

Language Arts Teacher's Guide



7th Grade Key & Diagrams

Week 1 Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse boys, collected, salamanders

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Review Parts of Speech

1. I D.O. D.O. + D.O.
[The boys eagerly collected birds, cats and young dogs.]

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>

The: definite article, limits the noun "boys"

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

eagerly: adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies "collected"

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

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

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects “cats” and “dogs”

young: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "dogs"

2. I P.N. a b c d
[We were eager passengers (with Father) (in his automobile) (on his excursions) (into the mountains).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies "were"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "passengers"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "passengers"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "excursions"</i>

We:	pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown (or, author and his brothers), masculine gender (seen in dictation), plural, third person, subject of "were," nominative case
were:	verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "we," third person, plural
eager:	adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "passengers"
passengers:	noun, common (class), masculine gender (seen in dictation), plural, third person, predicate nominative of "was," nominative case
with:	preposition, shows relation between "We" and "Father"
Father:	noun, proper, masculine gender, singular, third person, object of preposition "with," objective case
in:	preposition, shows relation between "passengers" and "automobile"
his:	pronoun, personal, antecedent: "Father," masculine gender, singular, third person, shows possession of "automobile," possessive case
automobile:	noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, object of preposition "in," objective case
on:	preposition, shows relation between "passengers" and "excursions"
his:	pronoun, personal, antecedent: "Father," masculine gender, singular, third person, shows possession of "excursions," possessive case
excursions:	noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, object of preposition "on," objective case
into:	preposition, shows relation between "excursions" and "mountains"
the:	definite article, limits "mountains"
mountains:	noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, object of preposition "into," objective case

3. I P.A. P.A. + D.O.
[The farmers' barns were dark and friendly and had secret corners.]

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>	- - -	- - -

The: definite article, limits “farmers”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

Mother: noun, common (class), feminine gender, singular, third person, subject of “permitted,” nominative case

permitted: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is “Mother,” third person, singular

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

in: preposition, shows relation between “cages” and “house”

the: indefinite article, limits “house”

house: noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, object of preposition “in,” objective case

for: preposition, shows relation between “cages” and “animals”

our: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown (or author and brothers), masculine gender (seen in dictation), plural, first person, shows possession of “animals,” possessive case

animals: noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, object of preposition “for,” objective case

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects “cages” and “cabinets”

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

for: preposition, shows relation between “cabinets” and “rocks”

our: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown (or author and brothers), masculine gender (seen in dictation), plural, first person, shows possession of “rocks,” possessive case

rocks: noun, common (class), neuter gender, plural, third person, object of preposition “for,” objective case

5. I a + D.O. b c

[We walked (to town) and recited Latin phrases (in loud voices) (on the road).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies “walked”
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies “recited”
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies “recited”

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

Week 2 Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
D.O.
a
D.O.

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse affectionately, hand, bag

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

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

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

3. Give the principal parts of both verbs.

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

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

Noun Classes

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

Verb Classes; Verb Voice

1. I a b c + II
[My *mother* *had been commanded* (*to attendance*) (*on the Queen*) (*at Windsor*)], and [*I*
 d e f
was left (*at home*) (*until the arrival*) (*of John-the-Fletcher*).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>purpose, modifies "had been commanded"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "attendance"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies "to attendance"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies "was left"</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies "was left"</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "arrival"</i>

had been commanded: verb, weak, transitive, passive, indicative mood, past perfect tense, subject is “mother,” third person, singular

was left: verb, irregular weak, transitive, passive, indicative mood, past
tense, subject is "I," first person, singular

2. I a b
[You will travel (in the care) (of Brother Luke and John-go-in-th-Wynd).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>preposition</i>	<i>manner, modifies “will travel”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>preposition</i>	<i>modifies “care”</i>

will travel: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, future tense,
subject is "You," second person, singular

Analysis – Elements of a Sentence; Phrases as Modifiers

1. I D.O. a D.O. b
[My father held me affectionately (by the hand) and always carried my book bag (for me).]
This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies "held"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies "carried"

2. I I.O. D.O. a b
[Sir Peter has sent me a letter asking (for news) (of you).]
This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	purpose (may be considered reference), modifies "asking"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies "news"

3. I D.O. a b + D.O. c
[I remember wild rides (on the back) (of Midship) and great expeditions (to join cousins
+ d
and friends) (for picnics).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies "rides"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies "back"
c	adjectival phrase	infinitive	modifies "expeditions"
d	adverbial	prepositional	purpose, modifies "to join"

Week 3

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

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

[Nathan Hale left ^b no family reminiscences, no odd little jokes, no tales (beyond the short, plain story) (of his life and death.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "tales" (or all three)
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "story"

2. Parse reminiscences, beyond, plain

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

beyond: preposition, shows relation between "tales" and "story"

plain: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "story"

3. Conjugate "to leave" in all the tenses of the perfect, active voice, indicative mode.

Present Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I have left	We have left
2 nd person	you have left	you have left
3 rd person	he has left	they have left

Past Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I had left	we had left
2 nd person	you had left	you had left
3 rd person	he had left	they had left

Future Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I will have left	we will have left
2 nd person	you will have left	you will have left
3 rd person	he will have left	they will have left

Parts of Speech – General Review

I. I P.N. II III a

[[When I was a child] there was a small bronze statue, about four feet high, [that stood (in
the corner) (of the living room)(at home.)]]

b c

This is a complex, declarative sentence. ("Statue" is the subject of clause II; "there" should not enter the diagram but float above as an independent element.)

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “When”</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “was”</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “that”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “statue”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “stood”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “corner”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “room”</i>

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

child: noun, common (class), feminine (seen in dictation), singular, first person, predicate nominative of “was”, nominative case

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

statue: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, subject of “was,”
nominative case

feet: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, adverbial objective, objective case

stood: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "that," third person, singular

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

room: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition “of,” objective case

home: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition “at,” objective case

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

3. I D.O.
[I always knew his story.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

Parts of Speech – Verbs & Verbals Review

- I P.N. II P.N. a + III P.A.
[He was not an impossible hero;] [he was a member (of the family,)] and [he was young
too.]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

2. Ia
[There were no family reminiscences, no odd little jokes, no tales (beyond the short, plain
bstory) (of his life and death.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “tales” (or all three nouns)</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “story”</i>

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

Analysis – General Review

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

Week 4

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
D.O.
D.O.
a

[*Laura remembered* the kind old gentleman, her Uncle March, and his library (of fine books.)]

+

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse *kind, gentleman, Uncle March* (The binder originally said "uncle"; the class and subclass would then be "common [class].")

kind: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "gentleman"

gentleman: noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, direct object of "remembered," objective case

Uncle March: noun, proper, masculine, singular, third person, in apposition with "gentleman," objective case

3. Give a synopsis of "remember" in the third person plural, active and passive, indicative mode.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present	they remember	they are remembered
Past	they remembered	they were remembered
Future	they will remember	they will be remembered
Present Perfect	they have remembered	they have been remembered
Past Perfect	they had remembered	they had been remembered
Future Perfect	they will remember	they will be remembered

4. Tell us about an old lady or gentleman whose memory you cherish.

Parts of Speech – Noun Inflection; Gender, Number & Nominative Case

1. I a b P.N. c
[The real attraction (of visits) (to her aunt's house) was a large library (of fine books.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “attraction”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “visits”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “library”</i>

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

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

aunt's noun, common (class), feminine, singular, third person, shows possession of "house," possessive case

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

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

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

2. I D.O. a b c
[The kind old gentleman, her uncle, told stories (to Laura) (about the queer pictures) (in his Latin books.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

gentleman: noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, subject of "told," nominative case

uncle: noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, in apposition with "gentleman," nominative case

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

Laura: noun, proper, feminine, singular, third person, object of preposition "to," objective case

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

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

3. I
[That word is pronounced differently, Laura.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

word: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, subject of "is pronounced," nominative case

Laura: noun, proper, feminine, singular, second person, direct address, nominative case

Parts of Speech – Verb Mood

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

Verb Synopsis

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

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

Verb Conjugation

Raise (Indicative Mood)

Principal Parts: *raise, raised, raised*

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Verb Conjugation

Principal Parts: _____

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

Active Voice

Passive Voice

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

Analysis – Review of Prepositional Phrases

I

[*Grandmama*, the Empress, had adopted young girls (from noble families) (as siblings) (for
the royal 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 the noun “girls”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb “had adopted”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “siblings”</i>

from: preposition, shows relation between "girls" and "families"

as: preposition, shows relation between “had adopted” and “siblings”

for: preposition, shows relation between "siblings" and "children"

2. I a b c d
[The large library (of fine books) was left (to dust and spiders) (after the death) (of Uncle
March.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “library”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference , modifies the verb “was left”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “was left”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “death”</i>

of: preposition, shows relation between "library" and "books"

to: preposition, shows relation between "was left" and "dust and spiders"

after: preposition, shows relation between "was left" and "death"

of: preposition, shows relation between "death" and "Uncle March"

Week 5

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
II
b

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

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse still, was falling, rooms

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

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

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

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

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

4. Find a synonym for the noun "dusk" and use it in a beautiful sentence.

twilight, nightfall, evening, sunset, sundown...

Parts of Speech – Objective Case of Nouns

1. I D.O. a

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

2. I D.O.

[The Romans made their roads straight.]

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

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

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

3. I D.O. a b

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

4. **I** **I.O. D.O.**
 [Our ancestors gave us fire.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

Parts of Speech – Definite Form of Verbs

- [illegible]

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “was sitting”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “was sitting”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>accompaniment, modifies the verb “was sitting”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the phrase “with Nick”</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the understood phrase “[with] the world”</i>

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

- 2.
- | I | | II | D.O. | a |
|--|---|---|------|---|
| [Four wild swans were flying overhead] | | and [Adam never forgot the words (of his father) or | | |
| D.O. | b | + | | + |
| the look (in his eyes.)] | | | | |

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

were flying: verb, strong, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense (definite), subject is "swans," third person, plural

forgot. verb, strong, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "Adam," third person, singular

Analysis – Compound Elements and Compound Sentences; Coordinate Conjunctions

1. I a b
[Adam looked (away from the road) and (into his father's keen, kindly eyes.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence. ("Away from" may be considered as a compound preposition, or you may prefer to consider "away" as an adverb modifying "looked," with the phrase "from the road" remaining as classified below.)

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>separation, modifies the verb “looked”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the verb “looked”</i>

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects the phrases “away from the road” and “into his father’s keen, kindly eyes”

2. I D.O. D.O.
[A road brings all kinds (of people) and all parts (of England) together.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence. ("Together" is an adverb modifying "brings.")

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

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects “kinds” and “parts”

3. I a b D.O.
[The love (of home) and (of old surroundings) kept us warm.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence. ("Warm" is a complement of "kept.")

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

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects the phrases “of home” and “of old surroundings”

Week 6

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
II
D.O.
III
b

[The yellowness glistened (like golden hair,)]
[the wind shook it,]
and
[bits (of gold)

c
+

spun down (upon the grass.)]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse yellowness, golden, gold

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

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

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

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

Present	Past	Participle
glisten	glistened	glistened
shake	shook	shaken
spin	spun	spun

4. Compose another simile to describe autumn.

Personal Pronouns

1. I D.O. D.O. a
[My father would whistle his phrase,] [my mother would hum her phrase back (to him).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence. [You may want to insert “and” or a semi-colon between the two clauses, for clarity.]

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>Reference, modifies the verb “would hum” [or modifies the adverb “back”]</i>

My: pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker [Eudora Welty],
feminine gender [as we know from the dictation; otherwise, it would
be neuter], singular, 1st person, shows possession of the noun "father,"
possessive case

father: noun, common (class), masculine, singular, third person, subject of
"would whistle," nominative case

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

phrase: noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, direct object of "would whistle," objective case

my: pronoun, personal, antecedent is the speaker [Eudora Welty],
feminine gender, singular, 1st person, shows possession of the noun
"mother," possessive case

mother: noun, common (class), feminine gender, singular, third person, subject of "would hum," nominative case

phrase: noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, direct object of "would hum," objective case

him: pronoun, personal, antecedent is “father,” masculine gender, singular, third person, object of preposition “to,” objective case

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. I I.O. D.O.

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

This is a simple, imperative sentence.

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

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

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

Analysis – Compound Sentences; Coordinate Conjunctions

I II

[Either my mother was singing] or [my father was whistling.]

[illegible]

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

Either...or: conjunctions, coordinate correlatives, connect the independent clauses “my mother was singing” and “my father was whistling”

2. I a II D.O.
[Their song almost floated (with laughter)] and [I loved listening.]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects the independent clauses "Their song almost floated with laughter" and "I loved listening"

3. I a D.O. b c
[Cardinals (in violet robes) preceded and followed the Pope, (in white silk) (with red shoes and red mantle and a white cap.)]

+

+ +

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 "Cardinals"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "Pope"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies "Pope"</i>

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

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

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

Week 7

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse stood, window, stupor

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parts of Speech – Pronoun Class; Personal Parsing, Antecedent & Cases

1. I a b D.O. c d
 [(On autumn nights) (of sudden cold,) Papa brought you (with him) (to the pumpkin
 II D.O. e
 patch)] and [together you watched the northern lights flickering (on the horizon).]
 +
 This is a compound, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "brought"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "nights"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>accompaniment, modifies the verb "brought"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "brought"</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the participle "flickering"</i>

you: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown, neuter, number unknown
[or: Whitaker Chambers and brothers, masculine, plural (as seen in
the dictation)], 2nd person, direct object of “brought,” objective case

him: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "Papa," masculine, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "with," objective case

you: pronoun, personal, antecedent: unknown, neuter, number unknown
[or: Whitaker Chambers, his brother and their father, masculine,
plural], subject of "watched," nominative case

2. I D.O. P.N.
[Every man has a kingdom]; [the farm was mine].

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>	---	---

mine: pronoun, personal (absolute), antecedent: "my kingdom," predicate nominative of "was," possessive case (see p. 61 and 63 in CG2)

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

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

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

3. I P.N.
 [The farm be your kingdom!]
 This is a simple, exclamatory sentence.

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

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

Analysis – Review of Elements of a Sentence & Compound Sentences

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

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

Week 8

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
b
II

+
+

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

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse London, was, and

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

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

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

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

& Adverbial Objective

- This is a simple, declarative sentence.*

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "spent"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>accompaniment, modifies the verb "spent"</i>

year: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, adverbial
objective modifying the verb "spent," objective case

- 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>independent phrase</i>	<i>participial</i>	<i>absolute use</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "clatter"</i>

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

- +
- 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>

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

Parts of Speech – Verbs Review

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse walks, over, Eímeo

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

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

Éimeo: noun, proper, neuter, singular, third person, object of preposition
 “of,” objective case

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

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

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

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

Parts of Speech – Relative Class of Pronouns

1. I a b II
[Young Shakespeare surely listened (to the cronies and gossips) (of Stratford,) [who
D.O. D.O. +
told churchyard tales and legendary anecdotes.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence. ("Listen to" may also be considered a transitive verb, with "cronies" and "gossips" as direct objects. However, a good rule of thumb is to maintain the prepositional phrase, as long as the preposition does not entirely change the meaning of the verb it follows, e.g. "turn" vs. "turn out," as in, "turn out the light.")

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “who”</i>	<i>modifies the nouns “cronies” and “gossips”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the verb “listened”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the nouns “cronies” and “gossips”</i>

who: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "cronies" and "gossips,"
neuter, plural, third person, subject of "told," nominative case

2. I D.O. D.O. II
 [Robert Herrick sought favorite passages and found beautiful new ones [which only
 D.O. a +
 lacked the consecration (of remembrance.)]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies "ones," i.e., "passages"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "consecration"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "ones" [or "passages"]
neuter, plural number, third person, subject of "lacked," nominative case

Parts of Speech – Defective Verbs

1. I a D.O.
[Shakespeare must have sat (in that chair) and watched the slowly revolving spit.]
+
This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "must have sat"</i>

must have sat: defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, active, indicative (cf. §174[3]), past perfect tense, subject is "Shakespeare," 3rd person, singular

[must have] watched: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past perfect tense, subject is "Shakespeare," 3rd person, singular

2. I a II D.O. b
- [(According to custom,) everyone [that visits the house] should sit (in this chair.)]
- This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “that”</i>	<i>modifies the pronoun “everyone”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>cause or reason, modifies the verb “should sit”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “should sit”</i>

that: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "everyone," neuter, singular number, third person, subject of "visits," nominative case

should sit: defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, active, subjunctive, present tense, subject is "everyone," 3rd person, singular

3. I a b
 [Herrick would pause (on random country walks) and sit (on the path side,) gazing
 c
 (over the sea.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, place or circumstance, modifies the verb "would pause"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "[would] sit"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "gazing"

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

[would] sit: defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "Herrick," 3rd person, singular

Analysis – Complex sentences; Adjective Clauses Introduced by a Relative Pronoun

1. I I.O. D.O. a
 [My father bought me the complete works (of Victor Hugo): ten or twelve great volumes
 II b
 [which were bound (in red leather.)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "volumes"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "works"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	material, modifies the verb "were bound"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "volumes," neuter, plural number, third person, subject of "were bound," nominative case

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

Week 10 7th Grade **Grammar Assignment**

1. *Analyze and diagram:*

I	App.	II	PA	D.O.
[Good old <u>dog</u> Rover , [who] <u>was</u> partially lame,] <u>would bark</u> and <u>wag</u> his tail.]				
+				

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse Rover, was, and lame

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

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

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

3. Write a pleasant and lively sentence describing Rover.

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

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

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

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

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

Parse: that, which:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

I

P.N.

II

a

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

4. [The ^Iboys (in London) ^amay play ^{D.O.}sports (inside the city,) ^bbut not (in the halls) ^c
^d(of Westminster.)] +

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

5. [^ISwans ^astill floated (around London Bridge) and [^{II}salmon ^bcould be caught (in
 +
 midstream.)]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

Analysis – Complex Sentences

1. I II a
[The November wind, [which was swooshing and shrilling (around Boston Common,)]
D.O. b +
fairly took Nathaniel Currier (off his feet.)]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “which”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “wind”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verbs “was swooshing” and “[was] shrilling”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the verb “took”</i>

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

was swooshing / [was] shrilling: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past definite tense, subject is "which," 3rd person, singular

- 2.
- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | a | b | c | d |
| [(In the doorway,) his <u>mother</u> (in her cooking apron), (the little ones clinging) (to
D.O.
her,) <u>would smile a greeting.</u>] | | | | |

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “would smile”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjective phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “mother”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>independent phrase</i>	<i>participial</i>	<i>absolute use</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the participle “clinging”</i>

would smile: defective verb with the infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past tense, subject is "mother," 3rd person, singular

cooking: adjective, pure participial, no comparison, modifies the noun "apron"

clinging: participle, active, imperfect, belongs to "little ones"

Week 11

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
II
D.O.
b

[Their mirth was occasioned (by a little Frenchman) [who was giving anecdotes (of his adventures.)]]

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 "Frenchman"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	agency, modifies the verb "was occasioned"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "adventures"

2. Parse mirth, little, his

mirth: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, third person, subject of "was occasioned," nominative case

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

his: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "Frenchman," masculine gender, singular, third person, shows possession of "adventures," possessive case

3. Conjugate "give" in the perfect tenses of the indicative, active voice.

Present Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I have given	We have given
2 nd person	you have given	you have given
3 rd person	he has given	they have given

Past Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I had given	we had given
2 nd person	you had given	you had given
3 rd person	he had given	they had given

Future Perfect

	Singular	Plural
1 st person	I will have given	we will have given
2 nd person	you will have given	you will have given
3 rd person	he will have given	they will have given

Parts of Speech – Adjectives and Articles

1. I a b c
[He was dressed (in a tarnished green traveling-jacket,) (with a broad belt) (round his
d e f g
waist,) and (a pair of overalls) (with buttons) (from the hips) (to the ankles.)]
+

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the verb “was dressed”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the verb “was dressed”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the word “belt”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the verb “was dressed”</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adjectival</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “overalls”</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>adjectival</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “buttons”</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>adjectival</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “buttons”</i>

a: indefinite article, limits the noun "traveling-jacket"

tarnished: adjective, descriptive, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "traveling-jacket"

green: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "travelling-jacket"

a: indefinite article, limits the noun "belt"

broad: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "belt"

2.

I	P.N.	II	P.N.	III
[The <u>arm-chair</u> <u>is</u> his throne,]		[the <u>poker</u> his scepter,]		and [the little <u>parlor</u> , his
P.N.			+	undisputed empire.]

This is a compound, declarative sentence. (The verb "is" is understood in I and II.)

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses

1. I a b II c
[My ear was now and then struck (with bursts) (of laughter) [which proceeded (from the
+
kitchen).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “which”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “laughter”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>instrument, modifies the verb “was struck”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “bursts”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “proceeded”</i>

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent: "laughter," neuter, singular, third person, subject of "proceeded," nominative case

2. I D.O. a b II
[A large lamp threw a strong mass (of light) (upon the group), [which brought out many
D.O. c
odd features (in strong relief).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “which”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “light”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “mass”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “threw”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner or degree, modifies the verb (and adverb) “brought out”</i>

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

Week 12-Grade 7 Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
D.O
b

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

+

II
c
d

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

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse mingled, as, triumphantly

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

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

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

3. Give principal parts of mingled and rode:

mingled: *mingle* *mingled* *mingled*
rode: *ride* *rode* *ridden*

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

Parts of Speech – Adverbs

I **a** **II** **D.O.**

[Columbus rode solemnly (through Barcelona),] [which] had made every preparation
b

(for his arrival).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>Subordinate adjective clause</i>	<i>Introduced by the relative pronoun “which”</i>	<i>Modifies the noun “Barcelona”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “rode”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase (or adjectival)</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb “had made” (or modifies the noun “preparation”)</i>

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

had made: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, past perfect indefinite,
subject is "which," 3rd person, singular

2. I a D.O. b c
[Indian coronets and bracelets (of gold) gave an idea (of the wealth) (of the newly discovered regions).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "bracelets"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "idea"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "wealth"</i>

newly: adverb, simple, time, positive degree of comparison, modifies the participial adjective "discovered"

3. I P.A.

[Why was the event so splendid?

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses of Time and Place

1. II a I
[When Columbus arrived (in Barcelona),] [he was given a solemn and magnificent
D.O.
reception.]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “when”</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “was given”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “arrived”</i>

arrived: verb, regular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense,
subject is "Columbus," third person, singular

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

was given: verb, strong, transitive, passive, indicative mood, past tense, subject
is "he" 2nd person, singular

2. I a II
[A brilliant cavalcade (of Spanish knights) surrounded Columbus] [where he rode.]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “where”</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “surrounded”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “cavalcade”</i>

cavalcade: noun, common, collective, gender unknown, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "surrounded," nominative

surrounded: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "cavalcade" 3rd person, singular

Week 13

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
II

[The shades (of the winter wheat) appear more visibly [when the November autumn lights the hills.]]

D.O.

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when"	time, modifies the verb "appear"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "shades"

2. Put the verb in this sentence into all the tenses of the indicative mode: "November autumn lights the hills."

Present: November autumn lights the hills.

Past: November autumn lit the hills.

Future: November autumn will light the hills.

Present Perfect: November autumn has lit the hills.

Past Perfect: November autumn had lit the hills.

Future Perfect: November autumn will have lit the hills.

3. Parse shades, more, autumn

shades: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, third person, subject of "appear," nominative case

more: adverb, simple, degree, comparative degree of comparison, modifies the adverb "visibly"

autumn: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, third person, subject of "lights," nominative case

4. Write a beautiful sentence describing an autumn landscape which you have seen.

Parts of Speech – Adverb Comparison

1. I D.O. II
[I never saw a country [that changed more rapidly.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

more rapidly: adverb, simple, manner, comparative degree of comparison, modifies the verb “changed”

- 2.
- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|----|
| I | a | | | II |
| [<u>Night</u> (in the city) <u>burns</u> more brightly], yet [it <u>burns</u> sweetly.] | | | | |

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

more brightly: adverb, simple, manner, comparative degree of comparison, modifies the verb "burns"

sweetly: adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies the verb "burns"

3. I P.A.
[This land is so peacefully serene.]

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>

so: *adverb, simple, degree, no degree of comparison, modifies the adverb "peacefully"*

peacefully: adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies the adjective "serene"

Parts of Speech – Verbals

1. I

a

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

+

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

2. I P.A.

P.A.

a

b

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

Week 14

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

II
I
P.A.
P.A.
a

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse: As, little, water

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

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

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

3. Give the principal parts of "stood."

Infinitive: stand Past: stood Perfect participle: stood

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

Parts of Speech – Adjective class: Quantitative

Subclasses of quantitative adjectives: 1. quantity in bulk, 2. quantity in number (cardinal or indefinite), 3. Distributive numerals

- [illegible]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “is”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the verb “is covered”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “pall”</i>

unless: adjective, descriptive (simple), no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "winter"

this: adjective, demonstrative, no degree of comparison, singular number, modifies the noun "region"

2. I a
 [(Beyond the cliffs) is the great Greenland ice cap, silent, eternal, immeasurable.]

(rewritten in natural order: The great silent, eternal, immeasurable Greenland ice cap is beyond the cliffs.)

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

Parts of Speech – Verbs Infinitives

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

In 1869, the Grand Canyon was yet unexplored.

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

<i>unwilling:</i>	<i>adjective, descriptive, participial, positive degree of comparison, completes the verb "was" and tells about the pronoun "he"</i>
<i>was:</i>	<i>verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "he," third person, singular</i>
<i>to break:</i>	<i>infinitive, simple, active, adverb (purpose), modifies the adjective "unwilling"</i>
<i>quiet:</i>	<i>noun, abstract, neuter, 3rd person, singular, object of the preposition "of", objective case</i>

2.

I	P.N.	II	III	P.N.
[<u>Since</u> I <u>was</u> a maimed man]		and [my right <u>arm was gone</u>],	[my <u>safety was</u> the first care	
a		+		
(of these brave men,)].

This is a complex declarative sentence. "Since" jointly introduces both clauses I and II, because they provide a double or joint cause or reason.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “Since”</i>	<i>cause or reason, modifies the verb “was”</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “Since”</i>	<i>cause or reason, modifies the verb “was”</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “care”</i>

since: conjunction, subordinate, cause/reason, connects subordinate clauses II and II (as joint causes) to principal clause

maimed: adjective, descriptive, participial, positive degree of comparison,
modifies the noun "man"

first: adjective, demonstrative (ordinal number), no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "care"

3.

I	a	II	b
[<i>Their bronzed, hardy, brave faces come</i> (<i>before me</i>)] [[<i>as they appeared</i> (<i>in the vigor</i>)			
c <i>(of life.)</i>			

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

CL/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conj. "as"	manner, modifies the verb "come"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place or reference, modifies the verb "come"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "appeared"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "vigor"

their: pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown, gender unknown, plural, 3rd person, modifies the noun "faces," possessive case.

come: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "faces," 3rd person, plural

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

bronzed, hardy, brave: adjectives, (3 adjectives of equal rank separated by commas; can also be connected by "and"), simple, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "faces"

4. I II III a

[When the wind is blowing], [a man [who ventures (onto the frozen void)]] is pushed

b c
backwards (by the hands) (of an invisible enemy).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

CL/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when"	time or circumstance, modifies the verb "is pushed"
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "man"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "ventures"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means or agent, modifies the verb "is pushed"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "hands"

is blowing:	verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, present definite, subject is "wind," 3 rd person, singular
who:	pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "man," masculine, singular, 3 rd person, subject of "ventures," nominative case
ventures:	verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "who," 3 rd person, singular
void:	noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3 rd person, object of the preposition "onto," objective case.
is pushed:	verb, irregular, transitive, passive, indicative, present, subject is "man," 3 rd person, singular
backwards:	adverb, simple, place, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "is pushed."

5.	I	a	b	II	P.A.	c
----	---	---	---	----	------	---

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

as:	conjunction, subordinate, cause/reason, connects the principal and subordinate clauses.
whole:	adjective, quantitative, indefinite, no comparison, modifies the noun "region"
shows:	verb, irregular, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "it," 3 rd person, singular
gray:	adjective, descriptive, simple, positive degree of comparison, modifies the pronoun "it."

Week 15

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

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

D.O.
a
+
+

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

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse those, patriotic, some.

Those: adjective (demonstrative), no degree of comparison, plural number, describes "teachers"
patriotic: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies "teachers"
some: pronoun, adjective (quantitative), antecedent: "teachers," neuter, plural, 3rd person, subject of "asked," nominative case

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

requested, sought, required, demanded...

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

Parts of Speech – Adjective Class: Demonstrative

1. I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

+

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

3. I a b
[Nathan Hale's first employment was (in a tiny one-room schoolhouse) (at East Haddam,
Connecticut.)]

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “was”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “was”</i>

I	a	b	c	P.N.	d
<p>[(In the fall) (of 1773), five <u>dollars</u> (for a month's work) <u>was considered</u> fair pay (for a schoolmaster).]</p>					

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “was considered”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “fall”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “dollars”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “pay”</i>

Parts of Speech – Infinitives Used as Adverbs: Purpose and Result

1. I a b
[Her eyes hurried (over the ship) (to catch some wished-for face).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference or place, modifies the verb "hurried"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb "hurried"</i>

to catch: infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of purpose] modifying the verb "hurried" [It is not necessary to specify the class of adverb here.]

2. I a b
[They started] (from their beds), to be swallowed (by the waves).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "started"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>means, modifies the verb "started"</i>

to be swallowed: infinitive, simple, passive, adverb [of result] mod. the verb "started"

3. I a
[The whole village ran (to see the steamboat arrive).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb "ran"</i>

to see: infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of purpose] modifying the verb "ran"

arrive: infinitive, simple, active, complement of "see"

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses

1. I a b II c d
- [I came (down one road) (to see a man) [who] (to my own unfamiliar eyes) and (in the dusk) looked exactly (like myself)].]
- e
- +

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate</i> <i>adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative</i> <i>pronoun “who”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “man”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “came”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>result, modifies the verb “came”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the verb “looked”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>circumstance, modifies the verb “looked”</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>comparison, modifies the verb “looked”</i>

2. I II III P.A. a
[Instantly the scene changes [when a man [who is famous (for his quick eye and
D.O. +
prodigious voice))] lifts up the cry, "S-t-e-a-m-boat!"]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverb clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “when”</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “changes”</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “who”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “man”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reason, modifies the adjective “famous”</i>

Week 16

Grammar Assignment

1. *Analyze and diagram:*

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

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse: crew, to anchor

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

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

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

I joined - I was joining

we hauled out- we were hauling out

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

Parts of Speech – General Review

Review nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs, targeting weaknesses.

1. I a b c d
 [(In travel) (by land), a continuity (of scene), and a connected succession (of persons
 +
 D.O. e
 and incidents), lessen the effect (of absence and separation).]
 + +

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>condition, modifies the verb “lessen”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “travel”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “continuity”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “succession”</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “effect”</i>

land: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition “by,” objective case.

continuity: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "lessen," nominative case.

connected: adjective, descriptive (participial), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "succession"

succession: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "lessen," nominative case.

effect: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the verb "lessen," objective case.

incidenty: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, 3rd person, object of the preposition “of,” objective case.

absence: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "of," objective case.

separation: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "of," objective case.

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

+

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

wide: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "voyage"

sea: adjective, descriptive (simple), no degree of comparison, modifies the noun "voyage"

gulf: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the verb "interposes," objective case.

us: pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown [or: humanity in general; anyone who travels by sea], neuter gender, plural, 1st person, object of the preposition "between," objective case

our: pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown, neuter gender, plural, 1st person, shows possession of the noun "homes," possessive case

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

+ + +

III P.A.
and return seems precarious.]

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

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

fear: noun, abstract, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "to," objective case

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

Parts of Speech –Infinitives Used as Adverbs: Purpose, Result

1. I II D.O.
[When a *man sets forth* to wander], *he* little *knows* his final destination.]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>Introduced by the subordinate conjunction “when”</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “knows”</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>

<i>sets forth:</i>	verb and adverb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "man," 3 rd person, singular.
<i>to wander:</i>	infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of purpose], modifies the verb "sets forth"
<i>little:</i>	adverb, simple, degree, positive degree of comparison, modifies the verb "knows"
<i>destination:</i>	noun, common (class), neuter, 3 rd person, singular, object of the verb "knows," objective case

2. I a D.O. II
- [I turned (to see the land) [which I was leaving.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate</i> <i>adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative</i> <i>pronoun “which”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “land”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb “turned”</i>

<i>turned:</i>	verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular
<i>to see:</i>	infinitive, simple, active, adverb [of purpose] modifying the verb "turned"
<i>land:</i>	noun, common (class), neuter, 3 rd person, singular, object of the infinitive "to see," objective case.

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses-Purpose and Result

1. I a II
[[Strange cries were so intermingled (with stranger actions) [that I was completely bewildered.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence. ["Intermingled" and "bewildered" may also be adjectives.]

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “that”</i>	<i>result, modifies the verb “were intermingled”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>accompaniment, modifies the verb “were intermingled”</i>

so: adverb, conjunctive, degree, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "were intermingled" and helps to connect subordinate clause

were intermingled: verb, weak, transitive, passive, indicative, past tense, subject is
"cries," 3rd person, plural

that: conjunction, subordinate, result, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

was bewildered: verb, weak, transitive, passive, indicative,, past tense, subject is "I," 1st person, singular

2. I D.O. a II P.A. b
[[A wide sea voyage severs us (from our home), [so that we are conscious (of being cast loose) (from the secure anchorage) (of settled life).]]
c d

This is a complex, declarative sentence. ["Loose" is an adjective here, but avoid analyzing it.]

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate</i> <i>adverbial clause</i>	<i>intro. by the subordinate</i> <i>conjunction “so that”</i>	<i>result, modifies the verb “severs”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>separation, modifies the verb “severs”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the adjective “conscious”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>separation, modifies the gerund “being cast”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “anchorage”</i>

Week 17

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I P.N.

a

[What is the one eternal sight (of England)?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

2. Parse: What, eternal, England

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

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

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

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

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Participle</i>
----------------	-------------	-------------------

am, is, are was, were been

see saw seen

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

Parts of Speech – Relative, Personal, Interrogative Pronouns

1. I a b c
[A company (of twelve monks and a Prior) had come (to the valley) (to found a religious
house.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “company”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “had come”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb “had come”</i>

2. I D.O. a II
 [The monks had drained the marsh (for their meadow-land,)] [their young trees were
 III b IV
growing finely,] [their vineyard was thriving (in a sunny selected nook),] and [their sheep
 c +
 flecked the hills (about them).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>IV</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb “had drained”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “was thriving”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “hills”</i>

their: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "monks," masculine, plural, third person, shows possession of the noun "meadow-land," possessive case

them: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "monks," masculine, plural, third person, objective of the preposition "about," objective case

3. I a P.N.

[(To you) what is home?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

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

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

4. I D.O.

[Who built this abbey?]

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

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

5. I a D.O. b

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

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

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

Parts of Speech – Infinitives Used as Nouns

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

to build: infinitive, simple, active, noun, direct object of “chose”

their: pronoun, personal, antecedent: “monks,” masculine gender, plural number, third person, shows possession of “abbey,” possessive case

abbey: noun, common (class), neuter gender, singular, third person, object of the infinitive “to build,” objective case

2. I a b c
[The people (of the countryside) asked to help (in the building) (of the monastery).

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

To see: infinitive, simple, active, noun, subject of “brings”

team: noun, common (collective), neuter gender, singular number, 3rd person, object of “To see,” objective case

me: pronoun, personal, antecedent: “Stanley Baldwin” (see dictation), masculine gender, singular number, 1st person, direct object of “brings,” objective case

Grammar Assignment

1. *Analyze and diagram:*

I P.N. a b

[The Tiber was a bubbling, swelling confusion (of water) running fast (beneath the bridge).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "confusion"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the participle "running"</i>

2. Parse: Tiber, fast, which (from question 4-direct question)

Tiber: noun, proper, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb “was,” nominative case.

fast: adverb, simple, manner, positive degree of comparison, modifies the participle "running"

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

3. Find two other participles to describe a river:

flowing, coursing, cascading, winding, traversing

4. Turn the following direct question into an indirect question:

Which river do we see beneath the bridge?

Indirect question: We ask ourselves which river we see beneath the bridge.

Parts of Speech – Adjective Class: Pronominal, Interrogative Sentences –Week 18

Review the other classes of adjectives (descriptive, quantitative and demonstrative).

1. I Adv Obj a b c
[I walked three hundred yards (with the old wall) (of Rome) (before me).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>accompaniment, modifies the verb “walked”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “wall”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “wall”</i>

yards: noun, common (class), neuter, plural, 3rd person, adverbial objective of the verb “walked,” objective case.

three hundred: adjective, quantitative (cardinal number), no comparison, modifies the noun "yards"

old: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison,
modifies the noun "wall"

before: *preposition, shows the relation between “me” and “wall” [This phrase is adjectival because it modifies the noun “wall,” describing it as regards place.]*

2. I a II D.O.
[I prepared (to enter that city,)] and [I lifted up my heart.]

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb “prepared”</i>

Parts of Speech –Interrogative Adjectives

5. I D.O.

[Which ballad shall I sing?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

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

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

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

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

6. I D.O.

[What races made Marseilles?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

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

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

7. I D.O. a

[What pride Marcel had (in Provence)!]

This is a simple declarative (exclamatory) sentence.

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

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

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

I D.O.

8. [Which language would he like?]

This is a simple interrogative sentence.

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

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

I D.O. a

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

This is a simple declarative (exclamatory) sentence.

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

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

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

I D.O.

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

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

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

Parts of Speech – Verbals: Participles – Week 18

- I. I II D.O. III a
[[As] I slept,) Rome still beckoned me,) and [I woke (in a struggling light).]
+

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “As”</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “beckoned”</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>circumstance, modifies the verb “woke”</i>

<i>As:</i>	<i>conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the principal and subordinate clauses</i>
<i>slept:</i>	<i>verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, past indefinite, subject is "I," 1st person, singular</i>
<i>still:</i>	<i>adverb, simple, manner or time, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "beckoned"</i>
<i>woke:</i>	<i>verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "I," 1st person, singular</i>
<i>struggling:</i>	<i>participial adjective, imperfect, active, positive degree of comparison, describes "light"</i>

2. I a b
[Slipping out (of my lodgings), I walked on (to the end).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the adverb “out”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “walked”</i>

Slipping: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to the pronoun "I"

out: adverb, simple, place, no degree of comparison, modifies the participle "Slipping"

lodgings: noun, common (class), neuter, 3rd person, plural, object of the preposition "of," objective case.

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

on: adverb, simple, manner, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "walked"

3. I a b c

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

Far: adverb, simple, degree, positive degree of comparison, modifies adverbial prepositional phrase "on the right"

St. Peter's: noun, proper, neuter, 3rd person, singular, expresses ownership of "Cathedral" [commonly known and simply omitted from the text by abbreviation], possessive case

built: participle, perfect, passive, belongs to "something"

newly: adverb, simple, time, positive degree of comparison, modifies the participle "built"

Week 19
Grammar Assignment

1. *Analyze and (diagram):*

I

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

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

2. *Parse: How, Sicily, forever.*

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

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

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

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

Synonyms: disappear, evaporate, withdraw, depart

Antonyms: appear, emerge, materialize

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

Parts of Speech – Adverbs: Interrogative

1. I

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

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

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

2. I

I	a	b
<i>[Why <u>is</u> the <u>boy</u> suddenly <u>consumed</u> (by the spirit) (of adventure)?]</i>		

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

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

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

3. I

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

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

4. I P.A.

I	P.A.	a	b	c
[How distant <u>was</u> <u>Jerusalem</u> (from the Tower of Babel) (on the old map) (in Hereford Cathedral?)]				

This is a simple, interrogative sentence.

firing: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to “Indians”

strolling: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to “bears”

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

swallowing: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to “fishes”

illuminated: participle, perfect, passive, belongs to “manuscripts”

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

melting: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to “Invaders”

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

Parts of Speech – Analysis: General Review

1. I D.O. a b
[The Hereford map puts Jerusalem (in the center) (of the world), and the Terrestrial
D.O. c d +
Paradise; beautifully battlemented, (on a circular island) (near India).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “puts”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “center”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “puts”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “island”</i>

2. I a b
- [The map was deemed (of surpassing value), and was faithfully copied (for two hundred years).]

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>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies [or predicated of] the noun “map”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “was copied”</i>

3. I a D.O. b
- [A sense (of spaciousness and wonder) pervades these ancient representations (of the earth.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

4.

I	a	II	b
[If <u>there were freedom</u> (for all)], [<u>it was paid for</u> (with audacity and endurance).]			

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

5. I D.O.

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

6. I D.O. II D.O. a b
 [The pioneers exchanged the lovely little rivers [which carried no hint (of danger)] (for
 fierce wide waters running (to unknown horizons)).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

Week 20

Grammar Assignment

1. *Analyze and diagram:*

I
a
b

[The young priest must have traveled (through thirty miles) (of these conical red hills),

c
d
e

(winding his way) (in the narrow cracks) (between them).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse: *thirty, winding, narrow*

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

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

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

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

Write the verb in another mood and justify it:

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

(subjunctive mood: expresses conjecture or something imagined.)

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

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

Parts of Speech – Interrogative Pronouns, Adjectives, Adverbs

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

1. I D.O.
[What did the Hurons call Père Brébeuf's clock?]

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

2. I D.O. I.O. a
[What order did it give them (at four o'clock)?]

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

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

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

4. P.N. I
[Who is the solitary horseman?]

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

5. I
[Where is the young priest riding?]

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

6. I a D.O.
[Which appurtenances (of civilization) fascinated the Indians?]

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

Parts of Speech –Verbals: Participle & Infinitive Review

1. I a b
[One afternoon a solitary horseman, followed (by a pack-mule), was pushing (through
c d
an arid stretch) (of country) somewhere (in central New Mexico).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>agency, modifies the participle “followed”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “was pushing”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “stretch”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the adverb “somewhere”</i>

followed: *participle, perfect, passive, begins to "horseman"*

somewhere: adverb, simple, place, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "was pushing"

2. I a D.O. b

[The traveler dismounted, drew (from his pocket) a much worn book, and (removing his
+
hat), knelt (at the foot) (of the cruciform tree).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “drew”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>Adjectival phrase</i>	<i>participial</i>	<i>relates to the noun “traveler”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “knelt”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “foot”</i>

removing: participle, imperfect, active, belongs to the noun "traveler"

much: adverb, simple, degree, positive degree of comparison, modifies the adjective "worn"

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

Analysis: Complex Sentences-Adverbial Clauses-Condition

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

D.O.

+

This is a complex, declarative sentence (exclamatory).

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

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

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

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

Week 21

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
a
DO
DO
b

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

+

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse: How, Sicily, forever.

young: adjective, descriptive, simple, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "King"
 lords: noun, common (class), masculine gender, plural, 3rd person, object of preposition "among," objective case
 aforesaid: adverb, simple, time, no degree of comparison, modifies the verb "had been"

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

Present: behold Past: beheld Participle: beheld

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

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

Adjectives & Adverbs

- This is a compound, declarative sentence.*

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

- This is a compound, declarative sentence.*

Parts of Speech – Review of Infinitives & Participles

1. I a b II
 [(At the banquet) was a multitude (of those famous knights) [who were reckoned the
 c d e
 most renowned (in arms) (in all) (of Christendom).]]

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 "knights"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "was"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "multitude"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	specification, modifies the complement "most renowned"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the complement "most renowned"
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "all"

2. I a II
 [[Even if this Island or a large part (of it) were subjugated and starving], [then our
 b + c +
Empire (beyond the seas), armed and guarded (by the British Fleet), would carry on the
 DO +
 struggle.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "even if"	condition, modifies the verb and adverb "would carry on"
II	principal	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "part"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Empire"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	instrument, modifies verbs "armed" and "guarded"

armed and guarded: participles, perfect, passive, belong to "Empire"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

Analysis – Complex Sentences:
Adverbial Clauses of Degree or Comparison

1. I a b II
 [(After leaving the whole party) (under the table), he goes away [as if nothing had happened].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction “as if”	manner, modifies the verb “goes”
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb “goes”
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the gerund “leaving”

2. I a II b
 [Master Simon was (in as chirping a humor) [as a grasshopper filled (with dew)].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction “as” (understood “is”)	comparison, modifies the verb “was”
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb “was”
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	material, modifies the participle “filled”

3. I DO a II
 [The King’s spirit took wings and sang (within him) [as a bird sings].]

+

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction “as”	comparison, modifies the verb “sang”
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb “sang”

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

Week 22

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse: Edward, hidden, to trace

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

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

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

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

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

4. Name/explain the tone of this sentence.

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

Parts of Speech – Adjective Pronoun Review

Review sentences:

1. I a b
[(Upon *this* battle) *depends* our own British *life* and *that* (of our Empire).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>circumstance, modifies the verb "depends"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the pronoun "that"</i>

this: adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, singular, modifies the noun "battle"

our: pronoun, possessive, antecedent [British people], neuter, plural, 1st person, shows possession of the noun "life", possessive case

that: pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), antecedent is "life", neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "depends," nominative case

- 2.
- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| I | a | b |
| II | c | D.O. |
- [*(In the midst) (of the room)* lay a coffin;] [*solemn forms (in armor)* guarded this,] and
+

III		D.O.		D.O.		d
<i>[priests <u>kneelt</u> and <u>chanted</u> prayers and psalms (around it).]</i>						
		+		+		

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “lay”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “midst”</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “forms”</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verbs “knelt and chanted”</i>

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "stand"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the verb "stand"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "sense"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>circumstance or reason, modifies the phrase segment "of deep humility"</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "wake"</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "architects"</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "have stood"</i>
<i>h</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "forum"</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "liberty"</i>

former: pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), antecedent: the phrase segment "of deep humility," neuter, singular, 3rd person, in apposition with its antecedent

latter: pronoun, adjective (demonstrative), antecedent: the phrase segment "of... great pride," neuter, singular, 3rd person, in apposition with its antecedent

Parts of Speech –Verbals: Gerunds

5. I a b
 [(Upon this battle) depends the surviving (of Christian civilization).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

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

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the verb "depends"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the gerund "surviving"</i>

surviving: gerund, imperfect, active, subject of the verb "depends"

6. I a b c
 [The planning (of the best and purest schemes) (by the highest souls) may fall (to
 +
 d e
 nought) (in the eyes) (of men).]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

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

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

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

+

This is a simple declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adv Clauses of Degree or Comparison

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

^I ^a ^b ^c
 [When one (of the veteran pilots) landed, rain-soaked and (behind schedule), (from
^{II} ⁺ ^{DO} ^d
 Alicante or Casablanca)], [the apprentice would ask humble questions (about his flight).]
 +
 This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parts of Speech – Adjective Pronouns: Distributive & Numeral

1. I

a

[From time to time one or another (of them), eternally to be revered, would fail to
+
come back.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence. ["From time to time" is considered an idiomatic adverbial expression, not included in the chart, and signifying "sometimes."]

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronouns "one" and "another"

one: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine gender (See dictation), singular, 3rd person, subject of "would fail," nominative case

another: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine gender (See dictation), singular, 3rd person, subject of "would fail," nominative case

to come back: infinitive (and adverb), simple, active, adverb (specification) modifying the verb "would fail"

to be revered: infinitive, simple, passive, adjective describing "one" and "another"

2. I

DO

a

II

DO

b

[I will pay my tribute (to these young airmen); [each defended the cause (of
c
civilization), (by his devotion and skill).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "will pay"
b	adjectival	prepositional	modifies the noun "cause"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "defended"

these: adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, plural, modifies the noun "airmen"

each: pronoun, adjective (distributive), masculine gender (See dictation), singular, 3rd person, subject of "defended," nominative case

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

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

- all: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine gender (See dictation), plural, 3rd person, subject of "lived," nominative case
- one: adjective, quantitative (cardinal number), no comparison, modifies the noun "day"
- which: pronoun, relative, antecedent. "mountains," neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, object of preposition "over," objective case

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

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

IV	<i>independent</i>	---	---
a	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "strength"</i>
b	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "carried"</i>
c	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "jaws"</i>
d	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "miracle"</i>
e	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>specification, modifies the verb "failed"</i>

both: pronoun, adjective (distributive), neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, subject of "achieved," nominative case

neither: pronoun, adjective (distributive), neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of "failed," nominative case

Parts of Speech – Gerunds

1. I PN II a
[Retreating is not winning], yet [there was a victory (inside this deliverance).]

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

Retreating: gerund, imperfect, active, subject of "is"

winning: gerund, imperfect, active, predicate nominative of "Retreating"

2. I a II b c
[Wars are not won (by evacuating),] yet [our withdrawal was achieved (by valor,) (by
d +
skill,) and (by unconquerable fidelity).]

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

Analysis – Complex Sentences

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjective clause</i>	<i>introduced by the double relative "that"</i>	<i>modifies the pronoun "all"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the participle and adverb "going forth"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the verb "stand"</i>

4. I a APP APP b
[Every long flight starts (in the same atmosphere): the wind, the drizzle (at daybreak,) c
the quiet purring (of the engines) [as they warmed up]; this instrument (of conquest)
e f III g h
gleaming (in her fresh coat) (of lacquer)] - [all (of it) goes straight (to the heart)].

This is a compound-complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "as"	time, modifies the gerund "purring"
III	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "starts"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "drizzle"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the gerund "purring"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "instrument"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	specification, modifies the participle "gleaming"
f	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "coat"
g	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "all"
h	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the adverb "straight"

Week 24

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and diagram:

I
II
a
PA
III

[I hope [that the Personnel Department (of the Navy) will be understanding [when

b

it hears (about my unusual recruiting service).]]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse: hope, that, recruiting

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

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

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

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

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

4. Explain the tone of this sentence.

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

Parts of Speech – Indefinite Pronouns

- 1.**
- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| I | D.O. | a | D.O. |
| [<u>Genevieve</u> | <u>had almost made</u> | a complete circuit (of the main camp) and | <u>seen everybody</u> |
| b | | + | |
| (in the wards).] | | | |

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>adjective phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "circuit"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the indefinite pronoun "everybody"</i>

everybody: pronoun, indefinite, neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, object of "had seen," objective case

had made: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past perfect,
subject is "Genevieve," 3rd person, singular

2. I a II b
[Rose Lathrop shivered (at the sight),] but [something (in Mrs. Watson's eyes) calmed
+
D.O.
her.]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>cause, modifies the verb “shivered”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the indefinite pronoun “something”</i>

something pronoun, indefinite, neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "calmed" nominative case

calmed verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past, neuter, subject is "something," 3rd person, singular

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

Parts of Speech –Verbals: General Review

1. ^I
[The patient waited smiling.]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a simple declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "after"	modifies the noun "day"
III	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "if"	direct object of the verb "asked"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "asked"

if: conjunction, subordinate, substantive, joins clause III to clause II.

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

3. I a II PA b c
 [(At that moment), I realized [that she was entitled (to a place) (in the great
 d
 procession) (of extraordinary young women.)]]

This is a complex declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	object of the verb "realized"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time, modifies the verb "realized"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the adjective "entitled"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "place"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "procession"

that (moment): adjective, demonstrative, no comparison, singular, modifies the
noun "moment"

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

Week 25

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
II
III
a

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

2. Parse: When, drenched, emblem.

When: conjunction, subordinate, time, connects the adverbial clause I to the principal clause III
drenched: participial adjective, positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "flag"
emblem: noun, common (class), neuter, singular number, 3rd person, appositive of the noun "flag," objective case

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

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

Parts of Speech –Pronouns: Compound Personal

- I. I a DO b II PA
[That evening, (in my shelter), I applied myself (to finding words) [which might be worthy
c
(of her)]]].

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun "which"</i>	<i>modifies the noun "words"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "applied"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>purpose, modifies the verb "applied"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the adjective "worthy"</i>

myself:

pronoun, personal (compound), antecedent: "I" (Dr. Grauwlin)
 masculine gender (See dictation), singular, 1st person, direct object of
 "applied," objective case

2. I a II APP
[Soon the ten corks had popped (in the air),] and [Genevieve herself took every wounded
IO DO b +
man his share (in the festivity.)]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “had popped”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “share”</i>

herself:

pronoun, personal (compound), antecedent: "Genevieve," feminine gender, singular, 3rd person, appositive of "Genevieve," nominative case

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

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

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

Parts of Speech – Verb Review: Tense and Voice

1. I a II DO
 [We could feel the misery (of their situation) [before we touched them.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

2. I a

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

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

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

3. I DO a

II III

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

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses

1.
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{II} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{III} \\ \text{[[When our LSM was close enough,] the refugees could finally recognize [whether we were} \\ \text{PN} \qquad \qquad \text{PN} \\ \text{friends or foes.]]} \\ + \end{array}$$

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “when”</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “could recognize”</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>subordinate noun clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “whether”</i>	<i>direct object of the verb “could recognize”</i>

2. I II DO a III PA
[Mrs. Watson, I don't know [if I will have any money (for fires) [when~~it gets cold.~~]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate noun clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “if”</i>	<i>direct object of “do know”</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “when”</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb “will have”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “money”</i>

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

Week 26

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze:

I
DO
II
a

[My imagination would conjure up all [that I had heard or read (of the watery world)
b
+
 (beneath me.)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the double relative pronoun "that"	modifies the pronoun "all"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verbs "had heard or read"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "world"

2. Parse: *imagination, had heard, me*

imagination: noun, common (class), neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of "would conjure up," nominative case

had heard: verb, weak, transitive, active, indicative, past perfect, subject is "I," 1st person, singular.

me: pronoun, personal, antecedent unknown, gender unknown, singular, 1st person, object of the preposition "beneath," objective case

3. Give a synonym for "conjure up:" to imagine, to produce in the mind

4. Allow your imagination to conjure up a watery world beneath you in a short paragraph:

Parts of Speech – Compound and Personal Pronouns-Week 26

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

+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “came”</i>

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

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

I a b c d

3[(To one) given (to day dreaming), and fond (of losing himself) (in reveries), a

+ PA e f

sea voyage is full (of subjects) (for meditation.)]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies verb "is"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the participle "given"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the participle "fond"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the gerund "losing"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the adjective (PA) "full"
f	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "subjects"

one: pronoun, indefinite ("one" is an abbreviated form of "someone" in this sentence), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "To," objective case

himself: pronoun, personal, compound, antecedent is "one," neuter, singular, 3rd person, direct object of gerund "losing," objective case

given: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "one"

losing: gerund, active, imperfect form, object of the preposition "of"

Parts of Speech –Verb Review – WK 26

1. I a IO DO b

[Athena (with her bright eyes glinting) sent them a following wind, right (from the

c

west), piping (over the purple sea.)]

This is a simple declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "Athena"
b	adjectival phrase	participial	modifies the noun "wind"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "piping"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses-WK 26

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Week 27 Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I
PA
a
II

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

2. Parse: subtle, to describe, here.

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

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

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

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

It will be difficult to describe...

Explain the difference in mood and in meaning.

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

Parts of Speech –Pronoun Review

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

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

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

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

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

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

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

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

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

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "none"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "men"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "color"

none: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of "knew," nominative case

4. I PN a II
[The shapeless object was the mast (of a ship) [that must have been completely wrecked]];
III b IV c d
for [there were the remains (of handkerchiefs), [(by which) some (of the crew) had fastened
+ DO e f g
themselves (to this spar), (to prevent their being washed off) (by the waves).]]

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

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the noun "ship"
III	principal	---	---
IV	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "handkerchiefs"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "mast"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "remains"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means, modifies the verb "had fastened"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "some"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "had fastened"
f	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the verb "had fastened"
g	adverbial phrase	prepositional	means, modifies the gerund and adverb "being washed off"

that: pronoun, relative, antecedent: "ship," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, subject of "must have been," nominative case

which: pronoun, relative, antecedent: "handkerchiefs," neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, object of preposition "by," objective case

themselves: pronoun, personal (compound), masculine gender, plural, 3rd person, direct object of "had fastened," objective case

Parts of Speech –Verb Review: Mood

1. I a b II DO
[Silence, oblivion, (like the waves), have closed (over them)], and [no one can tell the story
c +
(of their end).]

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

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase [or adjectival]	prepositional	comparison, modifies the verb "have closed" [modifies the nouns "silence, oblivion"]
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "have closed"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "story"

have closed: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present perfect, subjects are "silence, oblivion," 3rd person, plural

can tell: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "no one," 3rd person, singular

2. I DO a II
[One could never perfectly express the subtle brotherhood (of men) [that was here
b
established (on the seas).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

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

could express: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, past, subject is "One," 3rd person, singular

was established: verb, weak, transitive, passive, indicative, past, subject is "that," 3rd person, singular

3. I a b c
 [The hurt captain, lying (against the water-jar) (in the bow), spoke always (in a low voice)
 II DO
 and calmly], but [he could never command a more ready and swiftly obedient crew.]
 + + +

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "lying"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "water-jar"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "spoke"

spoke: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "captain," 3rd person, singular

could command: defective verb with an infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, past, subject is "he," 3rd person, singular

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses

1. I PA II PN a
 [It was not difficult to imagine [that this particular wave was the final outburst (of the
 APP b
 ocean), the last effort (of the grim water).]]
 This is a complex, declarative sentence. [See the N.B. on the grammar assignment.]

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	object of the infinitive "to imagine"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "outburst"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "effort"

Week 28

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze:

I
a
II
b

[These ambitions faded out (in their turn)]; but [the ambition (to be a steamboatman)
+
always remained.]

This is a compound, declarative sentence. [Though most infinitive and participial phrases we have seen have been composed of a verbal governing an object, "to be a steamboatman" may be considered a phrase: "steamboatman" is the complement of the intransitive infinitive "to be."]

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I & II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	time or manner, modifies the verb "faded"
b	adjectival phrase	infinitive	in apposition with the noun "ambition"

2. Parse: these, their

These: adjective, demonstrative, plural number, no comparison, modifies the noun "ambitions"

their: pronoun, personal, antecedent is "ambitions," neuter, plural 3rd person, shows possession of "turn," possessive case

3. Give a synopsis of "to remain" in the 2nd person singular [active voice] of all six tenses, all three moods

Indicative mood

1. You remain. -present

You are remaining. -present definite

2. You remained. -past

You were remaining. -past definite

3. You will remain. -future

You will be remaining. -future definite

4. You have remained. -pres. perf.

You have been remaining. -pres perf. def.

5. You had remained. -past perf

You had been remaining. -past perf. def

6. You will have remained. -fut. perf

You will have been remaining. -fut. perf. def.

Subjunctive mood

1. You remain. -present

You be remaining. -present definite

2. You remained. -past

You were remaining. -past definite

4. You have remained. -pres. perf.

You have been remaining. -pres perf. def.

5. You had remained. -past perf

You had been remaining. -past perf. def

Imperative mood

1. Remain. -present

Be remaining. -present definite

My aunts' favorite diversion on Sunday afternoons was to visit the Cleveland Museum of Art. Each Sunday she took me with her, and throughout the years, from about the age of four through fourteen, I glimpsed a wide range of fine art. At the age of six, I decided that I wanted to study art and become an artist because I liked the variety of sentiments an artistic image could convey and the diverse ways it could convey these messages. The desire to be able to convey such things has remained permanently with me, and to this day . . .

1. I DO a b II c
[We'll find a way (to send word) (to your family)] and [by and by we'll see (about
d + +
making a pilot) (of you).] ["by and by" = adverb; "see about" = "investigate, consider"]

I DO a I PN a
[(You) Give my good wishes (to your mother).] [She is my idea (of a brave woman).]

We: pronoun, personal, antecedent is Capt. Howard and Sam, masculine gender, plural, 1st person, subject of the verb “will find,” nominative case

your: pronoun, personal, antecedent is Sam Clemens, masculine gender, singular, 2nd person, shows possession of “family,” possessive case

you: pronoun, personal, antecedent is Sam Clemens, masculine gender, singular, 2nd person, object of the preposition “of,” objective case

2nd sentence: (You) Give my good wishes to your mother.

(You): pronoun, personal (understood), antecedent is Sam Clemens, masculine, singular, 2nd person, subject (understood) of the verb "Give," nominative case

my: pronoun, personal, antecedent is Capt. Howard, masculine gender, singular, 1st person, shows possession of "wishes," possessive case

3rd sentence: She is my idea of a brave woman.

She: pronoun, personal, antecedent is "mother," feminine, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "is," nominative case

2. I DO a II III IV
 [He knew nothing (of all that)]; [he only knew [that everything [that he was seeing and
 b DO +
learning (at this moment)] was making him happy.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	direct object of the verb "knew"
IV	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	Modifies the indefinite pronoun "everything"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "knew"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	Time, modifies the verb "was seeing and learning"

nothing: pronoun, indefinite, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the verb "knew," objective case

that: pronoun, demonstrative, neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of the preposition "of," objective case

that: conjunction, subordinate (substantive), introduces the subordinate noun clause "everything was making him happy" (direct object) to the main clause "he knew only. . ." but plays no grammatical part in the sentence

everything: pronoun, indefinite, neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "was making," nominative case

that: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "everything" singular, 3rd person, object of the verb "was seeing and hearing," objective case

3. ^I [(One ^a canoe (after another [canoe]) ^{DO} picked up the refrain], and ^{II} [soon ^b all (of the men) were singing.]
+

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the quantitative adjective "One"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the numeral pronoun "all"

another [for teacher information only]: adjective (noun "canoe" is understood), quantitative (distributive numeral), no comparison, modifies "canoe" understood

all: pronoun, adjective (numeral), masculine, plural, 3rd person, subject of the verb "were singing," nominative case

Parts of Speech –Verb Review – Mood

1. ^I ^{PN}

[You might make a good pilot some day.] This is a simple declarative sentence. ["Some day" is an adverbial objective.]

might make: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past tense [cf. CG 2 §150(4)], subject is "You," 2nd person, singular

2. ^I ^a ^{II} ^{DO} ^b

[[^c As they got nearer (to port)], they could see people coming down (to the shore) (to welcome the brigade).]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subord. conjunction "As"	time, modifies the verb "could see"
II	principal	----	----
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "got"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the participle "coming"
c	adverbial phrase	infinitive	purpose, modifies the participle "coming"

could see: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, indicative, past indefinite, subject is "they," 3rd person, plural

to welcome: infinitive, adverb (of purpose), modifies the verb "were coming"

3. I PA app a II PA III
 [Such is the mountaineer, the hardy trapper (of the West)], and [such, [as we have
 DO b +
 slightly sketched it], is the wild, Robin Hood kind (of life).]

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

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	sub. adverbial clause	intro. by the sub. conj. "as"	manner, modifies the verb "is"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "trapper"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "kind"

is: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present indefinite, subject is "mountaineer" or "kind," 3rd person, singular

4. I a DO II b
 [(In vain) may the most vigilant and cruel savages beset his path]; [(in vain) may rocks
 + DO
 and precipices and wintry torrents oppose his progress.]
 + +

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I - IV	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "may beset"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "may oppose"

may beset: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "savages," 3rd person, plural

may oppose: defective verb with infinitive, transitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "rocks and precipices and torrents," 3rd person, plural

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses

1. I a b c II DO d
 [There is, perhaps, no class (of men) (on the face) (of the earth) [who lead a life (of
 more continued exertion, peril, and excitement)], and [who are more enamored (of
 their occupations).]]
 + + PA e

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjective clause</i>	<i>intro. by the relative pronoun "who"</i>	<i>modifies the noun "men"</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>subordinate adjective clause</i>	<i>intro. by the relative pronoun "who"</i>	<i>modifies the noun "men"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "class"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "is"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "face"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "life"</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, mod. the participial adj. "enamored"</i>

who: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "men," masculine, plural,
3rd person, subject of the verbs "lead" and "are", nominative case

2. I APP II
[A totally different class has now sprung up: "the Mountaineers" [that scale the vast
DO DO a
mountain chains, and pursue their hazardous vocations (amidst their wild recesses)].]
+

This is a complex declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun "that"</i>	<i>modifies the noun "Mountaineers"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "pursue"</i>

class: noun, collective, neuter, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb “has sprung,” nominative case

that: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is “Mountaineers,” masculine, plural, 3rd person, subject of the verbs “scale” and “pursue,” nominative case

Mountaineers: noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, plural, in apposition with "class," nominative case

their: (1st) pronoun, personal, antecedent is "Mountaineers," masculine, plural, 3rd person, shows possession of "vacations," possessive case

3. I DO APP a II DO
 [Some day Sam was going to make books, great books, (out of all) [that he was seeing
 APP b APP
 then: the water dappled (with silver), the bending willows, and the great, sliding
 APP +
 river.]] ("out of" is used as the preposition "from"; do not parse "was going to make"; the infinitive is used as part of a verb phrase.; "water," "willows" and "river" are in app. with "that")

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	intro. by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the numeral pronoun "all"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	origin, modifies the verb "was going to make"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	material or manner, modifies the participle "dappled"

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

that: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "all," neuter, plural, 3rd person, object of the verb "was seeing," objective case

Week 29

Grammar Assignment

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I APP DO II III IV
[Ebenezer the clock-maker had more orders [than he could fill]], for [each clock [that left
DO PA a PA PA b +
his hands] was perfect (of its kind): smooth-running, beautiful (in its carved or painted
PN V DO +
figures), and a time-keeper [that would outlive him].]
+
This is a compound-complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “than”</i>	<i>degree, modifies the adjective “more”</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>IV</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “that”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “clock”</i>
<i>V</i>	<i>subordinate adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun “that”</i>	<i>modifies the noun “time-keeper”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>reference, modifies the predicate adjective “perfect” (= for what it was)</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the predicate adjective “beautiful”</i>

2. Parse: more, than, could fill.

more: adjective, quantitative (indefinite number), comparative degree of comparison, modifies the noun "orders"

than: conjunction, subordinate, reference, connects the principal and subordinate clauses

could fill: defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "he," 3rd person, singular

3. In a short paragraph, bring out and discuss the different ways “time” appears in this sentence.

Parts of Speech – General Review

1. I DO a APP b
[The long stone-walled, stone-floored room had little stalls (down one side), each (with its wooden bench and reading-desk).]
+
This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>- - -</i>	<i>- - -</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “had”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the pronoun “each”</i>

<i>the:</i>	<i>definite article, limits the noun "room"</i>
<i>long:</i>	<i>adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "room"</i>
<i>stone-walled:</i>	<i>adjective, descriptive (compound), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "room"</i>
<i>room:</i>	<i>noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of "had," nominative case</i>
<i>had:</i>	<i>verb, irregular weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "room," 3rd person, singular</i>
<i>little:</i>	<i>adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "stalls"</i>
<i>stalls:</i>	<i>noun, common (class), neuter, plural, 3rd person, direct object of "had," objective case</i>
<i>down:</i>	<i>preposition, shows relation between "had" and "side"</i>
<i>one:</i>	<i>adjective, quantitative (numeral), no comparison, modifies the noun "side"</i>
<i>side:</i>	<i>noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "down," objective case</i>
<i>each</i>	<i>pronoun, adjective (distributive), antecedent: "stalls," neuter gender, plural, 3rd person, appositive renaming "stalls," objective case</i>
<i>with:</i>	<i>preposition, shows relation between "each" and "wooden bench and reading-desk"</i>

its: pronoun, personal, antecedent: "each," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, shows possession of "wooden bench and reading-desk," possessive case

wooden: adjective, descriptive (simple), no comparison, modifies the noun "bench"

bench: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "with," objective case

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects "bench" and "reading-desk"

reading-desk: noun, common (class), neuter, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "with," objective case

2. I a b II DO
 [(On one) (of these desks) lay the first book [which Padraig had ever seen].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

CL/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "book"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "lay"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "one"

one: pronoun, adjective (quantitative), antecedent: "desks," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, object of preposition "one," objective case

lay: verb, irregular weak, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "book," 3rd person, singular

which: pronoun, relative, antecedent: "book," neuter gender, singular, 3rd person, direct object of "had seen," objective case

ever: adverb, simple, time, no comparison, modifies the verb "had seen"

3. I a b c
 [The initials (of the chapters), and the border (around each page), had been painted (in
 d + e f
 an ornamental design) (like a tangle) (of leaves and vines), (in bright red, green, yellow,
 +
 brown, black, and blue).]
 +

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "initials"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "border"
c	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "had been painted"
d	adverbial phrase	prepositional	comparison, modifies the verb "had been painted"
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "tangle"
f	adverbial phrase	prepositional	manner, modifies the verb "had been painted"

4. I DO II IO III DO
 ["I do not discredit hand skill,"] he warned them, "but [a good man makes a good tool,]
 IV PN a b +
 and [this hammer is one (of the best) (of its kind).]]"
 +
 This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "warned"
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "warned"
IV	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "warned"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the pronoun "one"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "best"

Parts of Speech – Verb & Verbals General Review

1. I PN a II b
 [True hammering is a great qualification (in our trade)] and [(after a long time) the skill
 c d III e +
 (of our hands) is transferred (to the tools) [(with which) we work].]

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

<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 adjectival clause</i>	<i>introduced by the relative pronoun "which"</i>	<i>modifies the noun "tools"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "qualification"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "is transferred"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "skill"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb "is transferred"</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>instrument, modifies the verb "work"</i>

hammering: gerund, active, imperfect, subject of "is"

is: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, subject is "hammering," 3rd person, singular

is transferred: verb, weak, transitive, passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, subject is "skill," 3rd person, singular

work: verb, weak, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, present tense, subject is "we," 1st person, plural

2. I II

DO a

[[As his pupil gazed], Kaspar transformed the familiar sight (of an ordinary mountain goat) (into a textbook) (of composition).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverb clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction "As"</i>	<i>time, modifies the verb "transformed"</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "sight"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>result, modifies the verb "transformed"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "textbook"</i>

gazed: verb, weak, intransitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "pupil," 3rd person, singular

transformed: verb, weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "Kaspar," 3rd person, singular

3. I II a
 [The book was not printed, but written]; [each letter was carefully drawn (with a quill pen).]
 +

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

("printed" and "written" indicate the condition of the book, "was drawn" seems to express an action clearly and definitely at a given time. See CG2, section 152.)

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	instrument, modifies verb "was drawn"

printed: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "book"

written: participle, passive, perfect, belongs to "book"

was drawn: verb, strong, transitive, passive voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "letter," 3rd person, singular

4. I PN II DO a III
 [Writing was great fun,] but [he liked the making (of colors) even better [than he liked writing].]
 DO +

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

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	principal	---	---
III	subordinate adverb clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "than"	comparison, modifies the adverb "better"
a	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the gerund "making"

Writing: gerund, imperfect, active, subject of "was"

was: verb, irregular weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "Writing," 3rd person, singular

liked: verb, weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "he," 3rd person, singular

making: gerund, imperfect, active, direct object of "liked"

liked verb, weak, transitive, active voice, indicative mood, past tense, subject is "he," 3rd person, singular

writing: gerund, imperfect, active, direct object of "liked"

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adverb Clauses

1. I II DO PA a b
 [The monk [who was doing this illuminating] was too much absorbed (in his work) (to know [that anyone had come in]).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "who"	modifies the noun "monk"
III	subordinate noun clause	intro. by the subordinate conjunction "that"	direct object of the infinitive "to know"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the participial adjective "absorbed"
b	adverbial phrase	infinitive	result or degree, modifies the adverbs and participial adjective "too much absorbed"

2. I IO II DO III a b
 [["Draw me [what you see, yonder,"]] Kaspar said one evening (at sundown), pointing (to the opposite side) (of the valley)].

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate noun clause	no introductory word	direct object of "said"
II	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the double relative pronoun "what"	direct object of "Draw"
III	principal	---	---

Grammar Assignment

Because he was an exile of his native city of Florence, Dante Alighieri spent most of his later life in Ravenna, and that is where he died. The Ravennati had been honored that this great poet chose their city to live, and commemorated his death with an elaborate tomb in the center of the largest piazza. It is this tomb that I should like to visit. The tomb presents scenes and characters from Dante's "Commedia" sculpted on the outside walls, and contains historical facts and personal notes and artifacts from his life and times in the inside display rooms. These would be particularly interesting because they convey some of the smallest details in the poet's thoughts, acquaintances, and experiences which are hardly noted in professional biographies.

Parts of Speech –General Review Parts of Speech-Week 30

1. I DO a DO b DO c
[Chaucer knew the furniture (in their houses) and the cut (of their clothes), the turn (of
DO d +
their speech) and the very color (of their minds.)]
+

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>independent</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "furniture"</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "cut"</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "turn"</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>adjectival phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun "minds"</i>

Chaucer: noun, proper, masculine, 3rd person, singular, subject of the verb “knew,” nominative case

knew: verb, strong, transitive, active, indicative, past, subject is "Chaucer," 3rd person, singular

in: preposition, shows the relation between "furniture" and "houses"

their: pronoun, personal, antecedent is people traveling the road between London and Canterbury (from previous sentence in Dictation text: "Chaucer's Inspiration"), neuter gender, 3rd person, shows possession of "houses," "clothes," "turn," or "color," possessive case.

and: conjunction, coordinate, copulative, connects "houses" and "cut" and "turn" and "color"

very: adjective ("precise"), descriptive (simple), no degree of comparison, singular, modifies the noun "color"

2. I DO APP APP APP APP
[He knew them all - the rowdy ones and the quiet ones, the fools and the innocent.]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

ones: pronoun, adjectival, demonstrative, neuter, plural, 3rd person,
apposition with "them," objective case

innocent: noun, collective, neuter, 3rd person, plural, apposition of "them,"
objective case

3. I PA a II IO DO b
 [Well may posterity be grateful (to his memory)]; for [he has left it an inheritance (of
 whole treasures) (of wisdom), bright gems (of thought), and golden veins (of language).]
 +

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	independent	---	---
II	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the adjective "grateful"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "inheritance"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "treasures"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "gems"
e	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "veins"

may be: defective verb with an infinitive, intransitive, active, subjunctive, present, subject is "posterity," 3rd person, singular

grateful: adjective, descriptive (simple), positive degree of comparison, complement of the verb "may be" (PA)

for: conjunction, coordinate, causal, joins the two independent clauses

whole: adjective, descriptive ("complete"), simple, no comparison, modifies the noun "treasures"

Parts of Speech –Verb and Verbal General Review

1. I a DO b
 [(For many years) Chaucer had been meeting people (of all classes and all types).]
 +

This is a simple declarative sentence.

had been meeting: verb irregular weak, transitive, active, indicative, past perfect, subject is "Chaucer," 3rd person, singular

2. I DO a II
 [He had been watching them (with so fascinated and affectionate an interest) [that
 DO III DO +
 he knew them better [than they knew themselves.]]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>- - - -</i>	<i>- - - -</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “that”</i>	<i>degree, modifies the adverb “so”</i>
<i>III</i>	<i>subordinate adverbial clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate conjunction “than”</i>	<i>comparison, modifies the adjective “better”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>manner, modifies the verb “had been watching”</i>

had been watching: verb, transitive, active, indicative, past definite, subject is "He," 3rd person, singular

3.

I	II DO	a	b
III	DO	IV	+

[[Although the three kings [whom he served] lie (under tombs) (of marble and alabaster),] Chaucer has a better monument [than they have.]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "Although"	concession, modifies the verb "has"
II	subordinate adjective clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "whom"	modifies the noun "kings"
III	principal	---	---
IV	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "than"	comparison, modifies the adjective "better"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "lie"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "tombs"

lie: verb, strong, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "kings," 3rd person, plural

better: adjective, descriptive (simple), comparative degree of comparison,
modifies the noun monument

Analysis – Complex Sentences Review

1. I DO a II DO b
[He knew and loved them (for the one quality) which they all had (in common)],
+
APP III PA
the fact [that they were alive.]]

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 "quality"
III	subordinate noun clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "that"	in apposition with "fact"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	cause or reason, modifies the verb "knew and loved"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	specification, modifies the verb "had"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "quality," neuter, singular,
3rd person, direct object of "had"

that: conjunction, subordinate, substantive, introduces the dependent noun clause in apposition with the noun "fact"

2. I II a b
[I have always observed [that] the visitors (to the abbey) remain longest (about these
memorials)].]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

<i>Cl/Phr</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Office/Function</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>principal</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>
<i>II</i>	<i>subordinate</i> <i>noun clause</i>	<i>introduced by the subordinate</i> <i>conjunction “that”</i>	<i>object of the verb “observed”</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>adjective phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>modifies the noun “visitors”</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	<i>prepositional</i>	<i>place, modifies the verb “remain”</i>

that: conjunction, subordinate (substantive) introduces the dependent noun clause that is the direct object of "observed."

longest: adverb, simple, time, superlative degree of comparison, modifies the verb "remain"

3. I DO a II DO b c
 [I passed some time (in Poet's Corner), [which occupies an end (of one) (of the aisles)
 d
 (of the abbey.)]]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adjectival clause	introduced by the relative pronoun "which"	modifies the noun "Poet's Corner"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "passed"
b	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "end"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "one"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "aisles"

which: pronoun, relative (simple), antecedent is "Poet's Corner," neuter, singular, 3rd person, subject of the verb "passed," nominative case

4. I a II b
 [Visitors linger (about these tombs) [as they would linger (about the tombs)
 c III d
 (of friends and companions)]]; for [indeed there is something (of companionship)
 e + +
 (between the author and the reader).]
 +

This is a complex, compound declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "as"	manner, modifies the verb "linger"
III	independent	---	---
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "linger"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "would linger"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "tombs"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "something"
e	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "is"

would linger: defective verb with infinitive, intransitive, active, indicative, past indefinite, subject is "they," 3rd person, plural

for: conjunction, coordinate, causal, connects independent clauses

5. I a II b
 [Perhaps he thought (of it) suddenly one day] [when he was (among the crowd)
 c III DO d
 (of travelers) [that used the busy road (between London and Canterbury)].]
 +

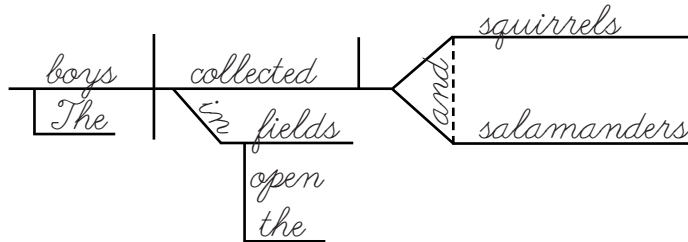
This is a complex, compound declarative sentence.

Cl/Phr	Nature	Form	Office/Function
I	principal	---	---
II	subordinate adverbial clause	introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when"	time, modifies the verb "thought"
III	subordinate adjective clause	Introduced by the relative pronoun "that"	modifies the noun "travelers"
a	adverbial phrase	prepositional	reference, modifies the verb "thought"
b	adverbial phrase	prepositional	place, modifies the verb "was"
c	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "crowd"
d	adjectival phrase	prepositional	modifies the noun "road"

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS FOR WEEKS 1 & 2

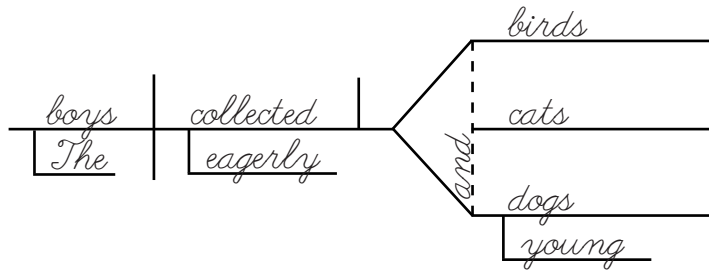
Week 1 Grammar Assignment

1. ^I [The boys ^{DO} collected ^{DO} squirrels and salamanders ^a (in the open field).]

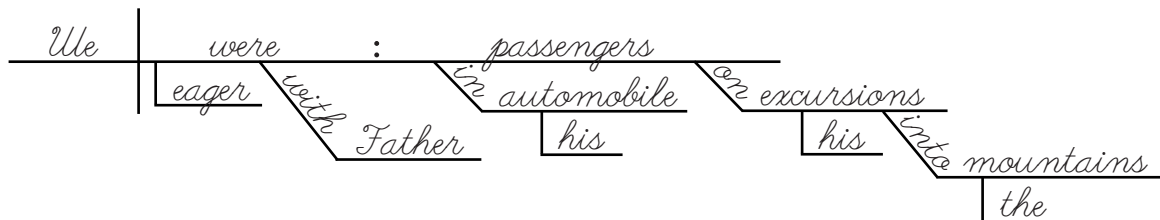


Review Parts of Speech

1. ^I [The boys ^{DO} eagerly ^{DO} collected ^{DO} birds, cats, and young dogs.]

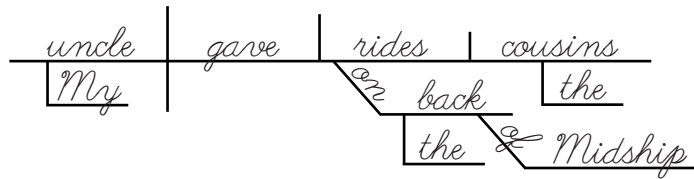


2. ^I [We ^{PN} were ^a eager passengers ^b (with Father) ^c (in his automobile) ^d (on his excursions) (into the mountains).]

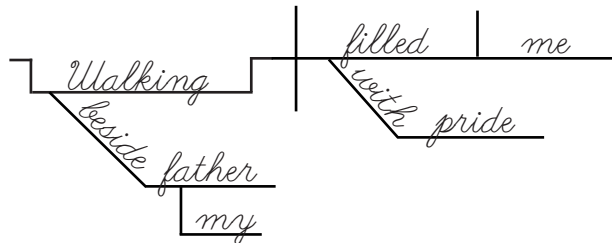


Noun Classes

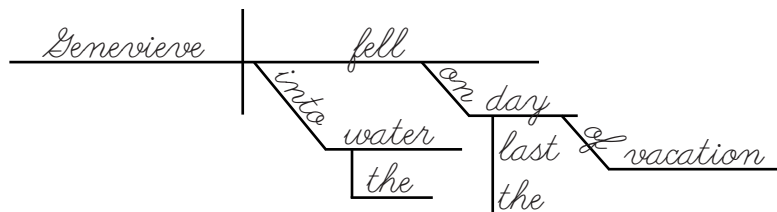
1. [^IMy uncle ^{IO}gave ^{DO}the cousins ^arides (on the back) (^bof Midship).]



2. [^IWalking (^abeside my father) ^{DO}filled (^bme (with pride)).]



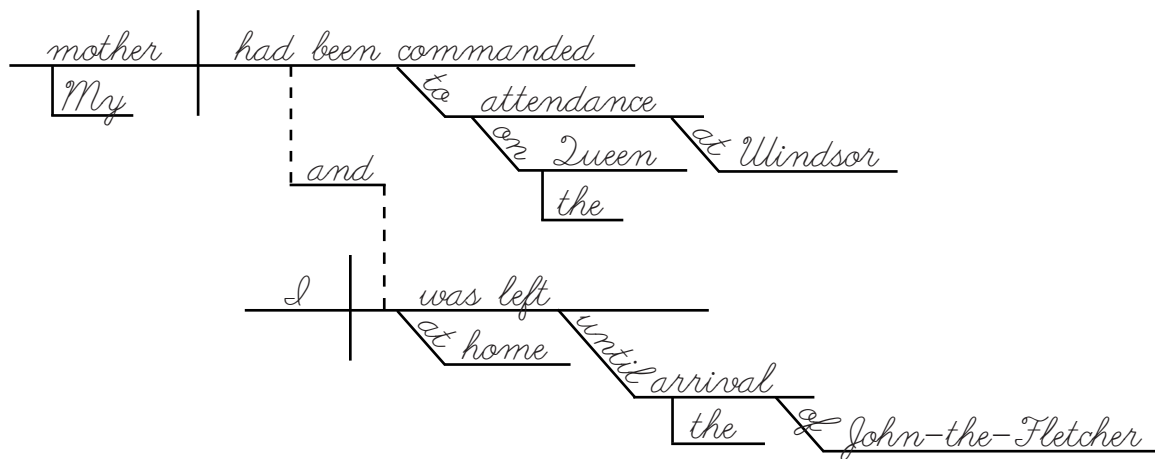
3. [^IGenevieve ^afell (^binto the water) (^con the last day) (^cof vacation).]



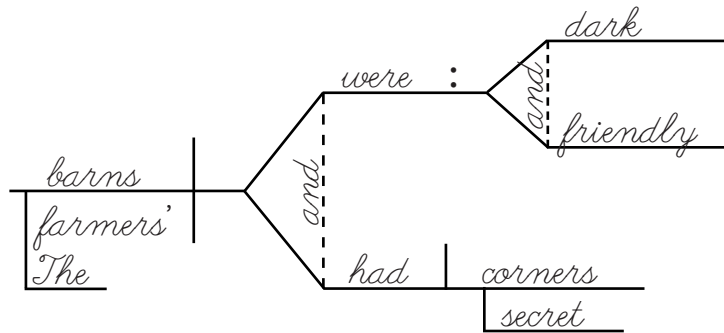
Verb Classes; Verb Voice

1. [^IMy mother ^ahad been commanded (^bto attendance) (^bon the Queen)
 (^cat Windsor)] and [^{II}I ^dwas left (^eat home) (^euntil the arrival) (^fof John-the-Fletcher).]
 +

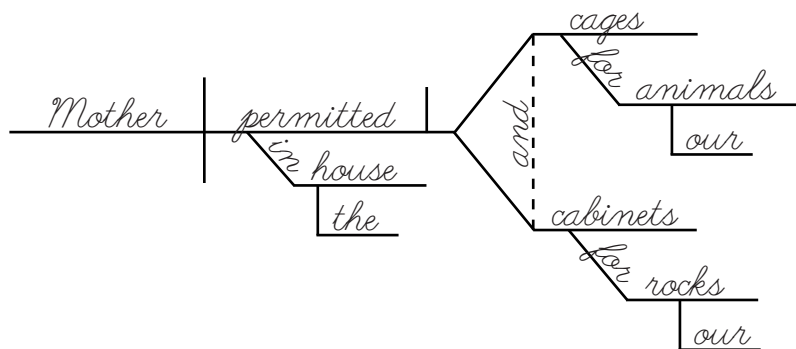
Verb Classes; Verb Voice



2. [*The farmers' barns were dark and friendly and had secret corners.*]

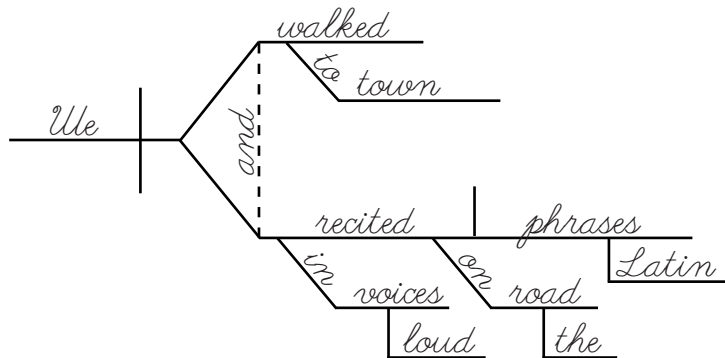


3. [^IMother permitted ^{DO}cages (in the house) ^a(for our animals) ^band cabinets ^{DO}+
(for our rocks).]



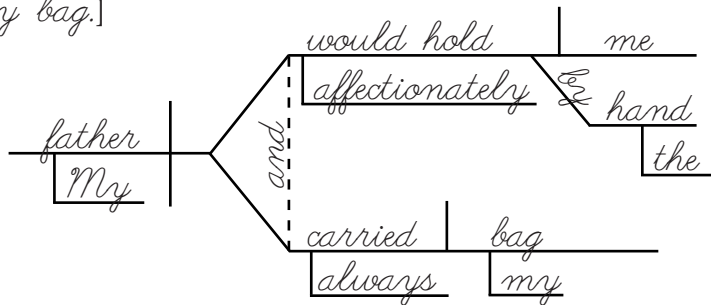
Verb Classes; Verb Voice

4. [^IWe ^awalked (to town) and ^{DO} ^brecited ^cLatin phrases (in loud voices) (on the road).]

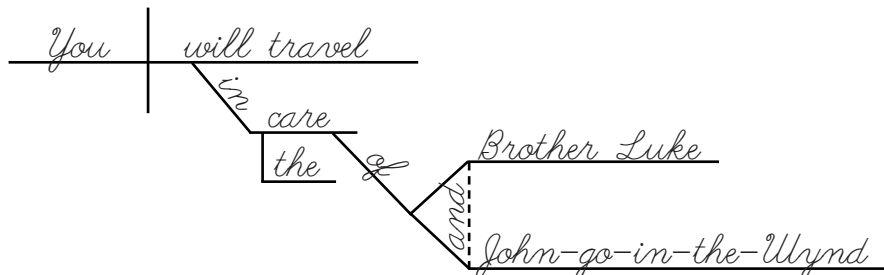


Week 2 Grammar Assignment

1. [^IMy father ^{DO}would hold me affectionately (by the hand) and always carried my bag.]

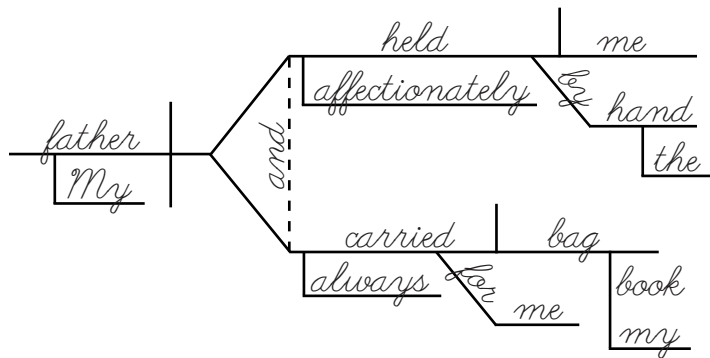


2. [^IYou ^awill travel (in the care) (of Brother Luke and John Go-in-the-Ulynd).]

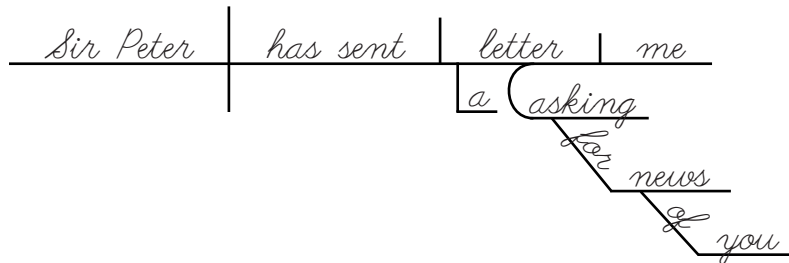


Analysis - Elements of a Sentence; Phrases as Modifiers

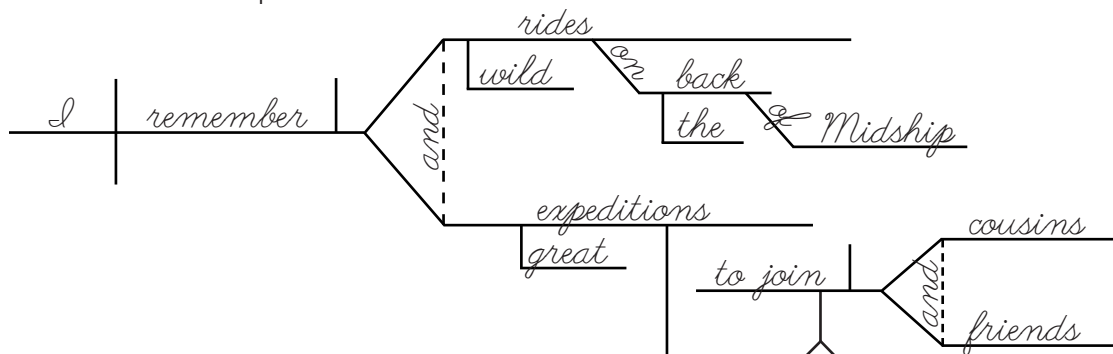
1. ^I [My father held ^{DO} me affectionately (by the hand) and always carried ^a my book bag (for me).]
- +
- ^{DO} ^b



2. ^I [Sir Peter has sent ^{IO} me a letter asking ^{DO} (for news) ^a (of you).]
- +
- ^b



3. ^I [I remember ^{DO} wild rides (on the back) (of Midship) and great expeditions ^a (to join cousins and friends) ^b (for picnics).]
- +
- ^c ^d

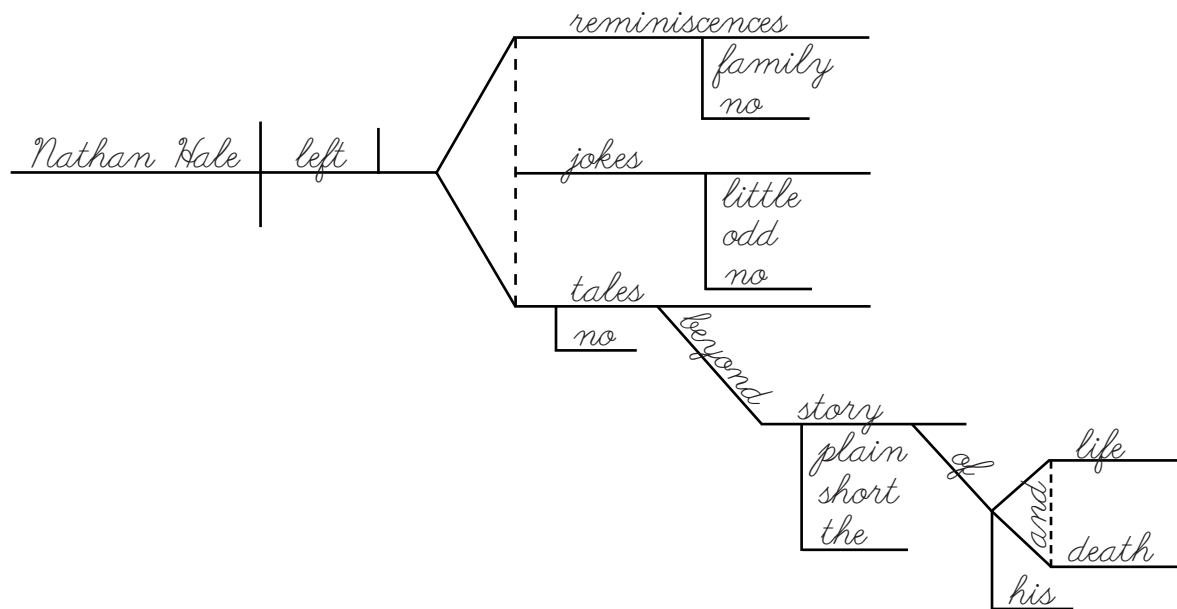


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 3

Week 3 Grammar Assignment

1. ^I [Nathan Hale left ^{DO} no family reminiscences, no odd little jokes, no tales ^{DO} ^{DO} ^{DO}

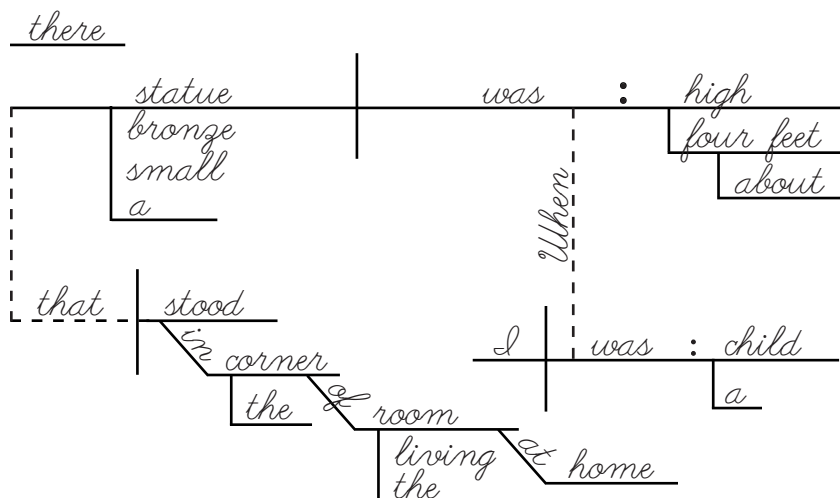
^a (beyond the short, plain story) ^b (of his life and death).]



Parts of Speech - General Review

1. [^I [When I was ^{PN} a child] ^{II} there was a small bronze statue about four feet high,

^{III} [that stood ^a (in the corner) ^b (of the living room) ^c (at home)].]



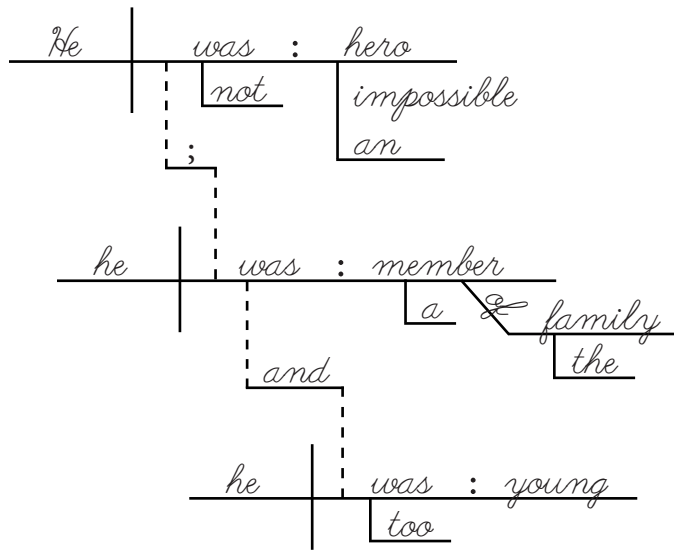
2. [^IIt ^{PN}was a small-scale replica (^aof the Nathan Hale statue) (^bat Yale).]

3. [^II always ^{DO}knew his story.]

Parts of Speech - Verbs & Verbal Review

1. [^IHe ^{PN}was not an impossible hero]; [^{II}he ^{PN}was a member (^aof the family)], and ₊

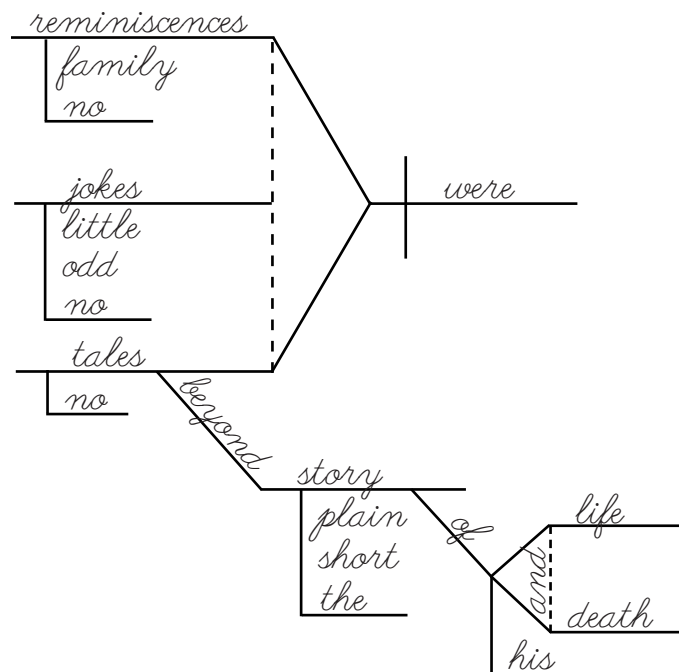
^{III}he ^{PA}was young, too].



2. [^IThere were no family reminiscences, no odd little jokes, no tales (^abeyond the short, plain story) (^bof his life and death).]

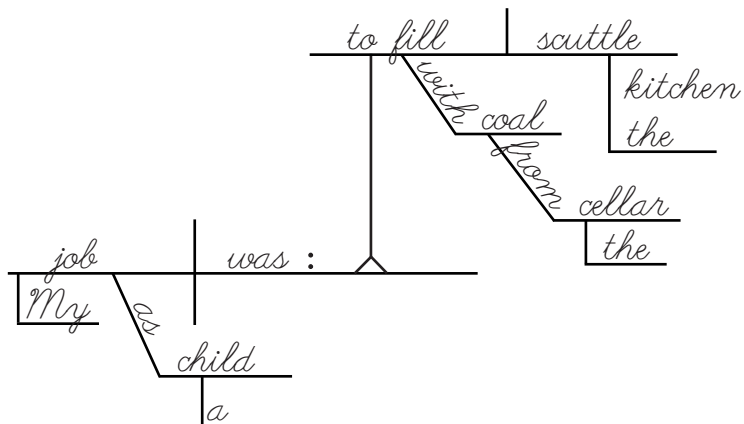
[See diagram, next page.]

There

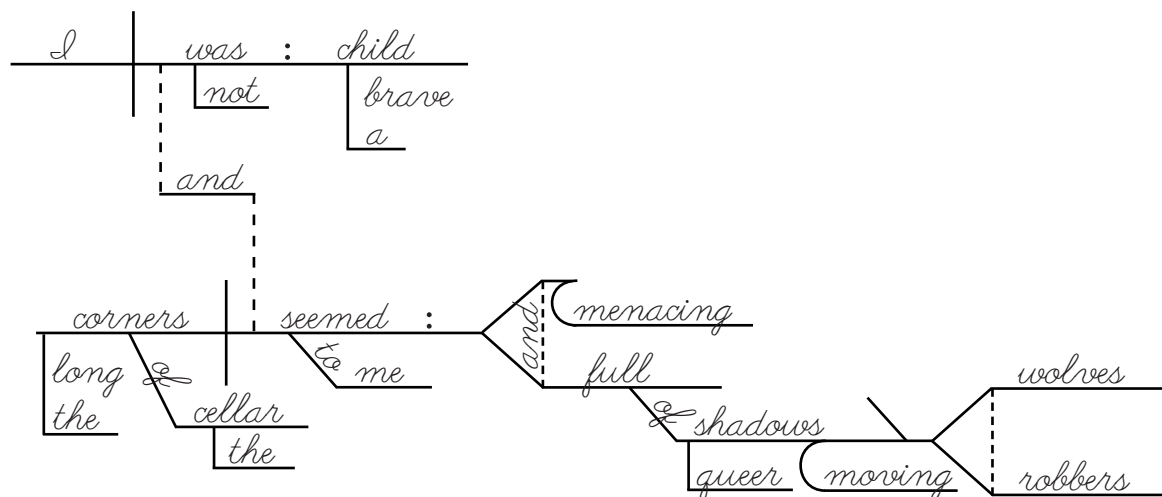


Analysis - General Review

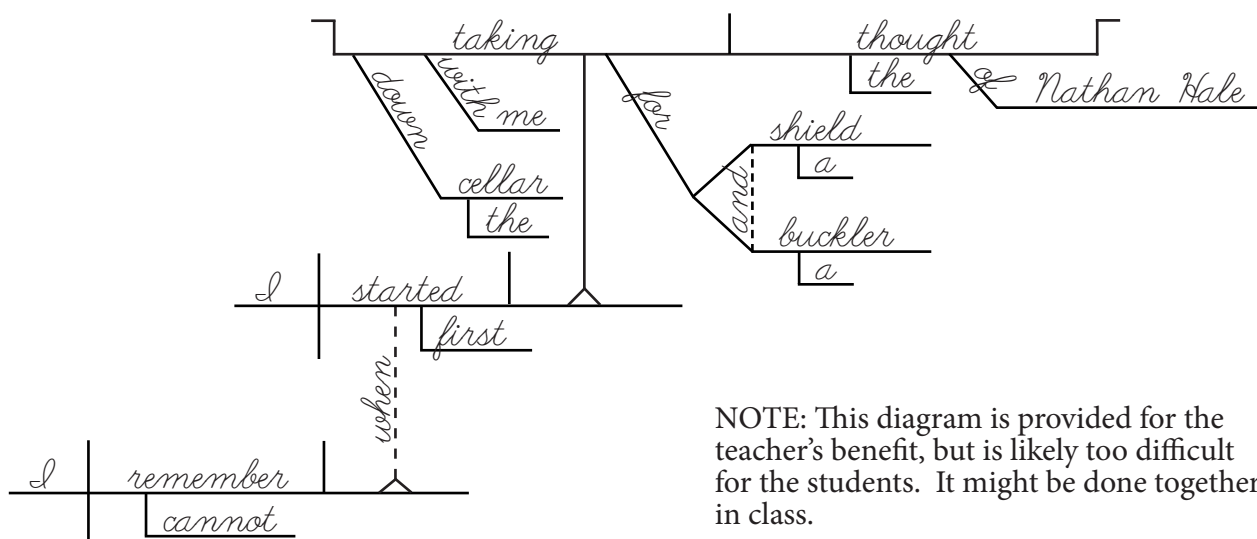
1. [^IMy ^ajob (as a child) ^{PN}was ^bto fill the kitchen scuttle (with coal) ^c(from the cellar).]



2. [^II ^{PN}was not a brave child,] ^aand [(to me) the long corners (of the cellar) ^bseemed
- ^{PA}menacing ^{PA}and full (of queer, moving shadows - wolves? robbers?)



3. [^II cannot remember [^{II-DO}when ^{DO}I first started taking the thought (of Nathan
- ^bHale) (down the cellar) (with me) (for a shield and a buckler)].]



NOTE: This diagram is provided for the teacher's benefit, but is likely too difficult for the students. It might be done together in class.

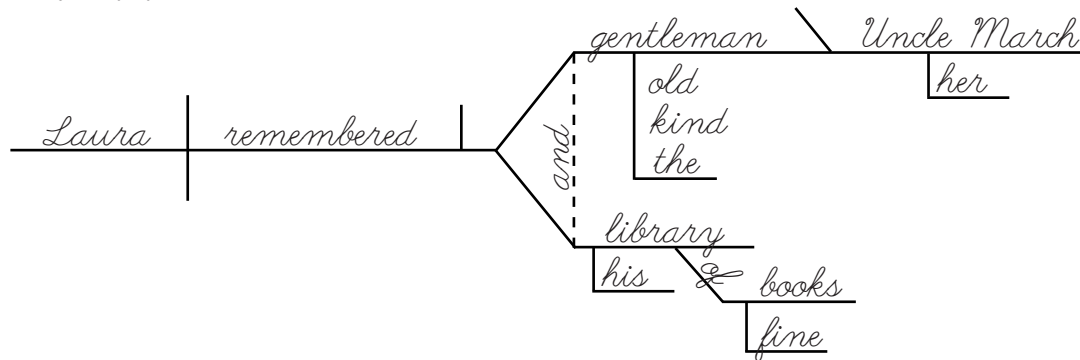
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 4

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Week 4 Grammar Assignment

1. ^I [Laura remembered ^{DO} the kind old gentleman, her Uncle March, and ⁺ his ^{DO} library ^a (of fine books).]

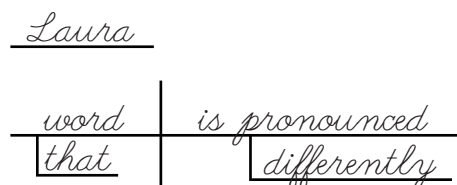


Parts of Speech - Noun Inflection; Gender, Number & Nominative Case

1. ^I [The real attraction ^a (of visits) ^b (to her aunt's house) was ^{PN} a large library ^c (of fine books).]

2. ^I [The kind old gentleman, her uncle, told ^{DO} stories ^a (to Laura) ^b (about the queer pictures) ^c (in his Latin books).]

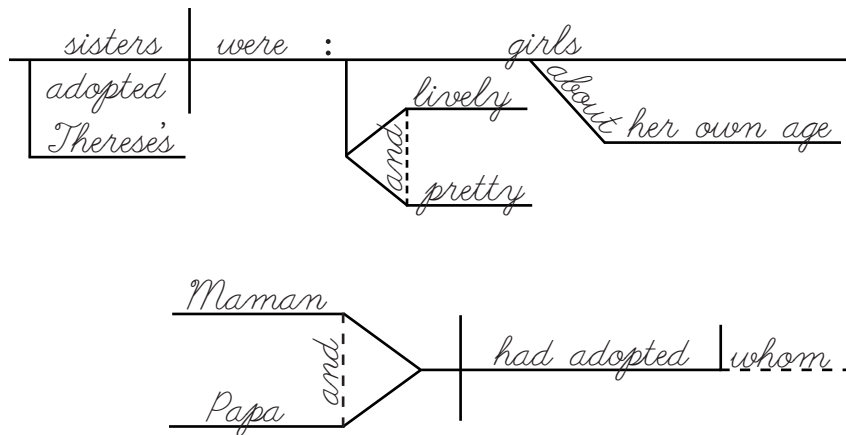
3. ^I [That word is pronounced ^{PA} differently, Laura.].



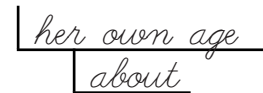
Parts of Speech - Verb Mood

1. [^IMaman ^ahad been raised (in a family) (^bof sixteen children).]

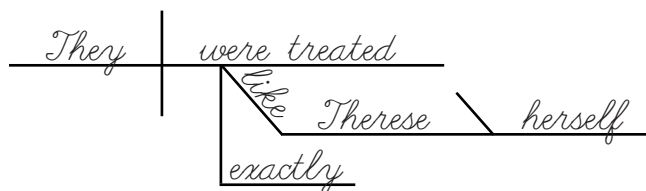
2. [^ITherese's adopted sisters were lively and pretty girls, (about her own age),
+
[whom Maman and Papa had adopted].]



Another possibility:



3. [^IThey ^awere treated (exactly like Therese herself).]



4. [(In the afternoon), ^ILaura ^atapped (^bat the door) (^cof her uncle's workshop).]

Analysis - Review of Prepositional Phrases

1. [^IGrandmama, the Empress, ^{DO}had adopted young girls (^afrom noble families)
(^bas siblings) (^cfor the royal children).]

Analysis - Review of Prepositional Phrases

2. [^IThe large library (^aof fine books) was left (^bto dust and spiders) (^cafter the death) (^dof Uncle March).]

LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 – DIAGRAMS: WEEK 5

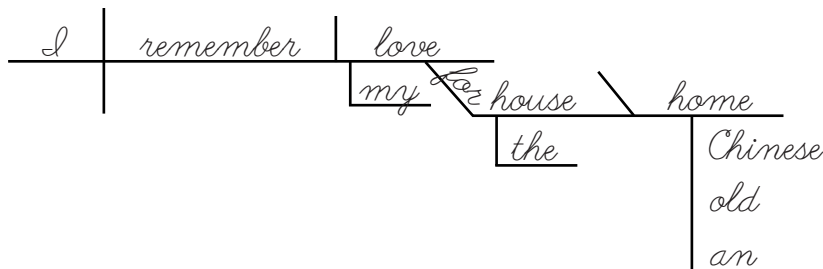
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Week 5 Grammar Assignment

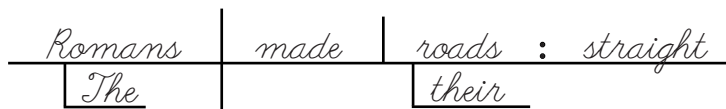
1. ^I [The still dusk ^a was falling (over curved roofs)] and ^{II} [the candles were gleaming
^b (in the rooms).]

Parts of Speech - Objective Case of Nouns

1. ^I [I ^{DO} remember ^a my love (for the house, an old Chinese home).]



2. ^I [The Romans ^{DO} made their roads straight.]

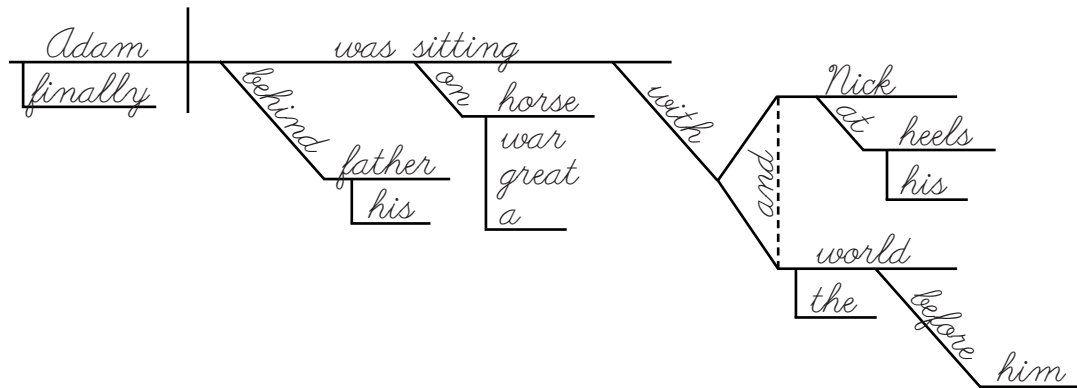


3. ^I [Roger ^{DO} told ^a stories (of the road) ^b (to Adam, his son).]

4. ^I [Our ancestors ^{IO DO} gave us fire.]

Parts of Speech - Definite Forms of Verbs

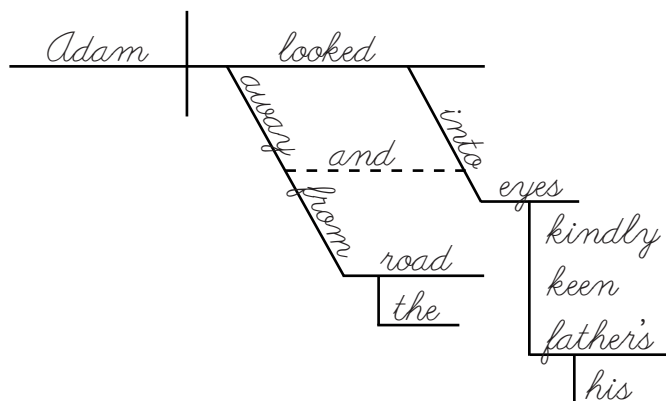
1. [^IFinally ^aAdam ^bwas sitting (behind his father) (on a great war horse),
^c(with Nick (at his heels) and the world (before him)).]



2. [^IFour wild swans were flying overhead] and [^{II}Adam never forgot the words
^a(of his father) ^{DO} or the look ^b(in his eyes).]

Analysis - Compound Elements and Compound Sentences; Coordinate Conjunctions

1. [^IAdam ^alooked (away from the road) and (into his father's keen, kindly eyes).]



Parts of Speech - Definite Forms of Verbs

2. [^{*I*}A road ^{*DO*}brings ^{*a*}all kinds (of people) ^{*DO*}and ^{*b*}all parts (of England) together.]
+

3. [^{*I*}The love ^{*a*}(of home) ^{*b*}and (of old surroundings) ^{*DO*}kept us warm.]
+

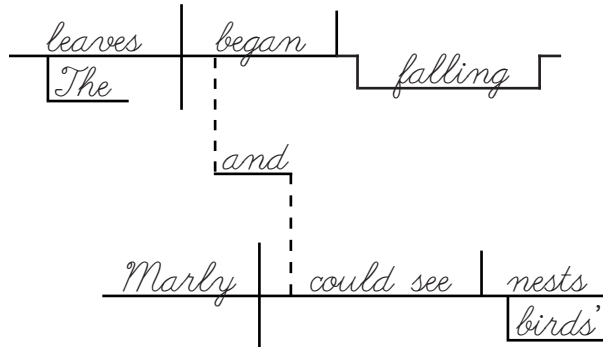
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GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 6

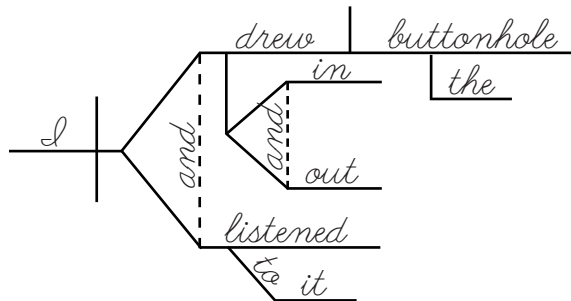
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Noun Possessive Case; Personal Pronouns

2. ^I [The leaves ^{DO} began falling] and ^{II} [Marly could see ^{DO} birds' nests.]
+



3. ^I [I ^{DO} drew the buttonhole in and out and ^a listened (to it).]
+ +

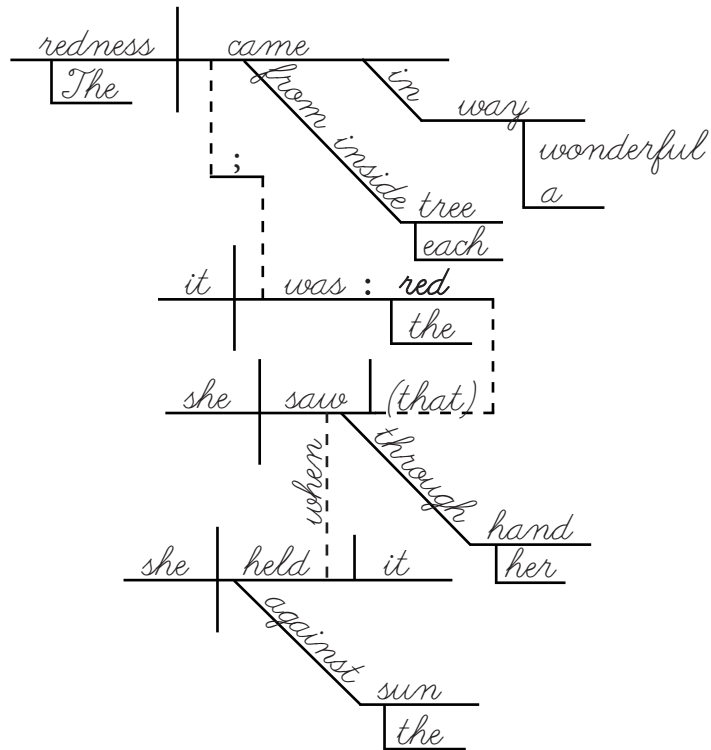


5. ^I [The redness ^a came from (inside each tree) (in a wonderful way);] ^b [it ^{II} was the

^{PN} ^{III} ^c red [she saw (through her hand)] [^{IV} when ^{DO} she held it (against the sun)].
^d

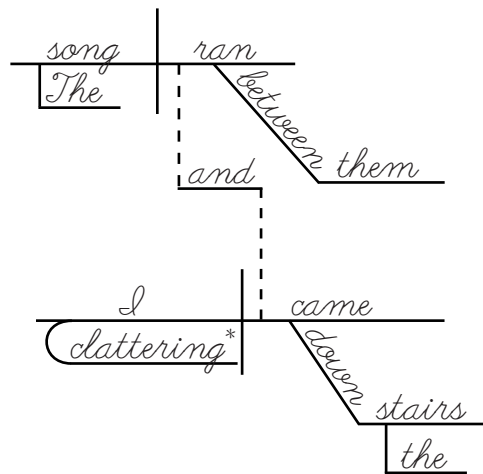
(See diagram next page.)

Parts of Speech - Noun Possessive Case; Personal Pronouns



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

1. [^IThe song ran ^a(between them)] and [^{II}I came ^bclattering (down the stairs).]



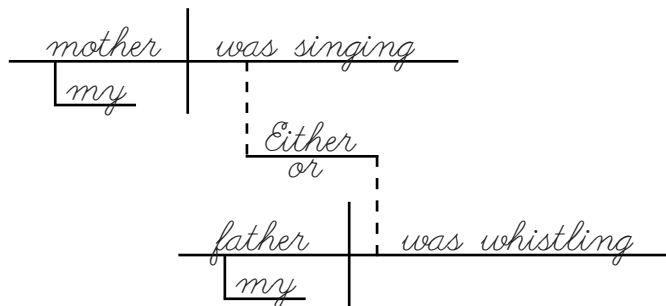
*Note: "clattering" may be considered adverbial, as in some rare instances participles may be used in such a way that they affect more the sense of the action than modify the noun.

Analysis - Compound Sentences; Coordinate Conjunctions

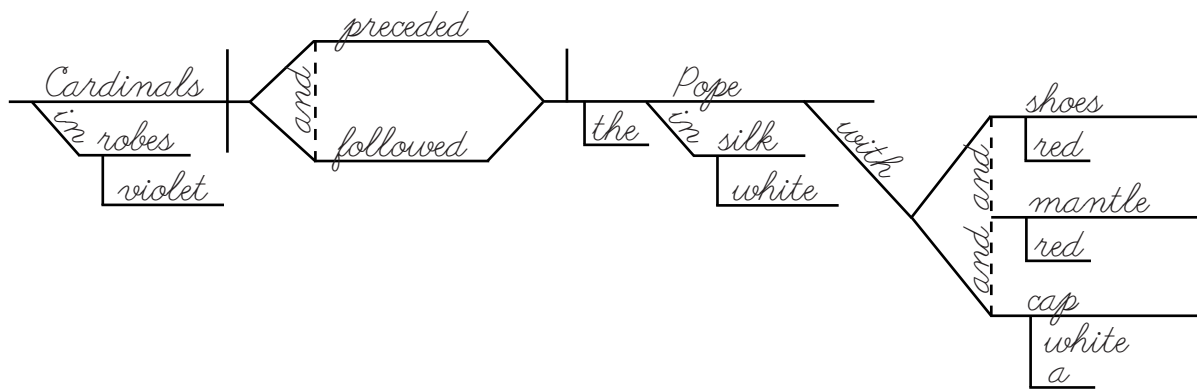
*I*II

1. Either [my mother was singing] or [my father was whistling.]

++



3. [^aCardinals (in violet robes) preceded ₊ followed the Pope, (in white silk) ^b
(^cwith red shoes and red mantle and a white cap).]
₊ ₊



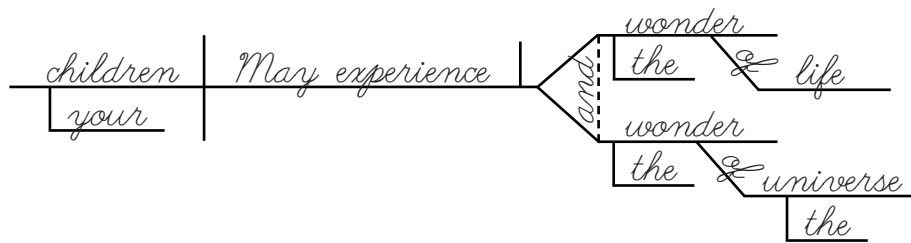
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 7

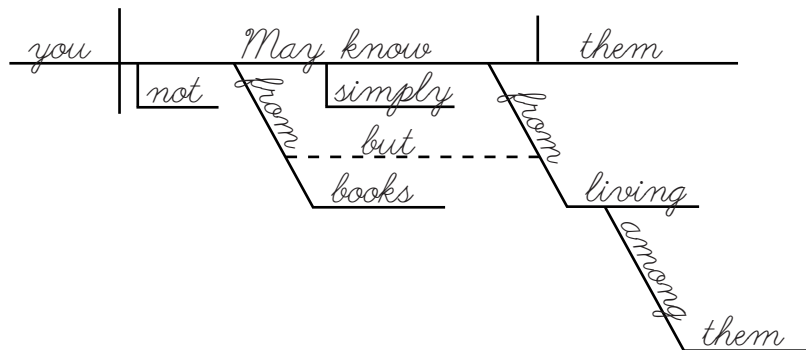
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Subjunctive Mood of Verbs

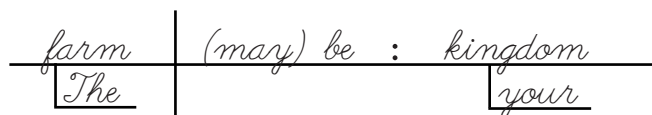
1. ^I [May your children experience the wonder (of life) and the wonder ^{DO} ^a ^{DO}
^b
 (of the universe).]



2. ^I [May you know them not (from books) but simply (from living) (among ^c
^{DO} ^a ^b
 them).]



3. ^I [The farm be your kingdom.] ^{PN}

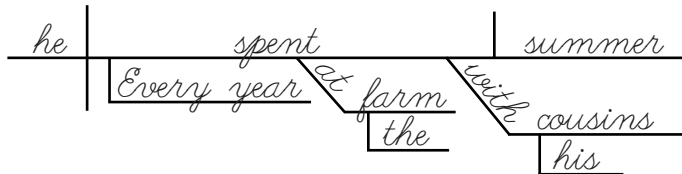


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 8

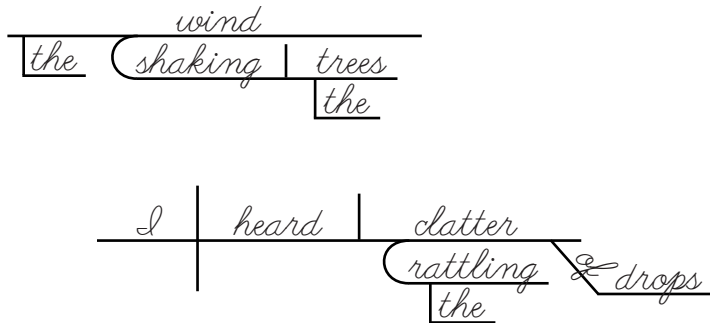
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Absolute Use of Nominative Case & Adverbial Objectives

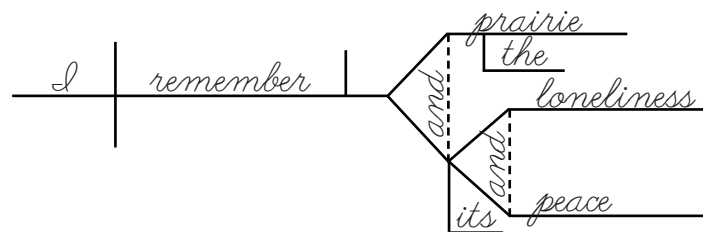
1. [^IEvery year ^{DO}he ^aspent ^bsummer (at the farm) (with his cousins).]



2. [^IThe wind (shaking the trees), ^aI ^{DO}heard ^bthe rattling clatter (of drops).]



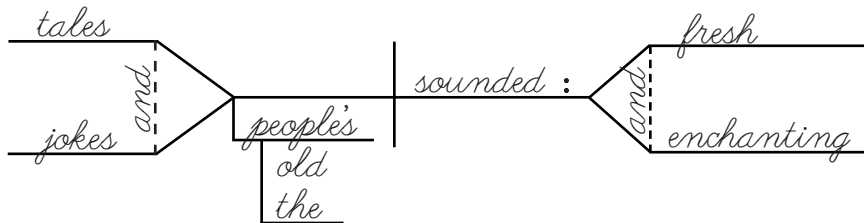
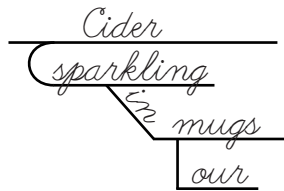
3. [^II ^{DO}remember ^{DO}the prairie, and its loneliness and ^{DO}peace.]



4. [^ICider sparkling (in our mugs), the old people's ^atales and ^bjokes ^{DO}sounded ^{DO}fresh and enchanting.]

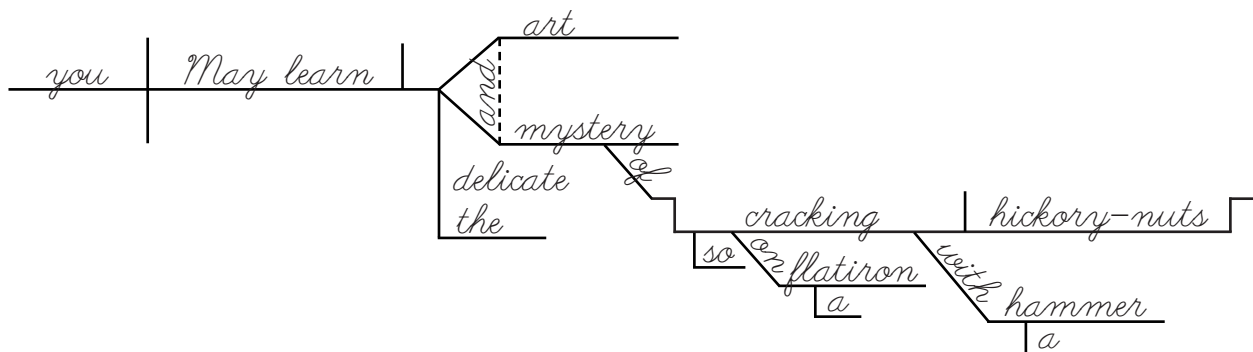
(See diagram next page.)

Parts of Speech - Absolute Use of Nominative Case & Adverbial Objectives



Parts of Speech - Verb Review

2. [^IMay ^{DO}you ^{DO}learn ^athe delicate art and mystery (of so cracking
^bhickory-nuts) (on a flatiron) (with a hammer).]



LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

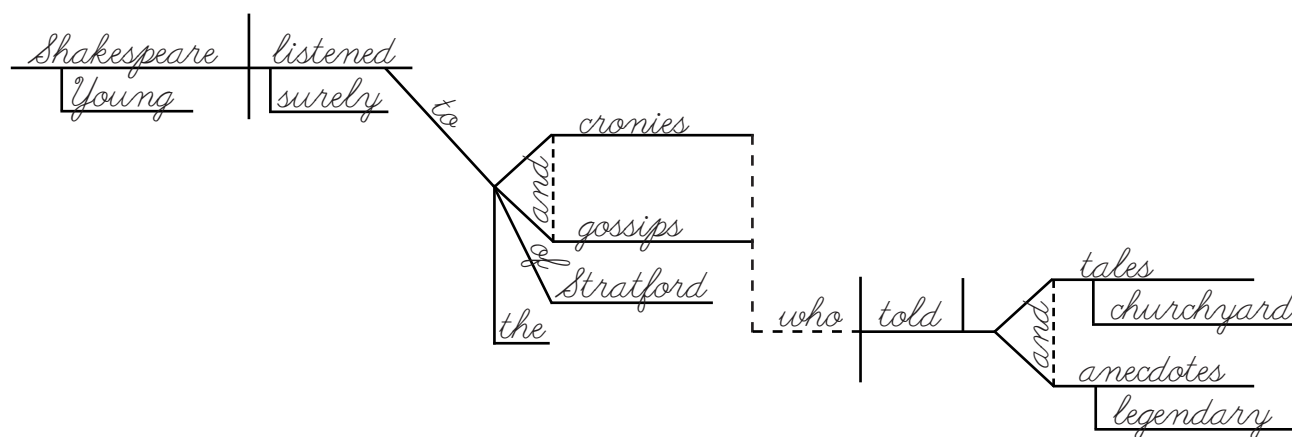
GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 9

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Relative Class of Pronouns

1. ^I [Young Shakespeare ^a surely listened (to the cronies and gossips) ^b (of Stratford)]

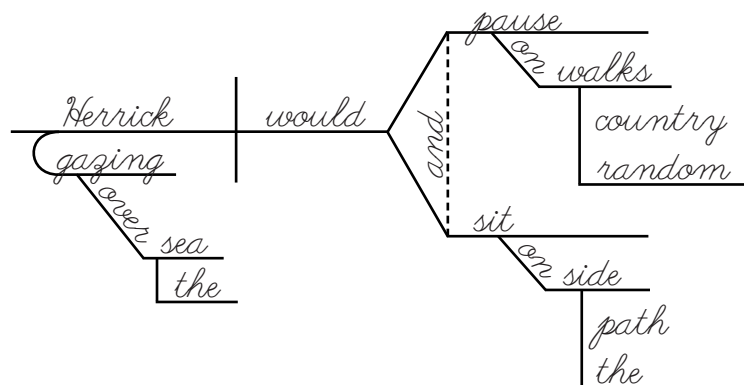
^{II} [who ^{DO} told churchyard tales and legendary anecdotes].] ^{DO}



Parts of Speech - Defective Verbs

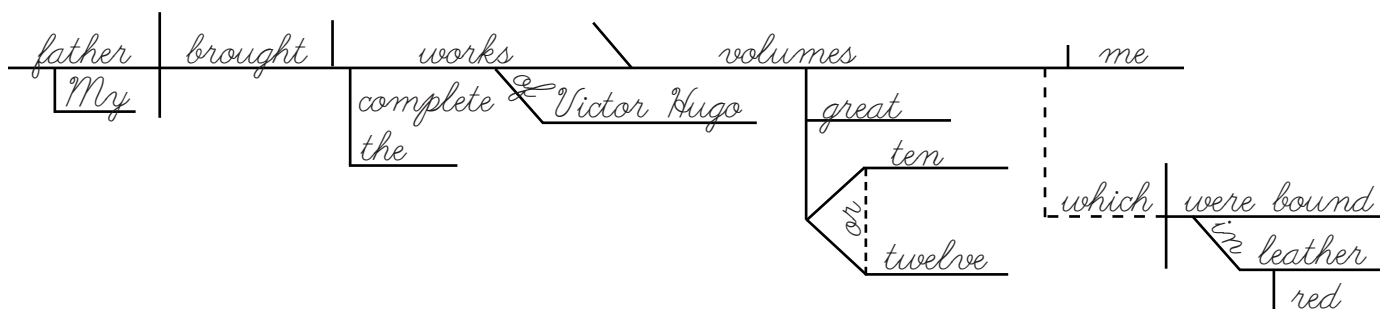
2. ^I [Herrick ^a would pause (on random country walks) and ^b sit (on the path sides)

^c gazing (over the sea).]



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses Introduced by a Relative Pronoun

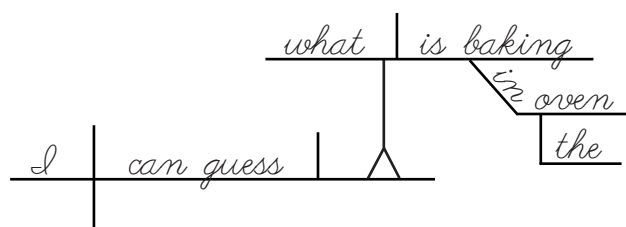
2. ^I [My father ^{IO} brought me the complete works ^{DO} (of Victor Hugo): ^a ten or twelve
+
great volumes [^{II} which were bound (in red leather)].]



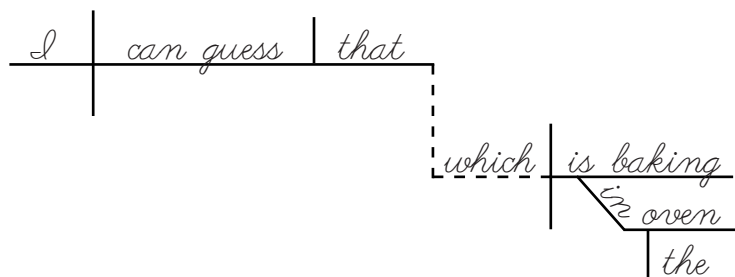
GRADE 7 – DIAGRAMS: WEEK 10

Parts of Speech - Double Relative Pronouns

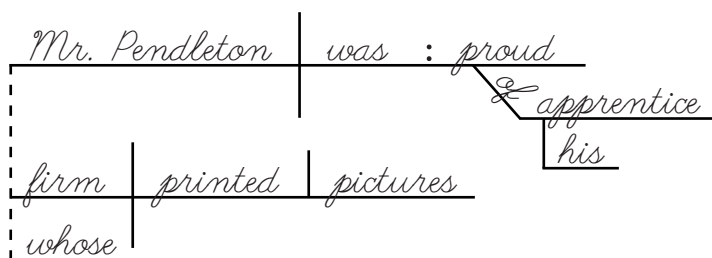
I *II - DO* *a*
[I can guess [what is baking (in the oven)].



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

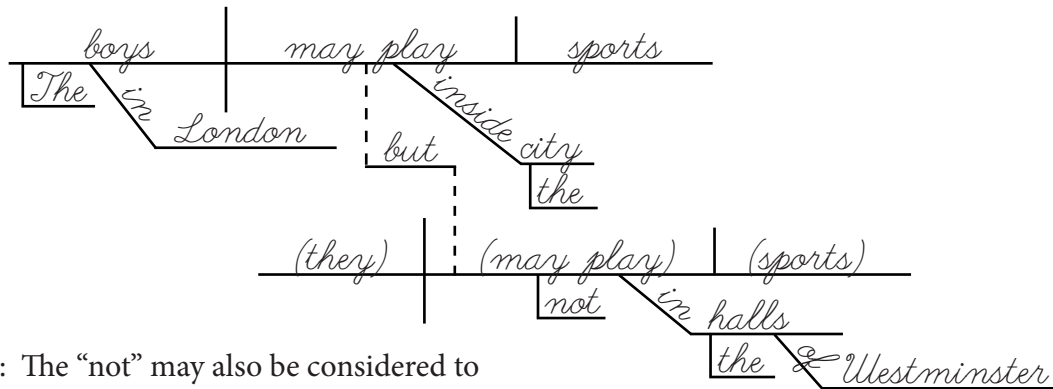


3. [^IMr. Pendleton, [^{II}whose ^{DO}firm printed pictures], ^awas proud (of his apprentice).]

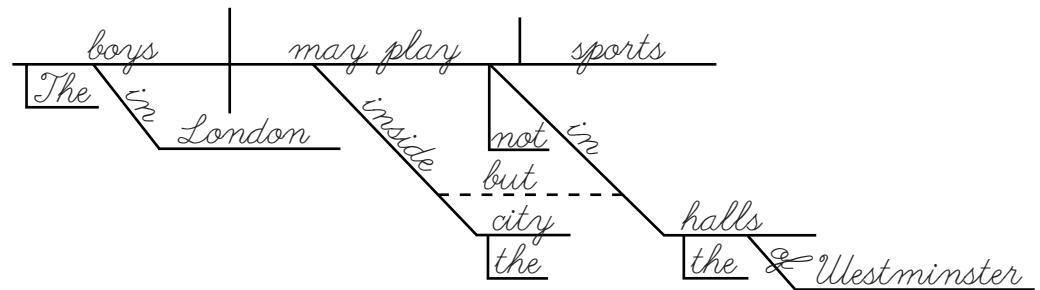


Parts of Speech: Defective Verbs

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

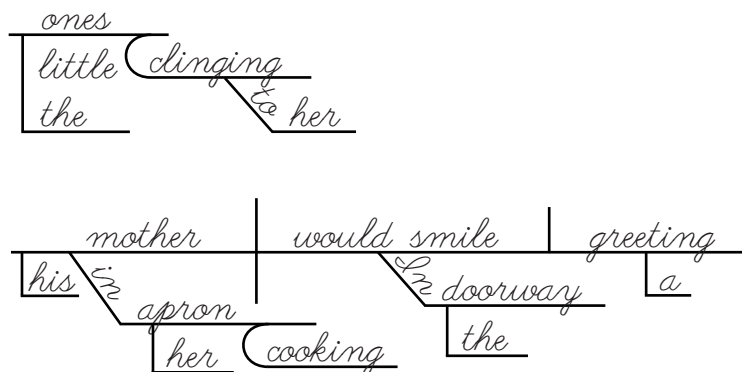


Note: The “not” may also be considered to modify the prepositional phrase, so that the sentence would be diagrammed as it is in this second diagram.



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses

2. ^I [(^a In the doorway), his ^b mother (in her cooking apron), (^c the little ones clinging
^d to her), ^{DO} would smile a greeting.]



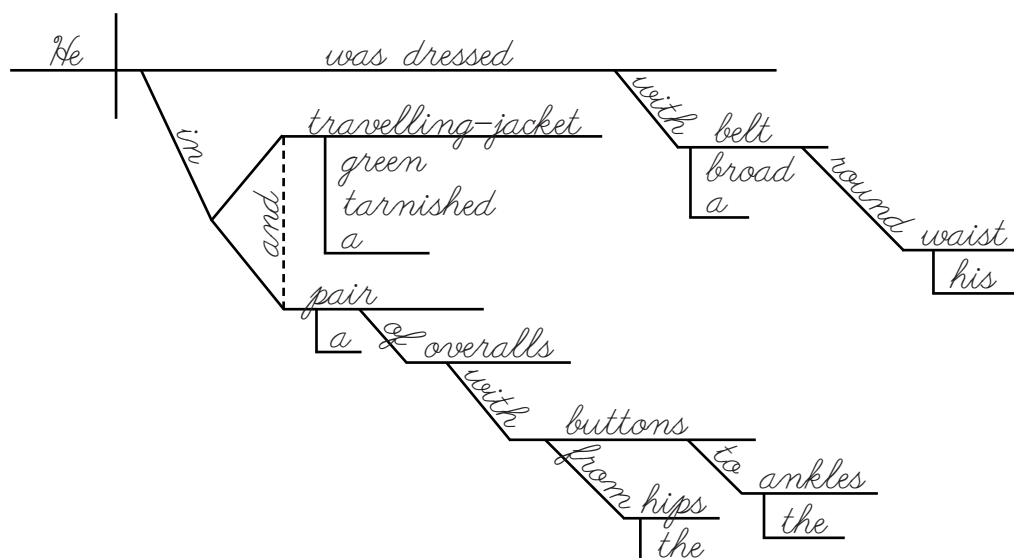
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 11

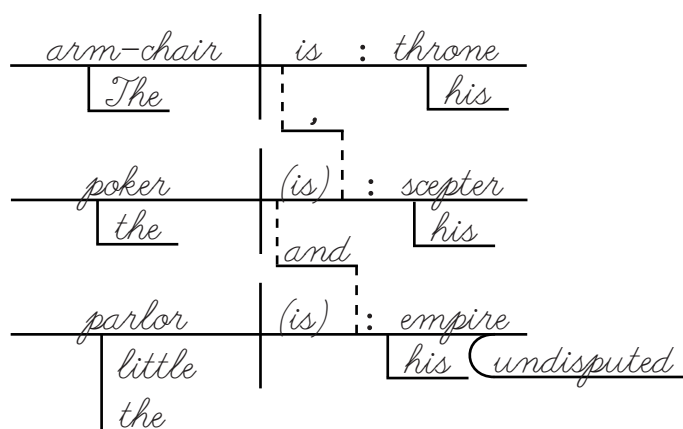
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Adjectives and Articles

1. [^IHe ^awas dressed (in a tarnished green travelling-jacket), (^bwith a broad belt) (^cround his waist) and a pair (^dof overalls) (^ewith buttons) (^ffrom the hips) (^gto the ankles).]

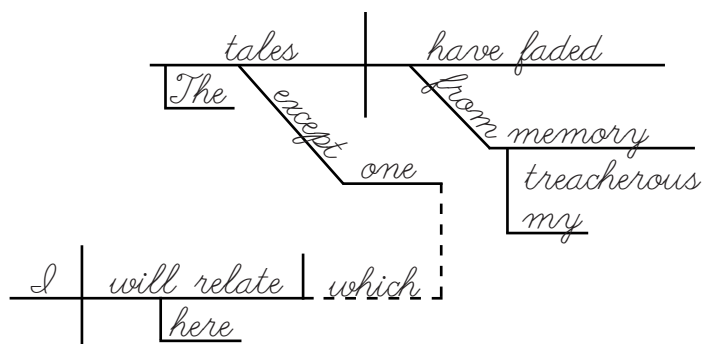


2. [^IThe arm-chair ^{PN}is his throne,] [^{II}the poker ^{PN}his scepter,] and [^{III}the little parlor,
^{PN}his undisputed empire.]



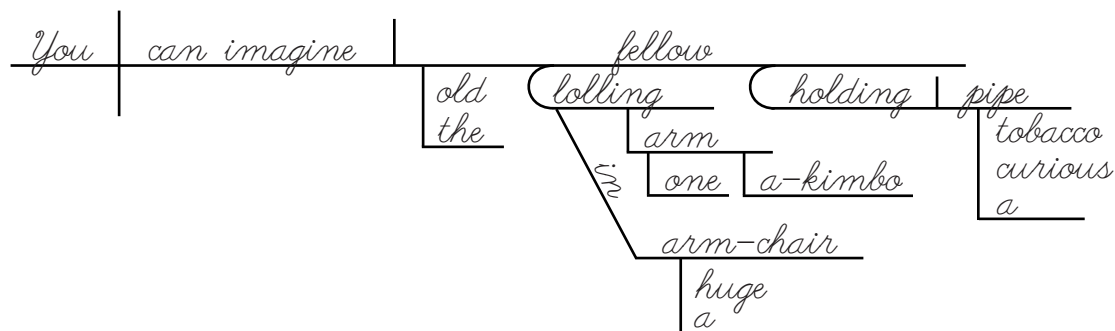
Parts of Speech: Defective Verbs

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



Note: The binder key for this week identifies the prepositional phrase “except one” as adverbial, modifying the verb “have faded.” This phrase is most likely adjectival, as it is diagrammed here. This distinction is subtle, however, so if a student working independently identifies the phrase as adverbial, it should be accepted.

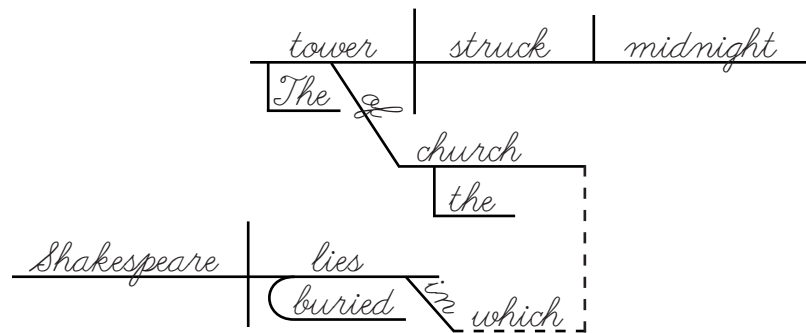
3. ^I [You can imagine ^{DO} the old fellow ^a lolling (in a huge arm-chair), ^b one arm
a-kimbo, (holding a curious tobacco pipe).]



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses

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

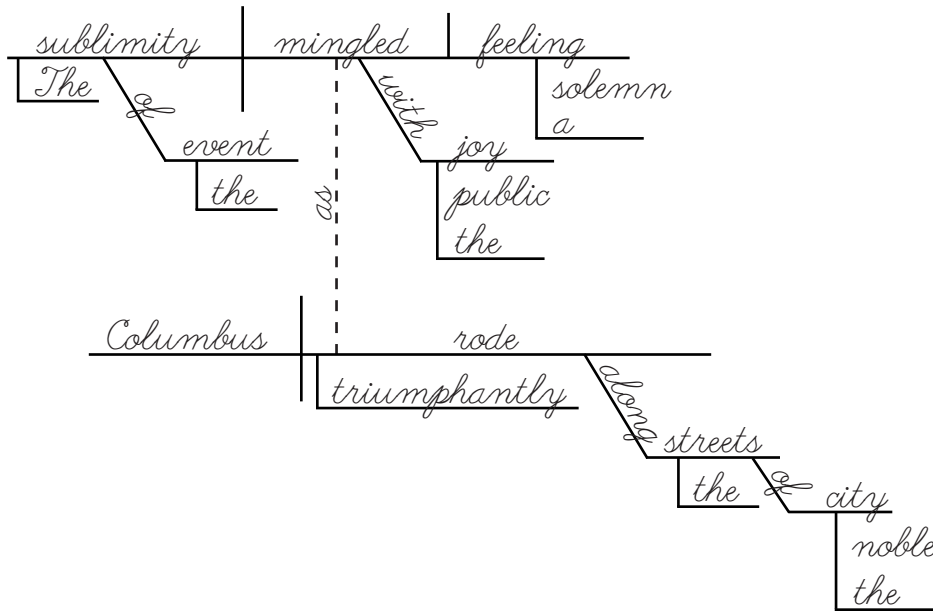
Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adjective Clauses



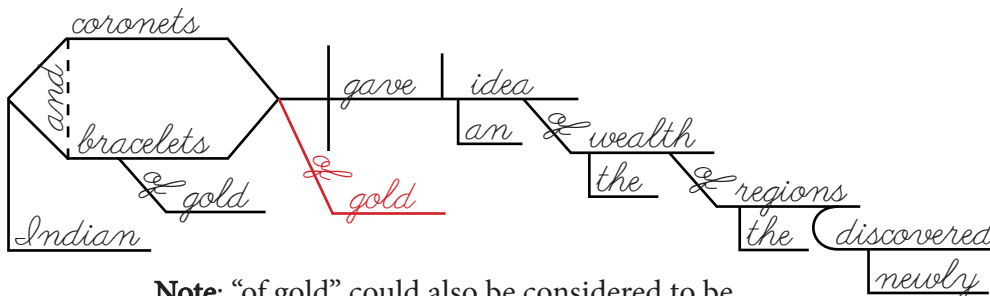
GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 12

Grammar Assignment

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



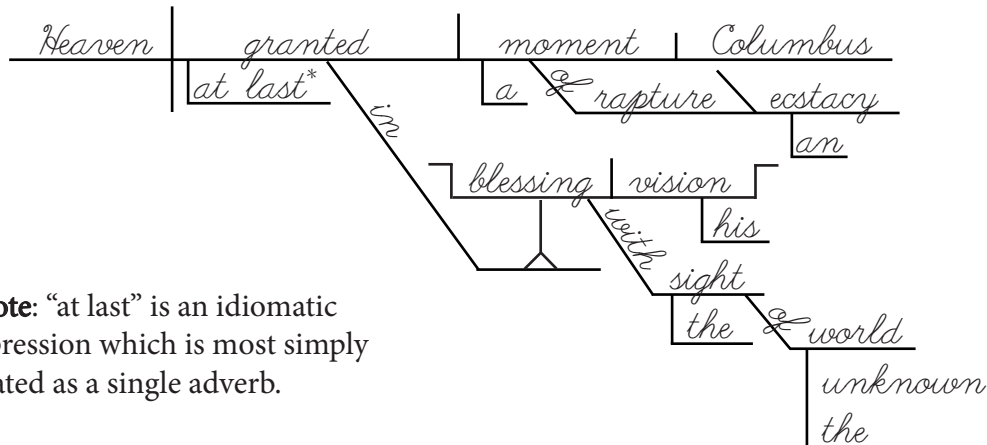
2. [^IIndian coronets and bracelets (of gold) ^agave an idea (of the wealth) (of the ^{DO} ^b ^c newly discovered regions).]



Note: “of gold” could also be considered to be modifying both “coronets” and “bracelets,” as is diagrammed here in red.

Parts of Speech: Verb Review

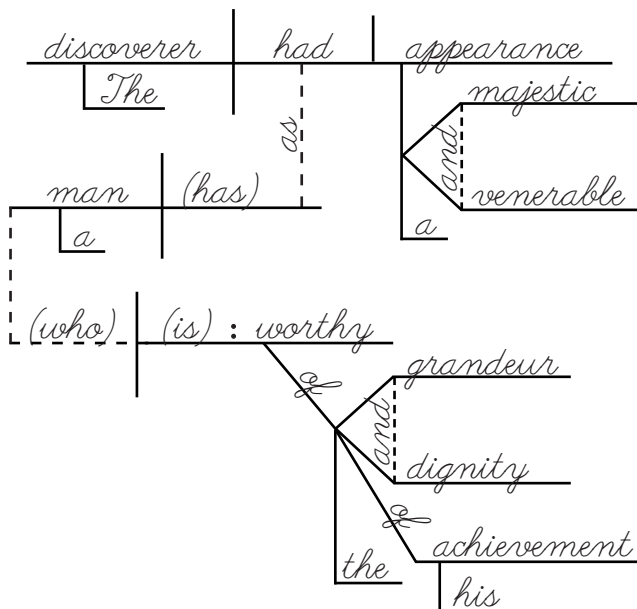
3. [^IHeaven at last ^{IO}granted ^{DO}Columbus ^aa moment (of rapture, an ecstasy), (in blessing his vision) (with the sight) (^dof the unknown world).]



***Note:** "at last" is an idiomatic expression which is most simply treated as a single adverb.

Analysis – Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses of Time and Place

3. [^IThe discoverer ^{DO}had a majestic and venerable appearance] [^{II}as a man ^ahas [^{II}who ^bis worthy (of the grandeur and dignity) (of his achievement)].]



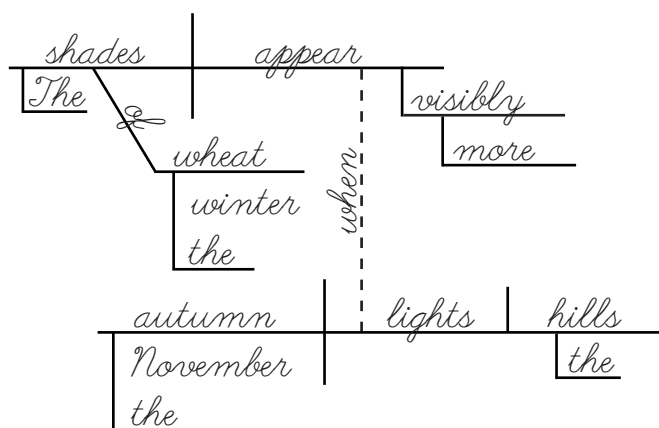
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 13

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

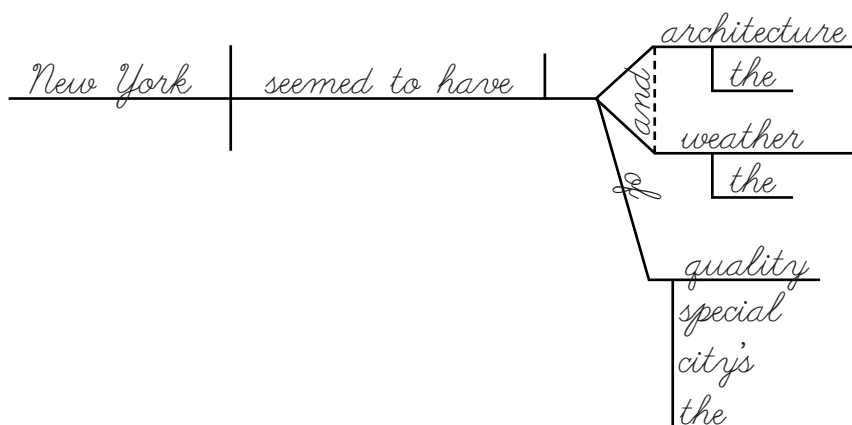
Grammar Assignment

1. ^I [The shades (of the winter wheat) appear more visibly [^{II} when the November autumn lights the hills.]]



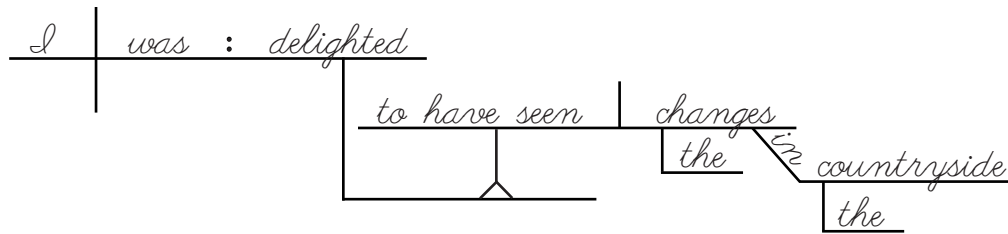
Parts of Speech: Verbals

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

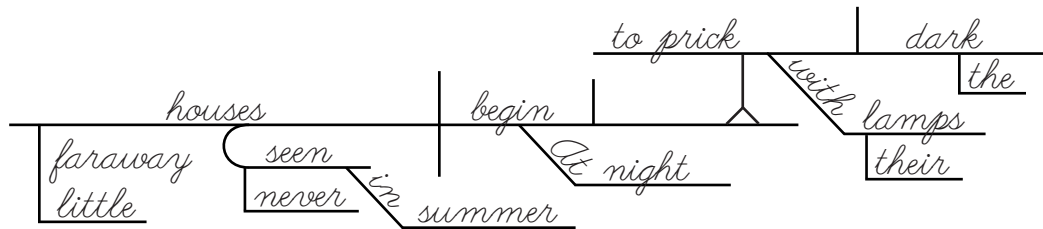


Parts of Speech: Verbals

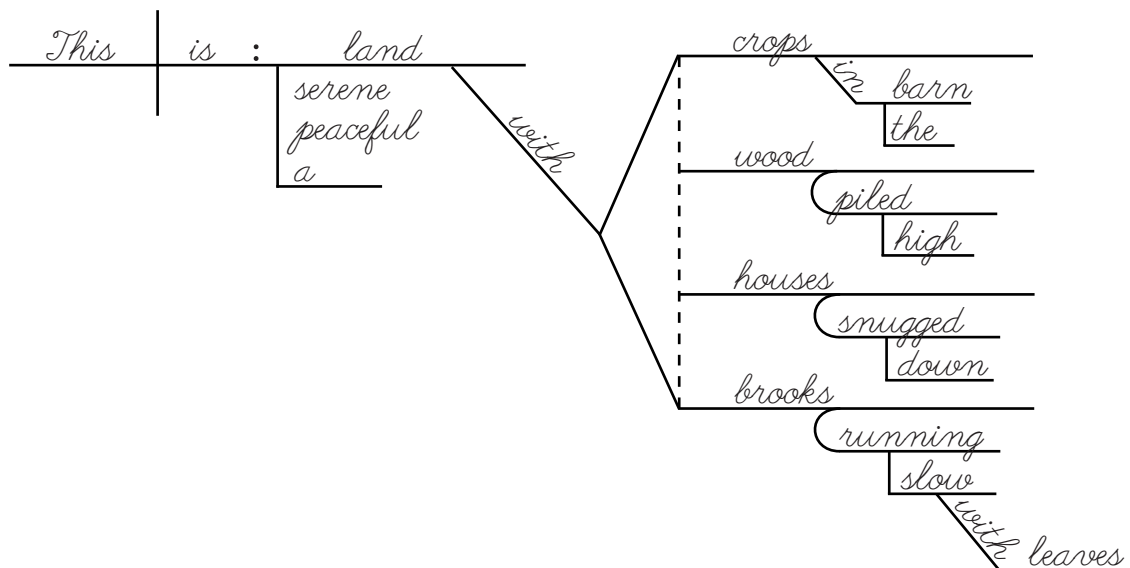
2. [^II ^{PA}was ^adelighted (to have seen the changes) ^b(in the countryside).]



3. [^I^a(At night), little faraway houses, never seen (in summer), ^bbegin ^{DO}to prick the dark (with their lamps).]

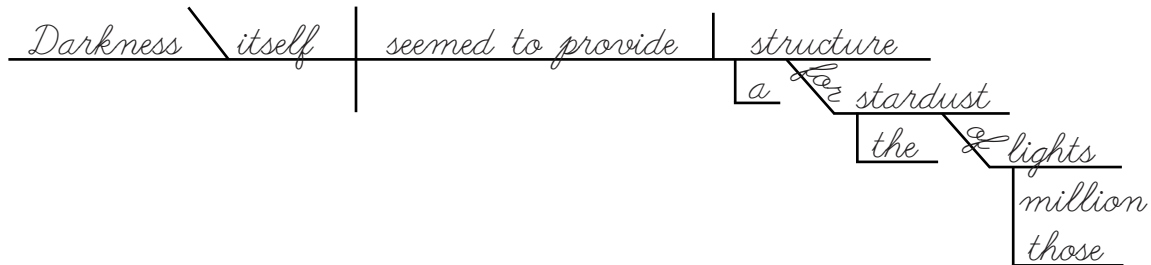


4. [^IThis ^{PN}is ^aa peaceful serene land, (with the crops (in the barn,) wood piled high, ^bhouses snugged down, and brooks running slow ^c(with leaves)).]



Parts of Speech: Verbals

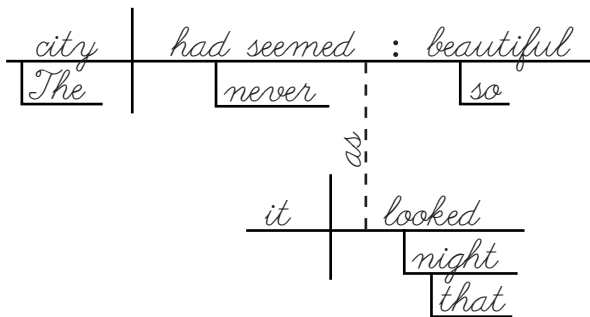
5. [^IDarkness ^{DO}itself ^aseemed to provide ^ba structure (for the stardust) (of those million lights).]



Analysis - Complex Sentences

Adverbial Clauses of Time, Place, & Manner

5. [^IThe city had never seemed so beautiful [^{PA}as it looked that night].]



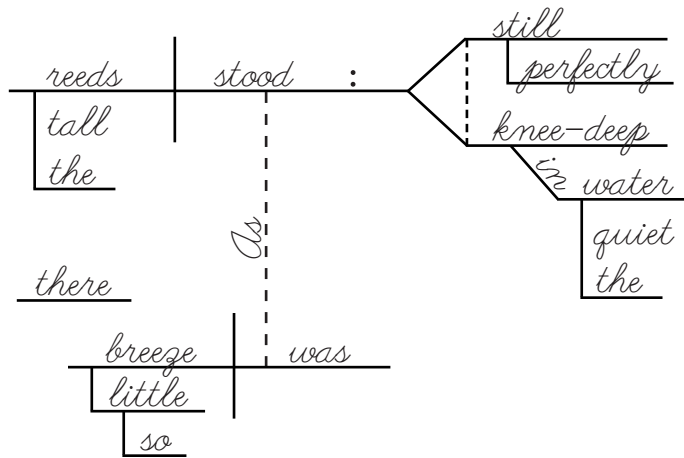
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 14

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

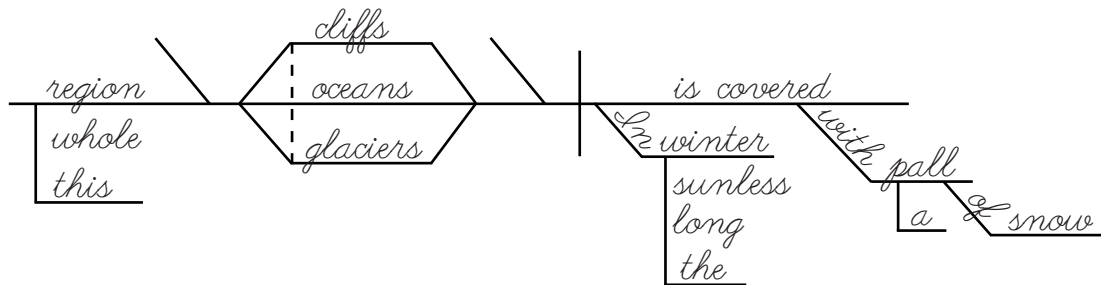
Grammar Assignment

1. [^I As there was so little breeze,] [^{II} the tall reeds stood perfectly still, knee-deep
^a (in the quiet water).]



Parts of Speech - Adjective Class: Quantitative

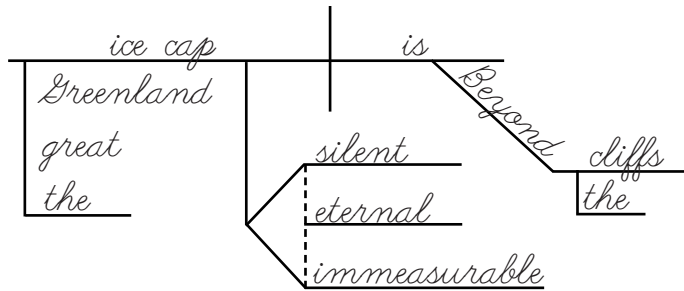
1. [^{I a} (In the long sunless winter) this whole region - cliffs, oceans, glaciers -
is covered ^b (with a pall) ^c (of snow).]



Parts of Speech - Adjective Class: Quantitative

I a

2. [(Beyond the cliffs) is the great Greenland ice cap, silent, eternal, immeasurable..]

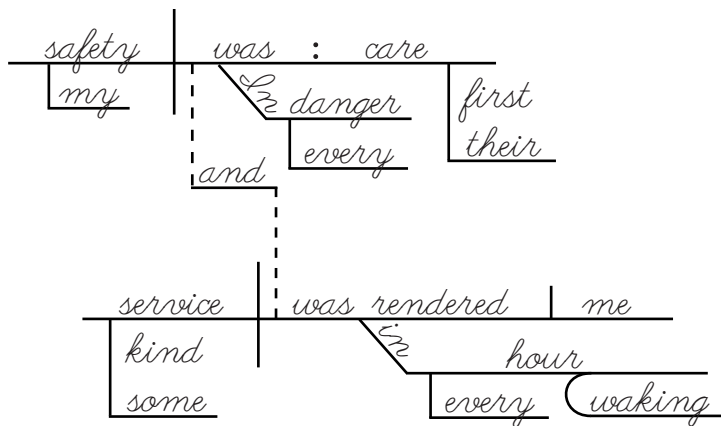


I a

PN

II b

4. [(In every danger) my safety was their first care,] and [(in every waking hour) some kind service was rendered me.]



Parts of Speech - Verbals: Infinitives

I

DO

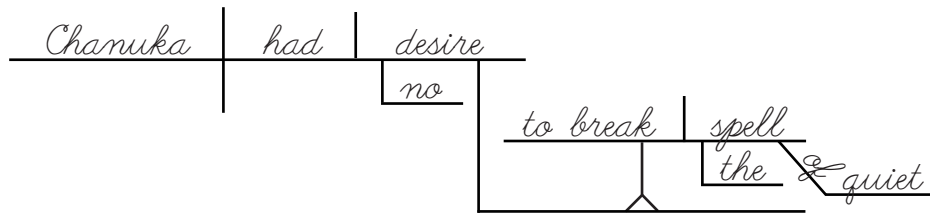
a

b

1. [Chamuka had no desire (to break the spell) (of quiet).]

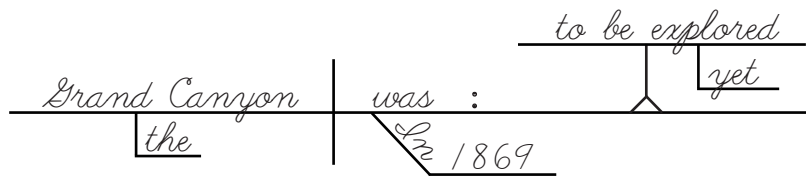
(See diagram next page)

Parts of Speech - Verbals: Infinitives



I a

2. [(In 1869) the Grand Canyon was yet to be explored.]



I

PN

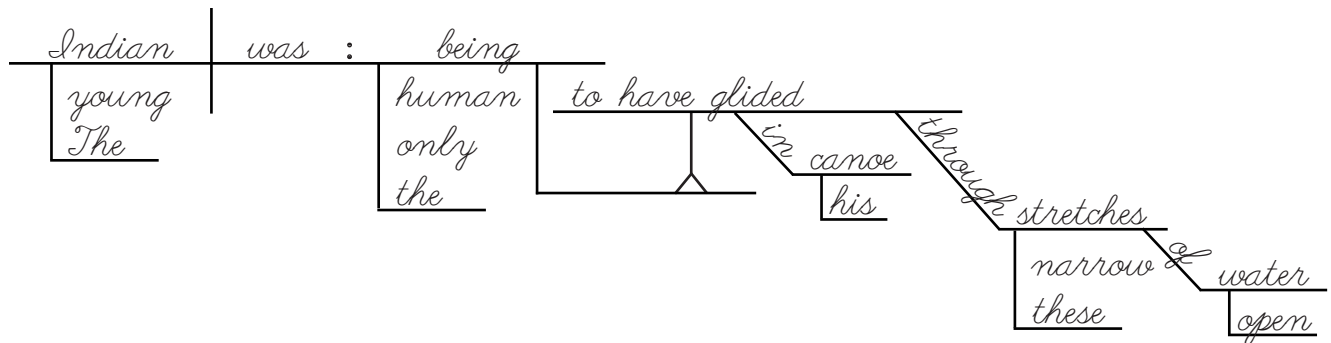
a

3. [The young Indian was the only human being to have glided (in his canoe)

b

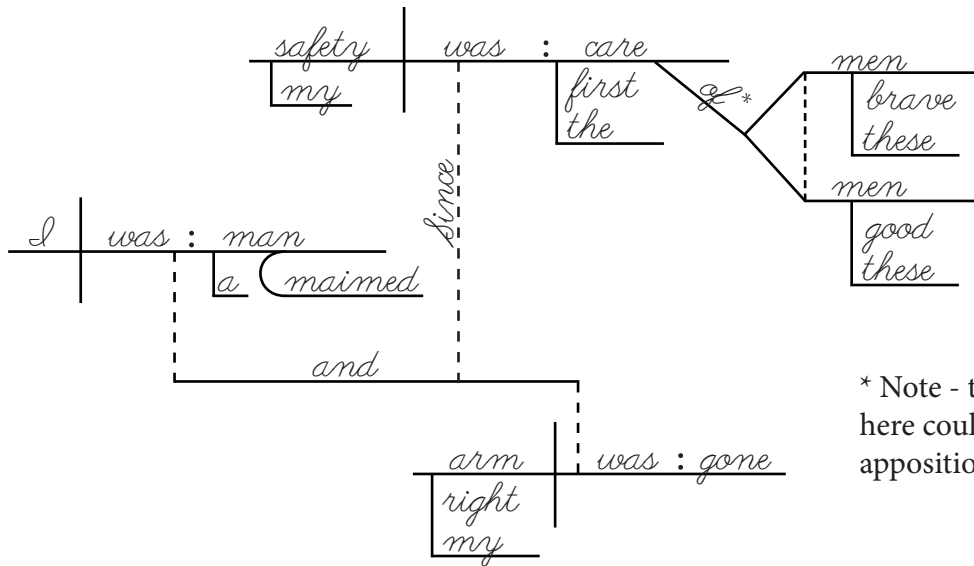
c

- (through these narrow stretches) (of open water).]

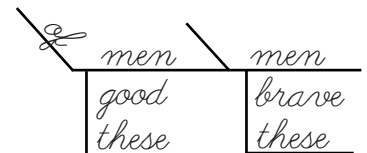


Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses - Cause or Reason

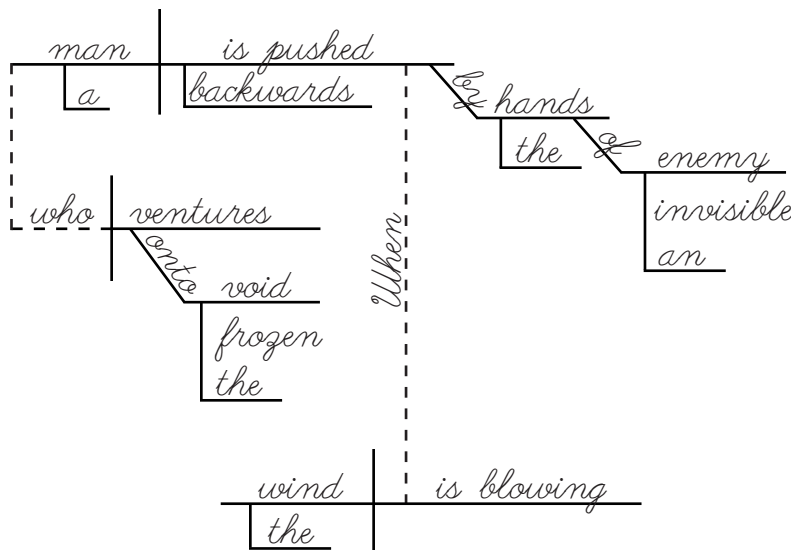
2. ^I [Since ^{PN} I ^{II} was ^{PA} a ^{III} maimed man] ^a and [my right arm was gone], [my safety was the first care (of these brave men, these good men.)]



* Note - the objects of the preposition here could be considered to be in apposition:



3. ^I [When the wind is blowing.] ^{II} [a man ^{III} [who ventures (onto the frozen void.)] ^a is pushed backwards (by the hands) (of an invisible enemy).]



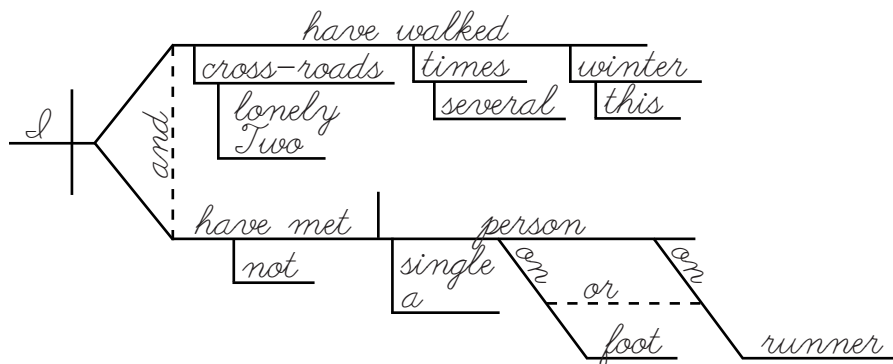
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 15

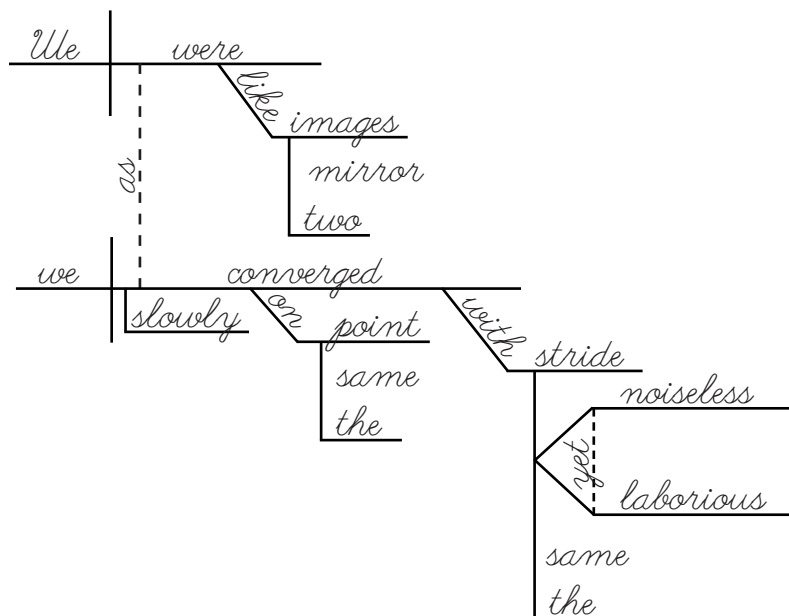
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Adjective Class: Demonstrative

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

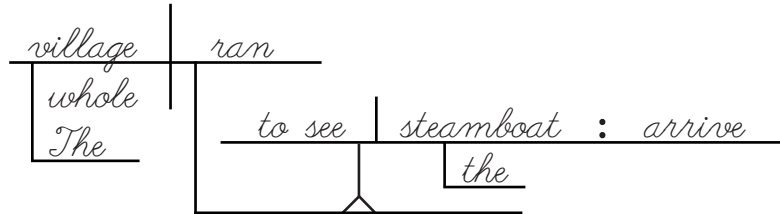


2. ^I [We ^a were (like two mirror images) [^{II} as we slowly converged ^b (on the same
^c point) (with the same noiseless yet laborious stride).]



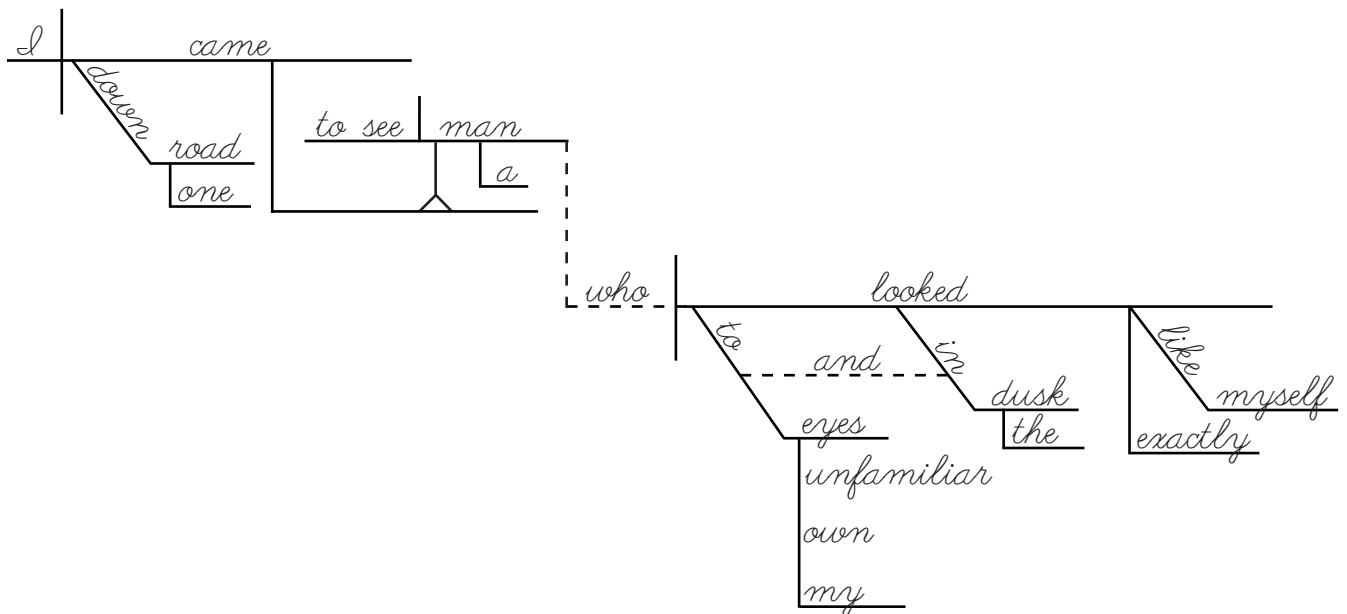
Parts of Speech - Infinitives Used as Adverbs: Purpose and Result

3. [^I*The whole village* ^aran (to see the steamboat arrive).]



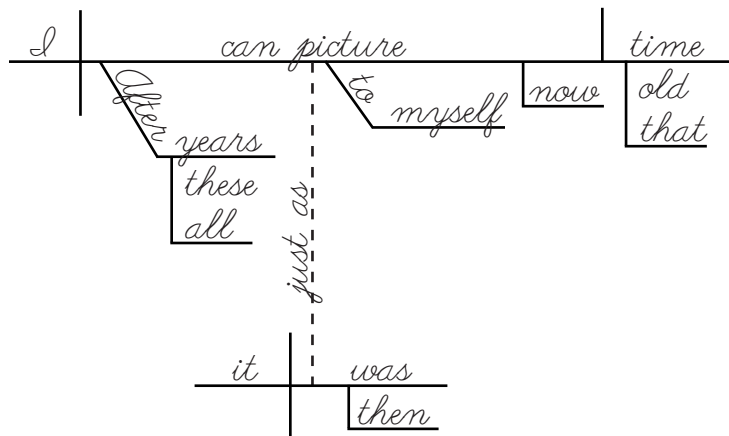
Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses

4. [^II came ^a(down one road) ^b(to see a man) [^{II}who ^c(to my own unfamiliar eyes) ^dand (in the dusk) looked ^e(exactly like myself)].]
- +



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses

3. ^{I a} [(After all these years) I ^{DO b} can picture ^{II} that old time (to myself) now, [just as it was then].]



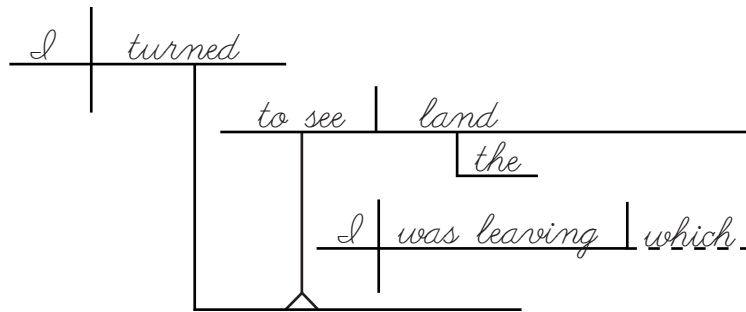
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 16

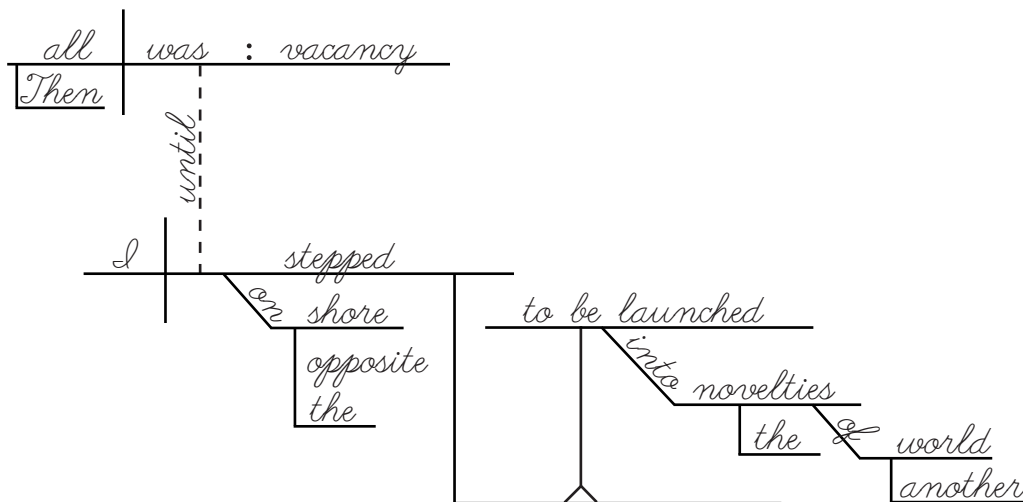
(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Infinitives Used as Adverbs: Purpose, Result

2. ^I [I ^a turned (to see the land) [^{II DO} which I was leaving].]

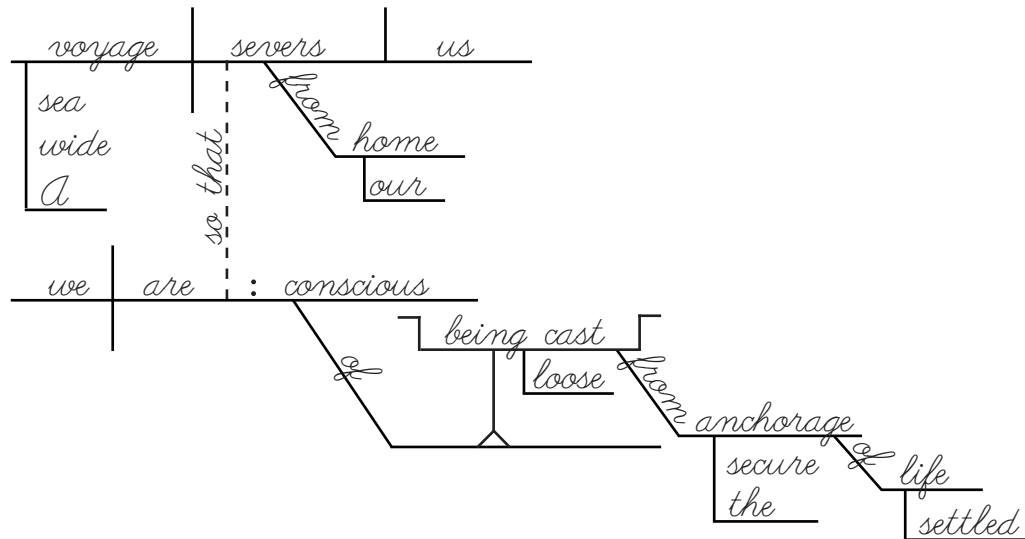


3. ^I [Then ^{PN} all was ^a vacancy, [^{II} until I stepped (on the opposite shore), to be launched ^b (into the novelties) (^c of another world)].]



Analysis ~ Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses - Purpose and Result

2. ^I [A wide sea voyage severs ^{DO a} us (from our home),] [^{II} so that ^{PA} we are conscious
^b (of being cast loose) ^c (from the secure anchorage) ^d (of settled life).]

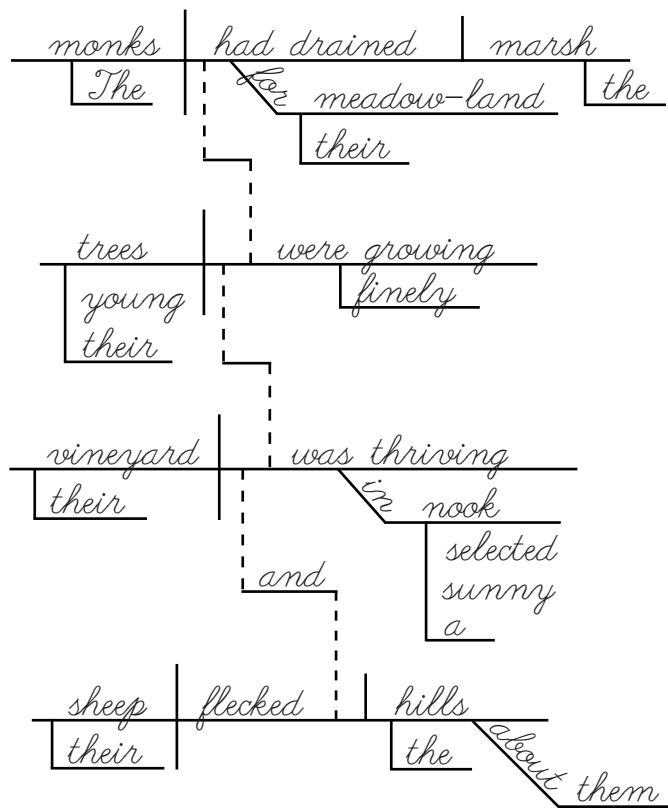


LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE
GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 17

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Relative, Personal, Interrogative Pronouns

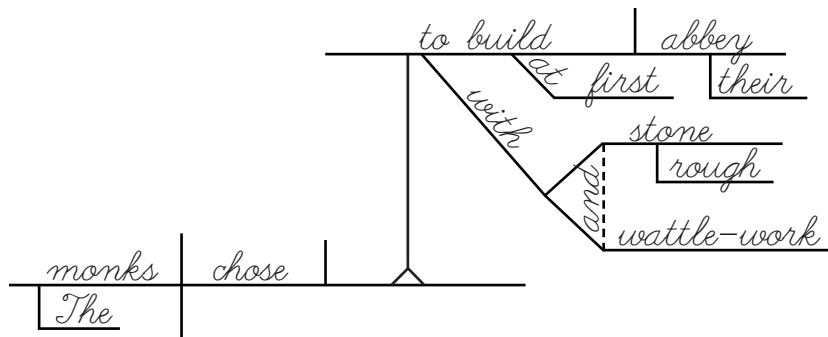
2. ^I [The monks ^{DO} had drained ^a the marsh (for their meadow-land),] ^{II} [their young trees ^{III} were growing ^b finely,] [their vineyard was thriving (in a sunny selected nook),] ^{IV} and [their sheep ^{DO} flecked ^c the hills (about them).]



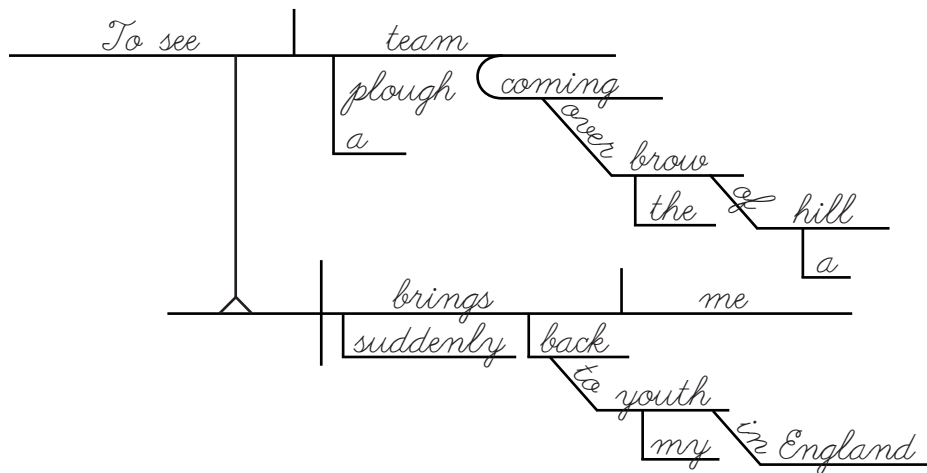
Parts of Speech - Infinitives Used as Nouns

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

Parts of Speech - Infinitives Used as Nouns, cont.



3. [^ITo see a plough team coming (^aover the brow) (^bof a hill) suddenly brings
^{DO} me back (^cto my youth) (^din England).]



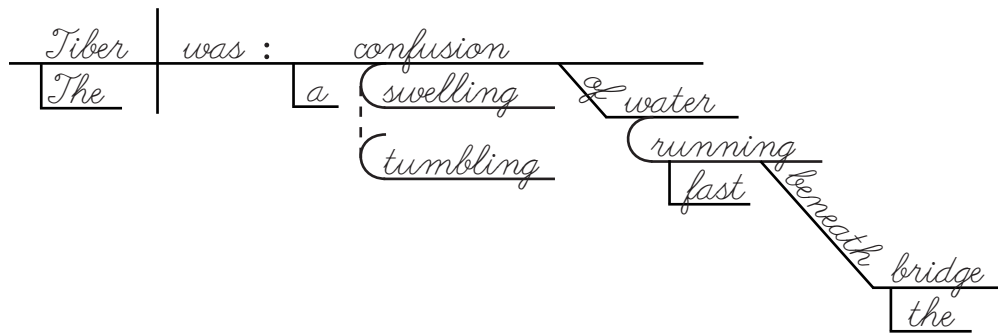
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 – DIAGRAMS: WEEK 18

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

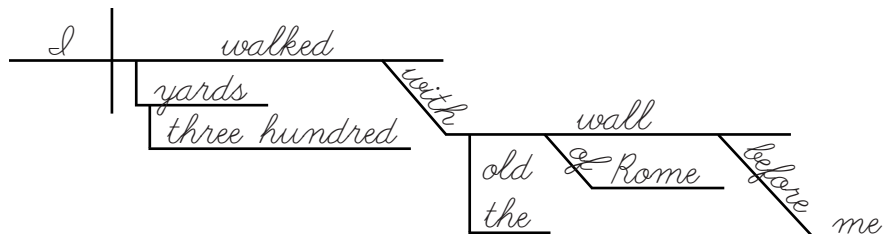
Grammar Assignment

2. ^I [The Tiber was a tumbling, swelling confusion ^{PN} (of water), running fast ^a ^b (beneath the bridge).]



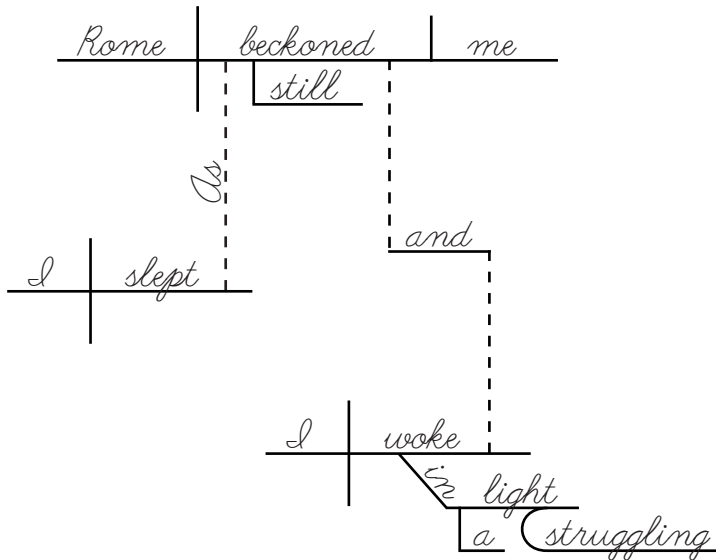
Parts of Speech – Adjective Class: Pronominal, Interrogative Sentences

1. ^I [I walked three hundred yards ^{Adv. Obj.} (with the old wall) ^a (of Rome) ^b (before me).] ^c



Parts of Speech – Verbals: Participles

1. [^IAs I slept], [^{DO}Rome still beckoned me] and [^aI woke (in a struggling light).]
+



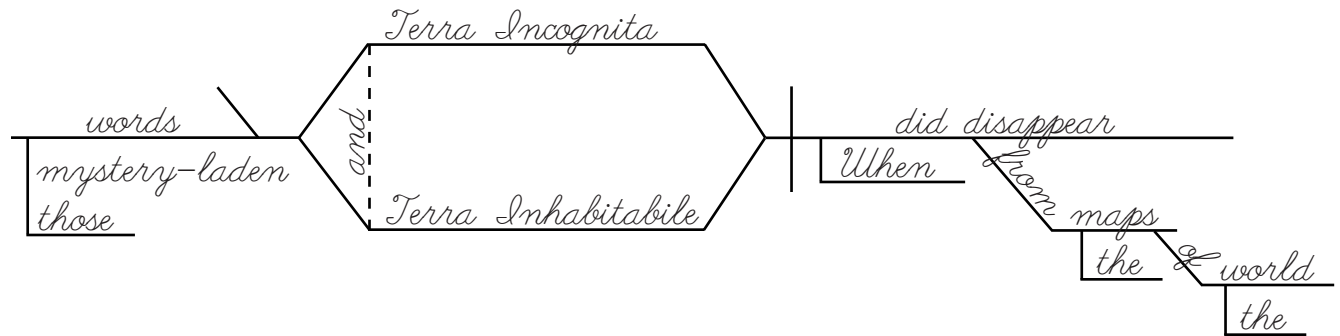
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 19

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

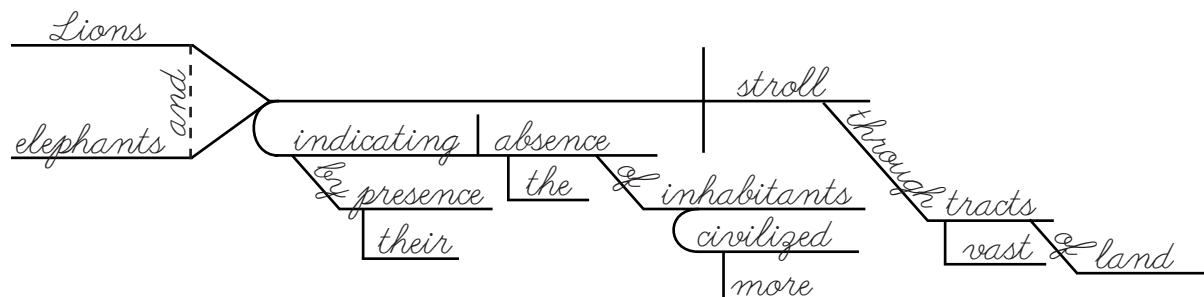
Parts of Speech - Adverbs: Interrogative

- ^I
1. [When did those mystery-laden words, "Terra Incognita" and "Terra
+
Inhabitable" disappear ^a (from the maps) ^b (of the world)?]



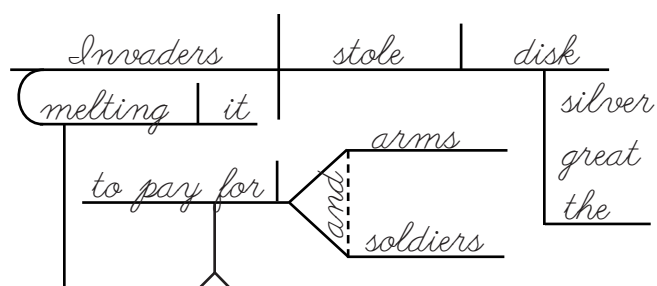
Parts of Speech - Verbals: Participles

- ^I
1. [Lions and elephants stroll ^a (through vast tracts) ^b (of land) ^c (indicating
^d (by their presence) the absence) ^e (of more civilized inhabitants).]



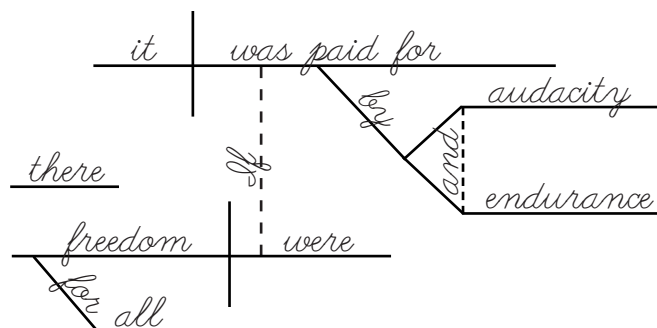
Parts of Speech - Adverbs: Participles

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



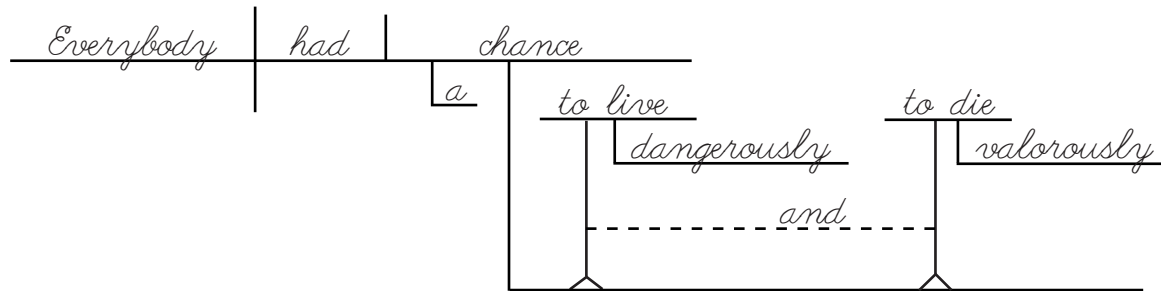
Parts of Speech - Analysis: General Review

1. [^I If] there were freedom ^a (for all),] [^{II} it was paid for ^b (with audacity and endurance.)]



Parts of Speech - Analysis: General Review

5. [^IEverybody ^{DO}had a chance to live dangerously and to die valourously.]
+



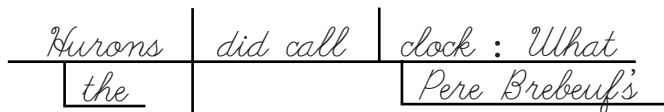
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 20

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

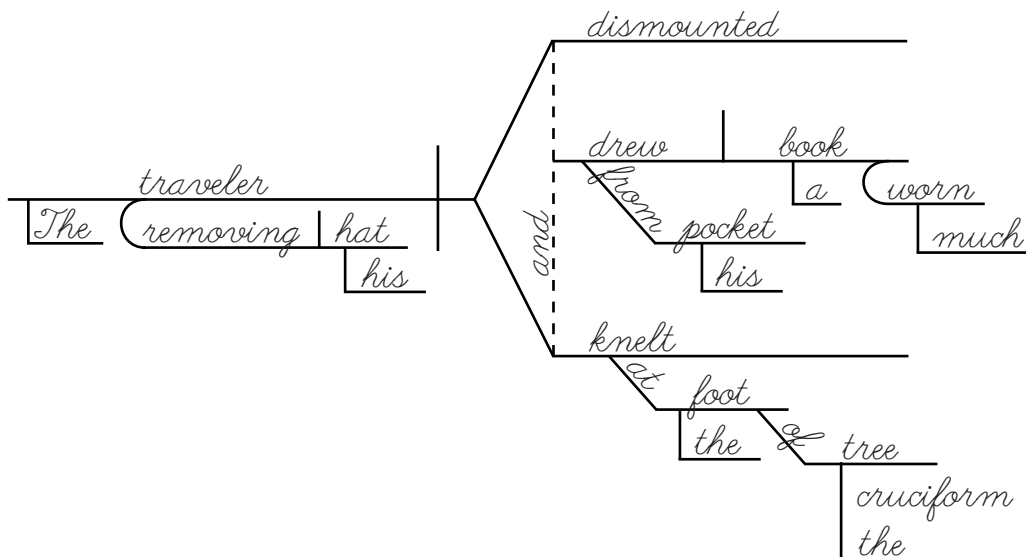
Parts of Speech - Interrogative Pronouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs

^I 1. [^{DO}What did the Hurons call Pere Brebeuf's clock?]



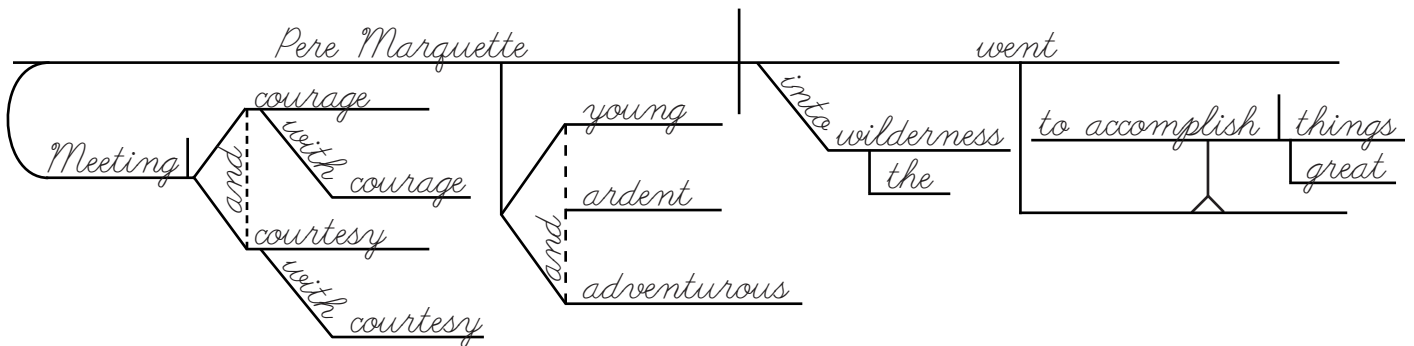
Parts of Speech - Verbals: Participle/Infinitive Review

^I 1. [^aThe traveler dismounted, drew (from his pocket) a much worn book, ^{DO}and ^b(removing his hat), ^cknelt (at the foot) ^d(of the cruciform tree).]

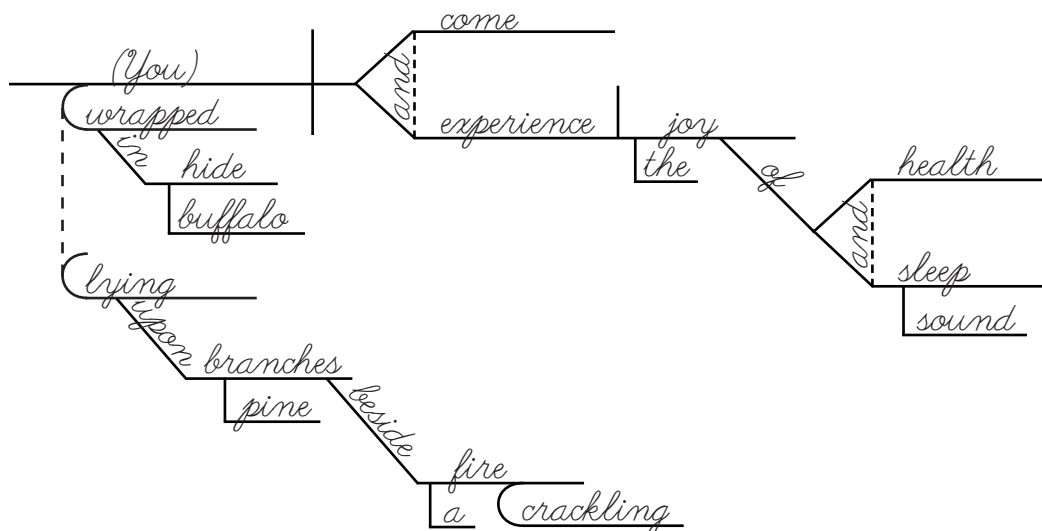


Parts of Speech - Verbals: Participle/Infinitive Review

3. [^IMeeting ^acourage (with courage) ^band ^ccourtesy (with courtesy)), young, ardent, and adventurous, Pere Marquette ^dwent ^e(into the wilderness) (to accomplish great things).]



4. [^ICome ^{DO}and ^aexperience the joy (of health and sound sleep), wrapped (in a buffalo hide), lying (upon pine branches) (beside a crackling fire).]



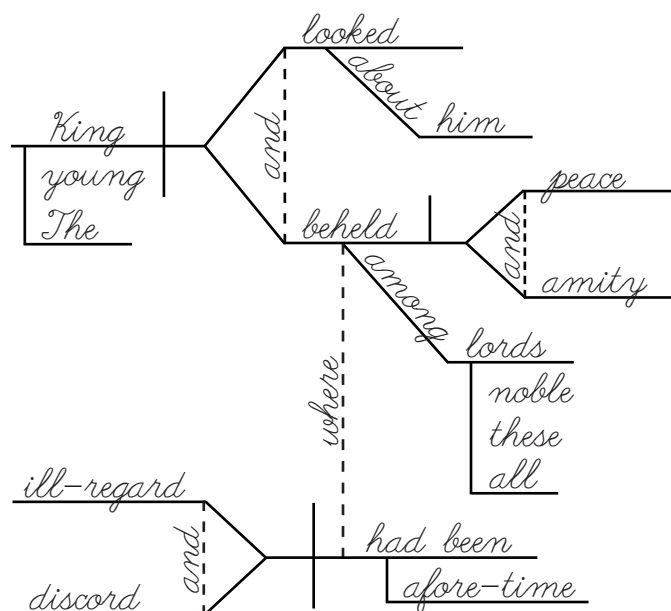
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 21

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

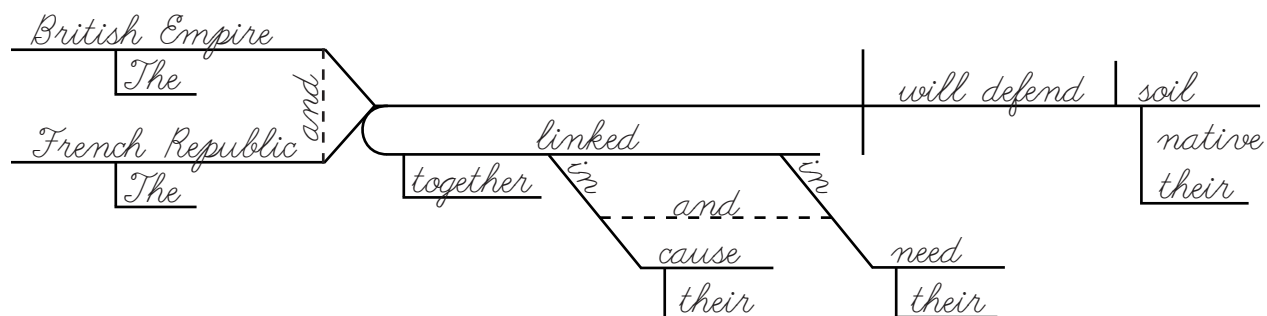
Grammar Assignment

1. ^I [The young King looked ^a (about him) and beheld ^b peace and amity (among all these noble lords) ^{II} [where, aforetime, had been discord and ill-regard.]

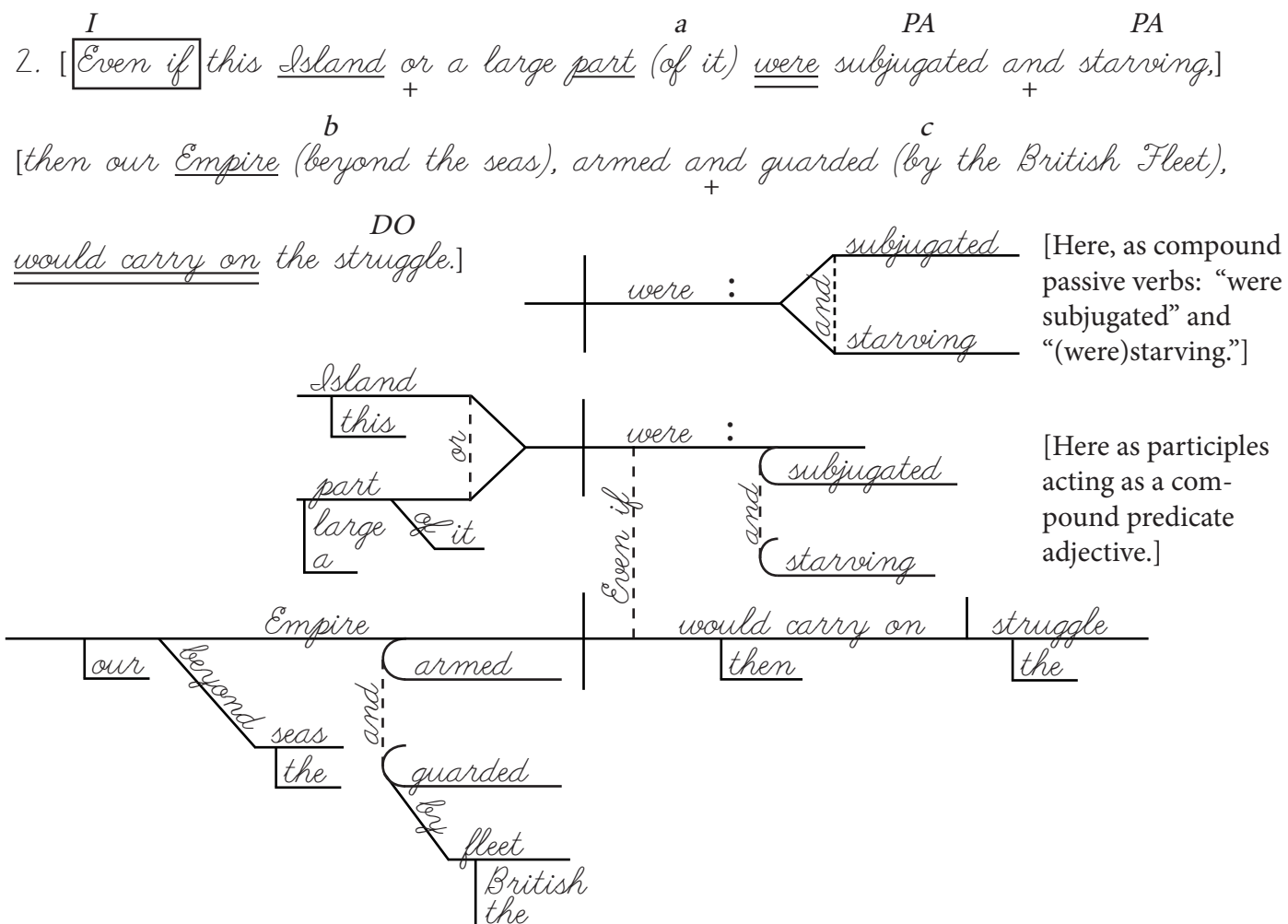


Parts of Speech - General Review: Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives & Adverbs

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

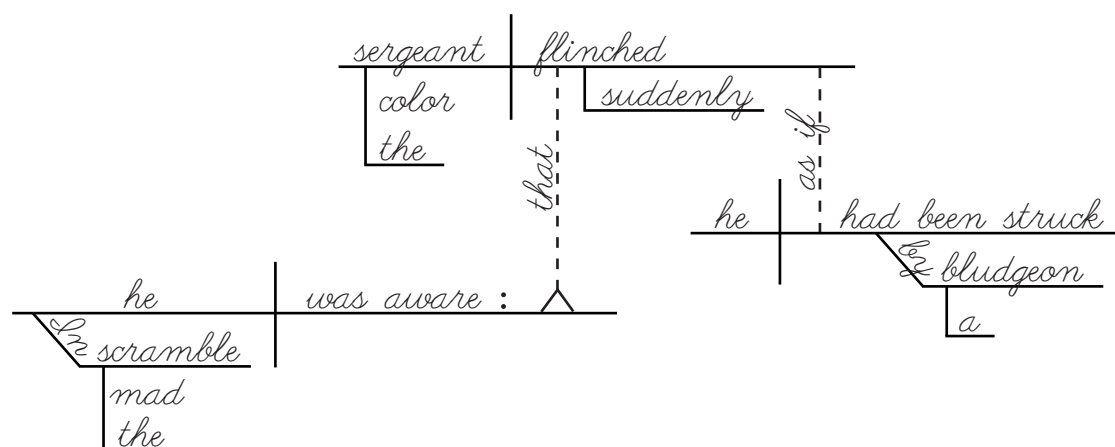


Parts of Speech - Review of Infinitives & Participles



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Adverbial Clauses of Degree or Comparison

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



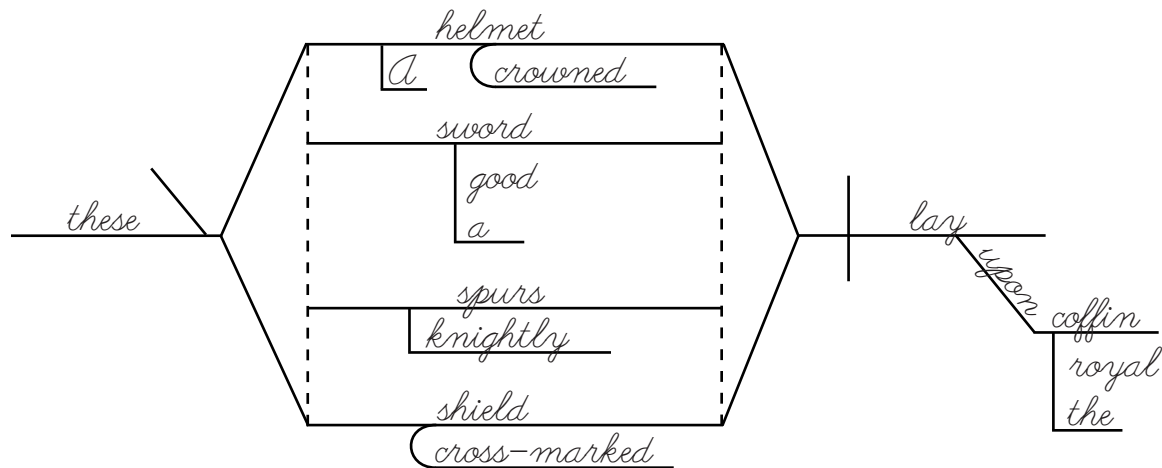
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 22

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

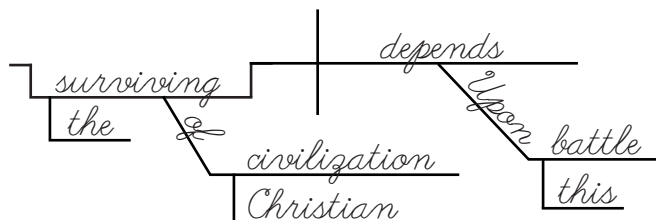
Parts of Speech - Adjective Pronoun Review

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



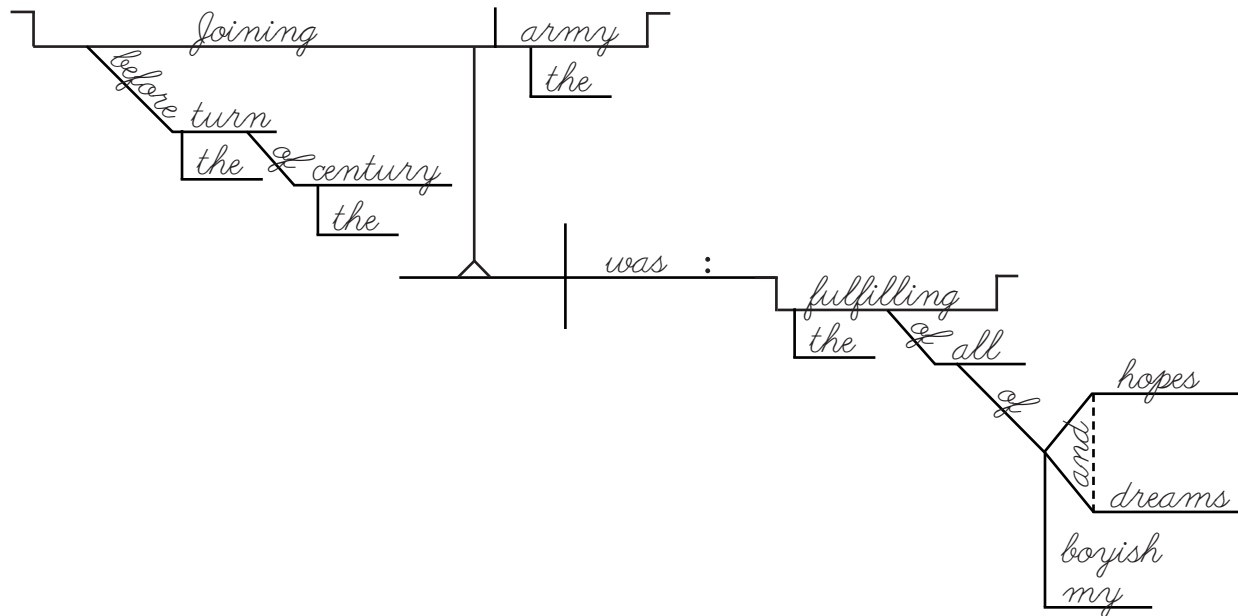
Parts of Speech - Verbals: Gerunds

1. ^I [(^a Upon this battle) depends the surviving (^b of Christian civilization).]



Parts of Speech - Verbals: Gerunds

3. [^IJoining ^athe army, (^bbefore the turn) (^{PN}of the century), was the fulfilling
(^cof all) (^dof my boyish hopes and dreams).]



Parts of Speech - Adjective Pronoun Review: Challenge Sentence

4. [^II ^astand (^bon this rostrum) (^cwith a sense) (⁺of deep humility and great pride)
– the former, ^{app}(^din the wake) (^eof those great American architects) (^fof our history)
^{II}[who ^ghave stood here (^{app}before me)]; the latter, [^{III}because ^hthis forum (^{DO}of legislative
debate) ⁱrepresents human liberty (^{IV}in the purest form) [which has yet been
devised].]

(See diagram next page.)

stand
sense
and
former
the
pride
great
latter
the
liberty
human
in
form
purest
the
which
has been devised
yet

on
with
a
rostrum
this
in
wake
the
of
architects
American
great
those
our
history
because
this
forum
of
debate
legislative
who
have stood
here
before
me

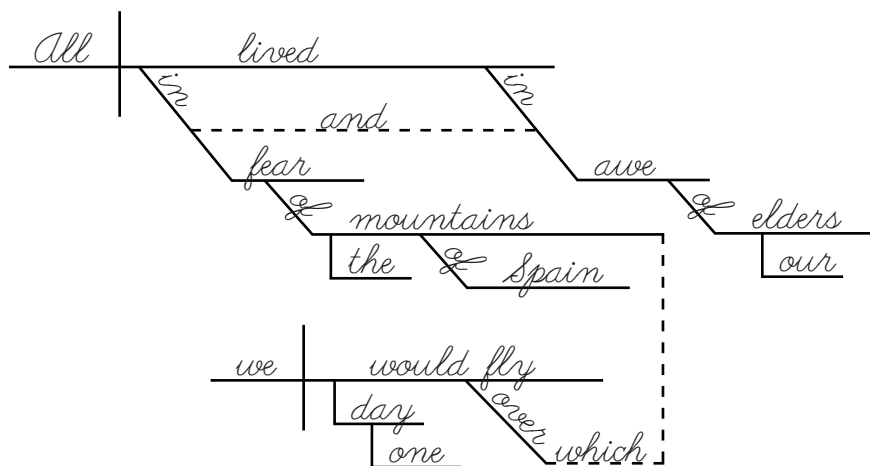
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 23

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

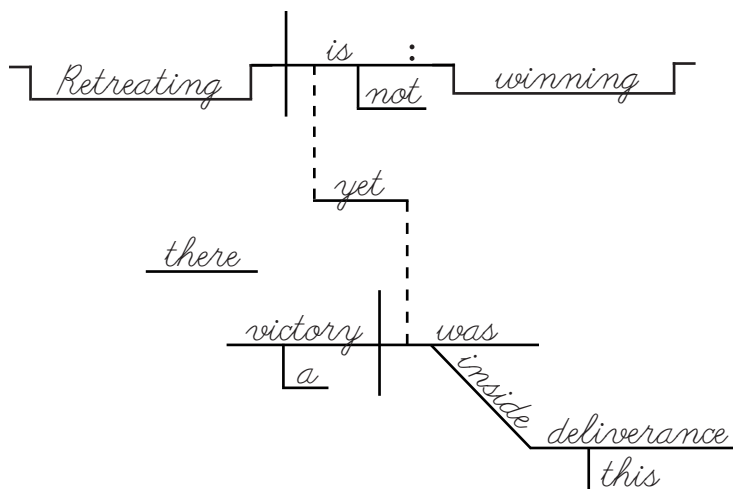
Parts of Speech - Adjective Pronoun Review

1. ^I [All ^a lived (in fear) (of the mountains) (of Spain), ^c [(over which)] ^{II d} we would
one day fly], and ^e (in awe) (of our elders).]
+



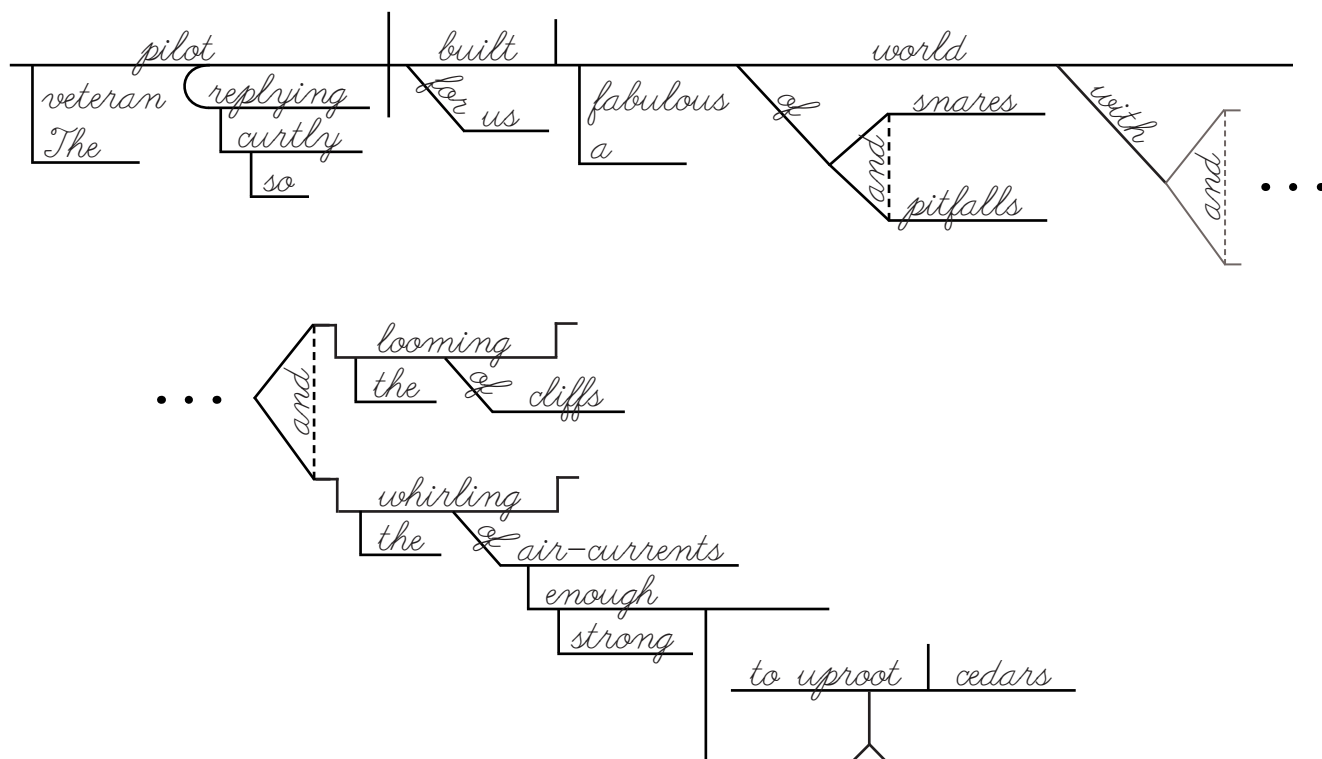
Parts of Speech - Gerunds

1. ^I [Retreating ^{PN} is not winning], yet ^a [there was a victory (inside this deliverance)].
+



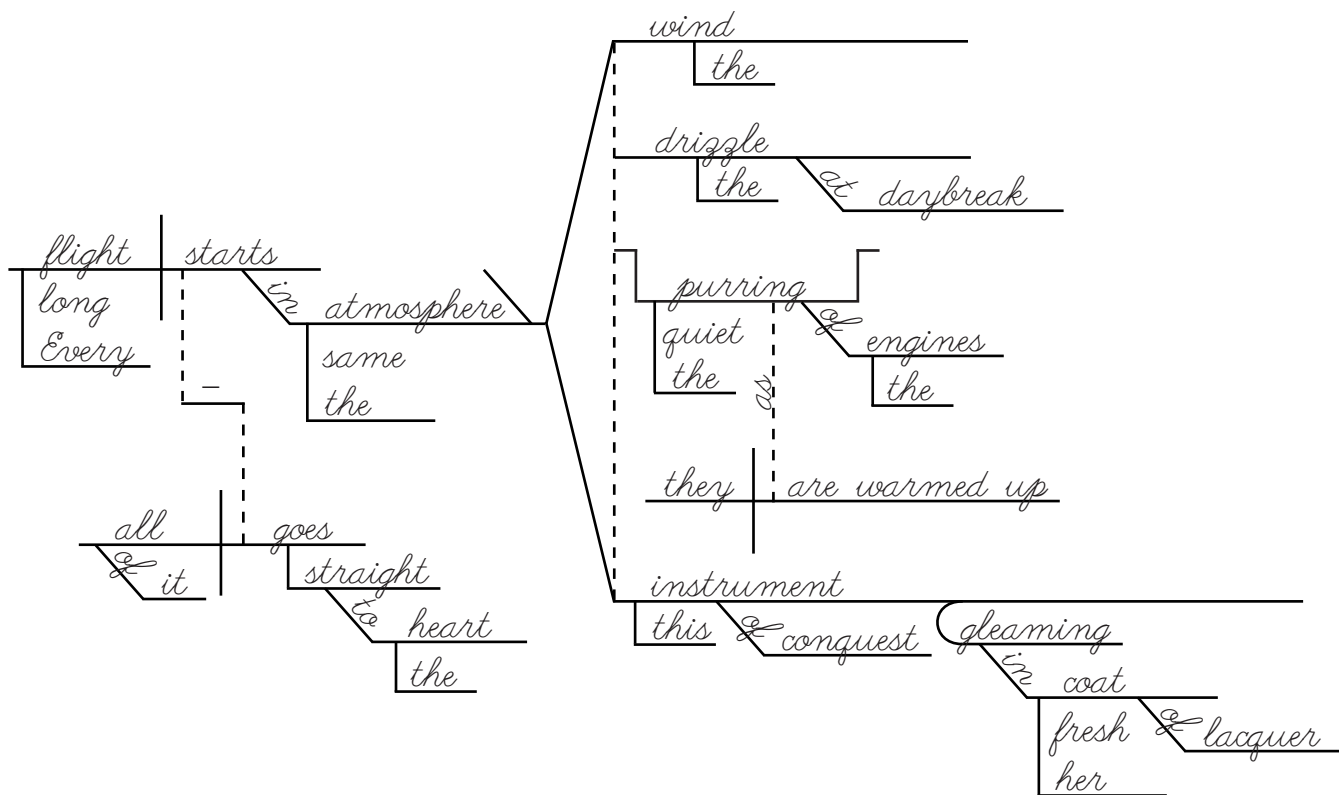
Parts of Speech - Gerunds

4. [^IThe veteran ^{pilot}, replying so curtly, ^abuilt (for us) a fabulous world ^{DO}
(^bof snares and pitfalls), (^cwith the looming (^dof cliffs) and the whirling (^e
air-currents)) strong enough (^fto uproot cedars).]



Analysis - Complex Sentences

4. [^IEvery long flight ^astarts (in the same atmosphere): the wind, the drizzle ^{PN}
(^bat daybreak), the quiet ^{PN}purring (^cof the engines) [^{II}as they are warmed up]; this
instrument (^dof conquest) gleaming (^ein her fresh coat) (^fof lacquer)] - [^{III}all (^gof it)
goes straight (^hto the heart).]



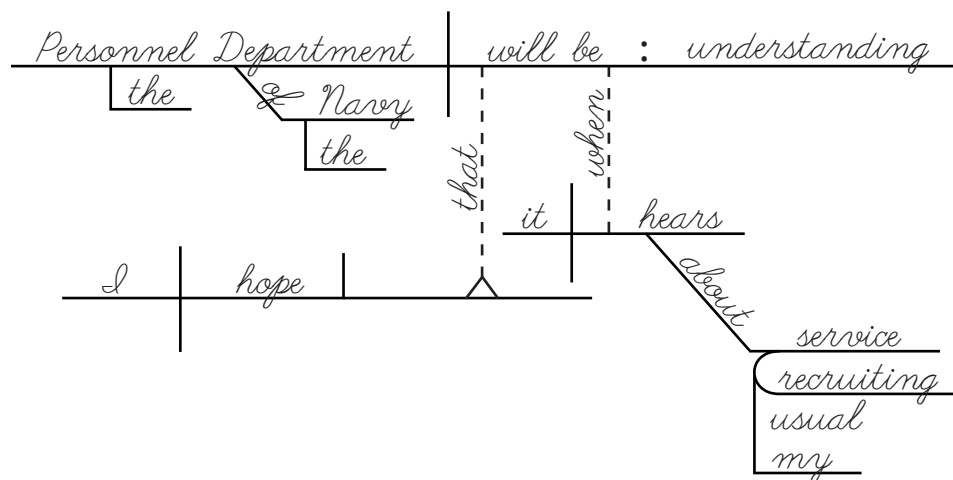
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 24

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

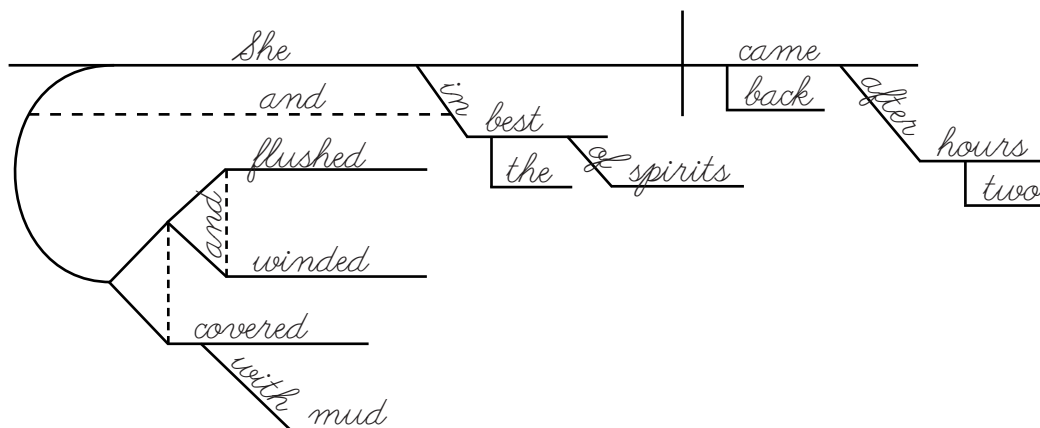
Grammar Assignment

1. ^I [I ^{II} hope [that the ^a Personnel Department (of the Navy) will be ^{PA} understanding]
^{III} [when ^b it hears (about my unusual recruiting services).]



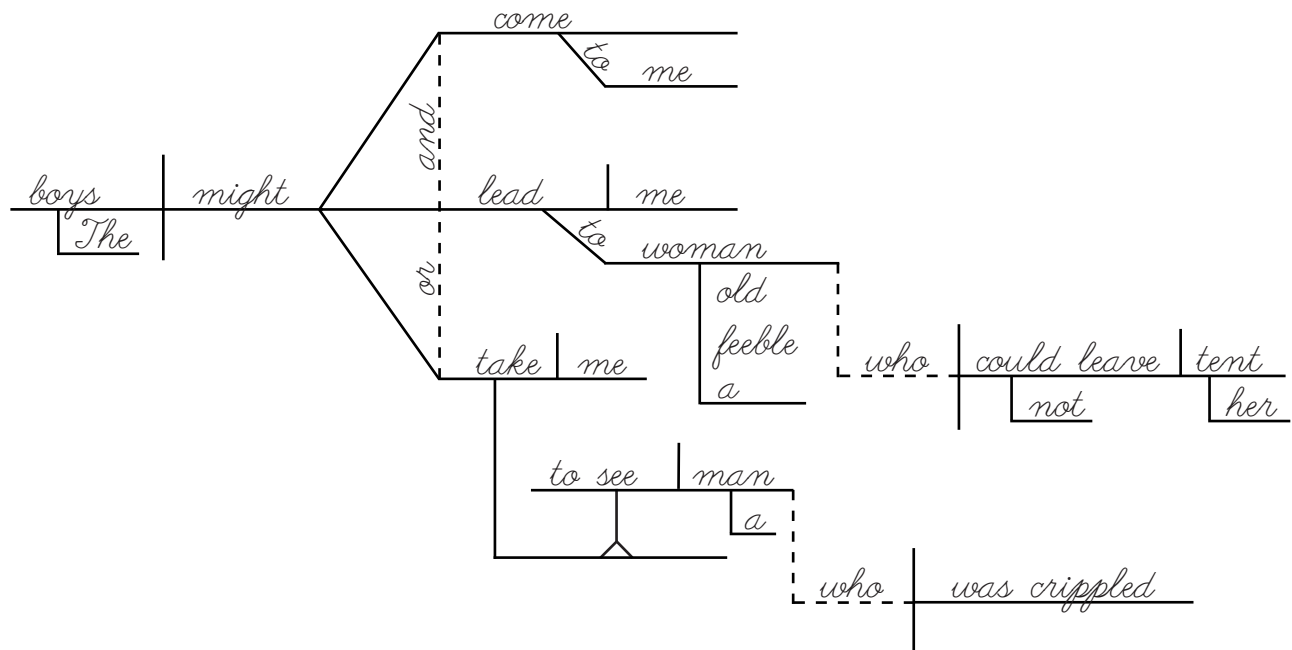
Parts of Speech - Verbals: General Review

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



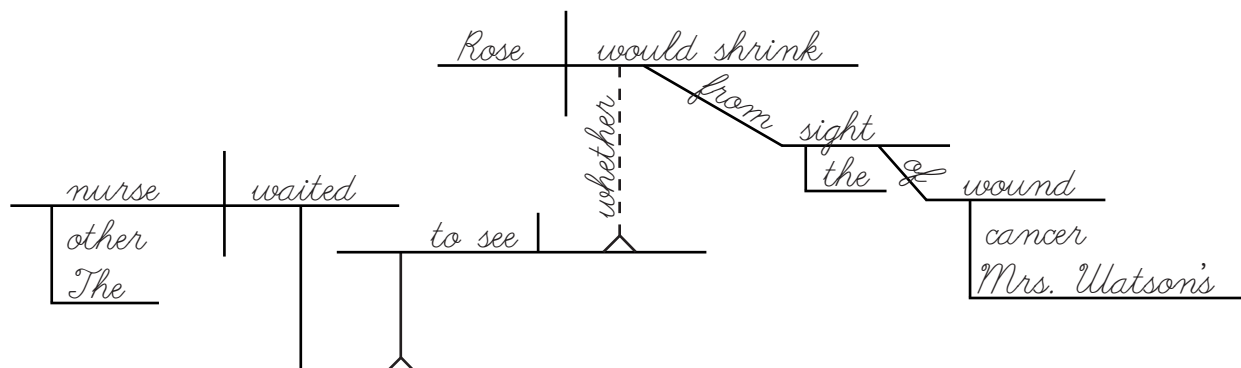
Parts of Speech - Verbals: General Review

4. [^IThe boys ^amight come (to me) and ^{DO} ^blead me (to a feeble old woman) [^{II}who
^{DO} ^{DO} ^ccould not leave her tent], or ^{DO} ^ctake me (to see a man) [^{III}who was crippled].]



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses

4. [^IThe other nurse ^awaited (to see [^{II}whether ^bRose would shrink (from the sight
^b(of Mrs. Watson's cancer wound)]).]



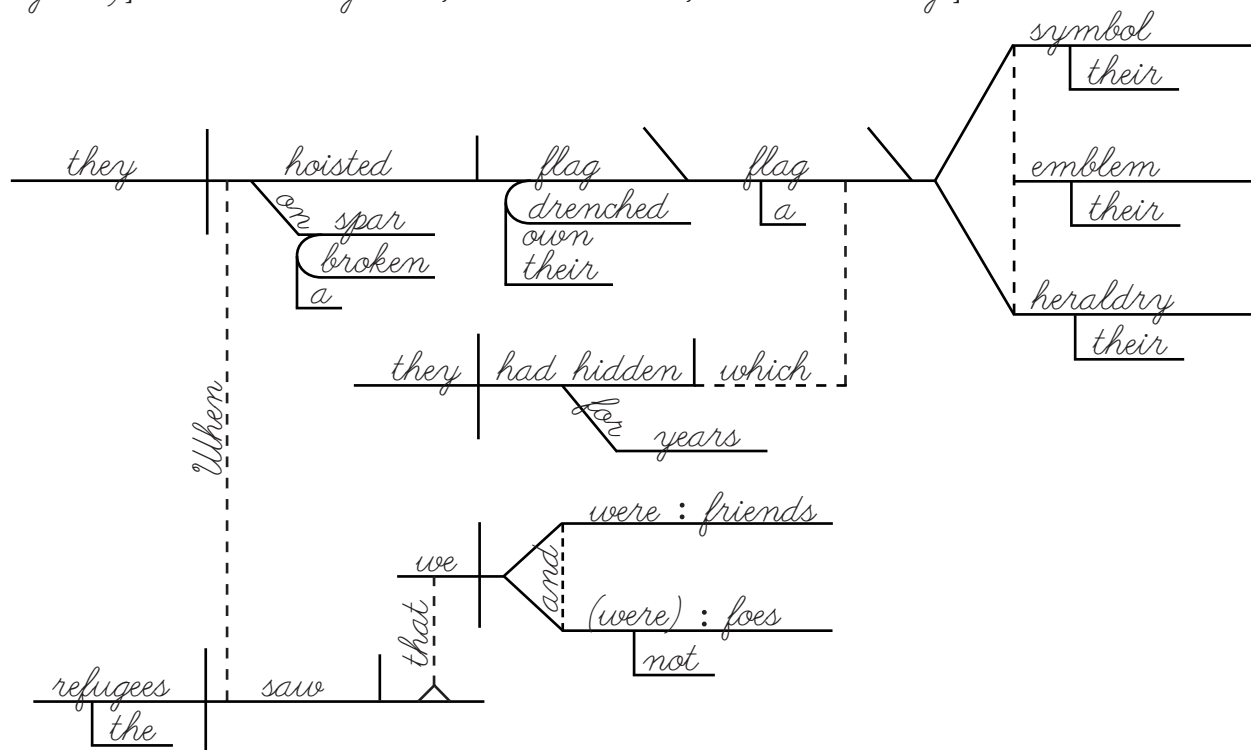
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 25

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Grammar Assignment

1. [^IWhen the refugees saw [^{II}that we were friends and not foes]], ^{PN}they ^{PN}hoisted
^a(on a broken spar) ^{DO}their own ^{App}drenched flag; ^{IV}a flag [^{IV}which ^{App}they ^{App}had hidden
^b(for years)] . . . ^{App}their ^{App}symbol, ^{App}their emblem, ^{App}their heraldry.]

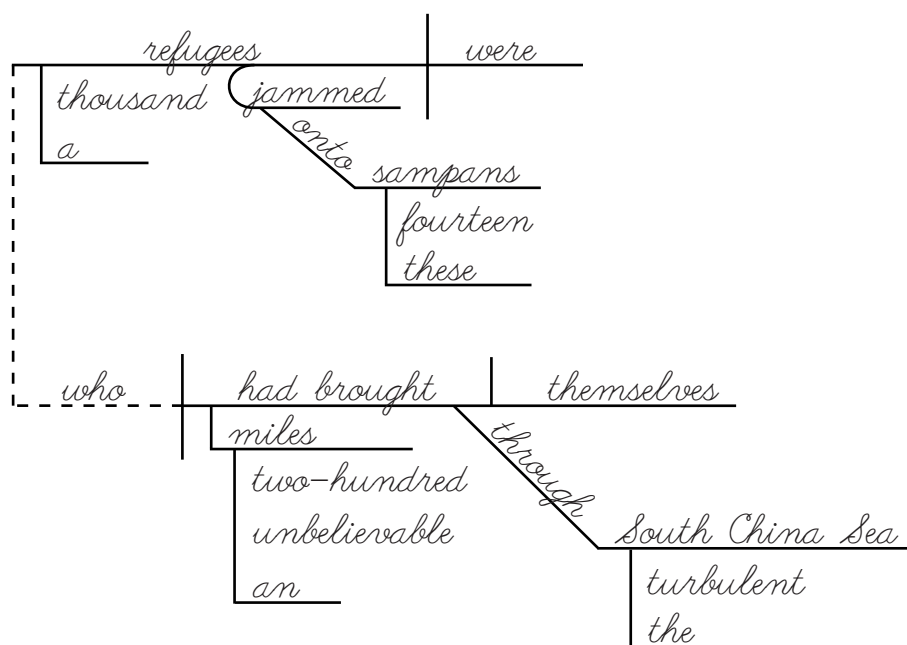


Parts of Speech - Pronouns: Compound Personal

3. [^IJammed (^aonto these fourteen sampans) were a thousand refugees [^{II}who had
^{DO}brought themselves an unbelievable two hundred miles (^bthrough the turbulent
 South China Sea)].]

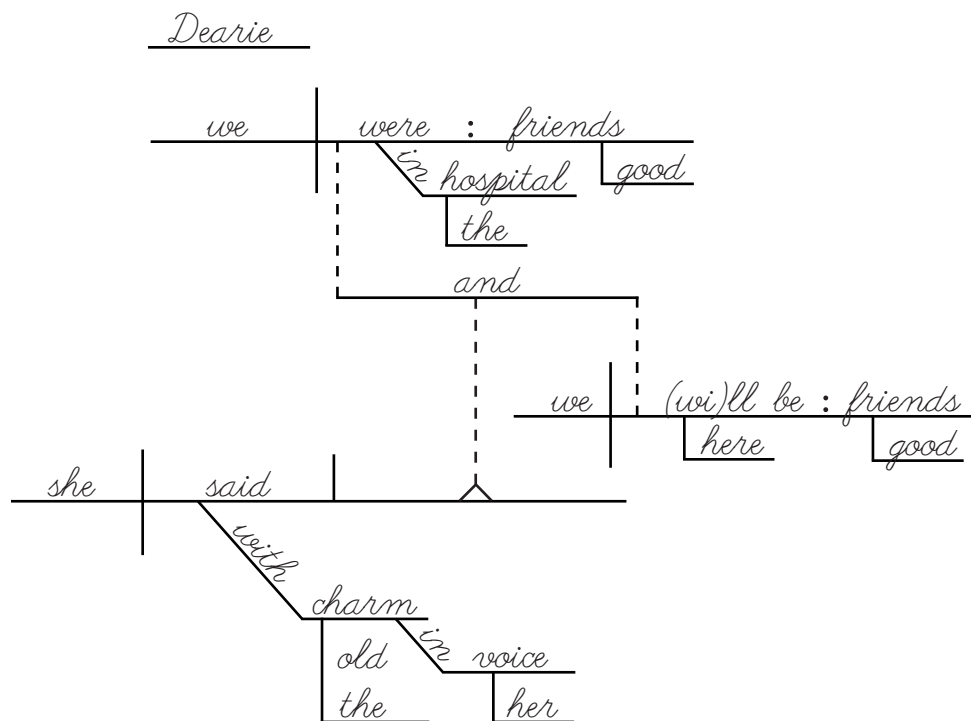
See diagram next page.

Parts of Speech - Pronouns: Compound Personal



Analysis - Complex Sentences: Noun Clauses

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



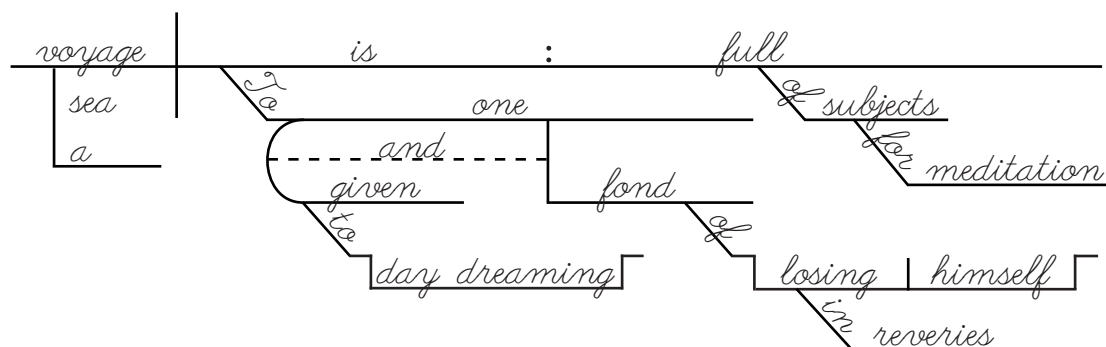
LANGUAGE ARTS TEACHER'S GUIDE

GRADE 7 - DIAGRAMS: WEEK 26

(Only diagrams with new or unusual elements will be included.)

Parts of Speech - Compound and Personal Pronouns

3. [^I(To one) ^agiven ^b(to day dreaming), ^cand ^dfond (of losing himself) (in reveries),
a sea voyage is ^{PA}full ^e(of subjects) ^f(for meditation).]

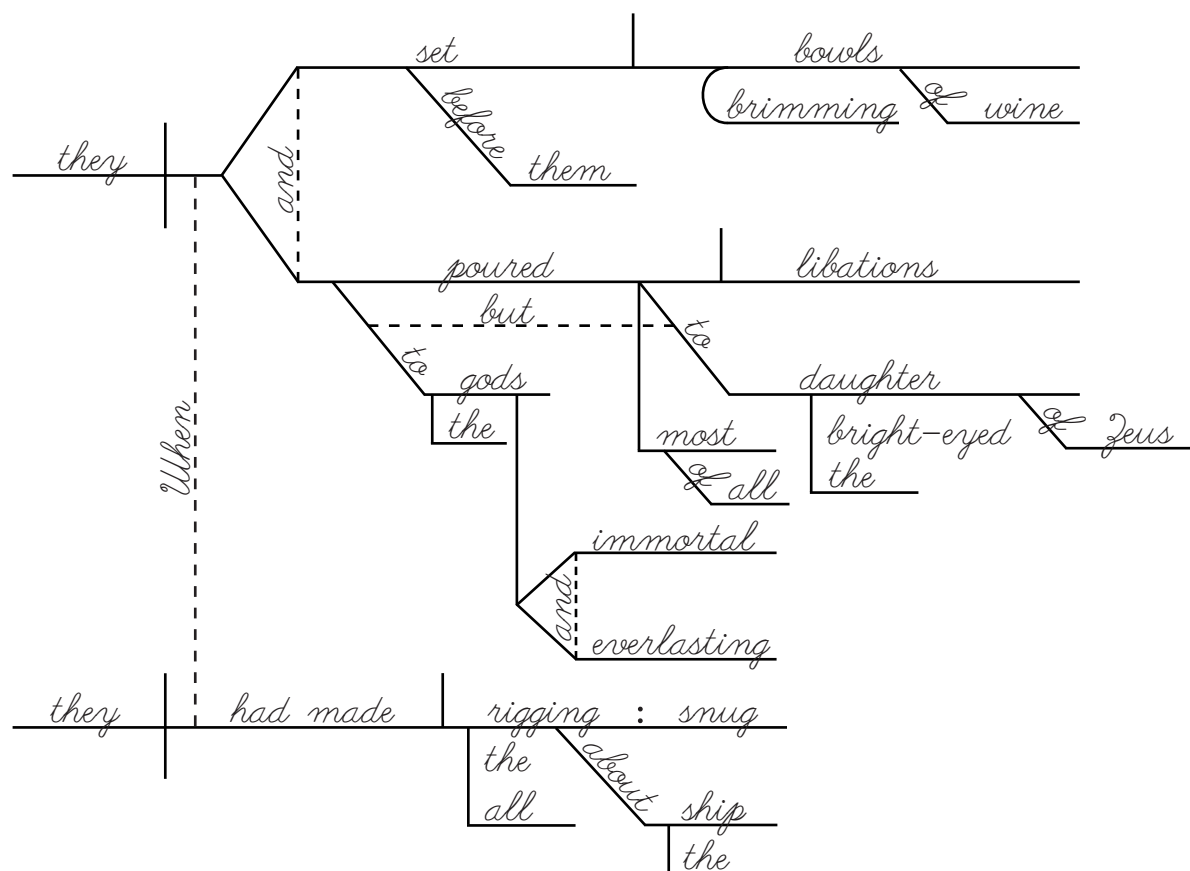


Parts of Speech - Verb Review

2. [^I(When) ^{DO}they ^ahad made snug all the rigging (about the ship)] ^{II}they set
^b(before them) ^{DO}brimming bowls ^c(of wine), ^{DO}and ^dpoured libations (to the gods),
^eimmortal ^fand everlasting, ⁺but ⁺most (of all) (to the bright-eyed daughter)
^g(of Zeus).]

See diagram next page.

Parts of Speech - Verb Review



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

