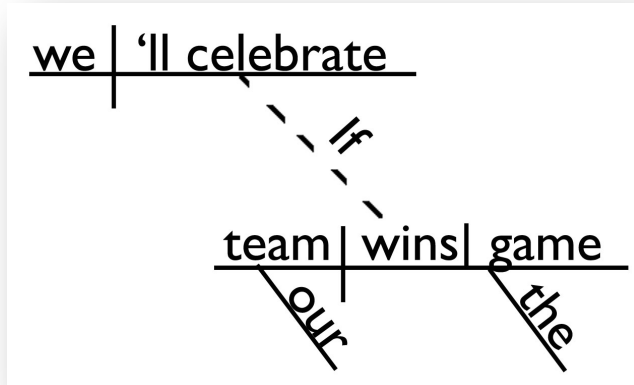


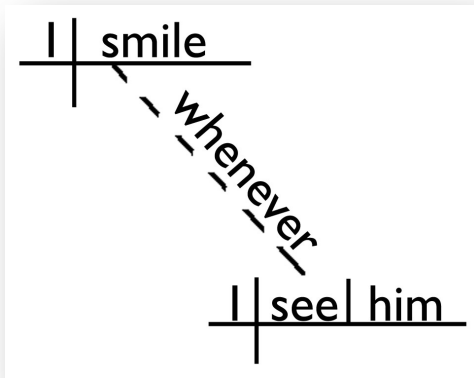
Lesson 26 Sentence Diagramming Exercises

1. If our team wins the game, we'll celebrate!



Key	
<i>If our team wins the game, we'll celebrate!</i>	sentence – statement
<i>we'll celebrate</i>	independent clause
<i>we</i>	subject of independent clause (pronoun)
<i>'ll celebrate</i>	verb phrase (independent clause)
<i>'ll (or will)</i>	helping verb (independent clause)
<i>celebrate</i>	main verb (intransitive complete) (independent clause)
<i>If our team wins the game</i>	dependent clause (adverb) (telling us WHEN we'll celebrate)
<i>If</i>	subordinating conjunction introducing adverb clause
<i>team</i>	subject of adverb clause (noun)
<i>our</i>	adjective in adverb clause
<i>wins</i>	verb of adverb clause (transitive active)
<i>game</i>	direct object of adverb clause (noun)
<i>the</i>	adjective in adverb clause

2. I smile whenever I see him.



Key	
<i>I smile whenever I see him.</i>	sentence – statement
<i>I smile</i>	independent clause
<i>I</i>	subject of independent clause (pronoun)
<i>smile</i>	verb of independent clause (intransitive complete)
<i>whenever I see him</i>	dependent clause (adverb) (telling us WHEN I smile)
<i>whenever</i>	subordinating conjunction introducing adverb clause
<i>I</i>	subject of adverb clause (pronoun)
<i>see</i>	verb of adverb clause (transitive active)
<i>him</i>	direct object of adverb clause (pronoun)

Before or After?

Dependent clauses can come before or after independent clauses.

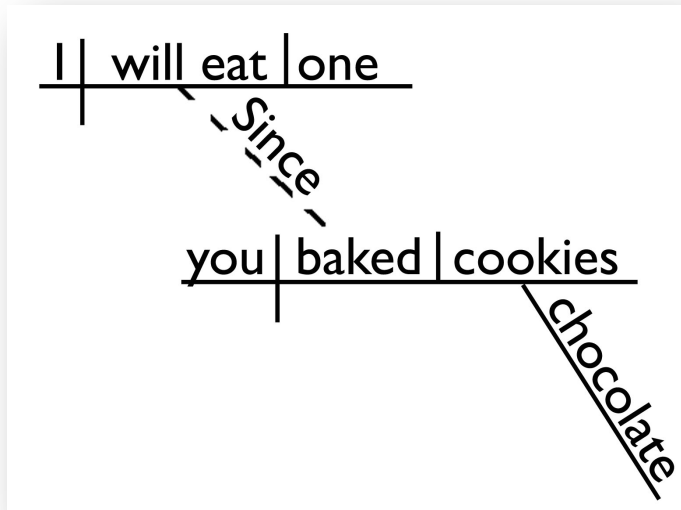
Jim ran before he ate breakfast. ---> Before he ate breakfast, Jim ran.

I love it whenever Shelby cuts my hair. ---> Whenever Shelby cuts my hair, I love it.

If the dependent clause comes before the independent clause, it's followed by a comma. If it comes after the independent clause, it does not need a comma.

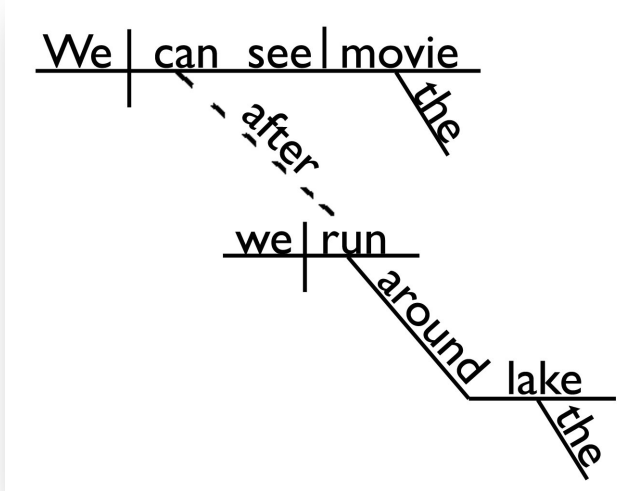
Your sentence diagrams will look the same no matter which clause comes first. Always diagram the independent clause at the top and the dependent clause below it.

3. Since you baked chocolate cookies, I will eat one.



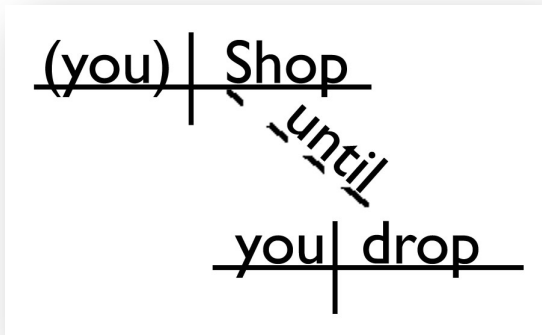
Key	
<i>Since you baked chocolate cookies, I will eat one.</i>	sentence - statement
<i>I will eat one</i>	independent clause
<i>I</i>	subject of independent clause (pronoun)
<i>will eat</i>	verb phrase (independent clause)
<i>will</i>	helping verb (independent clause)
<i>eat</i>	main verb (transitive active) (independent clause)
<i>one</i>	direct object (pronoun) (independent clause)
<i>Since you baked chocolate cookies</i>	dependent clause (adverb) (telling us WHY I will eat one)
<i>Since</i>	subordinating conjunction introducing dependent clause
<i>you</i>	subject of adverb clause (pronoun)
<i>baked</i>	verb of adverb clause (transitive active)
<i>cookies</i>	direct object of adverb clause (noun)
<i>chocolate</i>	adjective in adverb clause

4. We can see the movie after we run around the lake.



Key	
<i>We can see the movie after we run around the lake.</i>	sentence – statement
<i>We can see the movie</i>	independent clause
<i>We</i>	subject of independent clause (pronoun)
<i>can see</i>	verb phrase (independent clause)
<i>can</i>	helping verb (independent clause)
<i>see</i>	main verb (transitive active) (independent clause)
<i>movie</i>	direct object (noun) (independent clause)
<i>the</i>	adjective (independent clause)
<i>after we run around the lake</i>	dependent clause (adverb) (telling us WHEN we can see the movie)
<i>after</i>	subordinating conjunction introducing adverb clause
<i>we</i>	subject of adverb clause (pronoun)
<i>run</i>	verb of adverb clause (intransitive complete)
<i>around the lake</i>	prepositional phrase in adverb clause (adverb)
<i>around</i>	preposition
<i>lake</i>	object of the preposition (noun)
<i>the</i>	adjective

5. Shop until you drop.



Key	
<i>Shop until you drop.</i>	sentence – command
<i>Shop</i>	independent clause
<i>(you)</i>	subject of independent clause (pronoun)
<i>Shop</i>	verb of independent clause (intransitive complete)
<i>until you drop</i>	dependent clause (adverb) (telling us HOW to shop)
<i>until</i>	subordinating conjunction introducing adverb clause
<i>you</i>	subject of adverb clause (pronoun)
<i>drop</i>	verb of adverb clause (intransitive complete)

Tip: Some words can act as prepositions or subordinating conjunctions. If the word is part of a prepositional phrase, it is acting as a preposition.

We can see the movie AFTER dinner.

Shop UNTIL noon.

If the word has a subject and a verb after it, it is acting as a subordinating conjunction.

We can see the movie AFTER we run around the lake.

Shop UNTIL you drop.

Do you see the difference?

Extra Practice: Diagramming Adverb Clauses

Directions: Diagram the following sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

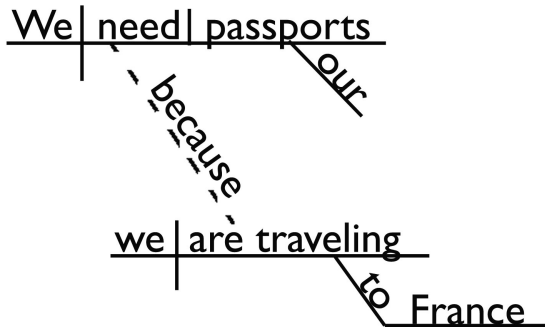
Teachers, the answers are on the next page.

1. We need our passports because we are traveling to France.
2. I'll pack my swimsuit since our hotel has a pool.
3. I ate escargot when we visited Paris.
4. We stayed at the museum until it closed.
5. Although it was loud, I slept on the airplane.

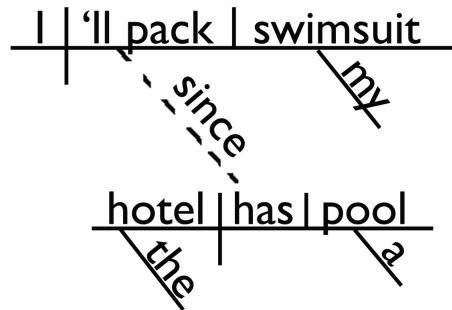
Lesson 26 Extra Practice Answers

Diagramming Adverb Clauses

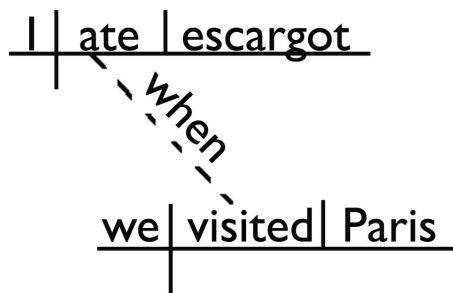
1. We need our passports because we are traveling to France.



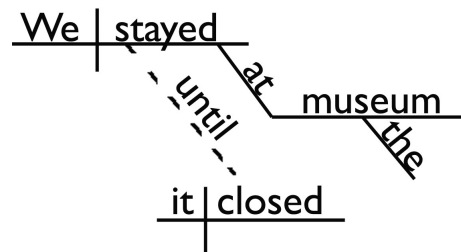
2. I'll pack my swimsuit since our hotel has a pool.



3. I ate escargot when we visited Paris.



4. We stayed at the museum until it closed.



5. Although it was loud, I slept on the airplane.

