

FOUNDATIONS OF

gram•mar

TEACHER'S GUIDE

By Anne Elliott

Published by
Foundations Press
FoundationsPress.com

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Introduction to Grammar

Why do we study grammar? How can we learn to communicate God's truth better?

One reason we learn grammar is ***to share the good news of our Messiah*** with the world. In addition, we need to express ourselves with manners.

In other words, we speak and write with correct grammar so that others won't be distracted by our display of ignorance. The messenger gets out of the way, so that people can hear the message. (See Romans 10:14-15.)

A second reason for learning grammar is so that we can learn ***to think logically and to analyze***. (See 2 Timothy 2:15.) Diagramming is especially helpful for this.

For instance, we think that an inability to analyze sentence structure and apply logic to it is one of the key reasons why Paul's epistles are so often misunderstood. Check out the logic if-then statements used in 1 Corinthians 15:12-20. "If... then..." Would you know how to find all the prepositional phrases, remove subordinate clauses, and find the main subjects and verbs? Would you be able to analyze the type of argument Paul is using here, just by analyzing the grammar? We want our children to be able to read Scripture with understanding and to read other writings with discernment — and our curriculum will give them plenty of practice using passages like these.

Finally, learning English grammar helps us ***to learn foreign language structure***. We believe that YHWH was the creator of languages at Babel (see Genesis 11:1-9). Scripture says that we are to "go therefore and make disciples of all nations... teaching them to observe all" that YHWH has commanded (Matthew 28:19-20). How can our children make disciples of the nations if they cannot quickly learn their languages? A firm grasp of our own language will help with this goal.

We recommend beginning to teach grammar, with diagramming and logic, around the 5th grade. After a strong unit teaching basic grammar principles, we provide daily review sentences taken from Scripture so that your students won't forget what they have learned. Because of our unique method, you can teach grammar to all your 5th-12th grade students at one time.

The Use of God's Name

Throughout this curriculum, you will see that we use a unique version of God's name that isn't visible in most English Bibles.

We use the letters "YHWH" throughout this book to refer to the Creator of the Universe, our Heavenly Father. His name in Hebrew is spelled יהוה. In your English Bible, His name is translated as "the LORD." A common pronunciation is "Yah-way" or "Ye-ho-VAH."

We use the name "Yeshua" to refer to Jesus. This is His Hebrew name, the name that His own mother would have given Him.

We use the word "Messiah" instead of Christ because we want our children to know that He was the promised Anointed One, our Savior.

When I was a child, I thought that my Savior's first and middle names were "Jesus Christ." However, knowing that He is my Master (Lord) Yeshua the Messiah, the Son of the Creator YHWH, has been very rich in meaning to me.

We hope to pass on this richness to your children as well.

Learn more about this topic at <http://anneelliott.com/2015/11/pure-lips/>.

"For then I will restore to the peoples a pure language,
that they all may call on the name of YHWH,
to serve Him with one accord."
Zephaniah 3:9, NKJV

Topics Covered

Our grammar curriculum is intended for grades 5-12. It is excellent for first-time grammar students, as well as those who need an occasional refresher.

This course will teach your students how to identify a limited number of grammatical constructions, learned in a specific sequence, so that they can analyze real texts (starting with Scripture!) and apply grammar to the real world.

- Prepositions and prepositional phrases
- Compounds
- Nouns (singular and plural, common and proper, spelling of nouns)
- Conjunctions
- Verbs (action, state of being, helping, verb phrases, negatives in verb phrases, contractions)
- Sentence subjects
- Types of sentences (declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory)
- Sentence patterns (transitive and intransitive, direct and indirect objects, linking verbs, predicate nouns and adjectives)
- Interjections
- Adjectives as modifiers (including possessives and articles)
- Comparisons
- Adverbs as modifiers (including proper word usage)
- Pronouns (including "old English" such as used in the King James Version)
- Prepositions as modifiers
- Subject-verb agreement
- Using Nouns (count and non-count nouns, collective nouns, appositives)
- Verb forms and the correct usage of verbs
- Relative and interrogative pronouns
- Verbals
- Phrases (gerunds, infinitives, appositives, and participial phrases)
- Clauses (dependent and independent)

...and lots of diagramming! Diagramming helps students “see” what they are learning and also teaches logic and analytical skills that can be applied to any subject in life!

As students progress through the course, plenty of review is included. We especially emphasize using grammar properly in our speech and writing. Scripture passages are used as examples and in worksheets.

If a topic starts to get too complex for a student, no worries! We encourage you to feel free to set the lesson plans aside for a while to apply what you've been learning to real sentences and examples. Pick up the curriculum again when your student is more ready.

How to Use This Curriculum

WEEKLY FORMAT

Each “week” of lesson plans is set up so that 3-4 days will be spent learning new grammar techniques with Mom or Dad, then 1-2 more days of review can be done relatively independently. Our goal was to allow parents several days a week of intense study with their children, yet also give them a few days to accomplish housework, errands, and other responsibilities.

LESSON PLAN FORMAT

The lessons include a "Teacher's Guide" and "Student Workbook" that are designed to be used *together*. The Teacher's Guide includes additional teaching information and answer keys that are *essential*.

In addition, we offer “Learning Aids” in a downloadable format, so that charts and flashcards can be printed on standard 8 1/2" x 11" paper. You may print them with color or black-and-white ink. We recommend inserting the charts into plastic sheet protectors or taking them to a local office-supply store to be laminated. You may wish to hang the charts on the wall.

We also include downloadable "Definition Cards" that can be printed. You can get fancy and laminate them, or you can keep them with your “Teacher's Guide,” to be used in daily review times.

You can download the “Learning Aids” and “Definition Cards” for free at <http://foundationspress.com/grammar-downloads>.

MEMORY WORK

Memorization is an important part of our curriculum, so that students will have a mental “handle” on which they can hang all of the other things they learn. We will be memorizing lists of prepositions, types of verbs, kinds of pronouns, and definitions to various grammatical terms.

We try to make it fun with songs and silly pictures! (For instance, you can view the “Preposition Song” by Foundations Press on YouTube at <https://youtu.be/1KB95CWp7u8>.)

USE OF SCRIPTURE TRANSLATIONS

We use a variety of Scripture translations in this curriculum, including the KJV, the NIV, the Message, the Complete Jewish Bible, and many more.

Customers have asked us to make a KJV-only version of the curriculum, but we have no plans to do this. The lesson plans use the KJV often, because we are teaching a history of the English language. However, because our students live and communicate in culture that uses a form of English that has dramatically changed over the centuries, we wanted to use Bible verses that portray more modern English as well.

Also, at the beginning of the year, when not enough grammar is known, we use simpler versions, such as the NIrV. As the students learn more grammar, the more difficult versions (such as KJV) can be used.

By the way, we love using the KJV in pronoun study. Knowing what the “thee’s” and “thou’s” mean and knowing their “case” helps immensely in understanding both the Bible and the way we use English today. The KJV’s use of these so-called “archaic” words makes it much more specific and understandable. It also helps us understand

Hebrew and Greek, languages which have more pronouns than our modern English. We think you'll really love learning all this!

AGES

This curriculum is intended primarily for grades 5-12. We have found that children younger than 11 or 12 can have difficulty grasping abstract grammar concepts. We recommend postponing formal grammar instruction until your child seems able to understand it better.

However, younger children really seem to enjoy memorizing! Why not have them join in when your older children are memorizing things, so that everything will be easier for them as they get older?

Even adults will love this curriculum – we know we did!

Supplies Needed

Foundations of Grammar includes a "Teacher's Guide" and "Student Workbook" that are designed to be used together. The Teacher's Guide includes additional teaching information and answer keys.

In addition, we offer "Learning Aids" in a downloadable format, so that charts and flashcards can be printed on standard 8 1/2" x 11" paper. You may print them with color or black-and-white ink. We recommend inserting the charts into plastic sheet protectors or taking them to a local office-supply store to be laminated. You may wish to hang the charts on the wall. We also include "Definition Cards" that can be printed. You can get fancy and laminate them, or you can keep them with your "Teacher's Guide," to be used in daily review times.

We recommend having access to a white board, chalkboard, or just plenty of scrap paper, especially when diagramming sentences.

NECESSARY BOOKS:

- ☐ A Bible. Access to online Bibles and Bible resource materials may also be needed occasionally. Websites will be provided in the text.
- ☐ *Foundations of Grammar: Teacher's Guide*, by Anne Elliott (Foundations Press).
- ☐ *Foundations of Grammar: Student Workbook*, by Anne Elliott (Foundations Press), one copy per student.
- ☐ *Foundations of Grammar: Learning Aids*, by Anne Elliott (Foundations Press), available for free download at <http://foundationspress.com/grammar-downloads>.
- ☐ A Composition Book, needed after Lesson 91. Composition books can be purchased very inexpensively at almost any store where school supplies are sold. We recommend one with 100 sheets of paper. We have these available online if you cannot find one locally:
<http://astore.amazon.com/anneshomeyplace/detail/B00006IDM7>



Lesson 1

Definition: *A preposition is a word that gives meaning to a sentence by showing how all the words relate to each other.*

Preposition Song

(Sung to the tune of “Yankee Doodle”)¹

Aboard, about, above, across
Against, along, around
Amid, among, after, at
Except, for, during, down

Behind, below, beneath, beside
Between, before, beyond
By, in, from, off, on, over, of
Until, unto, upon

Under, underneath, since, up
Like, near, past, throughout, through
With, within, without, outside
Toward, inside, into, to



EXERCISE A - Circle the prepositions in these verses.

1. Blessed is the man who does not walk in the counsel of the wicked or stand in the way of sinners or sit in the seat of mockers.
2. But his delight is in the law of YHWH, and on his law he meditates day and night.
3. He is like a tree planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in season and whose leaf does not wither. Whatever he does prospers.

¹ Source: <http://www.misscantillon.com/Preposition%20Song.htm>,
Tune: <http://www.8notes.com/scores/10146.asp>.
You can sing along with us at <https://youtu.be/1KB95CWp7u8>.

4. Not so the wicked! They are like chaff that the wind blows away.
5. Therefore the wicked will not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the assembly of the righteous.
6. For YHWH watches over the way of the righteous, but the way of the wicked will perish.

~ Psalm 1:1-6, NIV

Lesson 2

EXERCISE A - Fill in the missing prepositions.

Aboard, _____, _____, across

Against, _____, around

Amid, _____, after, _____,

Except, _____, _____, down

Behind, _____, beneath, _____,

Between, _____, beyond

By, _____, _____, off, on, over, _____,

Until, _____, upon

_____, underneath, since, _____,

Like, _____, past, throughout, _____,

_____, within, without, _____,

Toward, _____, into, _____

EXERCISE B - Circle the prepositions.

1. YHWH, listen to my words. Pay attention when I sigh.
2. My King and my God, listen to me when I cry for help. I pray to you.
3. YHWH, in the morning you hear my voice. In the morning I pray to you. I wait for you in hope.
4. God, you aren't happy with anything that is evil. Those who do what is wrong can't live where you are.
5. Those who are proud can't stand in front of you. You hate everyone who does what is evil.
6. You destroy those who tell lies. YHWH, you hate murderers and those who cheat others.
7. Because of your great love I will come into your house. With deep respect I will bow down toward

your holy temple.
8. YHWH, I have many enemies. Lead me in your right path. Make your way smooth and straight for me.

~ Psalm 5:1-8, NIrV

Lesson 3

Psalms 5 (NIRV)

¹YHWH, listen to my words. Pay attention when I sigh.

²My King and my God, listen to me when I cry for help. I pray to you.

¹⁰God, show that they are guilty. Let their evil plans bring them down. Send them away because of their many sins. They have refused to obey you.

EXERCISE A - Cross out every prepositional phrase.

1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
2. The earth was without form.
3. Darkness was upon the face of the deep.
4. God divided the light from the darkness.
5. Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters.
6. Let it divide the waters from the waters.
7. Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place.
8. Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven.
9. Let fowl multiply in the earth.
10. God made the beast of the earth after his kind.

~ from Genesis 1, KJV

Lesson 4

EXERCISE A - Cross out every prepositional phrase.

1. Yeshua came from Nazareth in Galilee.
2. Yeshua was baptized by John in the Jordan.
3. Yeshua came out of the water.
4. The Spirit descended on him like a dove.
5. A voice came from heaven.
6. "I am well pleased with you."
7. The Spirit sent him into the desert.
8. Yeshua was in the desert forty days.
9. He was tempted by Satan.
10. He was with the wild animals.
11. Yeshua went into Galilee.
12. He proclaimed the good news of God.

~ Adapted from Mark 1:9-14

Lesson 5

EXERCISE A - Cross out every prepositional phrase.

1. Yeshua walked beside the Sea of Galilee.
2. He saw Simon and his brother Andrew casting a net into the lake.
3. "I will make you fishers of men," Yeshua said.
4. He saw James son of Zebedee and his brother John in a boat.
5. Without delay he called them.
6. They left their father Zebedee in the boat with the hired men.
7. They followed Yeshua and went to Capernaum.
8. Yeshua went into the synagogue.
9. The people were amazed at his teaching.
10. He taught them with authority.
11. Yeshua did not teach as the teachers of the law.

~ Adapted from Mark 1:16-22

EXERCISE B - Add as many prepositional phrases as possible to this sentence. If you have brothers or sisters, listen to each other's sentences. Vote on the nicest sentence, the silliest sentence, the longest sentence, etc. One possibility has been done for you.

on the Sabbath

Yeshua healed the lame man, and the man walked home.

Lesson 6

Common Compound Prepositions

according to

in spite of

as for

instead of

because of

on account of

by way of

out of

except for

regardless of

in front of

with regard to

EXERCISE A - Cross out every prepositional phrase.

1. How can a young man keep his way pure? By living according to your word. (Psalm 119:9)
2. The men of this place might kill me on account of Rebekah, because she is beautiful. (Genesis 26:7)
3. Now when Joshua was near Jericho, he looked up and saw a man standing in front of him

with a drawn sword in his hand. (Joshua 5:13)
4. She went into the field and has worked steadily from morning till now, except for a short rest

in the shelter." (Ruth 2:7)
5. They said to each other, "Come, let's make bricks and bake them thoroughly." They used brick

instead of stone, and tar for mortar. (Genesis 11:3)

6. He took with him the commanders of hundreds, the Carites, the guards and all the people of the land,

and together they brought the king down from the temple of YHWH and went into the palace,

entering by way of the gate of the guards. (2 Kings 11:19)
7. Do not fret because of evil men or be envious of the wicked. (Proverbs 24:19)

Can you find the prepositional phrases?

That power is like the working of his mighty strength, which he exerted in Messiah when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly realms, far above all rule and authority, power and dominion, and every title that can be given, not only in the present age but also in the one to come. (Ephesians 1:19-21)

EXERCISE B - Cross out every prepositional phrase.

1. But as for me and my household, we will serve YHWH. (Judges 24:15)
2. His mouth is full of curses and lies and threats; trouble and evil are under his tongue.

(Psalm 10:7, NIV)
3. I am YHWH your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery.
4. You shall have no other gods before me.
5. You shall not make for yourself an idol in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth

beneath or in the waters below.

6. You shall not bow down to them or worship them; for I, YHWH your God, am a jealous God, punishing the children for the sin of the fathers to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing love to a thousand generations of those who love me and keep my commandments.

(Exodus 20:2-6, NIV)

Lesson 7

EXERCISE A - Tell if the noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

O YHWH _____, our Lord _____,

your greatness _____ is seen in all the world _____!

Your praise _____ reaches up to the heavens _____;

it is sung by children _____ and babies _____.

You are safe and secure from all your

enemies _____;

you stop anyone who opposes you.

When I look at the sky _____, which you have made,

at the moon _____ and the stars _____, which you set in their

places _____

what are human beings _____, that you think of them;

mere mortals _____, that you care for them?

Yet you made them inferior only to yourself;

you crowned them with glory _____ and honor _____.

You appointed them rulers _____ over everything you made;

you placed them over all creation _____:

sheep _____ and cattle _____, and the wild animals

_____ too;

the birds _____ and the fish _____

and the creatures _____ in the seas _____.

O YHWH, our Lord,

your greatness _____ is seen in all the world _____!

~ Psalm 8:1-8, from the Good News Bible

EXERCISE B – Underline all the common nouns. Circle all the proper nouns.

The Midianites, the Amalekites and all the other eastern peoples had settled in the valley, thick as locusts.

Their camels could no more be counted than the sand on the seashore.

Gideon arrived just as a man was telling a friend his dream. "I had a dream," he was saying. "A round loaf of barley bread came tumbling into the Midianite camp. It struck the tent with such force that the tent overturned and collapsed."

His friend responded, "This can be nothing other than the sword of Gideon son of Joash, the Israelite.

God has given the Midianites and the whole camp into his hands."

When Gideon heard the dream and its interpretation, he worshiped God. He returned to the camp of

Israel and called out, "Get up! YHWH has given the Midianite camp into your hands."

Dividing the three hundred men into three companies, he placed trumpets and empty jars in the hands of all of them, with torches inside.

~ Judges 7:12-16, NIV

Lesson 8

EXERCISE A – Circle the singular nouns with a red pencil or crayon. Circle the plural nouns with a blue pencil or crayon.

"Here is a boy with five small barley loaves and two small fish, but how far will they go among so many?"

Yeshua said, "Have the people sit down." There was plenty of grass in that place, and the men sat down,
about five thousand of them.

Yeshua then took the loaves, gave thanks, and distributed to those who were seated as much as they
wanted. He did the same with the fish.

When they had all had enough to eat, he said to his disciples, "Gather the pieces that are left over. Let
nothing be wasted."

So they gathered them and filled twelve baskets with the pieces of the five barley loaves left over by those
who had eaten.

~ John 6:9-13, NIV

EXERCISE B – Go back and cross out every prepositional phrase in Exercise A.

Lesson 9

Definition: *An action verb is a word that shows action.*

Noah built the ark.

The children of Israel shouted.

David killed his ten thousands.

Isaiah told the truth.

Daniel prayed faithfully.

Paul told the good news.

EXERCISE A – First, cross out all the prepositional phrases. Next, underline each action verb twice.

1. Now the Philistines gathered their forces for war and assembled at Socoh in Judah.
2. They pitched camp at Ephes Dammim, between Socoh and Azekah.
3. Saul and the Israelites assembled and camped in the Valley of Elah.
4. The Philistines occupied one hill and the Israelites another, with the valley between them.
5. Goliath came out of the Philistine camp.
6. Goliath stood and shouted to the ranks of Israel.

~ Adapted from 1 Samuel 17, NIV

EXERCISE B – Combine each of these choppy sentences into one more interesting sentence by using compound verbs.

David went after the bear.

David struck the bear.

David rescued the sheep from its mouth.

David seized it by its hair.
He struck it.
He killed it.

Saul dressed David in his own tunic.
Saul put a coat of armor on him.
Saul placed a bronze helmet on his head.

David took his staff in his hand.
David chose five smooth stones from the stream.
David put them in his pouch.

Lesson 10

Memorize this list of being verbs. When you see this list of being verbs, it will always be a verb.

Being Verbs					
am	is	are	was	were	
be	being	been			

Moses said to God, "Suppose I go to the Israelites and say to them, 'The God of your fathers has sent me to you,' and they ask me, 'What is his name?' Then what shall I tell them?"

God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM. This is what you are to say to the Israelites: 'I AM has sent me to you.'"

God also said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites, YHWH, the God of your fathers—the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob—has sent me to you.' This is my name forever, the name by which I am to be remembered from generation to generation."

~ Exodus 3:13-15

EXERCISE A - Cross out any prepositional phrases. (Not all sentences have them.) Underline each verb twice. In the blank, write A if the verb is an action verb. Write B if the verb is a being verb.

1. God is love. _____
2. Yeshua wept. _____
3. The disciples were afraid. _____
4. Josiah was obedient. _____
5. Thomas doubted Jesus. _____
6. Solomon built the temple. _____
7. Abraham was a friend of God. _____
8. Paul traveled to Athens. _____

Lesson 11

Memorize this list of helping verbs.

Helping Verbs			
have	do	shall	may
has	does	will	might
had	did	should	must
		would	can
			could

EXERCISE A - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice.

- ✓ Check for action verbs.
- ✓ Check for being verbs.
- ✓ Check for helping verbs.
- ✓ Remember that verbs will *never* be part of prepositional phrases.

1. There was a famine in the land.
2. A man from Bethlehem in Judah went to live for a while in the country of Moab.
3. The man's name was Elimelech, his wife's name was Naomi, and the names of his two sons were Mahlon and Kilion.
4. They were Ephrathites from Bethlehem Judah.
5. They went to Moab and lived there.
6. Now Elimelech died, and she was left with her two sons.
7. They married Moabite women.
8. One was named Orpah, and the other was named Ruth.

~ Adapted from Ruth 1:1-5

EXERCISE B - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice.

1. Both sons died after about ten years.
2. Naomi was left without her two sons and her husband.
3. YHWH had come to the aid of his people.
4. With her two daughters-in-law she left that place.
5. They walked on the road to the land of Judah.
6. Naomi spoke to her two daughters-in-law.
7. "You should go back to your mother's home."
8. She kissed them, and they wept aloud.
9. "We will go back with you to your people."

~ Adapted from Ruth 1:4-10

Lesson 12

EXERCISE A - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice.

- ✓ Check for action verbs.
- ✓ Check for being verbs.
- ✓ Check for helping verbs.
- ✓ Remember that verbs will *never* be part of prepositional phrases.

1. This is the beginning of the good news about Yeshua Messiah, the Son of God.
2. Long ago Isaiah the prophet wrote, "I will send my messenger ahead of you.
3. He will prepare your way."
4. "A messenger is calling out in the desert, 'Prepare the way for YHWH.'"
5. And so John came.
6. He baptized people in the desert.
7. He also preached that people should be baptized and turn away from their sins.
8. Then God would forgive them.
9. All the people from the countryside of Judea went out to him.
10. All the people from Jerusalem went too.
11. When they admitted they had sinned, John baptized them in the Jordan River.
12. John wore clothes made out of camel's hair.
13. He had a leather belt around his waist.
14. He ate locusts and wild honey.

~ Mark 1:1-6, NIrV

Lesson 13

EXERCISE A - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice. Underline the subject one time.

1. Yeshua left the synagogue.
2. He went with James and John to the home of Simon and Andrew.
3. Simon's mother-in-law was lying in bed.
4. She had a fever.
5. They told Yeshua about her.
6. He went to her.
7. He took her hand and helped her up.
8. The fever left her.
9. She served them.
10. That evening after sunset, the people brought many sick people to Jesus.
11. Yeshua healed many of them.
12. They had all kinds of sicknesses.
13. He also drove out many demons.

~ Adapted from Mark 1:29-34

Lesson 14

EXERCISE A - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice. Underline the subject one time.

1. A man's skin had a swelling or a rash or a bright spot.
2. It could become a skin disease.
3. He was brought to the priest.
4. The priest carefully looked at the sore on the person's skin.
5. He could see the disease of leprosy.
6. The man was unclean.
7. The man must stay away from everyone else for seven days.
8. On the seventh day the priest carefully looked at the sore again.
9. The rash had spread.
10. The man had leprosy and must stay away from everyone for a long time.
11. His family and friends would cry.

~ Adapted from Leviticus 13:2-10

Lesson 15

EXERCISE A – How many prepositions can you remember? Can you remember 30? Can you remember 40? Can you remember all 49 from the Preposition Song?

EXERCISE B – How many Being Verbs can you remember? Can you remember all 8 of them?

EXERCISE C – How many Helping Verbs can you remember? Can you remember all 15 of them?

EXERCISE D – Can you fill in the blank?

1. A _____ is a word that gives meaning to a sentence by showing how all the words relate to each other.
2. _____ means more than one.
3. A _____ is a person, place, thing, or idea.
4. An _____ is a word that shows action.
5. A _____ is a verb plus its helping verbs.
6. A _____ is the word that tells who or what the sentence is about.

EXERCISE E - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice. Underline any subjects one time.

1. A man with a skin disease came to Yeshua.
2. On his knees he begged Yeshua.
3. Yeshua was filled with deep concern.
4. He reached out his hand and touched the man.
5. "I will make you clean."
6. Right away the disease left him.
7. He was healed.
8. Yeshua sent him away at once.
9. He gave the man a strong warning.
10. "You must go and show yourself to the priest."
11. "It will be a witness to the priest and the people."
12. But the man spread the news to everyone.
13. People came to Yeshua from everywhere.

~ Adapted from Mark 1:35-45

Lesson 1

Mom, all the words in **bold** below should be read aloud to your students. Notes for your eyes only are written in this lighter font.

Definition: A preposition is a word that gives meaning to a sentence by showing how all the words relate to each other.

At the beginning of our study of grammar, we aren't going to explain too much about prepositions. Rather, we're going to memorize the list of prepositions and practice finding them in sentences. Later in our study, we will find out what purpose these words serve in sentences.

To help you find prepositions, we're going to memorize a list of 50 common prepositions. Don't worry! It's not impossible! Look at the list in Lesson 1, and sing along as we learn these prepositions to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

Mom, you may wish to show the Preposition Chart while everyone sings.

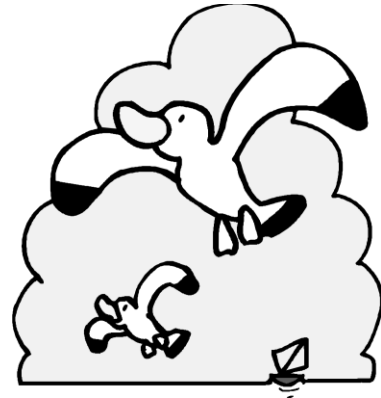
Preposition Song

(Sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle")¹

**Aboard, about, above, across
Against, along, around
Amid, among, after, at
Except, for, during, down**

**Behind, below, beneath, beside
Between, before, beyond
By, in, from, off, on, over, of
Until, unto, upon**

**Under, underneath, since, up
Like, near, past, throughout, through
With, within, without, outside
Toward, inside, into, to**



Now look at Lesson 1 of your student book with me.

Our definition of a preposition says that "a preposition is a word that gives meaning to a sentence by showing how all the words relate to each other."

Here is a simple sentence: "The bird can fly." This sentence tells us that a bird can fly, but that isn't very much information, is it? Let's add some meaning to this sentence by adding prepositions.

¹ Source: <http://www.misscantillon.com/Preposition%20Song.htm>,

Tune: <http://www.8notes.com/scores/10146.asp>.

You can sing along with us at <https://youtu.be/1KB95CWp7u8>.

We could say, “The bird can fly *above* the cloud, *around* the cloud, *beside* the cloud, *inside* the cloud, *through* the cloud, *under* the cloud, etc.”

Do you see how all these prepositions add meaning to the sentence?

In Exercise A, we’re going to circle all the prepositions.

Let’s look at verse 1. Circle all the prepositions.

Blessed is the man who does not walk **in** the counsel **of** the wicked or stand **in** the way **of** sinners
or sit **in** the seat **of** mockers.

If these prepositions weren’t there, this is how the verse would sound:

Blessed is the man who does not walk ... or stand ... or sit

Prepositions add a lot of meaning to a sentence, don’t they?

Now continue circling all the prepositions in the rest of this Scripture passage.

But his delight is **in** the law **of** YHWH, and **on** his law he meditates day and night.

He is **like** a tree planted **by** streams **of** water, which yields its fruit **in** season and whose leaf does not wither. Whatever he does prospers.

Not so the wicked! They are **like** chaff that the wind blows away.

Therefore the wicked will not stand **in** the judgment, nor sinners **in** the assembly **of** the righteous.

For YHWH watches **over** the way **of** the righteous, but the way **of** the wicked will perish.

~ Psalm 1:1-6, NIV

Mom, your student may circle words that are *not* prepositions, or he might miss some prepositions today. That’s okay. Help him correct it, and then continue tomorrow. Over many days of review, he’ll be able to find prepositions easily.

In conclusion, let’s sing our “Preposition Song” one more time.

Over the next week, help your children memorize and be able to recite the list of common prepositions. You may want to hang the Preposition Chart on the wall where you can all see it often.

Lesson 2

What is the definition of a preposition? Allow student to answer. **Let's say the definition together.**

A preposition is a word that gives meaning to a sentence by showing how all the words relate to each other.

Let's sing the "Preposition Song."

In Exercise A, fill in the missing prepositions. Try to do it without looking at the song or the Preposition Chart.

Answer Key:

Aboard, about, above, across
Against, along, around
Amid, among, after, at
Except, for, during, down

Behind, below, beneath, beside
Between, before, beyond
By, in, from, off, on, over, of
Until, unto, upon

Under, underneath, since, up
Like, near, past, throughout, through
With, within, without, outside
Toward, inside, into, to

In Exercise B, circle the prepositions.

YHWH, listen to my words. Pay attention when I sigh.
My King and my God, listen to me when I cry for help. I pray to you.
YHWH, in the morning you hear my voice. In the morning I pray to you. I wait for you in hope.
God, you aren't happy with anything that is evil. Those who do what is wrong can't live where you are.
Those who are proud can't stand in front of you. You hate everyone who does what is evil.
You destroy those who tell lies. YHWH, you hate murderers and those who cheat others.
Because of your great love I will come into your house. With deep respect I will bow down toward
your holy temple.
YHWH, I have many enemies. Lead me in your right path. Make your way smooth and straight for me.

~ Psalm 5:1-8, NIrV

In conclusion, let's sing our "Preposition Song" one more time.

Lesson 3

What is the definition of a preposition? Allow student to answer. **Let's say the definition together.**

A preposition is a word that gives meaning to a sentence by showing how all the words relate to each other.

Let's sing the "Preposition Song."

A preposition must have an object after it. After every preposition, find its object by asking "what?".

Look at verse 1 at the top of Lesson 3 with me:

"YHWH, listen to my words." What is the preposition? To
Now, ask, **"To *what*?"** To my words

Let's look at verse 2. What are the objects?

My King and my God, listen to *who*? To me
When I cry for *what*? For help
I pray to *who*? To you.

Psalm 5:10 says, "Let their evil plans bring them down." Is there a preposition in this sentence? No. The word *down* looks like a preposition, but if you ask *what* after it, you won't find an object.

Let their evil plans bring them down. Down *what*? There is no object, so *down* is *not* a preposition in this sentence.

Say this rule after me: A preposition must *always* have an object. (Students repeat after you.)

Whenever you see a word that you have memorized from the list of prepositions, you must always ask *what*? after it, to see if it has an object. If it does not have an object, it is not a preposition.

We are now going to do Exercise A. However, instead of *circling* the prepositions, we are going to *cross out* all the prepositions, plus their objects, plus any words in between.

Let's do the first one together.

1. ~~In the beginning~~ God created the heaven and the earth.
2. The earth was ~~without form~~.
3. Darkness was ~~upon the face of the deep~~.
4. God divided the light ~~from the darkness~~.
5. Let there be a firmament ~~in the midst of the waters~~.
6. Let it divide the waters ~~from the waters~~.
7. Let the waters ~~under the heaven~~ be gathered together ~~unto one place~~.
8. Let there be lights ~~in the firmament of the heaven~~.
9. Let fowl multiply ~~in the earth~~.
10. God made the beast ~~of the earth after his kind~~.

~ from Genesis 1, KJV

Lesson 4

Today is a review day. Sing the “Preposition Song,” and then assign Exercise A. Check the answers together.

1. Yeshua came ~~from Nazareth in Galilee~~.
2. Yeshua was baptized ~~by John in the Jordan~~.
3. Yeshua came out ~~of the water~~.
4. The Spirit descended ~~on him like a dove~~.
5. A voice came ~~from heaven~~.
6. “I am well pleased ~~with you~~.”
7. The Spirit sent him ~~into the desert~~.
8. Yeshua was ~~in the desert~~ forty days.
9. He was tempted ~~by Satan~~.
10. He was ~~with the wild animals~~.
11. Yeshua went ~~into Galilee~~.
12. He proclaimed the good news ~~of God~~.

~ Adapted from Mark 1:9-14

Lesson 5

Today is a review day. Assign Exercise A, and then check the answers.

1. Yeshua walked ~~beside the Sea of Galilee~~.
2. He saw Simon and his brother Andrew casting a net ~~into the lake~~.
3. "I will make you fishers ~~of men~~," Jesus said.
4. He saw James son ~~of Zebedee~~ and his brother John ~~in a boat~~.
5. ~~Without delay~~ he called them.
6. They left their father Zebedee ~~in the boat with the hired men~~.
7. They followed Yeshua and went ~~to Capernaum~~.
8. Yeshua went ~~into the synagogue~~.
9. The people were amazed ~~at his teaching~~.
10. He taught them ~~with authority~~.
11. Yeshua did not teach ~~as the teachers of the law~~.

~ Adapted from Mark 1:16-22

Now let's do Exercise B together. Add as many prepositional phrases as possible to this sentence. If you have brothers or sisters, listen to each other's sentences. Vote on the nicest sentence, the silliest sentence, the longest sentence, etc. One possibility has been done for you.

on the Sabbath



Yeshua healed the lame man, and the man walked home.

Lesson 6

Today we're going to learn an important word: *compound*. Compound means more than one, or to mix or combine two or more things together.

Prepositions can be compound in several ways.

First, two prepositions can be put together to share one object.

Common Compound Prepositions	
according to	in spite of
as for	instead of
because of	on account of
by way of	out of
except for	regardless of
in front of	with regard to

Let's do Exercise A together, crossing out all the prepositional phrases. Keep an eye out for occasional compound prepositions.

1. How can a young man keep his way pure? ~~By living according to your word.~~ (Psalm 119:9)
2. The men ~~of this place~~ might kill me ~~on account of Rebekah~~, because she is beautiful. (Genesis 26:7)
3. Now when Joshua was near Jericho, he looked up and saw a man standing ~~in front of him~~ ~~with a drawn sword in his hand.~~ (Joshua 5:13)
4. She went ~~into the field~~ and has worked steadily ~~from morning till now~~, except for a short rest ~~in the shelter.~~" (Ruth 2:7)
5. They said ~~to each other~~, "Come, let's make bricks and bake them thoroughly." They used brick ~~instead of stone~~, and tar ~~for mortar.~~ (Genesis 11:3)
6. He took ~~with him~~ the commanders ~~of hundreds~~, the Carites, the guards and all the people ~~of the land~~, and together they brought the king ~~down from the temple of YHWH~~ and went ~~into the palace~~, entering ~~by way of the gate of the guards.~~ (2 Kings 11:19)
7. Do not fret ~~because of evil men~~ or be envious ~~of the wicked.~~ (Proverbs 24:19)

Prepositions can also have compound *objects*. Do you see the long prepositional phrase in Ephesians 1:19-21?

That power is like the working of his mighty strength, which he exerted in Messiah when he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly realms, far ~~above all rule and authority, power and dominion, and every title~~ that can be given, not only in the present age but also in the one to come. Ephesians 1:19-21

**Messiah was seated above. (Above is the preposition.) He was seated above *what*?
He was seated above**

- All rule
- Authority
- Power
- Dominion
- Every title

Can you find the prepositional phrases in Exercise B? Watch out for compound prepositions or objects!

1. But ~~as for me and my household~~, we will serve YHWH. (Judges 24:15)
2. His mouth is full of ~~curses and lies and threats~~; trouble and evil are ~~under his tongue~~. (Psalm 10:7, NIV)
3. I am YHWH your God, who brought you ~~out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery~~.
4. You shall have no other gods ~~before me~~.
5. You shall not make for yourself an idol ~~in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below~~.
6. You shall not bow down ~~to them~~ or worship them; for I, YHWH your God, am a jealous God, punishing the children ~~for the sin of the fathers to the third and fourth generation~~ of those who hate me, but showing love ~~to a thousand generations~~ of those who love me and keep my commandments. (Exodus 20:2-6, NIV)

We're going to finish today by reviewing our definition flashcards, then we'll sing our Preposition Song together.

Lesson 7

We have learned that all prepositions must have an object. Another word for an object is a “noun.”

Definition: A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

Nouns are things that God created.

A person – God created all people, such as Adam or Eve. Can you name some other people God created?

A place – God created all places, such as the Garden of Eden or Africa. Can you name some other places God created?

A thing – God created all things, such as cats, trees, or rocks. Can you name some other things God created?

An idea – God created all ideas, such as love, joy, and peace. Can you name some other ideas God created?

Nouns are objects (or created persons, places, things, or ideas). They can appear as the objects of prepositions, but they can *also* appear many other places in sentences. Nouns are everywhere, just as we can see things that God created everywhere around us.

Let's look at Exercise A. Tell if the noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

O YHWH **person**, our Lord **person**,
your greatness **idea** is seen in all the world **place**!
Your praise **idea** reaches up to the heavens **place**;
it is sung by children **person** and babies **person**.
You are safe and secure from all your
enemies **person**;
you stop anyone who opposes you.

When I look at the sky **place**, which you have made,
at the moon **thing** and the stars **thing**, which you set in their places **place**

what are human beings **person**, that you think of them;
mere mortals **person**, that you care for them?

Yet you made them inferior only to yourself;
you crowned them with glory **idea** and honor **idea**.
You appointed them rulers **person** over everything you made;
you placed them over all creation **place or thing**:
sheep **thing** and cattle **thing**, and the wild animals **thing** too;
the birds **thing** and the fish **thing**
and the creatures **thing** in the seas **place**.

O YHWH, our Lord,
your greatness **idea** is seen in all the world **place**!

~ Psalm 8:1-8, from the Good News Bible

When God created Adam, He brought all the animals before him and asked him to name them. We read in Genesis 2,

So he took some soil from the ground and formed all the animals and all the birds. Then he brought them to the man to see what he would name them; and that is how they all got their names. So the man named all the birds and all the animals...
(Genesis 2:19-20, Good News Bible)

One of the things that makes mankind unique, or different, from the animals is that we name things.

A noun is anything that can be named.

People can be named.

doctor
woman
priest

Dr. Luke
Eve
Ananias

Places can be named.

river
country
garden

the Nile River
Egypt
the Garden of Eden

Things can be named.

box
stones
tree
angel

Ark of the Covenant
Urim and Thummim
Tree of Life
Gabriel

Things without names are called **common nouns**. Things with names are called **proper nouns**. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Exercise B – Underline all the common nouns. Circle all the proper nouns.

The Midianites, the Amalekites and all the other eastern peoples had settled in the valley, thick as locusts. Their camels could no more be counted than the sand on the seashore.

Gideon arrived just as a man was telling a friend his dream. "I had a dream," he was saying. "A round loaf of barley bread came tumbling into the Midianite camp. It struck the tent with such force that the tent overturned and collapsed."

His friend responded, "This can be nothing other than the sword of Gideon son of Joash, the Israelite. God has given the Midianites and the whole camp into his hands."

When Gideon heard the dream and its interpretation, he worshiped God. He returned to the camp of Israel and called out, "Get up! YHWH has given the Midianite camp into your hands."

Dividing the three hundred men into three companies, he placed trumpets and empty jars in the hands of all of them, with torches inside.

~ Judges 7:12-16, NIV

We're going to finish today by reviewing our definition flashcards, then we'll sing our Preposition Song together.

Lesson 8

Yesterday we learned what a noun is. Can you recite the definition?

Definition: A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

Nouns can not only be named; they can also be counted.

People can be counted.

doctor
woman
priest

doctors
women
priests

Places can be counted.

river
country
garden

rivers
countries
gardens

Things can be counted.

box
stone
tree
angel

boxes
stones
trees
angels

When a noun names *one* person, place, or thing, it is called *singular*.

When a nouns names *more than one* person, place, or thing, it is called *plural*.

Exercise A – Circle the singular nouns with a red pencil or crayon. Circle the plural nouns with a blue pencil or crayon.

"Here is a **boy** with five small barley **loaves** and two small **fish**, but how far will they go among so **many**?"

Yeshua said, "Have the **people** sit down." There was **plenty** of **grass** in that **place**, and the **men** sat down, about five **thousand** of them.

Yeshua then took the **loaves**, gave **thanks**, and distributed to those who were seated as much as they wanted. He did the same with the **fish**.

When they had all had enough to eat, he said to his **disciples**, "Gather the **pieces** that are left over. Let **nothing** be wasted."

So they gathered them and filled twelve **baskets** with the **pieces** of the five barley **loaves** left over by those who had eaten.

John 6:9-13

Exercise B – We're going to begin to get in the habit of *always* marking every prepositional phrase in the exercises we do. Normally we'll do this *first*, but for today, go back and cross out every prepositional phrase in Exercise A.

"Here is a **boy** with five small barley **loaves** and two small **fish**, but how far will they go ~~among so many~~?"

Yeshua said, "Have the **people** sit down." There was **plenty** of **grass** in that **place**, and the **men** sat down, ~~about five thousand of them~~.

Yeshua then took the **loaves**, gave **thanks**, and distributed ~~to those~~ who were seated as much as they wanted. He did the same ~~with the fish~~.

When they had all had enough to eat, he said ~~to his~~ **disciples**, "Gather the **pieces** that are left over. Let **nothing** be wasted."

So they gathered them and filled twelve **baskets** ~~with the~~ **pieces** of the five barley **loaves** left over ~~by those~~ who had eaten.

John 6:9-13

Lesson 9

We're going to begin learning about one of the most important words in a sentence, the verb. There are several kinds of verbs, but action verbs are the easiest to find.

Definition: An action verb is a word that shows action.

The following action verbs are underlined twice:

Noah built the ark.

The children of Israel shouted.

David killed his ten thousands.

Isaiah told the truth.

Daniel prayed faithfully.

Paul told the good news.

Exercise A – First, cross out all the prepositional phrases. Next, underline each action verb twice.

You should know that an action verb can *never* be inside a prepositional phrase. This is one of the reasons why we will always cross out the prepositional phrases first. It just makes grammar easier!

1. Now the Philistines gathered their forces ~~for war~~ and assembled ~~at Socoh in Judah~~.
2. They pitched camp ~~at Ephes Dammim, between Socoh and Azekah~~.
3. Saul and the Israelites assembled and camped ~~in the Valley of Elah~~.
4. The Philistines occupied one hill and the Israelites another, ~~with the valley between them~~.
5. Goliath came ~~out of the Philistine camp~~.
6. Goliath stood and shouted ~~to the ranks of Israel~~.

Adapted from 1 Samuel 17, NIV

A bear came.

A bear carried off a sheep from the flock.

These sentences are short and choppy, and if all our writing sounded like this, no one would want to read what we wrote.

We can combine ideas to make our sentences better.

A bear came and carried off a sheep from the flock.

A sentence can have more than one action verb. This is called a compound verb.

Exercise B – Combine each of these choppy sentences into one more interesting sentence by using compound verbs.

David went after the bear.

David struck the bear.

David rescued the sheep from its mouth.

(Answers will vary. One possibility is, “David went after the bear, struck it, and rescued the sheep from its mouth.”)

David seized it by its hair.

He struck it.

He killed it.

(Answers will vary. One possibility is, “David seized it by its hair, struck it and killed it.”)

Saul dressed David in his own tunic.

Saul put a coat of armor on him.

Saul placed a bronze helmet on his head.

(Answers will vary. One possibility is, “Saul dressed David in his own tunic, put a coat of armor on him, and placed a bronze helmet on his head.”)

David took his staff in his hand.

David chose five smooth stones from the stream.

David put them in his pouch.

(Answers will vary. One possibility is, “David took his staff in his hand, chose five smooth stones from the stream, and put them in his pouch.”)

Let’s finish today’s lesson by reviewing all of our definition flashcards, then we’ll sing our Preposition Song together.

Lesson 10

The following words are always verbs, but they don't show action. We call them "being" verbs.

Memorize this list of being verbs. When you see this list of being verbs, it will always be a verb.

Mom, hang the Being Verb chart on the wall where it can be easily seen.

Being Verbs					
am	is	are	was	were	
be	being	been			

Let's read Exodus 3 together.

Moses said to God, "Suppose I go to the Israelites and say to them, 'The God of your fathers has sent me to you,' and they ask me, 'What is his name?' Then what shall I tell them?" God said to Moses, "I AM WHO I AM. This is what you are to say to the Israelites: 'I AM has sent me to you.'"

God also said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites, YHWH, the God of your fathers—the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob—has sent me to you.' This is my name forever, the name by which I am to be remembered from generation to generation."

~ Exodus 3:13-15

Notice how God tells Moses that his name is "I AM."

You could substitute any of the being verbs in God's name, because all of them fit God's character!

God says, "I AM."

He IS.

The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit ARE God.

He WAS in the beginning.

They WERE all present at creation.

He will BE God forever.

He always has BEEN.

Genesis 2:7 says,

YHWH God formed the man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being.

No, the word *being* in this verse was *not* a verb. It's just a wonderful verse. Can you tell me why? ☺

Exercise A - Cross out any prepositional phrases. (Not all sentences have them.) Underline each verb twice. In the blank, write A if the verb is an action verb. Write B if the verb is a being verb.

1. God is love. _____
2. Yeshua wept. _____
3. The disciples were afraid. _____
4. Josiah was obedient. _____
5. Thomas doubted Jesus. _____
6. Solomon built the temple. _____
7. Abraham was a friend ~~of God~~. _____
8. Paul traveled ~~to Athens~~. _____

Let's recite our being verbs together 5 times.

(am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been)

Lesson 11

A third type of verb is a helping verb. Most of the time, these verbs appear *with* an action verb.

Sometimes, being verbs act as helping verbs. Although being verbs may appear by themselves, when you see a being verb, look carefully because an action verb may be following.

Memorize this list of helping verbs.

Mom, hang this chart where your students can easily see it. Recite by going *down* each column (have, has, had, do, does, did, etc.).

Helping Verbs			
have	do	shall	may
has	does	will	might
had	did	should	must
		would	can
			could

Exercise A - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice.

- Check for action verbs.
- Check for being verbs.
- Check for helping verbs.
- Remember that verbs will *never* be part of prepositional phrases.

1. There was a famine ~~in the land~~.
2. A man ~~from Bethlehem in Judah~~ went to live ~~for a while in the country of Moab~~.
3. The man's name was Elimelech, his wife's name was Naomi, and the names ~~of his two sons~~ were Mahlon and Kilion.
4. They were Ephrathites ~~from Bethlehem Judah~~.
5. They went ~~to Moab~~ and lived there.
6. Now Elimelech died, and she was left ~~with her two sons~~.
7. They married Moabite women.
8. One was named Orpah, and the other was named Ruth.

~ Adapted from Ruth 1:1-5, NIV

Exercise B - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice.

1. Both sons died ~~after about ten years~~.
2. Naomi was left ~~without her two sons and her husband~~.
3. YHWH had come ~~to the aid of his people~~.
4. ~~With her two daughters in law~~ she left that place.
5. They walked ~~on the road to the land of Judah~~.
6. Naomi spoke ~~to her two daughters in law~~.
7. "You should go ~~back to your mother's home~~."
8. She kissed them, and they wept aloud.
9. "We will go ~~back with you to your people~~."

~ Adapted from Ruth 1:4-10

Let's recite our being verbs *and* our helping verbs together 5 times.

Being Verbs

am is are was were

be being been

Helping Verbs

have
has
had

do
does
did

shall
will
should
would

may
might
must
can
could

Lesson 12

Today we're going to review verb phrases. Even though we've never defined a verb phrase before, I'm sure you'll agree it's easy to understand.

Definition: A verb phrase is a verb plus its helping verbs.

Let's review. A verb is either an action verb or a being verb. Do you remember what an action verb is?

An action verb is a word that shows action.

1. Do you remember what the 8 being verbs are?

Am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been

2. Action verbs and being verbs are the two different kinds of verbs. We also have helping verbs. Helping verbs usually don't appear by themselves. They are usually *helping* an action or being verb.

3. Let's recite the helping verbs together.

Helping Verbs

have
has
had

do
does
did

shall
will
should
would

may
might
must
can
could

Assign Exercise A. Remind your students to remember to cross out prepositional phrases first.

1. This is the beginning ~~of the good news about Yeshua Messiah~~, the Son of God.
2. Long ago Isaiah the prophet wrote, "I will send my messenger ~~ahead of you~~."
3. He will prepare your way."
4. "A messenger is calling out ~~in the desert~~, 'Prepare the way ~~for YHWH~~.'"
5. And so John came.
6. He baptized people ~~in the desert~~.
7. He also preached that people should be baptized and turn away ~~from their sins~~.
8. Then God would forgive them.
9. All the people ~~from the countryside of Judea~~ went out ~~to him~~.
10. All the people ~~from Jerusalem~~ went too.
11. When they admitted they had sinned, John baptized them ~~in the Jordan River~~.
12. John wore clothes made ~~out of camel's hair~~.
13. He had a leather belt ~~around his waist~~.
14. He ate locusts and wild honey.

Mark 1:1-6, NIrV

There were some tough sections in Exercise A. How did you do?

In closing today, let's recite our being verbs *and* our helping verbs together 5 times.

Being Verbs

am is are was were

be being been

Helping Verbs

**have
has
had**

**do
does
did**

**shall
will
should
would**

**may
might
must
can
could**

Lesson 13

Before we learn something new, let's review:

1. Review the prepositions by singing the Preposition Song.
2. Review all the definition flashcards learned so far.
3. Recite the Being Verbs.
4. Recite the Helping Verbs.

Today we're going to learn what the subject of a sentence is.

**Definition: A Subject is the word that tells who or what the sentence is about.
A subject is always a noun.**

What is a noun? (A person, place, thing, or idea.) **Right!**

The subject is always a person, place, thing, or idea, and it tells who or what the sentence is about.

It's easy to find the subject of sentence if you do two things first. Can you guess what those are?

1. Cross out all the prepositional phrases.
2. Find all the verbs.

After you've found the verb, simply ask *who?* or *what?* before the verb.

Let's practice. In your lesson book, you can see Genesis 1:1.

In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.

First, let's cross out the prepositional phrases. What prepositional phrases do you see?

~~In the beginning~~, God created the heavens and the earth.

Right, "in the beginning." Are there any more? (No.)

Now, do you see any action or being verbs? (created) Yes, the word *created* shows the action in this sentence.

Now this is how you find the subject. Ask yourself, "Who created?" or "What created?"

It's easy! *God* created! Therefore, *God* is the subject of this sentence.

Now let's practice in Exercise A. First, cross out all the prepositional phrases. Then underline the verbs twice. Finally, underline the subject one time.

1. Yeshua left the synagogue.
2. He went ~~with James and John to the home of Simon and Andrew.~~
3. Simon's mother-in-law was lying ~~in bed.~~
4. She had a fever.
5. They told Yeshua ~~about her.~~
6. He went ~~to her.~~
7. He took her hand and helped her up.
8. The fever left her.
9. She served them.
10. That evening ~~after sunset,~~ the people brought many sick people ~~to Yeshua.~~
11. Yeshua healed many ~~of them.~~
12. They had all kinds ~~of sicknesses.~~
13. He also drove out many demons.

~ Adapted from Mark 1:29-34

Lesson 14

Today is a review day. First, let's sing our Preposition Song. Can you sing it without any help from me?

Mom, take note of any problem areas as your students try to sing the song without looking at the chart or receiving any help from you. If necessary, sing it several times.

Can you recite your Being Verbs, without any help from me?

Can you recite your Helping Verbs, without any help from me?

Do you remember what *compound* means? Yes, it means *more than one*. As you do Exercise A, be on the watch for compound *subjects*.

Do you remember what a subject is? Yes, a Subject is the word that tells who or what the sentence is about.

Let's do Exercise A. Watch out! One of the sentences has a compound subject! (#11)

1. A man's skin had a swelling or a rash or a bright spot.
2. It could become a skin disease.
3. He was brought to the priest.
4. The priest carefully looked at the sore on the person's skin.
5. He could see the disease of leprosy.
6. The man was unclean.
7. The man must stay away from everyone else for seven days.
8. On the seventh day the priest carefully looked at the sore again.
9. The rash had spread.
10. The man had leprosy and must stay away from everyone for a long time.
11. His family and friends would cry.

~ Adapted from Leviticus 13:2-10

Lesson 15

Today is a chance to see how well your students can do without your help. Ask them to read the instructions on Lesson 14 and do the work by themselves. Check it together. Be sure to praise them highly if they do well!

Exercise A – How many prepositions can you remember? Can you remember 30? Can you remember 40? Can you remember all 49 from the Preposition Song?

Aboard, about, above, across
Against, along, around
Amid, among, after, at
Except, for, during, down

Behind, below, beneath, beside
Between, before, beyond
By, in, from, off, on, over, of
Until, unto, upon

Under, underneath, since, up
Like, near, past, throughout, through
With, within, without, outside
Toward, inside, into, to

Exercise B – How many Being Verbs can you remember? Can you remember all 8 of them?

am	were
is	be
are	being
was	been

Exercise C – How many Helping Verbs can you remember? Can you remember all 15 of them?

have	do	shall	may
has	does	will	might
had	did	should	must
		would	can
			could

Exercise D – Can you fill in the blank?

1. A **preposition** is a word that gives meaning to a sentence by showing how all the words relate to each other.
2. **Compound** means more than one.
3. A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea.
4. An **action verb** is a word that shows action.
5. A **verb phrase** is a verb plus its helping verbs.
6. A **subject** is the word that tells who or what the sentence is about.

Exercise E - Cross out any prepositional phrases. Underline any verbs twice. Underline any subjects one time.

1. A man ~~with a skin disease~~ came to Yeshua.
2. ~~On his knees~~ he begged Yeshua.
3. Yeshua was filled ~~with deep concern~~.
4. He reached ~~out his hand~~ and touched the man.
5. "I will make you clean."
6. Right away the disease left him.
7. He was healed.
8. Yeshua sent him away ~~at once~~.
9. He gave the man a strong warning.
10. "You must go and show yourself ~~to the priest~~."
11. "It will be a witness ~~to the priest and the people~~."
12. But the man spread the news ~~to everyone~~.
13. People came to Yeshua ~~from everywhere~~.

~ Adapted from Mark 1:35-45