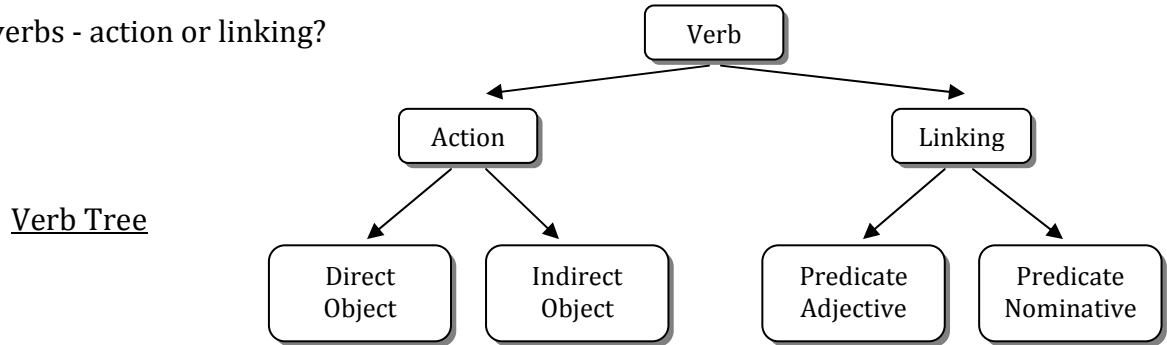


GTHS English Department – Daily Grammar Practice (DGP) Notes

Parts of the Sentence

How do I proceed? Begin with “the family” (subject, verb, complement)

1. Label all verbs - action or linking?



2. Label all corresponding subjects – who or what is performing the action? Who or what is being linked?

3. Label any complements

Complement Type	Definition	Examples
Direct Object (d/o)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> follows an action verb answers who or what is receiving the action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I like <u>Fruit Loops</u>.</i> <i>“I” “like” what? (Fruit Loops is the direct object)</i>
Indirect Object (i/o)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> must come before a direct object answers to whom the object is being given 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>She gave <u>me</u> a high-five.</i> <i>“She” “gave” “high-five” to whom? (me is the indirect object)</i>
Predicate Nominative (p/n)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> follows a linking verb renames subject (must be a noun or pronoun) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>He is a nice <u>guy</u>.</i> <i>“He” “is” what? (guy is the predicate nominative)</i>
Predicate Adjective (p/a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> follows a linking verb describes the subject (must be an adjective) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I am <u>happy</u> that school has started.</i> <i>“I” “am” what? (happy is the predicate adjective)</i>

4. Lastly, label any phrases

Phrase Type	Definition	Examples
Prepositional Phrase (prep ph)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> begins with a preposition and ends with a noun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I hit the snooze button several times <u>in the morning</u>.</i> <i><u>While driving</u>, I have to be careful not to get distracted.</i>
Gerund Phrase (ger ph)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> begins with a gerund and ends with a noun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i><u>Driving a car</u> is a big responsibility.</i> <i>I love <u>babysitting my neighbor’s kids</u>.</i>

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Participle Phrase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> begins with a participle and ends with a noun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Distracted by the radio, I accidentally ran the car off the road.</i> <i>The student <u>earning the highest grade point average</u> will become the school's valedictorian.</i>
Infinitive Phrase (inf ph)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> begins with an infinitive and ends with a noun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I love <u>to read narrative nonfiction books</u>.</i> <i>The employee was known <u>to fake an illness</u> just to get out of work.</i>
Appositive/ Appositive Phrase (app ph)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a noun or noun phrase that renames another noun right beside it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>During the dinner conversation, Clifford, <u>the messiest eater at the table</u>, spewed mashed potatoes like an erupting volcano.</i>

5. Label any objects of the phrases

Object Type	Definition	Examples
Object of the prepositional phrase (ob)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the noun at the end of the prepositional phrase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I hit the snooze button several times [in the <u>morning</u>].</i> <i>[While <u>driving</u>], I have to be careful not to get distracted.</i>
Object of the gerund phrase (ob)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the noun at the end of the gerund phrase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Driving a <u>car</u>] is a big responsibility.</i> <i>I love [babysitting my neighbor's <u>kids</u>].</i>
Object of the participle phrase (ob)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the noun at the end of the participle phrase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Distracted by the <u>radio</u>], I accidentally ran the car off the road.</i> <i>The student [earning the highest grade point <u>average</u>] will become the school's valedictorian.</i>
Object of the infinitive phrase (ob)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the noun at the end of the infinitive phrase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>I love [to read narrative nonfiction <u>books</u>].</i> <i>The employee was known [to fake an <u>illness</u>] just to get out of work.</i>

Example of a Sentence Labeled for Parts of the Sentence

a man who robbed a fast-food restaurant with a gun was so mad about the amount

of loot that he called back twice to complain