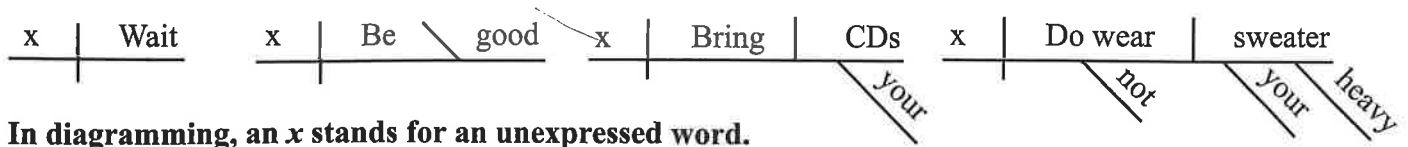


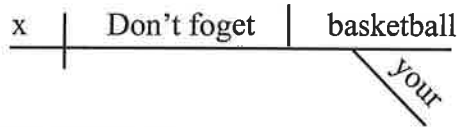
Lesson 10: Commands

A sentence that expresses a command or suggestion is called an imperative sentence. The subject of an imperative sentence is an unexpressed (understood, implied) *you*. Here are four imperative sentences and their diagrams: *Wait! Be good. Bring your CDs. Do not wear your heavy sweater.*



In diagramming, an *x* stands for an unexpressed word.

Contractions of verbs and the negative adverb *not* are not separated in diagrams. Here is an example: *Don't forget your basketball.*



Now it's your turn to diagram imperative sentences.

1. Drive carefully.

6. Don't drop the ball.

2. Read the directions.

7. Be a hard worker.

3. Put the table here.

8. Follow that car!

4. Don't shoot!

9. Don't follow too closely.

5. Sing the last line louder.

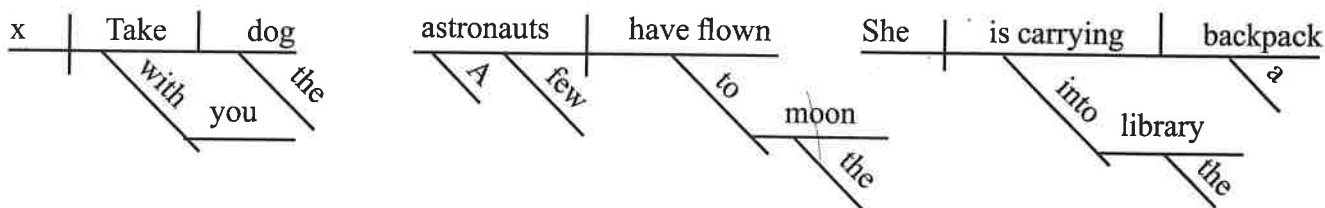
10. Get ready.

Lesson 11: Prepositional Phrases

A **prepositional phrase** consists of a **preposition** followed by a **noun or pronoun** that serves as its **object**. Most prepositions are short words. The expression “anywhere a mouse can go” will help you think of many prepositions. A mouse can go *on, in, into, to, out, over, under, around, down, up, between, etc.* Some prepositions, however, have nothing to do with direction, e.g., *at, with, without, for, after, since, and until.* These are not complete lists.

Remember that a preposition must have an object. In the sentence *They came down the stairs*, *down* is a preposition (its object is *stairs*), whereas in the sentence *They came down*, *down* is an adverb (it cannot be a preposition because it has no object).

Many prepositional phrases modify verbs. The prepositional phrases in the following sentences are underlined. *Take the dog with you. A few astronauts have flown to the moon. She is carrying a backpack into the library.*

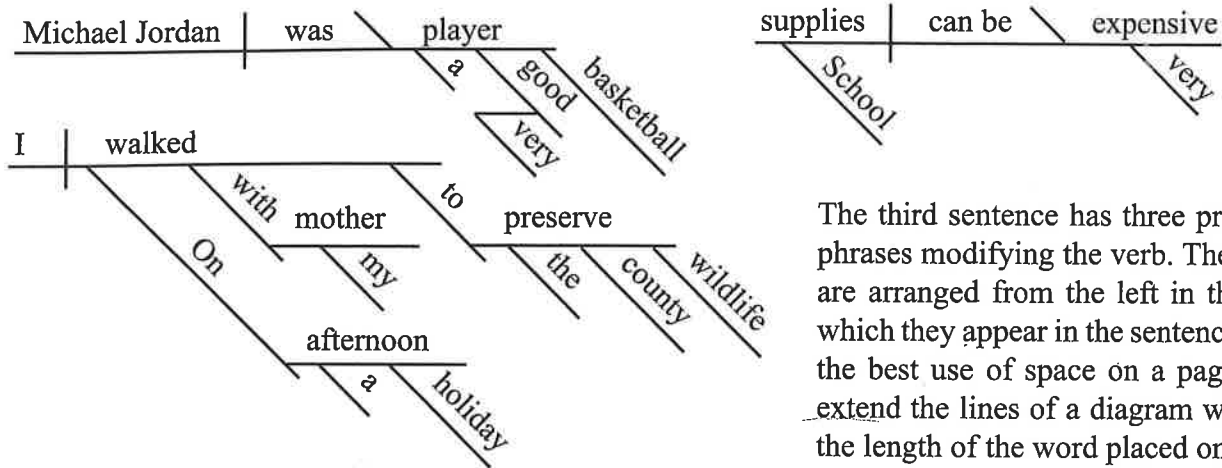


Now it's your turn to diagram prepositional phrases that modify verbs.

1. My dad put the pumpkins on the porch.
2. Can you hit a nail with a hammer?
3. The couple carried their suitcases into the airport.
4. Give the book to the teacher immediately.
5. Is Nick going to school tomorrow?
6. Stand in the corner!
7. Did you put the tickets in your purse?
8. In my dream I walked into a very large room.

Lesson 12: Nouns Used as Adjectives

Sometimes one noun can be placed before another noun, where it functions as an attributive adjective. These nouns are diagrammed exactly like other attributive adjectives. Here are some examples: *Michael Jordan was a very good basketball player. School supplies can be very expensive. On a holiday afternoon I walked with my mother to the county wildlife preserve.*



The third sentence has three prepositional phrases modifying the verb. These phrases are arranged from the left in the order in which they appear in the sentence. To make the best use of space on a page, you can extend the lines of a diagram well beyond the length of the word placed on it.

Now it's your turn to diagram nouns used as adjectives.

1. Are your parents going to the company picnic on Sunday?
2. Many children rushed to bookstores for the latest Harry Potter novel.
3. Restaurant food is becoming more nutritious.
4. Do Americans watch too many television commercials?
5. My book review is lying on the kitchen table.
6. The county champion shared her prize cake with her friends.
7. Our team won the holiday volleyball tournament.
8. The basketball fans are recovering after a miserable weekend trip.

Review IV: Lessons 10 - 12

1. The blind student must read with her fingers.
2. A good waiter serves food with a smile.
3. The German soccer fans flocked to the stadium for the big game.
4. You can't plug a lamp into a computer terminal.
5. Hold the other end with both hands.
6. The Eskimo mother carried her child on her back.
7. Holly has often skated in Central Park.
8. Take a sandwich to school for lunch.
9. Are your parents taking you to Epcot Center during the spring break?