

Line Diagramming Practice Sheet #2 and Sentence Type Labeling (Greek)

Label the following sentences as:

S V
 S V DO
 S V IO DO
 S V SC
 S V DO OC

Specify which items in the sentence make up the sentence constituent in the label. If any of those constituents have modifiers, indicate the modifiers for the constituent. NOTE: if you find any dependent clauses (like relative clauses beginning with *who*, *which* *that*, or subordinate clauses beginning with words like *because*, *before*, *after*, *when*, *while*, *etc.*), realize that those dependent clauses also have their own constituent structure. Try to determine what types of clauses those are, too, and label them. After you're done, draw a sentence diagram for #s 2-6.

Here is a sample sentence with labels and a diagram: *Because I love delicious food, I give Chick-Fil-A all my money.*

Main/Matrix clause: S V IO DO

S = I; M = ∅

V = give; M = because I love delicious food

IO = Chick-Fil-A; M = ∅

DO = money; M = all, my

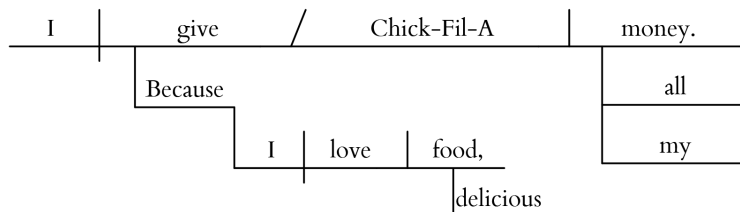
Dependent/Embedded clause: S V DO

S = I

V = love

DO = food; M = delicious

Note: in my answer, M stands for Modifiers, i.e. those things that modify/describe the constituent (the “window”) and form the “window dressing.” The sign ∅ means “nothing.”



1. Before he died, Socrates declared himself innocent.
2. Aristotle loves Plato because Play-Doh is fun.
3. The Greeks who love hummus danced and sang.
4. The absent-minded professor appears lost today.
5. Plato told the student who complained in the classroom that he was not wise.
6. After the class on diagramming, Aristotle deemed Socrates a fool.
7. While he was teaching, Aristotle gave Alexander a problem that befuddled him greatly.
8. Socrates sleeps in the street on which Plato taught.
9. The foolish, impertinent student from class hurled terrible insults at the professor.
10. Philip of Macedon became proud when his son, Alexander, conquered the world.