DIRECTIONS: In the following sentences, put a parentheses ( ) around each prepositional phrase. You should find 14.

1. The woman in the leather mini skirt gave the man in the leisure suit some money from her purse.

2. Bert arrived at Ernie’s house without shoes; Grover came an hour later with Bert’s shoes.

3. The stupid mouse ran underneath the clock that was hanging from the ceiling. The clock fell from the ceiling onto the mouse (squish).

4. The smart mouse ran up the clock that was now sitting on the floor.

5. Big Bird wanted to sit between Bert and Ernie; however, he missed and sat on Bert and Ernie.

DIRECTIONS: In these sentences write the pattern of the sentence before the sentence. (Get rid of prepositional phrases first!!)

YOUR CHOICES ARE: SV or SVO

_______________________ 1. Frank returned his report card to his teacher.
_______________________ 2. Mr. Katana goes to the Super Bowl every year.
_______________________ 3. During half time at the football game, the bands from each school performed.
_______________________ 4. Fred gave money to the Red Cross.
_______________________ 5. Barney missed school because of illness.
_______________________ 6. The girls’ track team ran around the track.
_______________________ 7. Lucy gave a kiss to Ricky after the show.
_______________________ 8. Punxsy and Indiana fought against each other in the bitter rivalry.
_______________________ 9. One member of the class sat on the floor and laughed.
_______________________ 10. All of the students cheered.
Prepositional Phrases. SV, SVO, SVIOO

REMINDER!

You know you have identified the IO (Indirect Object) if you can answer the questions:

TO WHOM? TO WHAT? FOR WHOM? FOR WHAT?

DIRECTIONS: Label each sentence as either SV, SVO, or SVIO as well as ALL the parts.

1. I bought you a new dress.
2. Mom gave Susan some spaghetti.
3. The woman told me her plans.
4. Will you write me a letter?
5. We mailed our customers an invitation.
6. Ms. Lorenzo read us a story.
7. Mr. Stultz promised the students a surprise.
9. Mrs. Gallo sent a card to Miss Bunyak.
10. He charged me $25.
11. Miss Bunyak showed the students a movie.
12. Mrs. Tanweer brought me an umbrella.
13. Ms. Mitsko gave her son a hug.
14. Ms. B offered us a Drama course.
14. Margaret showed Connie the letter.
DIRECTIONS: Label each sentence as either SV, SVO, or SVIO as well as ALL the parts of the sentence, including the prepositional phrases.

1. Eight of the Presidents of the United States were born in Virginia.
2. He will rent the students the house for $800.00.
3. The frightened dog remained in his dog house.
4. On a sleepless night he thought about his new invention.
5. The marmot sings a shrill whistle.
6. Billie left the Easter Bunny a carrot.
7. The boys are building a dam across the creek.
8. Shakespeare gave the English language over 25,000 words.
9. The first subway in the world was built in London.
10. The people of Holland have built miles of dikes.
11. I threw the plate of lasagna at John.
12. Rats often spread disease.
13. Put the dessert on the table.
14. He generously gave the Red Cross a large donation of money.
15. The new lions at the zoo roared at their trainer frequently.

Write a SV sentence, a SVO sentence and a SV IOO sentence below.

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
S LVC PATTERN

Review:  
SV Pattern:  I walked to school today
SVO Pattern:  Tom bought a new bicycle
SVIO-O Pattern:  My uncle gave me $10.00

New:  
S-LV-C:  Kevin is my brother
One of my friends was sick
The puppy seemed friendly.

In the SLVC pattern, S stands for _________________________, LV stands for _________________________ and C stands for _________________________.

The “magic” to spotting this sentence pattern is being able to recognize Linking Verbs. The most familiar linking verbs are called the “BE” verbs WHEN THEY'RE BY THEMSELVES, NOT ACTING AS AN AUXILIARY (OR HELPING) VERB WITH ANOTHER VERB. They are:

am          are          is          was          were          be         being          been

CIRCLE THE LINKING VERBS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

Mount McKinley is the tallest mountain in the United States.
The murderer must have been the butler.
Our prize was a brand new car.
He should have been the winner.

Also considered linking verbs are these words:

become          remain          seem

CIRCLE THE LINKING VERBS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

His tomato plants became very tall.
Bill remained sick for a week.
My English teacher seemed happy today.
A tricky group of verbs are called sense verbs. These are the sense verbs.

- smell
- taste
- feel
- sound
- look

They are sometimes ACTION VERBS and sometimes LINKING VERBS. You have to check out the sense of the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Verbs</th>
<th>Linking Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I smelled the cake</td>
<td>The cake smelled good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tasted the cake</td>
<td>The cake tasted good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I felt the sand paper</td>
<td>The sand paper felt scratchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sounded the alarm</td>
<td>The alarm sounded shrill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John looked at the girl</td>
<td>The girl looked smart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Read the following sentences and decide if the sense verb is linking or action. Write LV above the verb if it is linking and AV above the verb if it shows action.**

The ice cream tasted delicious.

Albert felt sick.

The child felt the puppy’s fur.

Her plan looked promising.

I looked at her plan.

The hot chocolate smelled wonderful.

You sound pleased with yourself.
S-LV-C Practice

Directions:  
1. Mark any prepositional phrases  
2. Put S above the subject  
3. Put LV above the whole linking verb.

Ignore the line in the back of the sentence for now.

1. Mount McKinley is the tallest mountain in the United States.  
2. The murderer must have been the butler.  
3. Fall is my favorite time of year.  
4. Andy’s aunt seemed tired.  
5. The accident victim appeared confused.  
6. His brother is a professional wrestler.  
7. After the hike the hot chocolate smelled good.  
8. The fire in the fireplace felt good.  
9. Helen’s coat must be very old.  
10. Chicago will always be my favorite city.  
11. The lunch in the cafeteria tasted great.  
12. Jack looked pale after his long illness.  
13. During the long summer I was bored.  
14. His lawyer is very famous.  
15. On our softball team Gloria is the catcher.

Your study of the SLVC pattern is not complete until you find its last required ingredient - THE COMPLEMENT.
This is the only pattern that has the complement, so a complement can only come with a linking verb.

Look at the following sentences.

Mr. Phillips is a plumber.
Those lemon pies look delicious.
Bill Clinton is President.
This knapsack seems heavy.
It is dark.
The winner was Fred.
The gloves must be mine.

NOTE: The complement is the word after the linking verb that tells the reader something about the subject of the sentence.

a. Sometimes the complement is a noun or pronoun, which means it renames the subject. We call these complements PREDICATE NOMINATIVES (nouns) OR PREDICATE PRONOUNS.

b. Sometimes the complement is an adjective, which means it describes the subject. We call these complements PREDICATE ADJECTIVES.

c. If there is NO adjective or noun, it’s an IMPLIED complement, and it’s the word “present,” which is a PA.

I was there really means I was present there.

To practice spotting complements, go back to the sentence exercise you just did for linking verbs. Underline the complement and then identify it as a PREDICATE NOMINATIVE (PN) OR A PREDICATE ADJECTIVE (PA) on the lines in back of each sentence.
ALL PATTERN REVIEW

1. ____________ Florence saw the chairman.

2. ____________ Florence became the chairman.

3. ____________ She felt important.

4. ____________ She felt the softness of the flower petal.

5. ____________ The truck driver looked uncomfortable.

6. ____________ The truck driver looked at the engine.

7. ____________ The sitter gave the child her full attention.

8. ____________ Marilyn appeared unhappy.

9. ____________ The art exhibit at the bookstore was successful.

10. ____________ The door to the vault opened slowly.

11. ____________ The stranger visited every home in that small village.

12. ____________ The man in the car sent his wife three angora kittens.

13. ____________ Howard seemed content with the arrangement.

14. ____________ The little animal in the box looked perfectly harmless.

15. ____________ The young girl covered her friend with the fallen leaves.
1. The snake from my son’s shoebox was slithering among the lids in the kitchen cupboard.

2. Aunt Bertha’s false teeth clattered off the table.

3. The flying clattering teeth looked funny.

4. A Mack truck demolished Fred’s VW Beetle.

5. Coach Woodall’s basketball team gave him a big thank you after their victory.

6. Worksheets like this are the efforts of your favorite blonde-haired English teacher.

7. Among the books on the library shelves lives a lonely, squirming bookworm.

8. My little brother looked funny with my pet hamster on his head.

9. The frustrated teacher gave the repeatedly tardy student a beating with a wet noodle.


11. The breeze blew through the classroom scattering all the homework papers on the floor.
12. A monster lurks behind the dishwasher in the cafeteria.

13. My spaghetti does taste a little strange for some reason.


15. Miss Crabgrass gave the best students in the class bunny stickers for their perfect papers.

16. The nice lady in the cafeteria gave the grateful boy a second helping of carrot-raisin salad.

17. The frightened little girl bit the big bully’s hand.

18. Seven silly snerds were hunting snipes in the woods.

19. Pull that cord in case of emergency.

20. Indiana is the home of IUP.
KEEP THIS IN SENTENCE PATTERNS

Sentence Pattern Review

Your ONLY choices are S-V, S-V-O, S-V-IO-O, and S-LV-C [PA] or [PN].

1. Find your prepositional phrase(s). Put parentheses ( ) around it/them. Remember that nothing in the phrase counts as part of the pattern!

2. Find your verb.

   A. Can it be done? It’s an ACTION verb; label it V, OR
   B. Does it LINK description to the subject? It’s a LINKING verb; label it LV.

1. Find your subject: WHO or WHAT is doing this action? Label it S. Remember that commands have the implied subject “you.”

2. Look at your verb again.

   A. If it’s an ACTION verb, is there a NOUN after it which answers the question, “what?” IF NOT, YOUR PATTERN IS S-V AND YOU’VE FINISHED!! If so, it’s the DIRECT OBJECT. Label it O.

      I threw him the ball.

      Verb? Threw (V because it can be done).
      Who threw? I (S)
      I threw WHAT? The ball (O)

      Does it say TO WHOM, FOR WHOM, TO WHAT, or FOR WHAT? IF NOT, YOUR PATTERN IS S-V-O AND YOU’VE FINISHED!! If so, it’s the INDIRECT OBJECT. Label it IO.

      I threw the ball TO WHOM? Him (IO)

      YOUR PATTERN IS S-V-IO-O.

   B. If it’s a LINKING verb, does it LINK an adjective or a noun? This is the COMPLEMENT (C), and it’s either a Predicate Adjective [PA] or a Predicate Nominative [PN]. Only Linking Verbs have Complements!

      If there is NO adjective or noun, it’s an IMPLIED complement, and it’s the word “present,” which is a PA.

      I was there really means

      I was present there.