

Language Arts Teacher's Guide



6th Grade Key

Grammar Lessons Week 1

GRAMMAR REVIEW – PARTS OF SPEECH

Nouns p.2, ex.1 : *house, rooms; tiger, man; pupils, books, desks; farmer, seed, ground; coach, passengers, talk, mansions, relations, friends, dinner, hampers, game, baskets, boxes, delicacies, hares, ears, box, friends, feast*

Pronouns p.4, ex. 2 : *we, our, this, her, their, you, your*

guide sentences : (1) 'we' stands for the classmates; (2) 'I' stands for the speaker, 'them.' stands for 'discussions.' (See dictation "The First Day of School.")

Adjectives p.4, ex. : *great, little; the (article), red, white; beautiful; large, broad; the, old, the, strongest, heartfelt, a, solemn, sacred, the, a, hallowed, elevated (point out to the children that the last two are participial adjectives)*

guide sentences : (1) 'wonderful' is a descriptive adjectives modifying 'scent.' (blended is a partic.)
(2) two is a quantitative adjective modifying 'rooms.'

GRAMMAR REVIEW – ANALYSIS

p. 10 exercise (The complete subject is in bold.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. [<i><u>I</u> <u>a</u> ragged boy <u>came</u> (into the room.)]</i> | 2. [<i><u>I</u> <u>a</u> My best friend <u>came</u> here (with me.)]</i> |
| 3. [<i><u>I</u> <u>a</u> All your toys <u>are scattered</u> (over the floor.)]</i> | 4. [<i><u>I</u> <u>DO</u> Suddenly <u>came</u> a loud shout.]</i> |
| 5. [<i><u>I</u> <u>DO</u> The garden <u>has</u> beautiful flowers.]</i> | 6. [<i><u>I</u> <u>DO</u> That old gardener <u>is working</u> diligently.]</i> |
| 7. [<i><u>I</u> <u>DO</u> Slowly and carefully the boy <u>wrote</u>.]</i> | 8. [<i><u>I</u> <u>DO</u> This work <u>was done</u> neatly.]</i> |
| 9. [<i><u>I</u> <u>DO</u> Her old books <u>were sold</u> yesterday.]</i> | 10. [<i><u>I</u> <u>DO</u> Every child <u>should walk</u> lightly.]</i> |

All sentences are simple declarative. For all sentences above I is an independent clause.

For sentences 1-3 *a* is an adverbial prepositional phrase (of place, for 1 & 3; of accompaniment for 2).

Guide dictation sentences analyzed. (All are simple declarative)

I DO a b
[*I DO My parents had rented a room (of their house) (to a teacher.)]*

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase. *b* is an adverbial prepositional phrase (of reference).

I DO a
[*I DO I heard the recitation (of the multiplication tables.)]*

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase.

I PN a
[*I PN I was a spectator (of the class discussions.)]*

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase.

Grammar Lessons Week 2

GRAMMAR REVIEW – PARTS OF SPEECH

verbs: p.5, ex.: (simple subject, simple predicate), *storm rattled; somebody wrote; teacher read*
Albert threw In sentences 1-4 everything to the left of the subject completes the subject;
everything to the right of the subject completes the predicate.

Guide : *Papa was ; scent surrounded ; Father had* In the first and third sentences, everything to
the left of the verb is the complete subject; the verb and everything to the right of it is the
complete predicate. In the second sentence the complete predicate begins at *always*.

adverbs: p.6, ex.: (a) *headlong, by* (b) *so, repeatedly* (d) *now, then* (e) *always, agreeably*

Guide : *easily - manner ; always - time*

conjunctions: p.6, ex 1: (1) (Skip “As”) “and” connects “sound” to “burst”; “and” connects “now” to “then”
(2) “either...or” connects “to drown” to “to drive”
(3) “for” connects the two clauses

prepositions : p.7, ex.: (1) “among” relates “mine” to “lies” ; “on” relates “shelf” to “lies” ; “under”
relates “desk” to “lies” All are adverbial phrases.
(2) “from” relates “tower” to “saw” ; “along” relates “water” to “saw” Both
are adverbial phrases. Skip the phrase “into which.”
(3) “of” relates “house” to “roof” This is an adjective phrase. “near” relates
“edge” to “old” This is an adverbial phrase.
(4) “in” relates “distance” to “was loitering.” “with” relates “tide” to “dropping.”
“against” relates “mast” to “hanging.” These are all adverbial phrases.

Guide- verb section sentences:

(at Versailles) – “at” relates “Versailles” to “man.” Adjectival phrase;
(of tobacco, leather and soap) – “of” relates “tobacco, leather, soap” to “scent”
Adjectival phrase.

GRAMMAR REVIEW – SENTENCE ANALYSIS

The complete subjects of independent clauses are in bold. If you choose, analyze one independent clause from a compound sentence or eliminate the subordinate clause from a complex sentence.

I DO I DO a
[**Papa** fixed broken toys] and [**he** once held a fierce boar (at bay).]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner modifying 'held.'

I DO a II
[~~He~~ could fix any (of their toys) [*which broke.*]]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause introduced by the relative pronoun 'which,' modifying 'toys.'

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying 'any.'

I II a DO
[**The other children** [*who lived* (at Versailles)] loved him.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause introduced by the relative pronoun 'who,' modifying 'children.'

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place modifying 'lived.'

I PN II a
[**Theresa's father** was the wisest and strongest man [*who lived* (at Versailles).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause introduced by the relative pronoun 'who,' modifying 'man.'

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place modifying 'lived.'

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE 6TH GRADE KEY
Week 3

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze and diagram the following sentence.

I a b
[(During the day) a man's thoughts wander (to his dear family.)]

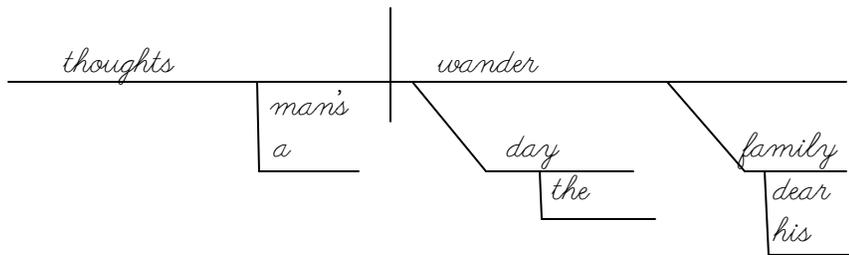
+

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying 'wander.'

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying 'wander.'



2. Parse the words 'day,' 'thoughts,' and 'wander.'

day :

noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, singular, object of the preposition "during," objective case

thoughts :

noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, plural, subject of "wander," nominative case

wander :

verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "thoughts," third person, plural

3. Make this sentence a negative interrogative sentence.

The children may need an explanation of a negative interrogative. The following is one way of writing the sentence as a negative interrogative:

During the day do a man's thoughts not wander to his family?

4. Where might a child's thoughts wander during the day? Why?

The student may need more than one sentence for his answer.

Grammar Lessons Week 3

Parsing note: the concept(s) taught in the lesson will be in **bold** print. Words will be parsed according to concepts already taught according to the *Grammatical Progression* chart. As a general rule, parse together a variety of words, not only those being learned in a particular week. All sentence examples have been analyzed but the teacher should only choose one or two for daily class work.

PARTS OF SPEECH – NOUN CLASS, INFLECTION, GENDER AND NUMBER

Nouns will be parsed fully.

I DO a

[The wife and mother creates a warm, dear place (for the family.)]

+
This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase.

<u>wife</u> :	noun, common (class name), feminine, third person, singular, subject of the verb "creates," nominative case
<u>mother</u> :	see the noun "wife"
<u>place</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, singular, direct object, objective case
<u>family</u> :	noun, common (collective), neuter, third person, singular, object of the preposition "for," objective case

I PN a

[The small things are the most important ingredients (of a happy home.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase.

<u>things</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, plural, third person, subject of the verb "are," nominative case
<u>ingredients</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, plural, predicate nominative, nominative case
<u>home</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, singular, object of the preposition "of," objective case

I PN

[A man's home is his palace.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

home : noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, **singular**, subject of "is,"
nominative case

palace : noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, **singular**, predicate
nominative, nominative case

I a

[His thoughts wander (to his dear children.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference (or place) modifying 'wander.'

thoughts : noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, **plural**, subject of
"wander," nominative case

children : noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, **plural**, object of the
preposition "to," objective case

PARTS OF SPEECH – VERB AS PREDICATE

The teacher may parse verbs but parsing will be studied next week.

I DO DO DO a

[We spent the springs, summers and early falls (on the farm.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying 'spent.'

I DO

[The home makes the nation.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

I a

[Our joys and fun come (from within.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place modifying 'come.'

ANALYSIS – PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE & BRIEF REVIEW OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

In the following sentences the complete subjects are in bold, including the complete subject of the subordinate clause. A complete analysis of the complex sentence may be too difficult for the students this early in the year. If so, you may analyze only the principal clause.

The clauses and phrases will now be put in chart form, which students usually pick up quickly and enjoy doing. Refer to the Logical Analysis Chart in the back of the binder for this form. The students should draw the chart for each sentence analyzed. (One chart is sufficient for both the clauses and phrases using the lines as below.) If the children are having trouble, you need not specify more than “subordinate clause” at this point.

I II PA PN

[**A home** *which is right* *is* a man's palace.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

<i>Cl / Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office / Function</i>
I	<i>principal</i>	---	---
II	<i>subordinate adjective</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun "which"</i>	<i>modifies 'home'</i>

I DO a b

[**I** *learned* the secret (of a happy home) (from Mama.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

<i>Cl / Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office / Function</i>
I	<i>independent</i>	---	---
a	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "secret"</i>
b	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>origin</i> <i>modifies "learned"</i>

I DO a

[**His wife** *made* blueberry pancakes (for breakfast.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

<i>Cl / Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office / Function</i>
I	<i>independent</i>	---	---
b	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time (or purpose)</i> <i>modifies "made"</i>

Parts of Speech - Nouns continued

- Mother's : noun, proper, feminine, third person, singular, shows possession of "children," possessive case
- children : noun, common (class name), neuter (or unknown), third person, plural, subject of "draw," nominative case
- life : noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, singular, direct object of "draw," objective case
- source : noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, singular, object of the preposition "from," objective case
- strength : noun, abstract or common (class name), neuter, third person, singular, object of the preposition "of," objective case

Parts of Speech - Verb Class

Parsing of verbs from sentences above:

- put : verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "father," third person, singular
- draw : verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, present tense, subject is "children," third person, plural

I DO a
 [Mama held the secret (of a happy home.)]

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 "secret"</i>

held : verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "mother," third person, singular

I DO a b c
 [A mother creates dreams (of truth and beauty) (in the hearts (of her children))]

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 "dreams"</i>

Analysis - Subordinate Elements of a Sentence: Direct Objects continued

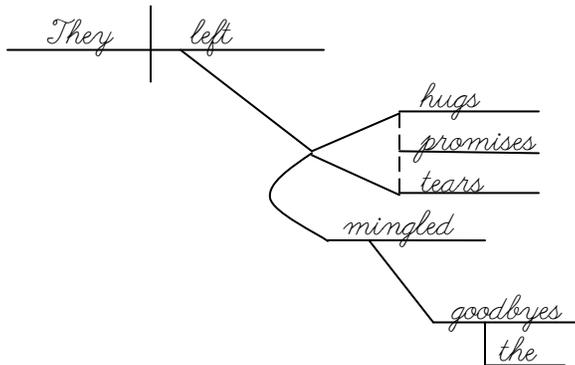
Point out that "mingled" is a participle (a verbal) that modifies the objects of the preposition. Sixth grade students need not yet analyze or diagram the verbal. You may prefer merely to use the sentences above.

I a b

[They left (with hugs and promises and tears mingled (among the goodbyes.))]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl / Phr	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies "put"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies "mingled"



The preposition "with" belongs on the diagonal joining "left" to the tag; the preposition "among" on the diagonal joining "mingled" to "goodbyes;" and the conjunction "and" on the dotted vertical line between "hugs" and "promises" and again between "promises" and "tears."
 ("Mingled among the goodbyes" is not a participial phrase because the participle "mingled" has no object but only a modifier, "among the goodbyes.")

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN POSSESSIVE CASE, DECLENSION & PERSON

I
DO
DO
a
b

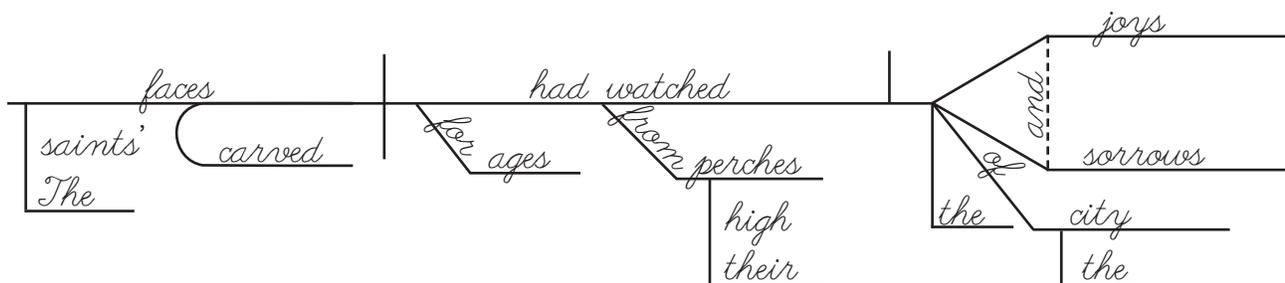
[The saints' carved faces had watched the joys and sorrows (of the city) (for ages)
+
(from their high perches).]

c

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
<i>I</i>	Independent	---	---
<i>a</i>	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "sorrows"
<i>b</i>	Adverbial	Prepositional	Time, modifies the verb "had watched"
<i>c</i>	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "had watched"

saints' : | noun, common (class name), neuter, third person, plural,
 | shows possession of the noun "faces," possessive case



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB INFLECTION: PERSON, NUMBER & TENSE

I
a
DO

[Every object (in the kitchen) shone] and [every object held a tiny red flame
+
(in its heart).]

b

This is a compound declarative sentence.

**ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE:
DIRECT & INDIRECT OBJECTS**

travelers : | noun, common (class name), neuter [or gender unknown],
third person, plural, indirect object of the verb "told," objective
case

story : | noun, common (class name), neuter, third person,
singular, direct object of the verb "told," objective case

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 6

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

Note from CG2, Sections 151 and 152 regarding passive verbs and predicated participial adjectives: The passive voice is made up entirely of verb phrases, some form of the verb *be* (Section 158) and a perfect participle (“Great castles *were built* by the Normans,” and “The grate *had been removed* from the wide fireplace.”).

The present and past tenses have definite forms (also called progressive forms); for example, “Castles *are being built*,” or “Castles *were being built*.”

These are especially useful, since the present and past tense forms often do not express action, but state or condition. The sentences, “The house is built,” “The house was crowded,” speak of the condition of the house, and really have a predicate verb with participle complement; but such sentences as, “The house is being painted,” “The house was being raised,” express an action clearly and definitely, at a given time.

When distinguishing passive verbs from intransitive verbs with a participle as predicate, consider whether the subject is receiving the action of the verb or whether the participle is being used to express a quality of the subject.

1. Analyze and diagram.

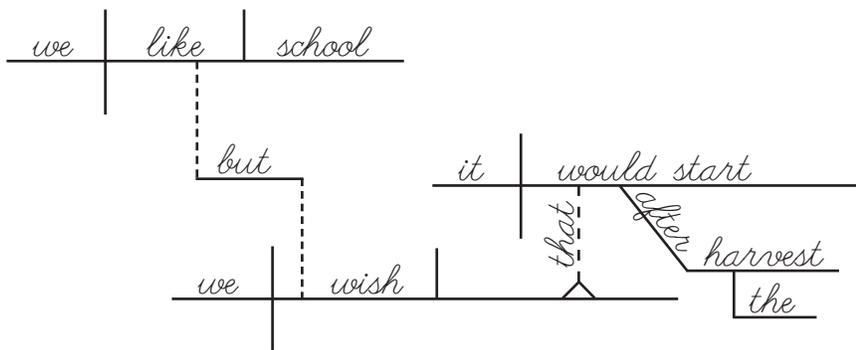
I a *II*
 [(By October) the new books were dog-eared] and [the shiny shoes were scuffed.]
 +

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>II</i>	<i>Independent</i>	---	---
<i>a</i>	<i>Adverbial</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Time, modifies the verbs “were dog-eared” and “were scuffed” in clauses I and II</i>

**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN CLASS: PERSONAL PARSING,
ANTECEDENT & OFFICE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

<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>Principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>Subordinate noun clause</i>	<i>Introduced by subordinate conjunction "that"</i>	<i>Object of the verb "wish"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>Adverbial</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Time, modifies the verb "would start"</i>



we : pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker, gender unknown, 1st person, plural, subject of the verb "like" (or "wish"); nominative case

but : conjunction, coordinate, adversative, connects independent clauses I and II

it : pronoun, personal, antecedent is "school," neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "would start," nominative case

I *DO*
[He breathed deeply and held his head high.]
+

This is a simple declarative sentence.

He : pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown, masculine, 3rd person singular, subject of the verbs "breathed" and "held"; nominative case

his : pronoun, personal, antecedent is "he," masculine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of the noun "head," possessive case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB VOICE

Change the verbs in the following sentences to the passive voice:

1. We stored the choice apples in barrels.

The choice apples **were stored** in barrels.

2. We drove the cows into the barn.

The cows **were driven** into the barn.

3. The low-lying sun tipped the world with gold.

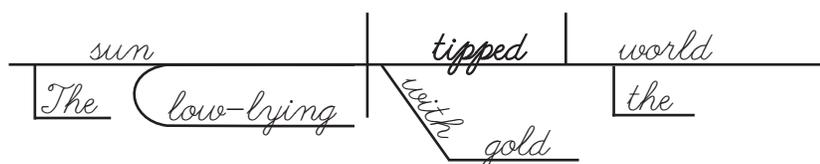
The world **was tipped** with gold by the low-lying sun.

I DO a
[The low-lying sun tipped the world (with gold).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "tipped."



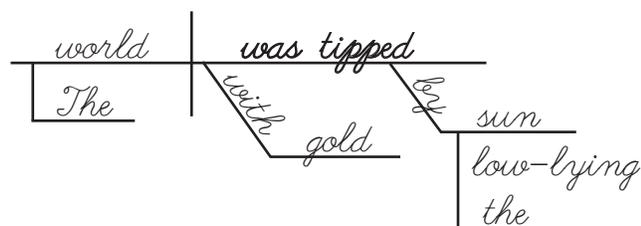
I a I b
[The was tipped (with gold) (by the low-lying sun).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "was tipped."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of agent, modifying "was tipped."



LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 7

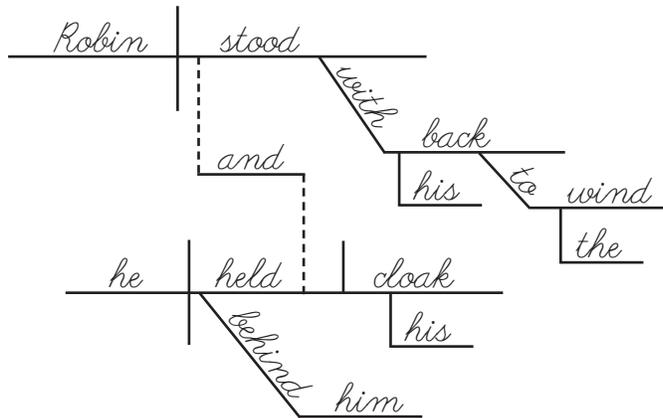
GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze and diagram.

I a b II DO c
[Robin stood (with his back) (to the wind)] and [he held his cloak (around him).]
+

This is a compound declarative sentence. The verb "stood" is intransitive, the verb "held" is transitive.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
II	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Manner, modifies the verb "stood"
b	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "back"
c	Adverbial	Prepositional	Manner, modifies the verb "held"



2. Parse the words: Robin, wind, and his

- Robin : noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "stood," nominative case
- wind : noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "to," objective case
- his : pronoun, personal, antecedent is "Robin," masculine, 3rd person, singular, modifies "cloak," possessive case

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

3. Put this sentence in the active voice:

A place was cleared for Robin by John-go-in-the-Ulynd.

John-go-in-the-Ulynd cleared a place for Robin.

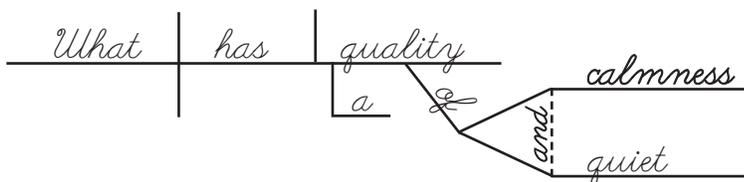
4. Write a compound sentence about a "cheerful fire" you once enjoyed or about a night you slept under the stars.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN CLASS: INTERROGATIVE, SUBSEQUENT, AND USES OF WHO, WHICH, & WHAT

I DO a
[What has a quality (of calmness and quiet)?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "quality"



What : | pronoun, interrogative, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "has," nominative case

I DO a
[Who toured the canal (in 1835)?]

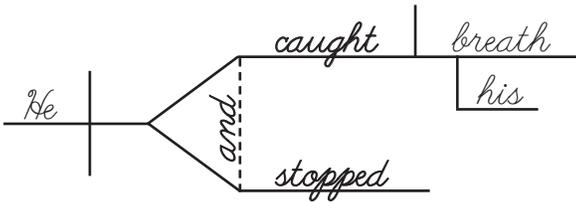
This is a simple interrogative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Time, modifies "toured"

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND SENTENCES

I
DO
 [He caught his breath and stopped.]
+

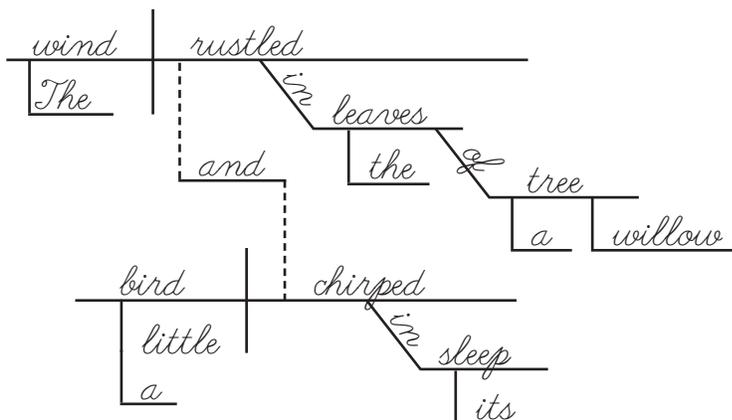
This is a simple declarative sentence. The predicate is compound.



I
a
b
II
 [The wind rustled (in the leaves) (of a willow tree)] and [a little
+
c
bird chirped (in its sleep).]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
<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</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Place, modifies the verb "rustled"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>Adjectival</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Modifies the noun "leaves"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>Adverbial</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Time, modifies the verb "chirped"</i>



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN CLASS: RELATIVE

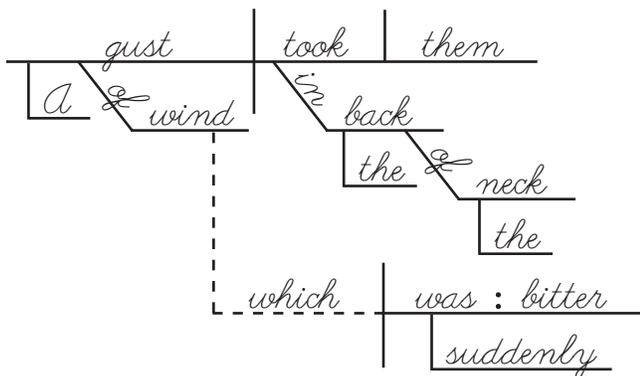
who : | pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "spectators," gender unknown, 3rd person, plural, subject of "were," nominative case.

I a II PA DO b c

[A gust (of wind), [which was suddenly bitter], took them (in the back) (of the neck).]

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 "wind"
a	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "gust"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "took"
c	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "back"



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

I II a b

[The firelight [which was (in each cottage)] overflowed (into the dark world).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERB REVIEW

I
DO
DO

[Those things were home], and [his heart felt a pang (of longing).]

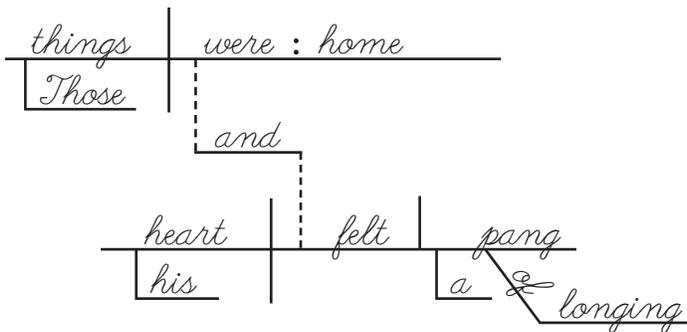
+

This is a compound declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "pang."



were : | verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "things," 3rd person, plural

felt : | verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "heart," 3rd person, singular

I
DO

[Always the mountains had bound his world.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

had bound : | verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, past perfect, subject is "mountains," 3rd person, plural

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

I
a
II
b

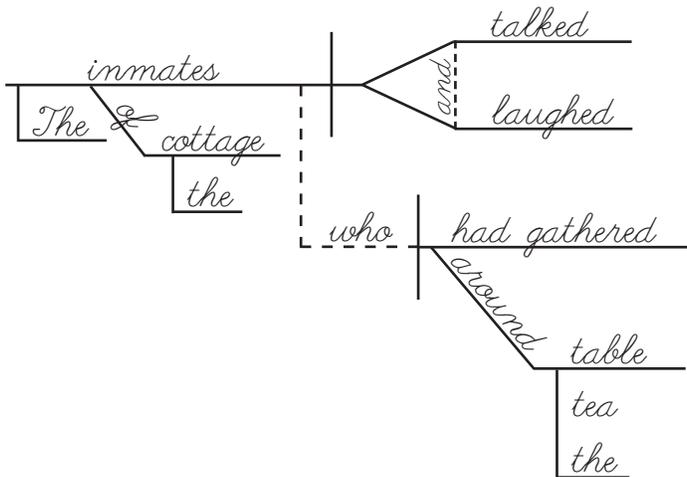
[The inmates (of the cottage), [who had gathered (around the tea table)], talked and laughed.]

+

This is a complex declarative sentence.

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

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 "inmates"</i>
a	<i>Adjectival</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Modifies the noun "inmates"</i>
b	<i>Adverbial</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Place, modifies the verb "had gathered"</i>

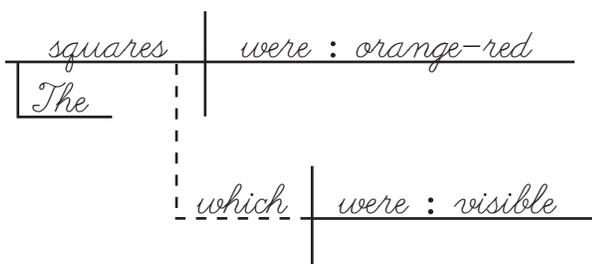


I II

[The squares [which were visible] were orange-red.]

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 "which"</i>	<i>Modifies the noun "squares"</i>



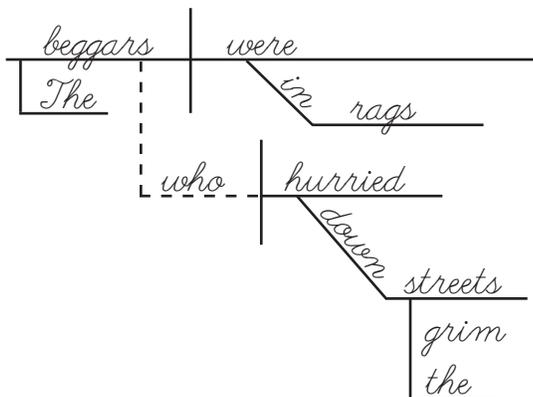
PARTS OF SPEECH ~ RELATIVE PRONOUN WHO

I II a b

[The beggars [who hurried (down the grim streets)] were (in rags).]

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 "beggars"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "hurried"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Manner, modifies the verb "were"



I II a b

[Women [who huddled (near windows)] strained (after light).]

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 "women"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "huddled"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Purpose, modifies the verb "strained"

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB TENSE: DEFINITE & INDEFINITE FORMS

2. *The beggars who hurried down the grim streets were in rags.*

The beggars who were hurrying down the grim streets were in rags.

3. *Women who huddled near windows strained after light.*

First verb in definite form: Women who were huddling near windows strained after light.

Second verb in definite form: Women who huddled near windows were straining after light.

4. *With anxiety the boy watched the old priest who waxed weak.*

First verb in definite form: With anxiety the boy was watching the old priest who waxed weak.

Second verb in definite form: With anxiety the boy watched the old priest who was waxing weak.

5. *The priest who spoke with such an urgency pushed the pot back across the table toward Marcel.*

First verb in definite form: The priest who was speaking with such an urgency pushed the pot back across the table toward Marcel.

Second verb in definite form: The priest who spoke with such an urgency was pushing the pot back across the table toward Marcel.

6. *The boy who had watched years measured off by the swinging pendulum went away to war.*

First verb in definite form: The boy who had been watching years measured off by the swinging pendulum went away to war.

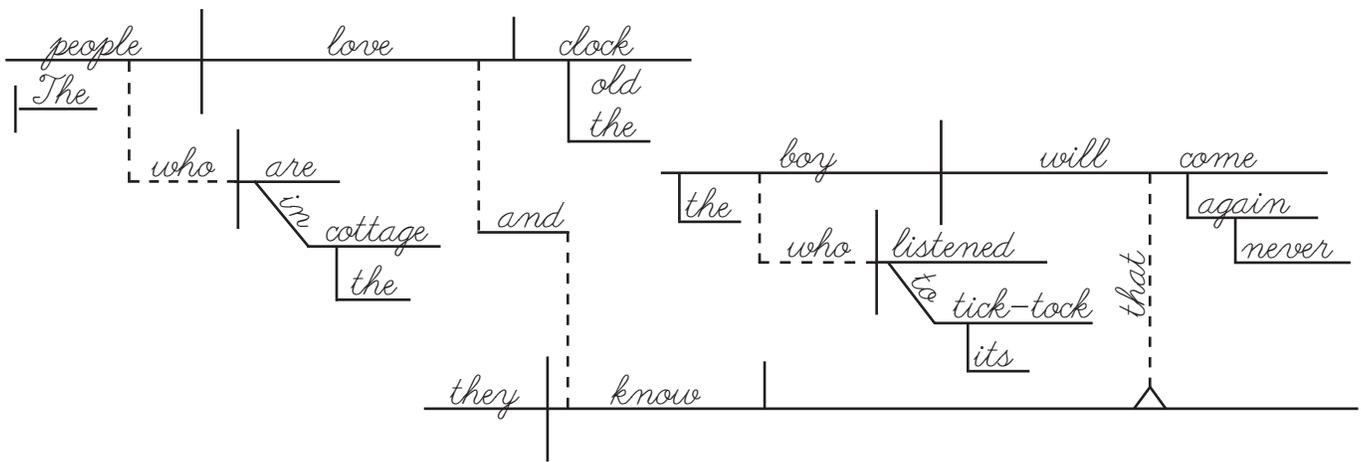
Second verb in definite form: The boy who had watched years measured off by the swinging pendulum was going away to war.

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

^I ^{II} ^a ^{DO} ^{III} ^{IV}
 [The people [who are (in the cottage)] love the old clock] and [they know [that the
 +
^V ^b
boy [who listened (to its tick-tock)] will never come again].]

This is a compound complex declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Principal	---	---
II	Subordinate adjective clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	Modifies the noun "people"
III	Principal	---	---
IV	Subordinate noun clause	Introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	Direct object of the verb "know"
V	Subordinate adjective clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	Modifies the noun "boy"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "are"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Reference, modifies the verb "listened"



Note: This sentence is certainly too difficult for 6th grade students, particularly the noun clause. The adjective clauses are worth presenting, and though the diagram should not be given as an assignment for the students, it could be done together in class.

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 10

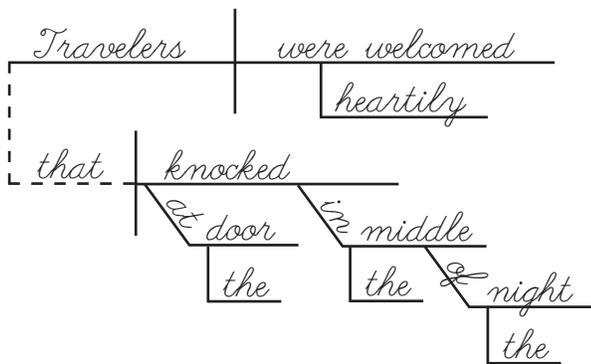
GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze and diagram.

I
II
a
b
c
 [Travelers [that knocked (at the door) (in the middle (of the night))] were
welcomed heartily.]

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 "travelers"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "knocked"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Time, modifies the verb "knocked"
c	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "middle"



2. Parse: that, door, were welcomed

- that : pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "Travelers," neuter [or gender unknown], 3rd person, plural, subject of the verb "knocked," nominative case
- door : noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "at," objective case

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

were welcomed : | verb, weak, transitive, passive, indicative, past [indefinite],
subject is "travelers," 3rd person, plural

3. Write a sentence using the verb "knock" in the imperative mood:

Knock at the door, travelers, when you arrive at the house.

4. What can you conclude about the family that lived in this house?

Sample answer: *The family living in the house was certainly "hospitable," and they understood the needs and the sentiments of the travelers coming to their door.*

PARTS OF SPEECH - RELATIVE PRONOUN WHO

^I [Three women ^a stood there (behind the hospitable spirit (of the house)), [^{II} whose arms ^b spread wide (in welcome).] ^c

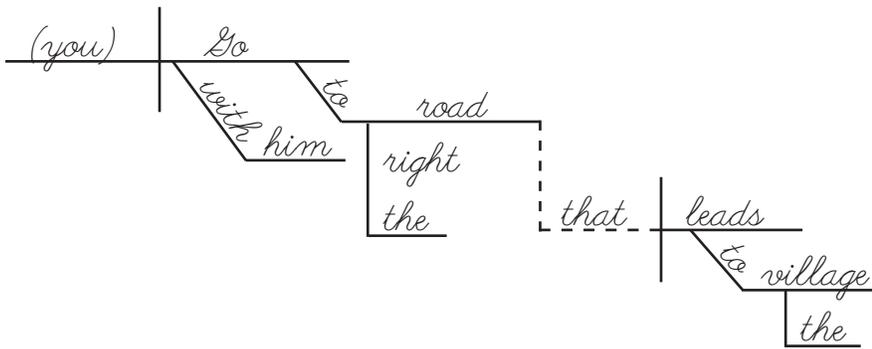
This is a complex declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Principal	---	---
II	Subordinate adjective clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "whose"	Modifies the noun "house"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "stood"
b	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "spirit"
c	Adverbial	Prepositional	Manner, modifies the verb "spread"

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB MOOD: INDICATIVE & IMPERATIVE

I *a* *b* *II* *c*
 [Go (with him) (to the right road [that leads (to the village)])].]

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Principal	---	---
II	Subordinate adjective clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	Modifies the noun "road"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Accompaniment, modifies the verb "Go"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "Go"
c	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "leads"



Go: | verb, strong, intransitive, active, imperative, present, understood subject is "(you)," 2nd person, singular.

ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE: COMPLEMENTS OF INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Charts and diagrams may be omitted at this point from the binder keys when they would be repetitive or would not include new elements or unusual configurations. A simple list of the phrases and clauses may be included.

I *a* *PN* *b* *c*
 [The welcome (of the host) is nothing (without the labor (of women))].]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "welcome."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of condition modifying "is."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "labor."

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

Past:

Indefinite

[Definite (progressive)]

Perfect

[Perfect Definite]

Friendship was

Friendship was being]

Friendship had been

Friendship had been being]

Future:

Indefinite

[Definite (progressive)]

Perfect

[Perfect Definite]

Friendship will be

Friendship will be being]

Friendship will have been

Friendship will have been being]

Note: "Was" is an intransitive verb which cannot be rendered in the passive voice, as an intransitive verb has no object that can become the subject.

3. Parse "my" and "deep":

my :

pronoun, personal, antecedent is Archibald Rutledge, masculine, 1st person, singular, shows ownership of "comradeship," possessive case

deep :

adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "affection"

3. Write a sentence about friendship that contains a relative clause:

Children may speak of friendship in general or perhaps their friendship with a particular person.

4. Give an antonym for "comradeship." Enmity, animosity, hostility, dislike

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE CLASS: DESCRIPTIVE

I

PN

a

[My black Prince and I were inseparable companions (in a thousand escapades)

b

(on that plantation).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE CLASS: DESCRIPTIVE

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner [or place, or reference] modifying "were"

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "escapades"

black : adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the proper noun "Prince"

inseparable : adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "companions"

thousand : adjective, quantitative (cardinal number), no comparison, modifies the noun "escapades"

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

Note: Each of these adjectives is attributive in position.

^I We ^a fell (from the same pony) ^b (at the same time) and nearly ^c drowned (in the same pond).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "fell"

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying "fell"

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "drowned"

same (a) : adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, modifies the noun "pony"

same (b) : adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, modifies the noun "time"

same (c) : adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, modifies the noun "pond"

Note: Each of these adjectives is attributive in position.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE CLASS: DESCRIPTIVE

I a DO b c
 [(On baking day) the sunny cook gave pieces (of dough) (to the children).]

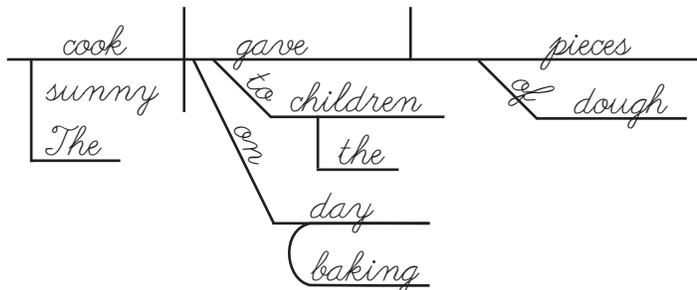
This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying "gave."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "pieces."

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying "gave."



baking : adjective, participial, no comparison, modifies the noun "day"

sunny : adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "cook"

The position of both adjectives is attributive.

I PA PA
 [Russian storytellers were fancy-free and foot-loose and wandered (across the immense land).]

Russian : adjective, descriptive (proper), no comparison, modifies the noun "storytellers"

fancy-free : adjective, descriptive (compound), positive degree of comparison, modifying [or predicated of] the noun "storytellers"

foot-loose : adjective, descriptive (compound), positive degree of comparison, modifying [or predicated of] the noun "storytellers"

immense : adjective, quantitative (bulk), no comparison, modifies the noun "land"

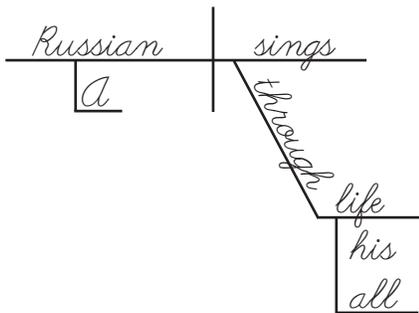
"Russian" and "immense" are in the attributive position; "fancy-free" and "foot-loose" are in the predicate position.

**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB ORIGIN: STRONG & WEAK
& PRINCIPAL PARTS**

I ^a
[A Russian sings (through all his life).]

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</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Time, modifies the verb "sings"</i>



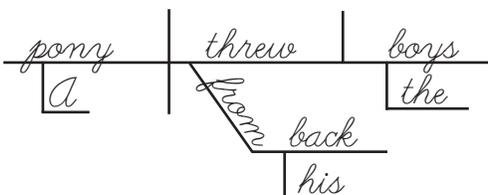
Russian : noun, common (class name), masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "sings," nominative case

sings : verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, present, indefinite, subject is "Russian," 3rd person, singular

I ^{DO} ^a
[A pony threw the boys (from his back).]

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</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Place, modifies the verb "threw"</i>



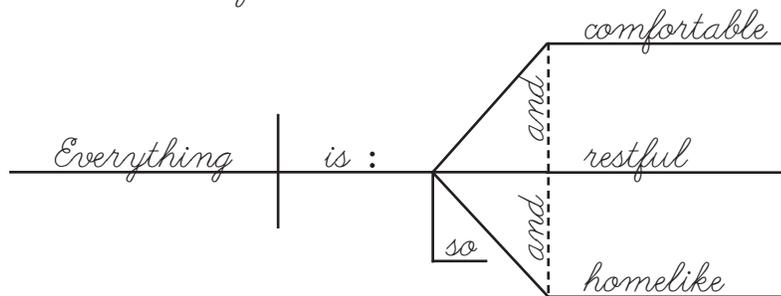
PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB ORIGIN: STRONG & WEAK & PRINCIPAL PARTS

<u>pony</u> :	noun, common (class name), masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "threw," nominative case
<u>threw</u> :	verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "pony," 3rd person, singular
<u>boys</u> :	noun, common (class name), masculine, 3rd person, plural, object of the verb "threw," objective case

ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE: COMPLEMENTS OF INTRANSITIVE VERBS

I
PA
PA
PA
 [Everything is so comfortable and restful and homelike.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.



Everything : pronoun, indefinite, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "is," nominative case

is : verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "Everything," 3rd person, singular

comfortable :
restful :
homelike :
 adjectives, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, singular, predicated of the noun "Everything"

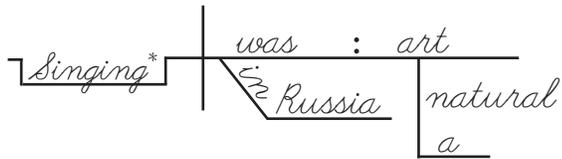
I
PN
a
 [Singing was a natural art (in Russia).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "was."

ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE:
COMPLEMENTS OF INTRANSITIVE VERBS



[*“Singing” may be put on a straight line, if preferred, until gerunds are more fully presented.]

<u>Singing</u> :	gerund, imperfect, active, subject of the verb “was”
<u>was</u> :	verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is “Singing,” 3rd person, singular
<u>art</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, complement of [or predicated of] the noun “Singing,” nominative case

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 12

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

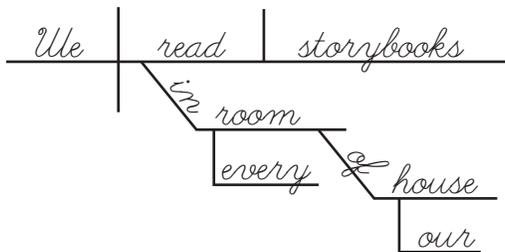
1. Analyze and diagram.

I DO a b

[We read storybooks (in every room (of our house))!]

This is a simple exclamatory declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "read"
b	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "room"



3. Parse: *We, read, every*

<u>We</u> :	pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown, gender unknown, 1st person, plural, subject of the verb "read," nominative case
<u>read</u> :	verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, indefinite*, subject is "We," 1st person, plural
<u>every</u> :	adjective, quantitative (distributive numeral), no comparison, modifies the noun "room"

* In parsing, it is not necessary to specify the tense form if a verb is indefinite, but always specify definite (or progressive) form.

3. Give a few words that belong to the same family as the word "book."
booklet, bookkeeper, bookmark, etc. [any word that includes the root word "book"]

4. Why do you love books?

Answers should be personal and pleasant and tell why the student loves books, not which books he loves.

PARTS OF SPEECH - ADJECTIVE CLASS: QUANTITATIVE; & ARTICLES

Parse articles and quantitative adjectives:

1. When I was **two** or **three** years of age, my mother read to me.

two (and three): | adjective, quantitative (cardinal number), no comparison, modifies the noun "years"

2. **Every** room in our house at **any** time of day was for **a** storybook.

Every: | adjective, quantitative (distributive numeral), no comparison, modifies the noun "room"

any: | adjective, quantitative (indefinite number), no comparison, modifies the noun "time"

a: | indefinite article, limits the noun "storybook"

3. **Some** days mother read to me in **the** kitchen and churned **the** butter.

Some: | adjective, quantitative (indefinite number), no comparison, modifies the noun "days"

the: | definite article, limits the noun kitchen

the: | definite article, limits the noun butter

4. Fannie told **many** stories of our town, and **a** good deal were her creations.

many: | adjective, quantitative (indefinite number), no comparison, modifies the noun "stories"

a: | indefinite article, limits the noun "deal"

PARTS OF SPEECH – IRREGULAR WEAK VERBS

Parse irregular weak verbs:

1. When I **was** two or three years of age, my mother **read** to me.

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

read: | verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past,
subject is "mother," 3rd person, singular

2. Fannie **spent** her life in this work for her neighbors and **told** tale after tale.

spent: | verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past,
subject is "Fannie," 3rd person, singular

told: | verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past,
subject is "Fannie," 3rd person, singular

3. She **kept** the pins in her mouth and **knelt** before the child.

kept: | verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past,
subject is "She," 3rd person, singular

knelt: | verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past,
subject is "She," 3rd person, singular

Synopsis of the irregular weak verb "spent" from the second sentence, in all tenses of the active voice, indicative mood (principal parts are highlighted):

Present: She **spends**.

Present definite: She is **spending**.

Past: She **spent**.

Past definite: She was **spending**.

Future: She will **spend**.

Future definite: She will be **spending**.

Present perfect: She has **spent**.

Present perf. definite: She has been **spending**.

Past perfect: She had **spent**.

Past perfect definite: She had been **spending**.

Future perfect: She will have **spent**.

Future perfect definite: She will have been **spending**.

ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE:
MODIFIERS OF SUBJECT OR OBJECT

Fannies:

noun, proper, feminine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of "hands," possessive case

steady:

adjective, descriptive, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "hands"

the:

definite article, limits the noun "dress"

new:

adjective, descriptive, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "dress"

the:

definite article, limits the noun "child"

**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE CLASS: DEMONSTRATIVE;
& ADVERBS: CLASS BY USE & MEANING**

1. [^IThat street winds steeply uphill.]

Parse: That, uphill, steeply

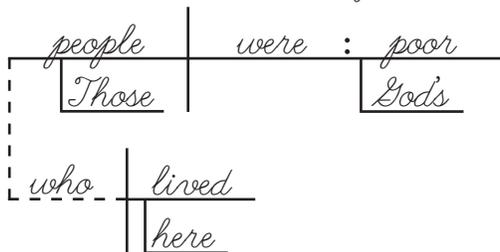
That:	adjective, demonstrative, singular, modifies the noun "street"
uphill:	adverb, simple, place, no comparison, modifies the verb "winds"
steeply:	adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies the verb "winds"

2. [^IThose people [^{II}who lived here] [^{PN}were God's poor.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause modifying the noun "people."



Note regarding the parsing of adverbs: §212 of the textbook includes "degree of comparison, *if compared*" in the parsing order for adverbs. Teacher may choose to have students say "no comparison" if the adverb *cannot* be compared ("very," "not," "tomorrow," etc.); and may have the students identify "positive degree of comparison" for adverbs that *can* be compared ("quickly," "beautifully," "sadly," etc.). Identifying these elements in the parsing may be helpful when presenting the concept of comparison.

Parse: Those, here, God's

Those:	adjective, demonstrative, plural, modifies the noun "people"
here:	adverb, simple, place, no comparison, modifies the verb "lived"
God's	noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person singular, shows ownership of "poor," possessive case

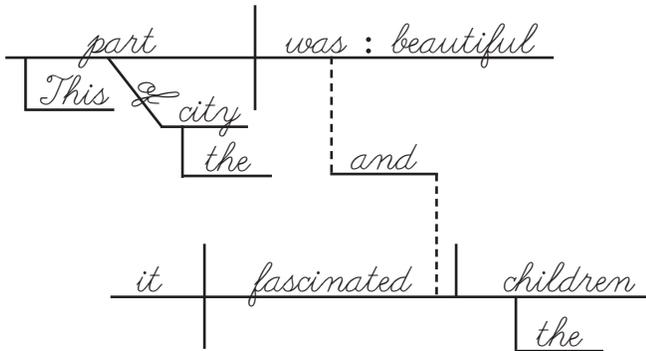
3. [^IThe cottages had ^{DO} the same ^a flights (of steps) ^{DO} and the same old roofs.]

Parse: same, old

same:	adjective, demonstrative, modifies "flights"
same:	adjective, demonstrative, modifies "roofs"
old:	adjective, descriptive, positive comparison, modifies "roofs"

**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE CLASS: DEMONSTRATIVE;
& ADVERBS: CLASS BY USE & MEANING**

4. ^I [This ^a part (of the city) was beautiful] ^{PA} and [^{II} it fascinated ^{DO} the children.]
+



Parse: This

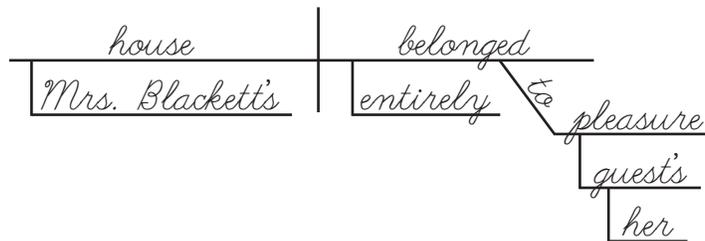
This: | adjective, demonstrative, singular, modifies the noun "part"

5. ^I [Mrs. Blackett's house belonged ^a entirely (to her guest's pleasure).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying "belonged."



Parse: Mrs. Blackett's, entirely, her, guest's

Mrs. Blackett's: | noun, proper, feminine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of "house," possessive case

entirely: | adverb, simple, degree, no comparison, modifies the verb "belonged"

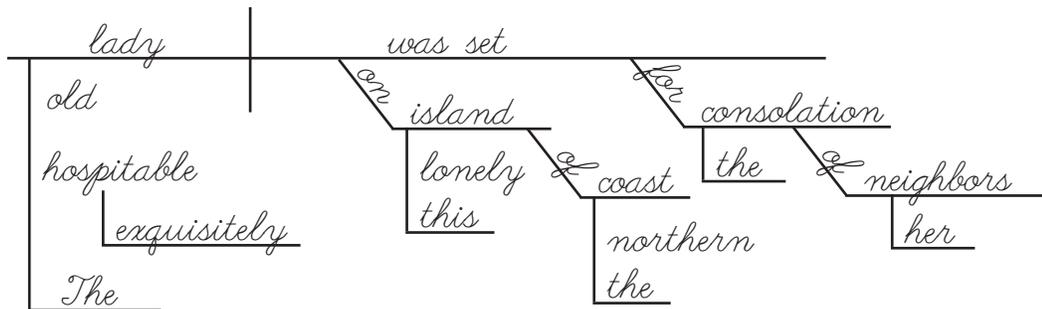
her: | pronoun, personal, antecedent is "Mrs. Blackett," feminine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of "guest," possessive case.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ STRONG & WEAK VERBS; LIE/LAY & SIT/SET

1. [^IThe exquisitely hospitable old lady was set ^a (on this lonely ^b island (of the northern coast)) ^c (for the consolation (of her neighbors))].^d]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "was set"
b	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "island"
c	Adverbial	Prepositional	Purpose, modifies the verb "was set"
d	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "consolation"



Parse: exquisitely, was set, lonely

exquisitely: | adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies the adjective "hospitable"

was set: | verb, irregular weak, transitive, passive, indicative, past, subject is "lady," 3rd person, singular

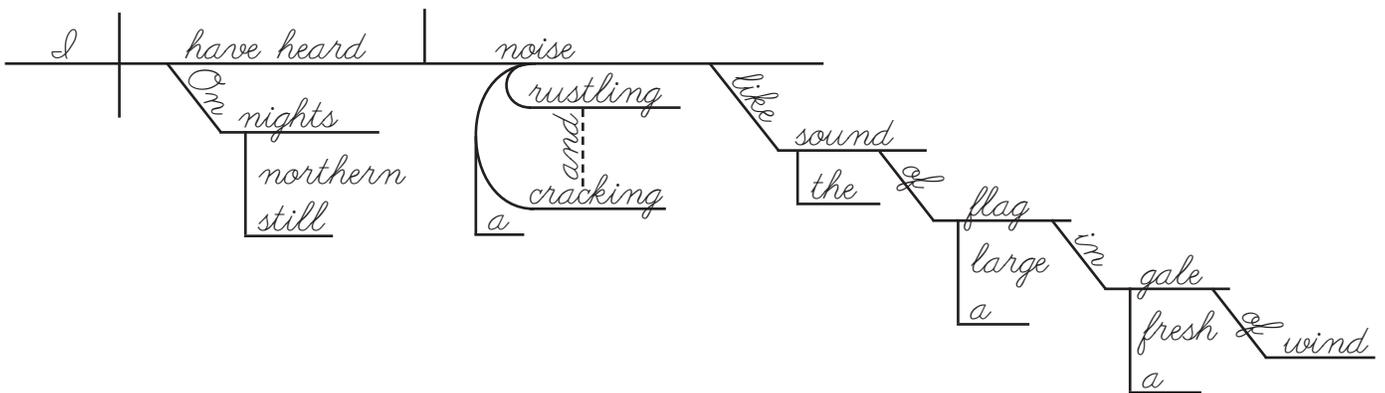
lonely: | adjective, descriptive, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "island"

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ STRONG & WEAK VERBS; LIE/LAY & SIT/SET

2. [^I ^a (On still northern nights) I have heard ^{DO} ^b a rustling and cracking noise (from the heavens) ^c (like the sound ^d (of a large flag ^e (in a fresh gale ^f (of wind))))].

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Time, modifies the verb "have heard"
b	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "noise"
c	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "noise"
d	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "sound"
e	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "flag"
f	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "gale"



Parse: have heard

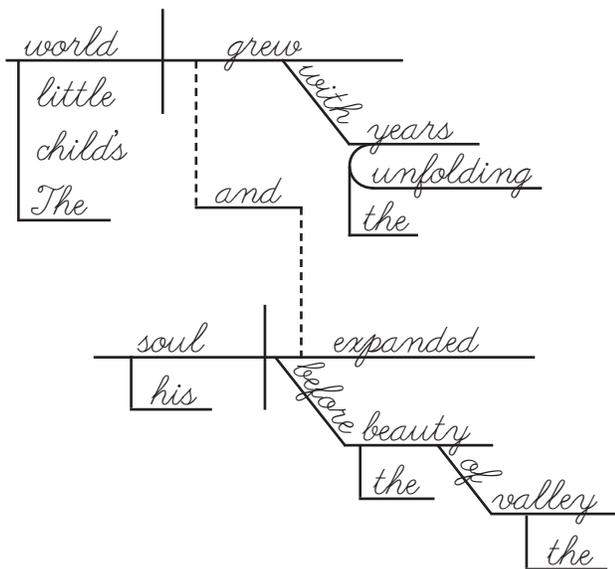
have heard: | verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, present perfect, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS: MODIFIERS OF THE PREDICATE & PHRASES AS MODIFIERS

1. ^I [The child's little world grew ^a (with the unfolding years)] ^{II} and [his soul expanded
+
^b (before the beauty ^c (of the valley)).]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
II	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Circumstance, modifies the verb "grew"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Cause, modifies the verb "expanded"
c	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "beauty"



ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS: MODIFIERS OF THE PREDICATE
& PHRASES AS MODIFIERS

2. [^IHis ^{PN}eyes were ^athe signature (of his mind).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "signature."

3. [^IThe crinkled ^aroofs (of the cottages) made ^{DO}a lovely pattern ^b(against the sky).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "roofs."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place modifying "made."

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 14

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

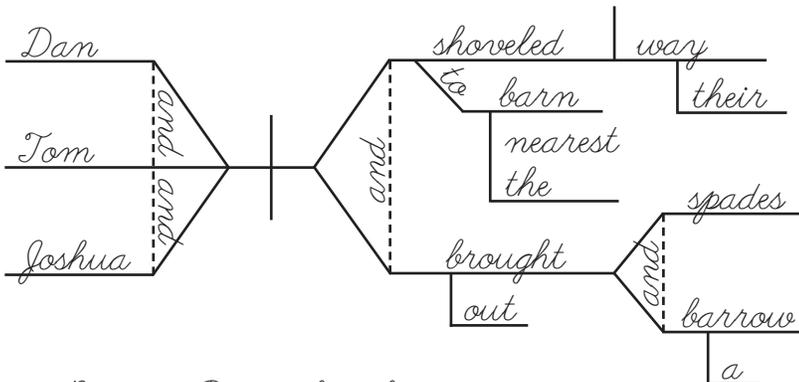
1. Analyze and diagram.

^I
[Dan and Tom and Joshua shoveled* ^{DO} ^a their way (to the nearest barn) and brought out spades and a barrow.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

*Many texts used will follow British spelling rules (the doubling of the “l” in words like “shovelling,” “travelling”; the adding of a “u” to words like “colour,” etc.) The teacher may want to point out this difference to students, and let them know they’ll be expected to follow American spelling rules in their work.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb “shoveled”



2. Parse: Dan, shoveled

<u>Dan</u> :	noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verbs “shoveled” and “brought,” nominative case
<u>shoveled</u> :	verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is “Dan” and “Tom” and “Joshua,” 3rd person, plural

3. Write this sentence in the emphatic, negative, and interrogative forms:

“Dan shoveled his way.”

Emphatic: Dan did shovel his way.

Negative: Dan did not shovel his way.

Interrogative: Did Dan shovel his way?

4. Continue this personification of winter: “Winter laid siege...”

When giving this assignment, make sure the children understand the words of the sentence-starter as well as the notion of personification: giving human characteristics or personality to something non-human.

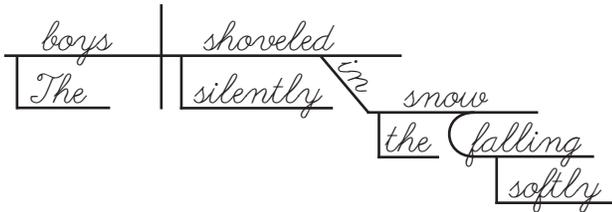
PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADVERBS: COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE

1. [^IThe boys shoveled ^asilently (in the softly falling snow).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "shoveled"



Parse: silently, softly

silently: | adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison,
modifies the verb "shoveled"

softly: | adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison,
modifies the participle "falling"

Rewrite the sentence putting "silently" in the comparative and superlative forms:

Comparative: The boys shoveled **more silently** in the softly falling snow.

Superlative: The boys shoveled **most silently** in the softly falling snow.

2. [^ISusan was filled (with intense happiness) and wondered ^ajoyfully (about the snowstorm).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of means modifying the verb "was filled."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference modifying the verb "wondered."

Parse: joyfully

joyfully: | adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison,
modifies the verb "wondered"

Write "joyfully" in its comparative and superlative forms:

Comparative: **more joyfully**

Superlative: **most joyfully**

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADVERBS: COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE

3. [^IWe cannot go* so far.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Parse: so, far

so:	adverb, simple, degree, no comparison, modifies the adverb "far"
far:	adverb, simple, place, positive degree of comparison, modifies the verb "cannot go"

*Do not parse "cannot go" with the children; they will be introduced to defective verbs later.

Write "far" in the comparative and superlative forms:

Comparative: farther

Superlative: farthest

Note: This may be a good place to point out the difference between "farther" and "further."

"Farther" is used to describe distance: "We marched farther this summer than last."

"Further" is used to express ideas like "to a greater degree" or "additionally": "He must study the problem further before reaching a conclusion."

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB FORM: NEGATIVE, INTERROGATIVE & EMPHATIC

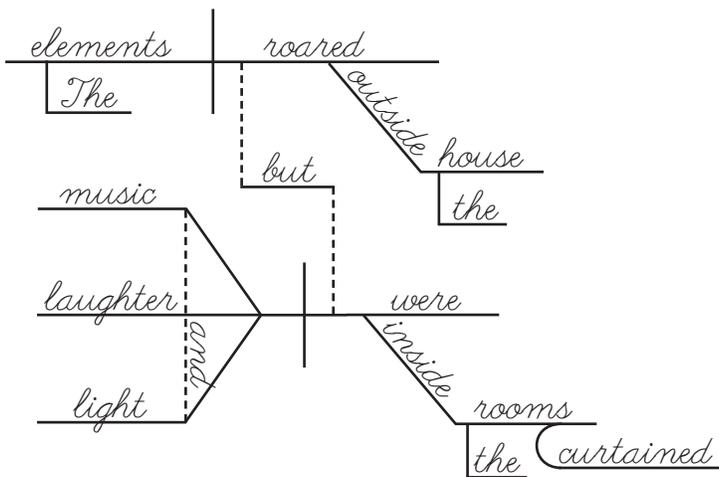
1. [^IThe children ^awent (to school) (through the snow) [^{II}which] ^bhad fallen (during the night).]

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 "snow"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "went"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "went"
c	Adverbial	Prepositional	Time, modifies the verb "had fallen"

**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB FORM:
NEGATIVE, INTERROGATIVE & EMPHATIC**

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
II	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "roared"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "were"



Rewrite "The elements roar outside the house," putting the verb in the emphatic, negative, and interrogative forms:

Emphatic: The elements **do roar** outside the house.

Negative: The elements **do not roar** outside the house

Interrogative: **Do** the elements **roar** outside the house?

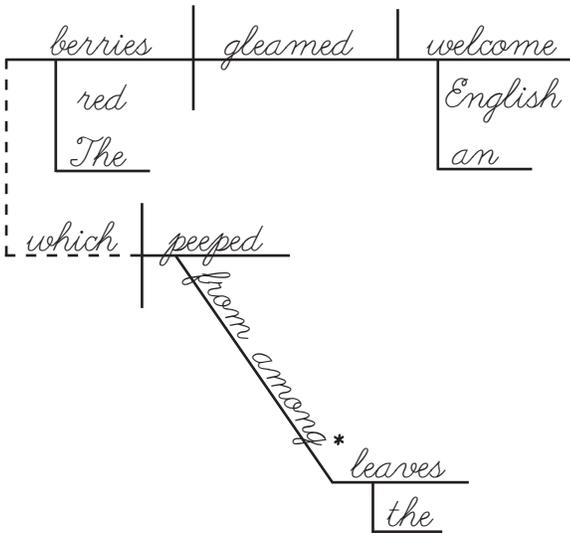
**ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE
MODIFIERS OF SUBJECT AND PREDICATE**

1. [^IThe red berries [^{II}which peeped (^afrom among the leaves)] gleamed an English
^{DO}welcome.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

**ANALYSIS ~ SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE
MODIFIERS OF SUBJECT AND PREDICATE**

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Principal	---	---
II	Subordinate adjective clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	Modifies the noun "berries"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "peeped"

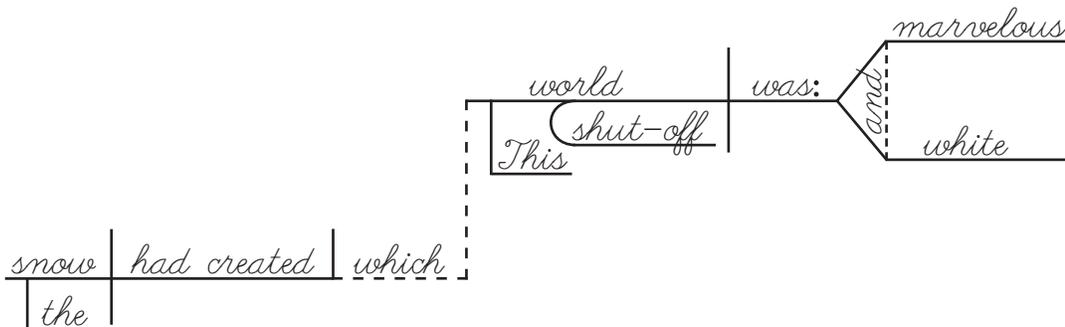


* A more sophisticated analysis is possible, splitting the prepositions and making "among the leaves" the object of "from," but such exceptions are covered much later. [§230(2)]

2. ^I [This shut-off world ^{II DO} [which] the snow had created] was marvelous and white.] +

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 "world"



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN CLASS : ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS,
DEMONSTRATIVE SUBCLASS

Exercise (for sentences 1-4 of §100, which should be done as an oral exercise with the children):

Mention the word or expression for which each demonstrative pronoun stands in these sentence:

1. (a) I did not say **this** in so many words.

"**This**" stands for what the speaker said.

(b) The head, the diadem, the arm—**these** all had sunk.

"**These**" stands for the head, diadem, and arm.

2. (a) Have you forgotten me? **That** might well be the case if I were as much altered as yourself.

"**That**" stands for the forgetting of the speaker.

(b) The behavior of the present family was contrasted with **that** of the old lord and lady; who were better folks than **those** now in possession.

"**That**" stands for the behavior of the old lord and lady.

"**Those**" stands for the folks now in possession.

3. He hurled the mace against the head of the Emir, for **such** his enemy appeared.

"**Such**" stands for the Emir.

4. Ichabod pulled up, and fell into a walk, thinking to lag behind; the **other** did the **same**.

The "**same**" stands for pulling up, falling into a walk, and thinking to lag behind.

1. [An enormous ^Ilog glowed and ^ablazed (in the wide overwhelming fireplace).]

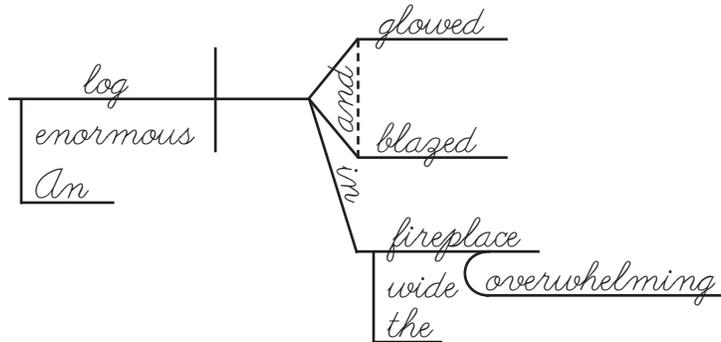
2. [^IThis ^{PN}was the Yule log, [^{II}which ^awas brought in and ^billuminated (on Christmas Eve), (by an ancient custom).]]

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN CLASS : ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS, DEMONSTRATIVE SUBCLASS

Sentence 1 is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "glowed" and "blazed."



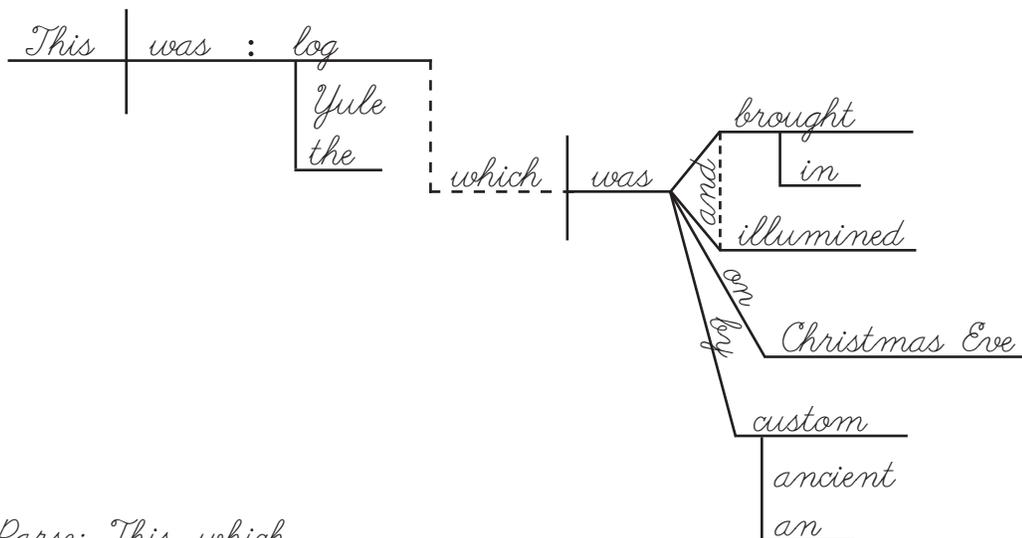
Sentence 2 is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause introduced by the relative pronoun "which," modifying "log."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying "brought" and "illuminated."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reason, modifying "brought" and "illuminated."



Parse: *This, which*

This: pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "was," nominative case

which: pronoun, relative, antecedent is "log," neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "was," nominative case

**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN CLASS : ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS,
DEMONSTRATIVE SUBCLASS**

3. [^ICold ^abelonged (to Christmas)] and [^{II}heat ^bbelonged (to the haying days)].

+

4. [^IThat ^{PA}was perfectly normal] and [^{II}we ^{IO}did not give ^{DO}it a thought.].

+

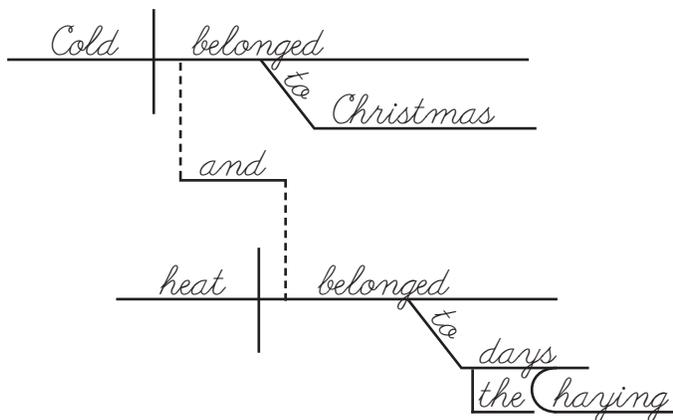
Sentence 3 is a compound declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying "belonged."

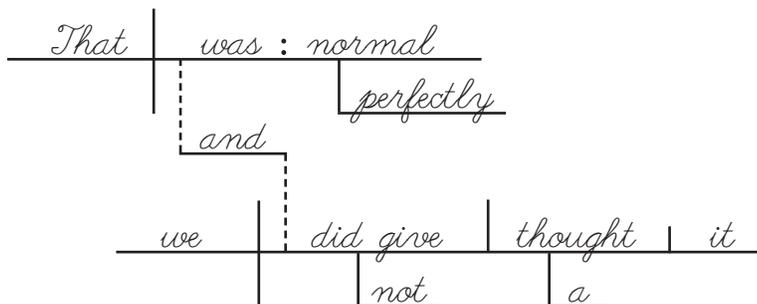
b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying "belonged."



Sentence 4 is a compound declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is an independent clause.



Parse: That, it

That: pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "was," nominative case

it: pronoun, personal, antecedent is "that," neuter, 3rd person, singular, indirect object of "did give," objective case

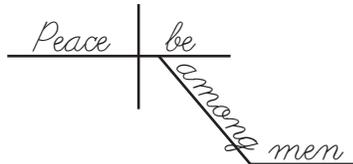
PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB MOOD: SUBJUNCTIVE

1. [^IPeace ^abe (among men).]

This is a simple exclamatory declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "be."



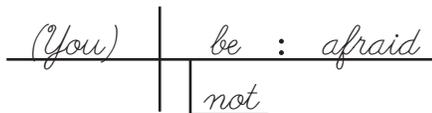
Parse: be

be: | verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, **subjunctive**,
present, subject is "peace," 3rd person, singular.

2. [^IBe not afraid!]

This is a simple exclamatory imperative sentence.

I is an independent clause.



Parse: be

be: | verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, **imperative**,
present, subject is "You" (understood), 2nd person, singular.

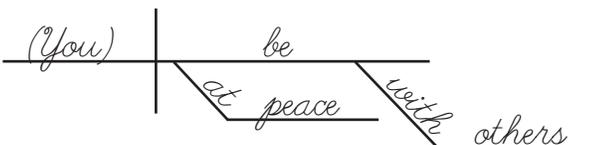
3. [^IBe ^a(at peace) ^b(with others)!]

This is a simple exclamatory imperative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "be."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying "be."



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB MOOD: SUBJUNCTIVE

Parse: *be*

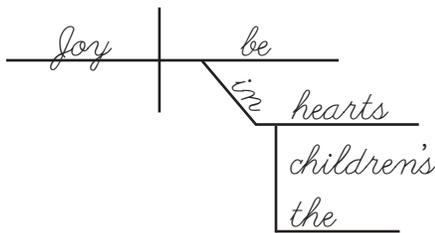
be: | verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, **imperative**,
present, subject is "You" (understood), 2nd person, singular.

4. [^I Joy ^a be (in the children's hearts)!]

This is a simple exclamatory declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "be."



Parse: *be*

be: | verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, **subjunctive**,
present, subject is "You" (understood), 2nd person, singular.

5. [^I Peace ^a descend (on your thoughts)] and [^{II} sleep ^b come (to your eyes).]

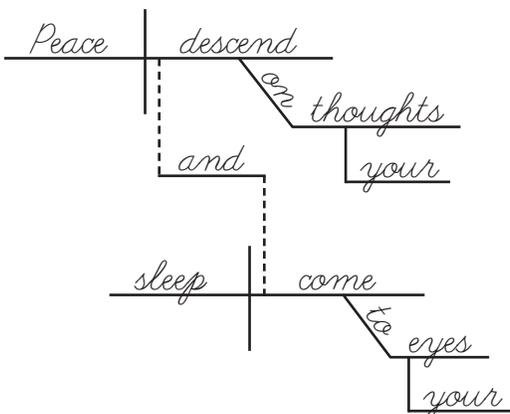
This is a compound declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "descend."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "come."



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB MOOD: SUBJUNCTIVE

Parse: descend, come

descend: | verb, weak, intransitive, active, **subjunctive**, present, subject is "peace," 3rd person, singular.

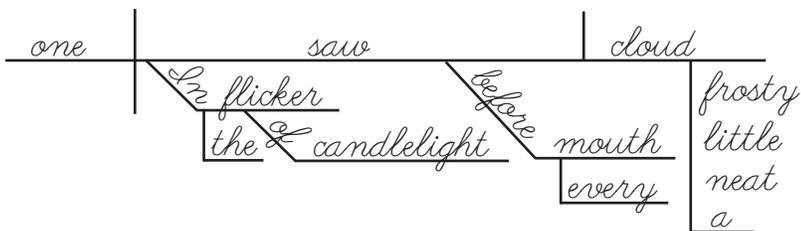
come: | verb, strong, intransitive, active, **subjunctive**, present, subject is "sleep," 3rd person, singular.

ANALYSIS ~ ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE, REVIEW

1. ^{I a} [(In the flicker (of candlelight)) one saw a neat little frosty cloud ^{DO}
^c
 (before every mouth).]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "saw"
b	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "flicker"
c	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "saw"



Parse: one, saw, cloud, every

one: | pronoun, personal, gender unknown, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "saw," nominative case

saw: | verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "one," 3rd person, singular.

cloud: | noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "saw," objective case

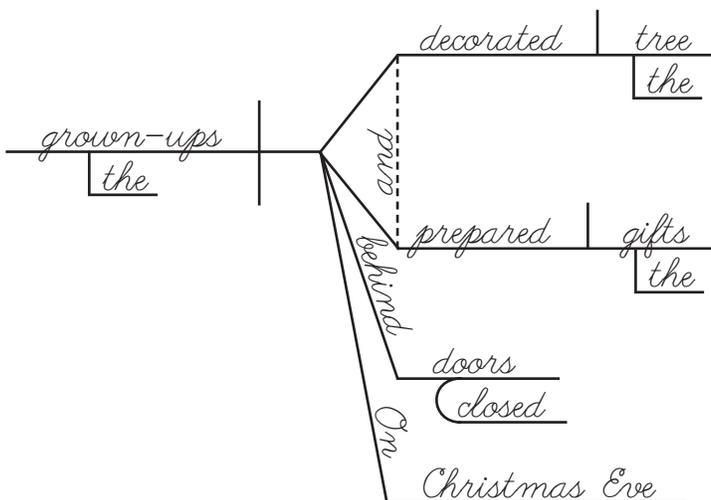
every: | adjective, quantitative (distributive numeral), no comparison, modifies the noun "mouth"

ANALYSIS ~ ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE, REVIEW

2. [^I ^a (On Christmas Eve) the grown-ups, (^b behind closed doors), decorated the tree ^{DO} and prepared the gifts.]
 +

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Time, modifies the verbs "decorated" and "prepared"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verbs "decorated" and "prepared"



3. [^I The children huddled (^a in corners) and whispered (^b in a fever (^c of mounting excitement)).]
 +

This is a simple declarative sentence.

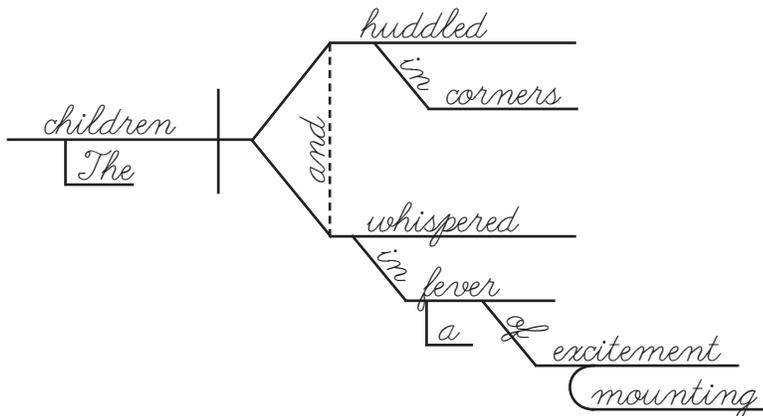
I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "huddled."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "whispered."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "fever."

ANALYSIS ~ ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE, REVIEW



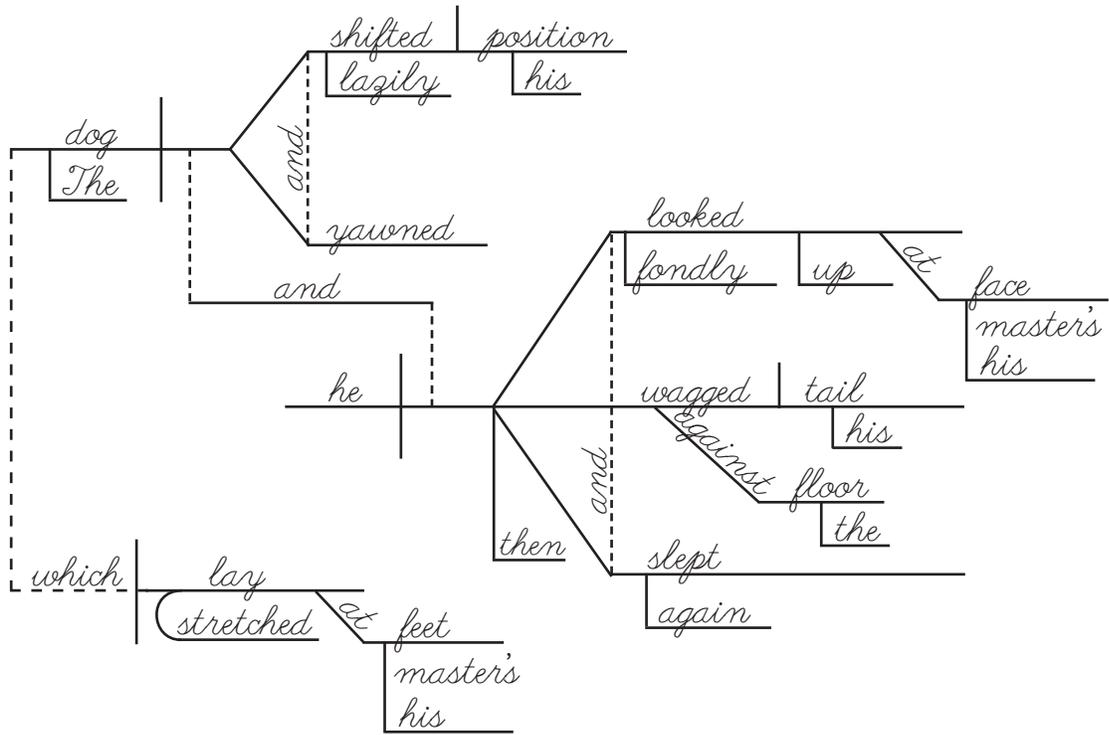
4. ^I [The dog, ^{II} [which lay stretched (at his master's feet)], ^a lazily shifted his position ^{DO} and yawned,] and ^{III} [then he looked fondly up (at his master's face), ^b wagged his ^{DO} ^c tail (against the floor), and slept again.]

This is a compound declarative sentence (uniting a complex and a simple sentence)*.

*Teacher can point out that this sentence unites a complex and a simple sentence, but students should not be expected to identify this in their analysis at this point. This sentence should be done together, as a challenge to the children, since they have seen all of the elements but have not yet encountered them together in this way.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Principal	---	---
II	Subordinate adjective clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	Modifies the noun "dog"
III	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "lay"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "looked"
c	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "wagged"

ANALYSIS ~ ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE, REVIEW



LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 16

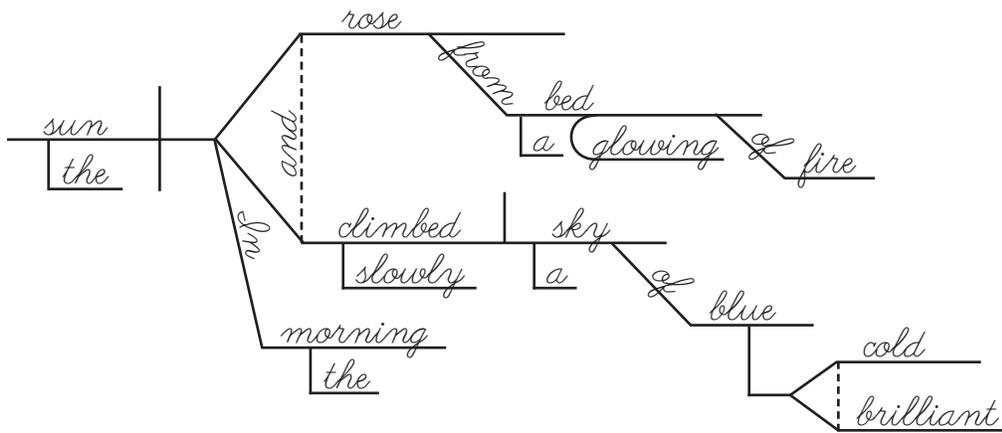
GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze and diagram.

^I ^a
[(In the morning) the sun rose (^bfrom a glowing bed (^cof fire)) and slowly
+
^{DO} ^d
climbed a sky (of cold, brilliant blue).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Time, modifies the verb "rose"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "rose"
c	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "bed"
d	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "sky"



2. Parse: glowing, slowly, sky

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| <u>glowing</u> : | participial adjective, descriptive, positive degree of comparison, describes "bed" |
| <u>slowly</u> : | adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies the verb "climbed" |
| <u>sky</u> : | noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "climbed," objective case |

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

3. Write this sentence in the subjunctive mode (a wish in an independent clause).

May the sun rise in the morning from a glowing bed of fire and slowly climb a sky of cold, brilliant blue.

4. Write one sentence personifying the moon or stars.

Make sure the students understand personification (the giving of human characteristics or personality to something that is not human). Example: "May the moon rise tonight with her full countenance glowing bright and may she bestow her mysterious radiance upon us, her distant yet admiring subjects on earth."

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

1. [^IWe ^{DO} ^aheard the sound (of music) and ^{DO} ^bbursts (of laughter) ^c(from one end
+
^d(of the building)).] [^IThese ^aproceeded (from the servants' hall).]

These are simple declarative sentences.

In the first sentence, I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "sound"

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "bursts"

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "sound" and "bursts"

d is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "end"

In the second sentence, I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "proceeded"

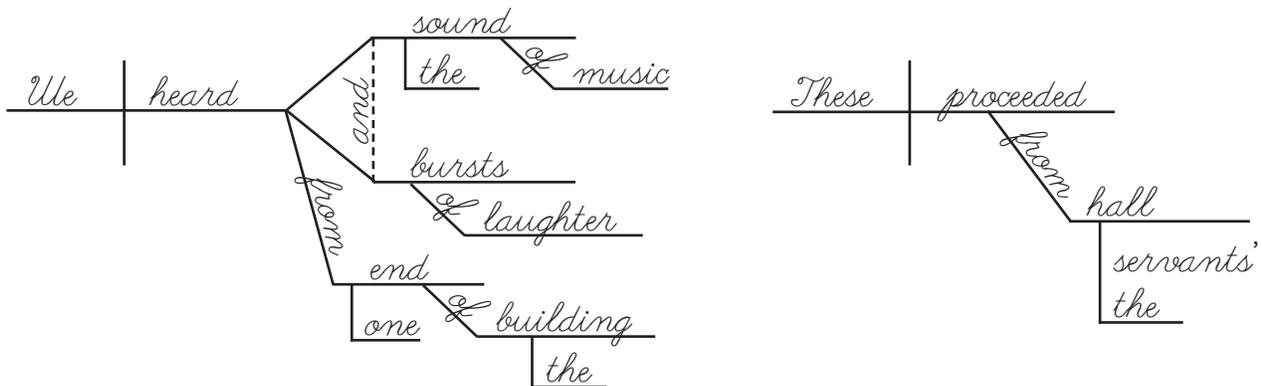
Parse: *We, one, These*

We : pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker, gender unknown, 1st person, plural, subject of "heard," nominative case

one : adjective, quantitative, no comparison, modifies "end"

These : pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), neuter, 3rd person, plural, subject of "proceeded," nominative case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS



2. ^I [The games [which were played] were ^{PN} those ^a (of olden times).]

^I [The same were played ^a (in England) ^b (by our ancestors).]

The first sentence is a complex declarative sentence.
The second sentence is a simple declarative sentence.

In the first sentence, **I** is an independent clause.
II is a subordinate adjective clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "which,"
modifying "games"
a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "those"

In the second sentence, **I** is an independent clause.
a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "were played"
b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of agent, modifying "were played"

Parse: which, those, same

which : pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "games," neuter,
3rd person, plural, subject of the verb "were played"

those : pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), antecedent is "games," neuter,
3rd person, plural, predicate nominative, nominative case.

same : pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), neuter, 3rd person,
plural, subject of "were played," nominative case.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB MOOD: SUBJUNCTIVE

I is an principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "which," modifying the noun "stars."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying "shine."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "evening."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "torchbearers."

d is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "procession."

The verb phrase "May . . . be" in principal clause I is in the subjunctive mood.

2. [^IMay your ^{PA}winter ^Ibe mild and bright] and [^{PA}may the ^{II}frost string the
+ +
^{DO} a
trees (with diamonds).]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "may string."

The verb phrase "May . . . be" in independent clause I is in the subjunctive mood.

The verb phrase "may . . . string" in independent clause II is in the subjunctive mood.

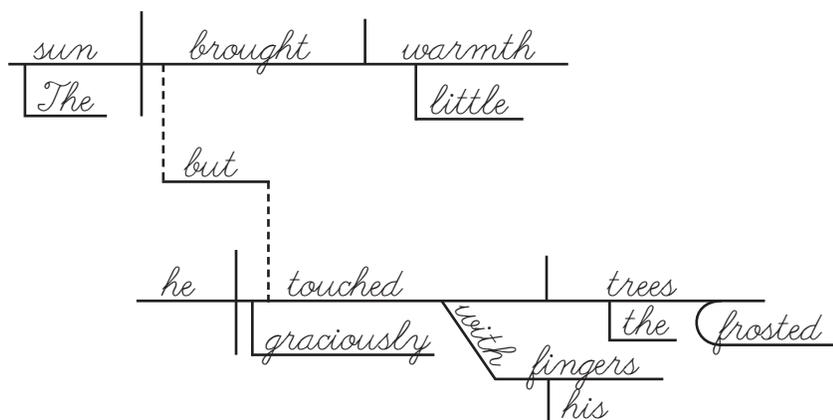
ANALYSIS ~ SENTENCE STRUCTURE: COMPLEX & COMPOUND REVIEW

1. [^IThe sun ^{DO}brought little warmth] but [^{II}he ^{DO}graciously touched the frosted trees
+
a
(with his fingers).]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

ANALYSIS ~ SENTENCE STRUCTURE: COMPLEX & COMPOUND REVIEW

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
II	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Manner, modifies the verb "touched"



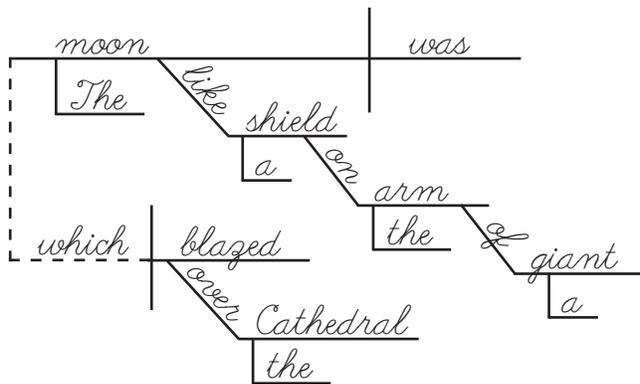
2. [The ^Imoon [^{II}which ^ablazed (over the Cathedral)] ^bwas (like a round shield (on the arm (of a giant)))].^d

This is a complex declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
II	Subordinate adjective clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	Modifies the noun "moon"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "blazed"
b*	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "moon"
c	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "shield"
d	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "arm"

*Note: Any time there is a complement of an intransitive verb [i.e., "like a round shield" in "The moon . . . was (like a round shield)"], it modifies the subject and completes the verb, so could be considered either adjectival or adverbial.

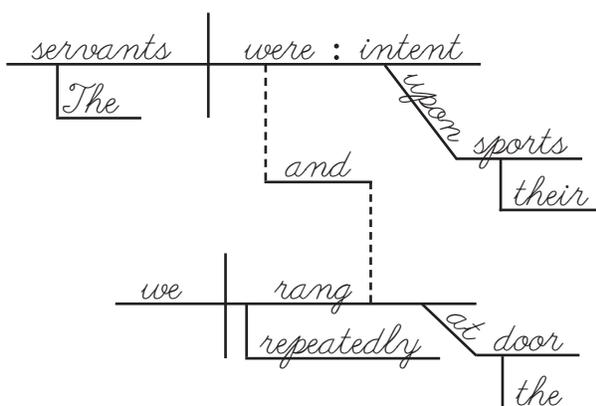
ANALYSIS ~ SENTENCE STRUCTURE: COMPLEX & COMPOUND REVIEW



3. ^I [The servants were intent (upon their sports)] and ^{II} [we rang repeatedly
+
^b (at the door).]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
II	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Reference, modifies the predicate adjective "intent"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "rang"

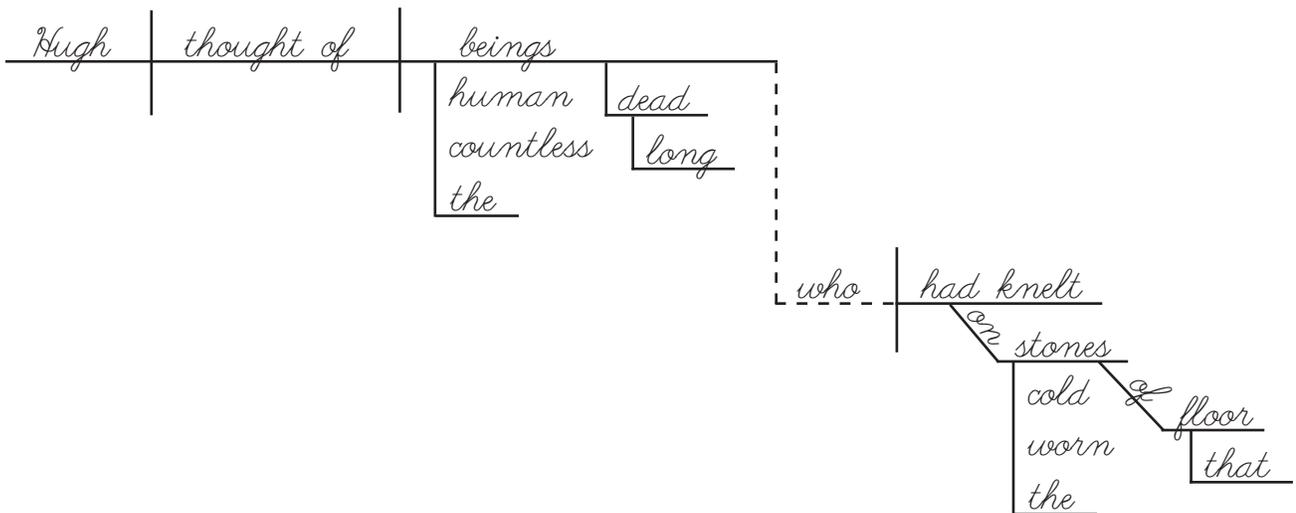


ANALYSIS ~ SENTENCE STRUCTURE: COMPLEX & COMPOUND REVIEW

4. ^I Hugh thought of the countless human beings, long dead, [^{II} who had knelt
^a (on the worn cold stones (^b of that floor))].]

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 "beings"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "had knelt"
b	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "stones"



**LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 17**

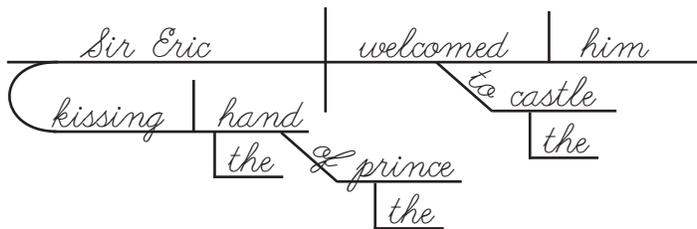
GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze and diagram.

I ^a *(Kissing the hand (of the prince,))* ^b Sir Eric welcomed ^{DO} *him* ^c *(to the castle.)*

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</i>	<i>Participial</i>	<i>Modifies the noun "Sir Eric"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>Adjectival</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Modifies the noun "hand"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>Adverbial</i>	<i>Prepositional</i>	<i>Place, modifies the verb "welcomed"</i>



2. Parse: *Sir Eric, hand, the (1st), kissing, him*

<u>Sir Eric</u> :	noun, Proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "welcomed," nominative case
<u>hand</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the participle "kissing," objective case
<u>the</u> :	article, definite, limits the noun "hand"
<u>kissing</u> :	participle, active voice, imperfect, belongs to "Sir Eric"
<u>him</u> :	pronoun, personal, antecedent is "prince," masculine, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "welcomed," objective case

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

3. Turn the verb "welcome" into a participial adjective and use it in a sentence.

Sir Eric's speech to the prince was heartfelt and welcoming.

4. Write a sentence which allows us to hear some of the "friendly and courteous words" spoken at the Duke's arrival.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN REVIEW

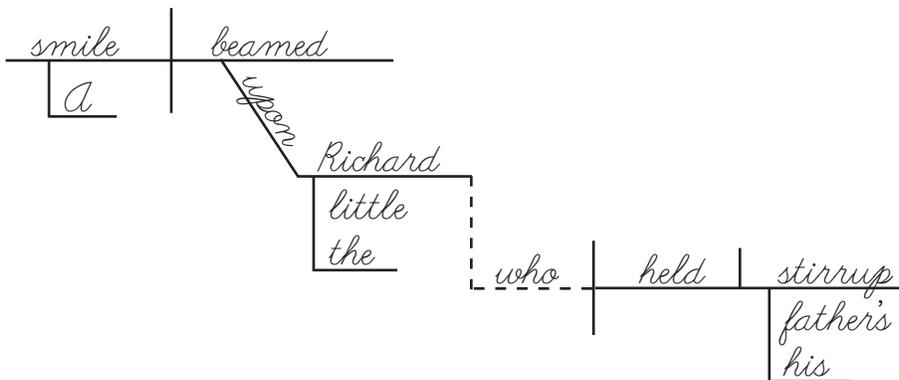
1. [^I A smile ^a beamed (upon the little Richard,) [^{II} who held his father's ^{DO} stirrup.]]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is a principle clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "who," modifying the noun "Richard."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "beamed."



Parse: *who, his*

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

his : | pronoun, personal, antecedent is "Richard," masculine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of "father," possessive case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN REVIEW

2. [^IRichard then ^aknelt (for his father's blessing.)]

[^IThat ^{PN}was ^aalways the custom (in his time.)]

These sentences are simple declarative sentences.

In the first sentence, **I** is an independent clause.
a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of purpose, modifying "knelt."

In the second sentence, **I** is an independent clause.
a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying "was."

Parse: That, his (2nd)

That : | pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "was," nominative case.

his : | pronoun, personal, antecedent is "Richard," masculine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of "time," possessive case

3. [^IWhat ^awas (between the hands (^bof William (^cof the Long Sword?)))]

This sentence is a simple interrogative sentence.

I is an independent clause.
a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "was."
b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "hands."
c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "William."

Parse: What

What : | pronoun, interrogative, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "was," nominative case.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUN REVIEW

Parse: *which*

which : | pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "cheeks," neuter, 3rd person plural, subject of "had met," nominative case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: PARTICIPLES

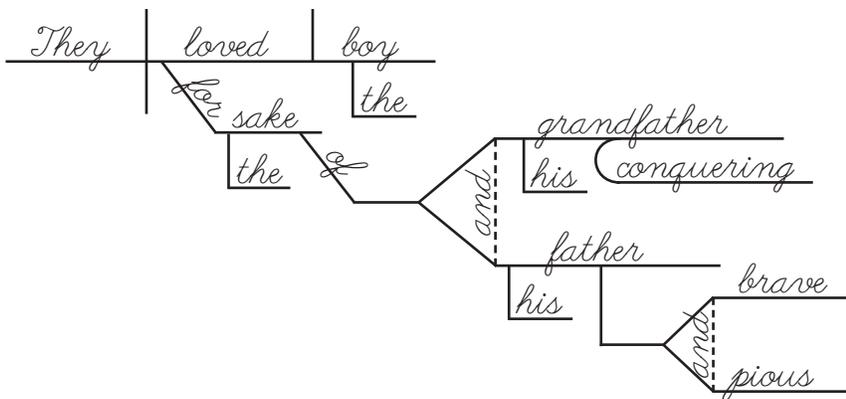
1. [^I They ^{DO} loved ^a the boy ^b (for the sake (of his conquering grandfather and his brave and pious father.))] +

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reason, modifying "loved."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "sake."



Parse: *conquering*

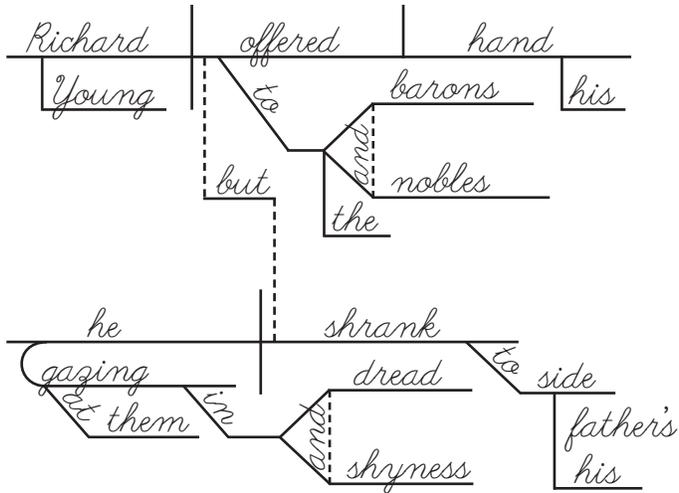
conquering : | participial adjective, descriptive, positive degree of comparison, describes "grandfather"

2. [^I William ^a (of the Long Sword) lay ^b (like a good and true Christian soldier,)] +

^{PA} ^c arrayed (in his shining armor.))

This is a simple declarative sentence.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: PARTICIPLES



Parse: gazing

gazing : | participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "he"

4. [^I Many hearts ^a have glowed, (remembering Thermopylae.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival participial phrase modifying "hearts."



Parse: have glowed, remembering

have glowed: | verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present perfect, subject is "hearts," 3rd person, plural

remembering : | participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "hearts"

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: PARTICIPLES

5. [^IThermopylae, that great battle, is remembered ^anot (in stone or brass) ^bbut (in the hearts ^c(of men.))]

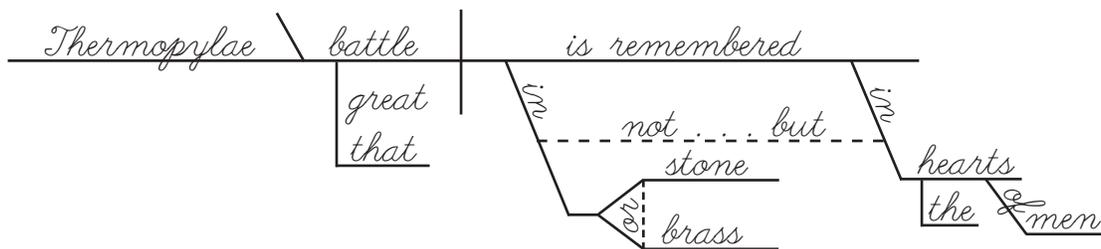
This is a compound declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "remembered."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "remembered."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "hearts."



Parse: is remembered, not . . . but

is remembered : verb, weak, transitive, passive, indicative, present, subject is "Thermopylae," 3rd person, singular.

not . . . but : conjunctions, coordinate correlatives, connect prepositional phrases "in stone or brass" and "in the hearts of men"

ANALYSIS ~ PHRASES: PARTICIPIAL

1. [^IRichard stood ^a(holding the stirrup ^b(for his father.))]

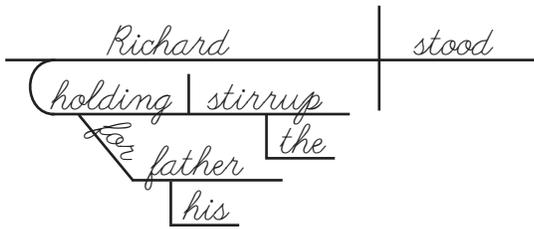
This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival participial phrase modifying "Richard."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying "holding."

ANALYSIS ~ PHRASES: PARTICIPIAL



Parse: holding, stirrup

holding : | participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "Richard"

stirrup: | noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular,
object of the participle "holding," objective case.

2. ^I [William ^a (of the Long Sword) ^b lay (awaiting the great call ^c (of the final trumpet.))]]

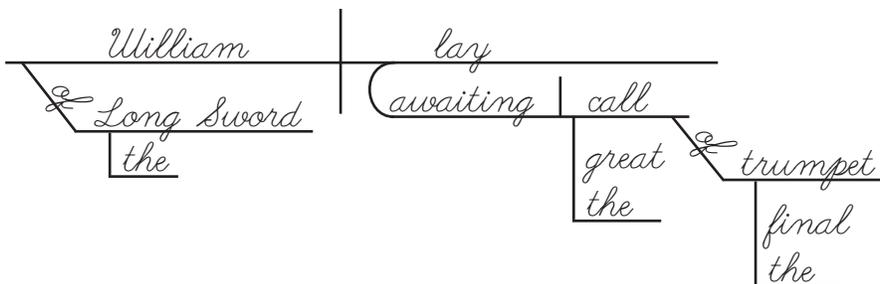
This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "William."

b is an adverbial participial phrase of purpose modifying "lay."

c is an adjectival participial phrase modifying "call."



Parse: awaiting

awaiting : | participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "lay"

ANALYSIS ~ PHRASES: PARTICIPIAL

I
DO
a
b

3 [The Duke lifted the small boy, (holding him (to his breast)) and then
+
(setting him (on the ground.))]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

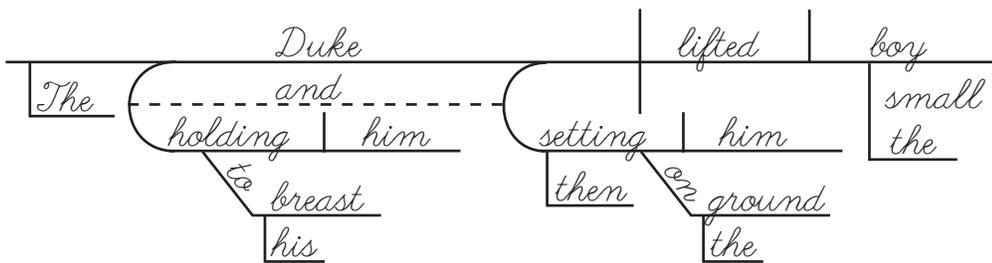
I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival participial phrase modifying "Duke."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "holding."

c is an adjectival participial phrase modifying "Duke."

d is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "setting."



Parse: holding, him (1st "him"), setting, then

<u>holding</u> :	participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "Duke"
<u>him</u> :	pronoun, personal, antecedent is "boy," masculine, 3rd person, singular, object of the participle "holding," objective case
<u>setting</u> :	participle, imperfect, active, belongs to "Duke"
<u>then</u> :	adverb, simple, time, no comparison, modifies the participle "setting"

**LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 18**

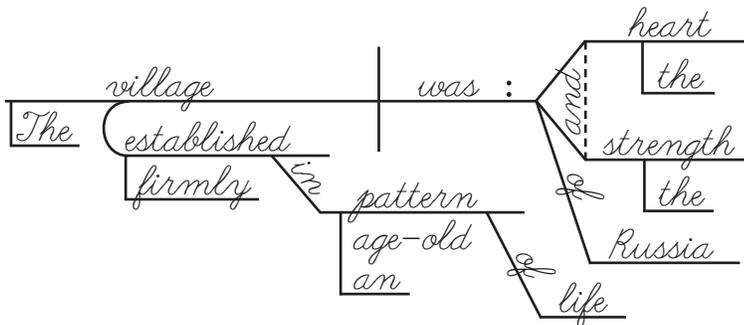
GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze and diagram.

^I
 [The village, firmly established (in an age-old pattern (of life,)) was the
^{PN} ^{PN} ^c
 heart and strength (of Russia).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Manner, modifies the participle "established"
b	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the noun "pattern"
c	Adjectival	Prepositional	Modifies the nouns "heart" and "strength"



2. Parse: village, firmly, strength

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| <u>village</u> : | noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "was," nominative case |
| <u>firmly</u> : | adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies the participle "established" |
| <u>strength</u> : | noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, predicated of the noun "village" |

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

3. Write this sentence in the subjunctive mode:

The village was the strength of Russia.

May the village be the strength of Russia.

4. Give a synopsis of the verb "was" in the indicative and subjunctive moods, all tenses, 3rd person singular.

	<u>Indicative</u>	<u>Subjunctive</u>
Present	She is	[If] she be
Past	She was	[If] she were
Future	She will be	---
Present Perfect	She has been	[If] she have been
Past Perfect	She had been	[If] she had been
Future Perfect	She will have been	---

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CLASS: ABSTRACT & USES OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE: APPOSITION

I

1. [New Hampshire, Jared's home, had changed.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Parse: New Hampshire, Jared's, home

<u>New Hampshire</u> :	noun, proper, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "had changed," nominative case
<u>Jared's</u> :	noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, expresses ownership of "home," possessive case
<u>home</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with the noun "New Hampshire," nominative case

New Hampshire	home	had changed
	Jared's	

**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CLASS: ABSTRACT
& USES OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE: APPPOSITION**

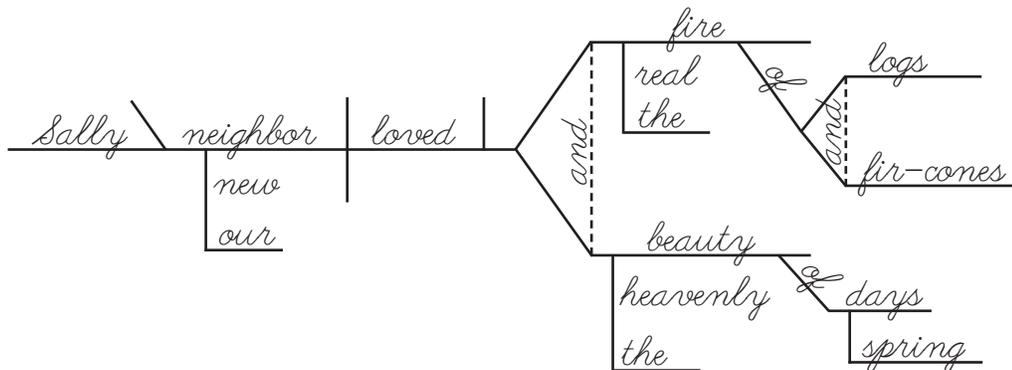
2. [^ISally, our new neighbor, loved the real ^{DO a}fire (of logs and fir-cones) and
+
the heavenly ^{DO b}beauty (of spring days.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "fire."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "beauty."



Parse: Sally, neighbor, fire, logs, beauty, days

<u>Sally</u> :	noun, proper, feminine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "loved," nominative case
<u>neighbor</u> :	noun, common (class name), feminine, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with the noun "Sally," nominative case
<u>fire</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "loved," objective case
<u>logs</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, plural, object of the preposition "of," objective case
<u>beauty</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "loved," objective case
<u>days</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, plural, object of the preposition "of," objective case

**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CLASS: ABSTRACT
& USES OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE: APPPOSITION**

3. [^IThe simple ^athings (in our village) - the walk ^b(to the post office,) the fragile clouds, the curve ^c(of an old staircase) - are ^{PA}the most satisfying.]

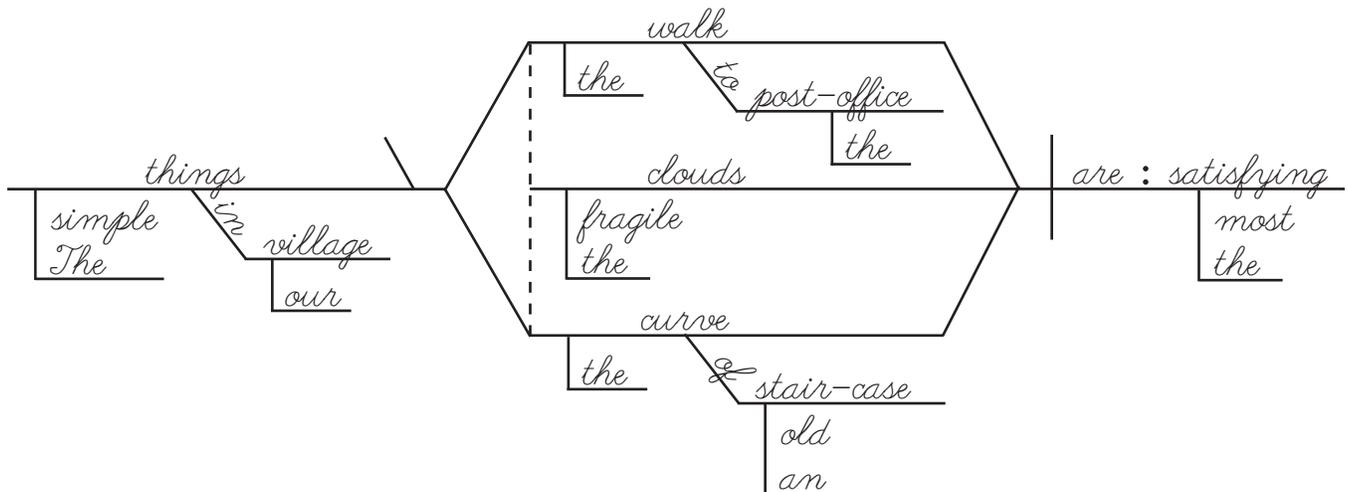
This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "things."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "walk."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "curve."



Parse: things, village, walk, post-office

things : noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, plural, subject of the verb "are," nominative case

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

walk : noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with the noun "things," nominative case

post-office : noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "to," objective case

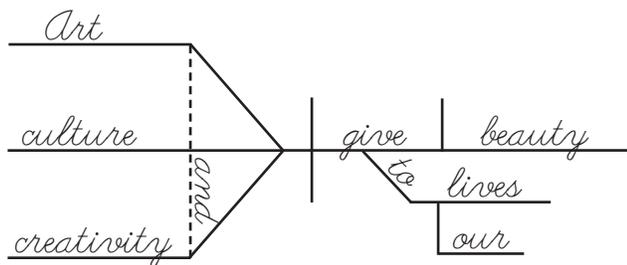
**PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CLASS: ABSTRACT
& USES OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE: APPPOSITION**

4. ^I [Art, culture, and creativity give ^{DO} beauty ^a (to our lives.)]
+

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying "give."



Parse: *Art, culture, creativity, beauty, lives*

<u>Art</u> :	noun, abstract, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "give," nominative case
<u>culture</u> :	noun, abstract, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "give," nominative case
<u>creativity</u> :	noun, abstract, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "give," nominative case
<u>beauty</u> :	noun, abstract, neuter, 3rd person, singular, direct object of the verb "give," objective case
<u>lives</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, plural, object of the preposition "to," objective case

5. ^I [Christian ideals strengthened ^{DO} the Russian peasant.]

Parse: *ideals, peasant*

<u>ideals</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, plural, subject of the verb "strengthened," nominative case
<u>peasant</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "strengthened," objective case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: PARTICIPLES

1. [^IThe ^apattern (of life (in the village,)) ^bestablished (by their ancestors,) ^cwas the
^{PN}heart and strength (of Russia.)^d]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "pattern."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "life."

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of agent, modifying the participle "established."

d is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "heart" and "strength."

Parse: established

established : | participle, passive voice, perfect, belongs to "pattern"

2. [^IOrchards and vegetable ^agardens, the background (of every village home),
^bgrew easily, blossoming and thriving (in the rich soil.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "background."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the participles "blossoming" and "thriving."

Parse: background, blossoming, thriving

background : | noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with the noun "gardens," nominative case

blossoming : | participle, active voice, imperfect, belongs to "gardens" and "orchards"

thriving : | participle, active voice, imperfect, belongs to "gardens" and "orchards"

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: PARTICIPLES

3. [^I Sally ^{DO} watched the gulls crying overhead and the fragile clouds fleeing ^{DO}
+
^a
(across the sky.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the participle "fleeing."

Parse: crying, fleeing

crying : | participle, active voice, imperfect, belongs to "gulls"

fleeing : | participle, active voice, imperfect, belongs to "clouds"

4. [^I Sleek cattle ^a stood (in the barnyards,) luxuriating (in the sun.)^b]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "stood."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the participle "luxuriating."

Parse: luxuriating

luxuriating : | participle, active voice, imperfect, belongs to "cattle"

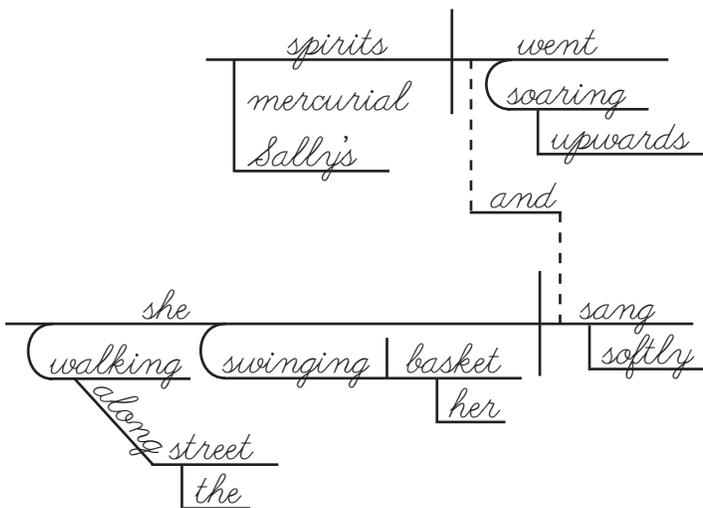
ANALYSIS ~ PHRASES: PARTICIPIAL

1. [^I Sally's mercurial spirits went soaring upwards] and [^{II} she sang softly, walking
^a ^b
(along the street), (swinging her basket.)]

This is a compound declarative sentence.

ANALYSIS ~ PHRASES: PARTICIPIAL

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
II	Independent	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the participle "walking"
b	Adjectival	Participial	Modifies the pronoun "she"

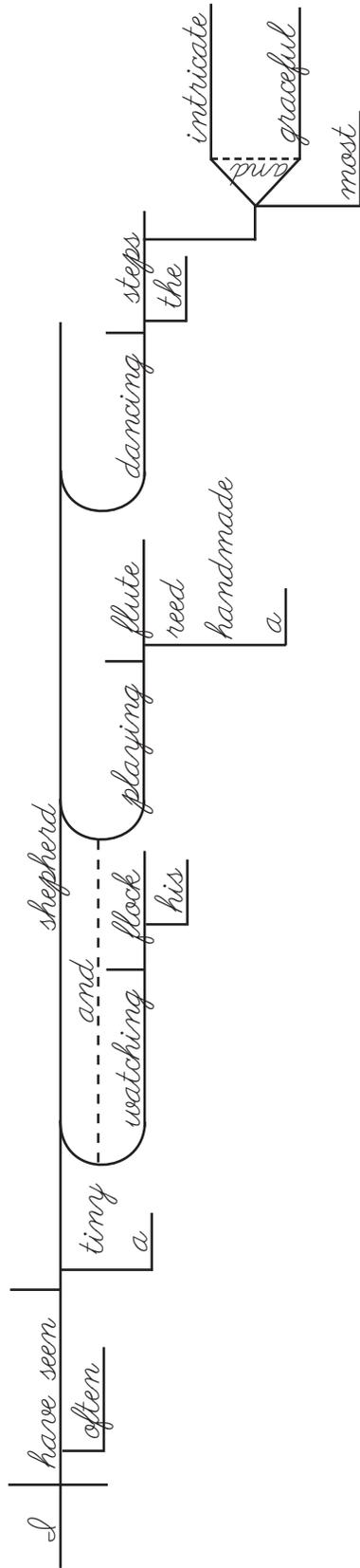


2. [^I I ^{DO} have often ^a seen a tiny shepherd (^b watching his flock) and (^c playing a homemade reed flute), (dancing the most intricate and graceful steps.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Independent	---	---
a	Adjectival	Participial	Modifies the noun "shepherd"
b	Adjectival	Participial	Modifies the noun "shepherd"
c	Adjectival	Participial	Modifies the noun "shepherd"

ANALYSIS ~ PHRASES: PARTICIPIAL



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6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 19

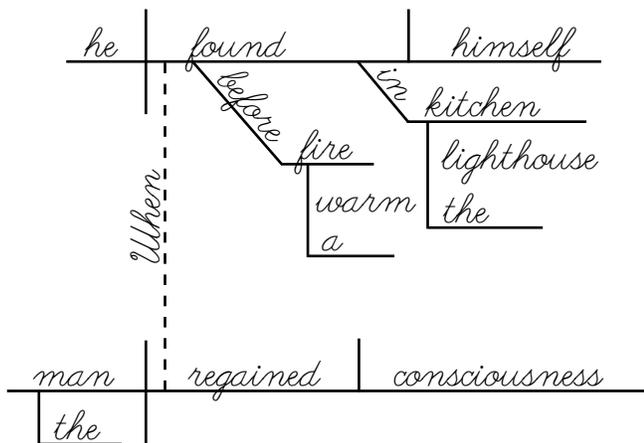
GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze and diagram.

[^I When the man ^{DO} regained consciousness,] [^{II} he ^{DO} found himself ^a (before a warm fire)
^b (in the lighthouse kitchen.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl./Phr.	Nature	Form	Office / Function
I	Subordinate Adverbial Clause	Introduced by the subordinate conjunction "When"	Circumstance, modifies the verb "found"
II	Principal	---	---
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "found"
b	Adverbial	Prepositional	Place, modifies the verb "found"



2. Parse: *When, man, regained*

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

man : noun, common (class name), masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "regained," nominative case

regained : verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "man," 3rd person, singular

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

3. Give a synopsis of the verb "found" in the indicative mode, all tenses, active and passive voices, 3rd person singular.

	Active	Passive
Present	He finds	He is found
Present Definite*	He is finding	He is being found
Past	He found	He was found
Past Definite	He was finding	He was being found
Future	He will find	He will be found
Future Definite	He will be finding	---
Present Perfect	He has found	He has been found
Present Perfect Definite	He has been finding	---
Past Perfect	He had found	He had been found
Past Perfect Definite	He had been finding	---
Future Perfect	He will have found	He will have been found
Future Perfect Definite	He will have been finding	---

*Definite forms need not be included when the students give a synopsis.

4. Write what must have been the man's first sentence on awakening.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ USES OF NOMINATIVE CASE: APPOSITION

1. [^IThe Four Winds, a lighthouse, ^awas built (on a spur) (^bof red sandstone cliff) ^cjutting (into the gulf.)]

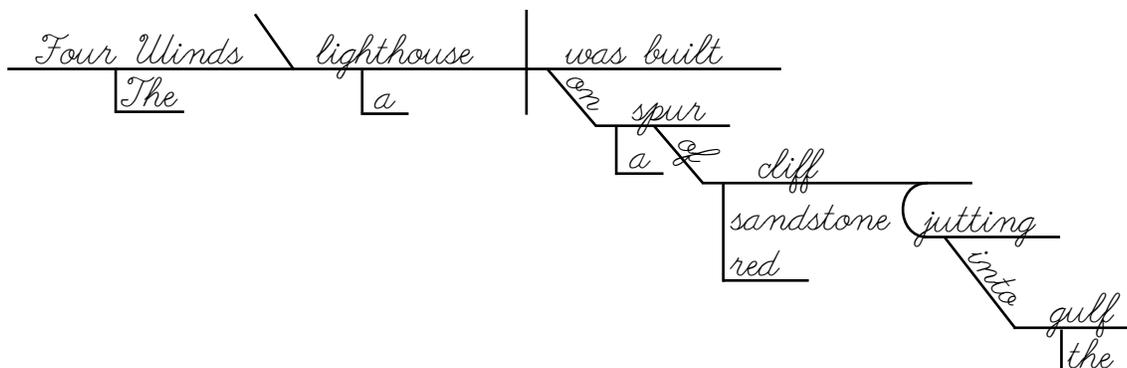
This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "was built."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "spur."

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the participle "jutting."



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ USES OF NOMINATIVE CASE: APPOSITION

Parse: battle, are not, sounds

<u>battle</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with "noises," nominative case
<u>are not</u> :	verb and adverb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "noises," 3rd person, plural
<u>sounds</u> :	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, plural, predicated of the noun "noises," nominative case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB REVIEW & PARTICIPLES

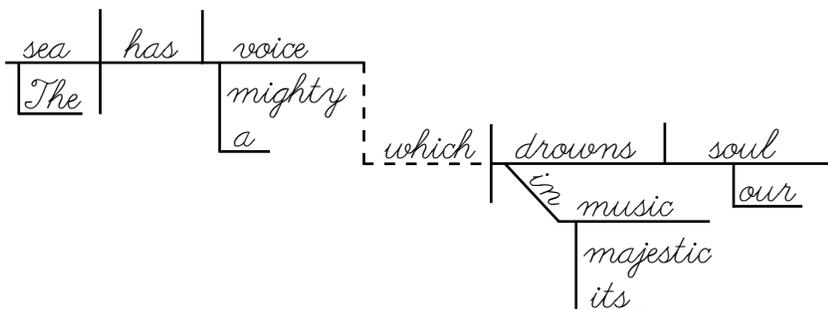
1. ^I [The sea has a mighty voice] ^{DO} [which drowns our soul (in its majestic music).] ^{DO} ^a

This is a compound declarative sentence.

I is a principle clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "which," modifying "voice."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of means, modifying "soul."



Parse: has, which, drowns

has : verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "sea," 3rd person, singular

which: pronoun, relative, antecedent is "voice," neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of "drowns," nominative case.

drowns : verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "which," 3rd person, singular

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB REVIEW & PARTICIPLES

2. [^I The sea ^{PA} is ^a absolute (in its unchallenged mystery) and does not threaten audibly.]
 +

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying "absolute."

Parse: is, unchallenged, does not threaten

<u>is</u> :	verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "sea," 3rd person, singular
<u>unchallenged</u> :	adjective, participial, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "mystery"
<u>does not threaten</u> :	does not: verb and adverb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "sea," 3rd person, singular threaten: infinitive, simple, active, completes the verb "does"

3. [^I The sweeping crest ^a (of the sea) charges ^b (over a comber) ^c (without thunder) and retreats seething and hissing.]
 +

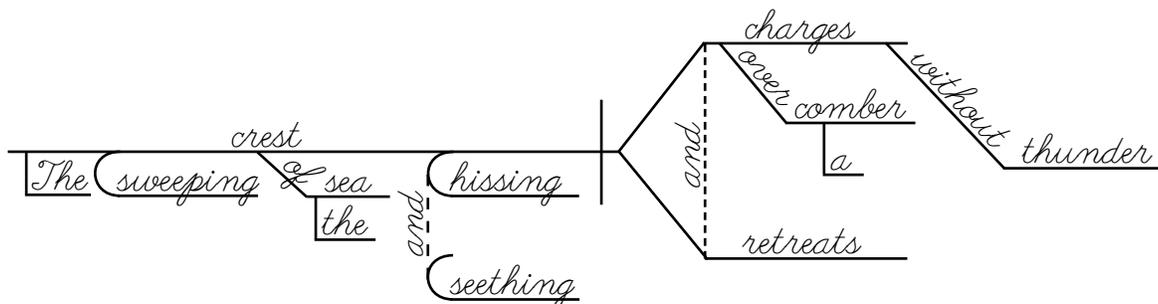
This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "crest."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "charges."

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "charges."



ANALYSIS ~ PHRASES: PARTICIPIAL

Parse: *sweeping, seething*

sweeping : | adjective, participial, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "crest"

seething : | participle, active, imperfect, belongs to "crest"

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES & SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS OF TIME & PLACE

1. ^I [Ida rejoiced] [^{II} when she saw the glowing rays (of the lighthouse) flashing ^{DO} ^a
 ^b (over the turbulent waters.)]

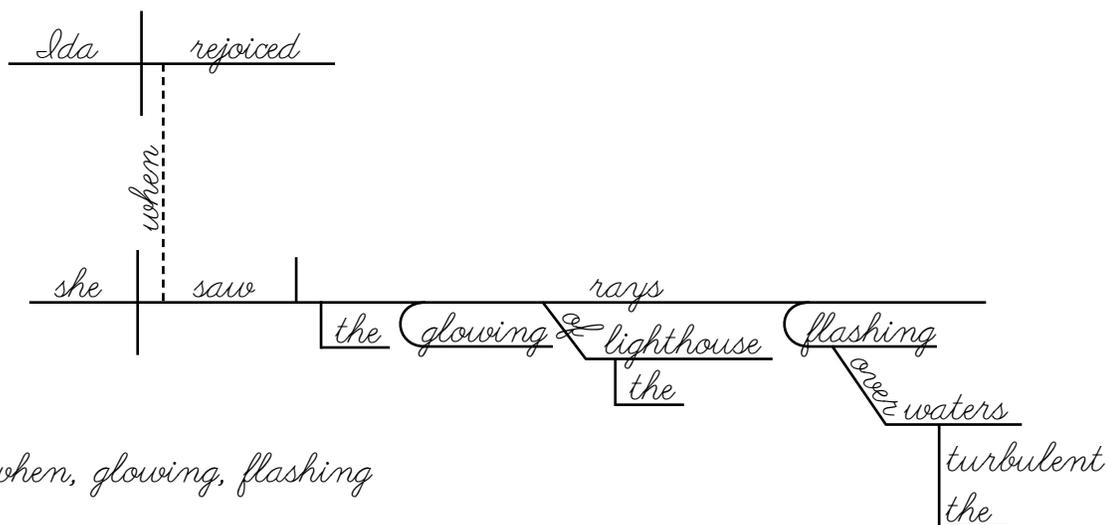
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when," modifying "rejoiced."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "rays."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "flashing."



Parse: *when, glowing, flashing*

when : | conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

glowing : | adjective, participial, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "lighthouse"

flashing : | participle, active, imperfect, belongs to "lighthouse"

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES & SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS OF TIME & PLACE

2. [^I The boat tossed (^a on the stormy waves)] [^{II} while Ida rowed (^b toward the bobbing skiff.)]

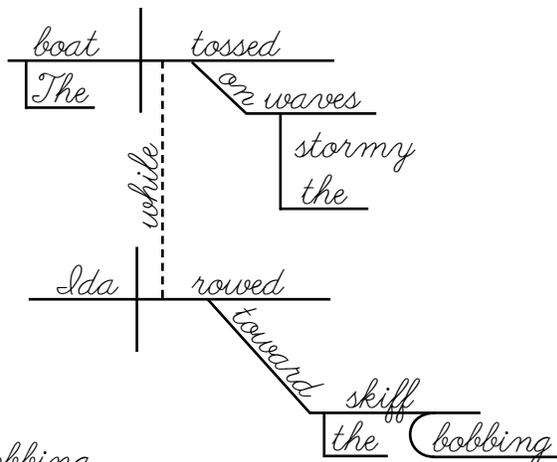
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "while," modifying "tossed."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "tossed."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "rowed."



Parse: while, bobbing

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

bobbing : adjective, participial, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "skiff"

3. [^I Two thousand three hundred years have sped (^a for his country).] [^{II} since Leonides perished]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "since," modifying "have sped."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of purpose, modifying "perished."

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES & SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS OF TIME & PLACE

Parse: have sped, since

have sped : | verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present perfect, subject is "years," 3rd person, plural

since : | conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

4. [^I The ^a hearts (of men) glow] [^{II} when they ^{DO} hear the story (of Thermopylae).]^b

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principle clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when," modifying "glow."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "hearts."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "story."

Parse: glow, when

glow : | verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "hearts," 3rd person, plural

when : | conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVES: DEGREE OF COMPARISON

The cathedral was a forest of more graceful needles than she had ever imagined, shimmering in the amber sunlight.

The cathedral was a forest of the most graceful needles, shimmering in the amber sunlight.

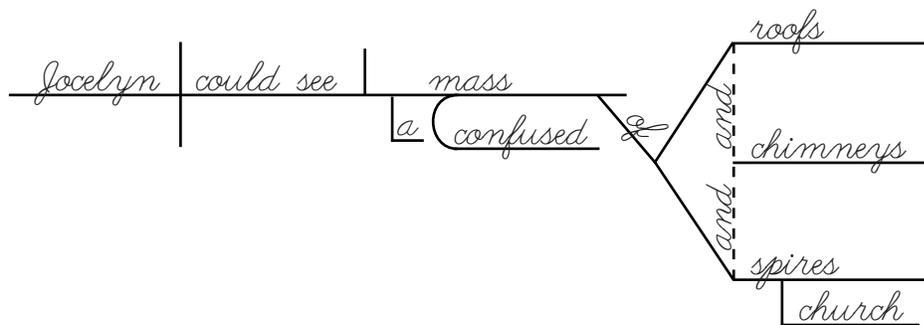
Parse: more graceful

more graceful: | adjective, descriptive (simple), comparative degree of comparison, modifies the noun "needles"

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: INFINITIVES IN VERBS OR USED AS NOUNS

1. [^I Jocelyn ^{DO} could see ^a a confused mass (of roofs and chimneys and church spires).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.



Parse: could see, confused

could see: | defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "Jocelyn," 3rd person, singular

confused: | participial adjective, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "mass"

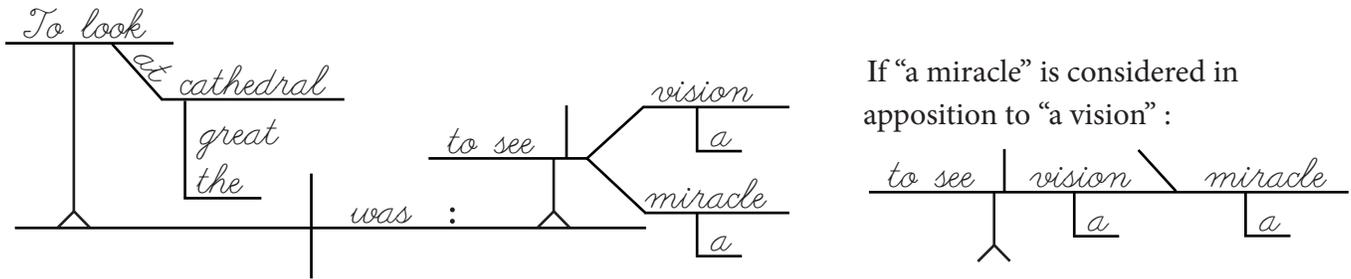
2. [^I To look (at the great cathedral) ^a was ^{PN} to see a vision, a miracle!]

This is a simple exclamatory declarative sentence.

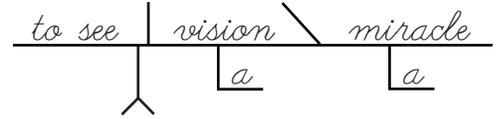
I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the infinitive "to look."

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: INFINITIVES IN VERBS OR USED AS NOUNS



If "a miracle" is considered in apposition to "a vision":



Parse: To look, to see, vision

To look:

infinitive, simple, active voice, subject of the verb "was"

to see:

infinitive, simple, active voice, complement of the intransitive verb "was"

vision:

noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the infinitive "to see," objective case

3. [^I We ^{DO} would recognize ^a the cathedral (in the desert) ^b (of the Great Sahara).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Parse: would recognize

would recognize: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "We," 1st person, plural.

ANALYSIS ~ ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME & PLACE

1. [^I When ^a the train swung (round a bend),] [^{II} the blue hills parted (like a curtain)] and [^{III} the city became ^{PA} visible.]

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

I is a subordinate adverbial clause of time introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when," modifying the verb "parted."

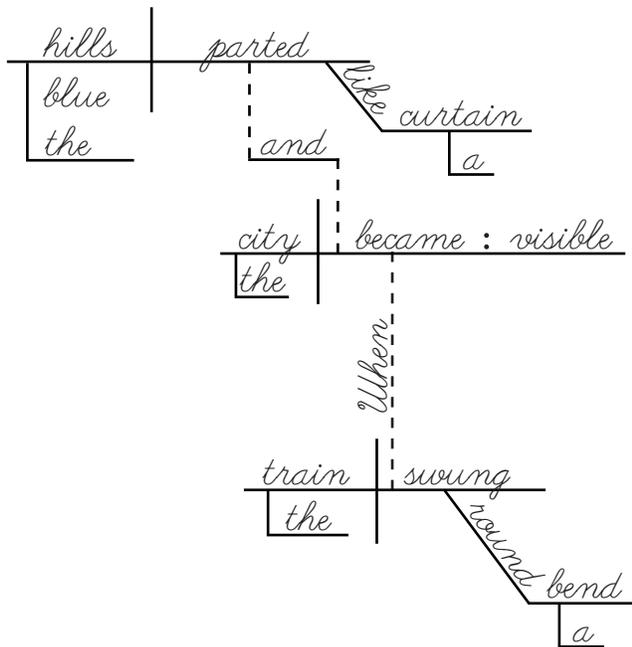
II is a principal clause.

III is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "swung."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying the verb "parted."

ANALYSIS ~ ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME & PLACE



2. [I Jocelyn saw the city [II where it lay (in a hollow) (of the hills)].] a b

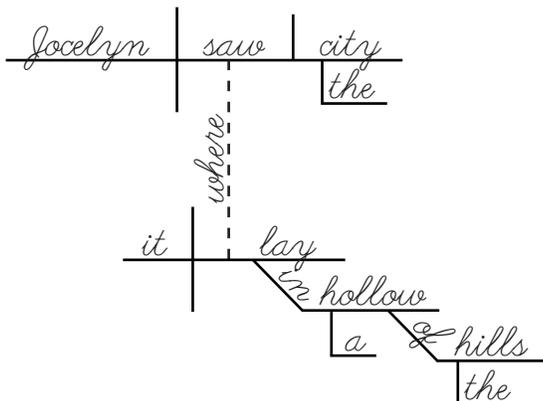
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of place introduced by the subordinate conjunction "where," modifying the verb "saw."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "lay."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "hollow."



ANALYSIS ~ ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME & PLACE

3. [^IAs dusk ^{II}fell [^{DO}we ^Iapproached ^{DO}Milan].] [^IWe ^{DO}caught glimpses ^a(of the city and
the blue mountain peaks) ^b(beyond it).]

The first sentence is a complex declarative sentence.

II is a principal clause.

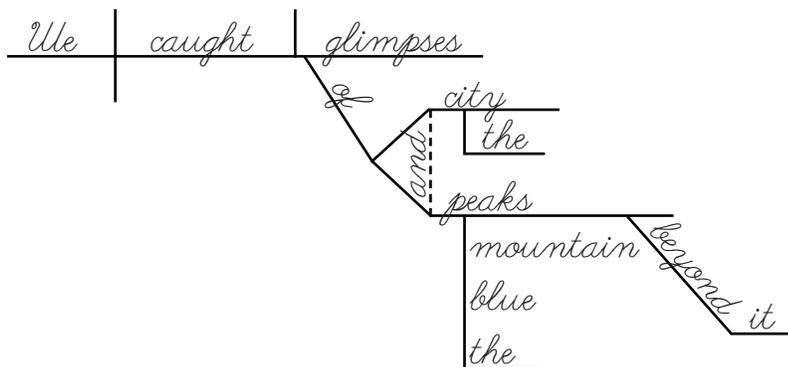
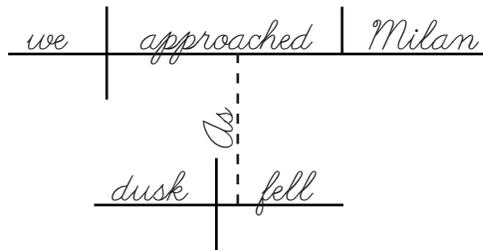
I is a subordinate adverbial clause of time introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "approached."

The second sentence is a simple declarative sentence..

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "glimpses."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "peaks."



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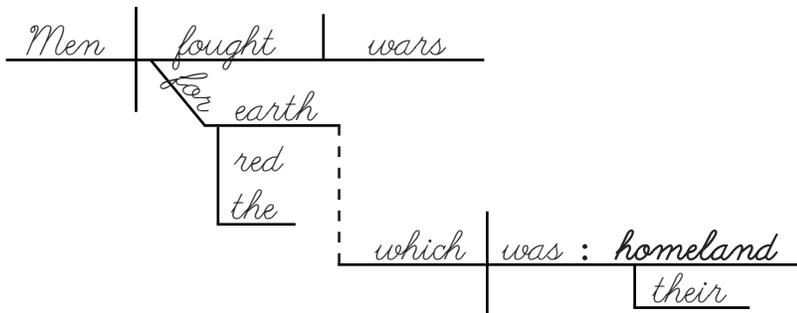
GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze.

I
DO
a
II
PN
 [Men fought wars (for the red earth) [which was their homeland].]

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 "earth"
a	Adverbial	Prepositional	Purpose, modifies the verb "fought"



2. Parse: Men, fought, which

<u>Men:</u>	noun, common (class name), masculine, 3rd person, plural, subject of the verb "fought," nominative case
<u>fought:</u>	verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "men," 3rd person, plural
<u>which:</u>	pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "earth," neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of "was," nominative case.

3. Give the principal parts of "to fight".

Present (simple infinitive): fight
 Past Tense: fought
 Perfect Participial: fought

4. Write a beautiful sentence about your homeland.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADVERB CLASS: INTERROGATIVE

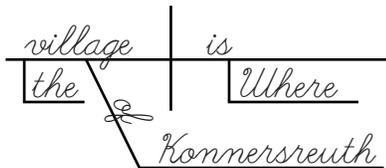
1. *Uwhere is the village of Konnersreuth?*

^I
[The village (of Konnersreuth) is where?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "village."



Parse: *Uwhere, Konnersreuth*

Uwhere:

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

Konnersreuth:

noun, proper, neuter, 3rd person, singular, objective of the preposition of, objective case

2. *How do the people dress?*

^I
[The people do dress how?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

Parse: *How, people, do dress*

How:

adverb, interrogative, manner, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "do dress"

people:

noun, common (class name), gender unknown, 3rd person, plural, subject of the verb "do dress," nominative case

do dress*:

do: *verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "people," 3rd person, plural*

dress: *infinitive, indefinite, active, completes the verb "do"*

*Note: Verbs with "do" are parsed here for the teacher's information, but shouldn't be done with students.

Note: If students struggle to identify the subject, predicate, and objects in an interrogative sentence, the question may be restated as a statement before analyzing.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADVERB CLASS: INTERROGATIVE

3. *When did the children sing?*

^I
[The children did sing when?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

<i>children</i>	<i>did sing</i>
<i>the</i>	<i>When</i>

Parse: *When*

When: | *adverb, interrogative, time, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "did sing"*

4. *Why do men fight battles?*

^I ^{DO}
[Men do fight battles why?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

<i>men</i>	<i>do fight</i>	<i>battles</i>
	<i>Why</i>	

Parse: *Why, do fight*

Why: | *adverb, interrogative, purpose, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "do fight"*

do fight: | *do: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "men," 3rd person, plural*
fight: infinitive, indefinite, active, completes the verb "do"

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB FORM: DEFECTIVE

Reminder: The principal parts of a verb are the simple infinitive, the past tense, and the perfect participle.

<u>Present</u> (<i>simple infinitive</i>)	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Perfect Participle</u>
Examples: blow	blew	[have] blown
come	came	[have] come
buy	bought	[have] bought
watch	watched	[have] watched

Defective verbs are those which are lacking in one or more of the principal parts.

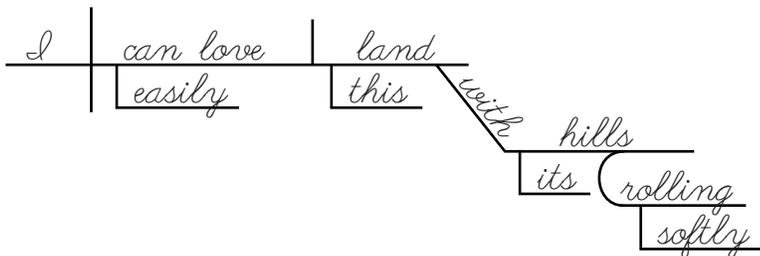
<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Participle</u>	
Examples: can	could	---	("have could" makes no sense)
may	might	---	
shall	should	---	
will	would	---	

1. ^I [I can easily love ^{DO} this land ^a (with its softly rolling hills).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "land."



“can love” is a verb phrase made up of two verbs: the defective verb “can” and the simple infinitive form of the verb “love.”

This is not the same as a verb phrase like “have loved,” where “have” is used as an auxiliary verb to form the present perfect tense.

2. [^I You may sing ^{DO} the school hymn.]

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL & ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

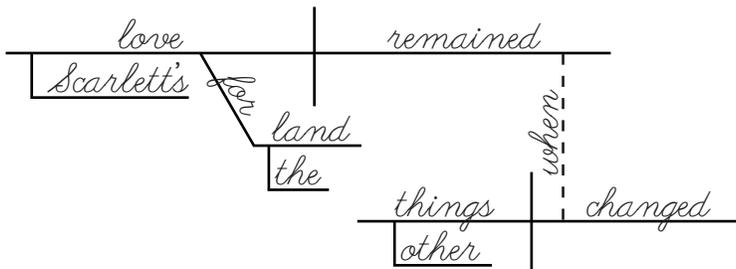
1. [^IScarlett's ^alove (for the land) remained [^{II}when other things changed].]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when," modifying the verb "remained."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "love."



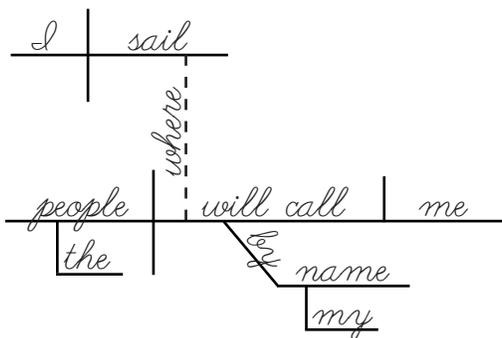
2. [^II sail [^{II}where the people will call me (by my name)].]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of place introduced by the subordinate conjunction "where," modifying the verb "sail."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying the verb "will call."



3. [^IJanet suddenly understood her love (of homeland) [^{II}as she listened (to the song)(^cof the children)].]

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL & ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

This is a complex declarative sentence.

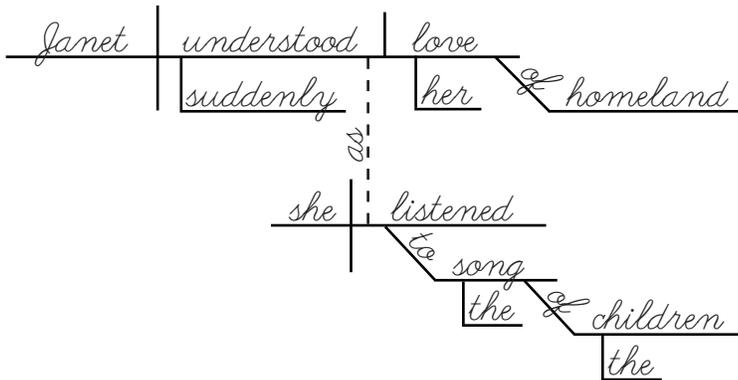
I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of cause or reason introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "understood."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "love."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying the verb "listened."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "song."



GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

3. Put this sentence in the past tense: I can see the sweeping red-tile roofs of the city.

I could see the sweeping red-tile roofs of the city.

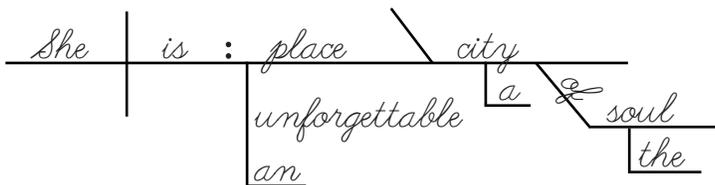
4. Explain what may be meant by the words, "Nurnberg is a city of the soul."

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CASE: NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE USE

1. Nurnberg! [^IShe is an unforgettable place, ^{PN}a city (of the soul).]

"Nurnberg!" is an exclamation, an example of the nominative absolute use of a noun.

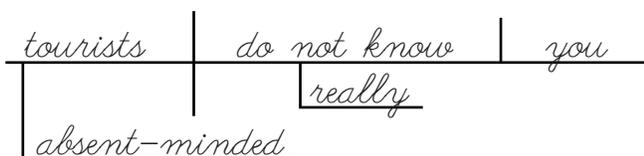
Nurnberg



2. Paris, [^I absent-minded tourists do not really know ^{DO} you.]

"Paris" is used in direct address, another example of the nominative absolute use of a noun.

Paris



3. Italian! [^I Those soft, musical words crept (^ainto Chaucer's poetry).]

"Italian!" is an exclamation, an example of the nominative absolute use of a noun.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB FORM: DEFECTIVE

- I* *DO*
1. [Geoffrey could hear the soft, musical Italian words.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Parse: could hear

<u>could hear:</u>	defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "Geoffrey," 3rd person, singular.
--------------------	---

- I* *DO*
2. [May you see Genoa.]

This is a simple imperative sentence, and it is exclamatory.

Parse: may see

<u>may see:</u>	defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "you," 2nd person, singular
-----------------	---

- I a* *DO* *b* *c*
3. [(Near Genoa), one can see hooded shepherds (driving flocks) (of sheep).]

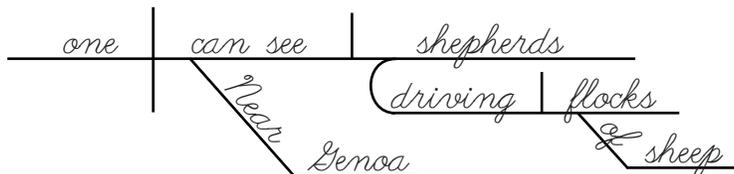
This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "can see."

b is an adjectival participial phrase modifying the noun "shepherds."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "flocks."



Parse: can see

<u>can see:</u>	defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "one," 3rd person, singular
-----------------	--

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB FORM: DEFECTIVE

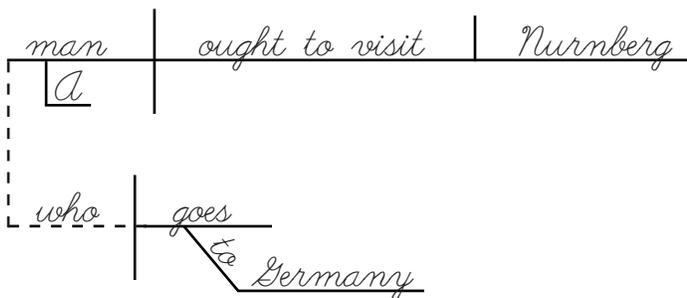
4. [^I A man [^{II} who goes (^a to Germany)] ought to visit ^{DO} Nurnberg.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause introduced by the relative pronoun "who," modifying the noun "man."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "goes."



Parse: could hear

ought to visit: | defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "man," 3rd person, singular

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL & ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

1. [^I When ^{DO} I visited Nurnberg,] [^{II} I was struck (^a by the timeless beauty) (^b of the architecture).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

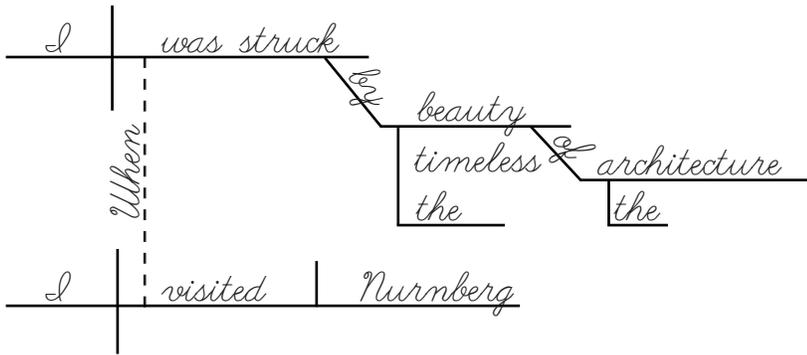
I is a subordinate adverbial clause of time introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when," modifying the verb "was struck."

II is a principal clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of agent, modifying the verb "was struck."

b is an adjectival participial phrase modifying the noun "beauty."

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL & ADJECTIVE CLAUSES



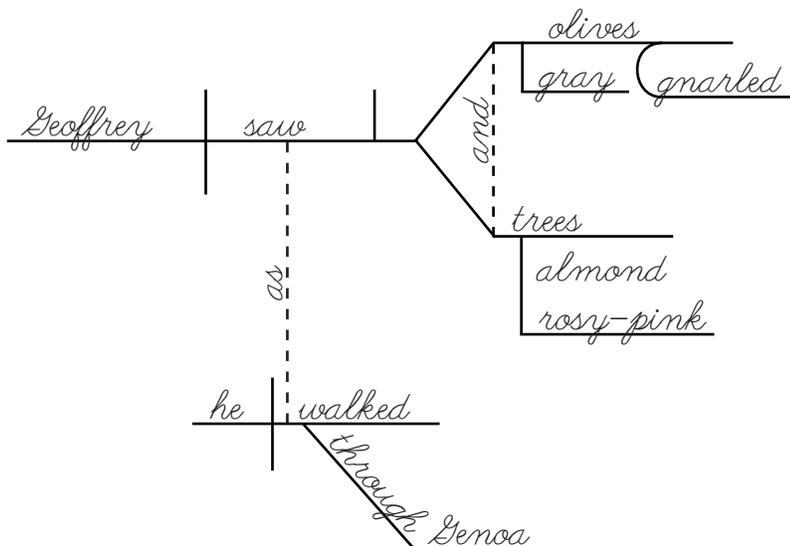
2. ^I [Geoffrey saw gray gnarled olives and rosy-pink almond trees] ^{DO} [as he walked ^{DO} ^{II} through Genoa].
 +
 a
 (through Genoa).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "saw."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "walked."



ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL & ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

3. ^I [The streets were ^{PA} broad] ^{II} and [the houses ^{III} which were ^a (around the harbor) were ^b (of stone).]

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

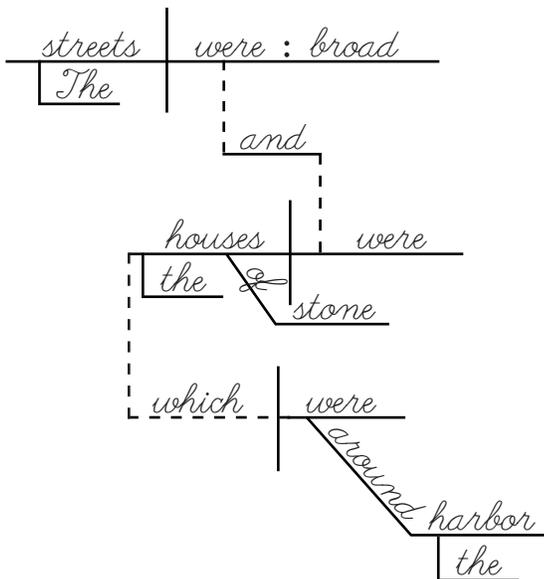
I is an independent clause.

II is a principal clause.

III is a subordinate adjective clause introduced by the relative pronoun "which," modifying the noun "houses."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "houses."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "were."



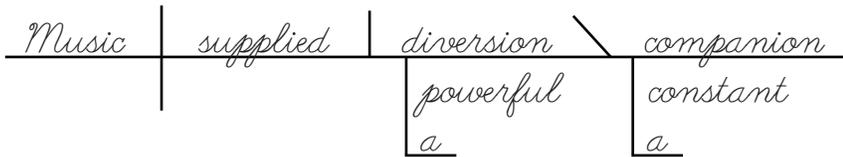
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 23

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze.

^I Music supplied ^{DO} a powerful diversion, a constant companion.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.



2. Parse: supplied, diversion, companion

supplied:

verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "Music," 3rd person, singular.

diversion:

noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, direct object of the verb "supplied," objective case

companion:

noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with "diversion," objective case

3. Give two synonyms for "supplied." provided, furnished, contributed, presented

4. How might music be called a "companion"?

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CASE: OBJECTIVE USES: APPOSITIVE

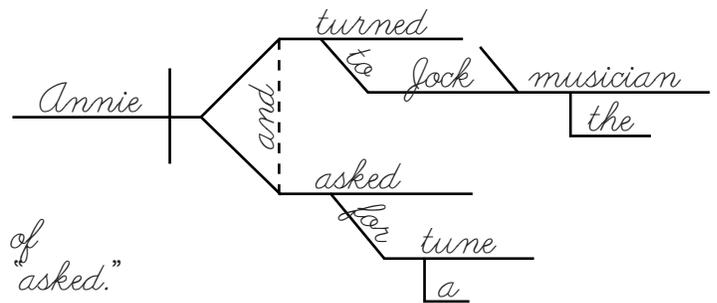
1. [^I Annie ^a turned (to Jock, the musician,) ^b and asked (for a tune).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "turned."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of cause or reason, modifying the verb "asked."



Parse: Jock, musician

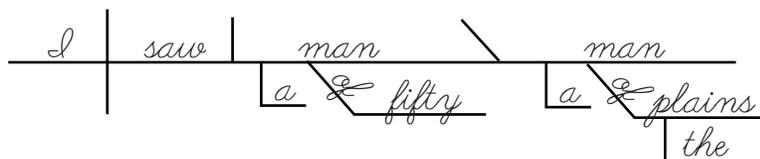
Jock:

noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "to," objective case

musician:

noun, common (class name), masculine, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with "Jock," objective case

2. [^I I ^{DO} saw a man ^a (of fifty), a man ^b (of the plains).]



Parse: man (1st), man (2nd)

man (1st):

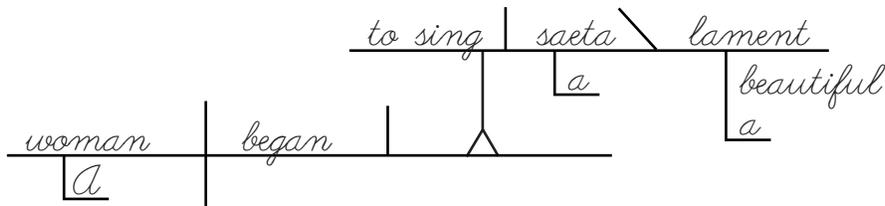
noun, common (class name), masculine, 3rd person, singular, direct object of the verb "saw," objective case

man (2nd):

noun, common (class name), masculine, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with "man," objective case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CASE: OBJECTIVE USES: APPOSITIVE

3. ^I [A woman ^{DO} began to sing a saeta - a beautiful lament.]



Note: Students do not diagram noun clauses at this level, but this may be done together in class as a demonstration.

Parse: saeta, lament

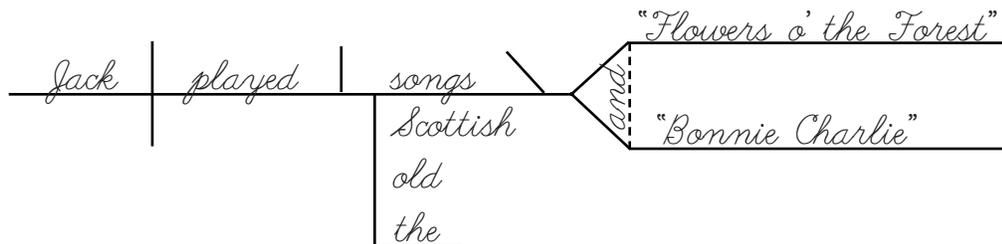
saeta:

noun, common, neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the infinitive "to sing," objective case

lament:

noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with "saeta," objective case

4. ^I [Jack ^{DO} played the old Scottish songs: "Flowers o' the Forest" and "Bonnie Charlie."]



Parse: "Flowers o' the Forest" and "Bonnie Charlie"

songs:

noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, plural, object of the verb "played," objective case

"Flowers o' the Forest":

noun, proper, neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with the noun "songs," objective case

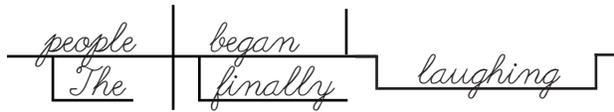
"Bonnie Charlie":

noun, proper, neuter, 3rd person, singular, in apposition with the noun "songs," objective case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: GERUNDS

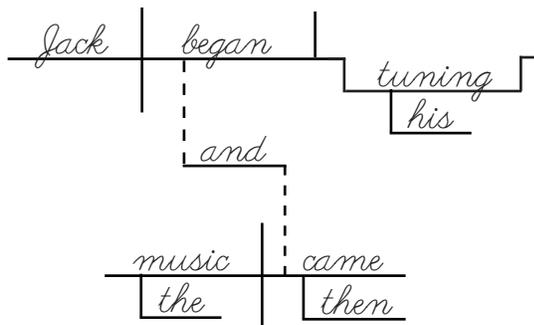
1. ^I [The people finally ^{DO} began laughing.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.



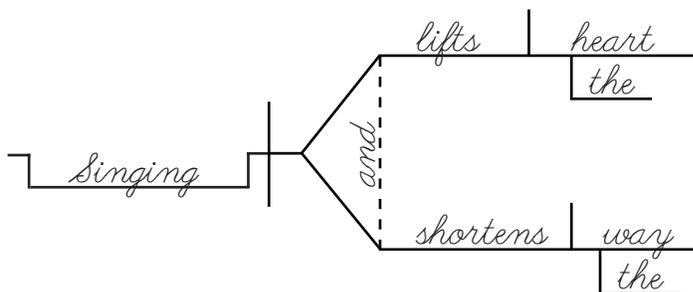
2. ^I [Jack ^{DO} began his tuning] ^{II} and [then the music came.]

This is a compound declarative sentence.



3. ^I [Singing ^{DO} lifts the heart ^{DO} and shortens the way.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.



**ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES
& SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS OF MANNER**

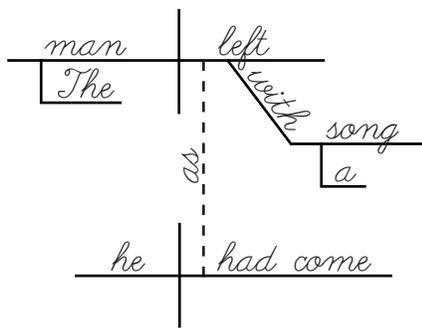
1. ^I [The man left (with a song)] [^{II} as he had come.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of manner, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "left."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying the verb "left."

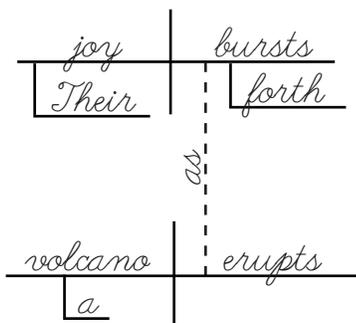


2. ^I [Their joy bursts forth] [^{II} as a volcano erupts.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of manner, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "bursts."*



*could also be considered "comparison"

**ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES
& SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS OF MANNER**

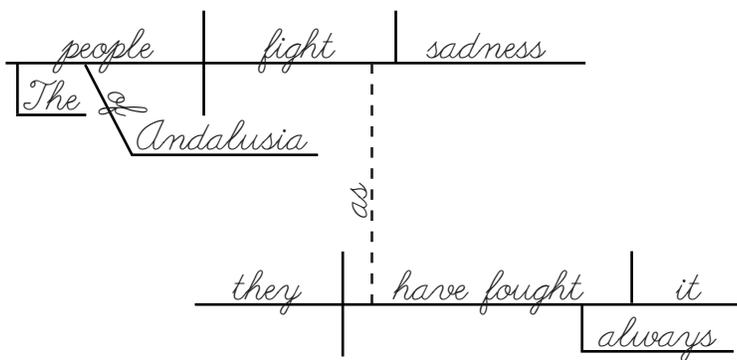
3. ^I [The ^a people (of Andalusia) fight ^{DO} sadness [^{II} as they ^{DO} always have fought it].]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of manner, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "fight."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "people."



GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

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

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Perfect Participle</u>
pass	passed	passed
come	came	come

4. Describe the banners of one of the guilds in the procession.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CASE: POSSESSIVE

1. [^IThe merchants ^awalked (beneath the clothiers' banner) (^bin the procession).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "walked."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "walked."

Parse: clothiers'

clothiers' : | noun, common (class name), gender unknown, 3rd person, plural, shows possession of "banner," possessive case

Decline: "clothier"

Singular

Plural

Nominative and Objective

clothier

clothiers

Possessive

clothiers'

clothiers'

2. [^II ^{DO}had parents] [^{II}who ^awere not (like my companions' parents).]

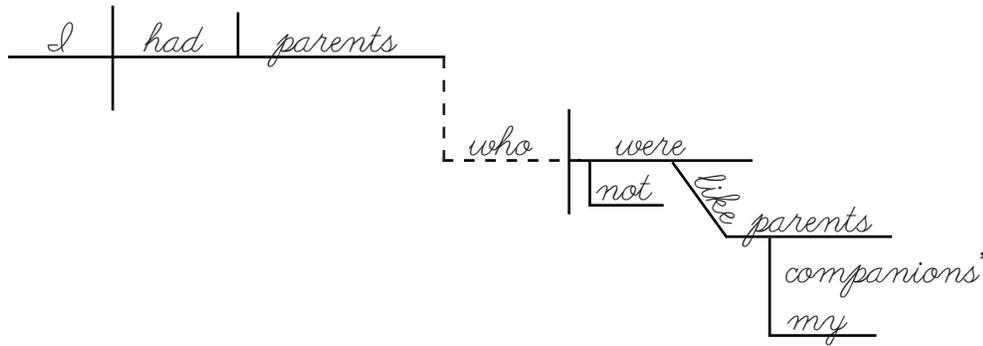
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjectival clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "who," modifying "parents."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of comparison, modifying the verb "were."

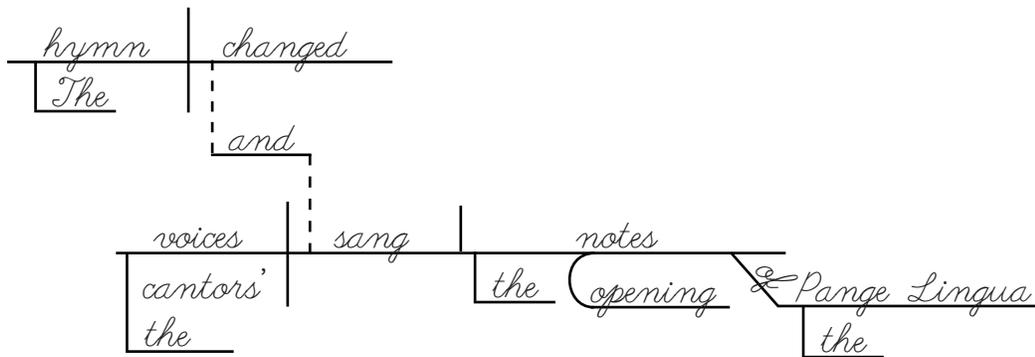
PARTS OF SPEECH ~ NOUN CASE: OBJECTIVE USES: APPOSITIVE



Parse: companions'

companions' : | noun, common (class name), gender unknown, 3rd person, plural, shows possession of "parents," possessive case

3. [^IThe hymn changed] + [^{II}the cantors' voices sang the opening notes (of the ^{DO} a "Pange Lingua").]



Parse: cantors', opening, "Pange Lingua"

cantors' : | noun, common (class name), gender unknown, 3rd person, plural, shows possession of "parents," possessive case

opening : | participial adjective, descriptive, no comparison, modifies "notes"

"Pange Lingua" : | noun, proper, neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "of," objective case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ DEFECTIVE VERBS: SHALL & SHOULD

Principal parts of shall and will :

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Perfect Participle</u>
shall	should	---
will	would	---

Shall and will are simple auxiliaries, regularly used to form the future tense. They should be parsed as a single verb phrase, not as a defective verb with an infinitive.

I
DO
a
DO

1. [I shall pursue my studies (at the university) and shall not learn a trade.]
+

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Parse: shall pursue, shall not learn

<u>shall pursue</u> :	verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, future tense, subject is "I," 1st person, singular.
<u>shall not learn</u> :	verb with adverb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, future tense, subject is "I," 1st person, singular.

I
DO
a
II
b

2. [We should carry the banner (of our guild) [when we walk (in the procession)].]

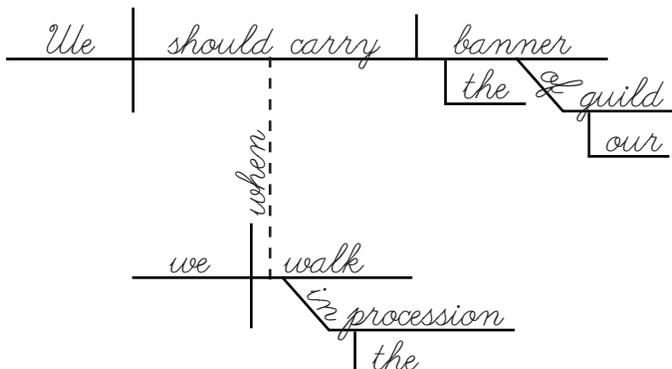
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when," modifying "should carry."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "banner."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "walk."



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ DEFECTIVE VERBS: SHALL & SHOULD

Parse: should carry, walk

<u>should carry</u> :		defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, future tense, subject is "We," 1st person, plural
<u>walk</u> :		verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present tense, subject is "we," 1st person, plural

3. [^I We shall join the cantors [^{II} who lead the song].]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjectival clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "who," modifying "cantors."

Parse: shall join, lead

<u>shall join</u> :		verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, future tense, subject is "We," 1st person, plural.
<u>lead</u> :		verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, present tense, subject is "who," 3rd person, plural.

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. [^I The crowd sang (^a in swelling unison) [^{II} until a new sound approached - tinkling bells].]

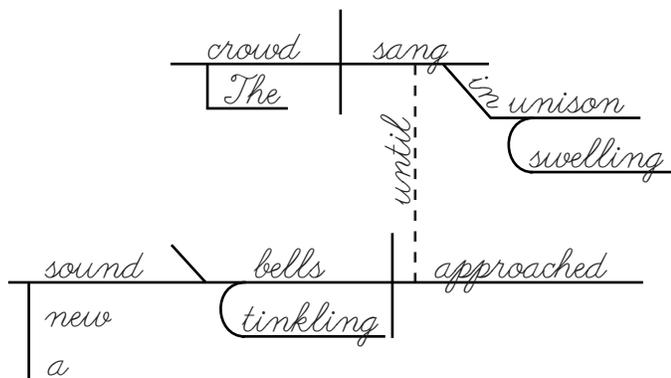
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "until," modifying the verb "sang."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying the verb "sang."

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES



2. [The tide (of voices) ebbed] [while the priest passed slowly (before the crowds).]

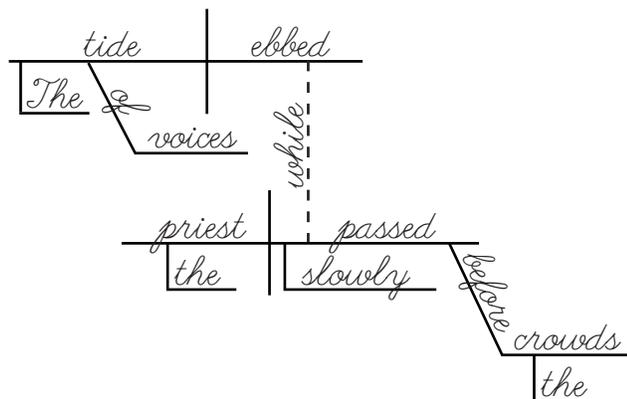
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "while," modifying the verb "ebbed."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "tide."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "passed."



3. [The crowd dropped (to its knees)] [as wheat falls (beneath the sickle).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of manner, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "dropped."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "dropped."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "falls."*

*Might also be considered comparison.

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 25

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

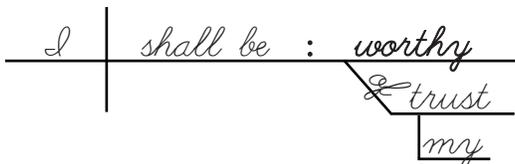
1. Analyze.

I PA a
[I shall be worthy (of my trust).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying the adjective "worthy."



2. Parse: I, worthy, my

<u>I</u> :	pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker, gender unknown, 1st person, singular, subject of "shall be," nominative case
<u>worthy</u> :	adjective, descriptive, simple, positive degree of comparison, predicated of the pronoun "I"
<u>my</u> :	pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker, gender unknown, 1st person, singular, shows possession of "trust," possessive case

3. Rewrite this sentence, replacing "shall" with "should." Explain the difference in meaning. What is the mood of the new sentence?

I should be worthy of my trust.

The mood of the new sentence is subjunctive. In the first sentence, "shall be worthy" expresses a statement about the future. In the second sentence, "should be worthy" says that my worthiness is desired, but not that I will certainly be worthy.

4. Explain what "trust" means in this sentence.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUNS: ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVE

1. [^IRoger ^astrode (across the courtyard) (^bwith a huge harp) (^cover his shoulder)] ⁺and
^{II}[Adam ^dfollowed (with his).]

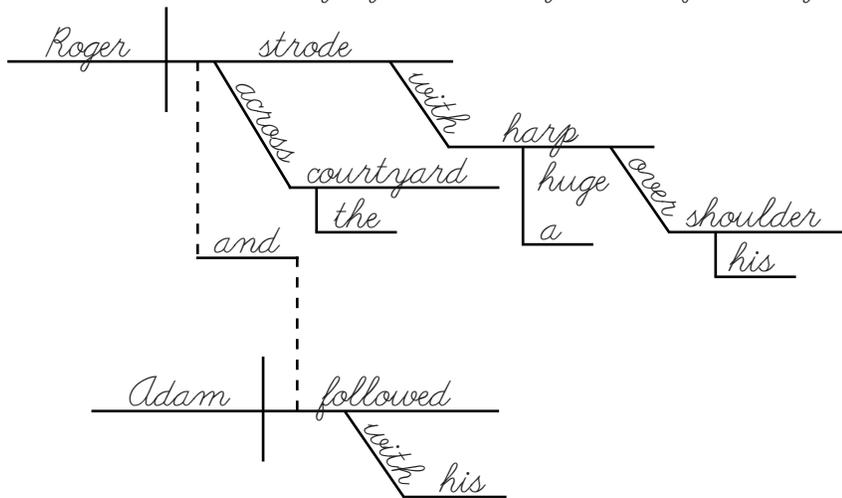
This is a compound declarative sentence. I and II are independent clauses.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "strode."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of accompaniment, modifying "strode."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "harp."

d is an adverbial prepositional phrase of accompaniment, modifying "strode."



Parse: his, his

his :

pronoun, personal, antecedent is "Roger," masculine, 3rd person, singular, shows possession of "shoulder," possessive

his :

pronoun, personal (absolute), antecedent ["his harp"], objective use, possessive case

2. [^IThis great ship ^{DO}is now mine.]

Parse: mine

mine :

pronoun, personal (absolute), antecedent ["my ship"], nominative use, possessive case

3. [^IThe people (^aof Arcangel) ^{PA}are poor,] but [^{II}the fish (^bin the river) ^{PN}are theirs.]

Parse: theirs

theirs :

pronoun, personal (absolute), antecedent ["their fish"], nominative use, possessive case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUNS: ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVE

4. ^I My son, [^{PN} this mallet is yours.]

son
My

mallet | is : yours
this

Parse: My, yours

My : pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker, gender unknown, 1st person, singular, shows possession of "son", possessive
yours : pronoun, personal (absolute), antecedent ["your mallet"], nominative use, possessive case

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ DEFECTIVE VERBS: WILL & WOULD

1. [^I When ^{II} Roger arrived, [^{IO} people would give ^{DO} him rich gifts].]

Roger | arrived
When
people | would give | gifts | him
rich

Parse: arrived, would give

arrived : verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "Roger," 3rd person, singular
would give : defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "people," 3rd person, plural

2. [^I The boy would be ^{PN} a woodcarver, too.]

Parse: would be

would be : defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, active, subjunctive, future tense, subject is "boy," 3rd person, singular

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ DEFECTIVE VERBS: WILL & WOULD

3. [^I Son, ^a will come (^b *with me*) (*in my wanderings*).]

Parse: *will come*

will come : | *verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, future tense, subject is "you," 2nd person, singular.*

4. [^I May God ^{DO} bless *my ship*.]

Parse: *May bless*

May bless : | *defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "God," 3rd person, singular.*

ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES & SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS OF CAUSE

1. [^I There are ^a *no professional fishermen* (*in Arcangel*) [^{II} because *the men and boys* ^{DO} catch ^b *fish* (*for the whole town*)].]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverb clause of cause or reason, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "because," modifying the verb "are."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "are."*

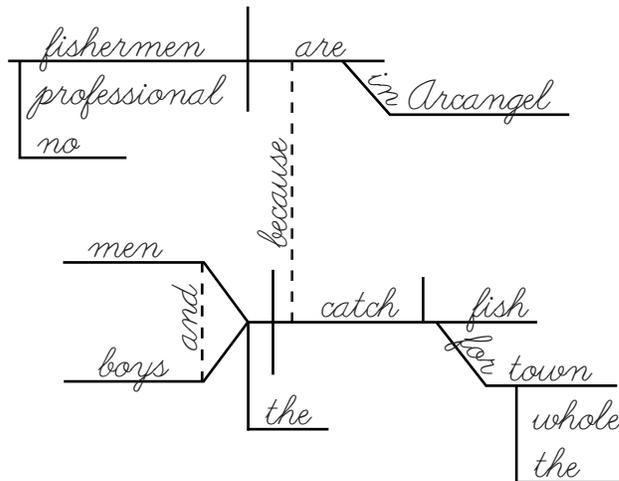
b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of purpose, modifying the verb "catch."

(Diagram on the next page.)

*Could be considered adjectival, modifying "fishermen."

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ DEFECTIVE VERBS: SHALL & SHOULD

There



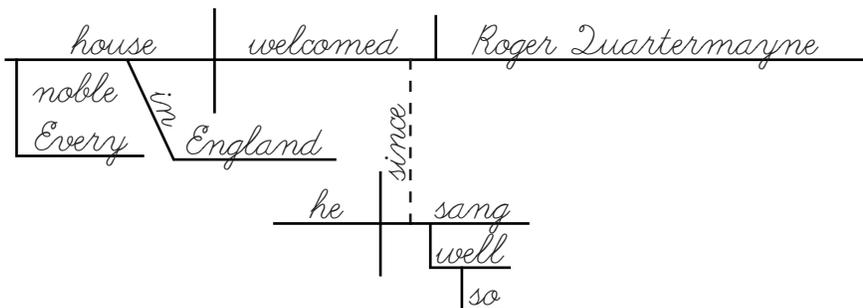
2. ^I [Every noble ^ahouse (in England) welcomed Roger ^{DO} Quatermayne] [^{II}since] he
sang so well.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverb clause of cause or reason, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "since," modifying the verb "welcomed."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "house."



3. [^IMen (of the great professions) ^afeel a communion, [^{PN}because] [^{II}the selfless
 professions ^{DO}demand a man's whole life].]

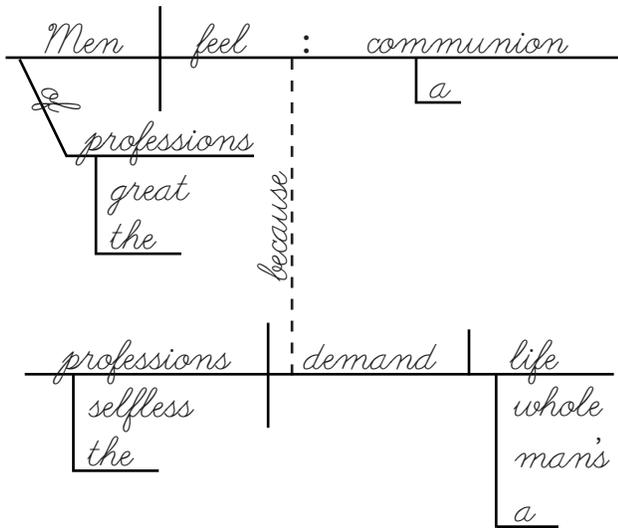
ANALYSIS ~ COMPLEX SENTENCES: ADVERBIAL CLAUSES & SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS OF CAUSE

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of cause or reason, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "because," modifying the verb "feel."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "Men."



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUNS: ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVE

1. [^IThat ^alane (of ancient poplars) is ^{PN}ours.]

Parse: ancient, ours

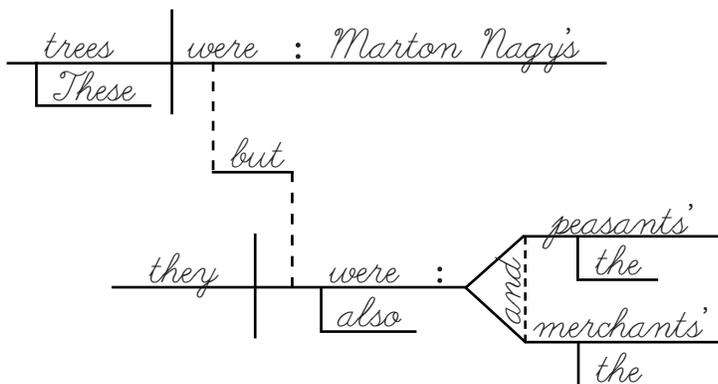
<u>ancient</u> :	adjective, descriptive, simple, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "poplars."
<u>ours</u> :	pronoun, personal (absolute), antecedent ["our lane"], nominative use, possessive case

2. [^IThis country is ^{DO}mine.]

Parse: mine

<u>mine</u> :	pronoun, personal (absolute), antecedent ["my country"], nominative use, possessive case
---------------	--

3. [^IThese trees were ^{PN}Marton Nagy's,] ^{II}but [they were ^{PN}also the peasants' and the merchants'.]



Parse: Marton Nagy's, peasants'

<u>Marton Nagy's</u> * :	noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, nominative use, possessive case
--------------------------	--

***Do not have students parse nouns like these, they are too difficult for students at this level. This parsing is provided for the teacher's information.**

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERB FORM: DEFECTIVE

1. [^IWhen ^{DO}you ^alook (at the ancient poplars), [^{II}you will remember the Hungarians (of times past)].]

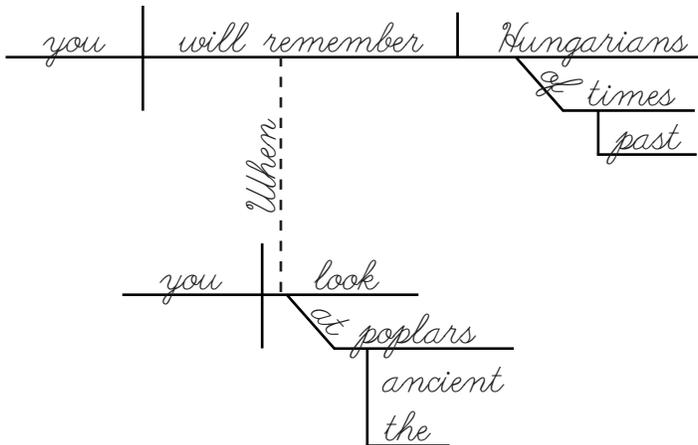
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "When," modifying the verb "will remember."

II is a principal clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "look."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "Hungarians."



Parse: look, will remember

<u>look</u> :	verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present tense, subject is "you," 2nd person, singular
<u>will remember</u> :	verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, future tense, subject is "you," 2nd person, singular.

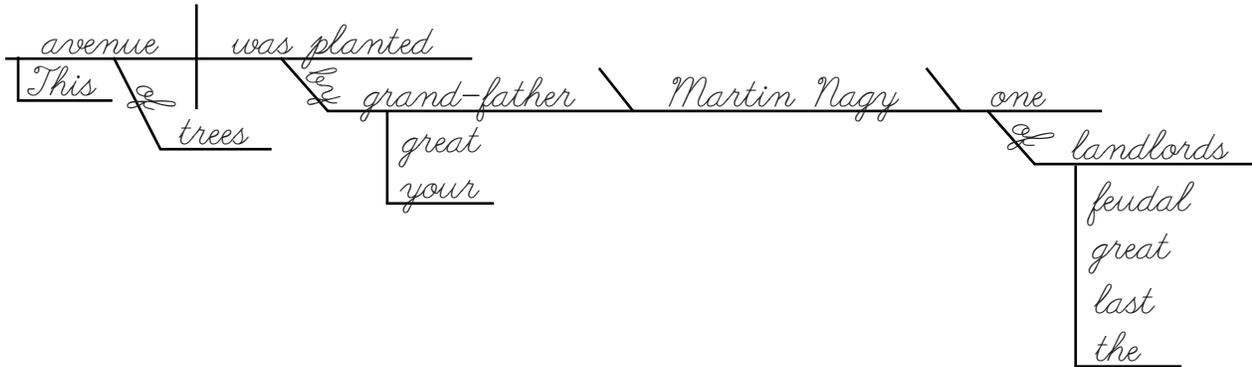
2. [Did your father ever tell you the story of this lane?]

[^IYour father ^{IO}did ever ^{DO}tell you the story (of this lane)?]

Parse: did tell

<u>did tell</u> :	defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "father," 3rd person, singular.
-------------------	---

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES



3. [^I As Jocelyn looked (through the window), [^{II} she caught the smell
^b (of wallflowers and freshly turned earth)].]

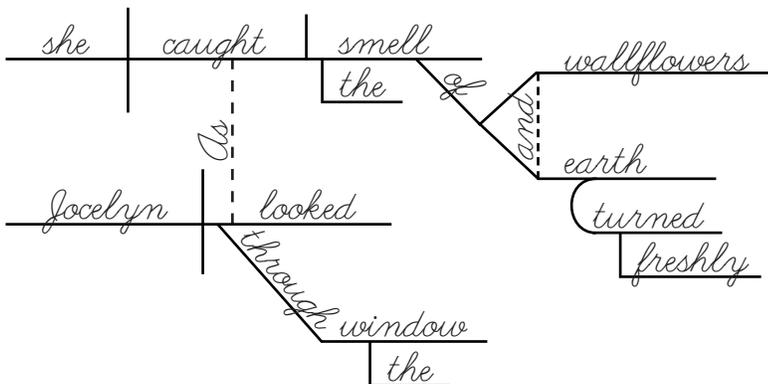
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a subordinate adverb clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "caught."

II is a principal clause

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "looked."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "smell."



GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

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

Present (simple infinitive):	is	may	study
Past Tense:	was	might	studied
Perfect Participle:	been	---	studied

4. Describe in a pleasant sentence your own favorite spot to muse.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUNS: COMPOUND PERSONAL & USES OF PERSONAL PRONOUN: IT

^I 1. [It was my first-year Latin teacher [^{II} who taught ^{IO} me the love (^{DO} of words)].^a]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

Parse: who

who : | pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "teacher," neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "taught," nominative case.

^I 2. [I found myself (^{DO} in the library)].^a

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Parse: I, myself

I : | pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker, gender unknown, 1st person, singular, subject of the verb "found," nominative case

myself : | pronoun, personal (compound), antecedent is "I," gender unknown, 1st person, singular, direct object of the verb "found," objective case

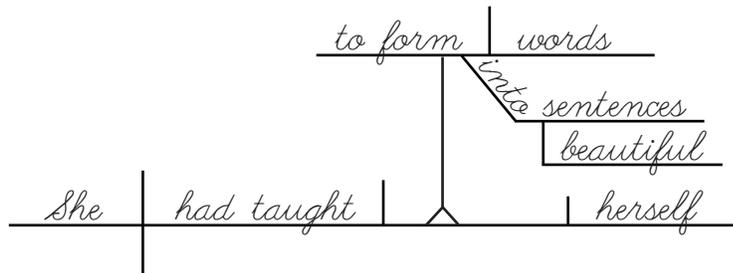
^I 3. [She taught herself (^{IO} to form words (^{DO} into beautiful sentences)].^a

This is a simple declarative sentence.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUNS: COMPOUND PERSONAL & USES OF PERSONAL PRONOUN: IT

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of purpose, modifying the infinitive "to form."

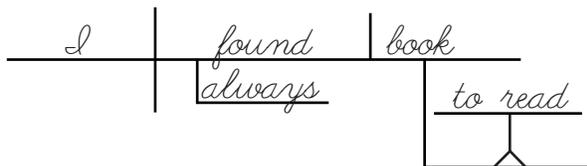


Parse: she, herself, to form

<u>she</u> :	pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown, feminine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb "had taught," nominative case
<u>herself</u> :	pronoun, personal (compound), antecedent is "she," feminine, 3rd person, singular, indirect object of the verb "had taught," objective case
<u>to form</u> :	infinitive, simple, active, modifies the verb "had taught"

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: INFINITIVE AS MODIFIER

- I* *DO*
1. [I always found a book to read.]



Parse: to read

<u>to read</u> :	infinitive, simple, active, modifies the noun "book"
------------------	--

- I* *DO*
2. [She knew the words to choose.]
- I* *DO*
3. [Johnson had an inclination to read.]
- I* *DO*
4. [I had a favorite spot to sit.]

Note: Diagramming and parsing of the infinitives in sentences 2-4 are the same as those of "to read," above.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: INFINITIVE AS MODIFIER

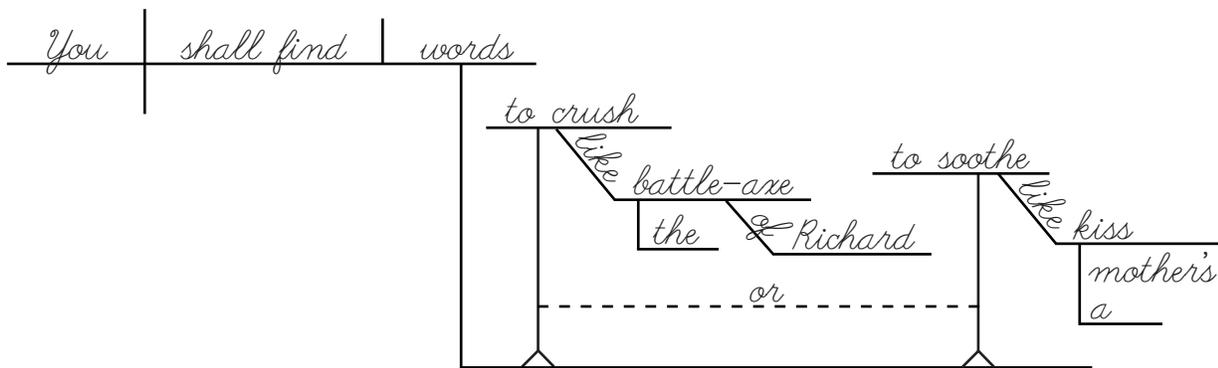
5. [^I You shall find ^{DO} words ^a to crush (like the battle-axe) (of Richard), ^b or to soothe ^c (like a mother's kiss.)]

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of comparison, modifying the infinitive "to crush."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "battle-axe."

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of comparison, modifying the infinitive "to soothe."



ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. [^I Columbus' ship had lain (at anchor)] [^{II} where Janet gazed.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adverbial clause of place, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "where," modifying "had lain."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "had lain."

2. [^I Edgar Allen Poe may have sat] [^{II} where I now was sitting.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adverbial clause of place, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "where," modifying "may have sat."

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

3. [^II walked][^{II}where ^{DO}I could see the Mississippi State Capitol.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adverbial clause of place, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "where," modifying "walked."

**LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 28**

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

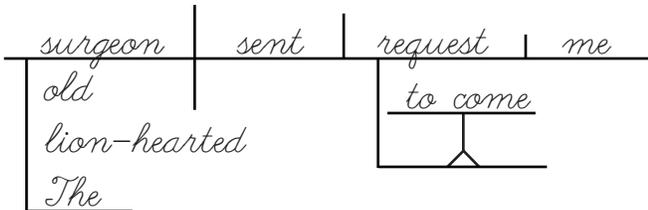
1. Analyze.

I IO DO

[The lion-hearted old surgeon sent me a request to come.]

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>	---	---



2. Parse: *lion-hearted, sent, request*

<u>lion-hearted:</u>	<i>adjective, descriptive (compound), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "surgeon"</i>
<u>sent:</u>	<i>verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "surgeon," 3rd person, singular</i>
<u>request:</u>	<i>noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the verb "sent," objective case</i>

3. Give a synopsis of "sent" in the 1st person singular of all six tenses of the indicative mood, active and passive voice.

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
<i>Present</i>	<i>I send</i>	<i>I am sent</i>
<i>Past</i>	<i>I sent</i>	<i>I was sent</i>
<i>Future</i>	<i>I will send</i>	<i>I will be sent</i>
<i>Present Perfect</i>	<i>I have sent</i>	<i>I have been sent</i>
<i>Past Perfect</i>	<i>I had sent</i>	<i>I had been sent</i>
<i>Future Perfect</i>	<i>I will have sent</i>	<i>I will have been sent</i>

4. Give one synonym for "lion-hearted." Use it in a beautiful sentence.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ PRONOUNS: INDEFINITE RELATIVES

(Parsing of indefinite relatives provided for teacher's reference, students should not parse these pronouns.)

1. *The soldiers did whatever their general asked.*

-Indefinite relative pronoun: "whatever"

- "whatever" has no precise antecedent

- "whatever" refers to things (actions) rather than people or places

- "whatever" is equivalent to saying "all things which": *The soldiers did all things which their general asked.*

Parse: whatever

whatever : | pronoun, relative (compound), antecedent unknown, neuter,
3rd person, singular, direct object of "whatever," objective case

2. *Whoever met the general admired him.*

-Indefinite relative pronoun: "Whoever"

- "Whoever" has no precise antecedent

- "Whoever" refers to persons rather than things

- "Whoever" is equivalent to saying "all people who" or "all those who": *All people who met the general admired him.*

Parse: Whoever

Whoever : | pronoun, relative (compound), antecedent unknown, neuter,
3rd person, singular, subject of "met," nominative case

3. *Guns were blazing whichever way we turned.*

-Indefinite relative pronominal adjective: "whichever"

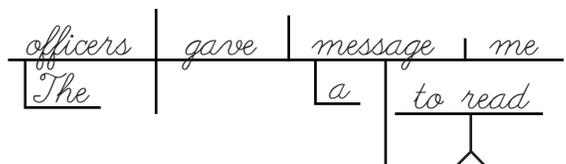
- No specific way is indicated, but rather any one of many ways

Parse: whichever

whichever : | adjective, pronominal (indefinite relative), no comparison,
modifies the noun "way."

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: INFINITIVE AS MODIFIER

I IO DO
1. [*The officers gave me a message to read.*]



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBALS: INFINITIVE AS MODIFIER

I *DO*
2. [I have an army to lead.]

I *DO*
3. [He was a man to respect.]

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. [While our hands were raised] [a piece (of exploding shell) hissed (between us).]

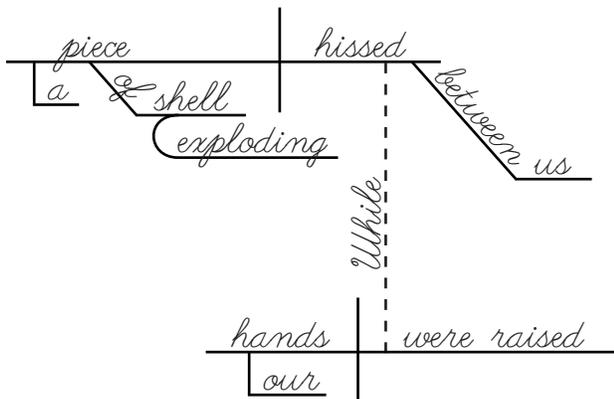
This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "While," modifying the verb "hissed."

II is a principal clause.

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "piece."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "hissed."



2. [The man rode (before them)] [as only a leader can ride.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adverbial clause of comparison, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "rode."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "rode."

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. [^IThe soldiers followed him][^{DO}as ^{II}men (of one ^apurpose).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adverbial clause of comparison, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "followed." [NOTE: The implied "would follow" could be inserted, and would be placed on the diagram as the verb of the subordinate clause.]

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying "men."

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
6TH GRADE KEY WEEK 29

GRAMMAR ASSIGNMENT

1. Analyze.

I DO II DO
[New clouds rode the wind] [as great white galleons ride the sea.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adverbial clause of comparison, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "rode."

2. Parse: as, rode, sea

<u>as:</u>	conjunction, subordinate, comparison, connects the principal and the subordinate clause
<u>rode:</u>	verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "clouds," 3rd person, plural
<u>sea:</u>	noun, common (class name), neuter, 3rd person, singular, direct object of the verb "ride," objective case

3. Give a synopsis of "ride" in the 3rd person singular of all six tenses of the indicative mood, active voice.

Active

Present	he rides
Past	he rode
Future	he will ride
Present Perfect	he has ridden
Past Perfect	he had ridden
Future Perfect	he will have ridden

4. In what way might the clouds resemble "galleons"?

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE CLASS: PRONOMINAL

REVIEW OF ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

1. It matters *what* field we plow.

~ "what" is a pronominal adjective (relative).

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE CLASS: PRONOMINAL

REVIEW OF ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

- "what" is usually a pronoun, but because it is used here as an adjective modifying "field," it is called a pronominal adjective.
- "what" in this sentence differs from the interrogative adjective use of "what" because it is not used in a direct or indirect question ("What field should we plow?")

2. *What* woods are these?

- "What" is a pronominal adjective (interrogative)
- "What" is usually a pronoun, but because it is used here as an adjective modifying "woods," it is a pronominal adjective.
- "What" in this sentence is used in a direct question, so it is an interrogative pronominal adjective.

3. *Which* job shall I choose?

- "Which" is a pronominal adjective (interrogative)
- "Which" is usually a pronoun, but because it is used here as an adjective modifying "job," it is a pronominal adjective.
- "Which" in this sentence is used in a direct question, so it is an interrogative pronominal adjective.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBS & VERBAL REVIEW

1. ^I [Sawdust ^a drifted (through the air)] [^{II} [as we corded the wood.] ^{DO}

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adverbial clause of cause or reason (teacher may also accept "time"), introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "drifted."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "drifted."

Parse: drifted

drifted:

verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "sawdust," 3rd person, singular

2. ^I [These frail flowers (of the shade) ^a had a faint and ethereal scent] [^{DO} [^{II} [which was

^{PA} so different (from the pungent field flowers).] ^a

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBS & VERBAL REVIEW

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adjective clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "which," modifying the noun "scent."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase, modifying the noun "flowers."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of separation, modifying the adjective "different."

Parse: had

had:

verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "flowers," 3rd person, plural

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. [^IWhen the sun has left the pearly sky] [^{DO} you ^{II} drop your spade and ^{DO} set your steps (on the homeward way).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "When," modifying the verbs "drop" and "set."

II is a principal clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "set."

2. [^I The wagon wheels ^{DO} made no sound] [^{II} as we ^a drove deeper (into the woods).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adverbial clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "made."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying "drove."

3. [^I As the distance ^{II} widened] [the trees drew closer.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is subordinate adverbial clause of circumstance, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "As," modifying the verb "drew."

II is a principal clause.

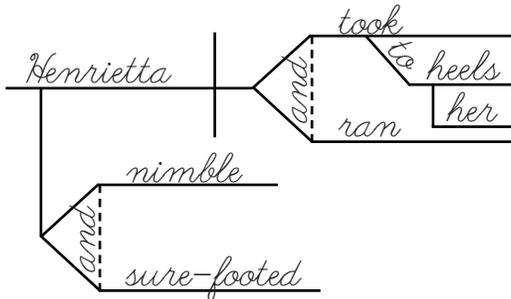
PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE POSITION: APPOSITIVE

1. [^IHenrietta, nimble and sure-footed, took (to her heels) and ran.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

a is a prepositional phrase of reference, modifying the verb "took."



The adjectives "nimble" and "sure-footed" are in the appositive position in the sentence above. The sentence is rewritten below, with these adjectives in the predicate position.

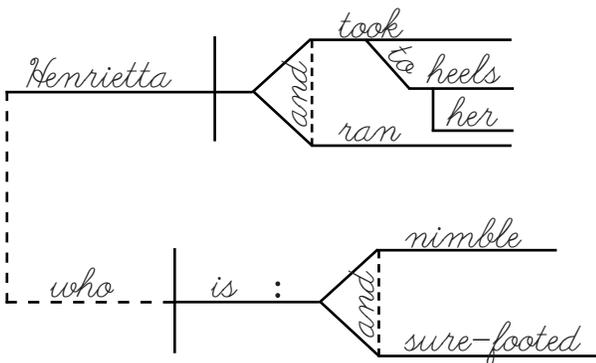
- [^IHenrietta, [^{II}who is ^{PA}nimble and ^{PA}sure-footed,] took (to her heels) and ran.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adjectival clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "who," modifying the noun "Henrietta."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying "took."



PARTS OF SPEECH ~ ADJECTIVE POSITION: APPOSITIVE

2. [^IThe bee, victorious, tilts away.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

“Victorious” here is in the appositive position. It has been changed in the sentence below to the predicate position.

^I [^{II}The bee, [who ^{PA}is victorious,] tilts away.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is subordinate adjectival clause, introduced by the relative pronoun “who,” modifying the noun “bee.”

3. [^IThat sound ^{PN}is our work, our living.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

The demonstrative adjective “that” is in the attributive position.

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBS & VERBAL REVIEW

1. [^I[As] ^athey ^{II}drew (near the cottage),] [^bthe sound (of the spinning wheel) met

^{DO}them.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is a subordinate adverbial clause, introduced by the subordinate conjunction “As,” modifying the verb “met.”

II is a principal clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb “drew.”

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun “sound.”

Parse: drew, spinning

drew:

verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is “they,”
3rd person, plural

spinning:

adjective, descriptive (participial), no comparison, modifies “wheel”

PARTS OF SPEECH ~ VERBS & VERBAL REVIEW

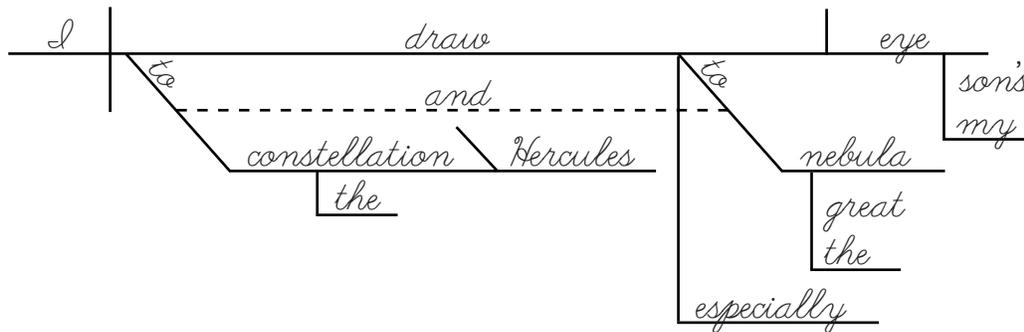
2. [^I I draw my son's eye (to the constellation Hercules) ^{DO} ^a and especially (to the ^b great nebula).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying the verb "draw."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying the verb "draw."

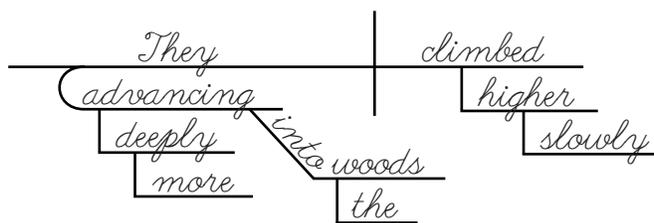


3. [^I They climbed slowly higher, advancing more deeply (into the wood).] ^a

This is a simple declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the participle "advancing."



ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. [^I The two children walked along (in a silence)] [^{II} that was no silence.] ^{PN}

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "that," modifying the noun "silence."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying the verb "walked."

ANALYSIS ~ COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCES

2. [^IIt was the ^atime (of day)] [^{II}when the birds ^bsing gaily (to the world).]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is a subordinate adjectival clause, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when," modifying the noun "time."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "time."

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying the verb "sing."

3. [^IThe trunks (of the trees) soared upwards] [^{II}as pillars (in a Cathedral) rise high.]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

II is a subordinate adverbial clause of comparison, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as," modifying the verb "soared."

a is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "trunks."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun "pillars."