

Christmas Supplement Key

1. Analyze and (diagram):

I a
b
c
d

[(On New Year's Eve), (at the stroke) (of midnight), a gun booms (in a far-off town)] and⁺

II
e
f

[then the bells (of the church) clash out suddenly (in new chords).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

| Cl/Phr | Nature | Form | Office/Function |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| I | independent | --- | --- |
| II | independent | --- | --- |
| a | adverbial phrase | prepositional | time, modifies the verb "booms" |
| b | adverbial phrase | prepositional | time, modifies the verb "booms" |
| c | adjectival phrase | prepositional | modifies the noun "stroke" |
| d | adverbial phrase | prepositional | place, modifies the verb "booms" |
| e | adjectival phrase | prepositional | modifies the noun "bells" |
| f | adverbial phrase | prepositional | manner, modifies the verb "clash out" |

2. Parse midnight, booms, far-off

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

booms: verb, weak, intransitive, active, indicative, present, subject is "gun," 3rd person, singular

far-off: adjective, descriptive (compound), positive degree of comparison, modifies the noun "town"

3. Give the principal parts of strike, boom, clash

| Present | Past | Participle |
|---------|---------|----------------------|
| strike | struck | struck (or stricken) |
| boom | boomed | boomed |
| clash | clashed | clashed |

4. Rewrite this sentence using a synonym for "booms" and for "clash out."

General Review

1. I a b c
[(On Christmas Eve), holly and laurel are brought (from the garden) and (from the farm).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying the verb "are brought."

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

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "are brought."

2. I a b c d
[This greenery is placed (throughout the house) (in every room) (before dark) (on that day).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

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

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

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying the verb "is placed."

d is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying the verb "is placed."

3. I a b c
[A young pine tree, about twice the height (of a man), is brought (into the hall) (to be the Christmas tree).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

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

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

c is an adverbial infinitive phrase of purpose, modifying the verb "is brought."

4. I a II b
[Innumerable little candles are fixed (on the tree),] and [presents (for all the household and
the guests and the children) (of the village) are placed (under it).]

This is a compound, declarative sentence.

II is an independent clause.

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun “presents.”

d is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb “are placed.”

- This is a complex, declarative sentence.*

II is a subordinate adverb clause of time, introduced by the subordinate conjunction "after," modifying the verb "come."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of time, modifying the verb “come.”

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of means, modifying the verb “is illuminated.”

e is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun “cluster.”

f is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner, modifying the participle “seen.”

- This is a compound, declarative sentence.*

II is an independent clause.

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of accompaniment, modifying the infinitive "to keep."

c is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the noun “parts.”

7. I II a
 [The men and things and animals [which are mentioned (in these songs)] are all
 b
 (of that countryside).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adjective clause, introduced by the relative pronoun "which," modifying the nouns "men," "things," and "animals."

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

*b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of origin, modifying the verb "are";
 or an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the nouns "men," "things," and "animals."*

8. I a b c
 [Indeed, the tradition (of Christmas) here is knit (into the life) (of the village).]

This is a simple, declarative sentence.

I is an independent clause.

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

b is an adverbial prepositional phrase of manner or place, modifying the verb "is knit."

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

9. I II a DO b
 [The little children, [when they think (of Bethlehem)], imagine it (in the winter depth)
 c
 (of England).]

This is a complex, declarative sentence.

I is a principal clause.

II is a subordinate adverb clause of circumstance (or time is acceptable), introduced by the subordinate conjunction "when," modifying the verb "imagine."

a is an adverbial prepositional phrase of reference, modifying the verb "think."

b is an adjectival prepositional phrase modifying the pronoun "it."

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

10. I a b c
 [The miller is famous (in these parts) (for his singing), (having a very deep and loud voice)
 II DO
 [which is his pride.]]

c is an adjectival participial phrase modifying the noun “miller.”

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of place, modifying the verb "brought."

d is an adjectival prepositional phrase of modifying the noun "hearth."

c is an adverbial prepositional phrase of cause or place, modifying the verb “poured.”