PART ONE: SUBJECTS & PREDICATES

Example Sentences
I. Malcolm speaks.
II. Sit.
III. Olivia has loved.
IV. He is.
V. Have you been crying?
VI. Natalie sings and dances.
VII. Tyson and Evander have played.

Subject/Noun: The person, place, or thing that is doing or being something.
I. Malcolm
II. (You) — understood/implied.
III. Olivia
IV. Mike
V. you
VI. Natalie

Predicate/Verb: The part of the sentence (or clause) which tells us what the subject does or is.
I. speaks
II. sit
III. has loved
IV. is
V. have been crying
VI. sings, dances

Subjects and predicates diagrammed:

I.

Malcolm   speaks


II.

(you)   sit
III. Olivia has loved.

IV. Mike is

V. you have been crying

VI. Natalie sings and dances
PART TWO: ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

Example Sentences:
I. Two little boys laughed.
II. Will my brother visit?
III. Etheridge Knight spoke truthfully.
IV. Very quietly, Meredith coughed.
V. My very best friend writes beautifully.
VI. The big black cat meowed loudly.
VII. The rather cute baby was looking down.

Adjectives: words that describe nouns and pronouns (he/she/it/they/we/who).
I. Two, little
II. my
IV. quietly
V. my, best
VI. big, black
VII. cute

Adverbs: words that describe adjectives, verbs, and other adverbs. They answer questions such as “how?,” “when?,” “where?,” “why?,” or “to what extent?”
III. truthfully
IV. Very, quietly
V. very, beautifully
VI. loudly
VII. rather, down

Adjective and adverbs diagrammed:

I. boys laughed
Two little
II. 
brother will visit

My

III. 
Etheridge Knight spoke

truthfully

IV. 
Meredith coughed

quietly

very

friend writes

V. 
My best

very

beautifully
PART THREE: PREPOSITIONAL & PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

Example Sentences:
I. Caleb is working in the office.
II. Indya does her best work late in the night.
III. The mayor dropped her ringing phone.
IV. The falling tree scared the boy by the swings.
V. The crying girl watched the balloon rising into the air.
VI. Chopping onions on the table, my sister frowned.
VII. Jerome felt under the weather.

Prepositional Phrases: A preposition is a word that indicates how a noun or pronoun relates to another word in the same sentence (ex: before, above, on, about, around, after, of, to, upon etc.) A prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition, it’s object, and any modifiers of the object.

I. in the office
II. in the night
IV. by the swings
VI. on the table  
V. into the air  

**Participial Phrases:** Participles are words that are formed from verbs and act as adjectives. Participles tend to end in -ing, -d, -t, or -n. Participial phrases consist of a participle, its modifiers and complements.

III. her ringing phone  
IV. The falling tree  
V. The crying girl  
VI. Chopping onions on the table  
VII. under the weather  

**Prepositional and participial phrases diagrammed:**

I.  

```
   Caleb  
  |     |   is working  
  |     |     in   
  |     |       garden  
  |     |      the  
```

II.  

```
   Indya  
  |     |   does   
  |     |     work  
  |     |   late   
  |     |      her  
  |     |    best  
  |     |      in  
  |     |      night  
  |     |      the  
```
III.

The mayor dropped her cellphone ringing.

IV.

The tree scared the boy by the falling swings.

V.

The girl watched the balloon rising into the air.
VI. My sister frowned on onions chopping on the table.

VII. Jerome felt under the weather.