

Possessive Words

Diagram a possessive word on a slanted line under the noun it describes. If a word like *a*, *an*, or *the* comes before the possessive word, diagram it under the possessive word. Study the example.

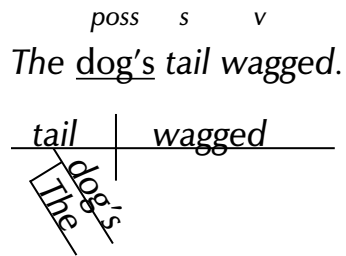


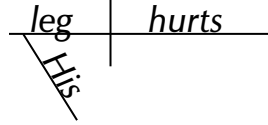
Diagram these sentences.

1. Suzanne's kitten purred.
2. Jesus' disciples preached.
3. The girls' dresses matched.
4. The cat's fur bristled.
5. Gordon's leg broke.
6. The jet's wings glistened.

Possessive Pronouns as Adjectives

Diagram a possessive pronoun just like an adjective, on a slanted line under the word it describes.

His ^s leg ^v hurts.



 **Diagram these sentences.**

7. Our visitors have left.

8. My head aches.

9. Their pony was limping.

10. His classmates sang.

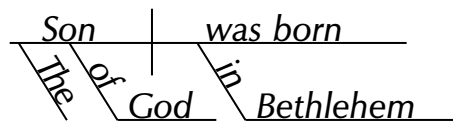
7. Grandpa and Grandma went and helped.

Prepositional Phrases

Prepositions are words like *of*, *for*, *by*, *on*, *over*. A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and contains an object, for example *for the black cow*, or *over the wire fence*. Prepositional phrases can work like adjectives and modify nouns or they can do the work of adverbs and modify verbs.

Diagram a prepositional phrase underneath the word it modifies. Study the examples to see how to diagram a preposition, its object and any modifiers of the object. Some sentences may have two or more prepositional phrases.

s prep object v prep object
The Son (of God) was born (in Bethlehem).



s v prep adj obj
The new computer sat (on Kevin's desk).

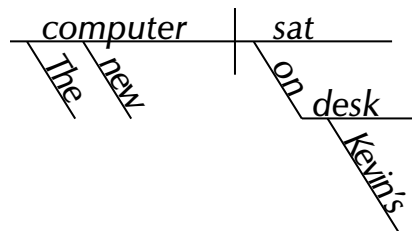




Diagram these sentences.

8. These books came for you.

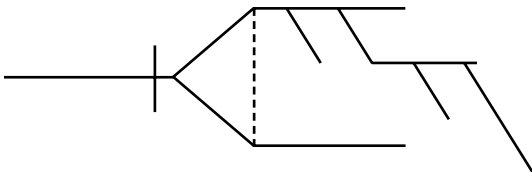
9. The first snowfall of the year came yesterday.

10. The coins from Leah's purse scattered across the floor.

11. Wait quietly in the lobby.

12. Two of my brothers are in college.

13. Rosene curled up in her favorite chair and read.



Adverbs Modifying Other Adverbs

Occasionally an adverb will modify another adverb. An adverb that modifies another adverb will come immediately before the adverb it modifies and answer the question *how*. Diagram it on a slanted line under the adverb it modifies.

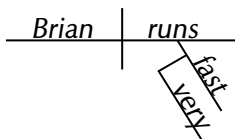
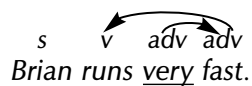


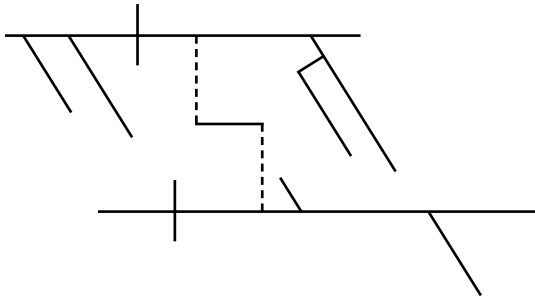
Diagram these sentences.

1. The boys moved quite cautiously across the slippery shale.

2. Very quietly we filed past the open casket.

3. That old clock ticks too loudly.

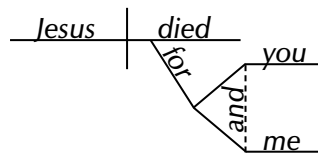
4. The young guide spoke rather nervously, but he was quite knowledgeable.



5. Abner sleeps very lightly and wakes instantly at any strange noise.

Compound Object of Prepositional Phrase

s v p obj obj
Jesus died (for you and me).



 **Diagram these sentences.**

6. This book is for Dad and Mom.

7. Yesterday Rachel went to the library and the thrift store.