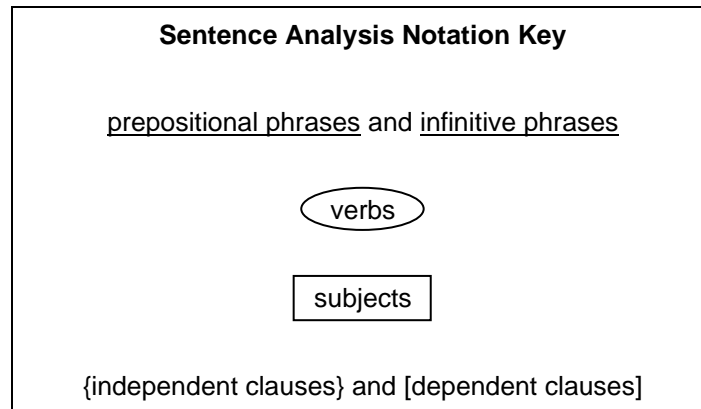


Sentence Analysis Exercise 1

Here are some fairly simple sentences to help you practice sentence analysis.



1. When Katana wants to be petted, she flops onto the floor and stretches.
2. Aquaman was offended by Superman's petty insistence on ordering triple anchovies.
3. On snowy days Calvin likes to build grotesque snowmen, but Susie disapproves of his creations.
4. Legolas and Gimli were feared throughout Mordor for their prowess at ping pong.
5. Luke carried Yoda around like a backpack because Yoda was too lazy to walk.
6. After Katana bolted down the hallway, a stray tuft of fur drifted slowly in her wake like a tumbleweed.
7. This Sichuan hot pot is so spicy that you have to sign a medical waiver to eat it.
8. Manu and Tim made fun of Tony when he watched My Little Pony on the team bus.
9. Harvey Birdman made a powerful closing argument that convinced the jury of his client's guilt.
10. Tenacious D, who write songs about their own greatness, are the most feared and respected rock band in the galaxy.

Answers to Sentence Analysis Exercise 1

1. [When Katana wants to be petted], {she flops onto the floor and stretches.}
2. {Aquaman was offended by Superman's petty insistence on ordering triple anchovies.}
3. {On snowy days Calvin likes to build grotesque snowmen}, but {Susie disapproves of his creations.}
4. {Legolas and Gimli were feared throughout Mordor for their prowess at ping pong.}
5. {Luke carried Yoda around like a backpack} [because Yoda was too lazy to walk].
6. [After Katana bolted down the hallway], {a stray tuft of fur drifted slowly in her wake like a tumbleweed.}
7. {This Sichuan hot pot is so spicy} [that you have to sign a medical waiver to eat it].
8. {Manu and Tim made fun of Tony} [when he watched My Little Pony on the team bus].
9. {Harvey Birdman made a powerful closing argument} [that convinced the jury of his client's guilt].
10. {Tenacious D, [who write songs about their own greatness], are the most feared and respected rock band in the galaxy.}

Some explanatory notes:

1. The second clause in this sentence has a **compound predicate**: two verbs (*flops* and *stretches*) that share the same subject (*she*).
2. The object of the preposition *on*, *ordering*, is a **gerund** (an “-ing verb” or **present participle** acting as a noun). This gerund also takes *anchovies* as its object, and together all of these words can be seen as forming one continuous phrase.
3. This is a **compound sentence**: two independent clauses joined by a **coordinating conjunction** (*but*).
5. *Around* is an **adverb** modifying *carried*; *lazy* is a **predicate adjective**.
8. The expression “make fun” can be interpreted as a **phrasal verb** (a verb that combines with another word or words to express a specific idiomatic meaning).
9. The pronoun *that* has two functions here: to indicate the beginning of a **relative clause** and to serve as the subject of the verb *convinced*. This relative clause modifies the noun *argument*. (And yes, a competent lawyer tries to convince the jury that his or her client is innocent.)
10. The relative clause starting with *who* modifies the noun *Tenacious D*, which is treated as a plural noun in this sentence. *Feared* and *respected* are **past participles** acting as adjectives; they are not verbs in this sentence.