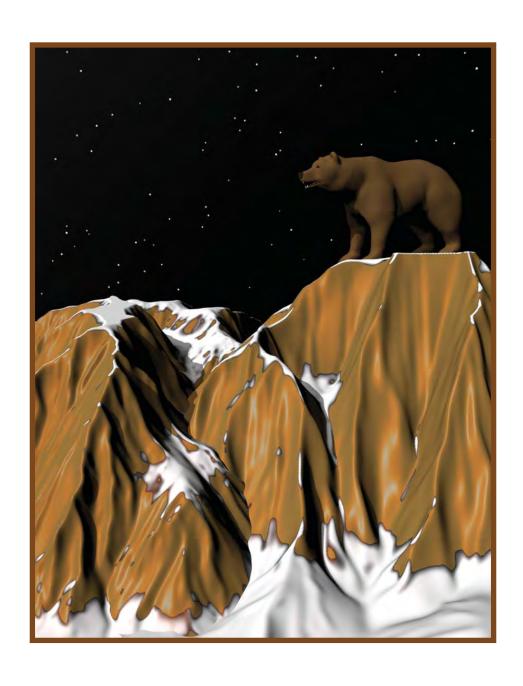
3. The weather was hot and humid.



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Week 22 The Bears on Hemlock Mountain

by Alice Dalgliesh



Monday

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that mean the same thing, like big and large.

In this mountain of words, there are many pairs of synonyms (just like the pairs of squirrels, rabbits, and birds that Jonathan fed). When you find a pair, circle each word and connect them with a line. One word will be left over—that is the bear on the mountain. One pair has been done for you.



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Antonyms

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite of each other, like big and small.

In this mountain of words, there are many pairs of antonyms (just like the pairs of squirrels, rabbits, and birds that Jonathan fed). When you find a pair, circle each word and connect them with a line. One word will be left over—that is the bear on the mountain.

One pair has been done for you.



The Bears on Hemlock Mountain

What this story is about:	

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The Bears on Hemlock Mountain

What I think	of this story	/ :		
	_			
My favorite s	entence:			

Wednesday

Sentence Diagramming

Here are some more sentences to diagram. If you need to, look back at your earlier instructions.

1. The hungry bears were dangerous.

2. Jonathan bravely crossed the hill to Emma's house.

3. Jonathan's uncles shot a large bear.



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Review

Write the words in alphabetical order in the first column. In the second column, write the number that matches the definition for that word. In the third column, write an example (in some cases, you'll need to write a pair of words). Each column has one example done for you.

				Words				
ym	antonym	compara	tive	superlat	ive (compound	word	homophone
Alpha	betical Or	der	Defi	inition		Exa	mple	
aı	<u>ntonym</u>							
	,			3				
						loud,	noisy	<u>, </u>

Definitions

- 1. Two words that mean the same thing
- 2. Two words that mean the opposite
- 3. Word used to compare two things
- 4. Word used to compare three or more things
- 5. A word made up of two words
- 6. Two words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings

