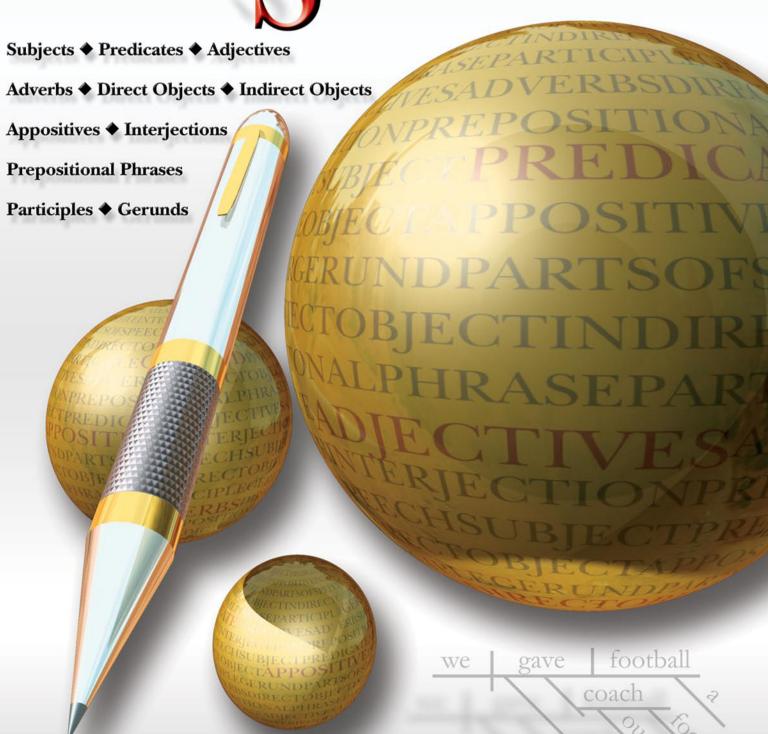


Diagraming Sentences



BY DEBORAH WHITE BROADWATER

MARK TWAIN MEDIA/CARSON-DELLOSA PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

About the Author

Deborah White Broadwater has been a teacher for over nineteen years. She has taught elementary, middle-school, and junior high levels in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. She currently is coordinator of the eighth grade and teaches Language Arts/Reading Literacy at the junior high level.

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BY DEBORAH WHITE BROADWATER

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ISBN 978-1-58037-786-7

Printing No. 404008-EB

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Introduction

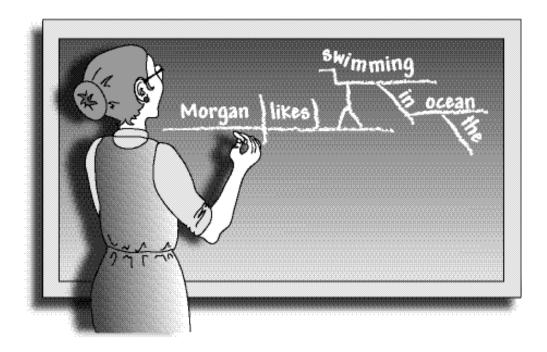
Students have not had the opportunity to diagram sentences in classrooms for several years. Diagraming sentences is a process that helps students to see how the parts of speech go together to make a complete sentence and to see what might be missing from the sentence. This is extremely helpful to those who are visual learners.

Diagraming sentences helps students work through a sentence when something doesn't sound right or look right. By creating a diagram, students are able to picture how the sentence is written.

This book starts from the beginning of sentence diagraming and shows the student how to diagram simple sentences with just a subject and a verb. It then progresses through adjectives and adverbs, all the way to compound sentences. There are explanations of how to draw the diagram for each part of speech and sentences to practice the skills. There are reviews after several lessons, which may be used as quizzes or tests.

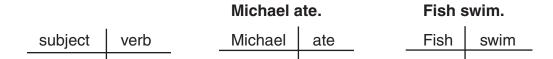
This book is intended to offer both teachers and parents the opportunity to help the student improve his or her ability to diagram sentences. The pages may be copied so the student can keep them in a binder to use as a resource.

Teachers may use these activities when teaching vocabulary to the whole class as part of a writing workshop. They may also use these activities with students as remedial exercises. Each unit can be used in order, or the units can be used in isolation.



Diagraming Subjects and Predicates

When diagraming sentences, the horizontal line under the subject and predicate is called the base line. The subject is written on the left side of the base line, and the predicate is on the right side of the base line. A vertical dividing line that crosses the base line is drawn between the subject and verb. Punctuation is not used in a sentence diagram.



Compound subjects are both written on the left side of the base line. The conjunction that connects the two subjects is written on a dotted line between the two subject lines.





Compound verbs are both written on the right side of the base line. The conjunction that connects the two verbs is written on a dotted line between the two verb lines.

Beth reads and writes.

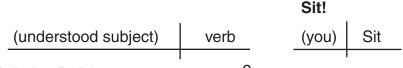


Sentences with compound subjects and compound verbs have the subjects written on two lines on the left side of the base line, and the verbs are written on two lines on the right side of the base line. The conjunction that connects the two subjects is written on a dotted line between the two subjects, and the conjunction that connects the two verbs is written on a dotted line between the two verbs.

Andrew and Troy worked and played.

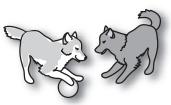


When the subject is understood, as in commands, it is written on the left side of the base line in parentheses.



Diagraming Subjects and Predicates: Practice Activity 1

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



Date: _____

1. Grass grows.	5. Jeff laughed and chuckled.
	laughed
	Jeff chuckled
2. Dogs play.	6. Caroline wrote and drew.
Cats and kittens purr.	7. Jeff and Marie sing and dance.
4. John and I raced.	Connor and Kelsey tried but lost.

Date: _____

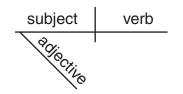
Diagraming Subjects and Predicates: Practice Activity 2



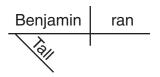
1. Emily and Erica dance and sing.	5. She and I draw and paint.
2. Jamal skates.	6. Mother washes and dries.
3. Alexis, Pam, and Li sang.	7. Elena will dance.
4. Charles and William will work. Charles William William	8. Tigger jumped and slid.

Diagraming Adjectives, Adverbs, Direct Objects, Indirect Objects

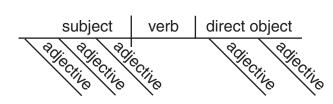
When diagraming sentences, the adjective is written on a line under the word the adjective modifies. Articles are written on a line under the word to which they refer.

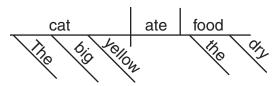


Tall Benjamin ran.

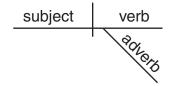


The big yellow cat ate the dry food.

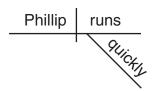




When diagraming sentences, the adverb is written on a line under the word the adverb modifies.

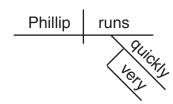


Phillip runs quickly.



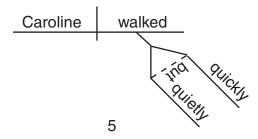
subject verb

Phillip runs very quickly.



Compound adverbs are written under the word they modify, and the conjunction is written on a dotted line connecting them.

Caroline walked quickly but quietly.



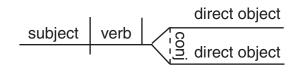
Diagraming Adjectives, Adverbs, Direct Objects, Indirect Objects (cont.)

When diagraming sentences, the direct object is written on the base line to the right of the verb. The dividing line does not cross the base line.

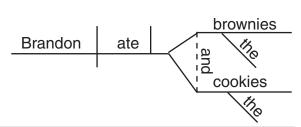
Brandon ate the brownies.



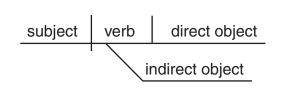
Compound direct objects are written on the base line to the right of the verb. Each direct object is written on its own line connected to each other by the conjunction, which is written on a dotted line.



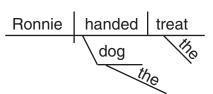
Brandon ate the brownies and the cookies.



When diagraming sentences, the indirect object is written on a line under the verb.

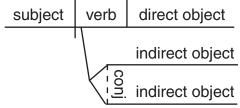


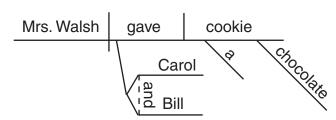
Ronnie handed the dog the treat.



Compound indirect objects are written under the verb on two lines connected by the conjunction on a dotted line.

Mrs. Walsh gave Carol and Bill a chocolate cookie.





Teacher Note: Prepositional phrases, predicate nominatives, and predicate adjectives are used in some of the following exercises. You may want students to review the material on prepositional phrases on page 16 before beginning this section. Predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives are on page 26.

Diagraming Adjectives: Practice Activity

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



Date: _

The beautiful white swans floated. 1. Joseph ate an apple. apple Joseph ate 6. Randy owns a blue and white 2. Kelsey rode the blue merry-go-round skateboard. horse. 3. Sonja held my orange cat. 7. Did you eat the chocolate cake? 4. Hold the green water pitcher. 8. Dirty water filled the swimming pool.

Diagraming Adverbs: Practice Activity

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.

1. Every student read quietly.



5. Josh and Ben worked quickly.

2. The sailboat glided very slowly.

glided
18/0m/s

3. We drank the milkshake noisily.

4. Jan and Karen ran outside.

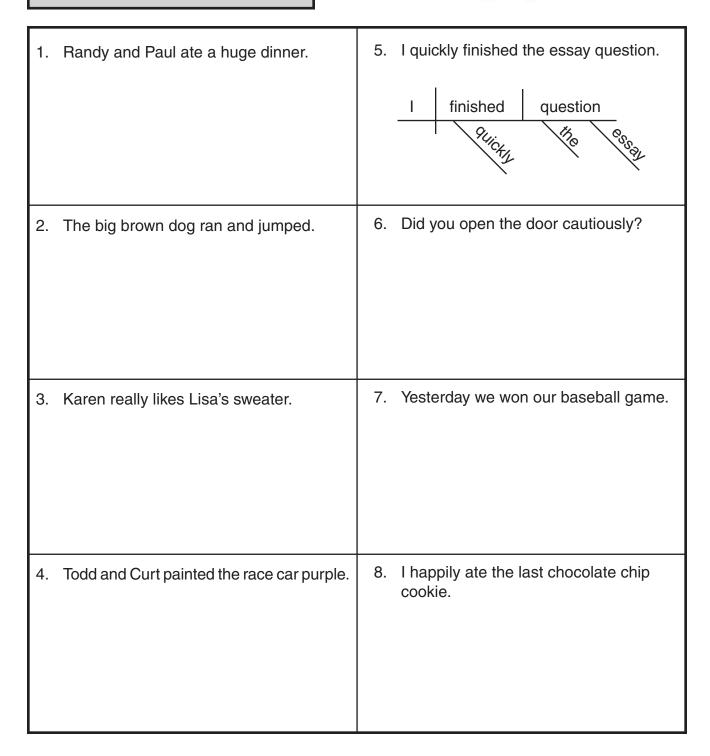
6. Be very careful.

Date: _

7. Susan very quietly left the room.

8. Did you open the box carefully?

Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs: Review Activity 1



Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs: Review Activity 2

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



- 1. The angry cat howled at the back door.
- 5. Louis won the speaking contest last year.

- 2. Jennifer and Katie sorted and tied the recycled newspapers.
- 6. Andrew and Carlos were absent yesterday and today.

3. Beth talks loudly.

7. Would you ask for help?

you Would ask

- 4. Please turn the pages carefully.
- 8. My sister and I share a small room.

Diagraming Direct Objects: Practice Activity 1

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.

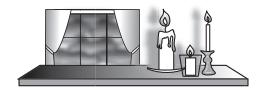


Date: _____

1. Mom made dinner.	5. Grandmother grows beautiful flowers.
2. The state has many parks. state has parks	6. Alex and Clair are making a map.
3. Annie eats peanut butter and jelly.	7. Mrs. Evans collected the tests.
4. The snow covered the yards.	8. Rusty chased a rabbit.

Date:

Diagraming Direct Objects: Practice Activity 2



- 1. After the game, the pep club held a victory dance.
- 5. Ellen told David the story.

- 2. Harold drew a picture of the school.
- 6. During the hurricane, we lighted candles.

- 3. The cafeteria workers cleaned the kitchen.
- 7. William ate chips and cookies after school.

- 4. Laura read a book on the bus.
 - Laura read book
- 8. Brandon asked Amy the question.

Date: _____

Diagraming Indirect Objects: Practice Activity



1. I wrote Lindsay a note.	5. Mrs. Manassah read the students a story in Spanish.
2. Ryan gave Paul a ride. Ryan gave ride Paul	6. Aunt Betsy gave me a sweater for Christmas.
3. I bought Sarah a cookie at lunch.	7. Lavonne mailed Amber an invitation.
4. Jessica wrote our principal a note.	8. Wong prepared each of the baby birds food to eat.

Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs, Direct Objects, Indirect Objects: Review Activity 1



What are you wearing to school tomorrow?	5. The pilot flew the plane to Hawaii. pilot flew plane Hawaii
2. Jake and I watched football yesterday.	6. Juan and Carol cleaned the band room.
3. Pepper caught the ball in the air.	7. The roofers nailed the shingles to the roof.
4. Who ate all of the cake?	8. All of the students took the history test.

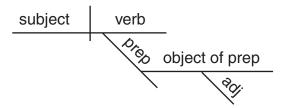
Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs, Direct Objects, Indirect Objects: Review Activity 2



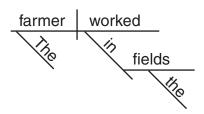
1.	Our neighbor gave me some flowers.	5. Alec wrote the governor a letter.
2.	Mrs. Chen read the class a story about John Henry.	6. Dad and Ben cut and raked the yard.
3.	Aunt Pat baked chocolate chip cookies for me.	7. Make the bed! (you) Make bed
4.	Dr. Adams filled my brother's tooth.	8. Blake played on the school baseball team.

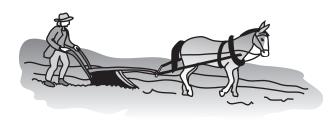
Diagraming Prepositional Phrases

When diagraming sentences, the prepositional phrase is written below the word it modifies on a line with an extra extension. The object of the preposition is written on a horizontal line, and the adjectives used in the prepositional phrase are written on lines that come off the object's line.

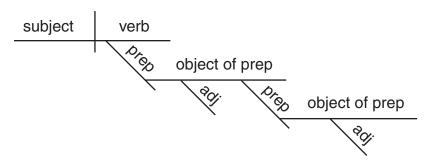


The farmer worked in the fields.

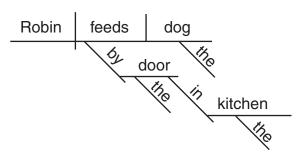


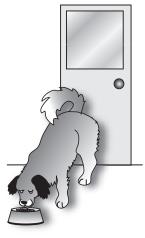


When diagraming a prepositional phrase that modifies another prepositional phrase, the first phrase is written off the word it modifies, and the second phrase is written off the word it modifies.



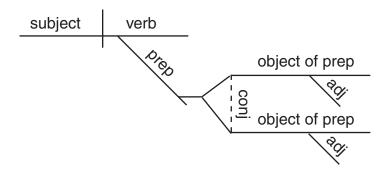
Robin feeds the dog by the door in the kitchen.



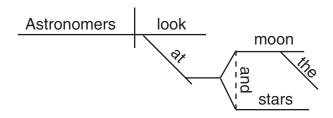


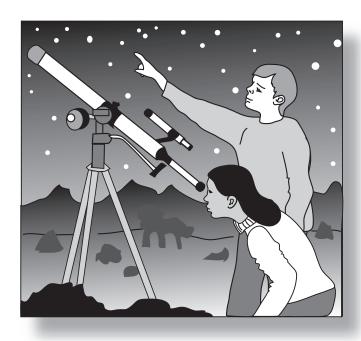
Diagraming Prepositional Phrases (cont.)

When diagraming sentences with prepositional phrases that have compound objects of a preposition, the compound objects are written on two lines coming off the preposition. A dotted line connects the two lines, and the conjunction is written on it.



Astronomers look at the moon and stars.





Date:

Diagraming Prepositional Phrases: Practice Activity 1

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



The dog ran across the backyard. 5. The train arrived at 7:00 р.м. from St. Louis. dog ran backvard 2. Was that sandwich for me? 6. The cat on the chair is owned by Mrs. Sanchez. The picnic basket was under the tree. 7. After a basket, the cheerleaders yell from the sidelines. 4. Connor dove into the swimming pool. 8. Whisper the secret in my ear.

Date: _

Diagraming Prepositional Phrases: Practice Activity 2

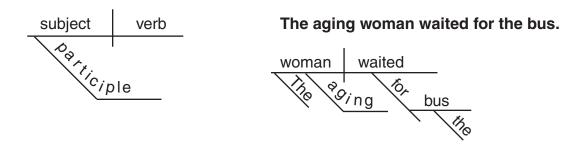
Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



1. The height of the bed frightened Sven. 5. The Masons went on their vacation without their dog. The yards and trees were covered with 6. After school, Mike raked the leaves in snow after the blizzard. the yard. Mike raked leaves school 3. Down in the basement behind the boxes 7. Six of my friends came to the party. hides the cat. 4. Lewis and Clark explored up the Missouri 8. Mrs. Eitel's class won first prize in River. the contest.

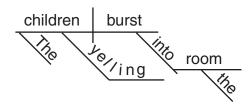
Diagraming Participles, Gerunds, Infinitives

When diagraming sentences, the participle is written under the word it modifies. The participle is written in a curve, starting on the angled part of the line and continuing on the horizontal part of the line.



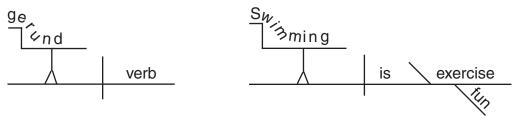
When diagraming a participle phrase, the phrase is written under the word it modifies.

The yelling children burst into the room.

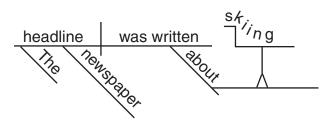


When diagraming sentences with gerunds, the gerund is written on a line and the object of the gerund (if there is one) is written after it, divided by a line like that of the direct object. The gerund is written in a curve around the right angle of the line. Since gerunds can be many parts of speech, this diagraming is placed in the part of speech.

Swimming is fun exercise.

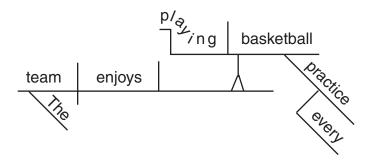


The newspaper headline was written about skiing.



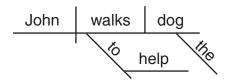
Diagraming Participles, Gerunds, Infinitives (cont.)

The team enjoys playing basketball every practice.



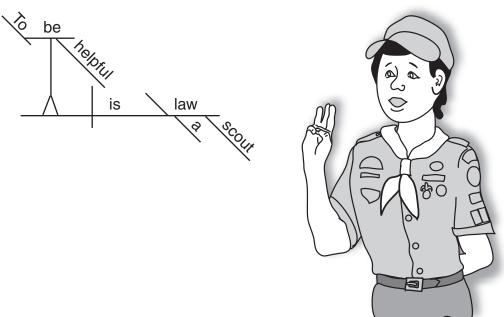
When diagraming infinitives that are used as modifiers, write the diagram as you would for a prepositional phrase.

John walks the dog to help.



When diagraming infinitives that are used as nouns, the diagram goes in the same place as the noun would.

To be helpful is a scout law.



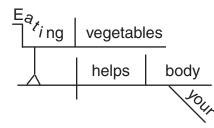
Date: _____

Diagraming Gerunds: Practice Activity



- 1. Shala and Kevin like golfing.
- 5. Learning the violin requires practice.

- 2. A good report requires planning.
- 6. Eating vegetables helps your body.



- 3. Playing the piano has kept Grandma's fingers limber.
- 7. Sleeping is not allowed at slumber parties.

- 4. My chore in the morning is making my bed.
- 8. Raising the fees decreased attendance at the park.

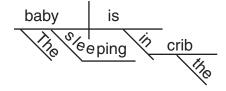
Date: _

Diagraming Participles: Practice Activity

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



1. The sleeping baby is in the crib.



5. A limping Paulo was sent to the sidelines.

- 2. Washing the dishes, Dan was very cautious.
- 6. Ashley, waiting for the bus, dropped her mitten.

- 3. Eric and Ted will practice at the batting cage.
- 7. Jamal loaded the washing machine.

- 4. The leaping dolphin entertained the crowd.
- 8. Waving goodbye, Kenneth stepped on the plane.

Date:

Diagraming Gerunds, Participles: Review Activity

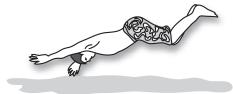
Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



The baking cookies smelled delicious. 5. The blaring concert hurt Consuela's ears. smelled cookies delicious Exercising is a healthy way to start the day. 6. Jing Mei enjoys walking. 3. By getting home first, Juan had extra 7. Standing on a ladder helps you with chores. washing windows. 4. Joan and Dick dislike washing the car. 8. Holding her bat, Sally swung with all her might.

Date: _

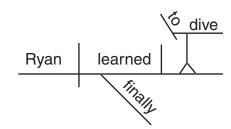
Diagraming Infinitives: Practice Activity



- Jennifer has many ways to fix her hair.
 Mrs. Jackson asked to hear from the yearbook staff.
- 2. Abbie wants to know the capital of Laos. 6. My family hopes to fly to Orlando.

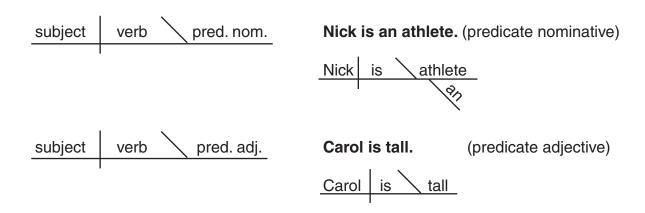
- 3. Ling and Mario plan to audition for the musical.
- 7. My group has to finish a mural.

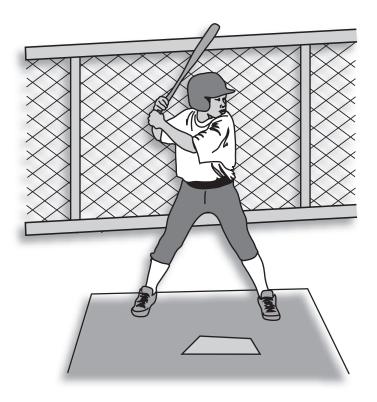
- 4. Do you want to go to the movies?
- 8. Ryan finally learned to dive.



Diagraming Predicate Nominatives, Predicate Adjectives

When diagraming predicate nominatives or predicate adjectives, you write the word on the same line as the simple subject and the verb. It is written after the verb. The line dividing the verb from the predicate nominative or predicate adjective does not cross the base line and slants back toward the subject to show the connection.





Name: _

Diagraming Predicate Nominatives, Predicate Adjectives: Practice Activity 1

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



- 1. I am a member of the tennis team.
- 5. The swimming pool looked cool and refreshing.

2. The day seemed sticky after the rain.

day seemed sticky

6. Kayla will be the representative at the meeting.

- 3. The dogs are excited at the sight of our cat.
- 7. The leftovers were dinner on Tuesday.

4. That lady is my mother.

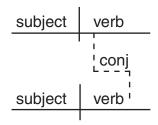
8. Did the class seem quiet in the afternoon?

Diagraming Predicate Nominatives, Predicate Adjectives: Practice Activity 2

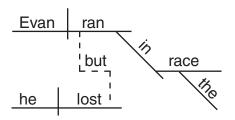
1. My sister is a cheerleader. sister is cheerleader	5. The best singers in Chorus are Tom and Alexis.
2. Children should be quiet in the library.	6. We were tired today.
3. Does this book seem boring?	7. Jenny is a good gymnast.
4. Chemistry is my hardest class.	8. The brownies tasted delicious.

Diagraming Compound Sentences

When diagraming compound sentences, each independent clause is diagramed as a sentence. The diagrams are connected by a dotted line with the connecting conjunction written on the horizontal part of the line. The diagrams are connected at the verbs.

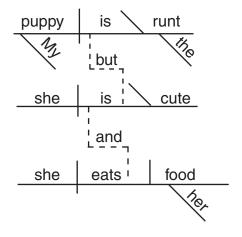


Evan ran in the race, but he lost.





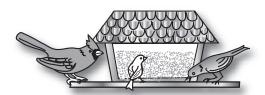
My puppy is the runt, but she is cute, and she eats her food.





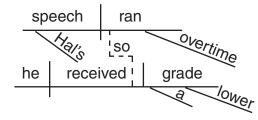
_ Date: ____

Diagraming Compound Sentences: Practice Activity



- 1. The students reviewed the chapter, because they have a test tomorrow.
- 5. Annie didn't go to ballet class, because she sprained her ankle.

- 2. Michael joined the track team, but he didn't expect to win.
- 6. Hal's speech ran overtime, so he received a lower grade.

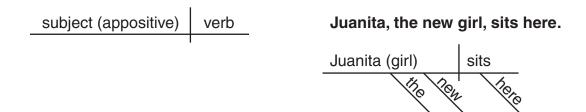


- 3. Ron and Alec traveled to France, and they sent me a postcard.
- 7. My dad hung the bird feeder, and he filled it with birdseed.

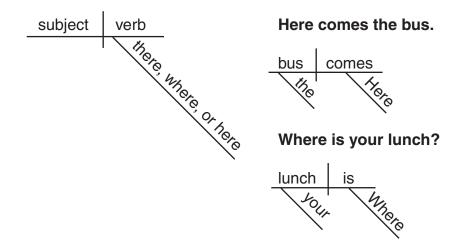
- 4. The rain left big puddles, and the children floated twigs in them.
- 8. Did you feed the cat, or did you ask John to feed it?

Diagraming Appositives; There, Where, Here

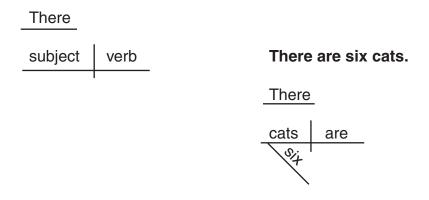
When diagraming sentences, the appositive is written after the word to which it refers. The appositive is written inside parentheses.



When diagraming sentences with *There, Where,* or *Here* at the beginning of the sentence, those words modify the verb.



When there is not used to modify the verb, it is written on a line above the sentence.



Date: _____

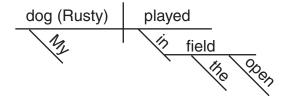
Diagraming Appositives: Practice Activity

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



- 1. Mrs. Garcia, the third grade teacher, helps the students with math.
- 5. Mr. Ichiro's son Troy is my tennis partner.

2. My dog Rusty played in the open field.



6. Jody's book, the one with the red cover, is on the table.

- 3. Kwame, the boy in the blue shirt, is the star of the basketball team.
- 7. A three-time medal winner, Kyle is entering the marathon.

- 4. My brother Michael graduated college in May.
- 8. Paris, a town in Missouri, doesn't have the Seine River.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Diagraming There, Where, Here: Practice Activity

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



1. Here are the books. 5. There they go. books 2. Where are you going? 6. Where can I get a new umbrella? 7. Here are the names of the finalists. 3. There were two newspapers. 4. Here comes the parade! There are the baby bunnies.

Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs, Appositives: Review Activity

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



1. The snake slithered quietly.	5. I happily ate the last piece.
A big brown bookbag, my brother's, rested on a chair.	6. The rain is pouring outside.
3. The sleepy cat curled up. cat curled The sleepy ye	7. My sister Carol sings rock music.
4. Six engines pulled the freight train.	8. I sat there during the school play.

Name: _____

Overall Review Activity 1

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



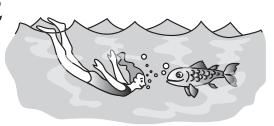
Date: ____

1. Some day Jeff will be a leader. 5. The fall leaves are beautiful, but I need to rake them. 2. LaShonda is a good reader, but she 6. Angel works at the library after school. dislikes math. 3. The tornado blew down buildings. 7. I sometimes ride my bike to the store. 4. Jake hopes to attend scout camp. 8. Matteo has a nearly new skateboard. Jake hopes attend | camp

Name: _____

Overall Review Activity 2

Directions: Diagram the following sentences in the space provided. Use the correct form. An example is given.



Date: _____

1. Carolyn wants to win the tennis 5. Morgan likes swimming in the ocean. tournament. ^S^{∕µ}imming ocean Morgan likes 2. Elizabeth tried baking bread. 6. The science movie was really boring. 3. Jim's aching feet kept him from the hike. 7. Showering in the morning is a good way to start the day. 4. Peter is polite and considerate. 8. Ashley is class president, and Adam is class treasurer.

Diagraming Sentences Glossary

Glossary

Adjective: Word that modifies nouns and pronouns. Adjectives tell what kind of, which one, or how many.

Adverb: Word that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs tell how, where, when, and to what extent.

Appositive: A noun or pronoun that follows a noun or pronoun to give more information.

Appositive Phrase: An appositive in a phrase that explains the noun or pronoun.

Compound Sentence: A sentence with two or more independent clauses.

Direct Object: Receives the action of the verb. It answers the question whom or what.

Gerund: A verb ending in *-ing* and used as a noun.

Indirect Object: Precedes the direct object and tells to whom or to what.

Noun: Names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Participle: A verb used as an adjective.

Predicate: The sentence part that says something about the subject. It contains the verb or verb phrase.

Predicate Adjective: An adjective that follows a linking verb and modifies the subject.

Predicate Noun or Nominative: A noun that follows a linking verb and modifies the subject.

Pronoun: Word that takes the place of a noun.

Sentence: A group of words that express a complete thought; has a subject and a predicate.

Simple Sentence: A sentence with just a subject and a verb.

Subject of a Sentence: A person, place, thing, or idea that the sentence is about.

Verb: Word that expresses action or a state of being.

Answer Keys

Diagraming Subjects and Predicates: Practice Activity 1 (page 3)

- 1. Grass grows
- 2. Dogs play
- 3. Cats purr kittens (a)
- 4. John
- 5. laughed

 Jeff and chuckled
- 6. wrote

 Caroline a drew
- 7. Jeff sing

 Marie and dance
- 8. Connor tried

 Kelsey E lost

Diagraming Subjects and Predicates: Practice Activity 2 (page 4)

- 1. Emily dance

 Erica by sing
- 2. Jamal skates
- 3. Alexis

 Pam

 Pam

 Bi

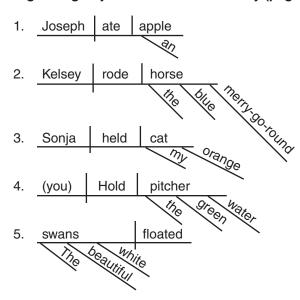
 Sang
- 4. Charles
 William Will work
- 5. She draw

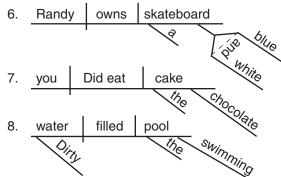
- 6. washes

 Mother a dries

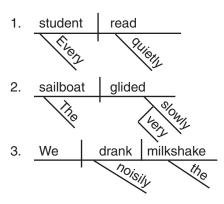
 7. Elena will dance
- 8. jumped Tigger a slid

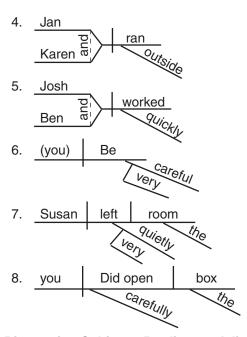
Diagraming Adjectives: Practice Activity (page 7)



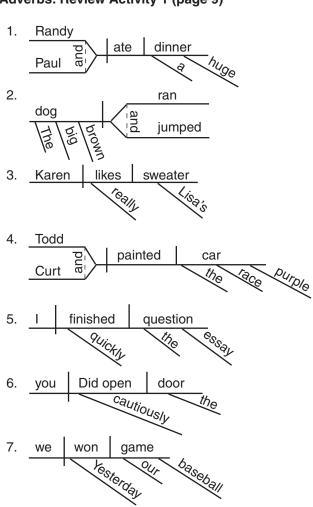


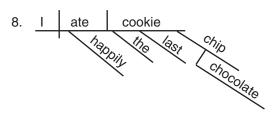
Diagraming Adverbs: Practice Activity (page 8)



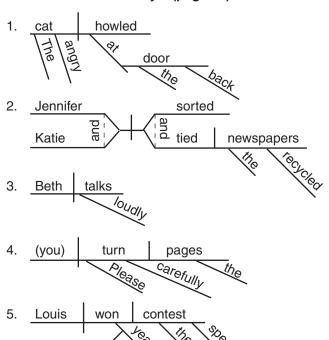


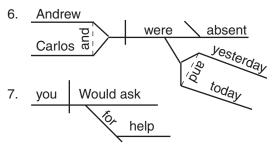
Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs: Review Activity 1 (page 9)

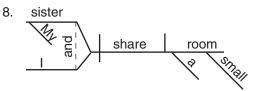




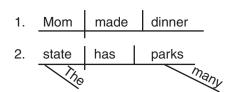
Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs: Review Activity 2 (page 10)

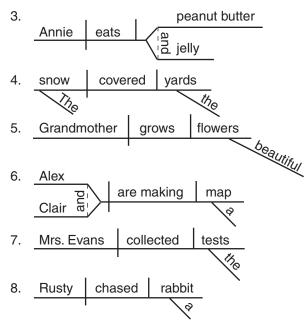




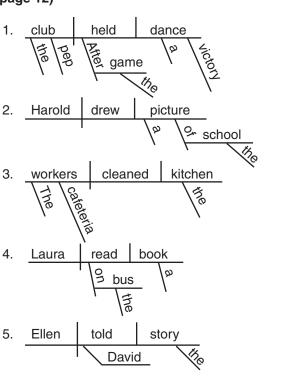


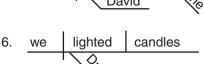
Diagraming Direct Objects: Practice Activity 1 (page 11)



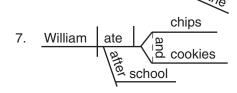


Diagraming Direct Objects: Practice Activity 2 (page 12)



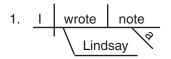


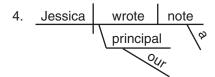
hurricane

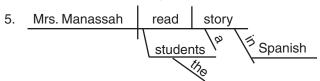


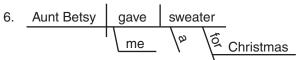
8. Brandon asked question
Amy

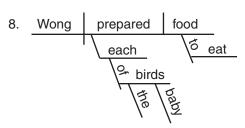
Diagraming Indirect Objects: Practice Activity (page 13)



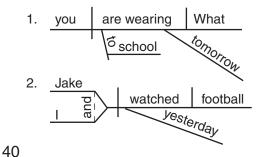


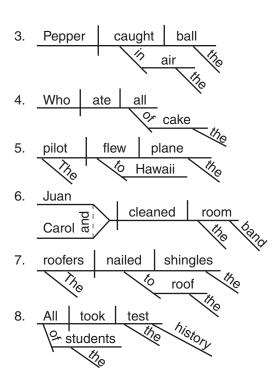




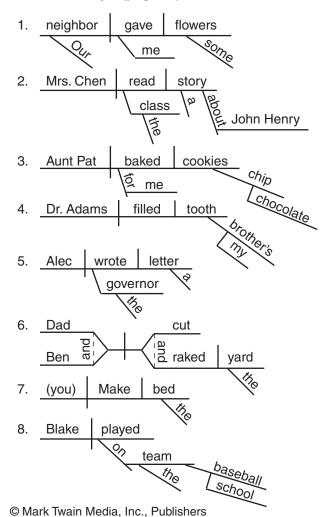


Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs, Direct Objects, Indirect Objects: Review Activity 1 (page 14)

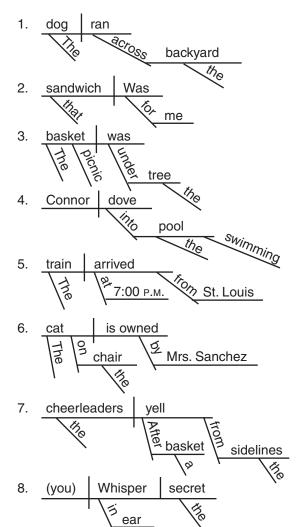




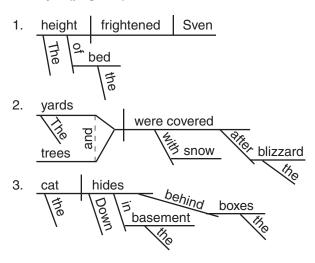
Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs, Direct Objects, Indirect Objects: Review Activity 2 (page 15)

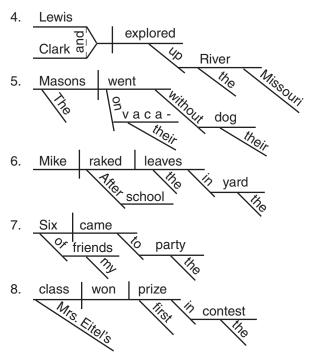


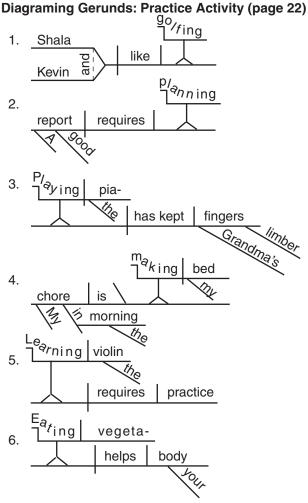
Diagraming Prepositional Phrases: Practice Activity 1 (page 18)

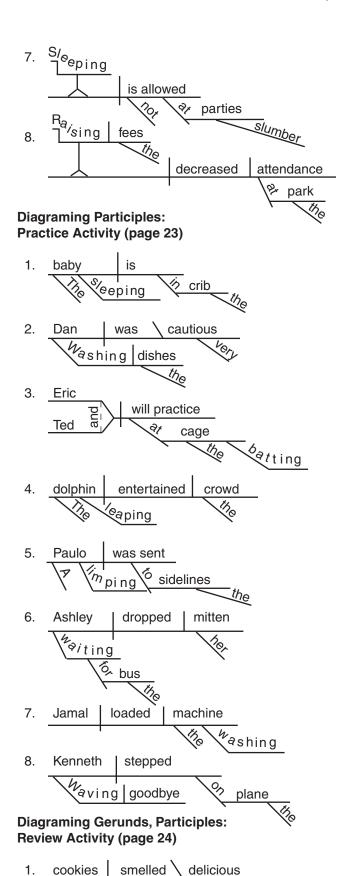


Diagraming Prepositional Phrases: Practice Activity 2 (page 19)

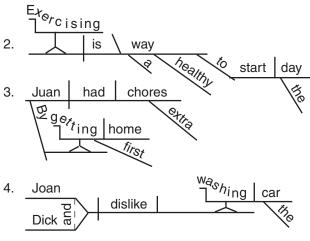


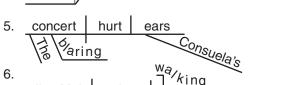


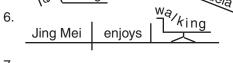


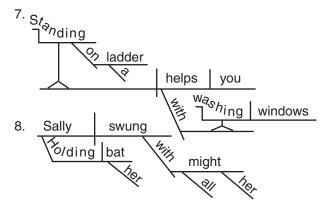


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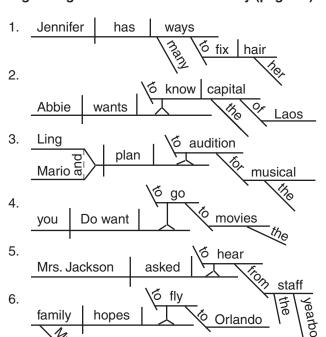


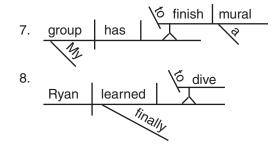




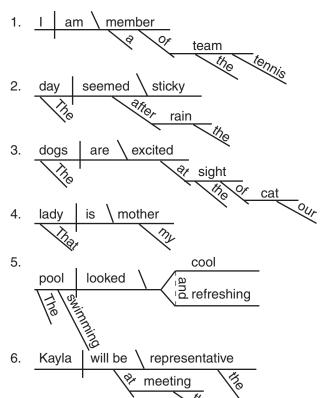


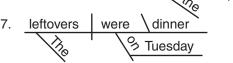
Diagraming Infinitives: Practice Activity (page 25)

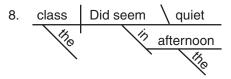




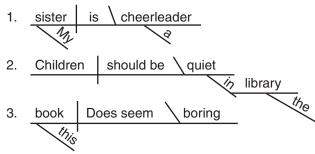
Diagraming Predicate Nominatives, Predicate Adjectives: Practice Activity 1 (page 27)

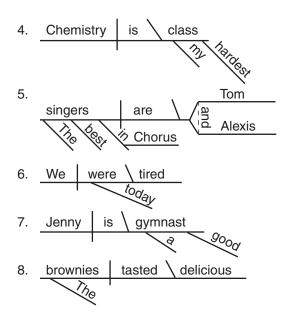




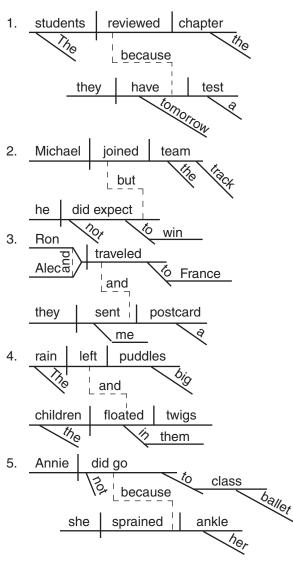


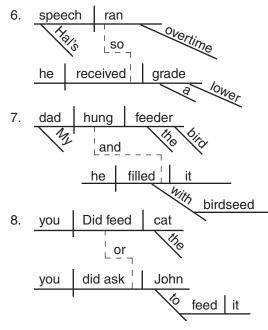
Diagraming Predicate Nominatives, Predicate Adjectives: Practice Activity 2 (page 28)



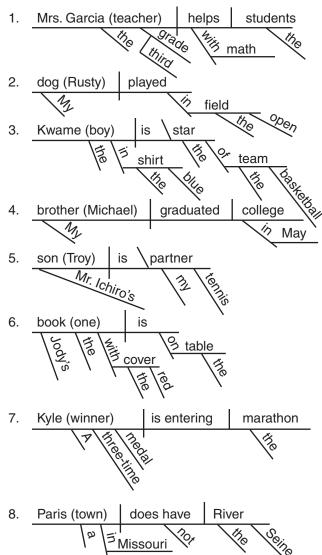


Diagraming Compound Sentences: Practice Activity (page 30)

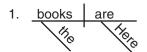




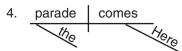
Diagraming Appositives: Practice Activity (page 32)

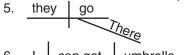


Diagraming There, Where, Here: Practice Activity (page 33)

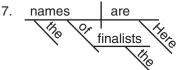




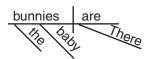




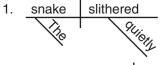


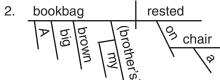


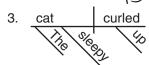
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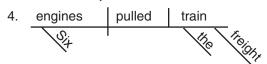


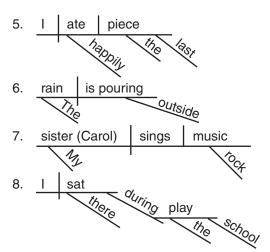
Diagraming Subjects, Predicates, Adjectives, Adverbs, Appositives: Review Activity (page 34)











Overall Review Activity 1 (page 35)





