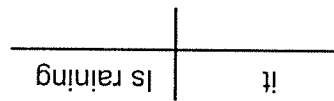


Sentence Diagramming Guide

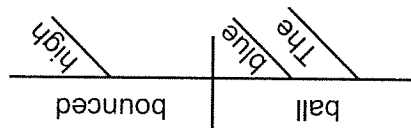
Subject and Predicate



Interrogative Sentences

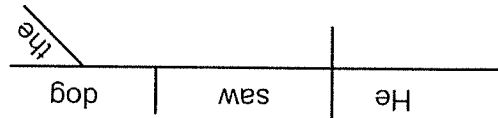


Modifiers (Adjectives, Adverbs, Articles, etc.)

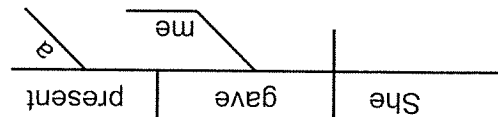


The blue ball bounced high.

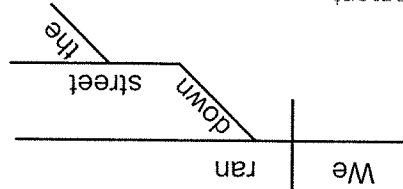
Direct Object



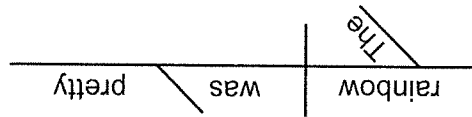
Indirect Object



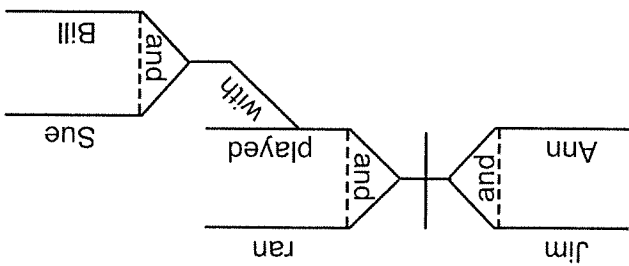
Prepositional Phrase



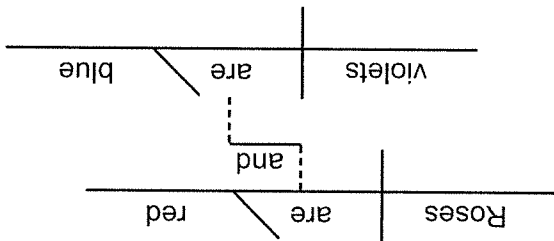
Subject Complement



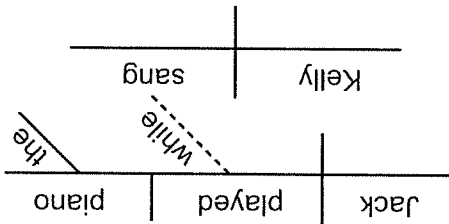
Compound Subject, Predicates, Objects, etc.



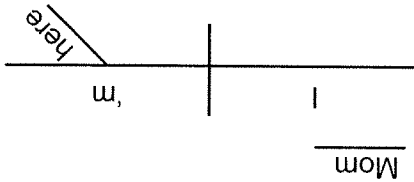
Compound Sentences



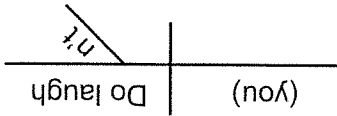
Complex Sentences



Unrelated Words (Interjections, Direct Address, etc.)



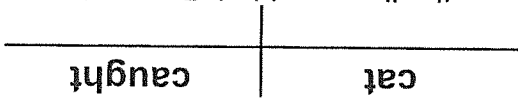
Understood You



Sentence Diagramming: Subject and Predicate

When you diagram sentences, you write the subject and predicate on a line with a line between them.

Example: The cat caught the mouse.



For each sentence below, write the subject and predicate on the line provided. Draw a line between the subject and predicate.

1. The boy ran fast.

2. The cow ate the green grass.

3. We sang a song loudly.

4. Lisa went to the library.

5. The tall tree grew in the forest.

6. Tom Sawyer painted the fence.

Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming: Compound Subjects

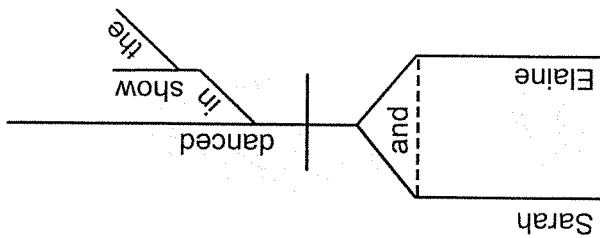
Name: _____

When you diagram a sentence, you put the compound subject in a bracket connected to the conjunction on a dotted line.

Example: Sarah and Elaine danced in the show.

Diagram each sentence below.

1. Kevin and Kyle are twins.



2. Spot, little Daisy, and Boris barked at the squirrel.

3. Honesty and intelligence are important qualities for a worker.

4. Mr. Sims, Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Lawson teach 4th grade.

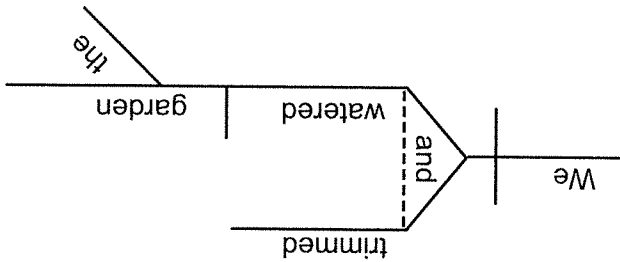
5. Liz, Mike, and the tall boy ate lunch in the cafeteria.

Sentence Diagramming: Compound Predicates

When you diagram a sentence, you put the compound predicate in a bracket connected to the conjunction on a dotted line.

Diagram each sentence below.

1. The old car smoked and sputtered.



Example: We trimmed and watered the garden.

2. Students asked questions and listened carefully during the class.

3. They ate, laughed, and talked at the party.

4. Many people visit Rome and enjoy the historic sites.

5. Clara watched a long movie, rode her bike, and called a friend.

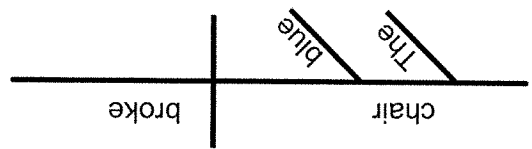
Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming: Adjectives, Adverbs and Articles

Adjectives, adverbs and articles describe, or modify, other words in a sentence. When you diagram a sentence, you write the adjective, adverb or article on a slanted line underneath the word it describes or modifies.

Example: The blue chair broke.

Diagram each sentence below.



1. He ate quickly.

2. The girl softly laughed.

3. A scary dog barked loudly.

4. The big black cat purrs.

5. An ugly snail crawled slowly.

Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming: Conjunctions

Name: _____
Key

Conjunctions connect two words or phrases together. When you diagram a sentence, you put the two words or phrases in a bracket, connected to the conjunction with a dotted line.

Diagram each sentence below.

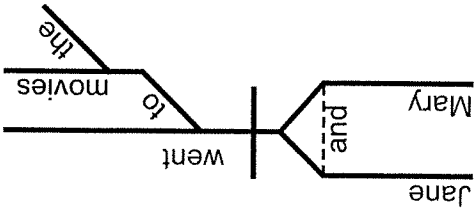
1. The black and brown dog howled at the moon.

2. They ate chicken and vegetables for dinner.

3. The boys exercise or study after school.

4. Kaylee and Mike asked John and Christy for help.

5. We laughed and giggled at the clowns and the acrobats.



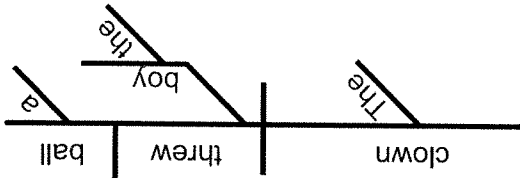
Example: Jane and Mary went to the movies.

Sentence Diagramming: Direct and Indirect Objects

When you diagram a sentence, you write a verb and its direct object on the same line, separated by a line. An indirect object goes on a line underneath and parallel to the verb on the baseline and connected with a slanted line.

Example: The clown threw the boy a ball.

Diagram each sentence below.



1. She slammed the door.

2. The author wrote a long book.

3. The sleepy child counted sheep quickly.

4. Mother told me a bedtime story.

5. We gave the nice lady a pretty flower.

Name: _____

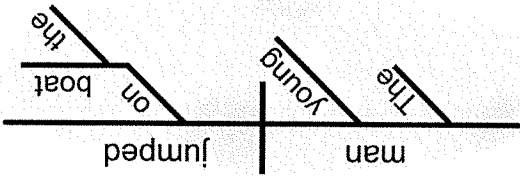
Sentence Diagramming: Prepositional Phrases

When diagramming a sentence, the prepositional phrase goes under the word or phrase it modifies, or describes.

Example: The young man jumped on the boat.

Diagram each sentence below.

1. A happy dog ran down the street.



2. The children climbed up the stairs.

3. Anna rode the bus on Friday.

4. We entered the room through the window.

5. In the attic they found a dusty trunk.

Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming Practice:
Compound Subjects, Compound Predicates and Compound Sentences

Diagram the following sentences.

① The dog and the cat chased a rat under the house.

② The school choir sang and danced to the lively song.

③ John likes pie, but Theresa likes cake.

④ Susan and Audrey laughed and talked, yet Kelva was quiet.

Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming: Complex Sentences

When you diagram a complex sentence, you connect the two clauses with a dotted line. The dotted line is usually drawn connecting the two verbs. The subordinating conjunction is written on the dotted line.

Example: Janice skated while her sister slept.

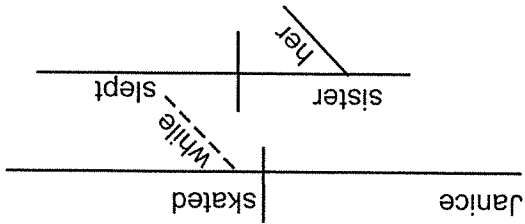


Diagram the following sentences.

1. I will go to school after I see the doctor.

2. Carol called Sasha although it was late.

3. They quickly ate lunch after they visited the museum.

4. Our players will win as long as they continue the workouts.

Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming: Helping Verbs

When diagramming a sentence, you write the helping verb on the same line as the main verb.

Example: Simon was sleeping during the movie.

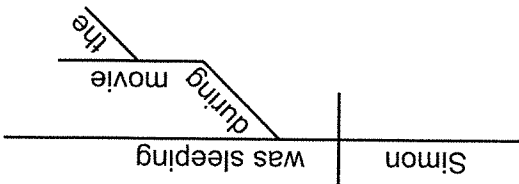


Diagram the following sentences.

1. The neighbor's cat is staying with us.

2. They had called the restaurant before dinner.

4. Laura has seen many flowers this spring.

5. I am writing my sister a letter tonight.

6. The herd of zebras are moving across the grassland.

Sentence Diagramming: Infinitives

An infinitive is a verb form with the word *to*, such as *to sing* or *to walk*. An infinitive can function in many ways in a sentence, including as an adjective, subject, or a complement. In sentence diagramming, you should put the *to* on a slanted line and the verb on a straight line.

Example: Jane learned to ride a bicycle.

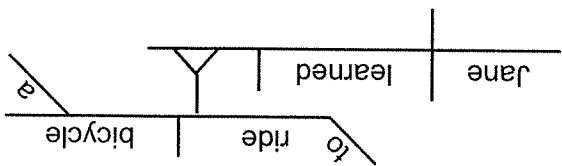


Diagram the following sentences.

1. I wanted to see the movie today.

2. They wanted to eat their lunch in the park.

3. Her attempts to help were appreciated.

4. To quit was not an option.

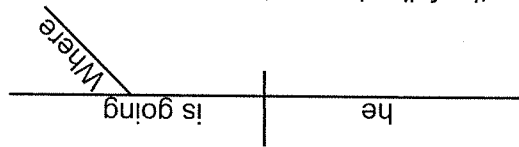
5. Mother wanted Elaine to read aloud.

Sentence Diagramming: Interrogatives

The most difficult part about diagramming an interrogative sentence, or a sentence that asks a question, is determining the subject. It's important to remember that in most active voice sentences, the subject is performing the action or state of being of the verb.

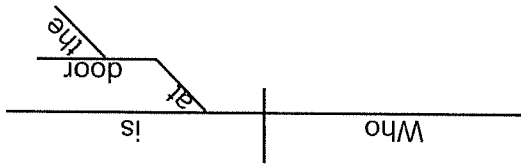
Example 1: Where is he going?

"He" is performing the action of going, so "he" would be the subject in a sentence diagram, as seen below:



Example 2: Who is at the door?

"Who," in this case, is a pronoun and a question word. It is the subject of the sentence, as there is nothing else that can be a subject. See below:



1) When is the paper due?

Diagram the following sentences.

2) What are you doing?

3) Why is the sky blue?

4) Who will volunteer for the job?

Sentence Diagramming: Object Complements

An object complement follows a direct object. It renames or describes the direct object. An object complement is often a noun, a pronoun or an adjective. When you diagram a sentence with an object complement, write it on the base line after the direct object, separated by a slanted line.

Example:

We called the firemen heroes.

Diagram the following sentences.

1) The cook made the soup spicy.

2) Louise found the math test difficult.

3) My class elected me Student of the Week.

4) The roof kept the family warm and dry.

Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming: Subject Complements

Name: _____

A subject complement follows a linking verb. It describes or renames the subject. When you diagram a sentence, the subject complement is written on the baseline, separated from the predicate by a slanted line.

Diagram each sentence below.

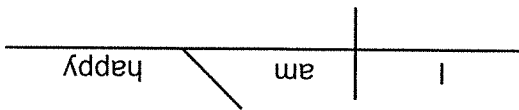
1. They are late.

2. My older brother is funny in the morning.

3. The weather became cold and windy.

4. The old house down the street was scary in the dark.

5. It is very important to brush your teeth.



Example: I am happy.

Sentence Diagramming: Words in a Series

A series in a sentence is a list of three or more things. In a sentence diagram, the series is stacked one above the other. They are connected with the connecting conjunction on a dotted line.

Example: I like peas, carrots, and potatoes.

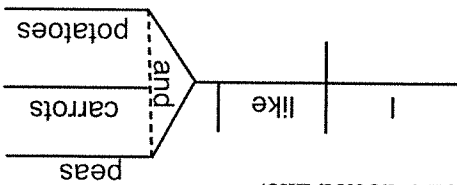


Diagram the following sentences.

1. The flowers were red, yellow, and pink.

2. James will play soccer, baseball, or basketball tomorrow.

3. Yesterday she talked to Mary, Tom, and Ben.

4. On our vacation we traveled through Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.

5. Sarah called her mother, said goodbye, and left the room.

Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming: Appositives

An appositive is a word or phrase that renames a noun. An appositive is put in parentheses after the noun it renames. Any modifiers of the appositive are put under the appositive like any other modifier.

My sister Sue is pretty.

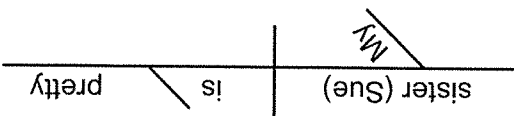


Diagram the following sentences.

1. Her cat, Fluffy, had kittens.

2. The novel, an adventure story, was interesting.

3. Harry called his friend Jose after lunch.

4. Our teacher, Mrs. Blake, drives a red car.

5. The carrot, a delicious vegetable, is easy to grow.

Sentence Diagramming: The Understood You

Some sentences, like commands, have a subject that is not stated but is understood by the reader or listener. This is called an understood subject or understood you. When you diagram a sentence with an understood you, place it in parentheses in the subject place.

Be quiet.

Diagram the following sentences.

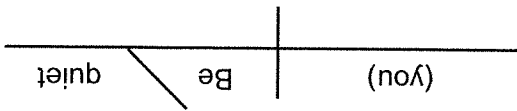
1. Come here.

2. Call your mother now.

3. Look at the sunset.

4. Close the back door.

5. Watch where you are going!



Name: _____

Sentence Diagramming: Subject and Predicate

When you diagram sentences, you write the subject and predicate on a line with a line between them.

Example: The cat caught the mouse.



For each sentence below, write the subject and predicate on the line provided. Draw a line between the subject and predicate.

1. The boy ran fast.



2. The cow ate the green grass.



3. We sang a song loudly.



4. Lisa went to the library.



5. The tall tree grew in the forest.



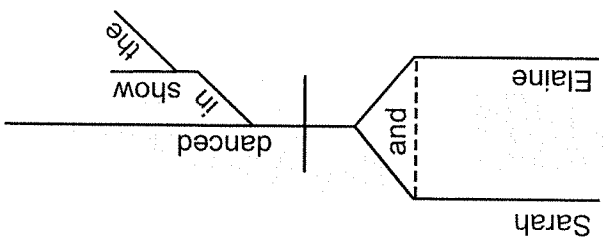
6. Tom Sawyer painted the fence.



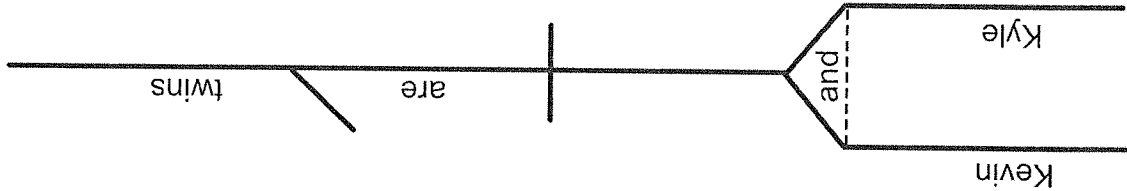
Sentence Diagramming: Compound Subjects

When you diagram a sentence, you put the compound subject in a bracket connected to the conjunction on a dotted line.
 Example: Sarah and Elaine danced in the show.

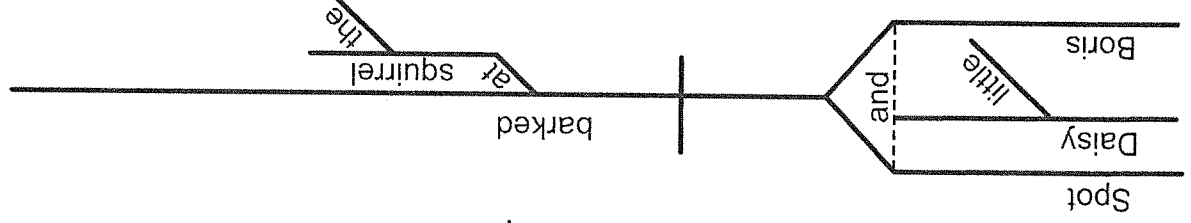
Diagram each sentence below.



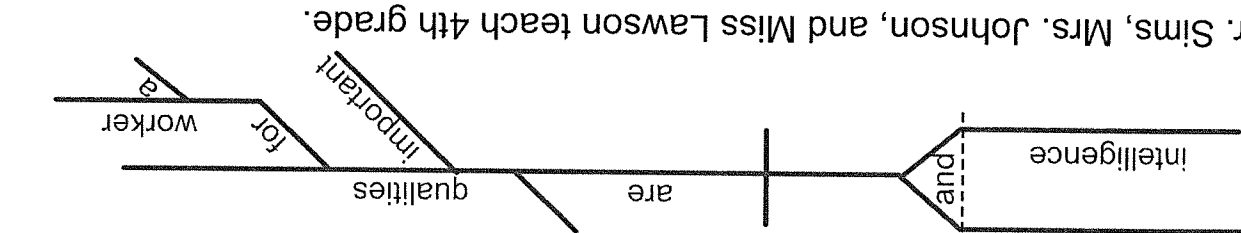
1. Kevin and Kyle are twins.



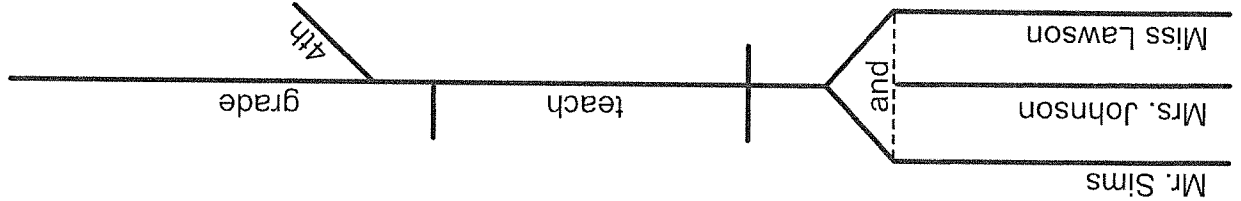
2. Spot, little Daisy, and Boris barked at the squirrel.



3. Honesty and intelligence are important qualities for a worker.



4. Mr. Sims, Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Lawson teach 4th grade.



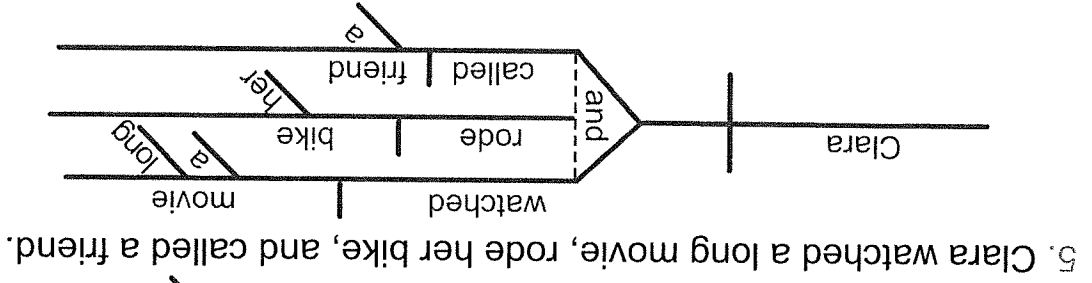
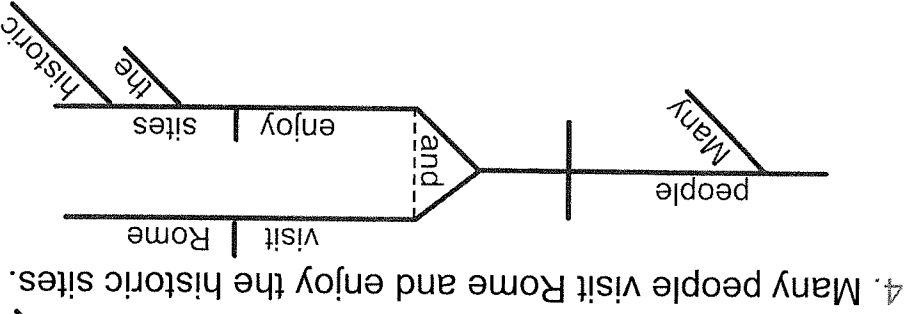
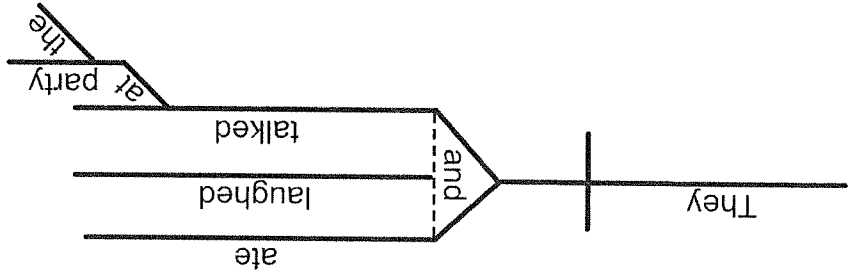
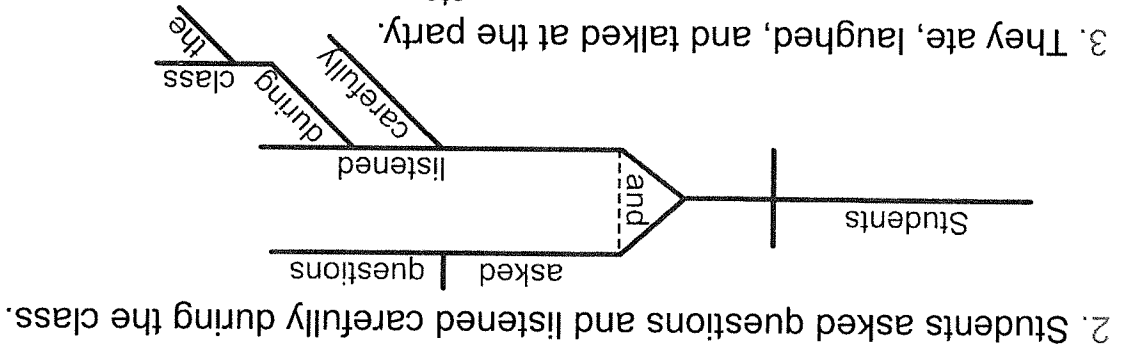
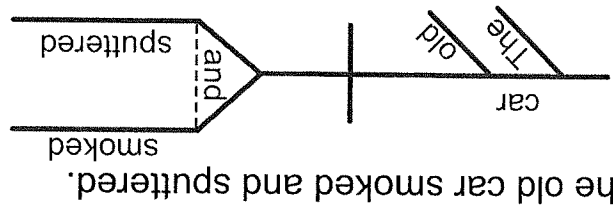
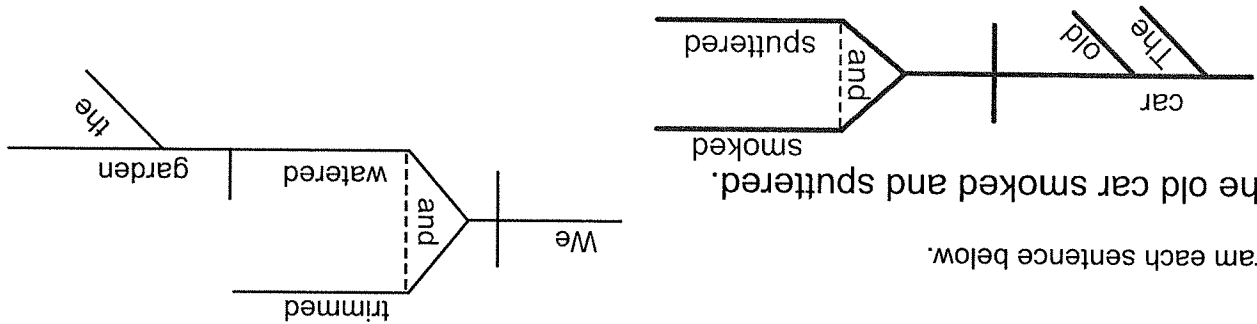
5. Liz, Mike, and the tall boy ate lunch in the cafeteria.

Name: _____ Key

Sentence Diagramming: Compound Predicates

When you diagram a sentence, you put the compound predicate in a bracket connected to the conjunction on a dotted line.

Diagram each sentence below.



Sentence Diagramming: Adjectives, Adverbs and Articles

Adjectives, adverbs and articles describe, or modify, other words in a sentence. When you diagram a sentence, you write the adjective, adverb or article on a slanted line underneath the word it describes or modifies.

Example: The blue chair broke.

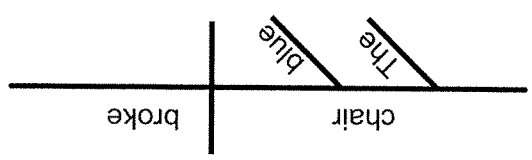
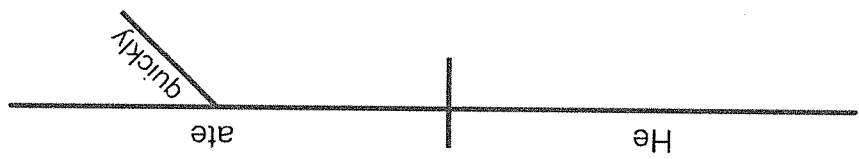


Diagram each sentence below.

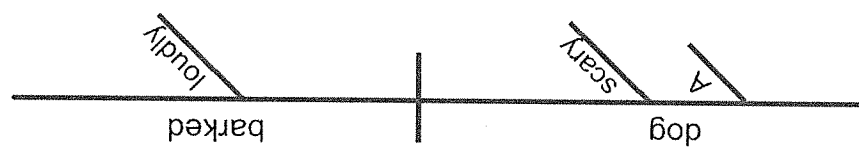
1. He ate quickly.



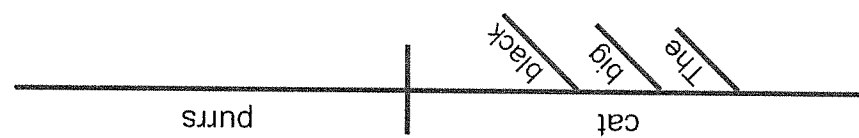
2. The girl softly laughed.



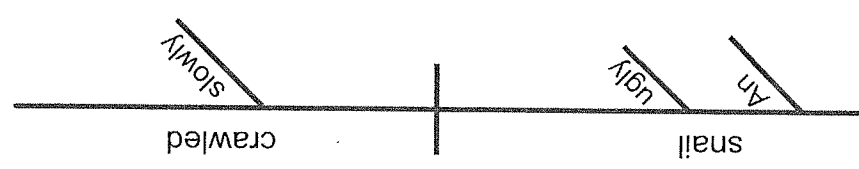
3. A scary dog barked loudly.



4. The big black cat purrs.



5. An ugly snail crawled slowly.



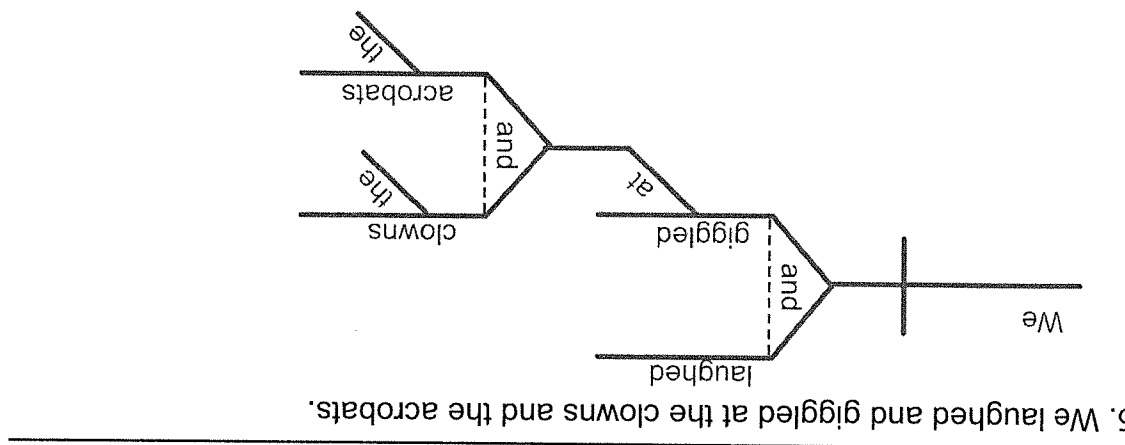
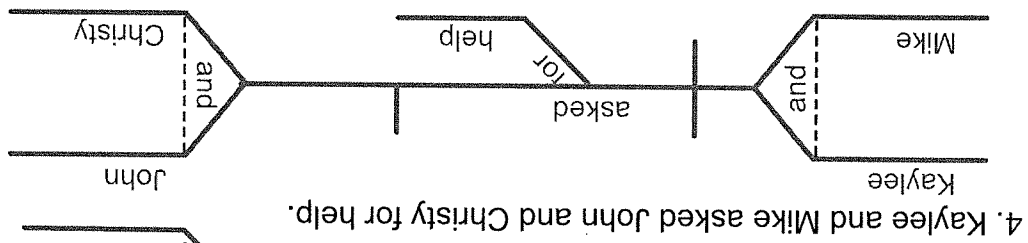
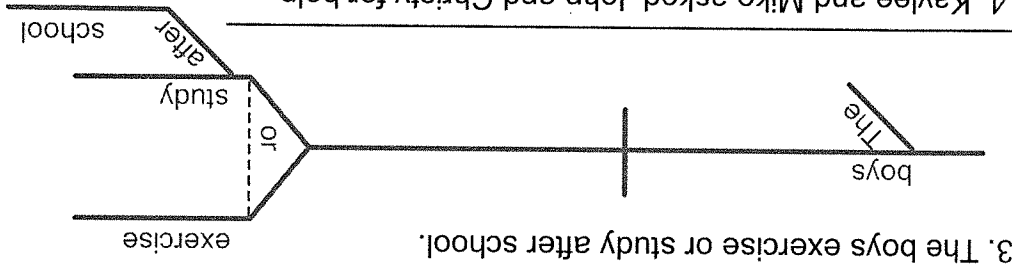
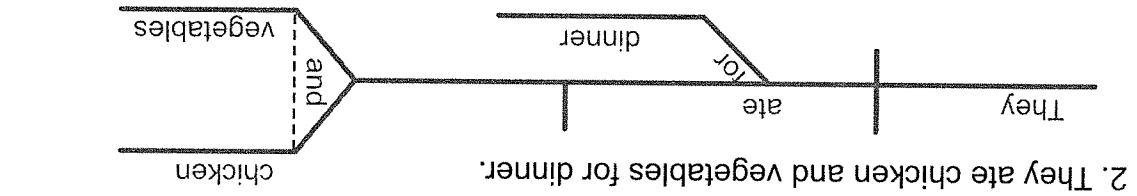
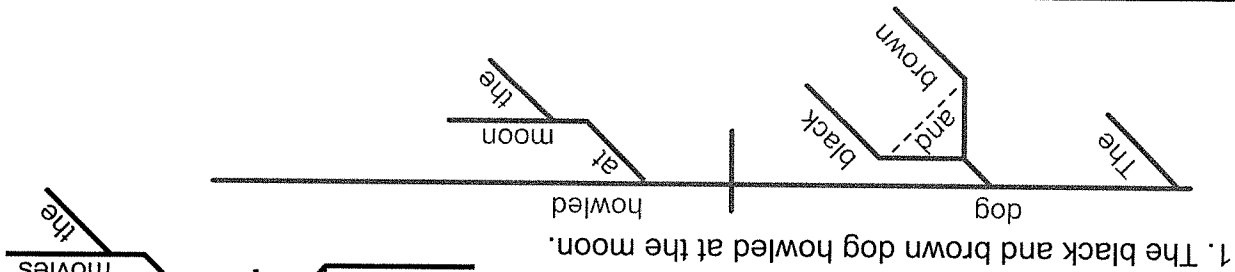
Name: _____
Key

Sentence Diagramming: Conjunctions

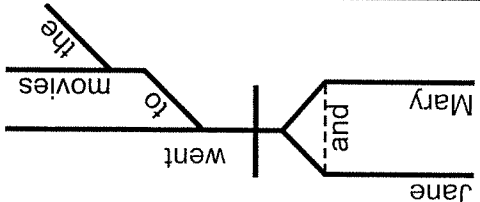
Name: _____
Key

Conjunctions connect two words or phrases together. When you diagram a sentence, you put the two words or phrases in a bracket, connected to the conjunction with a dotted line.

Diagram each sentence below.



Example: Jane and Mary went to the movies.



Sentence Diagramming: Direct and Indirect Objects

When you diagram a sentence, you write a verb and its direct object on the same line, separated by a line. An indirect object goes on a line underneath and parallel to the verb on the baseline and connected by a slanted line.

Example: The clown threw the boy a ball.

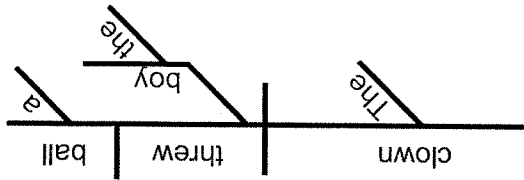
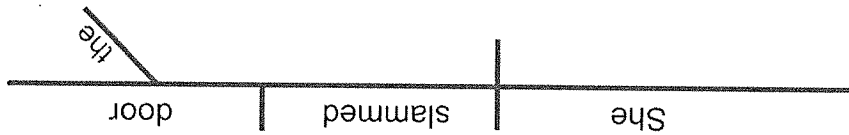
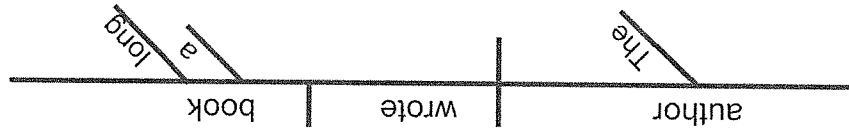


Diagram each sentence below.

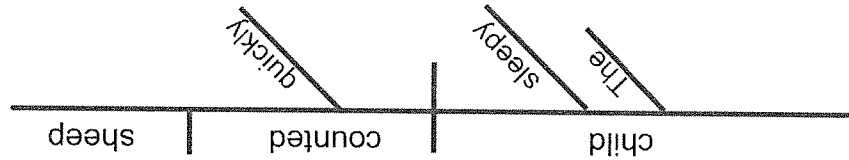
1. She slammed the door.



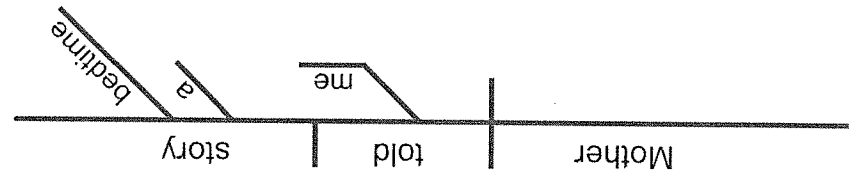
2. The author wrote a long book.



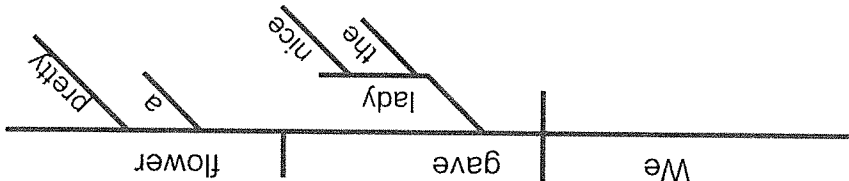
3. The sleepy child counted sheep quickly.



4. Mother told me a bedtime story.



5. We gave the nice lady a pretty flower.



Sentence Diagramming: Prepositional Phrases

When diagramming a sentence, the prepositional phrase goes under the word or phrase it modifies, or describes.

Example: The young man jumped on the boat.

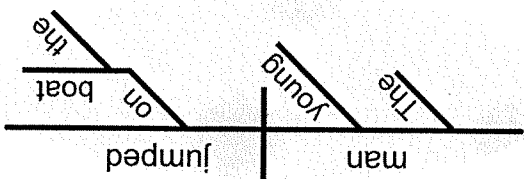
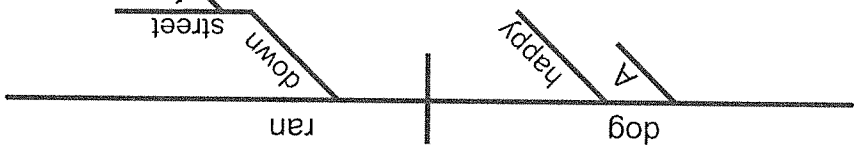
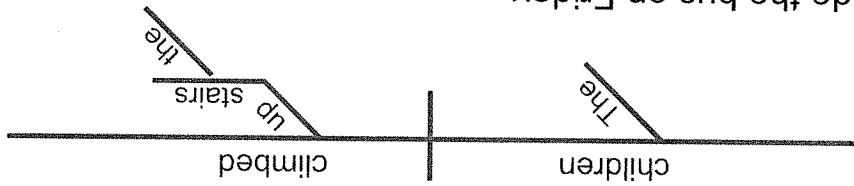


Diagram each sentence below.

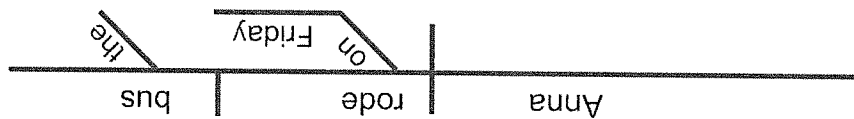
1. A happy dog ran down the street.



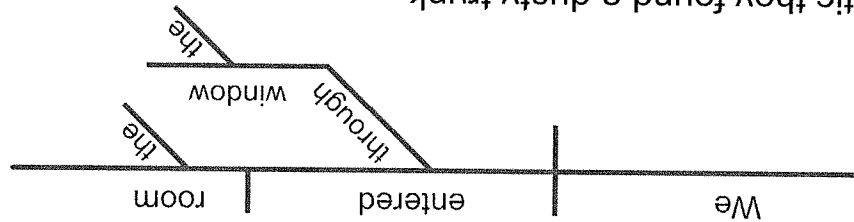
2. The children climbed up the stairs.



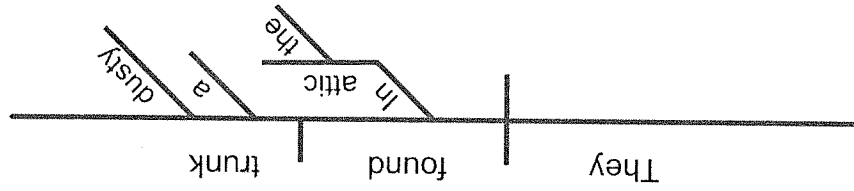
3. Anna rode the bus on Friday.



4. We entered the room through the window.



5. In the attic they found a dusty trunk.

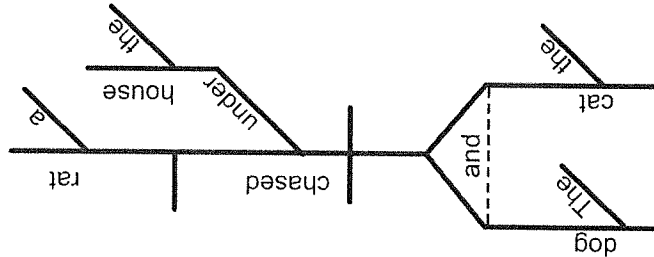


Name: _____ Key

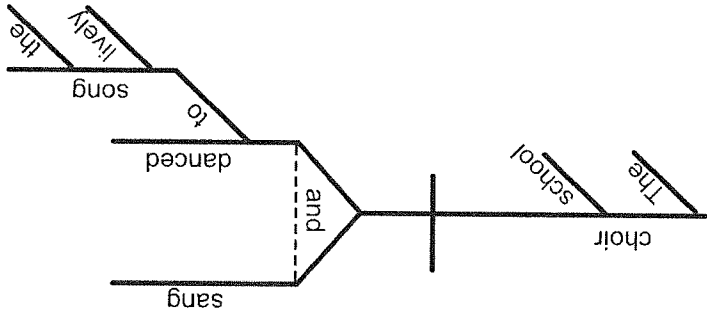
Sentence Diagramming Practice: Compound Subjects, Compound Predicates and Compound Sentences

Diagram the following sentences.

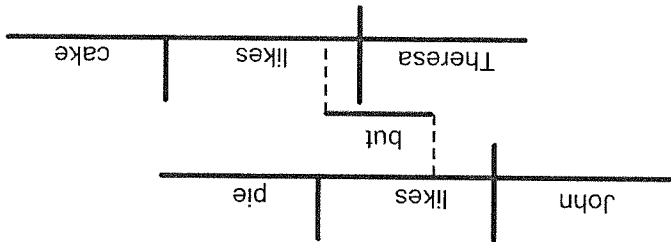
1 The dog and the cat chased a rat under the house.



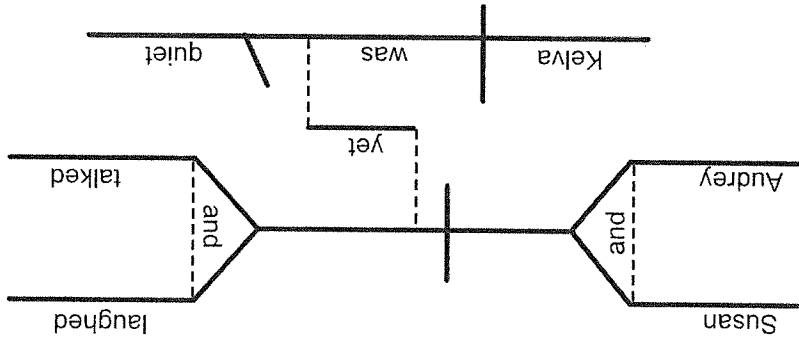
2 The school choir sang and danced to the lively song.



3 John likes pie, but Theresa likes cake.



4 Susan and Audrey laughed and talked, yet Kelva was quiet.

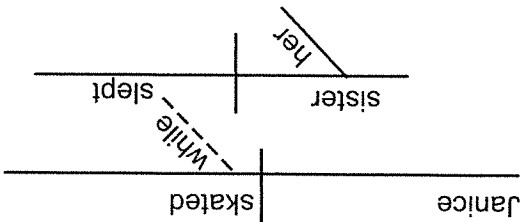


Name: _____ Key

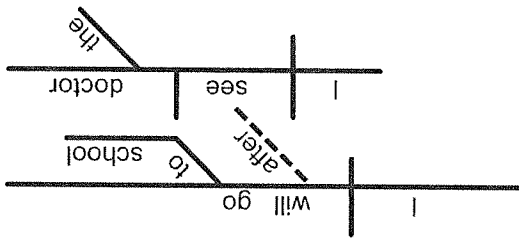
Sentence Diagramming: Complex Sentences

When you diagram a complex sentence, you connect the two clauses with a dotted line. The dotted line is usually drawn connecting the two verbs. The subordinating conjunction is written on the dotted line.

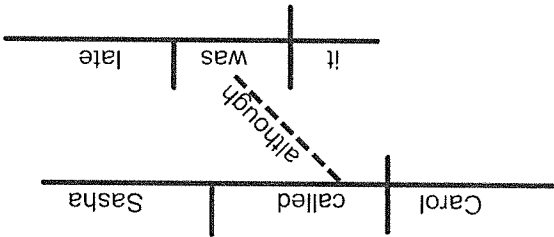
Example: Janice skated while her sister slept.



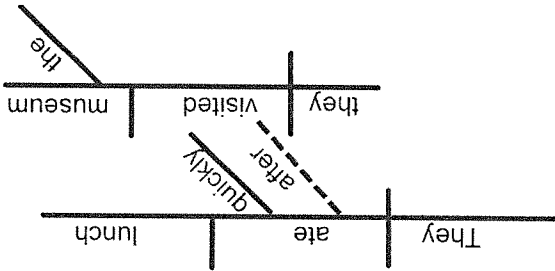
1. I will go to school after I see the doctor.



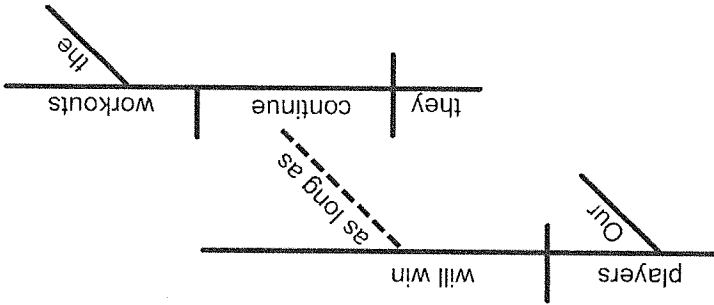
2. Carol called Sasha although it was late.



3. They quickly ate lunch after they visited the museum.



4. Our players will win as long as they continue the workouts.



Sentence Diagramming: Helping Verbs

When diagramming a sentence, you write the helping verb on the same line as the main verb.

Example: Simon was sleeping during the movie.

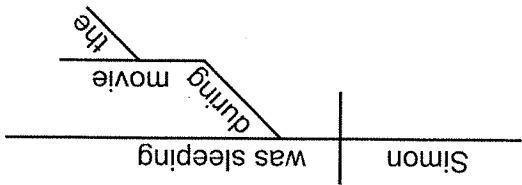
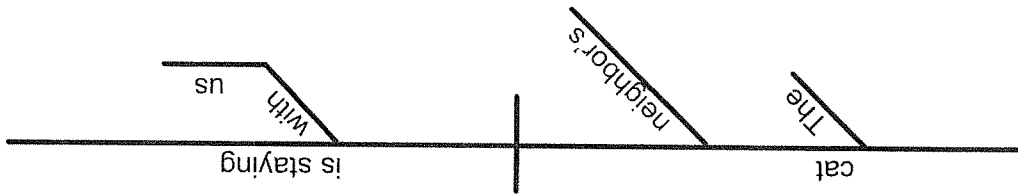
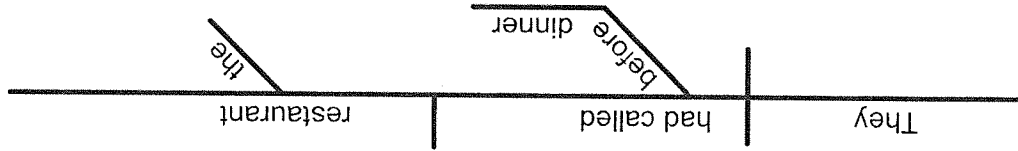


Diagram the following sentences.

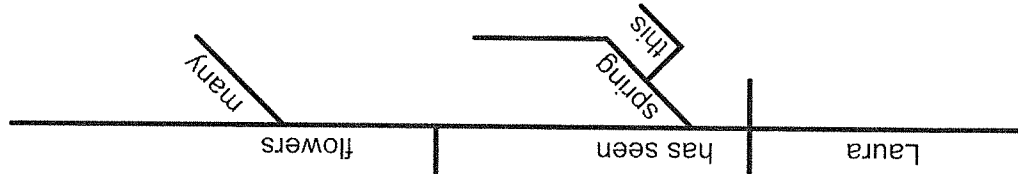
1. The neighbor's cat is staying with us.



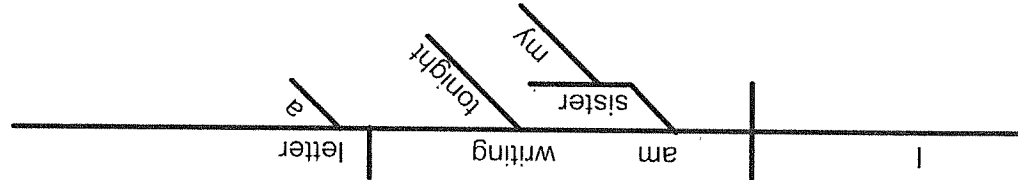
2. They had called the restaurant before dinner.



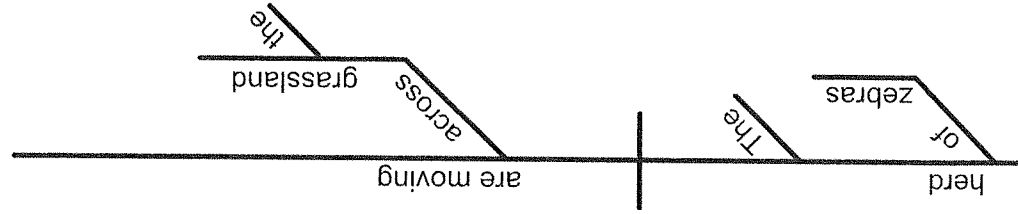
4. Laura has seen many flowers this spring.



5. I am writing my sister a letter tonight.



6. The herd of zebras are moving across the grassland.



Sentence Diagramming: Infinitives

An infinitive is a verb form with the word *to*, such as *to sing* or *to walk*. An infinitive can function in many ways in a sentence, including as an adjective, subject, or a complement. In sentence diagramming, you should put the *to* on a slanted line and the verb on a straight line.

Example: Jane learned to ride a bicycle.

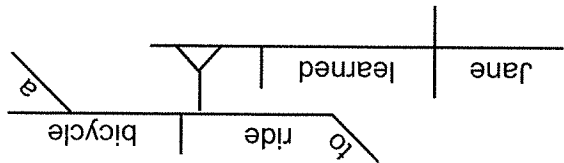
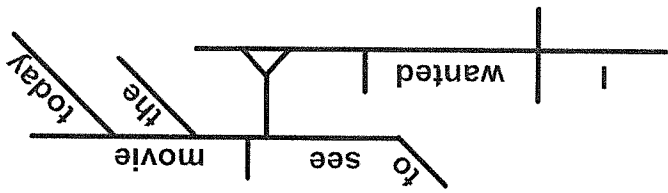
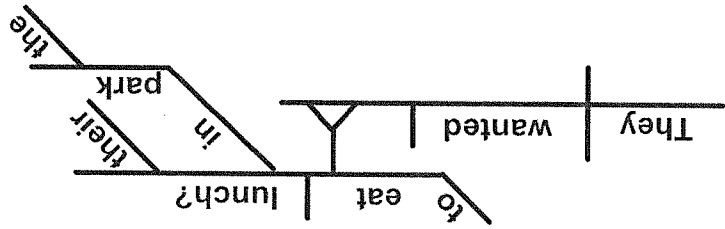


Diagram the following sentences.

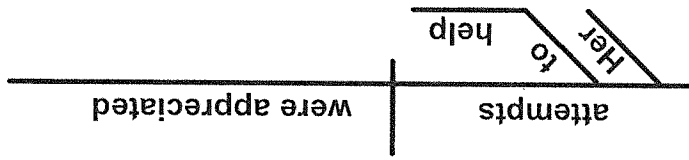
1. I wanted to see the movie today.



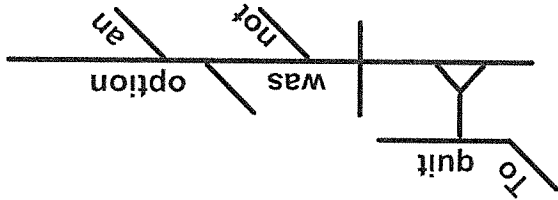
2. They wanted to eat their lunch in the park.



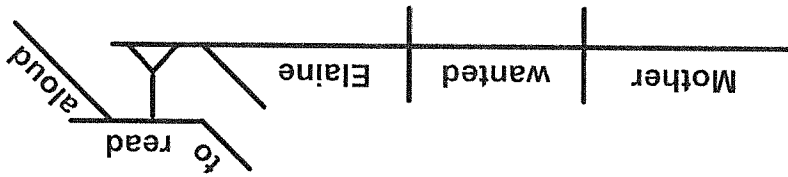
3. Her attempts to help were appreciated.



4. To quit was not an option.



5. Mother wanted Elaine to read aloud.

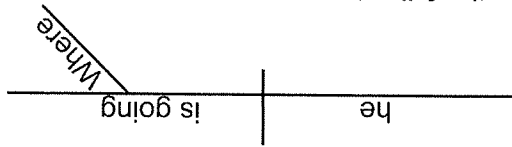


Sentence Diagramming: Interrogatives

The most difficult part about diagramming an interrogative sentence, or a sentence that asks a question, is determining the subject. It's important to remember that in most active sentences, the subject is performing the action of the verb or in the state of being.

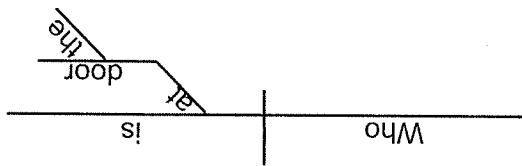
Example 1: Where is he going?

"He" is performing the action of going, so "he" would be the subject in a sentence diagram, as seen below:

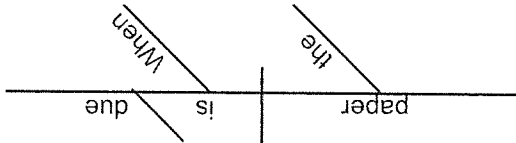


Example 2: Who is at the door?

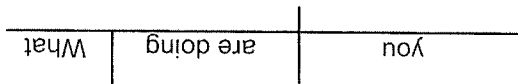
"Who," in this case, is a pronoun and a question word. It is the subject of the sentence, as there is nothing else that can be a subject. See below:



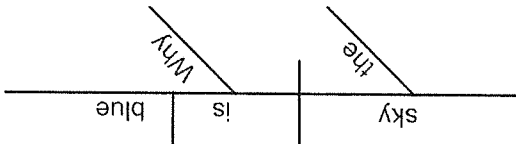
1) When is the paper due?



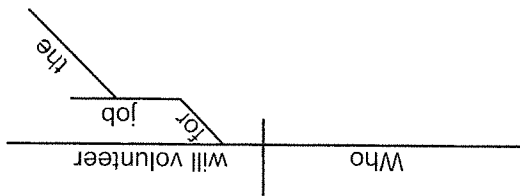
2) What are you doing?



3) Why is the sky blue?



4) Who will volunteer for the job?



Sentence Diagramming: Object Complements

An object complement follows a direct object. It renames or describes the direct object. An object complement is often a noun, a pronoun or an adjective. When you diagram a sentence with an object complement, write it on the base line after the direct object, separated by a slanted line.

Example:

We called the firemen heroes.

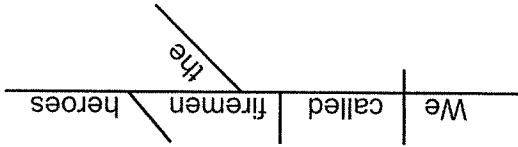
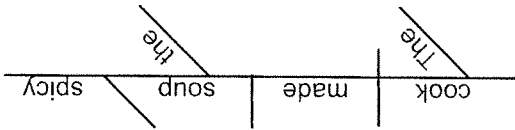
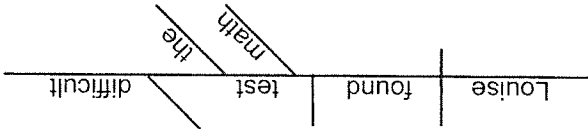


Diagram the following sentences.

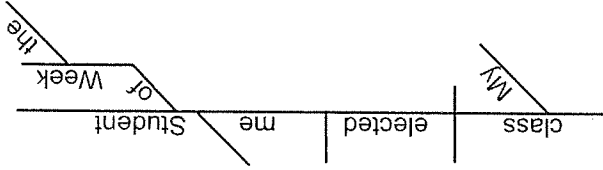
1) The cook made the soup spicy.



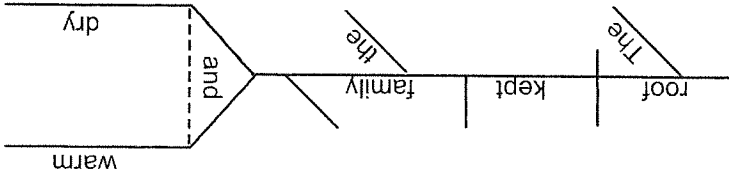
2) Louise found the math test difficult.



3) My class elected me Student of the Week.



4) The roof kept the family warm and dry.

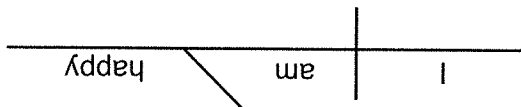


Sentence Diagramming: Subject Complements

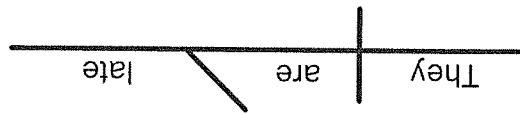
A subject complement follows a linking verb. It describes or renames the subject. When you diagram a sentence, the subject complement is written on the baseline, separated from the predicate by a slanted line.

Diagram each sentence below.

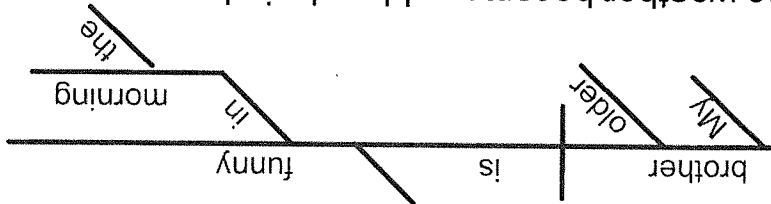
Example: I am happy.



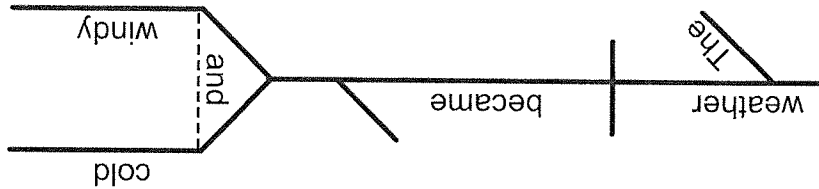
1. They are late.



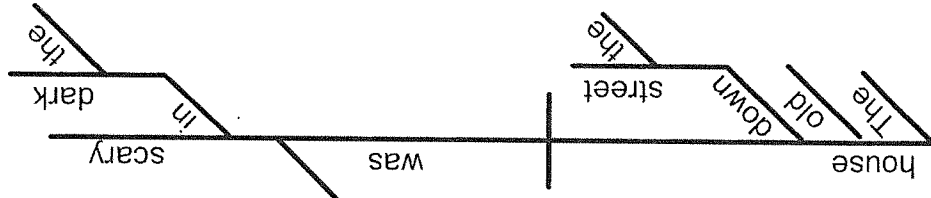
2. My older brother is funny in the morning.



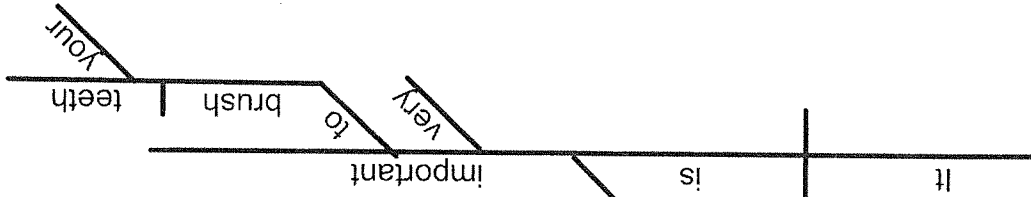
3. The weather became cold and windy.



4. The old house down the street was scary in the dark.



5. It is very important to brush your teeth.

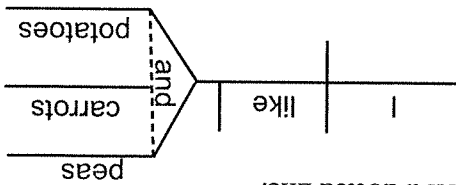


Name: _____ Key

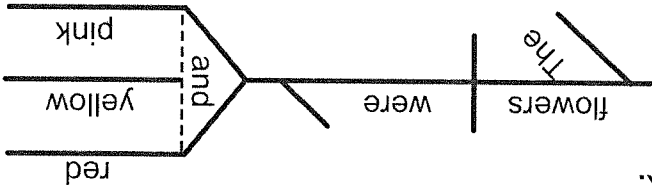
Sentence Diagramming: Words in a Series

A series in a sentence is a list of three or more things. In a sentence diagram, the series is stacked one above the other. They are connected with the connecting conjunction on a dotted line.

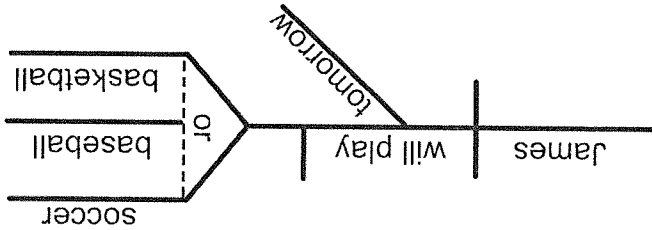
Example: I like peas, carrots, and potatoes.



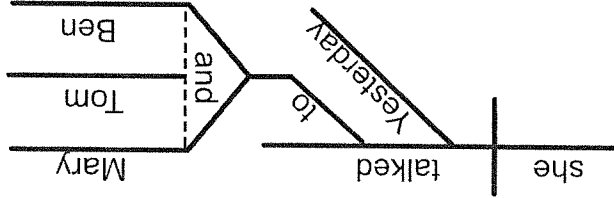
1. The flowers were red, yellow, and pink.



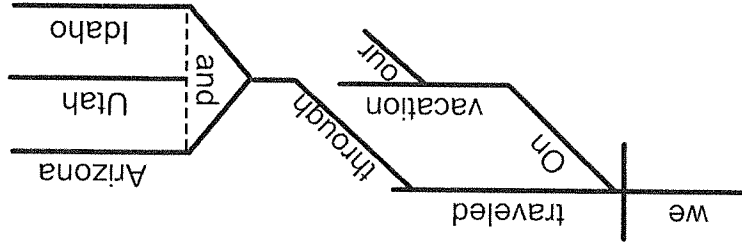
2. James will play soccer, baseball, or basketball tomorrow.



3. Yesterday she talked to Mary, Tom, and Ben.



4. On our vacation we traveled through Arizona, Utah, and Idaho.



5. Sarah called her mother, said goodbye, and left the room.

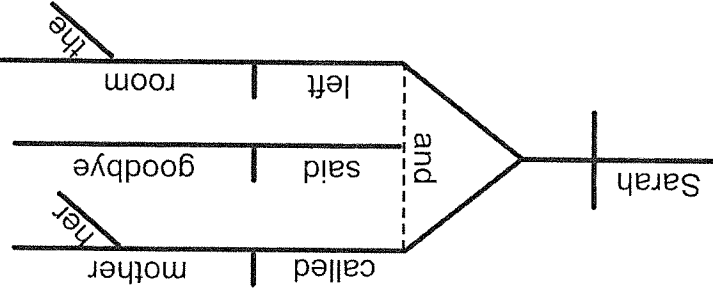


Diagram the following sentences.

Sentence Diagramming: Appositives

An appositive is a word or phrase that renames a noun. An appositive in a sentence is put in parentheses after the noun it renames. Any modifiers of the appositive are put under the appositive like any other modifier.

My sister Sue is pretty.

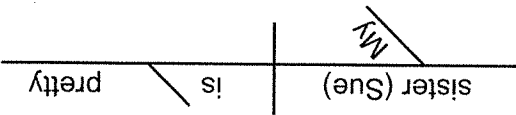
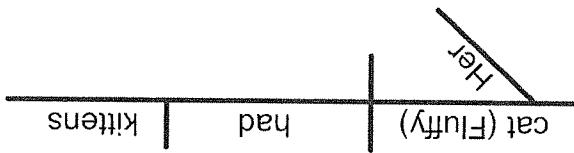
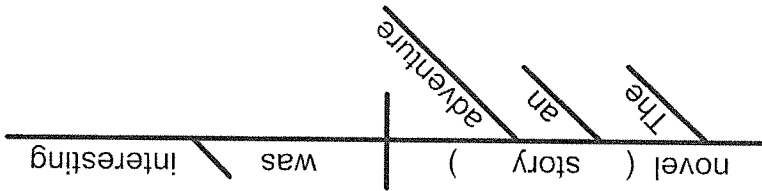


Diagram the following sentences.

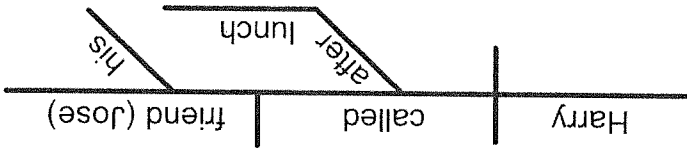
1. Her cat, Fluffy, had kittens.



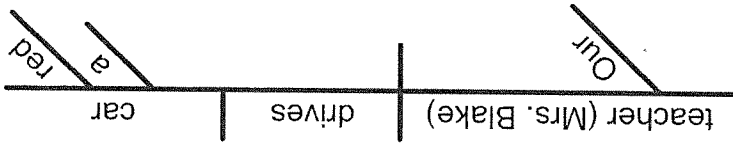
2. The novel, an adventure story, was interesting.



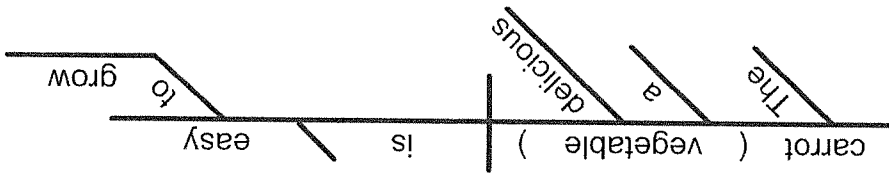
3. Harry called his friend Jose after lunch.



4. Our teacher, Mrs. Blake, drives a red car.



5. The carrot, a delicious vegetable, is easy to grow.



Name: _____
Key

Sentence Diagramming: The Understood You

Some sentences, like commands, have a subject that is not stated but is understood by the reader or listener. This is called an understood subject or understood you. When you diagram a sentence with an understood you, place it in parentheses in the subject place.

Be quiet.

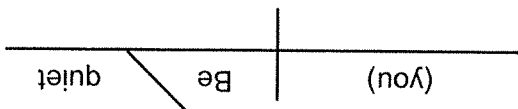
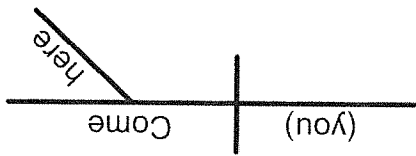
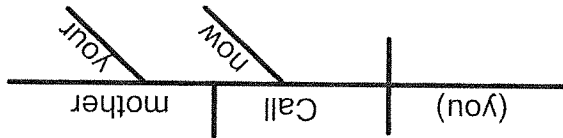


Diagram the following sentences.

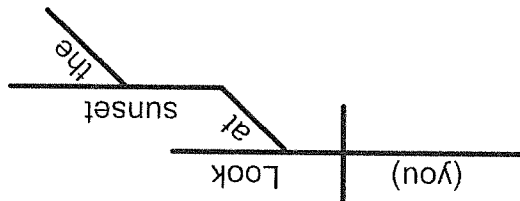
1. Come here.



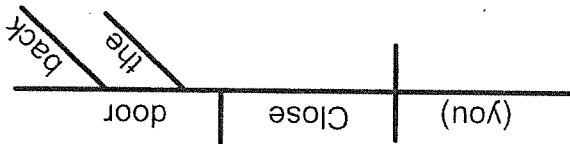
2. Call your mother now.



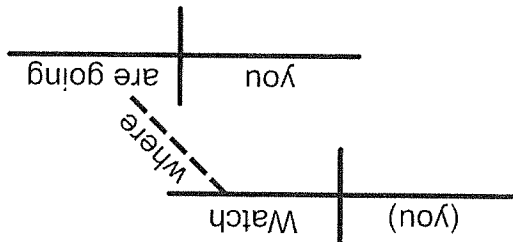
3. Look at the sunset.



4. Close the back door.



5. Watch where you are going!



Name: _____ Key