

PARTS OF SPEECH

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.A: Explain the function of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in general and their functions in particular sentences.

Verse 1

Nouns—Person, place, thing, or idea

A noun has a few jobs, here's what they are.

The subject of a sentence:

Mary kicked the ball. Mary is the subject

So Mary is a noun.

Direct object of a sentence:

Mary kicked the ball. The ball is the object, so the ball is a noun.

Indirect object of a sentence:

Mary kicked Jim the ball. Jim is the indirect object

So Jim is a noun.

Chorus

Here are the parts of speech we are learning:

Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

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Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.

Verse 2

Pronouns—they take the place of nouns.

Mary kicked the ball becomes

She kicked the ball.

She is the pronoun, you know now

That pronouns, they take the place of nouns.

Verbs—these are action words or a state of being.

State of being, also called linking

I turned the page.

Turned is an action.

Or, I turned green.

Turned is a state of being

Chorus

Verse 3

Adverb—It modifies a verb.

Modify means to describe

Check out this adverb—

I sing happily.

Happily is an adverb.

It modifies the word sing, yup

The boys play rough.

Rough is an adverb, it describes how the boys play.

Adverbs modify verbs.

Yup, now you know your adverbs.

Chorus

Verse 4

Adjective—It describes a noun.

Also, pronouns. This is how they sound.

“The yellow sun.” Yellow is an adjective.

“The big dog.” Big is an adjective.

“The pretty flower.” Pretty is an adjective.

“The fun party.” Fun is an adjective.

“The fast car.” Fast is an adjective.

“The bright star.” Bright is an adjective.

NOUNS

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.1.1.B: Use common, proper, and possessive nouns.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.2.1.A: Use collective nouns (e.g., *group*).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.C: Use abstract nouns (e.g., *childhood*).

Verse 1

Check it, can you recognize a noun when you see one?

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

Let's talk about common nouns

And proper nouns, too.

Common nouns are general.

Proper nouns refer to a real name.

For example,

Common noun: state

Proper noun: New Hampshire

Common noun: ocean

Proper noun: Pacific

Common noun: mountain

Proper noun: Everest

Now, we need to talk about possessives.

These nouns show ownership, yup.

We show ownership with an apostrophe.

We'll learn about this later, just follow me.

Chorus

Common, proper, possessive, collective,

Abstract nouns, that's that.

Look, common, proper, possessive, collective,

Abstract nouns, that's that.

Look, person, place, thing, or idea

These are all nouns.

Do you them when you see them?

Common, Proper, Possessive, Collective,

Abstract nouns, that's that.

Verse 2

Let's talk about collective

Nouns for a second

They name a group of people,

Any group of people

Like team, class, company, faculty,

Group, troupe, army, navy.

Yup, these are just a few examples

Of collective nouns.

I know you can break it down.

Chorus

Verse 3

Now it's time for abstract.

These are different and that's a fact

Because you can't see them

You can't touch them, you can't taste them

You can't smell them, you can't hear them

Let me give you some examples:

Curiosity, bravery, compassion, charity, courage,

Fear, speed, greed, enthusiasm, envy.

These are abstract,

Can use them in a sentence?

Remember, they have no physical existence.

Chorus

TYPES OF SENTENCES

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.1.1.J: Produce and expand complete simple and compound declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentences in response to prompts.

Chorus (x2)

Different types of sentences

Simple or compound declarative

Or imperative

Or exclamatory to tell my story

Or interrogative

That's my prerogative

Verse 1:

There are different types of sentences

Simple declarative first

I can write a simple one like:

My homework is done.

I end it with a period

Now compound declarative is next

I studied hard and I passed my test.

Imperatives in my narrative sound like this:

Please feed the fish. Don't hit the kids.

Declarative sentences make a statement

Imperative sentences give a command

Chorus (x2)

Verse 2

When I want to write a story with some emphasis

I write exclamatory sentences

Exclamation marks show excitement

When I write them they sound like this

The roller coaster was scary!

I thought I saw a fairy!

I did great on my test!

I want to be the best!

The movie was so funny!

I made so much money!

The bear stole my honey!

I need food in my tummy!

Yup, last up: interrogative

Ask a question if you're not positive.

Ask anything you want to know.

End with a question mark.

Ok here we go.

What time is it?

Where are you going?

Are we there yet?

Why is it snowing?

With interrogative, you feel like a detective.

All you have to do is ask a question.

Chorus (x2)

Bridge (x2)

Declarative (period)

Imperative (period)

Interrogative (question mark)

Exclamatory (exclamation mark)

CAPITALIZATION

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.1.2.A: Capitalize dates and names of people.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.2.2.A: Capitalize holidays, product names, and geographic names.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.2.A: Capitalize appropriate words in titles.

It's Mr. Q-U-E, Music Notes
It goes up, up

Verse 1 (*Ms. Co in italics*)

Q where do we start?

The beginning of a sentence Co

First letter you write has to be a capital

Can you break it down?

Ok, let me see. If I send a text that says "Where will you be?"

The "W" in where is capital

And I write capital letters when I'm rapping too.

Oh, is that all I have to do?

Nah, there are other rules

But just sit back, relax, 'cause you can do it too.

Chorus

Up, up, uppercase letters at beginning of a sentence

Take your time and just listen

Up, up, uppercase letters when you write a proper noun

This is how you break it down

Up, up, uppercase letters when you're writing titles down

Holidays and geographic names

Up, up, uppercase letters, up, up, uppercase letters

Verse 2

Okay I get it now

Hold up, wait, there are other rules for uppercase letters

Like capitalizing the first letter of a proper noun

Of a proper noun?

Yes, the name of a person or the name of a place

Has to be capitalized or upper case

Like Nate, Frank, Jose, Roxanne, McDonald's or Disneyland

Chorus

Verse 3

This is getting fun

Let's turn it up some, I will say a sentence, Co

And you give me the capital

The doctor gave a shot. "T" is capital in "The"

John is from the South. "J" is capital in John

You forgot letter, go ahead and work it out

Oh yeah, I forgot about the "S" in south

Remember geographic names are capital too

But just listen to the hook and you can do it too

Chorus

Bridge

There's one last thing that you need to know

About capitals in a title

You don't capitalize articles, conjunctions, or prepositions

Unless they start a sentence

Like "The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe"

The "t" in the first "the" is capital

The rest are lowercase because they're articles

Chorus

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COMMAS

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.1.2.C: Use commas in dates and to separate single words in a series.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.2.2.B: Use commas in greetings and closings of letters.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.2.B: Use commas in addresses.

I'm disappointed in you, little Q
I left a really easy assignment about commas, and you didn't even turn it in!
And I got a note from the sub saying you were the worst one in class!
Now you are going to write a letter of apology and if you don't want me to tell your parents
Every comma better be in the right place.

Dear Mr. Tom,

I'm writing the letter so she won't tell my mom, but I really am sorry! When there's a sub it's not supposed to be a party. You said, "Don't scream, shout, or throw paper, but I did all those on my worst behavior." Now I apologize. I don't want to lose my games, phone, and my time. I should have been a leader from the start, but I just wanted to play the class clown part. I understand I was wrong, therefore I hope you can forgive and move on.

Ms. Co, don't tell my mama. I'll show you know I how to use a comma
C'mon, don't tell my mama. I'll show you I know how to use a comma
I use them in a list, I use them for the date,
I use them in an address
I put them in their place
Aww Co, don't tell my mama. I'll show you I know how to use a comma

Sincerely, Q-U-E

Ms. Co there's one more little thing that I need
An envelope, I'll show you where the commas go
I know where all of the commas go
Between the numbers when I write the date
When I write an address between the city and the state
Between the numbers when I write the date
When I write an address between the city and the state

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SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.1.1.C: Use singular and plural nouns with matching verbs in basic sentences (e.g., He hops; We hop).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.F: Ensure subject-verb and pronoun-antecedent agreement.

Chorus

The subject and the verb must agree, that's my word
The subject and the verb must agree, that's my word
The subject is the person, place, or thing doing something
And the verb is the action word
The subject and the verb must agree, that's my word

Verse 1

If your subject's a singular then your verb is singular, too
If your subject's plural then your verb is plural, too
You have to recognize there are many things you need to know
Let's begin with simple sentences for example
The boy mows the lawn, the boys mow the lawn
The cat jumps high, the cats jump high
The student is hyper, the students are hyper
Subject verb agreement is the topic, yes you got it

Chorus

Verse 2

Here is something special that you need to pay attention to
Subject verb agreement has a very special rule
When a verb is singular it ends with an "s"
The boy mows the lawn, mow had an "s" at the end
The cat jumps high, jump had an "s" at the end
The dog barks a lot, bark had an "s" at the end
Remember this so you sound good when you're speaking
And pay attention while you're teacher's teaching
Plural just means two or more things
Singular means only one thing, yes

Plural verbs don't end with an "s"

That may seem odd, but let's put it to the test
The dogs bark a lot, bark doesn't have an "s"
The kids play a lot, play doesn't have an "s"
The toys break a lot, break doesn't have an "s" at the end

Chorus

Verse 3

There's a tricky verb form we need to pay attention to
"to be" is what we call them
You have heard them all before
Is, was, were, be, been, being, am, are
These get misused the most
Check out how I use them with some quick examples
I am, you are, he/she/it is
We are, you are, they are
Present tense, let me show you in a sentence
You are strong
Not, you is strong
That is wrong, let's keep going
I was, you were, he/she/it was
We were, you were, they were
Past tense, let me show you in a sentence
You were mean
Not, you was mean
Make sure your subject and your verb
Do agree, just follow me, Mr. Q-U-E

Chorus

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RUN-ON SENTENCES

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.I: Produce simple, compound, and complex sentences.

Hook

Independent clauses

Separated by a comma, that's a comma splice

You can fix your run-ons by using punctuations

Or link them with conjunctions, that's how you fix a sentence

Verse 1

I've seen some run-ons and I'll tell you how to fix them

Use a simple, compound, or complex sentence

With a simple sentence you need a subject and a predicate

Don't forget the period. Point blank period

For example

I like spaghetti I like when my mama makes it I like when she puts the sauce on I like it when she uses meatballs

Now that is a run on sentence

I need to go ahead and fix it

I'll just go ahead fix it by using a simple sentence

Check it

I like spaghetti. I like when my mama makes it. I like when she puts sauce on it. I like when she uses meatballs.

Chorus (x2)

Verse 2

I like spaghetti I like when my mama makes it I like when she puts the sauce on I like it when she uses meatballs

Now that is a run on sentence

I need to go ahead and fix it

I'll just go ahead fix it by making a compound sentence

Check it

I like spaghetti so that's why my mama makes it. I like it when she puts sauce and meatballs on it.

I combined simple sentences to fix my run-ons

I used conjunctions, to do that, I do that

Using FANBOYS

Coordinating conjunctions to fix run-ons

That's something you need to know

For your writing so readers can understand

Understand? Complex up next

I like spaghetti the taste is so delicious my mom wants to serve me salad

she thinks it is more nutritious

or

I like spaghetti because it's delicious. Mom served me salad since it is more nutritious.

Chorus (x2)

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MODIFIERS

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.G Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs, and choose between them depending on what is to be modified.

Chorus

Adjectives, they describe nouns
They modify when they describe
They make your nouns just come alive
Yeah, that's an adjective
They modify when they describe
They make your nouns just come alive

Verse 1

What is an adjective? It modifies a noun
Modify means to describe, we'll show you how it sounds
I have a book, I have an interesting book
The adjective is interesting, we've just begun, keep listening

Chorus

Adverbs they describe a verb
They modify when they describe and most end with -ly
Yeah, that's an adverb
They modify when they describe and most end with -ly

Verse 2

What is an adverb? It modifies a verb
It tells when, where, and how
The verb is performed
He ran yesterday. He ran here. He ran quickly
Now let's make this clear, yesterday was when he ran
Here was where he ran, quickly was how he ran
Those are adverbs, please understand, yesterday was when he ran
Here was where he ran, quickly was how he ran

Those are adverbs, please understand

Chorus

Adjectives, they describe a noun
Comparative means more or less, superlative means who's the best
Yeah, those are adjectives
Comparative means more or less, superlative means who's the best
Adverbs, they describe a verb
Comparative means more or less, superlative means who's the best
Yeah, those are adverbs
Comparative means more or less, superlative means who's the best

Verse 3

What's a comparative adjective?
Ok, compare two people's qualities like he is taller than me
Just add "er" to the end of the adjective
He is the tallest
Now that is superlative, since tall is one syllable, I added "est"
To the end of the word
Now what about adverbs? For comparative, use the word "more"
Superlative, use the word "most"
She works more quietly than Lance
She works the most quietly in the class

Chorus

Adjectives, they describe a noun
Comparative means more or less, superlative means who's the best
Yeah, those are adjectives
Comparative means more or less, superlative means who's the best

CONJUNCTIONS

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.1.1.G: Use frequently occurring conjunctions (e.g., *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, *because*).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.L.3.1.H: Use coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

Yes, we're talking 'bout conjunctions
All right, conjunctions, that's right
We're talking 'bout conjunctions, here we go

Chorus

For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Yes there's more

Coordinating conjunctions: when, after, since, although, because, if
Subordinating conjunctions

Verse 1

Do you want to write good sentences? Take your time and listen up
We're going to use conjunctions like for, and, nor, but
Those are just a few of them, I'll what you do with them

Connect, two independent clauses

Connect, two independent clauses

Example: I like pizza. I like apples.

I like pizza and apples.

The coordinating conjunction was "and"

We have time for one more, let's make sentence using or

Should I eat pizza or apples?

Chorus

For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Yes there's more

Coordinating conjunctions: when, after, since, although, because, if

Subordinating conjunctions

Conjunctions, what are your functions?

Connect clauses, phrases, and words

Conjunctions, what are your functions?

Independent use FANBOYS, dependent, WASABI

Verse 2

Yeah, WASABI, conjunctions are my hobby

Subordinating conjunctions, they have a special function

They connect two clauses

Independent and dependent clauses

Independent can stand alone, but dependent needs help you know

Example: After I ate the apple

Nah, that's incomplete

After I ate the apple, I went to sleep

I wrote the dependent clause first so I use a comma to make it work

Subordinate clause (comma) independent clause, yep

Chorus

Verse 3

Subordinate conjunctions might confuse you

But here are some common rules

1: Dependent clause (comma) main clause

If you study for your test, you can be the best.

2: Independent clause (no comma) dependent clause

You can be the best if you study for your test.

Subordinate clause and subordinate conjunction must be together

Now that's how they function

Coordinate conjunctions, those are simple

Connect independent clauses, simple

Chorus

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COOL KIDS

Hook

This is a song for the cool kids
You're cool if you go to school kid
Don't be a fool, kid, be a cool kid
Get an education, now that's a cool kid
If you work hard, you're a cool kid
Get A's all the time you're a cool kid
If you stay on your grind, you're a cool kid
Man, don't be a fool kid

Verse 1

This is a song for the cool kids
Don't be a fool, kid
Please go to school, kid
Throw your hands in the air if you're a cool kid
Do your work on time, that's a cool kid
Success on your mind, that's a cool kid
Grades so high they fly, cool kid
Work hard, play hard, that's a cool kid
I know what to do kid, I'm a cool kid

Hook

Verse 2

I go hard when I step in class
I show up first but I'm leaving last
And that's how I know I'm a cool kid
And my back pack, that's my tool kit
Papers and pencils in my tool kit
Text books and homework in my tool kit

Notebook with notes in my tool kit
I show up and work with my tool kit
Yup, that's right I'm doing me
Show much respect to the faculty
And my next test is a casualty
Knock it out the park, Great Bam-bi-no
No games, no foolishness
That's why I'm the kid with the coolest kicks
I get A's all day, that's why I get J's all day
23 A's on my paper

Hook

Verse 3

Cool kids stand up if you're in the building
Hard work, good grades, yeah now I'm chillin'
'Cause I'm bout my business, real talk kids
I see your potential cool kids
Cool like ice cubes when I'm at school
Cool like Alaska in my class, bruh
Huh, everyday yeah, I don't play
School is my job now, I'm going so hard now
I'm not a clown, I'm not a joke
I'm a cool kid, I follow rules, kids
I tutor friends, listen to adults
I listen to advice, that's why I'm feeling nice
Right? You can be anything, kids
First thing's first be a cool kid
That's the first step to a great life
Be about your business, alright