

Language Arts Teacher's Guide



7th Grade Key & Diagrams

Week 1 Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I D.O. + D.O. a
[The boys collected squirrels and salamanders (in the open fields).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies "collected"

2. Parse boys, collected, salamanders

boys: noun, common (class), masculine, plural, third person, subject of "collected," nominative case

collected: verb, weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "boys," third person, plural

salamanders: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, direct object of "collected," objective case

3. Put this sentence into the six tenses, active voice, indicative mood.

Present tense: The boys collect squirrels and salamanders in the open fields.

Past tense: The boys collected squirrels and salamanders in the open fields.

Future tense: The boys will collect squirrels and salamanders in the open fields.

Present perfect tense: The boys have collected squirrels and salamanders in the open fields.

Past perfect tense: The boys had collected squirrels and salamanders in the open fields.

Future perfect tense: The boys will have collected squirrels and salamanders in the open fields.

4. What would you have sought "in the open fields"? Tell us why, in one or two beautiful sentences.

The: definite article, limits “farmers”

farmers’: noun, common (class), masculine gender, plural, third person, shows possession of “barns,” possessive case

barns: noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, subject of “were,” nominative case

were: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is “barns,” third person, plural

dark: predicate adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, describes the noun “barns”

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects “dark” and “friendly”

friendly: predicate adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, describes the noun “barns”

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects “were” and “had”

had: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is “barns,” third person, plural

secret: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, describes the noun “corners”

corners: noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, direct object of “had,” objective case

4. I D.O. a b + D.O. c
 [Mother permitted cages (in the house) (for our animals) and cabinets (for our rocks).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies “permitted” (could be considered adjectival, modifying “cages”)</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies “cages”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>preposition</i>	<i>modifies “cabinets”</i>

- Mother: noun, common (class), feminine gender, singular, third person, subject of "permitted," nominative case
- permitted: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "Mother," third person, singular
- cages: noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, direct object of "permitted," objective case
- in: preposition, shows relation between "cages" and "house"
- the: indefinite article, limits "house"
- house: noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, object of preposition "in," objective case
- for: preposition, shows relation between "cages" and "animals"
- our: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown (or author and brothers), masculine gender (seen in dictation), plural, first person, shows possession of "animals," possessive case
- animals: noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, object of preposition "for," objective case
- and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects "cages" and "cabinets"
- cabinets: noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, direct object of "permitted," objective case
- for: preposition, shows relation between "cabinets" and "rocks"
- our: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown (or author and brothers), masculine gender (seen in dictation), plural, first person, shows possession of "rocks," possessive case
- rocks: noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, object of preposition "for," objective case

5. I a + D.O. b c
 [We walked (to town) and recited Latin phrases (in loud voices) (on the road).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies "walked"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies "recited"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies "recited"</i>

<i>We:</i>	<i>pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown, masculine gender (seen in dictation), plural, first person, subject of "walked," nominative case</i>
<i>walked:</i>	<i>verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "We," first person, plural</i>
<i>to:</i>	<i>preposition, shows relation between "walked" and "town"</i>
<i>town:</i>	<i>noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, object of preposition "to," objective case</i>
<i>and:</i>	<i>conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects "walked" and "recited"</i>
<i>recited:</i>	<i>verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "We," first person, plural</i>
<i>Latin:</i>	<i>adjective, descriptive (proper), no comparison, describes the noun "phrases"</i>
<i>phrases:</i>	<i>noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, direct object of "recited," objective case</i>
<i>in:</i>	<i>preposition, shows relation between "recited" and "phrases"</i>
<i>loud:</i>	<i>adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, describes the noun "voices"</i>
<i>voices:</i>	<i>noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, object of preposition "in," objective case</i>
<i>on:</i>	<i>preposition, shows relation between "recited" and "road"</i>
<i>the:</i>	<i>definite article, limits "road"</i>
<i>road:</i>	<i>noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, object of preposition "on," objective case</i>

Week 2 Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
D.O.
a
D.O.

[My father would hold me affectionately (by the hand) and always carried my bag.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies "would hold"

2. Parse affectionately, hand, bag

affectionately: *adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies "would hold"*

hand: *noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "by"*

bag: *noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, direct object of "carried," objective case*

3. Give the principal parts of both verbs.

Present	Past	Participle
will	would	---
hold	held	held
carry	carried	carried

4. Write a lively sentence about your first memory of coming to school.

Noun Classes

1. I I.O. D.O. a b
 [My uncle gave the *cousins* *rides* (on the *back*) (of *Midship*).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "rides"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "back"</i>

- uncle:* *noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, subject of "gave," nominative case*
- cousins:* *noun, common (class), masculine, plural, third person, indirect object of "gave," objective case*
- rides:* *noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, direct object of "gave," objective case*
- back:* *noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "on," objective case*
- Midship:* *noun, proper, neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "of," objective case*

2. I a D.O. b
 [Walking (beside my *father*) filled me (with *pride*).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the gerund "walking"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies "filled"</i>

- father:* *noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, object of preposition "beside," objective case*
- pride:* *noun, abstract, neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "with," objective case*

2. I P.N. a b
 [It was a small-scale replica (of the Nathan Hale statue)(at Yale.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "replica"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "statue"</i>

was: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "it," third person, singular

replica: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, predicate nominative of "was," nominative case

statue: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "of," objective case

Yale: noun, proper, neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "at," objective case

3. I D.O.

[I always knew his story.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>

knew: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "I," first person, singular

story: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, direct object of "knew," objective case

Analysis – General Review

1. I a P.N. D.O. b c
 [My job (as a child) was to fill the kitchen scuttle (with coal) (from the cellar.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "job"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	material, modifies the infinitive "to fill"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "coal"

2. I P.N. + II a b P.A.
 [I was not a brave child], and [(to me) the long corners (of the cellar) seemed menacing
 P.A. c
 and full (of queer, moving shadows - wolves? robbers?)]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "seemed"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "corners"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the adjective "full"

3. I II D.O. D.O. a
 [I cannot remember [when I first started taking the thought (of Nathan Hale) down
 b c d
 (into the cellar) (with me) (for a shield and a buckler.)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence. (II is a noun clause offered here for contrast and as a taste of what is to come; if you think it will confuse the children, simply omit this sentence, or omit the diagram.)

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate noun clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when"</i>	<i>object of the verb [and adverb] "cannot remember"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "thought"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the gerund "taking"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>accompaniment, modifies the gerund "taking"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the gerund "taking"</i>

- gentleman: noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, subject of "told," nominative case
- uncle: noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, in apposition with "gentleman," nominative case
- stories: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, direct object of "told," objective case
- Laura: noun, proper, feminine, singular, third person, object of preposition "to," objective case
- pictures: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, object of preposition "about," objective case
- books: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, object of preposition "in," objective case

3. I

[That word is pronounced differently, Laura.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---

- word: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, subject of "is pronounced," nominative case
- Laura: noun, proper, feminine, singular, second person, direct address, nominative case

Parts of Speech – Verb Mood

1. I a b

[Maman had been raised (in a family) (of sixteen children.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner or circumstance, mod. the verb "had been raised"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "family"

- had been raised: verb, weak, transitive, passive voice, indicative mood, past perfect tense, subject is "Maman," third person, singular

Verb Synopsis

Synopsis of "raise," third person, singular, masculine, active and passive voices.

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Present</i>	<i>he raises</i>	<i>he is raised</i>
<i>Past</i>	<i>he raised</i>	<i>he was raised</i>
<i>Future</i>	<i>he will raise</i>	<i>he will be raised</i>
<i>Present perfect</i>	<i>he has raised</i>	<i>he has been raised</i>
<i>Past perfect</i>	<i>he had raised</i>	<i>he had been raised</i>
<i>Future perfect</i>	<i>he will have raised</i>	<i>he will have been raised</i>

Verb Conjugation

Raise (Indicative Mood)

Principal Parts: *raise, raised, raised*

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Pres. Tense	Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
<i>1st Person</i>	<i>I raise</i>	<i>We raise</i>	<i>I am raised</i>	<i>We are raised</i>
<i>2nd Person</i>	<i>You raise</i>	<i>You raise</i>	<i>You are raised</i>	<i>You are raised</i>
<i>3rd Person</i>	<i>He raises</i>	<i>They raise</i>	<i>He is raised</i>	<i>They are raised</i>

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Past Tense	Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
<i>1st Person</i>	<i>I raised</i>	<i>We raised</i>	<i>I was raised</i>	<i>We were raised</i>
<i>2nd Person</i>	<i>You raised</i>	<i>You raised</i>	<i>You were raised</i>	<i>You were raised</i>
<i>3rd Person</i>	<i>He raised</i>	<i>They raised</i>	<i>He was raised</i>	<i>They were raised</i>

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Fut. Tense	Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
<i>1st Person</i>	<i>I will raise</i>	<i>We will raise</i>	<i>I will be raised</i>	<i>We will be raised</i>
<i>2nd Person</i>	<i>You will raise</i>	<i>You will raise</i>	<i>You will be raised</i>	<i>You will be raised</i>
<i>3rd Person</i>	<i>He will raise</i>	<i>They will raise</i>	<i>He will be raised</i>	<i>They will be raised</i>

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Pres. Perf.	Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
<i>1st Person</i>	<i>I have raised</i>	<i>We have raised</i>	<i>I have been raised</i>	<i>We have been raised</i>
<i>2nd Person</i>	<i>You have raised</i>	<i>You have raised</i>	<i>You have been raised</i>	<i>You have been raised</i>
<i>3rd Person</i>	<i>He has raised</i>	<i>They have raised</i>	<i>He has been raised</i>	<i>They have been raised</i>

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Past Perf.	Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
<i>1st Person</i>	<i>I had raised</i>	<i>We had raised</i>	<i>I had been raised</i>	<i>We had been raised</i>
<i>2nd Person</i>	<i>You had raised</i>	<i>You had raised</i>	<i>You had been raised</i>	<i>You had been raised</i>
<i>3rd Person</i>	<i>He had raised</i>	<i>They had raised</i>	<i>He had been raised</i>	<i>They had been raised</i>

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Fut. Perf.	Singular Number	Plural Number	Singular Number	Plural Number
<i>1st Person</i>	<i>I will have raised</i>	<i>We will have raised</i>	<i>I will have been raised</i>	<i>We will have been raised</i>
<i>2nd Person</i>	<i>You will have raised</i>	<i>You will have raised</i>	<i>You will have been raised</i>	<i>You will have been raised</i>
<i>3rd Person</i>	<i>He will have raised</i>	<i>They will have raised</i>	<i>He will have been raised</i>	<i>They will have been raised</i>

Verb Conjugation

Principal Parts: _____

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Pres. Tense	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>
<i>1st Person</i>				
<i>2nd Person</i>				
<i>3rd Person</i>				

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Past Tense	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>
<i>1st Person</i>				
<i>2nd Person</i>				
<i>3rd Person</i>				

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Fut. Tense	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>
<i>1st Person</i>				
<i>2nd Person</i>				
<i>3rd Person</i>				

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Pres. Perf.	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>
<i>1st Person</i>				
<i>2nd Person</i>				
<i>3rd Person</i>				

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Past Perf.	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>
<i>1st Person</i>				
<i>2nd Person</i>				
<i>3rd Person</i>				

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Fut. Perf.	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>
<i>1st Person</i>				
<i>2nd Person</i>				
<i>3rd Person</i>				

2. I P.N.
 [Therese's adopted sisters were lively and pretty little girls, about her own age, [whom Maman
 + II +
 and Papa had adopted.]
 +
 ("Her own age" acts as an adjective in the appositive position, modifying "girls"; cf. §128. "About" is an adverb modifying the expression, equivalent to "approximately.")
 This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subord. adj. clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "whom"	modifies "girls"

were: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "sisters," third person, plural

had adopted: verb, weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past perfect tense, subject is "Maman" and "Papa," third person, plural

3. I a
 [They were treated (exactly like Therese herself.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	comparison, modifies the verb "were treated"

were treated: verb, weak, intransitive, passive, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "They," third person, plural

4. I a b c
 [(In the afternoon,) Laura tapped (at the door) (of her uncle's workshop.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "tapped"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "tapped"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "door"

tapped: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "Laura," third person, singular

Week 5
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
II
b

[The still dusk was falling (over the curved roofs)] and [the candles were gleaming (in the rooms.)]

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "was falling"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "were gleaming"

2. Parse still, was falling, rooms

still: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "dusk"

was falling: verb, strong, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense (definite), subject is "dusk," third person, singular

rooms: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, object of preposition "in," objective case

3. Give a synopsis of "to fall" in the 2nd person singular active voice in all the forms of the indicative.

	Active
Present	you fall
Present definite	you are falling
Past	you fell
Past definite	you were falling
Future	you will fall
Future definite	you will be falling
Present perfect	you have fallen
Present perfect definite	you have been falling
Past perfect	you had fallen
Past perfect definite	you had been falling
Future perfect	you will have fallen
Future perfect definite	you will have been falling

4. Find a synonym for the noun "dusk" and use it in a beautiful sentence.
twilight, nightfall, evening, sunset, sundown...

Parts of Speech – Objective Case of Nouns

1. I D.O. a

[I remember my love (for the house, an old Chinese home.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "love"

love: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, third person, direct object of "remember," objective case

house: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, object of the preposition "for," objective case

home: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, in apposition with the noun "house" which is object of a preposition, objective case

2. I D.O.

[The Romans made their roads straight.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence. ("Straight" is a complement of the verb "made.")

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---

roads: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, direct object of "made," objective case

3. I D.O. a b

[Roger told stories (of the road) (to Adam, his son).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "stories"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "told"

stories: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, direct object of "told," objective case
road: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, object of the preposition "of," objective case
Adam: noun, proper, masculine, singular, third person, object of the preposition "to," objective case
son: noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, in apposition with the noun "Adam" which is object of a preposition, objective case

4. I I.O. D.O.

[Our ancestors gave us fire.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	---	---

us: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown, masculine [seen in dictation], plural, first person, indirect object of "gave," objective case
fire: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, direct object of "gave," objective case

Week 6
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
II
D.O.
III
b

[The yellowness glistened (like golden hair,)] [the wind shook it,] and [bits (of gold)
c
+
spun down (upon the grass.)]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
III	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "glistened"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "bits"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "spun" [or the adverb "down"]

2. Parse yellowness, golden, gold

yellowness: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, third person, subject of "glistened," nominative case

golden: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "hair"

gold: noun, common (material), neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "of," objective case

3. Give the principal parts of each of the verbs in the sentence.

Present	Past	Participle
<i>glisten</i>	<i>glistened</i>	<i>glistened</i>
<i>shake</i>	<i>shook</i>	<i>shaken</i>
<i>spin</i>	<i>spun</i>	<i>spun</i>

4. Compose another simile to describe autumn.

2. I D.O. D.O.
 [The leaves began falling] and [Marly could see birds' nests.]

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---

- leaves: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, subject of "began," nominative case
- falling: gerund, imperfect, active, direct object of "began"
- Marly: noun, proper, feminine, singular, third person, subject of "could see," nominative case
- birds': noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, shows possession of the noun "nests," possessive case
- nests: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, direct object of "could see," objective case

3. I D.O. + a
 [I drew the buttonhole in and out and listened (to it.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "listened"

- I: pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker [Eudora Welty], feminine gender [as seen in dictation; otherwise, neuter], singular, 1st person, subject of "drew," nominative case
- buttonhole: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of "drew," objective case
- it: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "buttonhole," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "to," objective case

4. I a
 [The silence was deep (about them).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	Place, modifies the adjective "deep"

silence: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of "was," nominative case

them: pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown, neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, object of preposition "about," objective case

5. I a b II P.N. III
 [The redness came from (inside each tree) (in a wonderful way;)] [it was the red [she
 c IV D.O. d
saw (through her hand) [when she held it (against the sun).]]]

This is a compound declarative sentence, uniting a simple and a complex sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate adjectival clause	no introductory word; the relative pronoun "which" or "that" is understood	modifies the noun "red"
IV	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when"	time, modifies the verb "saw"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the adverb "from"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "came"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "saw"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "held"

- redness:* noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of “came,” nominative case
- tree:* noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition “inside,” objective case
- way:* noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition “in,” objective case
- it:* pronoun, personal, antecedent: “redness,” neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of “was,” nominative case
- red:* noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, predicate nominative of “it,” nominative case
- she:* pronoun, personal, antecedent: “Marly” (seen in dictation), feminine, singular, 3rd person, subject of “saw,” nominative case
- her:* pronoun, personal, antecedent: “Marly,” feminine, singular, 3rd person, shows possession of the noun “hand,” possessive case
- hand:* noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition “through,” objective case
- she:* pronoun, personal, antecedent: “Marly,” feminine, singular, 3rd person, subject of “held,” nominative case
- it:* pronoun, personal, antecedent: “hand,” neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of “held,” objective case
- sun:* noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition “against,” objective case

Parts of Speech – Imperative Mood of Verbs; Strong and Weak Verbs;
Principal Parts

1. I I.O. D.O.

[Sing me that song, “The Merry Widow”!]

This is a simple, imperative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
I	independent	---	---

Sing: verb, strong, transitive, active, imperative, present, understood subject is “(You),” 2nd person, singular

Principal Parts: Present: *sing* Past: *sang* Participle: *sung*

2. I a II b
 [The song ran (between them)] and [I came clattering (down the stairs).]
 +
 This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "ran"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "came"

ran: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "song," 3rd person, singular

Principal Parts: Present: run Past: ran Participle: run

came: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

Principal Parts: Present: come Past: came Participle: come

3. I II a
 [The great building was dark and silent,] yet [one clear voice rose (in the night).]
 + +
 This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place [or time, or circumstance], modifies the verb "rose"

was: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "building," 3rd person, singular

Principal Parts: Present: am, is, are Past: was, were Participle: been

rose: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "voice," 3rd person, singular

Principal Parts: Present: rise Past: rose Participle: risen

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects the verbs "preceded" and "followed"

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects "shoes" and "mantle"

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects "mantle" and "cap"

Week 7
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
b
c
d
 [I stood (at the window) (for an hour) and stared (at the view) (in a breathless stupor.)]
 +

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "stood"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "stood"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "stared"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "stared"

2. Parse *stood*, *window*, *stupor*

stood: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

window: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "at," objective case

stupor: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "in," objective case

3. Give the principal parts of both verbs used here.

Present	Past	Participle
<i>stand</i>	<i>stood</i>	<i>stood</i>
<i>stare</i>	<i>stared</i>	<i>stared</i>

4. In one or two well-constructed sentences, describe the most beautiful view that you have seen.

3. I D.O. II a
 [We rushed out and saw the wild geese]; [they steered up (from the southwest,) turned
 b c
 (over the bard,) and headed (into the north).
 +
 This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the adverb "up"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "turned"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "headed"

We: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown, neuter [or: Whitaker Chambers and his brother, masculine (as seen in the dictation)], plural, 1st person, subject of "rushed," nominative case

they: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "geese," neuter, plural, 3rd person, subject of "saw," nominative case

Parts of Speech – Subjunctive Mood of Verbs

1. I D.O. a D.O. b
 [May your children experience the wonder (of life) and the wonder (of the universe).]
 +
 This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "wonder"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "wonder"

May experience: defective verb with an infinitive, weak, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "children," 3rd person, plural

2. I D.O. a b c
 [May you know them not (from books) but simply (from living) (among them).]
 +
 This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	cause or origin, modifies the verb "May know"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	cause, modifies the verb "May know"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place or circumstance, modifies the gerund "living"

May know: defective verb with an infinitive, strong, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "you," 2nd person, plural

3. I P.N.
 [The farm be your kingdom!]

This is a simple, exclamatory sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---

be: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "farm," 3rd person, singular

Analysis – Review of Elements of a Sentence & Compound Sentences

1. I P.N. II a
 [The farm was your kingdom,] and [the world lay far (beyond its protecting walls).]
 +
 This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "lay"

2. I a b c
 [The steady warmth (from the stove) was felt (through the cracks) (of the draught doors)
 and seen (in the glow) (beneath the grate).]
 d e

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "warmth"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place or origin, modifies the verb "was felt"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "cracks"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place or manner, modifies the verb "[was] seen"
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "glow"

3. I II a
 [[If the autumn nights were suddenly cold,] [the northern lights appeared (on the
 horizon).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "If"	condition, modifies the verb "appeared"
II	principal	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "appeared"

Week 8
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
b
II

[The shortest and quickest route (through London) was (by boat)] and [the river was
+
+
never empty.]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "route"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means, modifies the verb "was" [or adjective, modifies "route"]

2. Parse London, was, and

London: noun, proper, neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "through," objective case

was: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "route" (or "river," in the second clause), third person, singular

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects the adjectives "shortest" and "quickest," (or: connects the two independent clauses...)

3. Why do you think curiosity and a "quick eye for detail" made Geoffrey Chaucer an "ideal child to grow up in a lively medieval London"?

4. I a b
 [(Cider sparkling (in our mugs,)) the old people's tales and jokes sounded fresh and enchanting.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	independent phrase	participial	absolute use
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "sparkling"

Cider: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, absolute use with the participle "sparkling," nominative case

Parts of Speech – Verbs Review

1. I a I.O. D.O. b
 [Chaucer's curiosity and his quick eye (for detail) gave him a love (for medieval London.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "eye"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "love"

gave: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subjects are "curiosity" and "eye," third person, plural

2. I D.O. D.O. a b
 [May you learn the delicate art and mystery (of so cracking hickory-nuts) (on a flatiron) (with a hammer.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the nouns "art" and "mystery"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the gerund "cracking"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means, modifies the gerund "cracking"

May learn: defective verb with an infinitive, weak, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "you," 2nd person, singular or plural

3. I a
 [The solemn twilight and the mystery (of the deep woods) were fondly remembered.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence. ("Was" in the binder is here corrected to "were.")

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "mystery"

were remembered: verb, weak, transitive, passive, indicative mood, past tense, subjects are "twilight" and "mystery," third person, plural

Analysis – Complex Sentences

1. I II D.O. a b c
 [The life [which I led (on the farm) (with my cousins)] was full (of charm).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "life"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "led"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	accompaniment, modifies the verb "led"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the adjective "full"

- life:* noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of “was,” nominative case
- was:* verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is “life,” third person, singular
- which:* pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: “life,” neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of “led,” objective case
- led:* verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is “I,” 1st person, singular

2. I D.O. II a b
 [I can feel again the creepy joy [which quivered (through me) (at the ghost-story, the “Golden Arm.”)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun “which”	modifies the noun “joy”
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb “quivered”
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	circumstance or cause, modifies the verb “quivered”

- I:* pronoun, personal, antecedent: Mark Twain (seen in the text), masculine, singular, 1st person, subject of “can feel,” nominative case
- can feel:* defective verb with the infinitive “feel,” irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, present tense, subject is “I,” 1st person, singular
- which:* pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: “joy,” neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of “quivered,” nominative case
- quivered:* verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is “which,” 3rd person, singular

3. I a b II c
 [(At Christmas time) and (at Easter) a fleet [which was full (of familiar faces)]
 d
returned (to England.)]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun "which"</i>	<i>modifies the noun "fleet"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "returned"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "returned"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the adjective "full"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "returned"</i>

fleet: noun, common (collective), neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of "returned," nominative case

returned: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "fleet," 3rd person, singular

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "fleet," neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of "was," nominative case

was: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "which," third person, singular

Week 9
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
b
c
[Robert Herrick would pause (on random country walks) and gaze (over the sea) (on the mountains) (of Eimeo.)

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, place or circumstance, modifies the verb "would pause"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "[would] gaze"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "[would] gaze"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "mountains"

2. Parse *walks*, *over*, *Eimeo*

walks: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, object of preposition "on," objective case

over: preposition, shows relation between "gaze" and "sea"

Eimeo: noun, proper, neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition "of," objective case

3. What time is expressed by the verbs *would pause* and *[would] gaze*?

The student should somehow express that the verbs indicate a customary action in the past, cf. p. 169, §5. You may also accept a full parsing:

would pause/gaze: defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, active, indicative active voice, past tense, subject is Robert Herrick, 3rd person, singular

4. Write a beautiful sentence describing what Robert Herrick might have seen on his "random country walks."

2. I D.O. a II b c
 [I found an incomparable treasure (in these poems) [that shone (like suns) (from the fire) (of their countless images.)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the noun "poems"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "found"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "shone"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	cause or reason, modifies the verb "shone"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "fire"

that: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "poems," neuter, plural number, third person, subject of "shone," nominative case

3. I D.O. II P.N. a
 [We later had a friend [who was the great-grandson (of Victor Hugo.)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "friend"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "great-grandson"

who: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "friend," masculine, singular number, third person, subject of "was," nominative case

Week 10 7th Grade Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

I
App.
II
PA
D.O.

[Good old dog Rover , [who was partially lame,] would bark and wag his tail.]
+

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	<i>principal</i>	---	---
II	<i>subordinate adjective clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun "who"</i>	<i>modifies the noun "dog"</i>

2. Parse Rover, was, and lame

Rover: *noun, proper, masculine, singular, third person, in apposition with the subject "dog," nominative case.*

was: *verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "who" (which replaces "dog/Rover"), third person, singular.*

lame *adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, complement (P.A.) of the verb "was."*

3. Write a pleasant and lively sentence describing Rover.

Parts of Speech – Double Relative Pronoun (§79; 84)

I can guess what is baking in the oven. = I can guess that which is baking in the oven.

1. **I** **D.O.** **II** **a**
 [I can guess that] [which is baking (in the oven).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence. (This sentence can be left as is, with “what is baking in the oven” considered as a noun clause, direct object of “can guess”; however, the children will not study noun clauses until the end of 7th grade. The paraphrase may be simpler for them to understand.)

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun “which”	modifies “that”
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb “is baking”

Parse: that, which:

that pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent unknown, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the verb (D.O.) “can guess,” objective case.

which pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is “that,” neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb “is baking,” nominative case.

2. *Nathaniel knew what each member of his family was probably doing. =*

I **D.O.** **II D.O.** **a**
 [Nathaniel knew that] [which each member (of his family) was probably doing.]

This is a complex, declarative sentence. (See the note above.)

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun “which”	modifies “that”
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “member”

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is “that”, neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of the verb “was doing,” objective case.

3. I D.O. P.A. a
 [Mr. Pendleton, [whose firm printed pictures,] was proud (of his apprentice).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun, "whose"	modifies "Mr. Pendleton"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the adjective "proud"

whose: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "Mr. Pendleton," masculine, singular, 3rd person, shows possession of "firm", possessive case.

4. I II P.A. P.N. a
 [Rover, [whose legs were slightly lame,] was still the guardian (of the sheep)]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "whose"	modifies the noun "Rover"
a	adjective phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "guardian"

lame: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, complement of the verb "were", modifies the subject "legs"

guardian: noun, common (class), masculine, singular, 3rd person, complement of the verb "was" [or predicated of the noun "Rover"], nominative case

I

P.N.

II

a

5. [The most popular game was football,] [which had been played (in the fields)
b
(outside the city.)]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "football"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "had been played"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "fields"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "football," neuter, singular, subject of the verb "had been played," nominative case.

was: verb, irregular, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past indefinite, subject is "game," 3rd person, singular.

6. I II a b c
[The youngsters, [who raced (around the field) (after the ball,)] looked (like nests)
d
(of frantic rabbits.)]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the rel. pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "youngsters"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "raced"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	purpose or place, modifies the verb "raced"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	comparison or manner, modifies the verb "looked"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "nests"

who: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "youngsters," neuter [or masculine, known from the dictation], 3rd person, plural, subject of the verb "raced," nominative case.

7. I II D.O. a b
 [The ball [which they were kicking] bobbled muddily (in a flurry) (of shouts.)]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "ball"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	Manner, modifies the verb "bobbled"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "flurry"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "ball," neuter, 3rd person, singular, direct object of the verb "were kicking," objective case.

they: pronoun, personal (simple), antecedent is unknown (antecedent is "youngsters" from sentence above), plural, 3rd person, subject of the verb "were kicking," nominative case.

Parts of Speech – Defective Verbs

3. I II a
 [The boys [who fell] would not stay down but jumped (to their feet) again.]
 +

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "boys"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "jumped"

who: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "boys," masculine, plural, 3rd person, subject of the verb "fell," nominative case

fell: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "who" 3rd person, plural

would not stay: defective verb with an infinitive (and adverb "not"), intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "boys," 3rd person, plural

4. [The ^I boys (in London) ^a may play sports (inside the city,) ^{D.O.} but not (in the halls) ^b ^c +
^d (of Westminster.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "boys"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "may play"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "may play"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "halls"

may play: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "boys," 3rd person, plural.

sports: noun, common (class), neuter, 3rd person, plural, object of the verb "may play," objective case.

5. [^I Swans still floated (around London Bridge) ^a and [^{II} salmon could be caught (in ^b +
 midstream.)]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent		
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "floated"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "could be caught"

could be caught: defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, passive, indicative, past, subject is "salmon," 3rd person, plural.

midstream: noun, common (class), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "in", objective case.

little: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "parlor"

undisputed: adjective, descriptive, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "empire"

3. I a D.O.
[The yellow light (of the lamp), mellow, radiant, partially illuminated the spacious kitchen.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "light"

The: definite article, limits the noun "light"

yellow: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "light"

the: definite article, limits the noun "lamp"

mellow: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "lamp"

radiant: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "lamp"

the: definite article, limits the noun "kitchen"

spacious: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "kitchen"

Parts of Speech – Defective Verbs

1. I D.O. a
[Shall I not take mine ease (in mine inn?)]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "shall take"

Shall not take: verb (and adverb "not"), transitive, active, indicative, future, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

2. I a b II D.O.
 [The tales have faded (from my treacherous memory) (except one), [which I will here relate.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the pronoun "one"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	separation, modifies the verb "have faded"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	separation, modifies the verb "have faded"

have faded: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present perfect, subject is "tales," 3rd person, plural

will relate: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, future, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

3. I D.O. a
 [You can imagine the old fellow lolling (in a huge arm-chair,) one arm a-kimbo,
 b
 (holding a curious tobacco pipe.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "lolling"
b	adjectival	participial	modifies the noun "fellow"

can imagine: defective verb with the infinitive "imagine," weak, transitive, active, indicative, present tense, subject is "You," 2nd person, number unknown

3. I I.O. D.O. a D.O. b
 [I gave the fire a stir, lolloped back (in my elbow-chair,) and cast a complacent look (about
 the little parlor) (of the Red Horse), (at Stratford-on-Avon.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "lolloped"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place or reference, modifies the verb "cast"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "parlor"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Red Horse"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "light," neuter, singular, third person, subject of "brought out," nominative case

4. I a II b
 [The tower (of the church) [(in which)] Shakespeare lies buried] struck midnight.]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "church"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "tower"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "lies"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "light," neuter, singular, third person, subject of "brought out," nominative case

Week 12-Grade 7
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
D.O
b

[The sublimity (of the event) mingled a solemn feeling (with the public joy,)] [as

+

II
c
d

Columbus rode triumphantly (along the streets) (of the noble city).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate	Introduced by subordinate conjunction "as"	Time, modifies the verb "mingled"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "sublimity"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	accompaniment (or may be considered the equivalent of "the sublimity gave a solemn feeling to the public joy," which would be reference), modifies the verb "mingled"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "rode"
d	Adjectival phrase	prepositional	Modifies the noun "streets"

2. Parse mingled, as, triumphantly

mingled: verb, weak regular, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "sublimity," 3rd person, singular.

as: conjunction, subordinate (time), connects principal and subordinate clauses.

triumphantly: adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies the verb "rode."

3. Give principal parts of mingled and rode:

mingled: mingle mingled mingled

rode: ride rode ridden

4. Why would Columbus' return inspire such strong and varied reactions?

3. I P.A.
 [Why was the event so splendid?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---

why: adverb, interrogative, reason, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "was"

so: adverb, simple, degree, no degree of comparison, modifies the adjective "splendid"

Parts of Speech – Verb Review

1. I a D.O. b
 [May the beauty and serenity (of the weather) bring splendor (to this memorable ceremony.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the nouns "beauty" and "serenity"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "may bring"

May bring: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive mood, present tense, subjects are "beauty" and "serenity," third person, plural

splendor: noun, abstract, neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "may bring," objective case

2. I a b c
 [The public eye could not be sated (with gazing) (on these trophies) (of an unknown world).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Parts of Speech – Verbals

1. I

a

[New York seemed to have the architecture and the weather (of the city's special quality.)]

+

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "weather"

seemed to have: defective verb and infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "New York," 3rd person, singular

architecture: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of the verb "seemed to have," objective case

weather: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of the verb "seemed to have," objective case

2. I P.A.

a

b

[I was delighted (to have seen the changes) (in the countryside).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	infinitive	reason, modifies the adjective "delighted"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "changes"

to have seen: infinitive, perfect, active, adverb (reason), modifies the adjective "delighted"

changes: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, 3rd person, direct object of the infinitive "to have seen," objective case

3. I a b D.O. c
 [(At night), little faraway houses, never seen (in summer), begin to prick the dark (with their lamps.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "begin"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the participle "seen"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means or instrument, modifies the infinitive "to prick"

seen: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "houses"

to prick: infinitive, simple, active, object of the verb "begin"

dark: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of the infinitive "to prick," objective case

4. I P.N. a b c
 [This is a peaceful serene land, (with the crops (in the barn,) wood piled high, houses snuggled down, and brooks running slow (with leaves)).]
 +

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase [or adverbial]	prepositional	modifies the noun "land" [cause or manner, modifying "peaceful"]
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "crops"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reason, modifies the participle "slow"

piled: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "wood"

snuggled: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "houses"

running: participle, active, imperfect, belongs to "brooks"

5. I a b
 [Darkness itself seemed to provide a structure (for the stardust) (of those million lights).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase [or adverbial]	prepositional	modifies the noun "structure" [or reference, mod. the inf. "to provide"]
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "stardust"

itself: pronoun, personal (compound), antecedent "Darkness," neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with "Darkness," nominative case

seemed to provide: defective verb and infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "Darkness," 3rd person, singular

structure: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of the verb "seemed to provide," objective case

Analysis – Complex Sentences; Adverbial Clauses of Time, Place, & Manner

1. I D.O. a b II P.A.
 [When I saw Wisconsin (for the first and only time) (in early October,)] [the air was rich
 c
 (with butter-colored sunlight).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "When"	time, modifies the verb "was"
II	principal	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "saw"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "saw"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	material, cause, or manner, modifies the adjective "rich"

When: conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

saw: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "I," first person, singular

was: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "air," 3rd person, singular

2. I P.A. II
 [The city had never seemed so beautiful [as it looked that night].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as"	time, modifies the verb "had seemed"

had seemed: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past perfect tense, subject is "city," 3rd person, singular

never: adverb, simple, time, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "had seemed"

so: adverb, conjunctive, degree, no degree of comparison, modifies the adjective "beautiful" and helps to connect a subordinate clause introduced by "as"

as: conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

it: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "city," neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of "looked," nominative case

looked: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "it," 3rd person, singular

night: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, adverbial objective, objective case

3. I II P.A. a
 [Dusk comes [before we are finished (with the day.)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "before"	time, modifies the verb "comes"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the adjective "finished"

comes: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative mood, present tense, subject is "Dusk," 3rd person, singular

before: conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

4. I P.A. II a
 [The Connecticut hills are most beautiful [where the shadows slope (across the pale grass)].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "where"	place, modifies the adjective "most beautiful"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies "slope"

where: conjunction, subordinate, place, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

Week 14
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

II
I
P.A.
P.A.
a

[As there was so little breeze,] [the tall reeds stood perfectly still, knee-deep (in the quiet water).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	Subordinate adverbial clause	Introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as"	Cause or reason, modifies the verb "stood"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "stood" or the adjective "knee-deep"

2. Parse: *As, little, water*

As: conjunction, subordinate, cause or reason, connects the subordinate to the principal clause

little adjective, quantitative (quantity in bulk), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "breeze"

water: noun, common (material), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "in," objective case

3. Give the principal parts of "stood."

Infinitive: stand Past: stood Perfect participle: stood

4. Write a beautiful sentence about a time you went you on the water and admired the scene.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time or circumstance, modifies the verb "was"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "was rendered"</i>

every: adjective, quantitative (distributive numeral), no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "danger" in Clause I and modifies the noun "hour" in Clause II

waking: adjective, participial, no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "hour"

Parts of Speech – Verbs Infinitives

1. I D.O. a b
 [*Chanuka had no desire (to break the spell) (of quiet.)*]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>modifies the noun "desire"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "spell"</i>

no: adjective, quantitative (indefinite number), no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "desire"

to break: infinitive, simple, active, adjective describing the noun "desire"

2. I a P.A
 [(*In 1869*), the *Grand Canyon was* yet to be explored.]

Restate the sentence to show the adjectival quality of the infinitive phrase b:

In 1869, the Grand Canyon was yet unexplored.

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "was"</i>

yet: adverb, simple, time, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb “was”

to be explored: infinitive, simple, passive, completes the verb “was” and tells about the subject “Grand Canyon” (predicate adjective)

3. I P.A. a b
 [The young Indian was the only human being to have glided (in his canoe) (through these narrow stretches) (of open water).]
 c

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means or instrument, modifies the infinitive “to have glided”
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the infinitive “to have glided”
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “stretches”

to have glided: infinitive, perfect, active voice, modifies the noun “being”

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses-Cause or Reason

1. I P.A. a b II D.O.
 [Because he was unwilling (to break the spell) (of quiet)], [he guided his light canoe noiselessly.]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction “Because”	cause or reason, modifies the verb “guided”
II	principal	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the adjective “unwilling”
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “spell”

is blowing: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, present definite, subject is "wind," 3rd person, singular

who: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "man," masculine, singular, 3rd person, subject of "ventures," nominative case

ventures: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "who," 3rd person, singular

void: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "onto," objective case.

is pushed: verb, irregular, transitive, passive, indicative, present, subject is "man," 3rd person, singular

backwards: adverb, simple, place, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "is pushed."

5. I a b II P.A. c

[As the whole region is covered (with a pall) (of snow)], [it shows a ghostly gray (in the wan starlight).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conj. "as"	cause / reason modifies the verb "shows"
II	principal	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner or instrument, modifies the verb "is covered"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "pall"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "shows"

as: conjunction, subordinate, cause/reason, connects the principal and subordinate clauses.

whole: adjective, quantitative, indefinite, no comparison, modifies the noun "region"

shows: verb, irregular, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "it," 3rd person, singular

gray: adjective, descriptive, simple, positive degree of comparison, modifies the pronoun "it."

Week 15
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
P.A.
P.A.
II
D.O.

[Those pioneer teachers were patriotic and dedicated,] and [some asked only room and board (for their services).]

D.O.
a
+
+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference or cause, modifies the verb "asked"

2. Parse those, patriotic, some.

Those: adjective (demonstrative), no degree of comparison, plural number, describes "teachers"

patriotic: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies "teachers"

some: pronoun, adjective (quantitative), antecedent: "teachers," neuter, plural, 3rd person, subject of "asked," nominative case

3. Give three synonyms for the verb "asked."

requested, sought, required, demanded...

4. Tell in one or two sentences why the action of those men could be called patriotic.

Parts of Speech – Adjective Class: Demonstrative

1. I

[Two lonely cross-roads I have walked several times this winter and have not met a single person (on foot) or (on runners).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence. ("Cross-roads" is not the direct object of "have walked" but an adverbial objective, because a preposition is omitted which would have made it an adverbial phrase of place.)

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a & b	adjective phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "person"

Two: adjective, quantitative (cardinal number), no comparison, modifies "cross-roads"

lonely: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies "cross-roads"

several: adjective, quantitative (indefinite number), no comparison, modifies "times"

this: adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, modifies "winter"

2. I a II b c
[We were (like two mirror images) [as we slowly converged (on the same point) (with the same noiseless yet laborious stride.)]]]

+

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conj. "as"	circumstance, modifies the verb "were"
a	adverb phrase	prepositional	comparison, complement of the verb "were"
b	adverb phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "converged"
c	adverb phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "converged"

4. I a II b
 [I came down (to see a man) [who looked (like myself)].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "man"
a	adverbial phrase	infinitive	result, modifies the verb "came"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	comparison, modifies the verb "looked"

to see: infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of result] modifying the verb "came" [To understand why this is result, see the dictation from Robert Frost.]

5. I a b
 [I was walking (to meet my own image) (in a slanting mirror)].]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	infinitive	result, modifies the verb "was walking"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the infinitive "to meet"

to meet: infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of result] modifying the verb "was walking"

6. I a
 [I did not go forward to speak (to the stranger)].]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the infinitive "to speak"

to speak: infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of purpose] modifying the verb "did go"

3. I a

D.O. b

II

[(After all these years) I can picture that old time (to myself) now, [just as it was then].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverb clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate "as"</i>	<i>manner or comparison [you may accept circumstance], modifies the verb "can picture"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "can picture"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the verb "can picture"</i>

Week 16
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

I
II
a
b
 [I joined the crew] and [we hauled out (onto the stream) (to anchor the ship).]
 +

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "hauled out"
b	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the verb "hauled out"

2. Parse: crew, to anchor

crew: noun, common (collective), masculine, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "joined," objective case.

to anchor: infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of purpose], modifies the verb "hauled out"

3. Change the verbs in the sentence to past progressive definite tense:

I joined - I was joining

we hauled out - we were hauling out

4. Tell what the new sailor may have been thinking as he joined the rest of the crew for the long voyage.

2. I D.O. a
 [A wide sea voyage interposes a gulf (between us and our homes).]

+

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "interposes"

- wide:* adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "voyage"
- sea:* adjective, descriptive (simple), no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "voyage"
- gulf:* noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the verb "interposes," objective case.
- us:* pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown [or: humanity in general; anyone who travels by sea], neuter gender, plural, 1st person, object of the preposition "between," objective case
- our* pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown, neuter gender, plural, 1st person, shows possession of the noun "homes," possessive case

3. I P.A. a II P.A.
 [We are subject (to tempest, and fear, and uncertainty)]; [distance becomes palpable,
 + + +
 III P.A.
 and return seems precarious.]

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
III	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the adjective "subject"

- tempest:* noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "to," objective case
- fear:* noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "to," objective case

- uncertainty:* noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "to," objective case
- distance:* noun, abstract [in this use; normally common (class)], neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "becomes" nominative case
- palpable:* adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, completes the meaning the verb "becomes" (or: predicated of the noun "distance")
- return:* noun, abstract [in this use; normally common (class)], neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "seems," nominative case
- precarious:* adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, completes the meaning the verb "seems" (or: predicated of the noun "return")

4. I a II D.O. b c
 [The vast space (of waters) [that separates the hemispheres] is (like a blank page) (in existence).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the noun "space"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "space"
b	adverbial phrase [or adjectival]	prepositional	comparison, modifies the verb "is" [or modifies the noun "space"]
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "page"

- vast* adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "space"
- space:* noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "is," nominative case
- hemispheres:* noun, common (class), neuter, plural, 3rd person, object of the verb "separates," objective case
- existence:* noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "in," objective case

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "land," neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of "was leaving"

was leaving: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past definite, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

3. I PN II a b

[Then all was vacancy, [until] I stepped (on the opposite shore), to be launched (into the novelties) (of another world).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "until"	time, modifies the verb "was"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "stepped"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the infinitive "to be launched"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "novelties"

all: pronoun, adjective (numeral), gender unknown, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "was," nominative case.

was: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "all," 3rd person, singular

vacancy: noun, common (class), neuter, 3rd person, singular, complement of the verb "was" and tells about the subject "all" (or: predicated of the pronoun "all"), nominative case

stepped: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

to be launched: infinitive, simple, passive, adverb [of result] modifying the verb "stepped"

- being cast:* gerund, imperfect, passive, object of the preposition "of"
- conscious:* adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, completes the verb "are" and modifies the subject "we" (predicate adjective)
- anchorage:* noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "from," objective case
- settled:* adjective, descriptive, participial, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "life"

3. I a II D.O. b

[I stood (on the deck) [so that I might see the last blue line (of my native land).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "so that"	purpose, modifies the verb "stood"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "stood"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "line"

- stood:* verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular.
- might see:* defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular
- last:* adjective, demonstrative, no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "line"

Week 17
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I P.N. a
[What is the one eternal sight (of England)?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "sight"</i>

2. Parse: What, eternal, England

What: pronoun, interrogative, no antecedent, neuter, singular, third person, predicate nominative, nominative case

eternal: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "sight"

England: noun, proper, neuter gender, singular, third person, object of preposition "of," objective case

3. Give the principal parts of the verb "to be" and the verb "to see."

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Participle</i>
<i>am, is, are</i>	<i>was, were</i>	<i>been</i>
<i>see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>

4. What would you answer, if asked this question about your homeland?

3. I a P.N.

[(To you) what is home?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "is"

you: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown, gender unknown, singular or plural number, 2nd person, object of preposition "To," objective case

what: pronoun, interrogative, no antecedent, neuter gender, singular number, 3rd person, predicate nominative, nominative case

4. I D.O.

[Who built this abbey?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---

Who: pronoun, interrogative, no antecedent, neuter gender, singular or plural number, 3rd person, subject of the verb "built," nominative case

5. I a D.O. b

[Which (of these sounds) reminds you most (of your country)?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "Which"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "reminds"

Which: pronoun, interrogative, no antecedent, neuter gender, singular number, 3rd person, subject of "reminds," nominative case

you: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown, gender unknown, singular or plural number, 2nd person, direct object of "reminds," objective case

most: adverb, simple (degree), superlative degree of comparison, modifies the verb "reminds"

6. I D.O. a b
 [*Who is driving the plough team (over the brow) (of that hill)?*]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "is driving"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "brow"

Who: pronoun, interrogative, no antecedent, gender unknown, singular or plural number, 3rd person, subject of "is driving," nominative case

that: adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, modifies the noun "hill"

7. I D.O. a
 [*What noise does a scythe make (against the whetstone)?*]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place or circumstance, modifies the verb "does make"

What: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "noise"

Parts of Speech – Infinitives Used as Nouns

1. I a b
 [*The monks chose to build their abbey (with rough stone and wattle-work) (at first).]*

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	material, modifies the infinitive "to build"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the infinitive "to build"

to build: infinitive, simple, active, noun, direct object of "chose"
 their: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "monks," masculine gender, plural number, third person, shows possession of "abbey," possessive case
 abbey: noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, object of the infinitive "to build," objective case

2. I a b c
 [The people (of the countryside) asked to help (in the building) (of the monastery).
 This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival	prepositional	modifies the noun "people"
b	adverbial	prepositional	specification, modifies the infinitive "to help"
c	adjectival	prepositional	modifies the gerund "building"

to help: infinitive, simple, active, noun, direct object of "asked"

3. I a b D.O. c
 [To see a plough team coming (over the brow) (of a hill) suddenly brings me back (to my youth) (in England).]
 This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "coming"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "brow"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the adverb "back"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "youth"

To see: infinitive, simple, active, noun, subject of "brings"
 team: noun, common (collective), neuter gender, singular number, 3rd person, object of "To see," objective case
 me: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "Stanley Baldwin" (see dictation), masculine gender, singular number, 1st person, direct object of "brings," objective case

prepared: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

to enter: infinitive simple, active, adverb [of purpose] modifying the verb "prepared"

city: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the infinitive "to enter," objective case.

that: adjective, demonstrative no comparison, singular, modifies the noun "city"

lifted verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

3. I D.O.

[I pondered what path to follow.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence. [The chart simply lists I as an independent clause.]

pondered: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

what: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no comparison, modifies the noun "path"

to follow: infinitive, simple, active, modifies the noun "path"

4. I D.O.

[The knight selected which ballad to sing.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

selected: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "knight," 3rd person, singular

which: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no comparison, modifies the noun "ballad"

to sing: infinitive, simple, active, modifies the noun "ballad"

Parts of Speech –Interrogative Adjectives

5. I D.O.

[Which ballad shall I sing?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

I shall sing which ballad? - Putting the question in natural order allows

Which: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no comparison, modifies the noun “ballad”

shall sing: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, future, subject is “I” (“shall” not “will” used with 1st person), singular

ballad: noun, common (class), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb “shall sing,” objective case

6. I D.O.

[What races made Marseilles?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

What: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no comparison, modifies the noun “races”

made: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is “races” 3rd person, singular

7. I D.O. a

[What pride Marcel had (in Provence)!]

This is a simple declarative (exclamatory) sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “pride”</i>

What: adjective, pronominal (exclamatory), no comparison, modifies the noun “pride”

had: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is “Marcel,” 3rd person, singular

I D.O.

8. [Which language would he like?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

Which: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no comparison, modifies the noun "language"

would like: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "he," 3rd person, singular

I D.O. a

9. [What voice had called me out (of sleep)?]

This is a simple declarative (exclamatory) sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the adverb "out"

What: adjective, pronominal (exclamatory), no comparison, modifies the noun "voice"

had called: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past perfect, subject is "voice," 3rd person, singular

I D.O.

10) [What course will he pursue?] (He will pursue what course?)

What: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no comparison, modifies the noun "course"

will pursue: verb, transitive, active, indicative, future, subject is "he," 3rd person, singular

Slipping: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to the pronoun "I"
 out: adverb, simple, place, no degree of comparison, modifies the participle "Slipping"
 lodgings: noun, common (class), neuter, 3rd person, plural, object of the preposition "of," objective case.
 walked: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past indefinite, subject is "I," 1st person, singular
 on: adverb, simple, manner, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "walked"

3. I a b c

[Far (on the right,) the Dome (of St. Peter's) rose and looked (like something newly built).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the adverb "far"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Dome"
c	Adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner or comparison, modifies the verb "looked"

Far: adverb, simple, degree, positive degree of comparison, modifies adverbial prepositional phrase "on the right"
 St. Peter's: noun, proper, neuter, 3rd person, singular, expresses ownership of "Cathedral" [commonly known and simply omitted from the text by abbreviation], possessive case
 built: participle, perfect, passive, belongs to "something"
 newly: adverb, simple, time, positive degree of comparison, modifies the participle "built"

Week 19
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I

[How did the great silver disk (of Count Roger) (of Sicily) finally vanish forever?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "disk"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Count Roger"

2. Parse: How, Sicily, forever.

How: adverb, interrogative, manner, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "did vanish"

Sicily: noun, Proper, neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "of," objective case

forever: adverb, simple, time, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "did vanish"

3. Give a synonym and an antonym for "vanish."

Synonyms: disappear, evaporate, withdraw, depart

Antonyms: appear, emerge, materialize

4. Write a few sentences imagining your own answer to the question.

Parts of Speech – Adverbs: Interrogative

1. I

[When did those mystery-laden words, “Terra Incognita” and “Terra Inhabitabile,”
a b +
disappear (from the maps) (of the world)?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	separation, modifies the verb “disappear”
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “maps”

When: adverb, interrogative, time, no comparison, modifies the verb “did disappear”

2. I

[Why is the boy suddenly consumed (by the spirit) (of adventure)?]
a b

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means or instrument, modifies the verb “is consumed”
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “spirit”

Why: adverb, interrogative, cause or reason, no comparison, modifies the verb “is consumed”

3. I

[Where do bears stroll ominously?] *This is a simple, interrogative sentence.*

Where: adverb, interrogative, place, no comparison, modifies the verb “do stroll”

4. I P.A.

[How distant was Jerusalem (from the Tower of Babel) (on the old map) (in Hereford Cathedral)?]
a b c

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

firing: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "Indians"

strolling: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "bears"

3. I a b c
[Fishes (of terrifying aspect) swim the seas, (swallowing the little ships) (with curly sails)
d e
(like the ships) (in illuminated manuscripts).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "fishes"
b	adjectival phrase	participial	modifies the noun "fishes"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "ships"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "sails" (or "[little] ships")
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "ships"

swallowing: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "fishes"

illuminated: participle, perfect, passive, belongs to "manuscripts"

4. I D.O. a b
[Invaders stole the great silver disk, (melting it) (to pay for arms and soldiers).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	participial	modifies the noun "Invaders"
b	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the participial phrase "melting it"

melting: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "Invaders"

to pay for: infinitive, simple, active, adverb, reason, modifies the participle "melting"

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "If"	condition, modifies the verb "was paid for"
II	principal	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "freedom"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means or instrument, modifies the verb "was paid for"

5. I D.O.

[Everybody had a chance to live dangerously and to die valorously.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---

to live: infinitive, simple, active, adjective, modifies the noun "chance"

6. I D.O. II D.O. a b

[The pioneers exchanged the lovely little rivers [which carried no hint (of danger)] (for
fierce wide waters running (to unknown horizons)).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "rivers"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "hint"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, result or purpose may all be accepted, modifies the verb "exchanged"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "running"

Week 20
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

I
a
b
 [The young priest must have traveled (through thirty miles) (of these conical red hills),
c
d
e
 (winding his way) (in the narrow cracks) (between them).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "must have traveled"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "miles"
c	adjectival phrase	participial	belongs to the noun "priest"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "winding"
e	adjectival phrase [allow adverbial]	prepositional	modifies "cracks" [or place, modifies the participle "winding"]

2. Parse: thirty, winding, narrow

thirty: adjective, quantitative (cardinal number), no comparison, modifies the noun "miles"

winding: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "priest"

narrow: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "cracks"

3. Tell the mood of the verb in this sentence: indicative mood

Write the verb in another mood and justify it:

The young priest could have traveled through thirty miles . . . them.

(subjunctive mood: expresses conjecture or something imagined.)

4. Use "adroit" in a sentence showing that you grasp its meaning:

Accept any meaningful, tasteful sentence, such as, "The adroit way he used his words convinced the audience that the subject required further study."

Parts of Speech – Interrogative Pronouns, Adjectives, Adverbs

Review the interrogative words studied in lessons 17, 18, and 19.

1. I D.O.

[What did the Hurons call Père Brébeuf's clock?]

What: pronoun, interrogative, neuter, singular, 3rd person, complement of the verb "did call" [predicate objective; see §30], objective case

2. I D.O. I.O. a

[What order did it give them (at four o'clock)?]

What: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "order"

- I a

3. [How may the fatigues (of a long day's journey) be forgotten?

How: adverb, interrogative, manner, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "may be forgotten"

4. P.N. I

[Who is the solitary horseman?]

Who: pronoun, interrogative, masculine, singular, 3rd person, predicate nominative, nominative case

5. I

[Where is the young priest riding?]

Where: adverb, interrogative, place, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "is riding"

6. I a D.O.

[Which appurtenances (of civilization) fascinated the Indians?]

Which: adjective, pronominal (interrogative), no comparison, modifies the noun "appurtenances"

3. I a b c
 [(Meeting courage (with courage) and courtesy (with courtesy)), young, ardent, and
 + +
 adventurous, Père Marquette went (into the wilderness) (to accomplish great things).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	participial	belongs to the noun "Père Marquette"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the participle "meeting"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the participle "meeting"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "went"
e	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the verb "went"

meeting: participle, imperfect, active, relates to the noun "Père Marquette"

to accomplish: infinitive, simple, active, modifies "went"

4. I D.O. a b
 [Come and experience the joy (of health and sound sleep), wrapped (in a buffalo hide),
 + +
 c d
 lying (upon pine branches) (beside a crackling fire)!]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies noun "joy"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the participle "wrapped"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "lying"
f	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "lying"

come: verb, strong, intransitive, active, imperative, present, subject is "You" understood, 2nd person, singular or plural

experience: verb, strong, transitive, active, imperative, present, subject is "You" understood, 2nd person, singular or plural

- wrapped: participle, perfect, passive, belongs to "You" understood
- lying: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "You" understood
- crackling: participial adjective, descriptive, positive degree of comparison, describes "fire"

Analysis: Complex Sentences-Adverbial Clauses-Condition

1. I a II b
 [If the Indians are approached (with generosity)], [they respond (with eagerness).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "If"	condition, modifies the verb "respond"
II	principal	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "are approached"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "respond"

are approached: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, passive voice, indicative mood, present, subject is "Indians," 3rd person, plural.

2. I D.O. II . D.O. a
 [If the clock strikes four], [the Indians rise and leave Père Brébeuf (in peace).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "If"	condition, modifies the verbs "rise and leave"
II	principal	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "leave"

strikes: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "clock," 3rd person, singular.

3. I

D.O. II

D.O.

[If you come and try a nomad's life], [you will not mind the fatigue!]
+

This is a complex, declarative sentence (exclamatory).

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "If"	purpose, modifies the verb "stood"
II	principal	---	---

come: verb, strong, intransitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "you," 2nd person, singular or plural.

try: verb, weak, irregular, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "you,"

will not mind: defective verb [with adverb] and infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, simple future, subject is "you," 2nd person, singular or plural.

Week 21
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
DO
DO
b

[The young King looked (about him) and beheld peace and amity (among all these noble lords) [where], aforetime, had been discord and ill-regard.]]

+

+

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "where"	place, modifies the phrase "among all these noble lords"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place or reference, modifies the verb "looked"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "beheld"

2. Parse: How, Sicily, forever.

young: adjective, descriptive, simple, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "King"

lords: noun, common (class), masculine gender, plural, 3rd person, object of preposition "among," objective case

aforetime: adverb, simple, time, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "had been"

3. Give the principal parts of the verb *beheld*, and give a synonym.

Present: behold Past: beheld Participle: beheld

Synonyms: saw, observed, watched, viewed, regarded, considered

4. Tell in a few sentences what may have changed the "discord and ill-regard" of Arthur's knights into "peace and amity."

**Parts of Speech – General Review: Nouns, Pronouns,
Adjectives & Adverbs**

1. I a II b III c
 [We shall go on (to the end),] [we shall fight (in France),] [we shall fight (on the seas
 and oceans),] IV d e
 + V DO +
 [we shall defend our Island].

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
III	independent	---	---
IV	independent	---	---
V	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the adverb "on"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "shall fight"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "shall fight"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "shall fight"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "shall fight"

- We: pronoun, personal, antecedent: the British (seen in the dictation), masculine, plural, 1st person, subject of "shall go," nominative case
- shall go: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, future, subject is "We," 1st person, plural
- growing: adjective, descriptive (participial), no degree of comparison, describes "confidence" and "strength"

2. I a b II
 [(Of all this great gathering), not one man looked askance (at his neighbor),] but [all
 c +
were united (in good fellowship).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "man"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "looked"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the verb "were united"</i>

- all:* adjective, numeral (bulk), no comparison, modifies "gathering"
- this:* adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, singular, modifies the noun "gathering"
- great:* adjective, descriptive, simple, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "gathering"
- one :* adjective, quantitative (cardinal number), no comparison, modifies the noun "man"
- looked:* verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "man," 3rd person, singular
- askance:* adverb, simple, manner, no comparison, modifies the verb "looked"
- all:* pronoun, adjective (numeral), antecedent is "guests," neuter, 3rd person, plural, subject of "were united", nominative
- were united:* verb, weak, transitive, passive, indicative, past, subject is "all," 3rd person, plural

3. **I** **a** **b**
 [The British Empire and the French Republic, linked together (in their cause) and (in
 their need), will defend (to the death) their native soil.]
+ **c** **DO** +

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a + b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, reference or purpose, modifies the participle "linked"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, manner or degree, modifies the verb "will defend"</i>

3. I DO a b
 [Each declared his willingness (to risk himself) and strove (to grasp the flag).]
 +
 This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjective phrase	infinitive	modifies the noun "willingness"
b	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the verb "strove"

to risk: infinitive, simple, active, adjectival, modifies the noun "willingness"
 to grasp: infinitive, simple, active, adverb (purpose), modifies the verb "strove"

4. I a
 [The New World shall step forth (to rescue the Old).]
 This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial	infinitive	purpose, modifies the verb "shall step"

to rescue: infinitive, simple, active, adverb (purpose), modifies the verb and adverb "shall step forth"

5. I a II DO APP
 [(Within him), [as he hurled himself forward,] was born a love, a despairing fondness
 b III c
 (for this flag) [which was (near him)]]].

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
I	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as"	time, modifies the verb "was born"
III	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "flag"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "was born"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "fondness"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies verbs "was"

4. I a PA II III
 [(In the mad scramble) he was aware [that the color sergeant flinched suddenly], [as if
 b
he had been struck (by a bludgeon).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	direct object of the verb equivalent* "was aware"
III	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as if"	manner, modifies the verb "flinched"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	circumstance, modifies the verb "was"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	instrument, modifies the verb "had been struck"

*"To be aware," a verb and predicate adjective, should be treated as equivalent to a verb of knowing.

5. I a PA b II c
 [The knights (at the high feast) were more renowned (in arms) [than were any others (in
 the kingdom).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "than"	degree, modifies the adjective "more renowned"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "knights"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	specification, modifies the adjective "more renowned"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "others"

Week 22
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

I
a
b
c

[Long did Edward kneel (beside the remains) (of his uncle,) (with his face hidden) and
+
(with thoughts) (beyond our power) to trace.]

d
e

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "kneel"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "remains"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "kneel"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	accompaniment, modifies the verb "kneel"
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "thoughts"

2. Parse: Edward, hidden, to trace

Edward: noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of
the verb "did kneel," nominative case.

hidden: adjective, descriptive (simple), participial, positive degree of
comparison, modifies the noun "face"

to trace: infinitive, simple, active, modifies the noun "power"

3. Give the principal parts of "hidden" and "to trace":

simple infinitive	past	perfect participle
hide	hid	hidden (strong)
trace	traced	traced (weak reg.)

4. Name/explain the tone of this sentence.

The student should point out the emotional weight of the sentence, the mystery it hints at, the sense of awe and respect it inspires, the sense of solemnity of the moment, and he should try to explain how the structure of the sentence or the word choice allow this tone. There is no perfect answer to this question; judge the student's answer as you would a composition: has he reflected, understood, made a personal effort, and written something which is defensible?

this: pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), antecedent is "coffin," neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the verb "guarded," objective case

it: pronoun, personal, antecedent is "coffin," neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "around," objective case

3. ^I [A ^{app} crowned helmet, ^{app} good sword, ^{app} knightly spurs, and cross-marked shield: these lay ^a (upon the royal coffin).] +

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "lay"

these: pronoun; adjective (demonstrative); antecedent is all items previously mentioned: "helmet," "sword," "spurs," "shield"; neuter; plural; 3rd person; subject of the verb "lay," nominative case

4. ^I [I stand ^a (on this rostrum) ^b (with a sense) ^c (of deep humility and great pride) - the former, ^d (in the wake) ^e (of those great American architects) ^f (of our history) [^{II} who have stood here ^g (before me)]; the latter, [^{III} because this forum ^h (of legislative debate) represents human liberty ^{D.O.} (in the purest form) [^{IV} which has yet been devised.]]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "architects"
III	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the sub. conjunction "because"	reason, modifies the phrase segment "of ... great pride"
IV	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "form"

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the gerund "planning"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	agency, modifies the gerund "planning"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	result, modifies the verb "may fall"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "may fall"
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "eyes"

planning: gerund, imperfect, active, subject of the verb "may fall"

7. I a b P.N. c d
 [Joining the Army, (before the turn) (of the century), was the fulfilling (of all) (of my
 boyish hopes and dreams).]

+

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "was"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "turn"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the gerund "fulfilling"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "all"

Joining: gerund, imperfect, active, subject of the verb "was"

fulfilling: gerund, imperfect, active, complement (P.N.) of the verb "was"

all: pronoun, adjective (numeral), neuter, plural, 3rd person, object of the preposition "of," objective case

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adv Clauses of Degree or Comparison

1. I a II
 [The best and purest schemes planned (by the highest souls) may fall over] [as a crested
 + P.A.
wave falls and is lost].
 +

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the sub. conjunction "as"	comparison, modifies the verb "may fall"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	agent, modifies the participle "planned"

planned: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "schemes"

as: conjunction, subordinate, comparison, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

crested: adjective, descriptive (participial), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "wave"

2. I P.A. a b c II
 [The Crusade was as noble (under Edward (of England) and Louis (of France))] [as the
 +
 Round Table had been (under Arthur).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as"	comparison, modifies the verb "was"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Crusade"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Edward"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Louis"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Round Table"

[The parsing below is given for the sake of the teacher; they are too difficult for the students.]

as: adverb, conjunctive, degree, no degree of comparison, modifies the adjective "noble," and helps to connect the subordinate clause introduced by "as"

as: conjunction, subordinate, degree, connects the subordinate and principal clauses of the sentence.

3. I D.O. II I.O. D.O. a
 [The old soldier tried to do his duty [as God gave him the light (to see that duty)]]].

This is a complex declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as"</i>	<i>degree, modifies the verb "tried"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>modifies the noun "light"</i>

[Note to the teacher: "to do his duty" is not a noun phrase because such an animal does not exist, as explained in CG2, in the NOTE after §263. Thus, "to do" is the direct object of "tried"; "his duty" is the object of the infinitive.]

Week 23
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
b
c

I
II
+
DO
d

+

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the sub. conjunction "when"</i>	<i>time, modifies the phrase "would ask"</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the pronoun "one"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the pronoun "one"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>local, modifies the verb "landed"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "questions"</i>

2. Parse: *When, one, rain-soaked.*

When: conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

one: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of "landed," nominative case

rain-soaked: adjective, descriptive (compound), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "pilots" (or the pronoun "one")

3. Rewrite this sentence giving a synonym for each of the verbs or verbals.

When one of the veteran pilots arrived, drenched and behind schedule, from Alicante or Casablanca, the apprentice pilots would pose humble questions about his flight.

4. How does the author contrast the veterans and the apprentices?

3. I a b c II d
 [All lived (in fear) (of the mountains) (of Spain), [(over which) we would one day fly],
 e f
 and (in awe) (of our elders).]
 +
 This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
I	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "mountains"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "lived"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "fear"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "mountains"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies verb "would fly"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "lived"
f	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "awe"

all: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine gender (See dictation), plural, 3rd person, subject of "lived," nominative case

one: adjective, quantitative (cardinal number), no comparison, modifies the noun "day"

which: pronoun, relative, antecedent. "mountains," neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, object of preposition "over," objective case

4. I DO a II
 [The Royal Air Force engaged the main strength (of the enemy)], and [the Navy carried
 DO b c III + d
 over 335,000 men (out of the jaws) (of death and shame)]; [both achieved this miracle (of
 IV e +
 our deliverance)]; [neither failed (in discipline or valor)].
 +
 This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
III	independent	---	---

<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>means, modifies the verb "are won"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>means, modifies the verb "was achieved"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>means, modifies the verb "was achieved"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>means, modifies the verb "was achieved"</i>

evacuating: gerund, imperfect, active, object of preposition "by"

3. I DO a II
 [I was undergoing an apprenticeship, served (by all young pilots) [before they were
 DO
allowed to carry the mails].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>subordinate adverb clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction "before"</i>	<i>time, modifies the participle "served"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>agency, modifies the participle "served"</i>

served: participle, perfect, passive, belongs to "apprenticeship"

to carry: infinitive, simple, active, direct object of the verb "were allowed"

4. I a DO b
 [The veteran pilot, replying so curtly, built (for us) a fabulous world (of snares and
 c d e +
 pitfalls), (with the looming (of cliffs) and the whirling (of air-currents)) strong enough
 f +
 (to uproot cedars).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb "built"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "world"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "world"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the gerund "looming"</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the gerund "whirling"</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>degree, modifies the adverb "enough"</i>

- replying: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to “pilot”
- looming: gerund, imperfect, active, object of preposition “with”
- whirling: gerund, imperfect, active, object of preposition “with”
- to uproot: infinitive, simple, active, adverb (degree) modifying the adverb “enough”

Analysis – Complex Sentences

1. I a b
 [The mineral glow (of the artificial horizon,) these stethoscopes designed (to take the
 DO c PN II DO
 heartbeat) (of the heavens,) are things [which a pilot loves].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
I	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun “which”	modifies the noun “things”
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “glow”
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	purpose, modifies the participle “designed”
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “heartbeat”

2. I II DO
 [The enemy was so roughly handled [that he did not hurry their departure seriously].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the conjunctive adverb and conjunction “so...that”	result, modifies the adverb “roughly” [See §209(2) and §220(7).]

3. I a II
 [These young men, going forth every morn (to guard their native land and all) [that
b DO
we stand (for),] deserve our gratitude].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence. [“That” acts as a double relative pronoun here, and its understood “Which” is the object of the preposition.]

Week 24
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

I
II
a
PA
III

[I hope [that the Personnel Department (of the Navy) will be understanding [when
it hears (about my unusual recruiting service).]]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by subordinate conjunction "that"	object of the verb "hope"
III	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when"	time, modifies the verb "will be"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Department"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "hears"

2. Parse: hope, that, recruiting

hope: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

that: conjunction, subordinate, introduces the noun clause which is the object of the verb "hope"

recruiting: participial adjective, descriptive, no degree of comparison, describes the noun "service"

3. Change the verb in the principal clause to the past tense and then rewrite the sentence, changing all verb forms to the proper tense.

I hoped that the personnel Department of the Navy would be understanding when it heard about my usual recruiting service.

4. Explain the tone of this sentence.

This sentence seems to be subjunctive in mood (expresses a wish?) yet in reading in the context of the entire dictation text, "My Young Assistants," the reader understands this final statement of the text to function not as an expression of true wishfulness or contingency but simply as a humorous, ironic ending.

3. ^I [No one else wanted to care (for the cancer patients), [^{II} because everyone believed [^{III} that the disease might be contagious.]]] ^{DO} ^a ^{PA}

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the sub. conjunction "because"	cause/reason, modifies the verb "wanted"
III	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the sub. conjunction "that"	direct object of the verb "believed"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the infinitive "to care"

might be: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, past, subject is "disease," 3rd person, singular

Parts of Speech –Verbals: General Review

1. ^I
[The patient waited smiling.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

waited: verb, weak, regular, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "patient," 3rd person, singular

1)smiling: participle, active, imperfect, belongs to the noun "patient"

OR 2)smiling: participle, active, imperfect, modifies the verb "waited"

2. ^I ^a ^b ^c
[She came back (after two hours), flushed and winded, covered (with mud) and (in
^d + +
the best) (of spirits).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "came"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	material, modifies the participle "covered"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "she" [This phrase is parallel to the participles; all could be considered adverbial.]
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "best" [= substantivized adjective]

flushed, winded: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "she"

covered: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "she"

3. I DO II a PA b
 [Sometimes the children did my laundry], but [(on such occasions) they were apt (to
 +
 c III DO
 wash the clothes) (in a rice paddy)], so [I discouraged this].
 +
 This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent		
III	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "were"
b	adverbial phrase	infinitive	result, modifies the adjective "apt"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the infinitive "to wash"

apt: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, predicate adjective describing "they."

to wash: infinitive, simple, active, adverb [result], modifies the adjective "apt"

4. I a DO b II
 [The boys might come (to me) and lead me (to a feeble old woman) [who could not
 +
 DO DO c III PA
leave her tent], or take me (to see a man) [who was crippled.]]
 +

to ride: infinitive, simple, active, substantive, object of the verb "loved"

should [love]: defective verb with understood infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, past, subject is "children," 3rd person, plural

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses

1. I a II DO b c
[The other nurse waited (to see) [whether Rose would shrink (from the sight) (of Mrs. Watson's cancer wound).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "whether"	object of the infinitive phrase "to see"
a	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the verb "waited"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	consequence, modifies the verb "would shrink"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "sight"

whether: conjunction, subordinate, substantive, joins the noun clause "Rose would shrink from the sight..." and the main clause. (For the parsing of "whether," see §220(10) and §223(1). "Substantive" subclass indicates the type of clause which the conjunction introduces.)

to see: infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of purpose], modifies "waited"

would shrink: defective verb with infinitive, intransitive, active subjunctive, past, subject is "Rose," 3rd person, singular

2. I a II IO III
[(On the day) [after Genevieve came], she asked me [if she might visit the other wounded]].

This is a complex declarative sentence.

Week 25
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
II
III
a

[[When the refugees saw [that we were friends and not foes]], they hoisted (on a broken spar) their own drenched flag; a flag [which they had hidden (for years)]... their symbol, their emblem, their heraldry.]]

DO
APP
IV
b
APP

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when"	time, modifies the verb "hoisted"
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	direct object of "saw"
III	principal	---	---
IV	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "flag"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "hoisted"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "had hidden"

2. Parse: When, drenched, emblem.

When: conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the adverbial clause I to the principal clause III

drenched: participial adjective, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "flag"

emblem: noun, common (class), neuter, singular number, 3rd person, appositive of the noun "flag," objective case

3. Give two synonyms for "hoisted." lifted, raised, erected, elevated

4. Explain in a small paragraph why a flag is called "their symbol, their emblem, their heraldry."

3. I a II
 [Jammed (onto these fourteen sampans) were a thousand refugees [who had brought
 DO b
 themselves an unbelievable two hundred miles (through the turbulent South China Sea.)]]
 This is a complex, declarative sentence.
 [The expression “an unbelievable two hundred miles” forms an adverbial objective.]

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun “who”	modifies the noun “refugees”
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle “jammed”
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb “had brought”

themselves: pronoun, personal (compound), antecedent: “refugees,” neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, direct object of “had brought,” objective case

Parts of Speech – Verb Review: Tense and Voice

1. I a II DO
 [We could feel the misery (of their situation) [before we touched them.]]
 This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction “before”	time, modifies the verb “could feel”
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “misery”

could feel: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is “We,” 1st person, plural

touched: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is “we,” 1st person, plural

2. I a

[Several (of the boats) were lashed end to end.] “End to end” may be considered one adverb.

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun “Several”

were lashed: verb, weak, intransitive, passive, indicative, past, subject is “Several,”
3rd person, plural

3. I DO a II III

[Doc, you must write a few lines (about Genevieve)] and [we’ll see [what can be done.]]
+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the double relative pronoun “what”	direct object of the verb “will see”
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun “lines”

must write: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, present,
subject is “you,” 2nd person, singular

will see: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, future, subject is “we,” 1st
person, plural

can be done: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, passive, indicative,
present, subject is “what,” 3rd person, singular

3. I II a b PN c
 ["Dearie," [she said, (with the old charm) (in her voice)], "we were good friends (in the
 III PN
 hospital)], and [we'll be good friends here.]
 +

This is a compound, declarative sentence. [Note: "To starve and freeze" is the real subject of IV.]

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "said"
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "said"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "said"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "charm"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "were"

Parts of Speech – Compound and Personal Pronouns-Week 26

1. I APP a b DO c
[Telemachos himself went (on board) (following Athena)]; [she took her seat (on the stern)], and [he sat (beside her)].]

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
III	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "went"
b	adjectival phrase	participial	modifies the noun "Telemachos"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "seat"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "sat"

himself: pronoun, personal (compound), antecedent is Telemachos, masculine, singular, 3rd person, used for emphasis in apposition with the subject "Telemachos," nominative case.

following: participle, active, imperfect, belongs to "Telemachos"

2. I DO APP a
[The others cast off the hawsers and themselves came (on board)].

+

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "came"

others: pronoun, adjective, demonstrative, neuter, plural, 3rd person, subject

themselves pronoun, personal (compound), antecedent is "others," gender unknown, 3rd person, plural, in apposition with "others, nominative case

sent: verb, irregular, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "Athena," 3rd person, singular

following: adjective, participial, descriptive, no degree of comparison, describes "wind"

pipng: participle, active, imperfect, belongs to "wind"

2. I DO a II b
 [(When they had made snug all the rigging (about the ship)), they set (before them)

DO c DO d
 brimming bowls (of wine), and poured libations (to the gods), immortal and
 +
 e f g
 everlasting, but most (of all) (to the bright-eyed daughter) (of Zeus.)]
 +

This is a complex, declarative sentence. ("e" may be omitted as a phrase. "Most of all"=mostly)

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "When"	time, modifies the verbs "set" and "poured"
II	principal	----	----
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "rigging"
b	adverbial phrase	participial	place, modifies the verb "set"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "bowls"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "poured"
(e)	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the adverb "most"
f	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "poured"
g	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "daughter"

had made: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, past perfect, subject is "they," 3rd person, plural

set: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, past indefinite, subject is "bowls," 3rd person, plural

3. I II a III b c
 [(As each wave came), and (she rose (for it)), she seemed (like a horse (making at a
 +
 fence outrageously high)).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence. ["Making at" may be considered the verb; if not, "at a fence outrageously high" would be phrase c., adverbial of reference, modifying the participle.]

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses-WK 26

1. I II a
 [I marveled [that human invention had thus triumphed (over wind and wave) and
 + +
 DO b c
had brought the ends (of the world) (into communion).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the sub. conjunction "that"	object of the verb "marveled"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "had triumphed"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "ends"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	result, modifies the verb "had brought"

that: conjunction, subordinate, substantive, connects noun clause II to the principal clause I

had triumphed: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past perfect, subject is "invention," 3rd person, singular

2. I II a b
 [We pondered [what might lurk (among the very foundations) (of the earth).]]

This is a complex declarative sentence. (The direct question hidden in this sentence is: "What might lurk among the very foundations of the earth?")

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the interrogative pronoun "what"	object of the verb "pondered"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "might lurk"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "foundations"

what: pronoun, interrogative, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "might lurk," nominative case

might lurk: defective verb with infinitive, intransitive, active, subjunctive, past, subject is "what," 3rd person, singular

3. I II a b
 [The passengers idly speculated (who was sailing (on the horizon), gliding (along the edge) (of the ocean).)]
 d

This is a complex declarative sentence.

(The direct question hidden in this sentence is: "Who was sailing on the horizon?")

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the interrogative pronoun "who"	object of the verb "speculated"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "was sailing"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "gliding"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "edge"

who: pronoun, interrogative, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "was sailing," nominative case

was sailing: verb, regular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past definite, subject is "who," 3rd person, singular

gliding: participle, active, imperfect, belongs to the pronoun "who"

4. I II a PN III DO
 [I said, [that (at sea) all is vacancy]]; [I should correct the expression.]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	object of the verb "said"
III	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "all"

that: conjunction, subordinate, substantive, connects the noun clause II to the principal clause I.

all: pronoun, adjective (numeral), neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of "is," nominative case

vacancy: noun, abstract, neuter, 3rd person, singular, complement of the verb "is" (predicate nominative), nominative case

Week 27
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I PA a II

[It would be difficult to describe the subtle brotherhood (of men) [that was here
b
established (on the seas).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

[N.B. "to describe the subtle brotherhood" is not a "noun phrase." cf. note, p. 261.]

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the noun "brotherhood"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "brotherhood"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "was established"

2. Parse: subtle, to describe, here.

subtle: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "brotherhood"

to describe: infinitive, simple, active, real subject of "would be"

here: adverb, simple, place, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "was established"

3. Rewrite this sentence, replacing "would" with "will."

It will be difficult to describe...

Explain the difference in mood and in meaning.

4. Why would such a thing be difficult to describe?

Parts of Speech –Pronoun Review

1. I a b II c d
 [There was a terrible grace (in the move) (of the waves)], and [they came (in silence), (save
 e
 for the snarling) (of the crests).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence, uniting two simple sentences.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "was"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "move"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "came"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	separation, modifies phrase c.
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the gerund "snarling"

they: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "waves," neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, subject of "came," nominative case

2. I a II DO b
 [(At sea), everything [that breaks the monotony (of the surrounding expanse)] attracts
 DO
 attention.]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the pronoun "everything"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "attracts"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "monotony"

everything: pronoun, indefinite, neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of "attracts," nominative case

that: pronoun, relative, antecedent: "everything," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of "breaks," nominative case

3. I a b DO c
 [None (of the men) (in the boat) knew the color (of the sky).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "none"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "men"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "color"

none: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of "knew," nominative case

4. I PN a II
 [The shapeless object was the mast (of a ship) [that must have been completely wrecked]];
 III b IV c d
 for [there were the remains (of handkerchiefs), [(by which) some (of the crew) had fastened
 + DO e f g
 themselves (to this spar), (to prevent their being washed off) (by the waves).]]

This is a compound, declarative sentence, uniting two complex sentences.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the noun "ship"
III	principal	---	---
IV	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "handkerchiefs"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "mast"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "remains"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means, modifies the verb "had fastened"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "some"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "had fastened"
f	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the verb "had fastened"
g	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means, modifies the gerund and adverb "being washed off"

- that: pronoun, relative, antecedent: "ship," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of "must have been," nominative case
- which: pronoun, relative, antecedent: "handkerchiefs," neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, object of preposition "by," objective case
- themselves: pronoun, personal (compound), masculine gender, plural, 3rd person, direct object of "had fastened," objective case

Parts of Speech – Verb Review: Mood

1. I a b II DO
 [Silence, oblivion, (like the waves), have closed (over them)], and [no one can tell the story
 c +
 (of their end).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence, uniting two simple sentences.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase [or adjectival]	prepositional	comparison, modifies the verb "have closed" [modifies the nouns "silence, oblivion"]
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "have closed"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "story"

have closed: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present perfect, subjects are "silence, oblivion," 3rd person, plural

can tell: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "no one," 3rd person, singular

2. I DO a II
 [One could never perfectly express the subtle brotherhood (of men) [that was here
 b
established (on the seas).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the noun "brotherhood"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "brotherhood"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "was established"

2. I II PN a
 [The correspondent knew [that this comradeship was the best experience (of his life)].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	direct object of the verb "knew"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "experience"

I II
 [But no one said [that it was so.]] This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	intro. by the subordinate conj. "that"	direct object of "said"

3. I II a
 [No one saw [whether the name (of the ship) could be ascertained.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "whether"	direct object of "saw"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "ship"

Week 28
Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze:

I
a
II
b

[These ambitions faded out (in their turn)]; but [the ambition (to be a steamboatman) always remained.]

This is a compound, declarative sentence. [Though most infinitive and participial phrases we have seen have been composed of a verbal governing an object, "to be a steamboatman" may be considered a phrase: "steamboatman" is the complement of the intransitive infinitive "to be."]

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I & II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time or manner, modifies the verb "faded"
b	adjectival phrase	infinitive	in apposition with the noun "ambition"

2. Parse: these, their

These: adjective, demonstrative, plural number, no comparison, modifies the noun "ambitions"

their: pronoun, personal, antecedent is "ambitions," neuter, plural 3rd person, shows possession of "turn," possessive case

3. Give a synopsis of "to remain" in the 2nd person singular [active voice] of all six tenses, all three moods

Indicative mood

1. You remain. -present

You are remaining. -present definite

2. You remained. -past

You were remaining. -past definite

3. You will remain. -future

You will be remaining. -future definite

4. You have remained. -pres. perf.

You have been remaining. -pres perf. def.

5. You had remained. -past perf

You had been remaining. -past perf. def

6. You will have remained. -fut. perf

You will have been remaining. -fut. perf. def.

Subjunctive mood

1. You remain. -present

You be remaining. -present definite

2. You remained. -past

You were remaining. -past definite

4. You have remained. -pres. perf.

You have been remaining. -pres perf. def.

5. You had remained. -past perf

You had been remaining. -past perf. def

Imperative mood

1. Remain. -present

Be remaining. -present definite

4. What is your permanent ambition?

My aunts' favorite diversion on Sunday afternoons was to visit the Cleveland Museum of Art. Each Sunday she took me with her, and throughout the years, from about the age of four through fourteen, I glimpsed a wide range of fine art. At the age of six, I decided that I wanted to study art and become an artist because I liked the variety of sentiments an artistic image could convey and the diverse ways it could convey these messages. The desire to be able to convey such things has remained permanently with me, and to this day . . .

Parts of Speech – Pronoun Review-Week 28

1. I DO a b II c
 [We'll find a way (to send word) (to your family)] and [by and by we'll see (about
 d + +
 making a pilot) (of you).] ["by and by" = adverb; "see about" = "investigate, consider"]

I DO a I PN a
 [(You) Give my good wishes (to your mother).] [She is my idea (of a brave woman).]

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I (1st)	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	infinitive	modifies the noun "way"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the infinitive "to send"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "will see"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the gerund "making"
I (2nd)	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "Give"
I (3rd)	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "idea"

We: pronoun, personal, antecedent is Capt. Howard and Sam, masculine gender, plural, 1st person, subject of the verb "will find," nominative case

your: pronoun, personal, antecedent is Sam Clemens, masculine gender, singular, 2nd person, shows possession of "family," possessive case

you: pronoun, personal, antecedent is Sam Clemens, masculine gender, singular, 2nd person, object of the preposition "of," objective case

2nd sentence: (You) Give my good wishes to your mother.

(You): pronoun, personal (understood), antecedent is Sam Clemens, masculine, singular, 2nd person, subject (understood) of the verb "Give," nominative case

my: pronoun, personal, antecedent is Capt. Howard, masculine gender, singular, 1st person, shows possession of "wishes," possessive case

3rd sentence: She is my idea of a brave woman.

She: pronoun, personal, antecedent is "mother," feminine, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "is," nominative case

2. I DO a II III IV
 [He knew nothing (of all that)]; [he only knew [that everything [that he was seeing and
 b DO +
learning (at this moment)] was making him happy.]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	direct object of the verb "knew"
IV	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	Modifies the indefinite pronoun "everything"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "knew"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	Time, modifies the verb "was seeing and learning"

nothing: pronoun, indefinite, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the verb "knew," objective case

that: pronoun, demonstrative, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "of," objective case

that: conjunction, subordinate (substantive), introduces the subordinate noun clause "everything was making him happy" (direct object) to the main clause "he knew only. . ." but plays no grammatical part in the sentence

everything: pronoun, indefinite, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "was making," nominative case

that: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "everything" singular, 3rd person, object of the verb "was seeing and hearing," objective case

3. [^I (One ^a canoe (after another [canoe]) ^{DO} picked up the refrain), and [^{II} soon ^b all (of the men) were singing.]
+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the quantitative adjective "One"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the numeral pronoun "all"

another [for teacher information only]: adjective (noun "canoe" is understood), quantitative (distributive numeral), no comparison, modifies "canoe" understood

all: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine, plural, 3rd person, subject of the verb "were singing," nominative case

Parts of Speech – Verb Review – Mood

1. ^I ^{PN}
[You might make a good pilot some day.] This is a simple declarative sentence. ["Some day" is an adverbial objective.]

might make: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past tense [cf. CG 2 §150(4)], subject is "You," 2nd person, singular

2. ^I ^a ^{II} ^{DO} ^b
[[^c As they got nearer (to port)], they could see people coming down (to the shore) (to welcome the brigade).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subord. conjunction "As"	time, modifies the verb "could see"
II	principal	----	----
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "got"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "coming"
c	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the participle "coming"

could see: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past indefinite, subject is "they," 3rd person, plural

to welcome: infinitive, adverb (of purpose), modifies the verb "were coming"

3. I PA app a II PA III
 [Such is the mountaineer, the hardy trapper (of the West)], and [such, [as we have
 DO b +
 slightly sketched it], is the wild, Robin Hood kind (of life).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence, uniting a simple and a complex sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	sub. adverbial clause	intro. by the sub. conj. "as"	manner, modifies the verb "is"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "trapper"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "kind"

is: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present indefinite, subject is "mountaineer" or "kind," 3rd person, singular

4. I a DO II b
 [(In vain) may the most vigilant and cruel savages beset his path]; [(in vain) may rocks
 + DO
 and precipices and wintry torrents oppose his progress.]
 + +

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I - IV	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "may beset"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "may oppose"

may beset: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "savages," 3rd person, plural

may oppose: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "rocks and precipices and torrents," 3rd person, plural

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses

1. I a I b c II DO d
 [There is, perhaps, no class (of men) (on the face) (of the earth) [who lead a life (of more continued exertion, peril, and excitement)], and [who are more enamored (of their occupations)].]
 + +
 III PA e

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	intro. by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "men"
III	subordinate adjective clause	intro. by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "men"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "class"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "is"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "face"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "life"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, mod. the participial adj. "enamored"

who: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "men," masculine, plural, 3rd person, subject of the verbs "lead" and "are", nominative case

2. I APP II
 [A totally different class has now sprung up: "the Mountaineers" [that scale the vast
 DO DO a
 mountain chains, and pursue their hazardous vocations (amidst their wild recesses)].]
 +

This is a complex declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the noun "Mountaineers"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "pursue"

class: noun, collective, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "has sprung," nominative case

that: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "Mountaineers," masculine, plural, 3rd person, subject of the verbs "scale" and "pursue," nominative case

Mountaineers: noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, plural, in apposition with "class," nominative case

their: (1st) pronoun, personal, antecedent is "Mountaineers," masculine, plural, 3rd person, shows possession of "vocations," possessive case

3. I DO APP a II DO
 [Some day Sam was going to make books, great books, (out of all) [that he was seeing
 APP b APP
 then: the water dappled (with silver), the bending willows, and the great, sliding
 APP +
 river.]] ("out of" is used as the preposition "from"; do not parse "was going to make"; the infinitive is used as part of a verb phrase.; "water," "willows" and "river" are in app. with "that")

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	intro. by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the numeral pronoun "all"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	origin, modifies the verb "was going to make"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	material or manner, modifies the participle "dappled"

all: pronoun, numeral, neuter, plural, 3rd person, object of the preposition "out of," objective case

that: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "all," neuter, plural, 3rd person, object of the verb "was seeing," objective case

its: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "each," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, shows possession of "wooden bench and reading-desk," possessive case

wooden: adjective, descriptive (simple), no comparison, modifies the noun "bench"

bench: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "with," objective case

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects "bench" and "reading-desk"

reading-desk: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "with," objective case

2. I a b II DO
 [(On one) (of these desks) lay the first book [which Padraig had ever seen].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "book"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "lay"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "one"

one: pronoun, adjective (quantitative), antecedent: "desks," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "one," objective case

lay: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "book," 3rd person, singular

which: pronoun, relative, antecedent: "book," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, direct object of "had seen," objective case

ever: adverb, simple, time, no comparison, modifies the verb "had seen"

3. I a b c
 [The initials (of the chapters), and the border (around each page), had been painted (in
 an ornamental design) (like a tangle) (of leaves and vines), (in bright red, green, yellow,
 brown, black, and blue).]
 +

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "initials"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "border"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "had been painted"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	comparison, modifies the verb "had been painted"
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "tangle"
f	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "had been painted"

4. I DO II IO III DO
 ["I do not discredit hand skill,"] he warned them, "but [a good man makes a good tool,]
 and [this hammer is one (of the best) (of its kind).]"
 +
 +
 This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "warned"
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "warned"
IV	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "warned"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "one"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "best"

Parts of Speech – Verb & Verbals General Review

1. I PN a II b
 [True hammering is a great qualification (in our trade)] and [(after a long time) the skill
 c d III e +
 (of our hands) is transferred (to the tools) [(with which) we work].]

This is a compound, declarative sentence, uniting a simple and a complex sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "tools"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "qualification"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "is transferred"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "skill"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "is transferred"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	instrument, modifies the verb "work"

hammering: gerund, active, imperfect, subject of "is"

is: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, subject is "hammering," 3rd person, singular

is transferred: verb, weak, transitive, passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, subject is "skill," 3rd person, singular

work: verb, weak, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, subject is "we," 1st person, plural

2. I II

DO a

[[As his pupil gazed], Kaspar transformed the familiar sight (of an ordinary mountain goat) (into a textbook) (of composition).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "As"	time, modifies the verb "transformed"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "sight"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	result, modifies the verb "transformed"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "textbook"

gazed: verb, weak, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "pupil," 3rd person, singular

transformed: verb, weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "Kaspar," 3rd person, singular

3. I II a
 [The book was not printed, but written]; [each letter was carefully drawn (with a quill pen).]
 +

This is a compound, declarative sentence, uniting two simple sentences.

("printed" and "written" indicate the condition of the book, "was drawn" seems to express an action clearly and definitely at a given time. See CG2, section 152.)

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	instrument, modifies verb "was drawn"

printed: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "book"

written: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "book"

was drawn: verb, strong, transitive, passive voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "letter," 3rd person, singular

4. I PN II DO a III
 [Writing was great fun,] but [he liked the making (of colors) even better [than he liked writing].]
 DO +

This is a compound, declarative sentence, uniting a simple and a complex sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "than"	comparison, modifies the adverb "better"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the gerund "making"

Writing: gerund, imperfect, active, subject of "was"

was: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "Writing," 3rd person, singular

liked: verb, weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "he," 3rd person, singular

making: gerund, imperfect, active, direct object of "liked"

liked verb; weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "he," 3rd person, singular

writing: gerund, imperfect, active, direct object of "liked"

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adverb Clauses

1. I II DO PA a b
[The monk [who was doing this illuminating] was too much absorbed (in his work) (to know [that anyone had come in]).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "monk"
III	subordinate noun clause	intro. by the subordinate conjunction "that"	direct object of the infinitive "to know"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the participial adjective "absorbed"
b	adverbial phrase	infinitive	result or degree, modifies the adverbs and participial adjective "too much absorbed"

2. I IO II DO III a b
[["Draw me [what you see, yonder,"]] Kaspar said one evening (at sundown), pointing (to
the opposite side) (of the valley)].

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "said"
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the double relative pronoun "what"	direct object of "Draw"
III	principal	---	---

3. I PA a II IO DO b
 [Well may posterity be grateful (to his memory)]; for [he has left it an inheritance (of
 whole treasures) (of wisdom), bright gems (of thought), and golden veins (of language).]
 c d + e
 +

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the adjective "grateful"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "inheritance"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "treasures"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "gems"
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "veins"

may be: defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "posterity," 3rd person, singular

grateful: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, complement of the verb "may be" (PA)

for: conjunction, coordinate, causal, joins the two independent clauses

whole: adjective, descriptive ("complete"), simple, no comparison, modifies the noun "treasures"

Parts of Speech –Verb and Verbal General Review

1. I a DO b
 [(For many years) Chaucer had been meeting people (of all classes and all types).]
 +

This is a simple declarative sentence.

had been meeting: verb irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past perfect, subject is "Chaucer," 3rd person, singular

2. I DO a II
 [He had been watching them (with so fascinated and affectionate an interest) [that
 DO III DO +
he knew them better [than they knew themselves.]]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	----	----
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	degree, modifies the adverb "so"
III	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "than"	comparison, modifies the adjective "better"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "had been watching"

had been watching: verb, transitive, active, indicative, past definite, subject is "He," 3rd person, singular

3. ^I [(Although) the three kings [^{II DO} (whom) he served] ^a lie (under tombs) (of marble and ^b alabaster),] ^{III} Chaucer ^{DO} has a better monument [^{IV} (than) they have.]] +

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "Although"	concession, modifies the verb "has"
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "whom"	modifies the noun "kings"
III	principal	---	---
IV	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "than"	comparison, modifies the adjective "better"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "lie"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "tombs"

lie: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "kings," 3rd person, plural

better: adjective, descriptive (simple), comparative degree of comparison, modifies the noun monument

3. I DO a II DO b c
 [I passed some time (in Poet's Corner), [which occupies an end (of one) (of the aisles)
 d
 (of the abbey.)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "Poet's Corner"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "passed"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "end"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "one"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "aisles"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "Poet's Corner," neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "passed," nominative case

4. I a II b
 [Visitors linger (about these tombs) [as they would linger (about the tombs)
 c III d
 (of friends and companions)]]; for [indeed there is something (of companionship)
 e + +
 (between the author and the reader).]
 +

This is a complex, compound declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as"	manner, modifies the verb "linger"
III	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "linger"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "would linger"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "tombs"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "something"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "is"

would linger: defective verb with infinitive, intransitive, active, indicative, past indefinite, subject is "they," 3rd person, plural

for: conjunction, coordinate, causal, connects independent clauses

5. I a II b
 [Perhaps he thought (of it) suddenly one day] [when he was (among the crowd)
 c III DO d
 (of travelers) [that used the busy road (between London and Canterbury)].]
 +

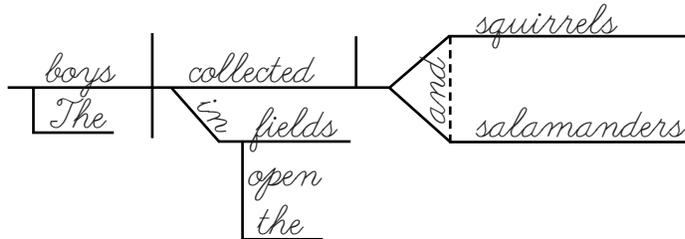
This is a complex, compound declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when"</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "thought"</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>subordinate adjective clause</i>	<i>Introduced by the relative pronoun "that"</i>	<i>modifies the noun "travelers"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the verb "thought"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "was"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "crowd"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "road"</i>

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS FOR WEEKS 1 & 2

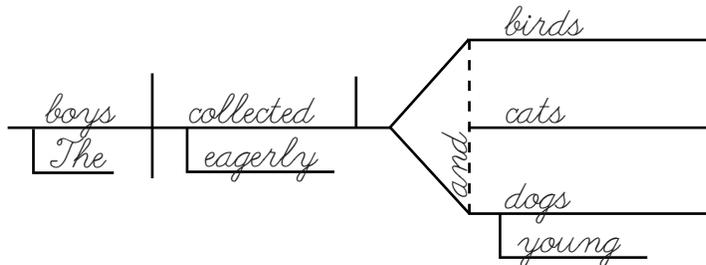
Week 1 Grammar Assignment

1. [^IThe boys ^{DO}collected ^{DO}squirrels and salamanders ^a(in the open field).]

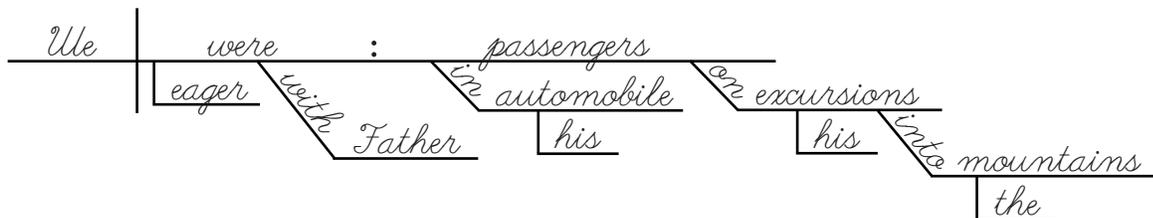


Review Parts of Speech

1. [^IThe boys ^{DO}eagerly ^{DO}collected ^{DO}birds, cats, and young dogs.]

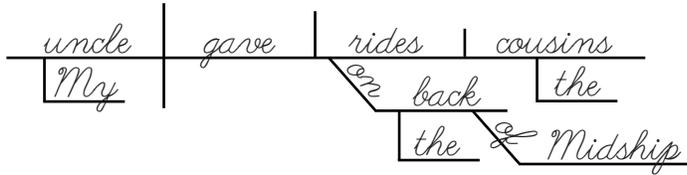


2. [^IWe ^{PN}were ^aeager passengers ^b(with Father) ^c(in his automobile) ^d(on his excursions) ^d(into the mountains).]

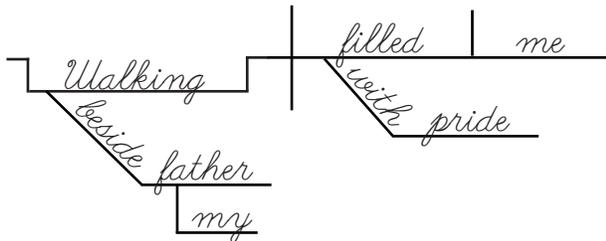


Noun Classes

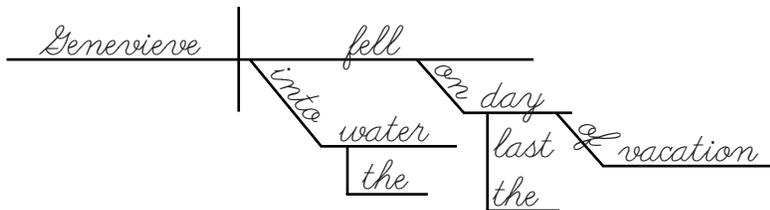
1. [^IMy uncle ^{IO}gave ^{DO}the ^acousins ^brides (on the back) (of Midship).]



2. [^IWalking (beside my father) ^afilled ^{DO}me (with pride).]



3. [^IGenevieve ^afell (into the water) ^b(on the last day) (^cof vacation).]



Verb Classes; Verb Voice

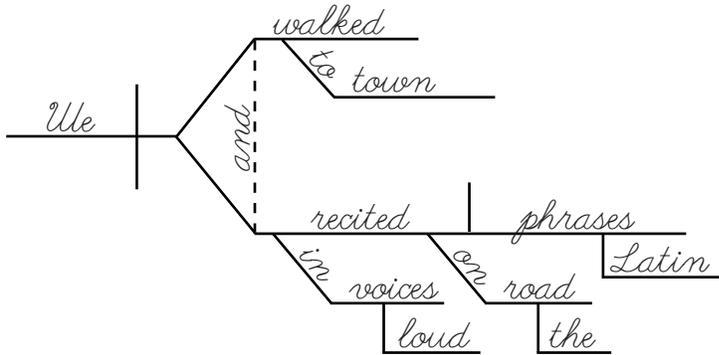
1. [^IMy mother ^ahad been commanded (to attendance) (^bon the Queen)

(^cat Windsor)] and [^{II}I was left (^dat home) (^euntil the arrival) (^fof John-the-Fletcher).]

+

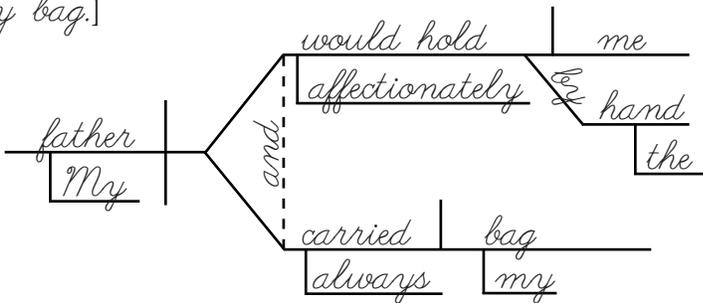
Verb Classes; Verb Voice

4. [^I We ^a walked (to town) and ^{DO} ^b recited Latin phrases (in loud voices) (^c on the road).]

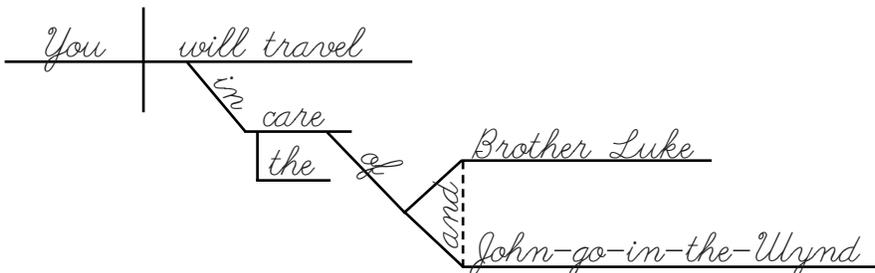


Week 2 Grammar Assignment

1. [^I My father ^{DO} would hold me affectionately (by the hand) and always carried my bag.]

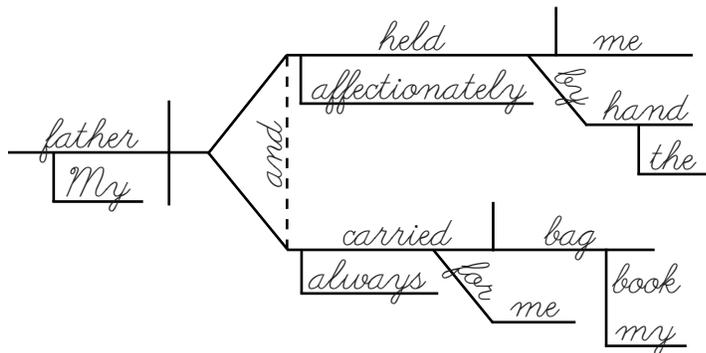


2. [^I You ^a will travel (in the care) (^b of Brother Luke and John Go-in-the-Ulynd).]

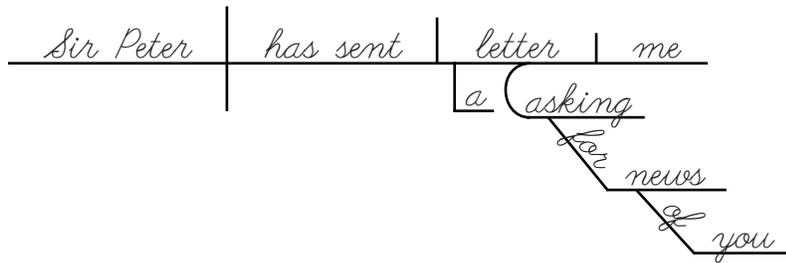


Analysis - Elements of a Sentence; Phrases as Modifiers

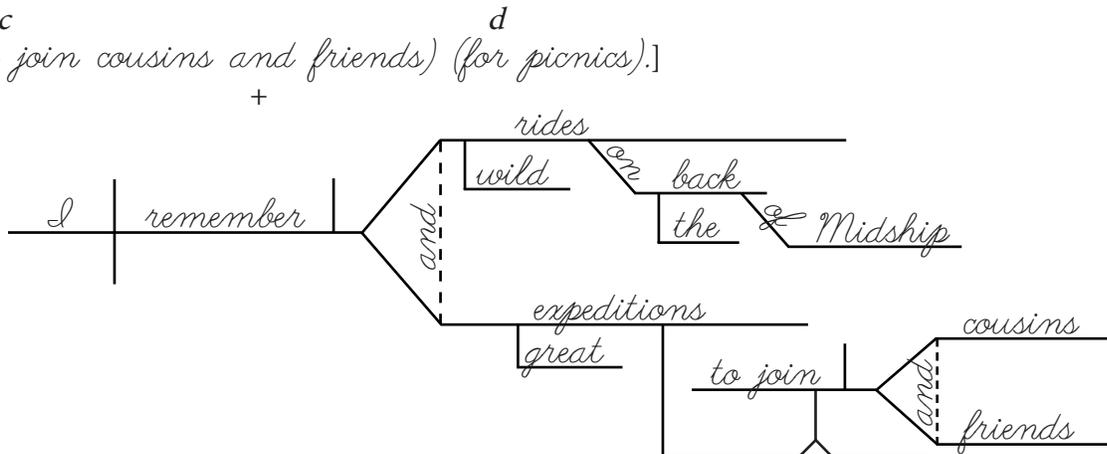
1. [^IMy father ^{DO}held me affectionately (by the hand) and always ^acarried my book bag (for me).]



2. [^ISir Peter ^{IO}has sent me a letter ^{DO}asking (for news) (of you).]



3. [^II ^{DO}remember wild rides (on the back) (of Midship) and great expeditions (to join cousins and friends) (for picnics).]

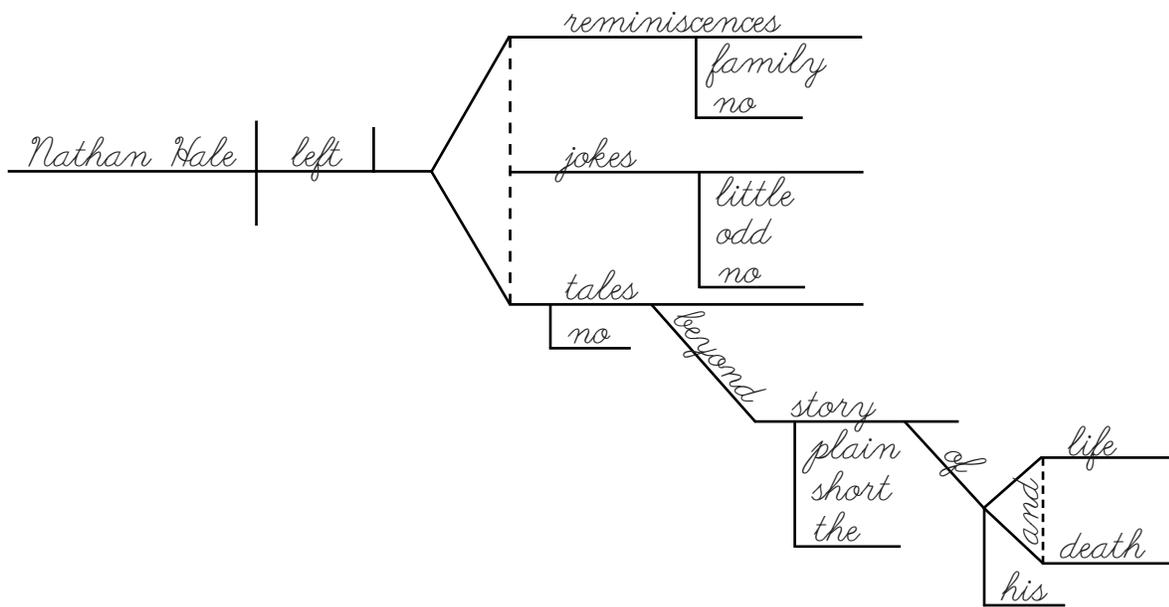


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 3

Week 3 Grammar Assignment

1. ^I [Nathan Hale left ^{DO} no family reminiscences, no odd little jokes, no tales ^{DO} ^{DO} ^{DO}

^a (beyond the short, plain story) ^b (of his life and death).]

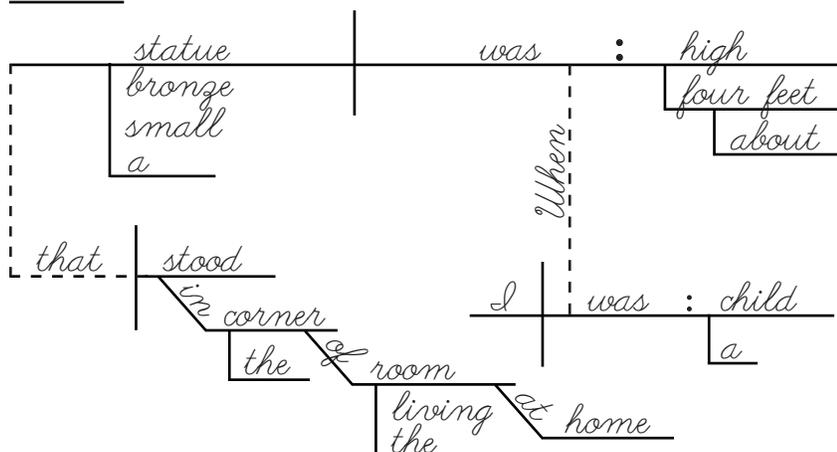


Parts of Speech - General Review

1. [^I [When I was a child] ^{PN} there was ^{II} a small bronze statue about four feet high,

^{III} [that stood ^a (in the corner) ^b (of the living room) ^c (at home)].]

there



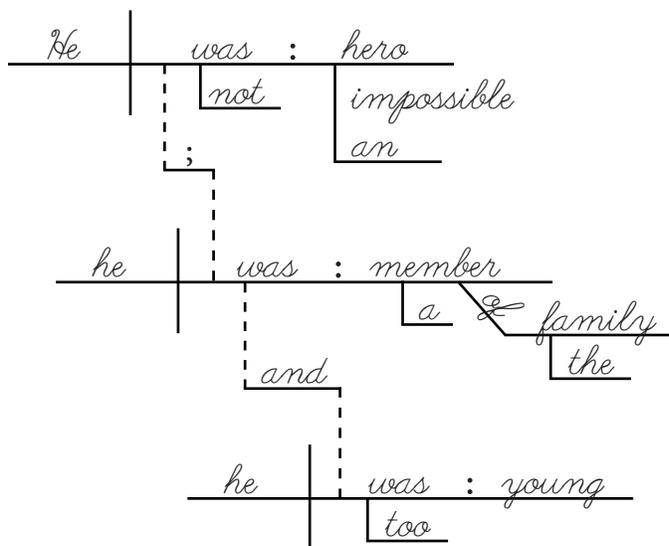
2. [^IIt ^{PN} was ^a a small-scale replica (of the Nathan Hale statue) ^b (at Yale).]

3. [^II ^{DO} always knew his story.]

Parts of Speech - Verbs & Verbal Review

1. [^IHe was not an impossible hero]; [^{PN} he was ^{II} a member (of the family)], and ⁺

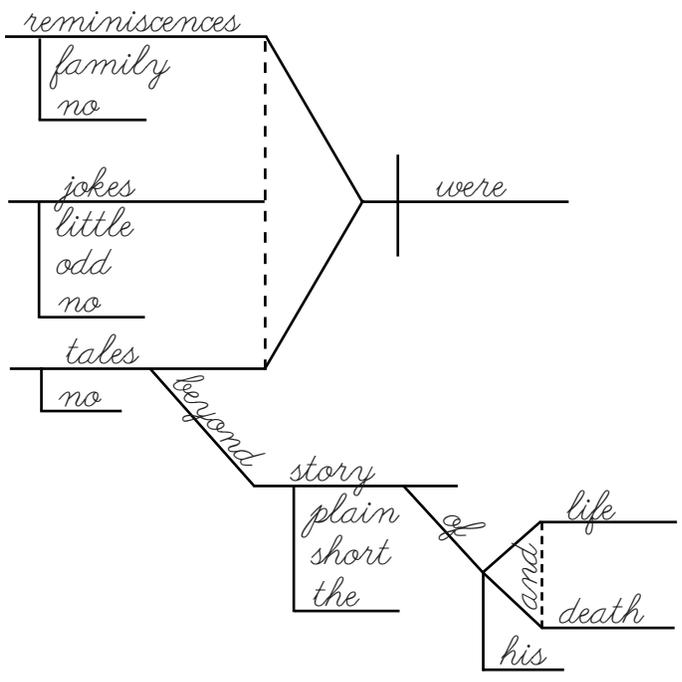
^{III} [he was ^{PA} young, too].



2. [^IThere were no family reminiscences, no odd little jokes, no tales (beyond ^a the short, plain story) (of his life and death).]

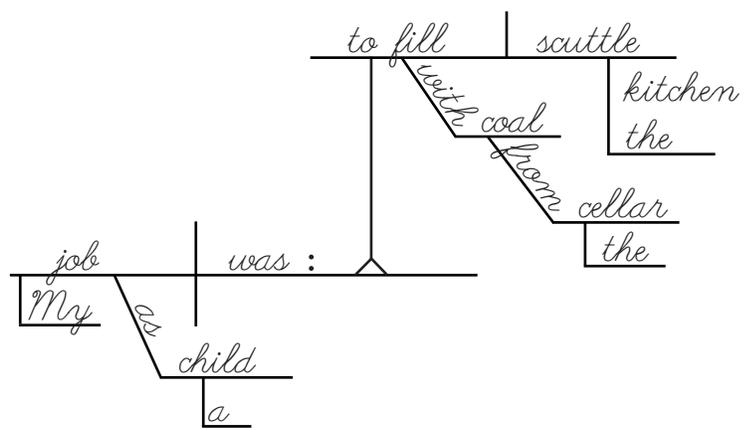
[See diagram, next page.]

There

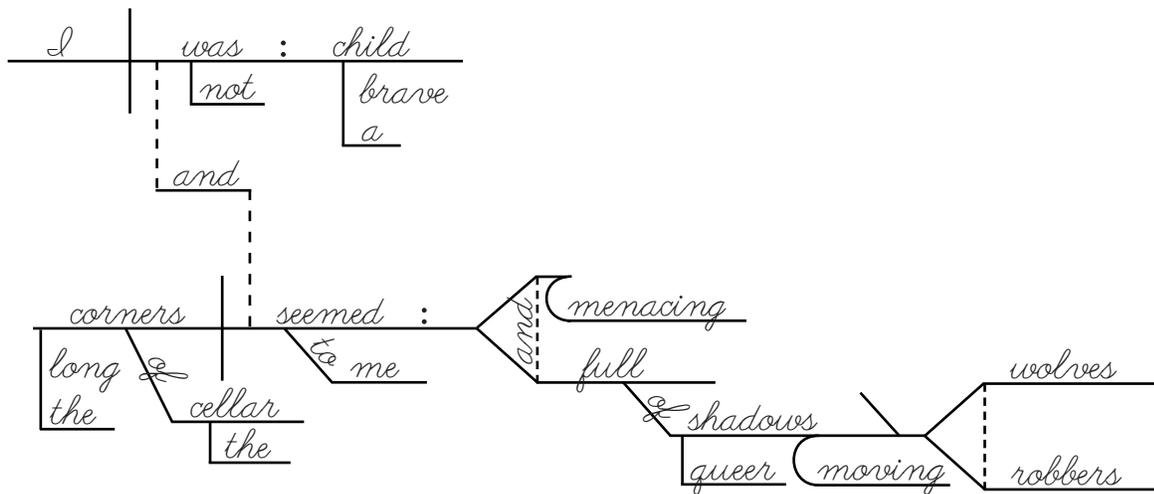


Analysis - General Review

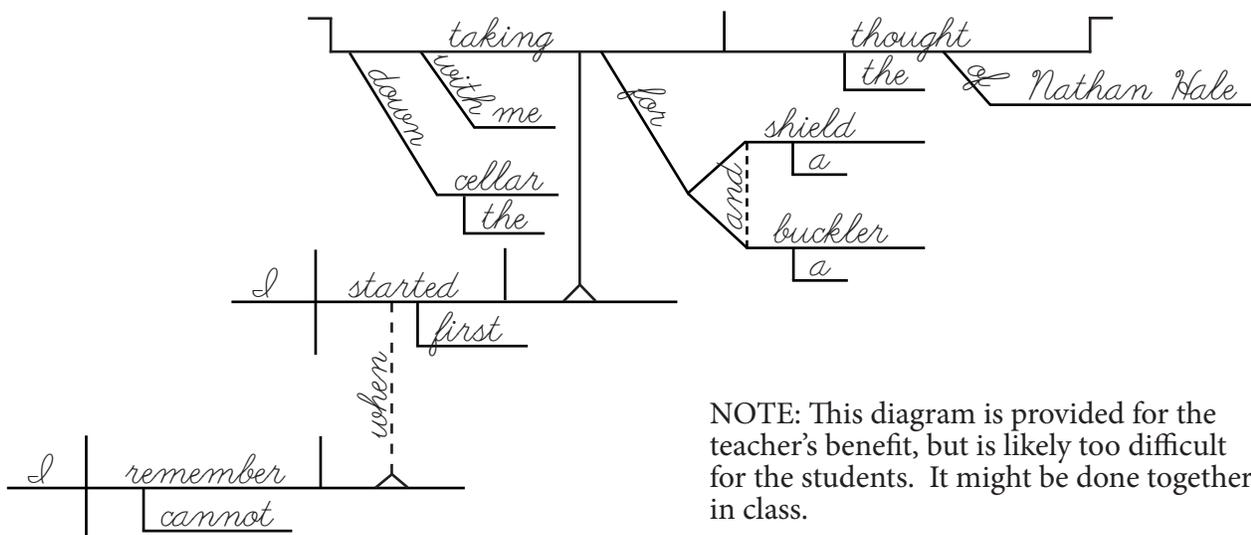
1. [^IMy ^ajob (as a child) was ^{PN}to fill the kitchen scuttle (with coal) ^b(from the cellar).^c]



2. [^I I was not a brave child,] and [(to me) the long corners (of the cellar) seemed
^{PA} ^{PA}
 menacing and full (of queer, moving shadows - wolves? robbers?)]



3. [^I I cannot remember [^{II-DO} when I first started taking the thought (of Nathan
^{DO} ^a
 Hale) (down the cellar) (with me) (for a shield and a buckler)].]



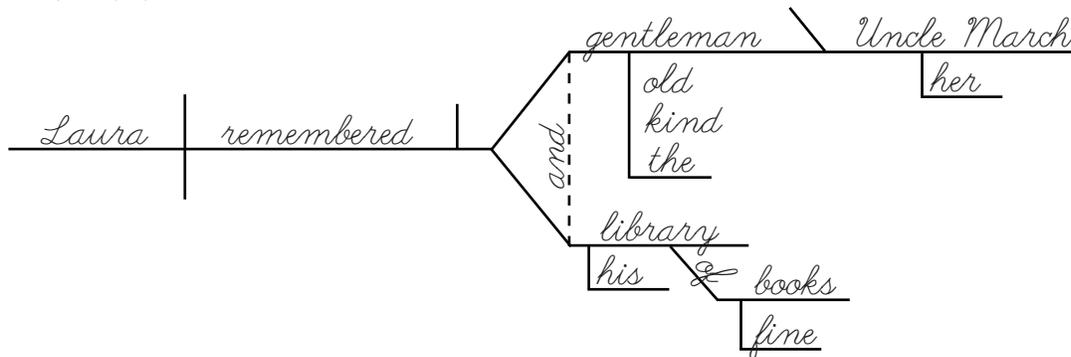
NOTE: This diagram is provided for the teacher's benefit, but is likely too difficult for the students. It might be done together in class.

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 4

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Week 4 Grammar Assignment

1. ^I [Laura remembered the kind old gentleman, her Uncle March, and his ^{DO} library (of fine books).]

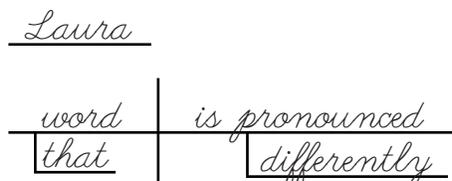


Parts of Speech - Noun Inflection; Gender, Number & Nominative Case

1. [^I The real attraction (of visits) (to her aunt's house) was a large library ^{PN} (of fine books).]

2. [^I The kind old gentleman, her uncle, told stories (to Laura) (about the queer pictures) (in his Latin books).]

3. [^I That word is pronounced differently, Laura.] ^{PA}

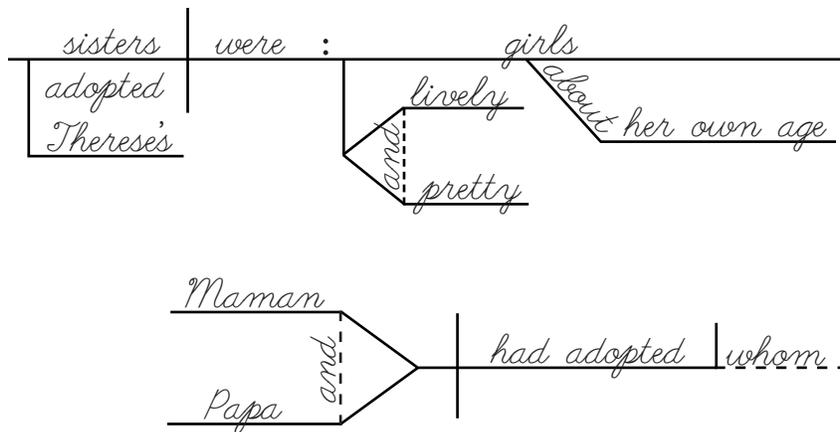


Parts of Speech - Verb Mood

1. [^I Maman had been raised ^a (in a family) ^b (of sixteen children).]

2. [^I Therese's adopted sisters were lively and pretty girls, ^{PN} (about her own age),

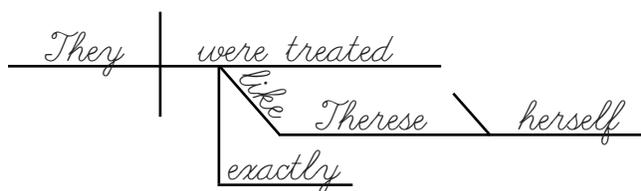
[⁺ whom Maman and Papa had adopted].]



Another possibility:



3. [^I They were treated ^a (exactly like Therese herself).]



4. [(^I ^a In the afternoon), Laura tapped ^b (at the door) ^c (of her uncle's workshop).]

Analysis - Review of Prepositional Phrases

1. [^I Grandmama, the Empress, had adopted young girls ^{DO} ^a (from noble families) ^b (as siblings) ^c (for the royal children).]

Analysis - Review of Prepositional Phrases

2. [^IThe large library (^aof fine books) was left (^bto dust and spiders) (^cafter the death) (^dof Uncle March).]

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 5

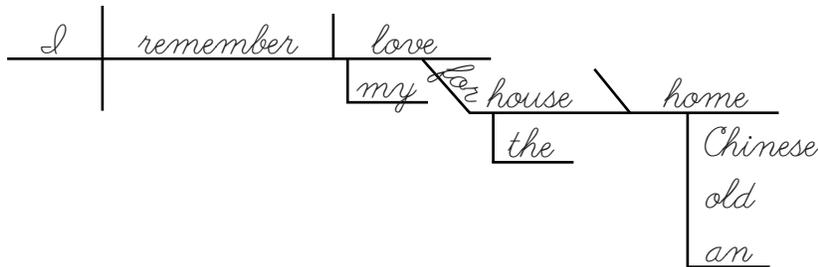
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Week 5 Grammar Assignment

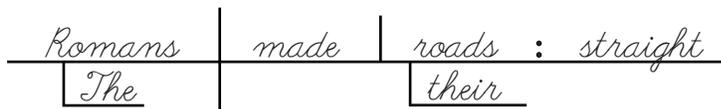
1. [^IThe still dusk ^awas falling (over curved roofs)] and [^{II}the candles were gleaming
^b(in the rooms).]

Parts of Speech - Objective Case of Nouns

1. [^II ^{DO}remember ^amy love (for the house, an old Chinese home).]



2. [^IThe Romans ^{DO}made their roads straight.]

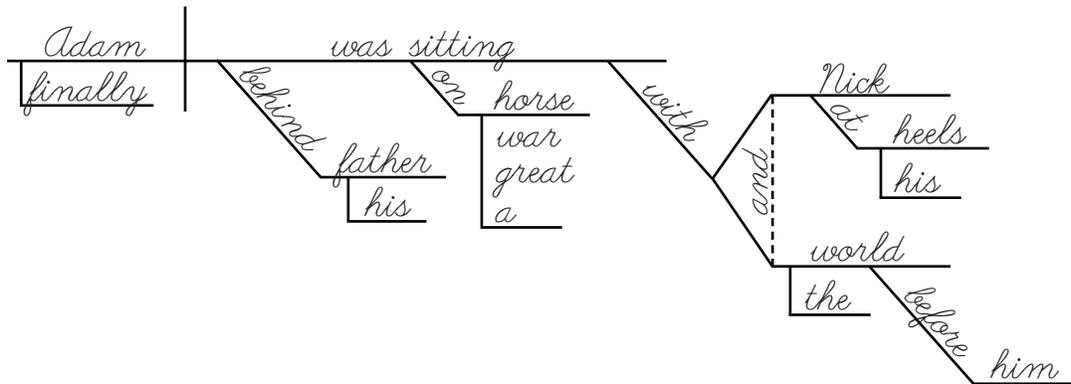


3. [^IRoger ^{DO}told ^astories (of the road) (^bto Adam, his son).]

4. [^IOur ancestors ^{IO DO}gave us fire.]

Parts of Speech - Definite Forms of Verbs

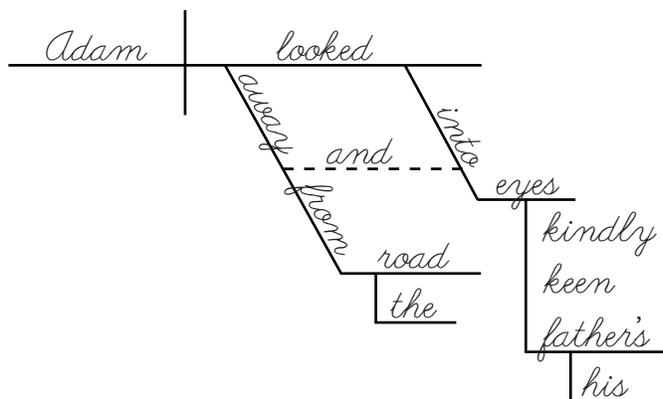
1. [^IFinally Adam was sitting (^abehind his father) (^bon a great war horse),
 (^cwith Nick (^dat his heels) and the world (^ebefore him)).]



2. [^IFour wild swans were flying overhead] ^{II}and [^{DO}Adam never forgot the words
 (^aof his father) ^{DO}or the look (^bin his eyes)].

Analysis - Compound Elements and Compound Sentences;
Coordinate Conjunctions

1. [^IAdam looked (^aaway from the road) and (^binto his father's keen, kindly eyes)].



Parts of Speech - Definite Forms of Verbs

2. [^IA road brings ^{DO} all kinds ^a (of people) and all parts ^{DO} (of England) ^b together.]
+

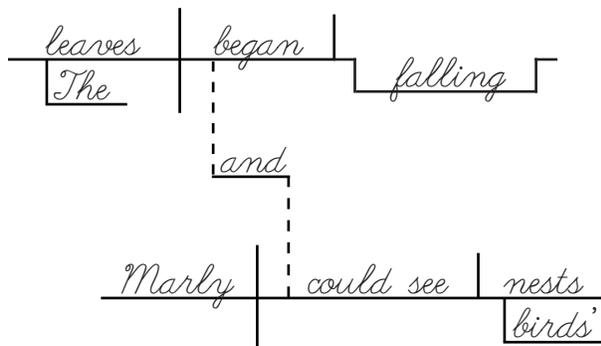
3. [^IThe love ^a (of home) and (of old surroundings) ^b kept ^{DO} us warm.]
+

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 6

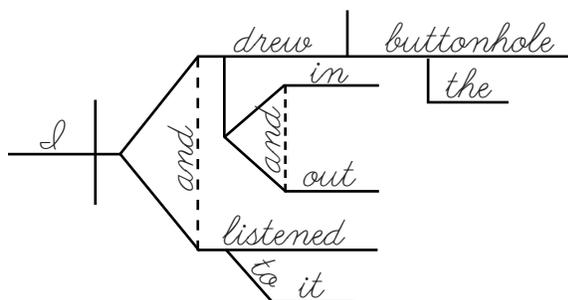
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Noun Possessive Case; Personal Pronouns

2. [^IThe leaves ^{DO}began falling] and [^{II}Marly ^{DO}could see birds' nests.]
 +



3. [^II ^{DO}drew the buttonhole in and out and ^alistened (to it).]
 + +

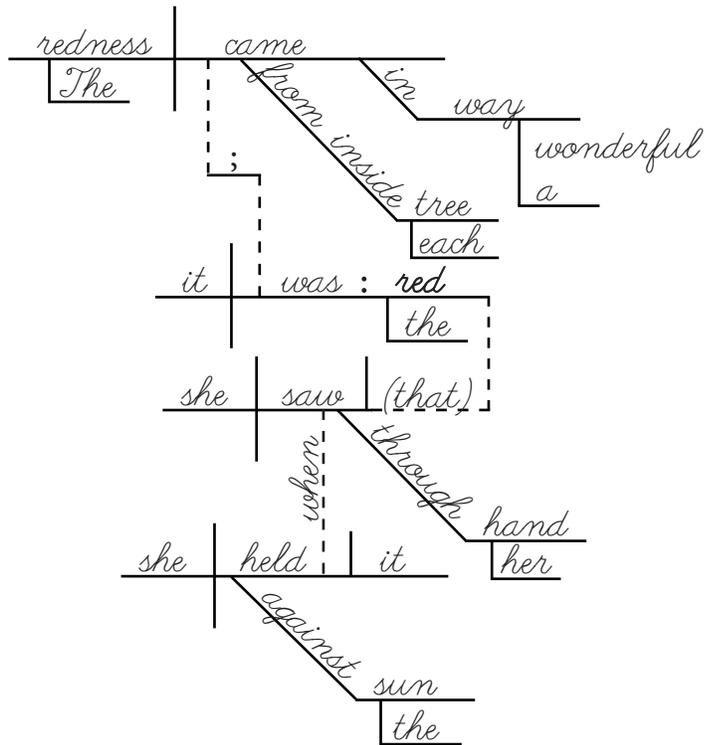


5. [^IThe redness ^acame from (inside each tree) (^bin a wonderful way);] [^{II}it was the

red [^{PN}she ^{III}saw (^cthrough her hand)] [^{IV}when she ^{DO}held (^dit (against the sun)].]

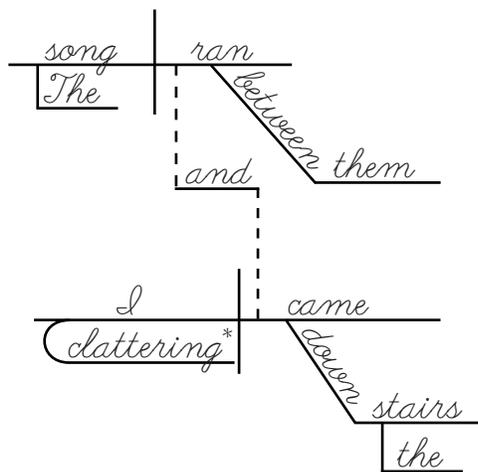
(See diagram next page.)

Parts of Speech - Noun Possessive Case; Personal Pronouns



Parts of Speech - Imperative Mood of Verbs; Strong and Weak Verbs; Principal Parts

1. [^IThe song ran ^a(between them)] and [^{II}I came clattering ^b(down the stairs).]



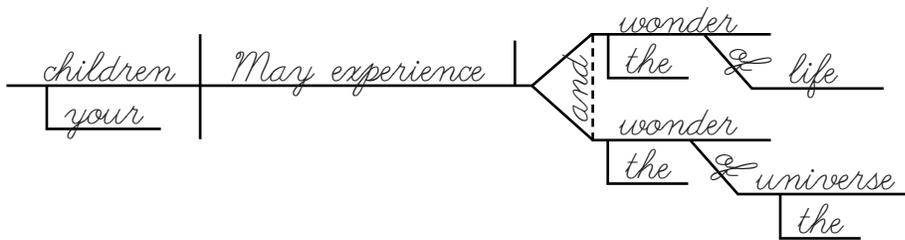
*Note: "clattering" may be considered adverbial, as in some rare instances participles may be used in such a way that they affect more the sense of the action than modify the noun.

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 7

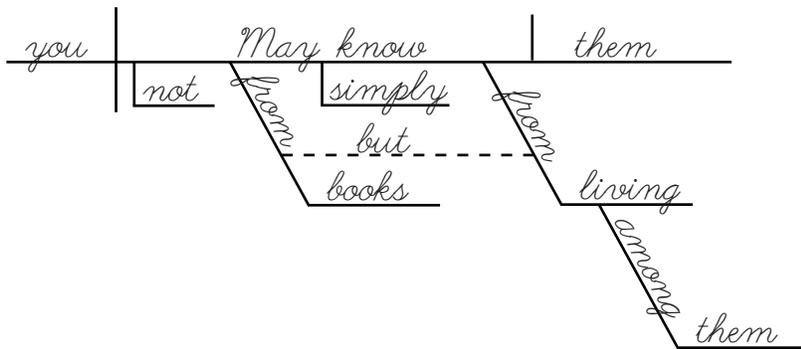
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Subjunctive Mood of Verbs

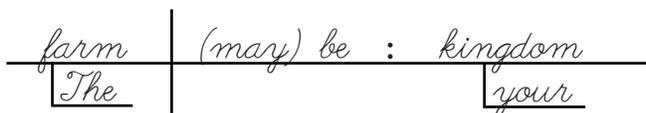
1. [^IMay your children experience the wonder (of life) and the wonder
 +
^b
 (of the universe).]



2. [^IMay you know them not (from books) but simply (from living) (^camong
 +
 them).]



3. [^IThe farm be your ^{PN}kingdom.]

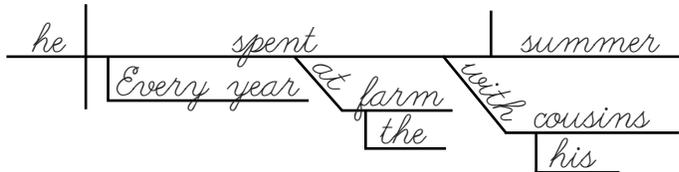


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 8

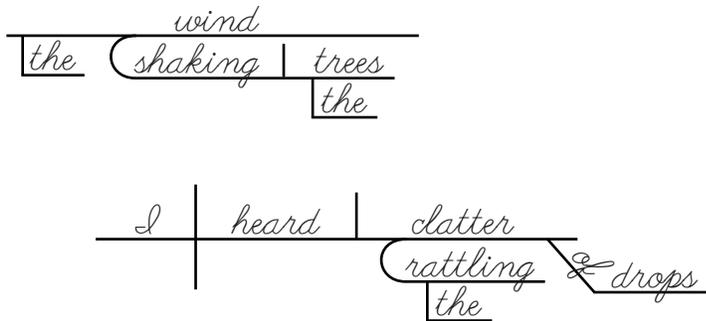
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Absolute Use of Nominative Case & Adverbial Objectives

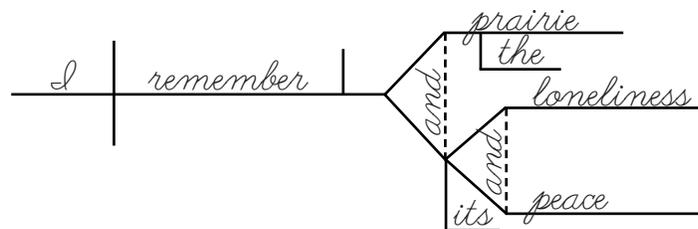
1. [^IEvery year he ^{DO}spent ^asummer (at the farm) (^bwith his cousins).]



2. [^IThe wind (shaking the trees), I ^aheard ^{DO}the rattling clatter (^bof drops).]



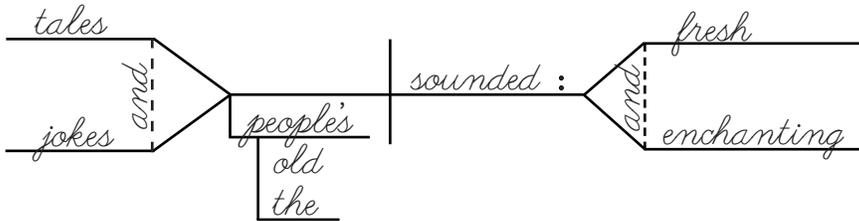
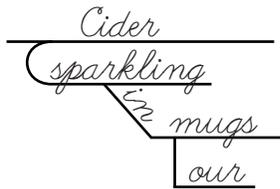
3. [^II ^{DO}remember ^{DO}the prairie, and its loneliness and peace.]



4. [^ICider sparkling (in our mugs), the old people's tales and jokes ^asounded ⁺fresh and enchanting.]

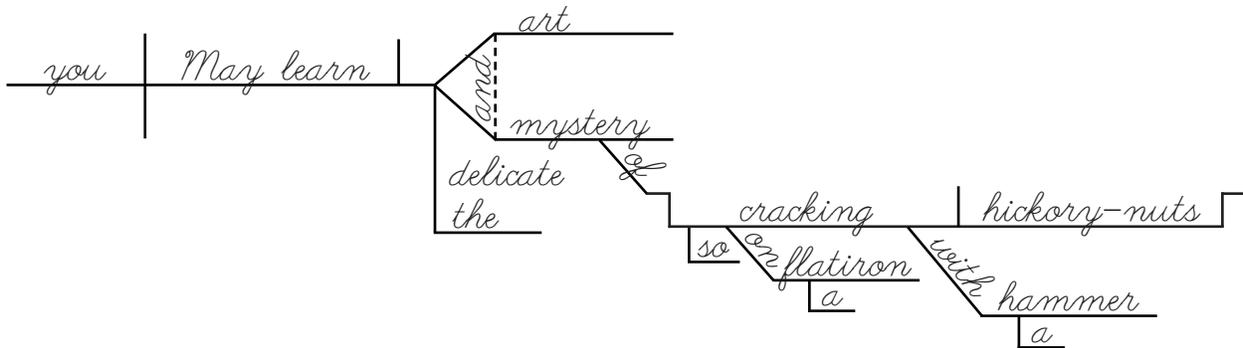
(See diagram next page.)

Parts of Speech - Absolute Use of Nominative Case & Adverbial Objectives



Parts of Speech - Verb Review

2. [^IMay ^{you}you ^{DO}learn ^{DO} ^athe delicate art and mystery (of so cracking hickory-nuts) (on a flatiron) (with a hammer).]



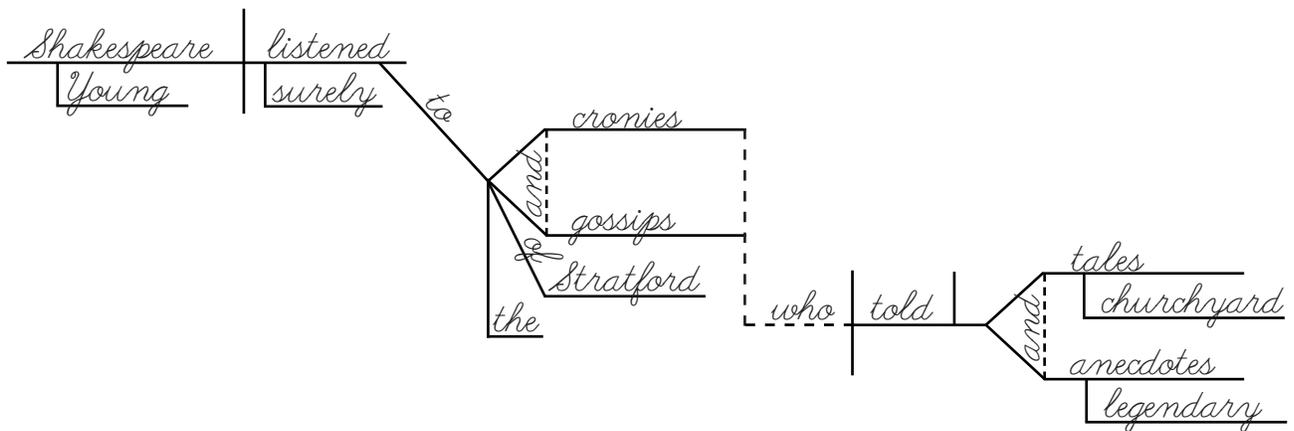
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 9

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Relative Class of Pronouns

1. [^IYoung Shakespeare surely ^alistened (to the cronies and gossips) ^b(of Stratford)]

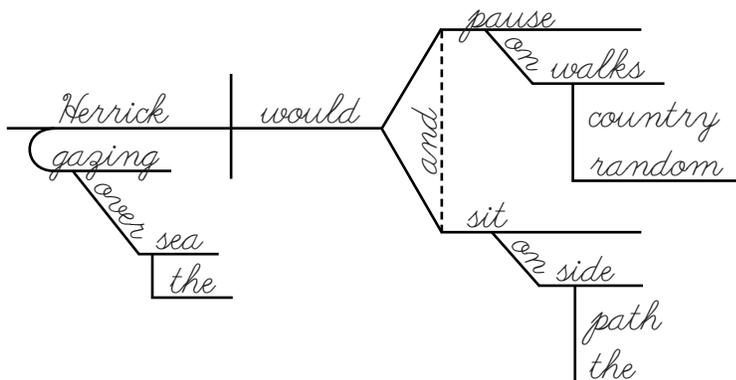
[^{II}who told churchyard tales and legendary anecdotes].]



Parts of Speech - Defective Verbs

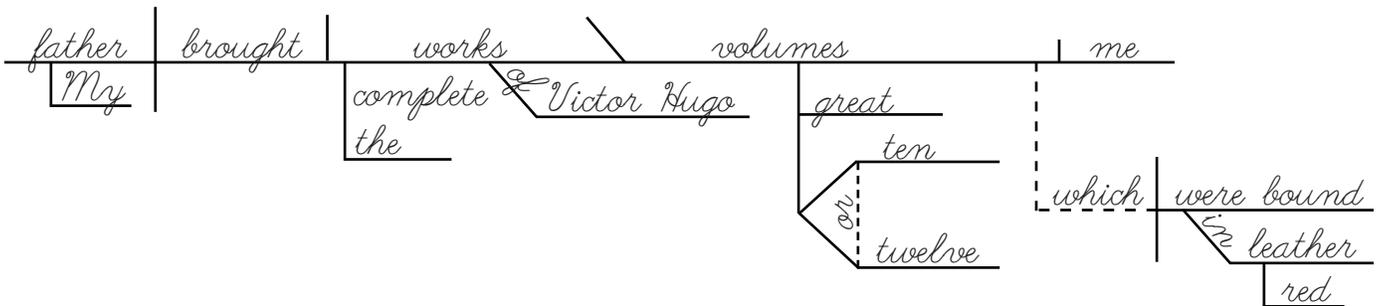
2. [^IHerrick would pause (on random country walks) ^a and ^bsit (on the path sides)]

^cgazing (over the sea).]



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses Introduced by
a Relative Pronoun

2. ^I [My father ^{IO} brought me the complete works (of Victor Hugo): ^{DO} ^a ten or twelve
+
great volumes [^{II} which were bound (in red leather)].]



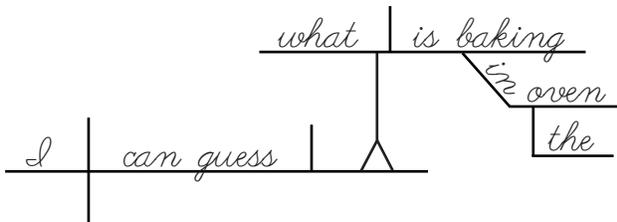
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 10

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Double Relative Pronouns

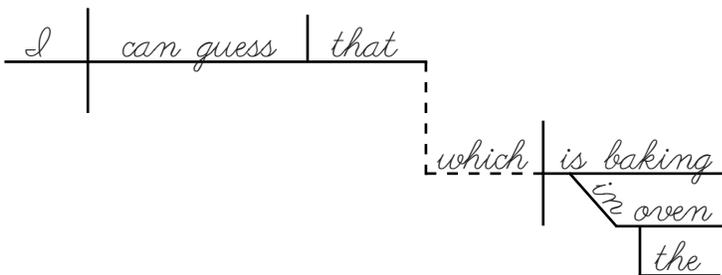
1. *I can guess what is baking in the oven. = I can guess that which is baking in the oven.*

^I [I can guess [^{II - DO} what is baking (in the oven)].] ^a

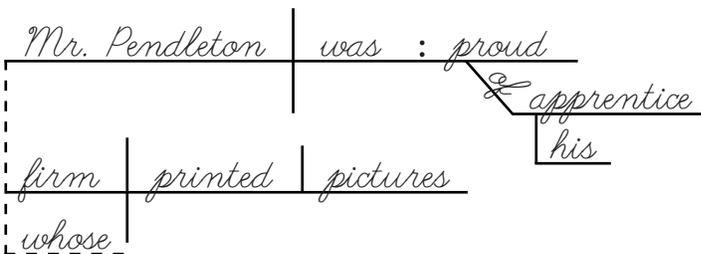


Note: This first diagram, using a noun clause, is provided for the teacher's benefit and should not yet be presented to the students.

^I [I can guess ^{DO} that [^{II} which is baking (in the oven)].] ^a

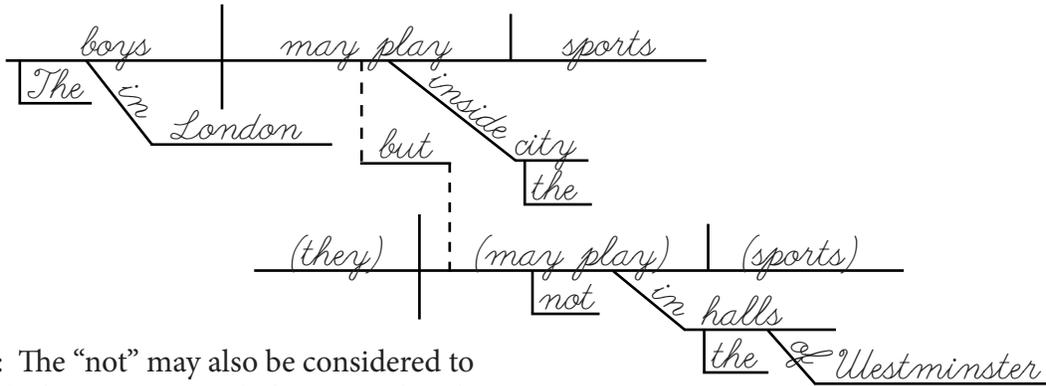


3. [^I Mr. Pendleton, [^{II} whose firm printed pictures], ^{DO} was ^a proud (of his apprentice).]

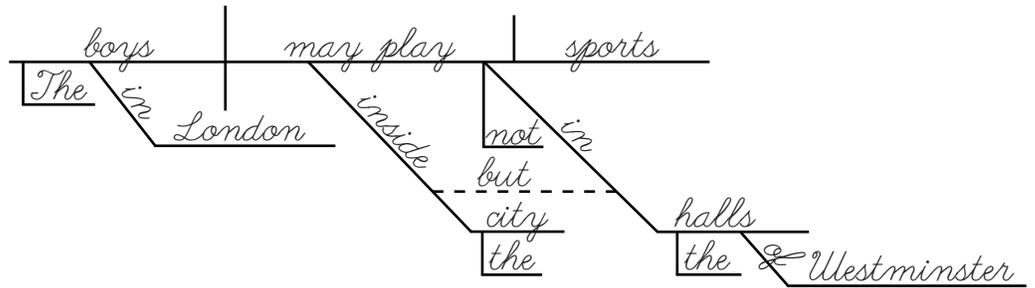


Parts of Speech: Defective Verbs

2. ^I [The boys ^a (in London) may play ^{DO} sports ^b (inside the city), but not ^c (in the
^d halls) (of Westminster).]

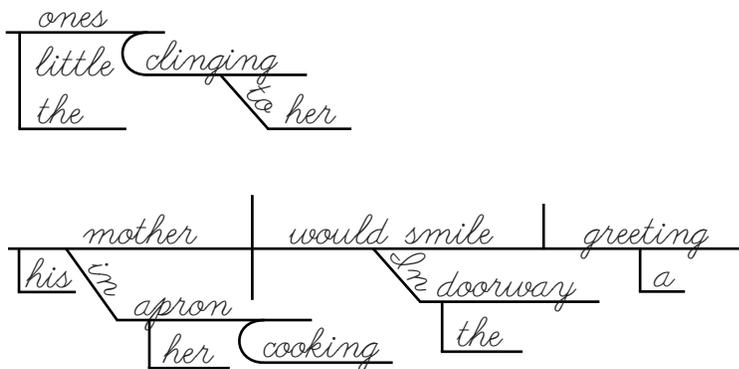


Note: The “not” may also be considered to modify the prepositional phrase, so that the sentence would be diagrammed as it is in this second diagram.



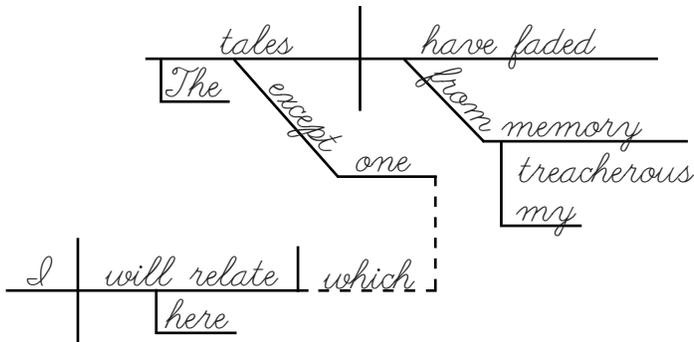
Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses

2. ^I [(In the doorway), his mother ^a (in her cooking apron), (the little ones clinging)
^d (to her), would smile ^{DO} a greeting.]



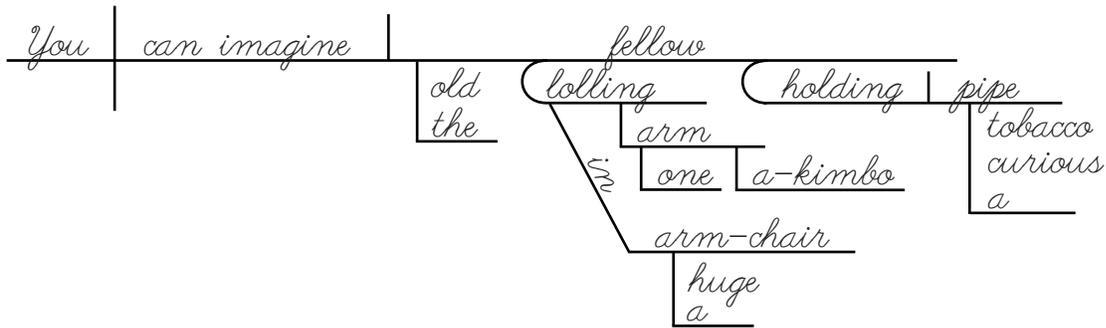
Parts of Speech: Defective Verbs

2. [^IThe tales ^ahave faded (from my treacherous memory) (^bexcept one), [^{II DO}which] I
will here relate.]



Note: The binder key for this week identifies the prepositional phrase “except one” as adverbial, modifying the verb “have faded.” This phrase is most likely adjectival, as it is diagrammed here. This distinction is subtle, however, so if a student working independently identifies the phrase as adverbial, it should be accepted.

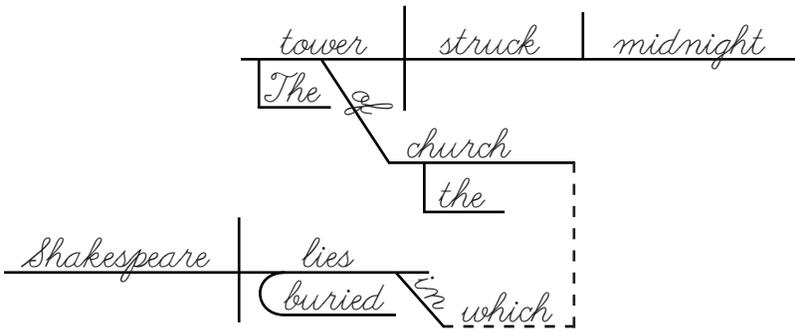
3. [^IYou can imagine the old fellow ^{DO}lolling (^ain a huge arm-chair), ^bone arm a-kimbo, (holding a curious tobacco pipe).]



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses

4. [^IThe tower (^aof the church) [^{II b}(in which)] Shakespeare lies buried] struck
midnight.]

Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses



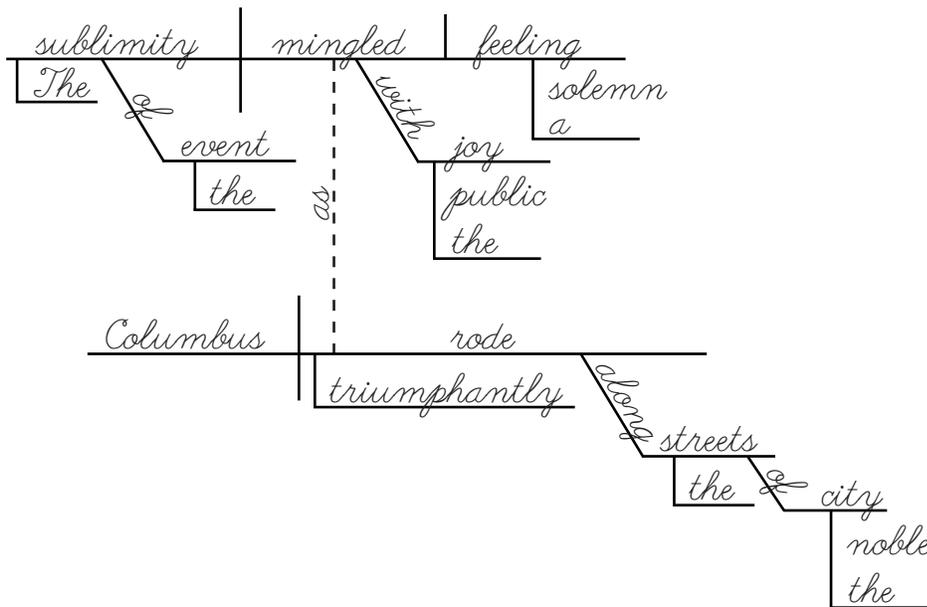
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 12

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Grammar Assignment

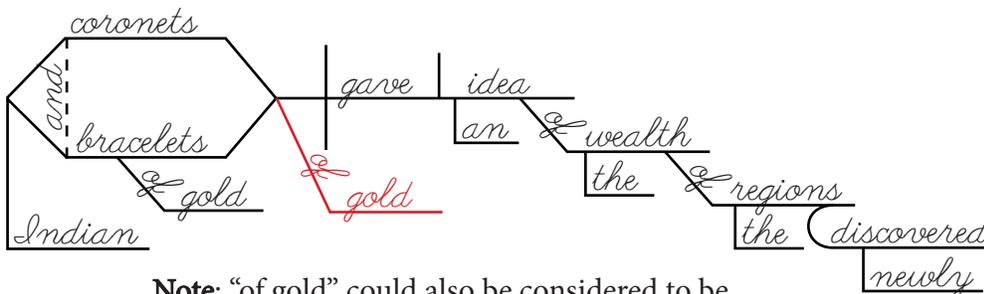
I ^a DO ^b
 1. [The sublimity (of the event) mingled a solemn feeling (with the public joy).]

II ^c ^d
 [as Columbus rode triumphantly (along the streets) (of the noble city).]



Parts of Speech: Adverbs

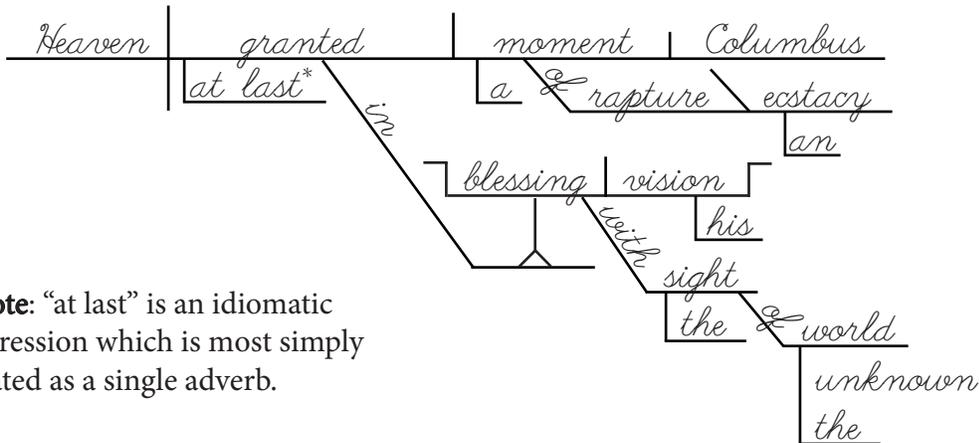
I ^a DO ^b ^c
 2. [Indian coronets and bracelets (of gold) gave an idea (of the wealth) (of the newly discovered regions).]



Note: "of gold" could also be considered to be modifying both "coronets" and "bracelets," as is diagrammed here in red.

Parts of Speech: Verb Review

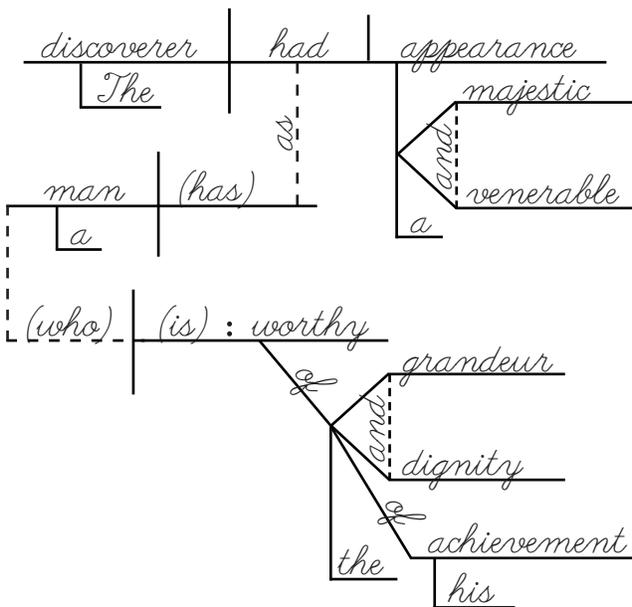
3. [^I Heaven at last granted ^{IO} Columbus ^{DO} a moment ^a (of rapture, an ecstasy), (in blessing his vision) ^c (with the sight) ^d (of the unknown world).]



***Note:** "at last" is an idiomatic expression which is most simply treated as a single adverb.

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses of Time and Place

3. [^I The discoverer had a majestic and venerable appearance] [^{DO} as a man has ^{II} who is worthy (of the grandeur and dignity) (of his achievement)].]

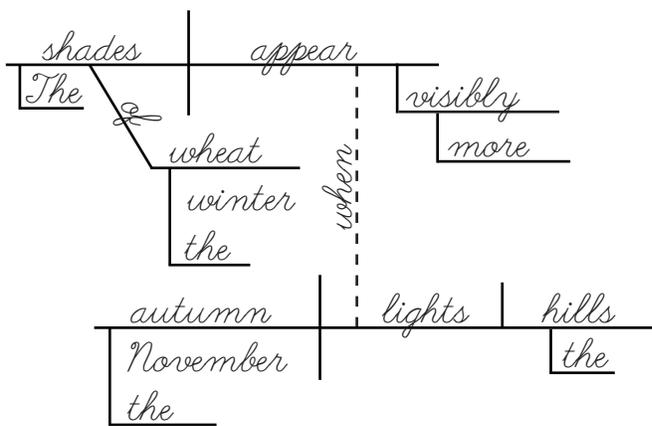


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 13

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

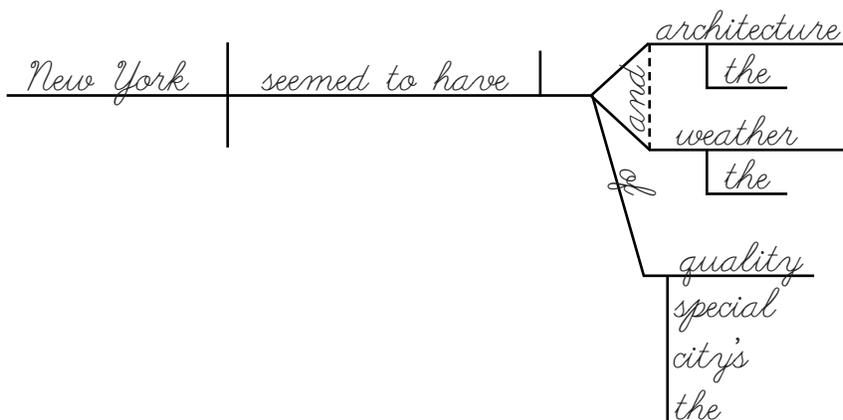
Grammar Assignment

1. [^IThe shades (of the winter wheat) ^aappear more visibly [^{II}when the November
autumn lights the hills.]]



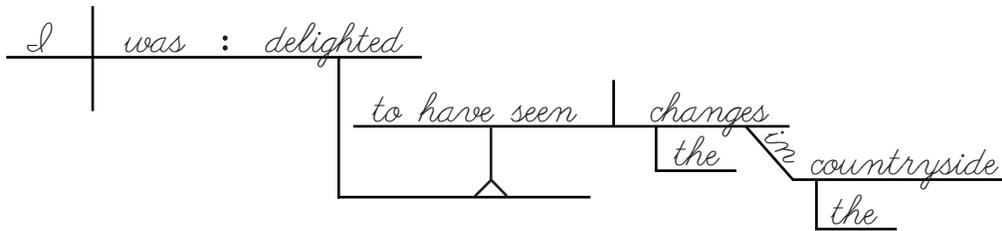
Parts of Speech: Verbals

1. [^INew York seemed to have the architecture and the weather (of the city's
 special quality).]

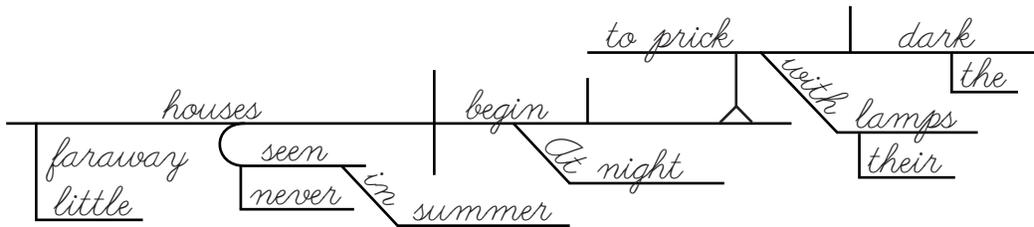


Parts of Speech: Verbals

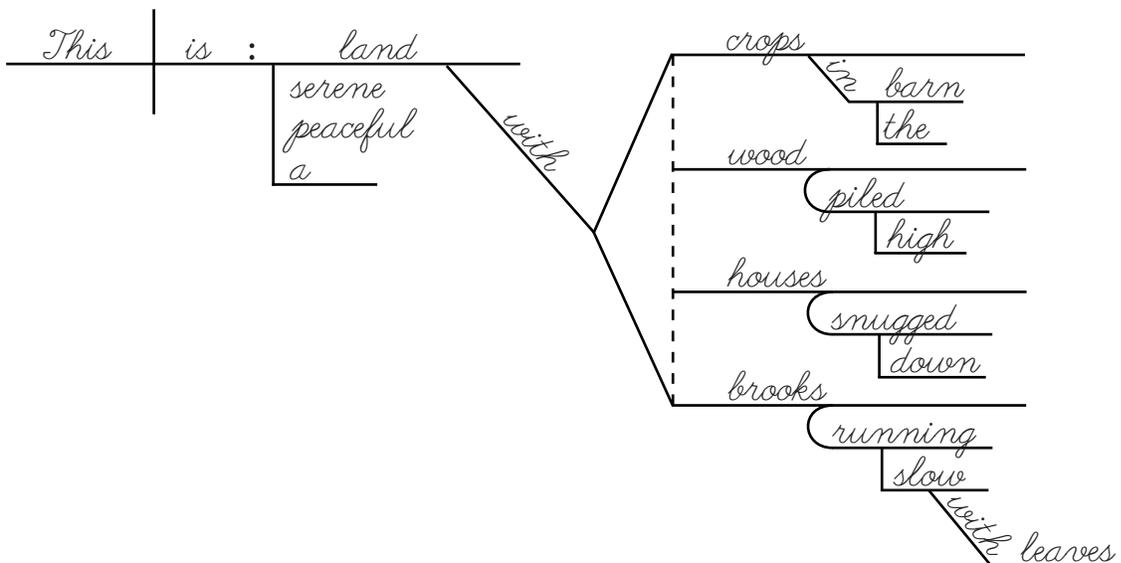
2. [^I I ^{PA} was ^a delighted (to have seen the changes) (in the countryside).]



3. [^{I a} (At night), little faraway houses, ^b never seen (in summer), begin ^{DO} to prick the dark (with their lamps).]

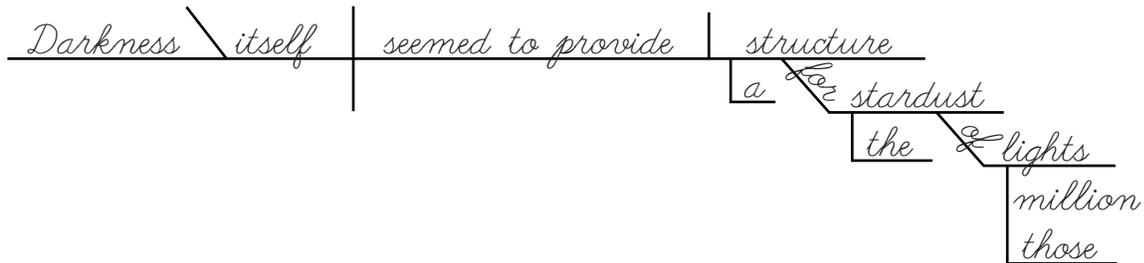


4. [^I This ^{PN} is ^a a peaceful serene land, (with the crops (in the barn,) wood piled high, ^b ^c houses snugged down, and brooks running slow (with leaves)).]



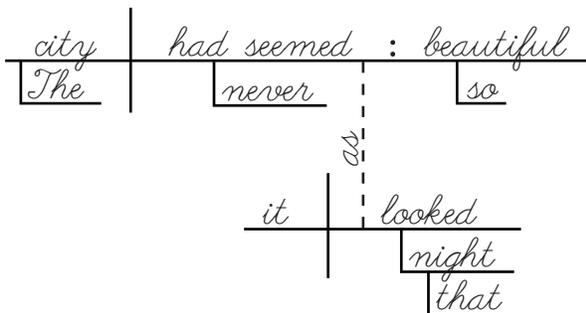
Parts of Speech: Verbals

5. [^IDarkness ^{DO} itself ^a seemed to provide ^b a structure (for the stardust) (of those million lights).]



Analysis - Complex Sentences
Adverbial Clauses of Time, Place, & Manner

5. [^IThe city ^{PA} had never seemed so beautiful [as it looked that night].]

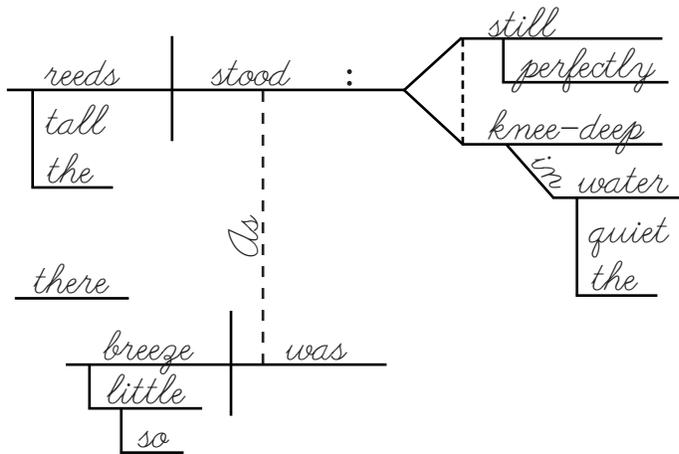


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 14

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

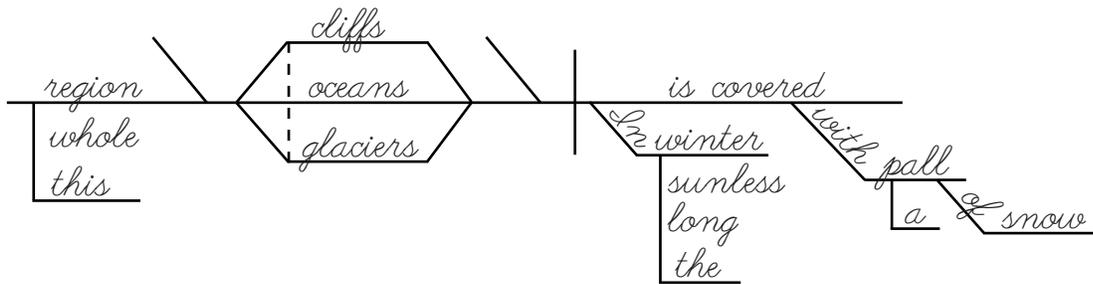
Grammar Assignment

1. [^I As there was so little breeze,] [^{II} the tall reeds stood perfectly still, knee-deep
 a
 (in the quiet water).]



Parts of Speech - Adjective Class: Quantitative

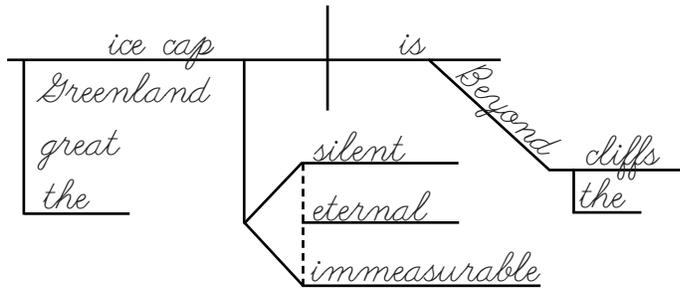
1. [^{I a} (In the long sunless winter) this whole region - cliffs, oceans, glaciers -
 b c
 is covered (with a pall) (of snow).]



Parts of Speech - Adjective Class: Quantitative

I a

2. [(Beyond the cliffs) is the great Greenland ice cap, silent, eternal, immeasurable..]

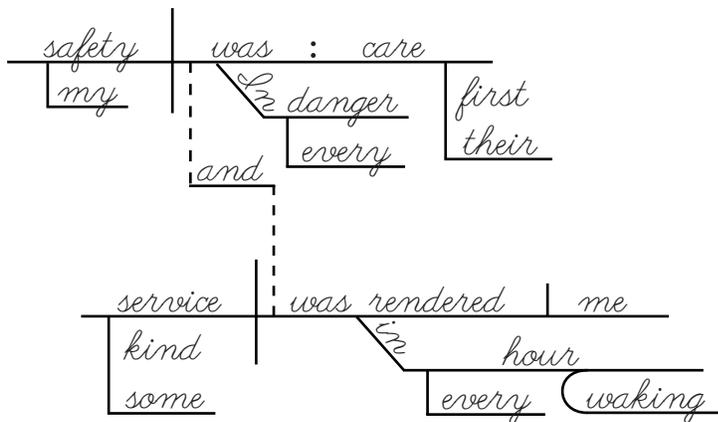


I a

PN

II b

4. [(In every danger) my safety was their first care,] and [(in every waking hour) some kind service was rendered me.]



Parts of Speech - Verbals: Infinitives

I

DO

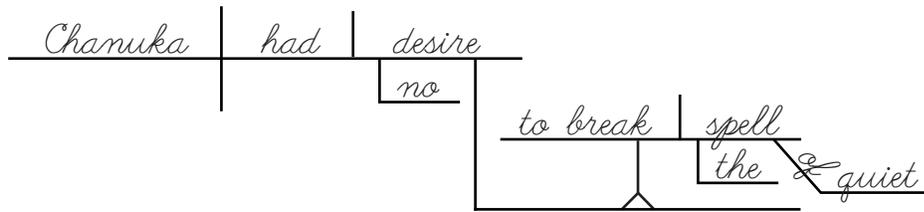
a

b

1. [Chanuka had no desire (to break the spell) (of quiet).]

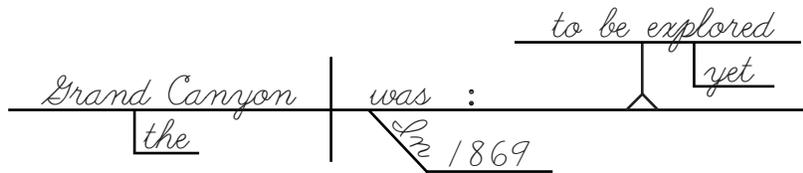
(See diagram next page)

Parts of Speech - Verbals: Infinitives



I a

2. [(In 1869) the Grand Canyon was yet to be explored.]



I

PN

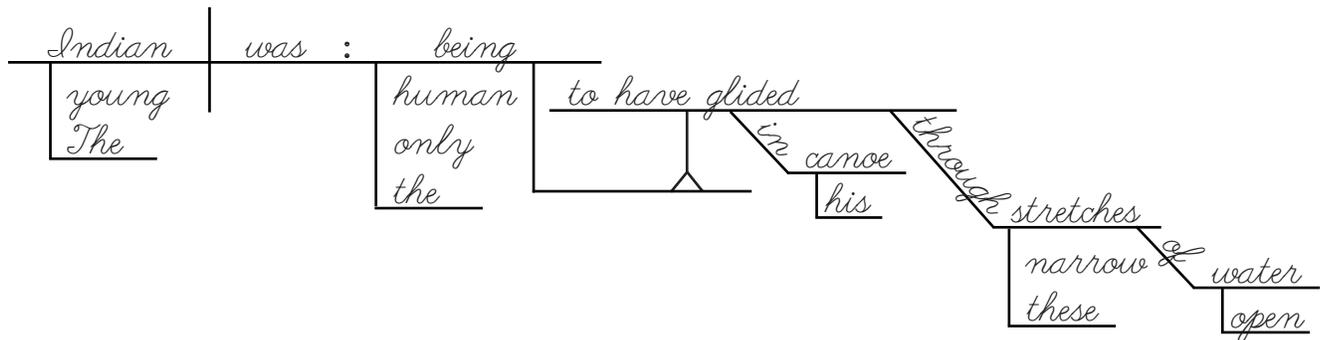
a

3. [The young Indian was the only human being to have glided (in his canoe)

b

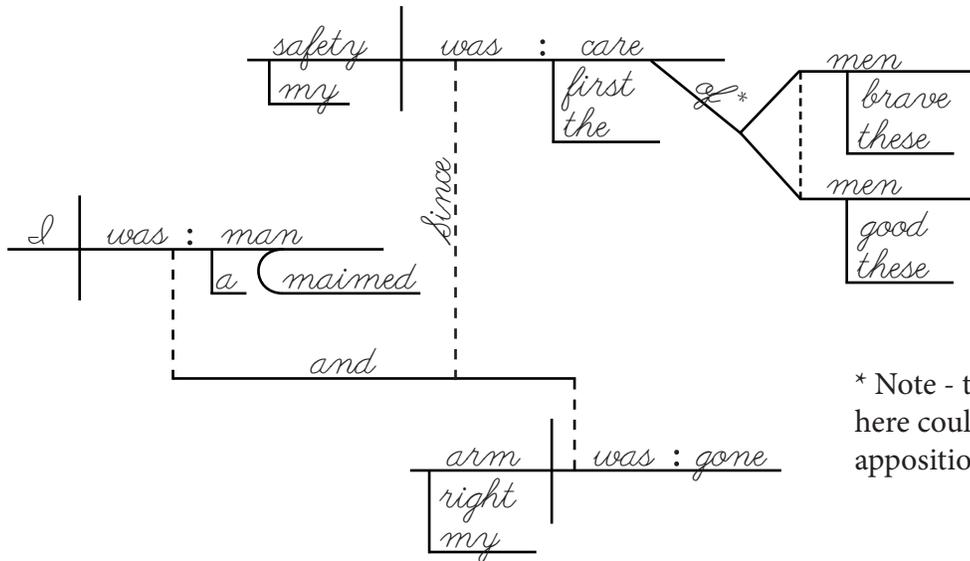
c

(through these narrow stretches) (of open water).]

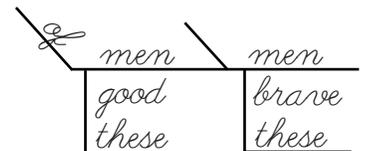


Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses - Cause or Reason

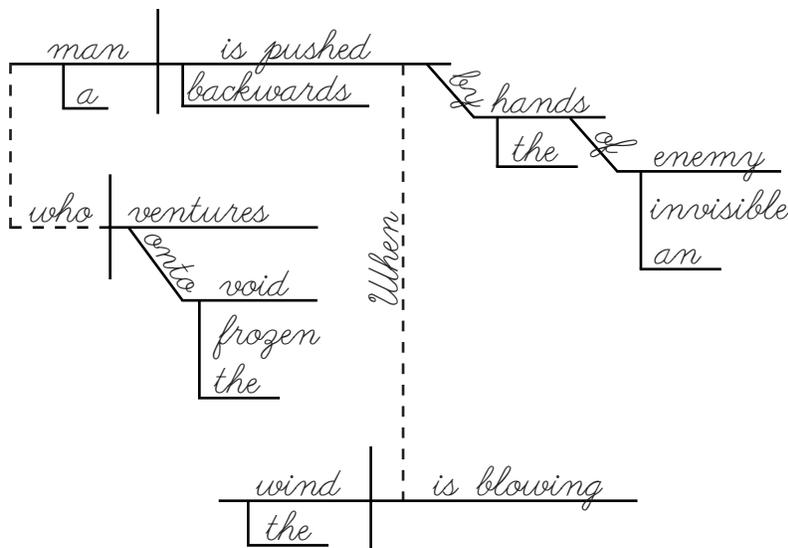
2. [^ISince I ^{PN}was a maimed man] and [my right arm ^{II}was gone], [my ^{PA}safety ^{III}was the first care (of these brave men, these good men.)]



* Note - the objects of the preposition here could be considered to be in apposition:



3. [^IWhen the wind ^{II}is blowing.] [a man [^{III}who ventures (onto the frozen void)] ^ais pushed backwards (by the hands) (of an invisible enemy).]

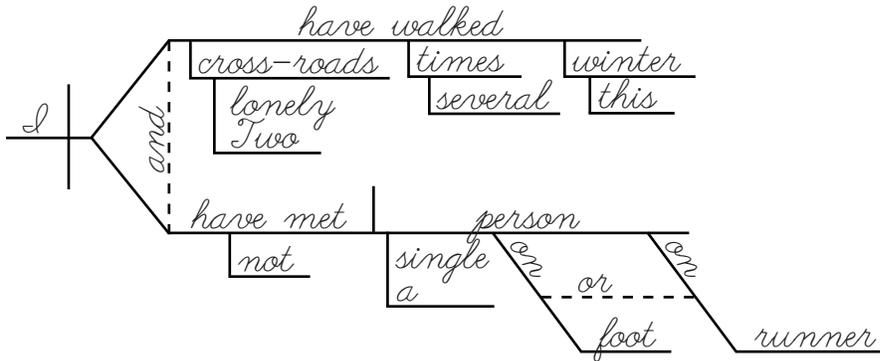


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 15

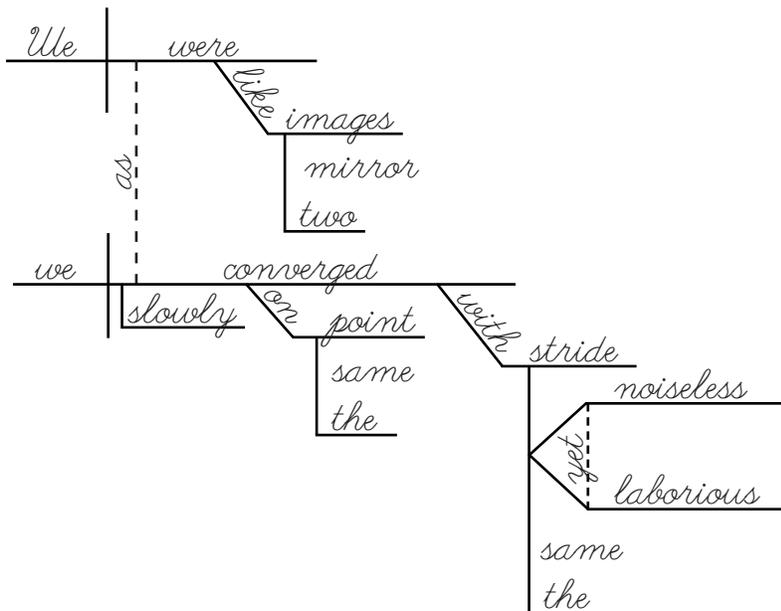
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Adjective Class: Demonstrative

1. ^I [Two lonely cross-roads I ^{II} have walked several times this winter and have
 not met a single person (on foot) or (on runners).]
 DO

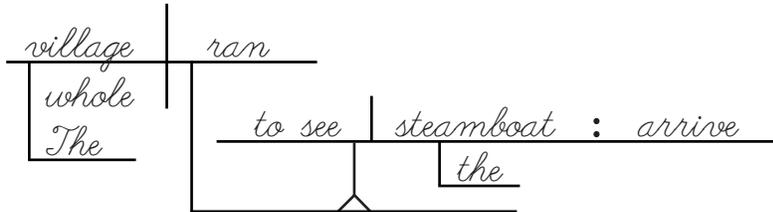


2. ^I [Ue ^a were (like two mirror images) [as ^{II} we slowly converged ^b (on the same
 point) ^c (with the same noiseless yet laborious stride).]
 +



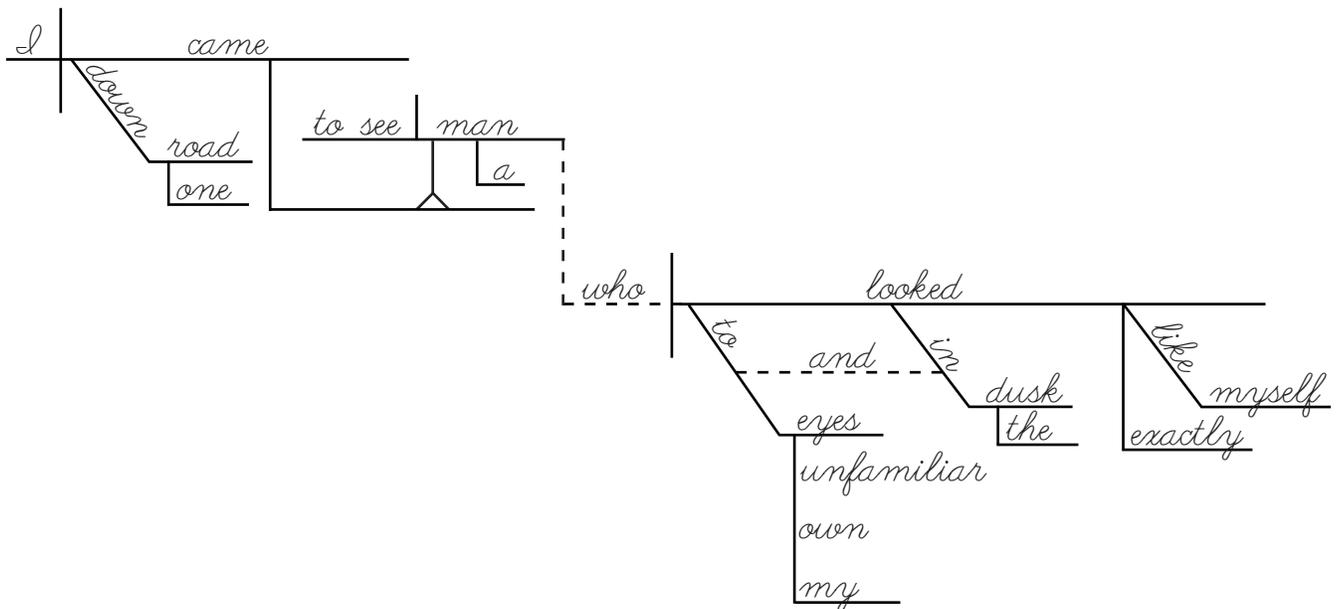
Parts of Speech - Infinitives Used as Adverbs: Purpose and Result

3. [^IThe whole village ran ^a(to see the steamboat arrive).]



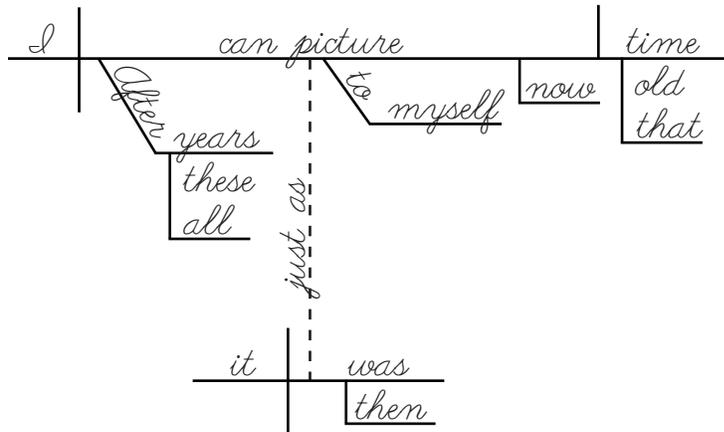
Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses

4. [^II ^acame (down one road) ^b(to see a man) [^{II}who ^c(to my own unfamiliar eyes) ^dand (in the dusk) looked ^e(exactly like myself)].]



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses

3. ^{I a} [(After all these years) I can picture ^{DO b} that old time (to myself) now, ^{II} just as
it was then].]

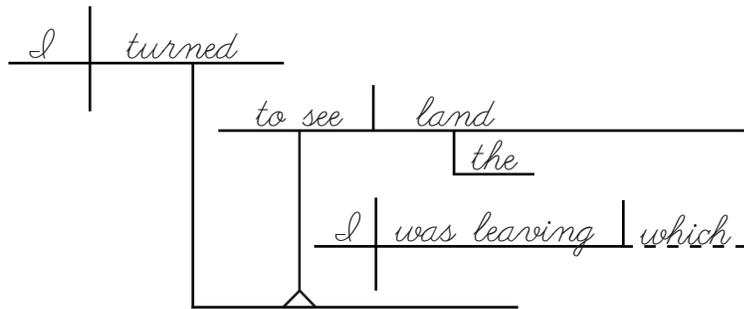


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 16

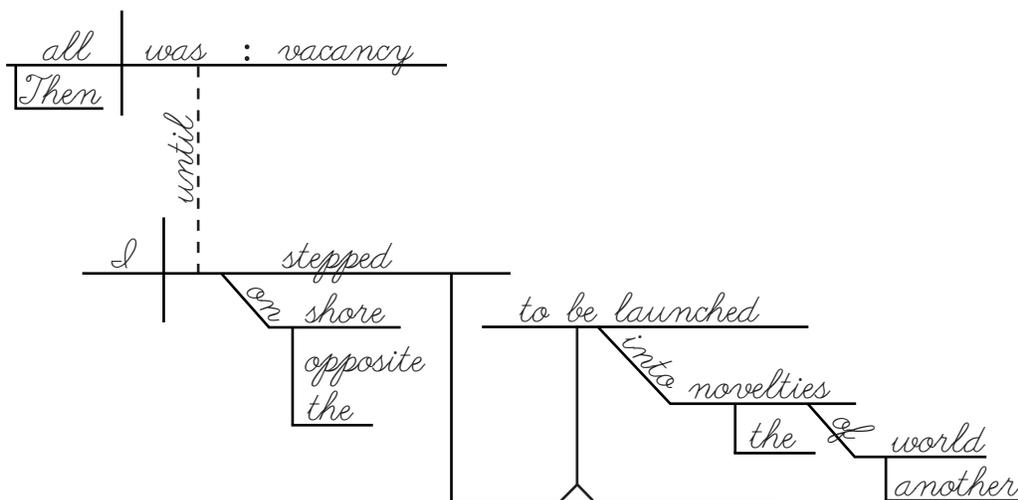
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Infinitives Used as Adverbs: Purpose, Result

2. [^I I ^a turned (to see the land) [^{II DO} which I was leaving].]

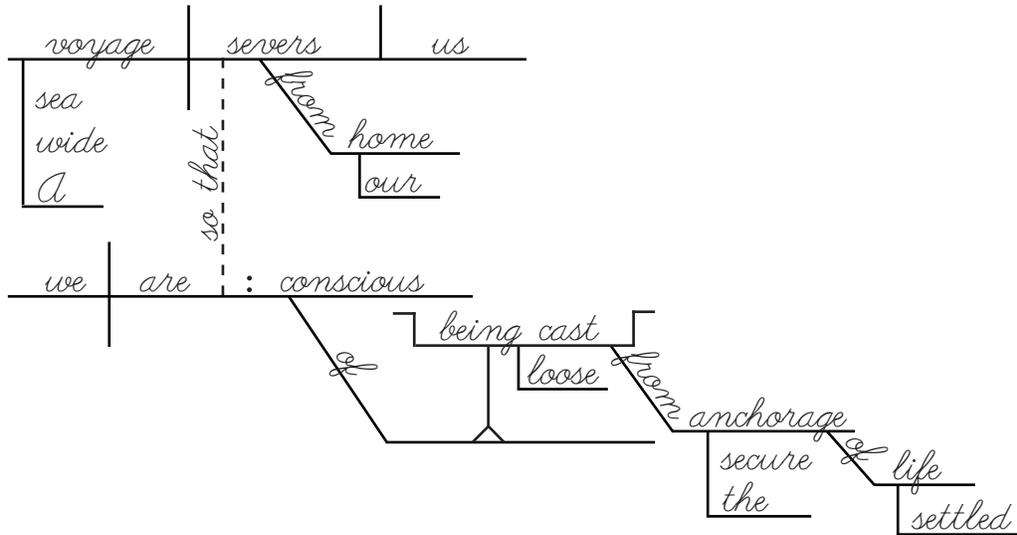


3. [^I Then ^{PN} all was vacancy, [^{II} until I ^a stepped (on the opposite shore), to be launched ^b (into the novelties) ^c (of another world)].]

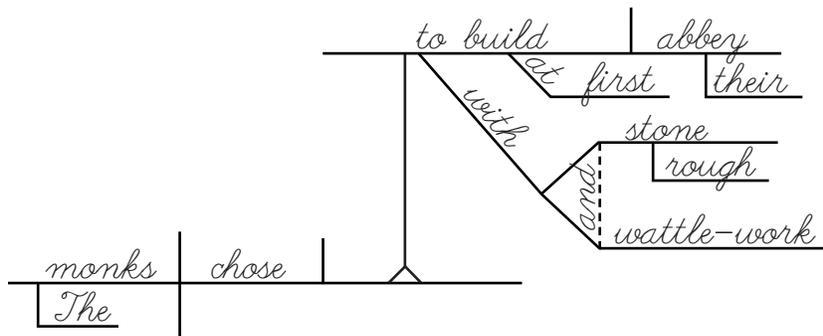


Analysis ~ Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses - Purpose and Result

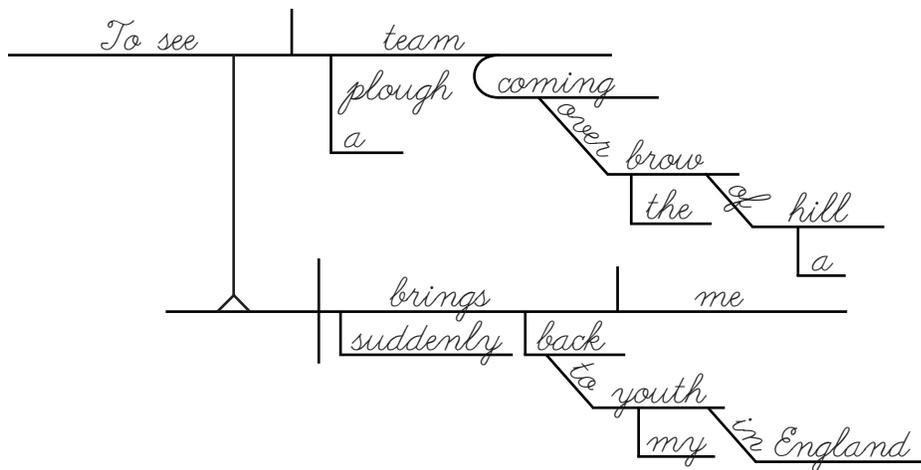
2. ^I [A wide sea voyage severs ^{DO} us ^a (from our home)], [^{II} so that we are ^{PA} conscious
^b (of being cast loose) ^c (from the secure anchorage) ^d (of settled life).]



Parts of Speech - Infinitives Used as Nouns, cont.



3. [^ITo see a plough team coming (over the brow) (of a hill) suddenly brings
^{DO} me back (to my youth) (in England).]

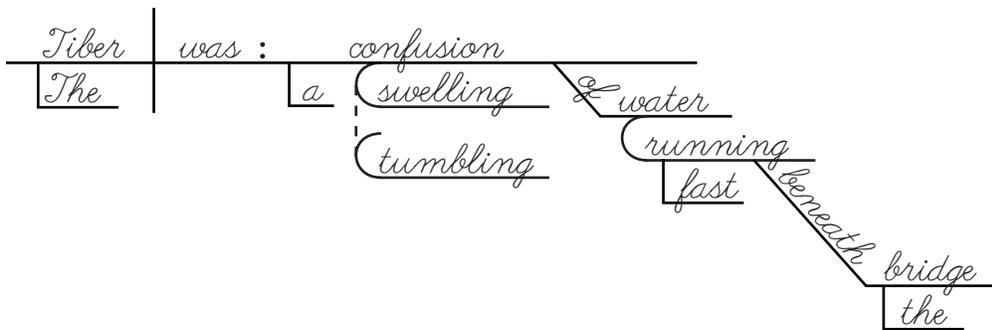


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 18

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

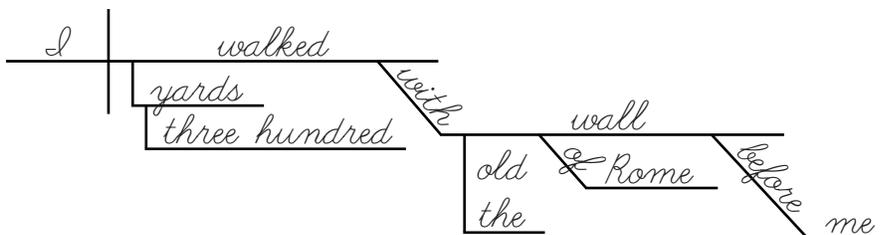
Grammar Assignment

2. ^I [The Tiber was a tumbling, swelling confusion ^{PN} (of water), running fast ^a
^b (beneath the bridge).]



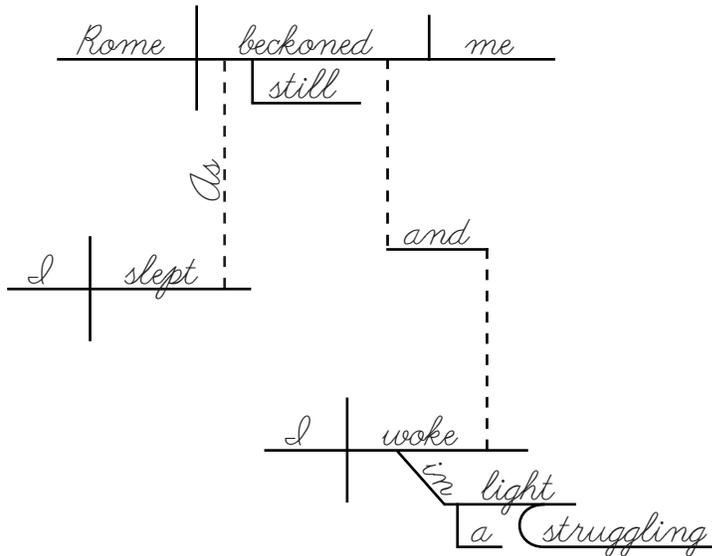
Parts of Speech – Adjective Class: Pronominal, Interrogative Sentences

1. [^I I walked three hundred yards ^{Adv. Obj.} (with the old wall) ^a (of Rome) ^b (before me).] ^c



Parts of Speech – Verbals: Participles

1. [^IAs I slept], [^{DO}Rome still beckoned me] and [^aI woke (in a struggling light).]
+

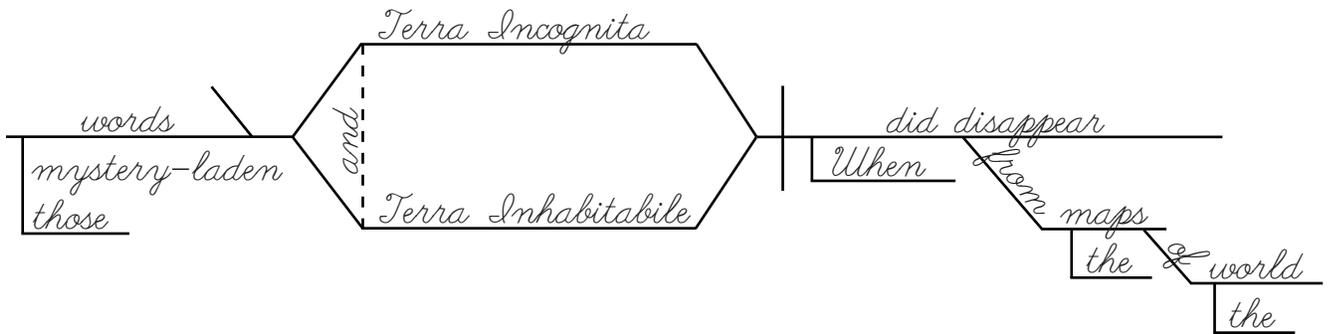


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 19

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

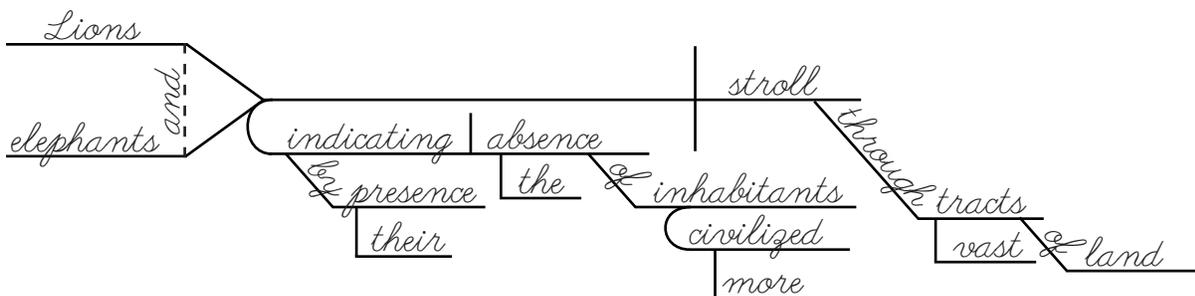
Parts of Speech - Adverbs: Interrogative

1. [^IWhen did those mystery-laden words, "Terra Incognita" and "Terra Inhabitable" ^adisappear (from the maps) (of the world)?]



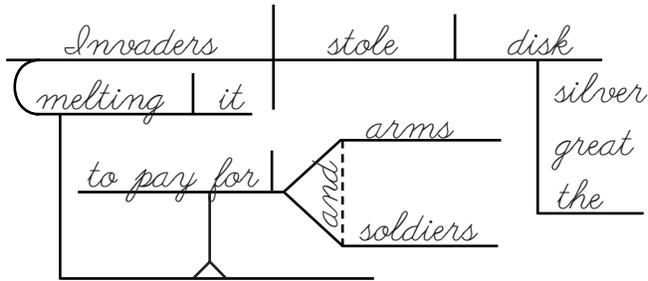
Parts of Speech - Verbals: Participles

1. [^ILions and elephants ^astroll (through vast tracts) (of land) (indicating ^bby their presence) ^cthe absence) (of more civilized inhabitants).]



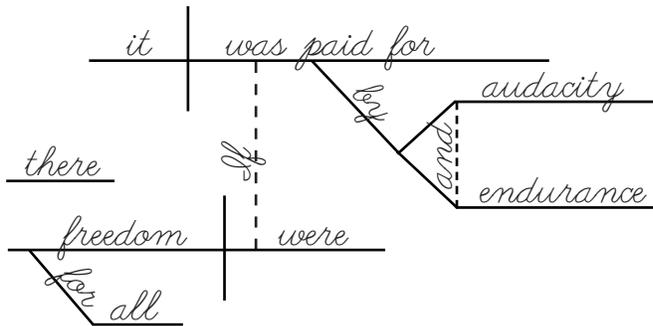
Parts of Speech - Adverbs: Participles

4. [^IIn invaders stole the great silver disk, (^{DO} melting it) (^a to pay for arms ^b and soldiers.)]



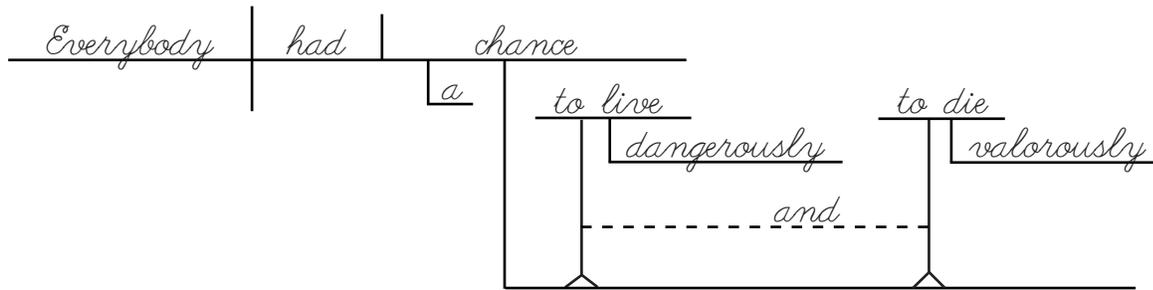
Parts of Speech - Analysis: General Review

1. [^IIf there were freedom (for all),] [^{II} it was paid for (with audacity ^a and endurance.)]



Parts of Speech - Analysis: General Review

5. [^IEverybody ^{DO}had a chance to live dangerously and to die valourously.]
+



LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 20

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

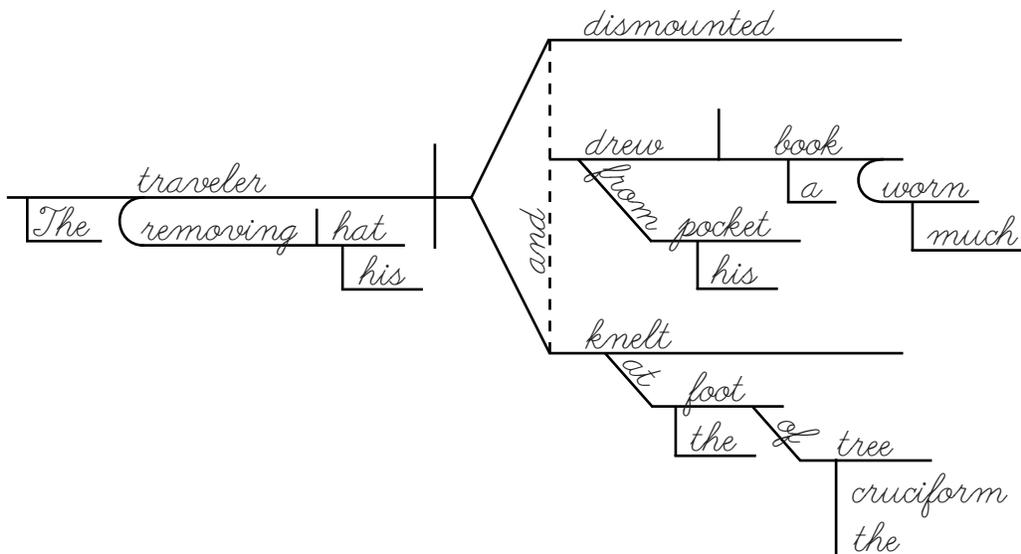
Parts of Speech - Interrogative Pronouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs

1. [^IWhat did the Hurons call ^{DO}Pere Brebeuf's clock?]



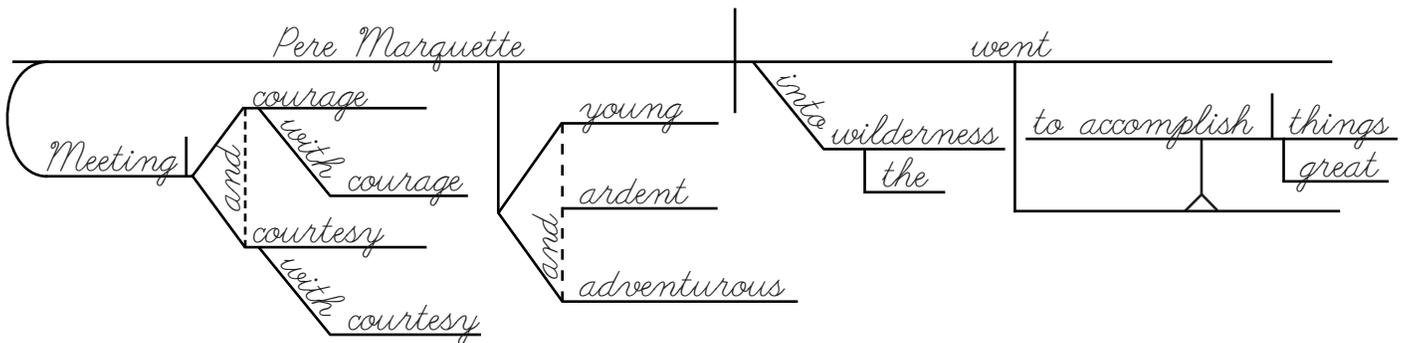
Parts of Speech - Verbals: Participle/Infinitive Review

1. [^IThe traveler dismounted, drew ^a(from his pocket) a much worn ^{DO}book, ⁺and
^b(removing his hat), knelt ^c(at the foot) ^d(of the cruciform tree).]

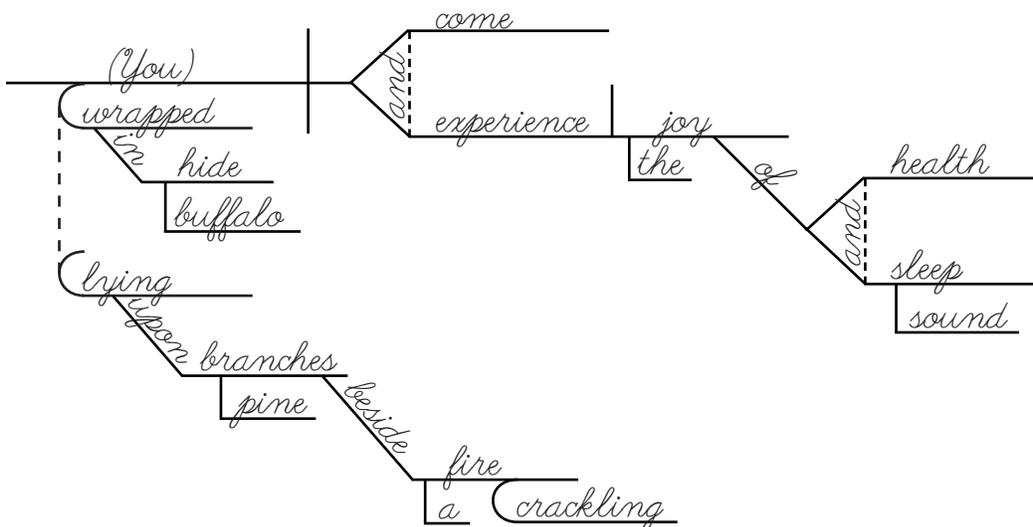


Parts of Speech - Verbals: Participle/Infinitive Review

3. [^I Meeting ^a courage (with courage) ^b and ^c courtesy (with courtesy), young, ardent, and adventurous, Pere Marquette went ^d (into the wilderness) ^e (to accomplish great things).]



4. [^I Come ^{DO} and ^a experience the joy (of health and sound sleep), wrapped (in a buffalo hide), lying (upon pine branches) (beside a crackling fire).]

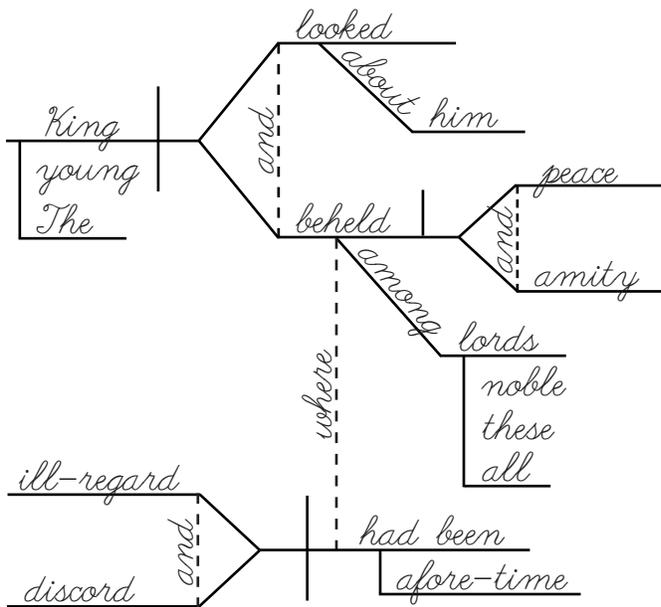


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 21

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

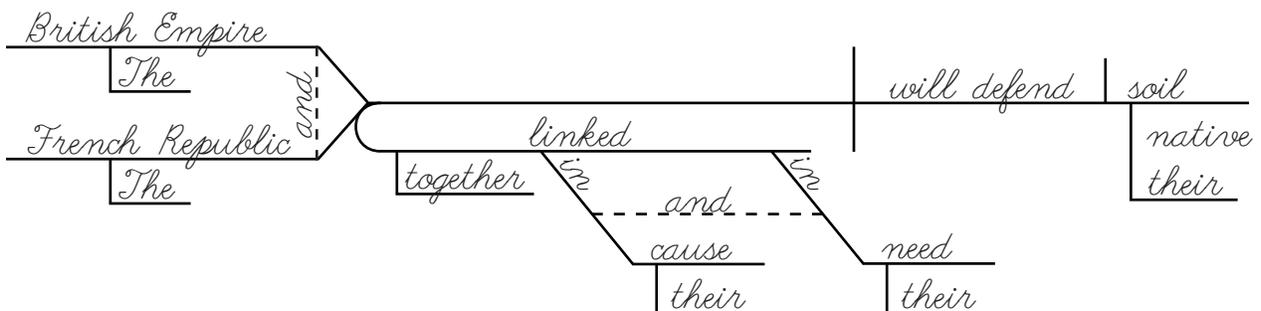
Grammar Assignment

1. [^IThe young King looked (about him) ^aand beheld peace and amity (among all ^bthese noble lords) [^{II}where, aforetime, had been discord and ill-regard.]



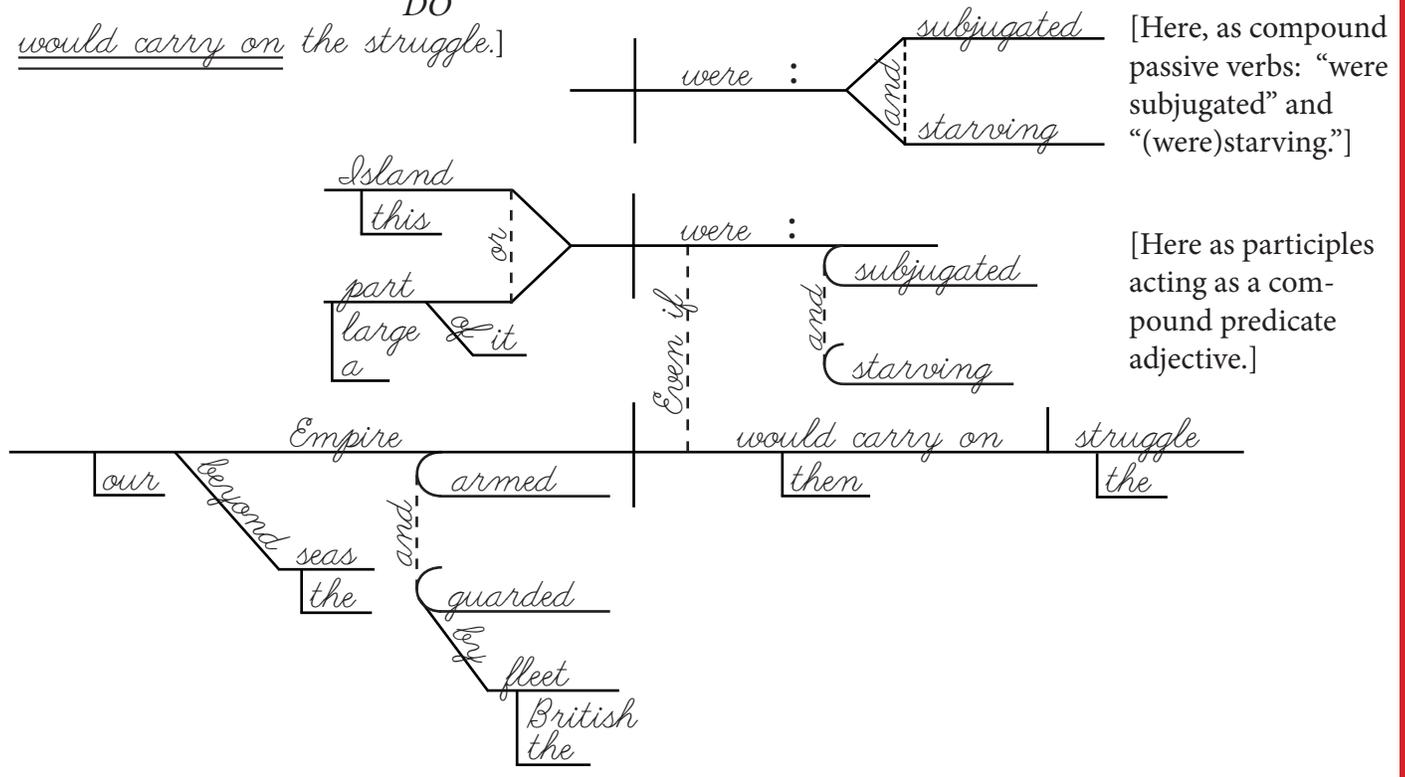
Parts of Speech - General Review: Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives & Adverbs

3. [^IThe British Empire and the French Republic, linked together (in their ^acause) and (in their ^bneed), will defend (to the death) ^ctheir native ^{DO}soil.]



Parts of Speech - Review of Infinitives & Participles

2. [^I Even if ^a this Island or a large part (of it) were ^{PA} subjugated and starving.]
 [then our ^b Empire (beyond the seas), armed and guarded (by the British Fleet),
^{DO} would carry on the struggle.]

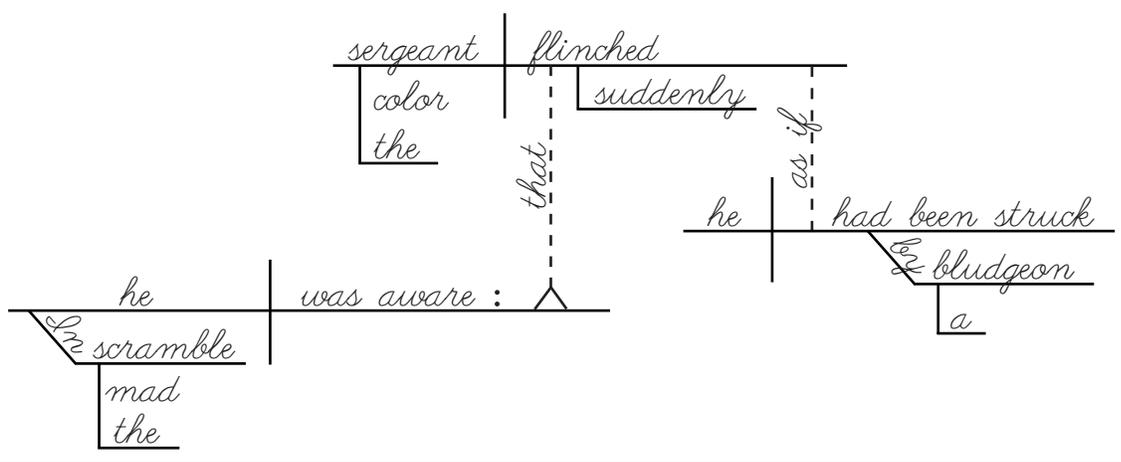


[Here, as compound passive verbs: “were subjugated” and “(were)starving.”]

[Here as participles acting as a compound predicate adjective.]

Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses of Degree or Comparison

4. [^{I a} (In the mad scramble) he was aware [^{II} that the color sergeant flinched suddenly], [^{III} as if he had been struck (by a bludgeon).]

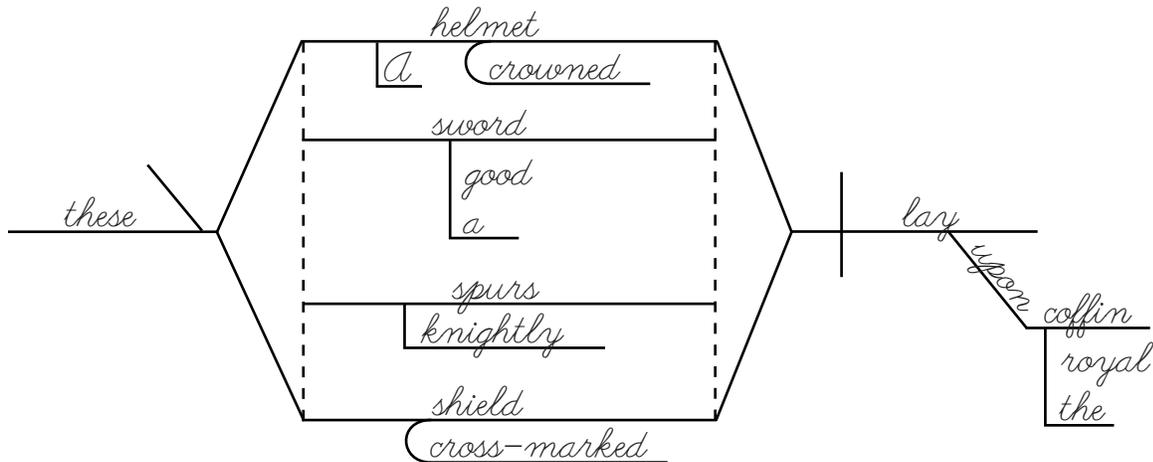


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 22

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

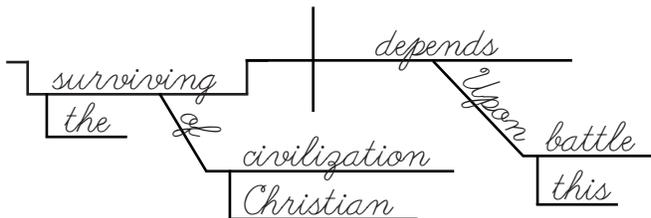
Parts of Speech - Adjective Pronoun Review

1. ^I [A ^{app} crowned ^{app} helmet, ^{app} good ^{app} sword, ^{app} knightly ^{app} spurs, and ^{app} cross-marked ^{app} shield:
 +
^a
these lay (upon the royal coffin).]



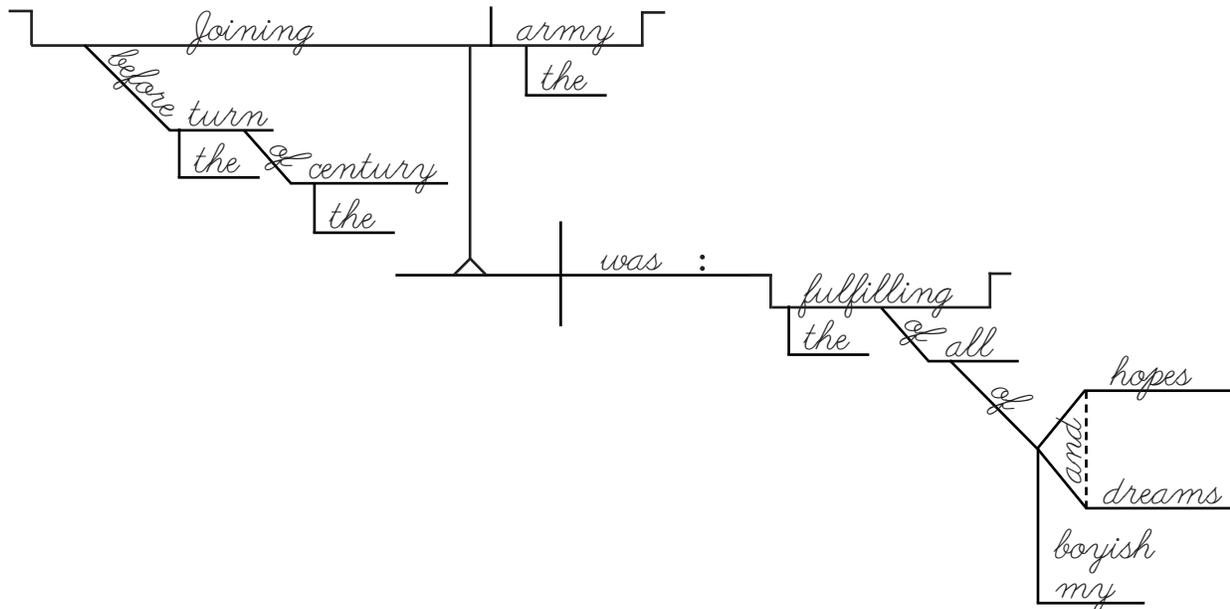
Parts of Speech - Verbals: Gerunds

1. ^I [^a (Upon this battle) depends the surviving (of Christian civilization).] ^b



Parts of Speech - Verbals: Gerunds

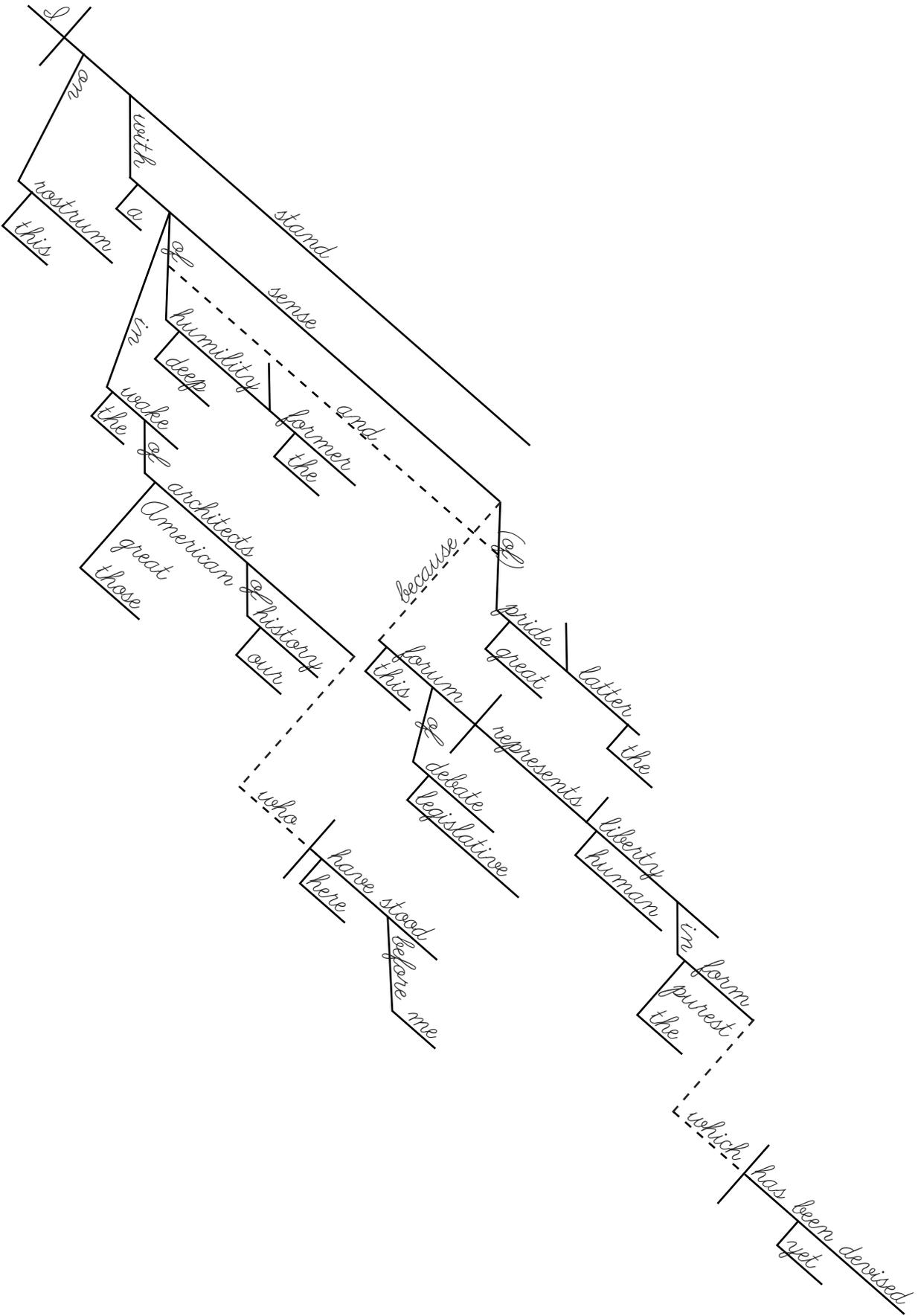
3. [^IJoining ^athe army, ^b(before the turn) (of the century), was ^{PN}the fulfilling
(^cof all) (^dof my boyish hopes and dreams).]



Parts of Speech - Adjective Pronoun Review: Challenge Sentence

4. [^II stand ^a(on this rostrum) ^b(with a sense) ^c(of deep humility and great pride)
- the ^{app}former, ^d(in the wake) ^e(of those great American architects) ^f(of our history)
^{II}[who ^ghave stood here (before me)]; the latter, [^{III}because ^{app}this forum ^h(of legislative
debate) ^{DO}represents human liberty ⁱ(in the purest form) [^{IV}which has yet been
devised].]

(See diagram next page.)

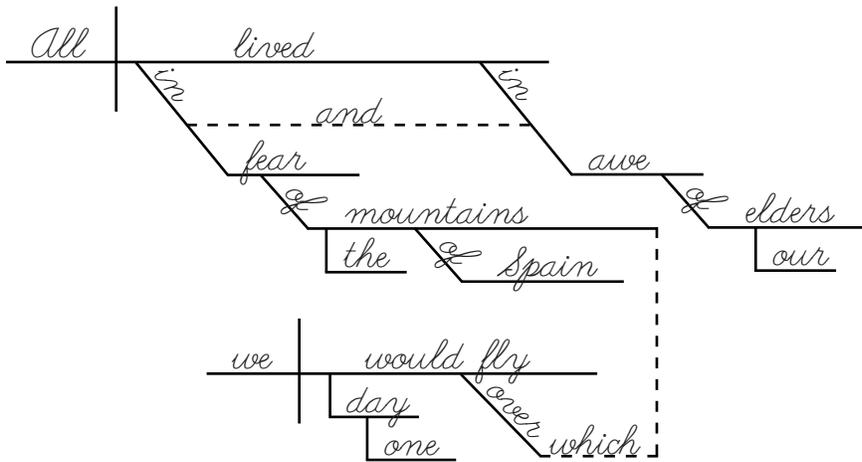


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 23

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

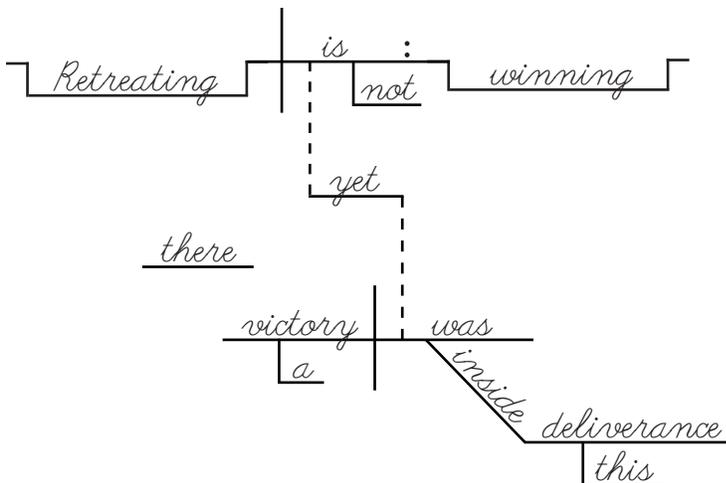
Parts of Speech - Adjective Pronoun Review

1. [^IAll ^alived ^b(in fear) ^c(of the mountains) ^c(of Spain), [^{II d}(over which) we would
 one day fly], and ^e(in awe) ^f(of our elders).]



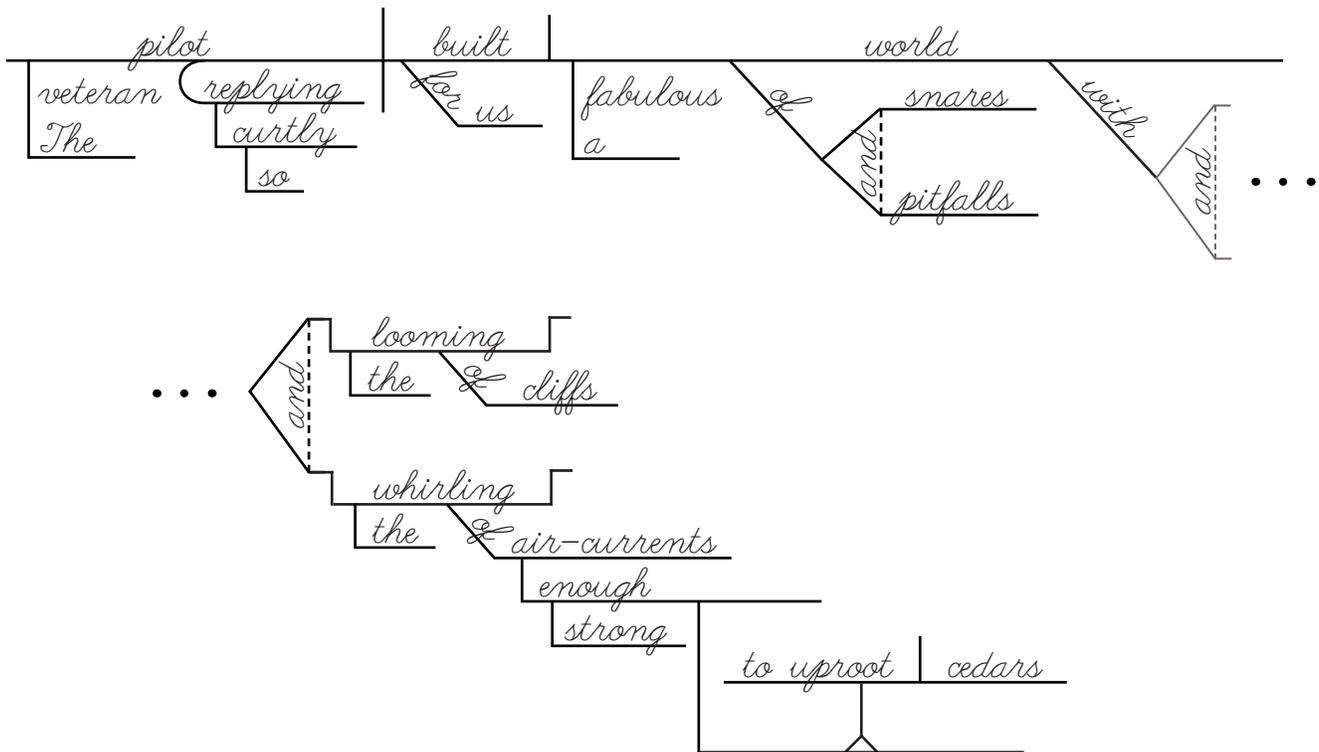
Parts of Speech - Gerunds

1. [^IRetreating is not winning], yet [^{PN}there was a victory ^a(inside this deliverance).]



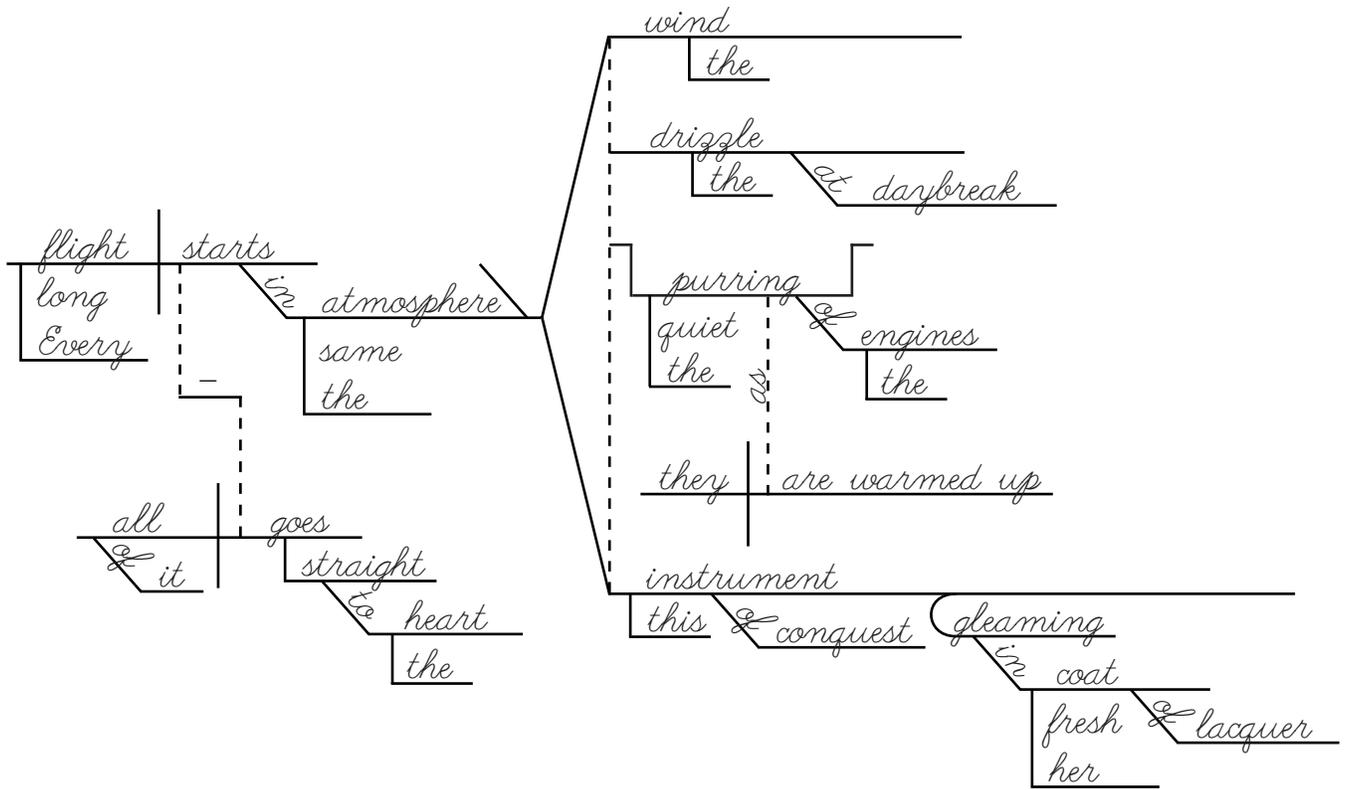
Parts of Speech - Gerunds

4. ^I [The veteran pilot, replying so curtly, ^a built (for us) a fabulous world ^{DO}
^b (of snares and pitfalls), ^c (with the looming (of cliffs) ^d and the whirling (of
^e air-currents)) ^f strong enough (to uproot cedars).]



Analysis - Complex Sentences

4. ^I [Every long flight starts ^a (in the same atmosphere): the wind, the drizzle ^{PN} ^{PN}
^b (at daybreak), the quiet purring ^{PN} ^c (of the engines) [as they are warmed up]; this ^{II}
^d instrument (of conquest) gleaming ^e (in her fresh coat) (of lacquer)] - ^f [all ^{III} ^g (of it)
^h goes straight (to the heart).]

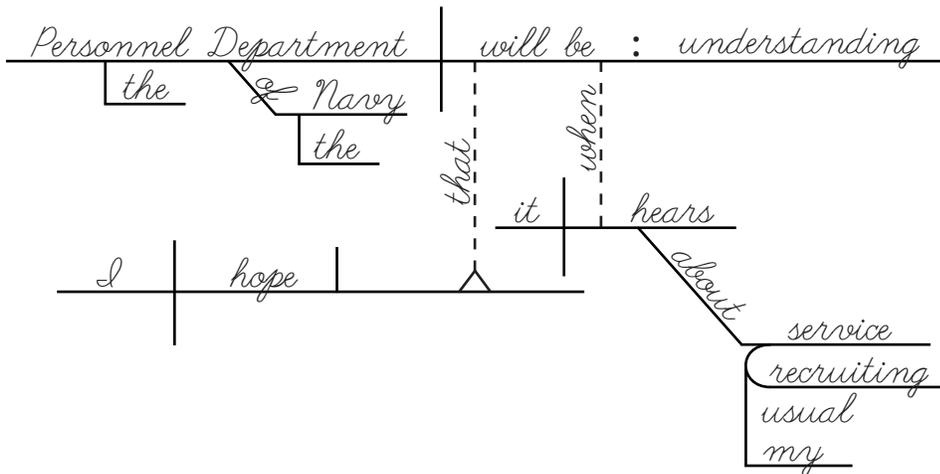


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 24

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

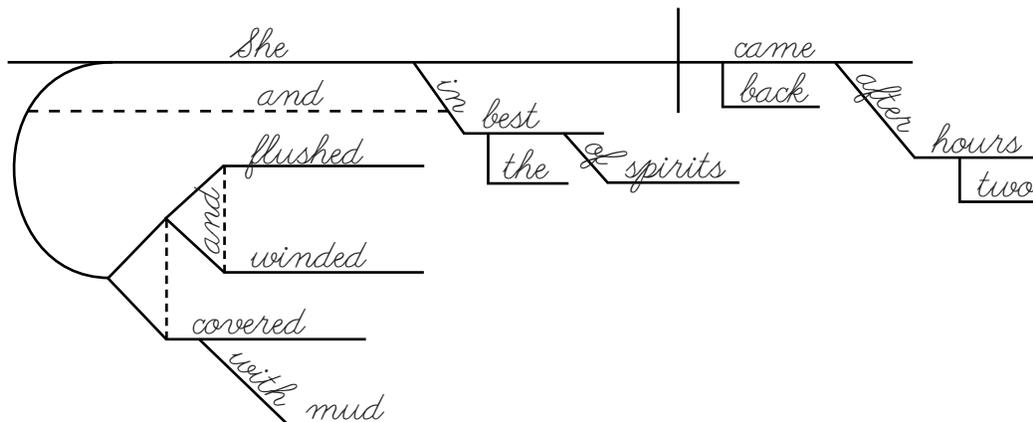
Grammar Assignment

1. [^I I ^{II} hope [^a that the Personnel Department (of the Navy) will be ^{PA} understanding]
 [^{III} when ^b it hears (about my unusual recruiting services).]



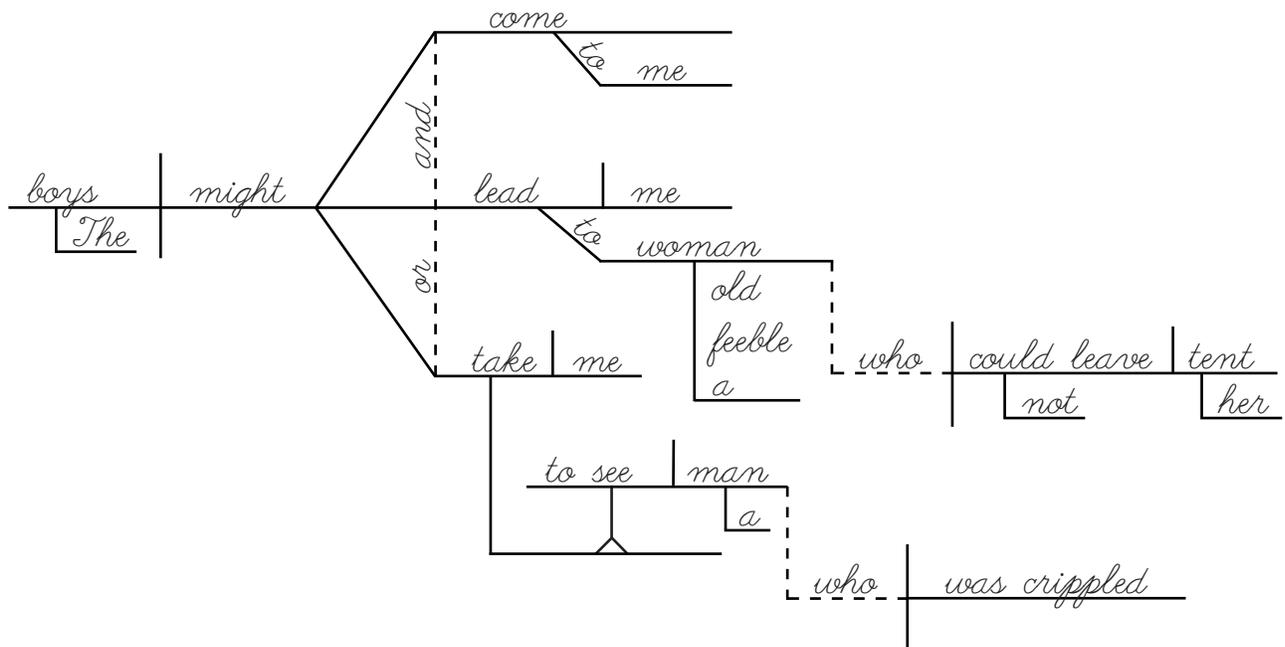
Parts of Speech - Verbals: General Review

2. [^I She ^a came back (after two hours), flushed and winded, covered ^b (with mud)
 and ^c (in the best) ^d (of spirits).]



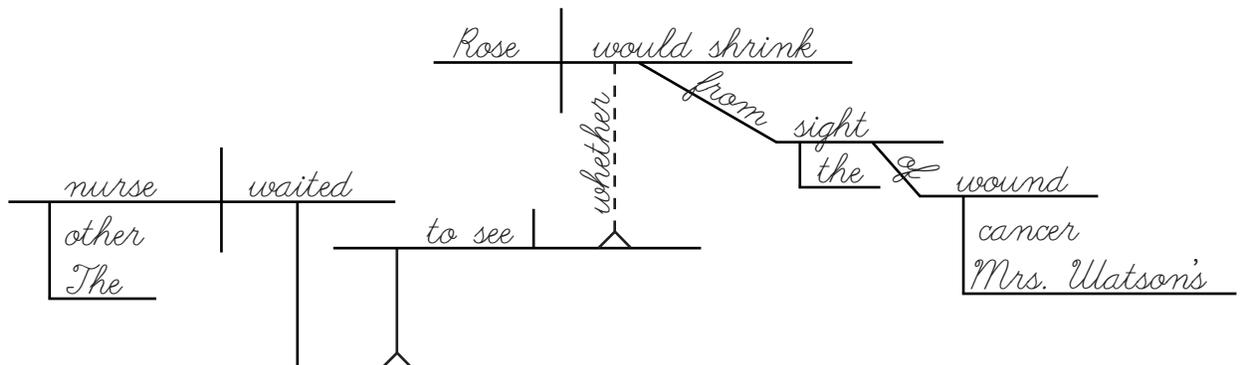
Parts of Speech - Verbals: General Review

4. [^IThe boys ^amight come (to me) ^{DO} ^band lead me (to a feeble old woman) [^{II}who
^{DO} ^{DO} ^ccould not leave her tent], or take me (to see a man) [^{III}who was crippled].]



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses

4. [^IThe other nurse ^awaited (to see [^{II}whether Rose ^bwould shrink (from the sight
^b(of Mrs. Watson's cancer wound)]).]

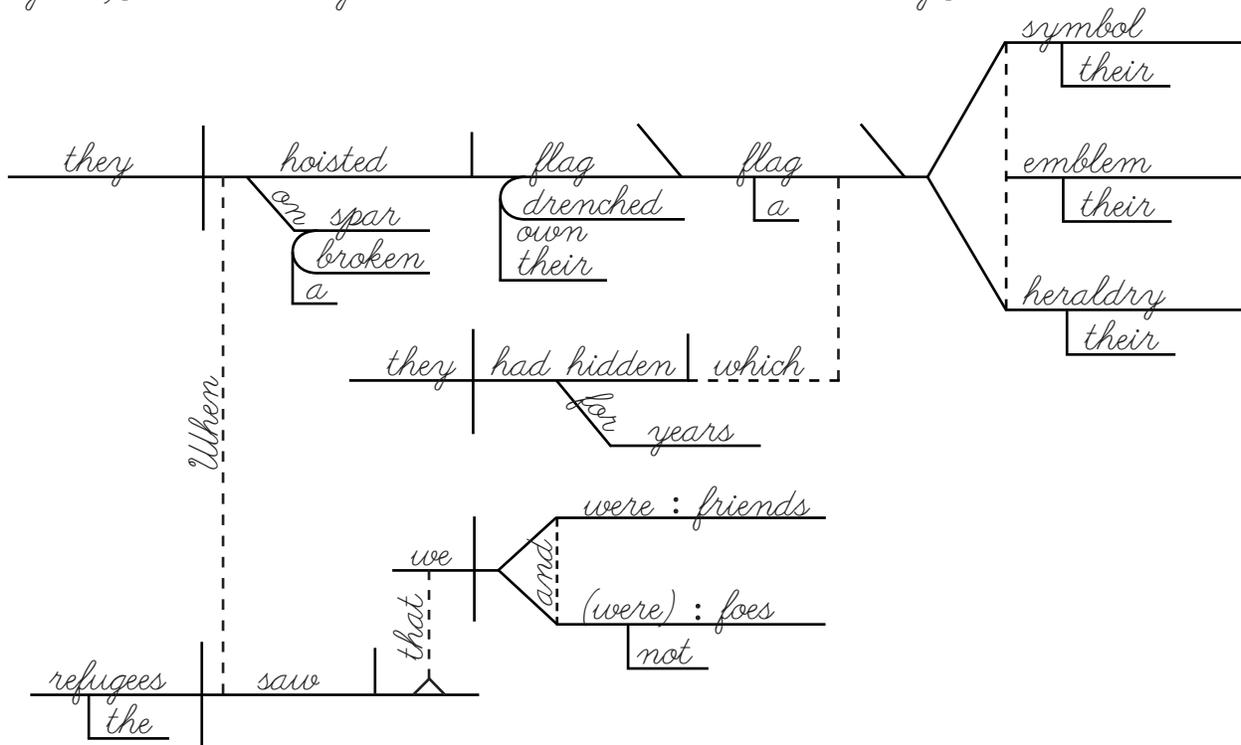


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 25

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Grammar Assignment

1. [^I [When the refugees saw [^{II} that we were friends and not foes]], ^{III} they hoisted
^a (on a broken spar) their own drenched flag; a flag [^{IV} which they had hidden
^b (for years)] . . . their symbol, their emblem, their heraldry.]

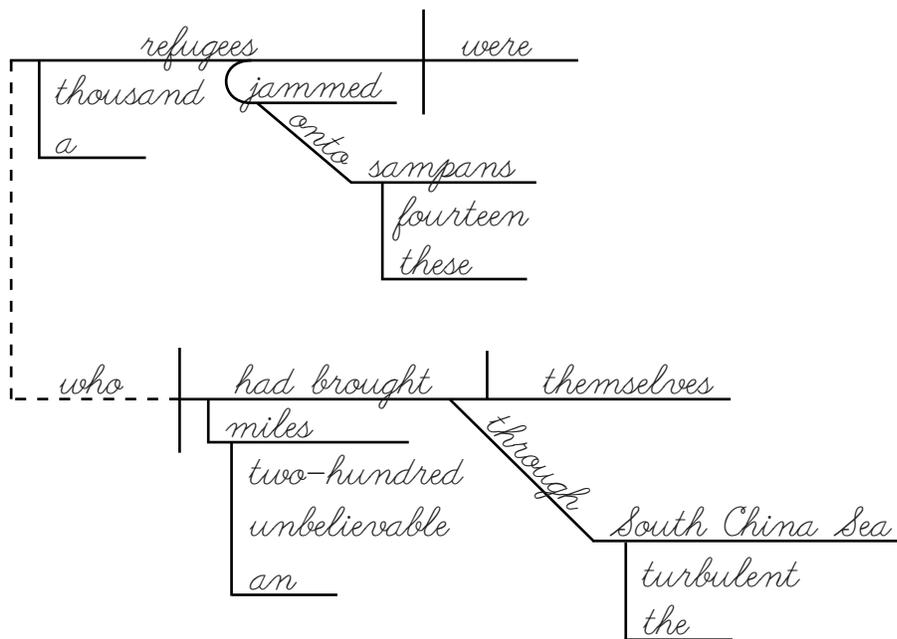


Parts of Speech - Pronouns: Compound Personal

3. [^I Jammed (onto these fourteen sampans) were a thousand refugees [^{II} who had
^a brought themselves an unbelievable two hundred miles (through the turbulent
^b South China Sea)].]

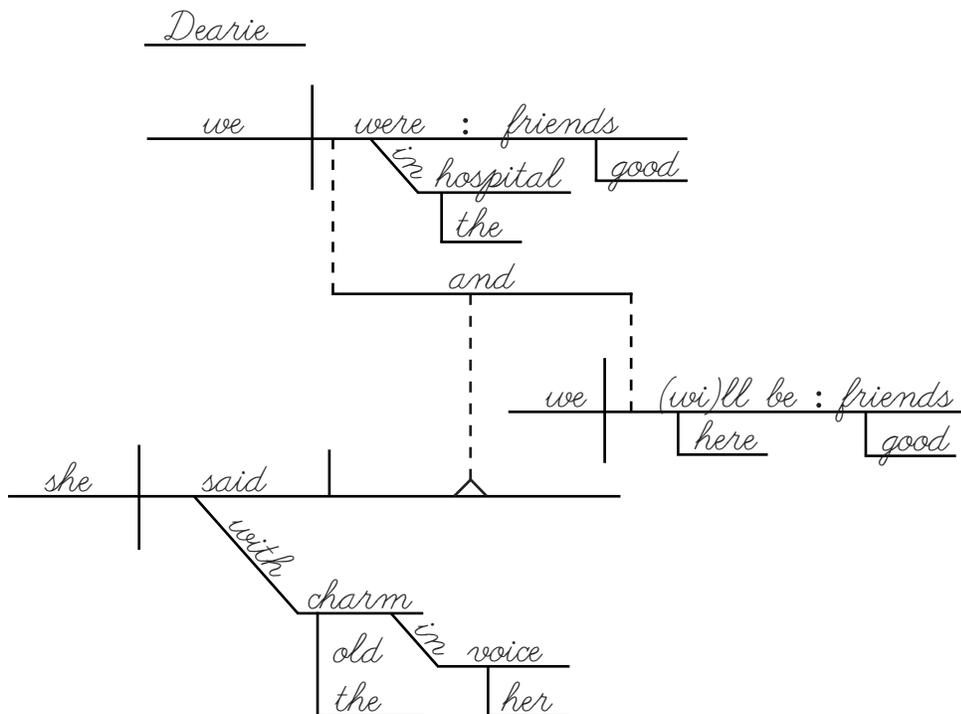
See diagram next page.

Parts of Speech - Pronouns: Compound Personal



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses

3. [^I"Dearie," [^{II}she said, (^awith the old charm) (^bin her voice)], [^{PN}we were good friends (^cin the hospital)], and [^{III}we'll be good friends here."] [^{PA}]

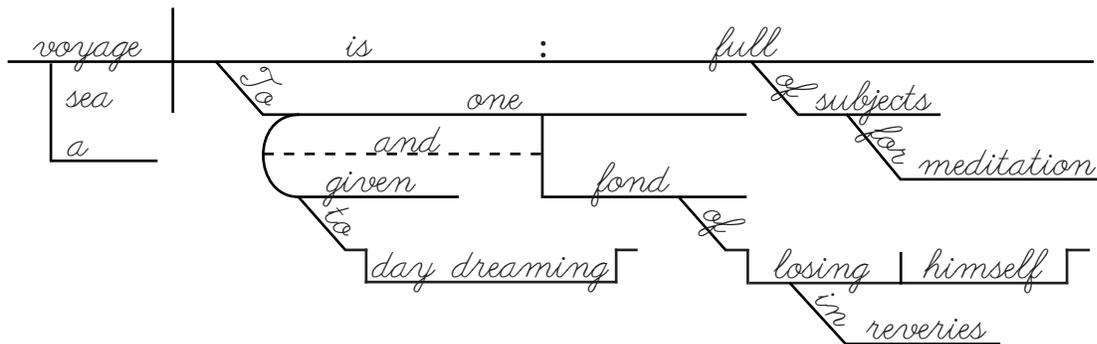


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
 GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 26

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Compound and Personal Pronouns

3. [^{I a}(To one) ^bgiven (to day dreaming), ^cand fond (of losing himself) ^d(in reveries),
 a sea voyage ^{PA}is ^efull (of subjects) ^f(for meditation).]

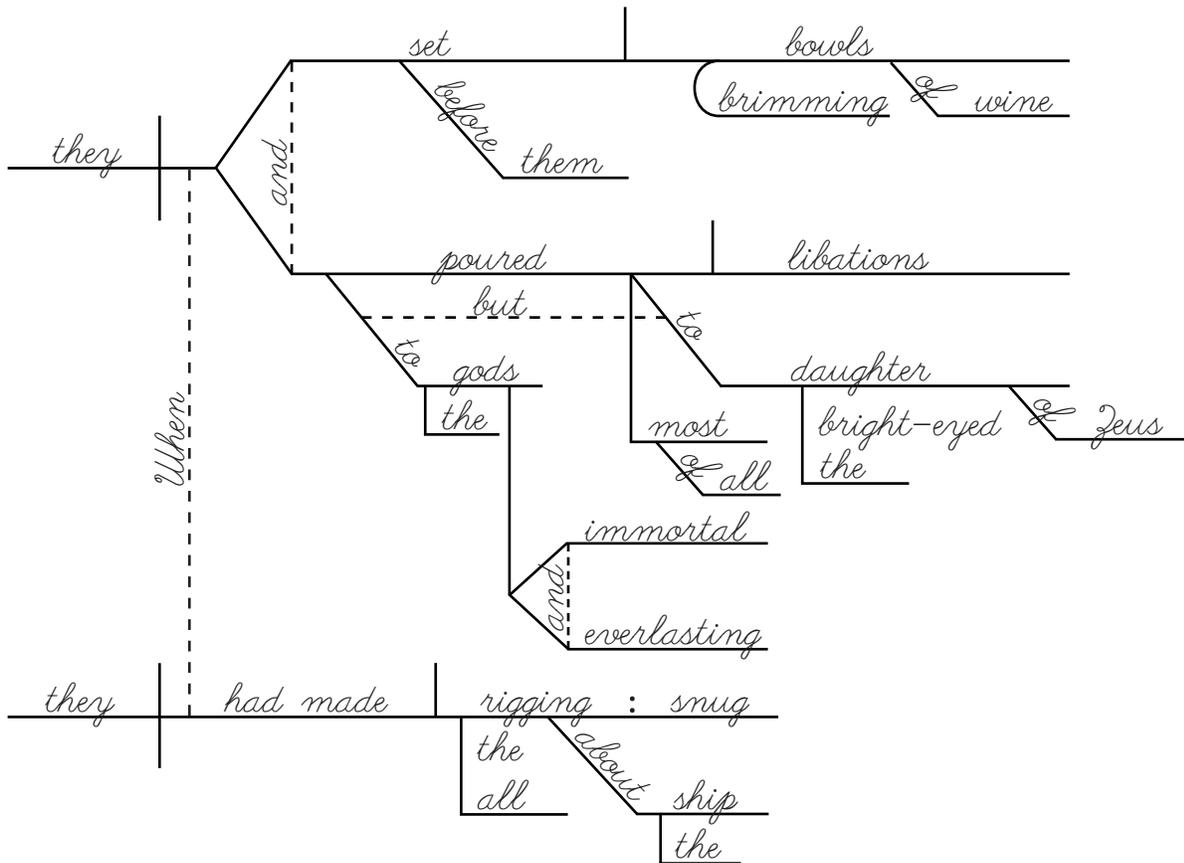


Parts of Speech - Verb Review

2. [^IWhen ^{DO}they ^ahad made snug all the rigging (about the ship)] ^{II}they set
^b(before them) ^{DO}brimming bowls ^c(of wine), ^{DO}and poured ^dlibations (to the gods),
 immortal ^eand everlasting, ^fbut most (of all) (to the bright-eyed daughter)
^g(of Zeus).]

See diagram next page.

Parts of Speech - Verb Review



3. [^I [As each wave came], and [^{II} she rose (for it)], [^{III} she seemed (like a horse) ^b (making at a fence outrageously high).] ^c

