PRACTICE ISLAND
One Hundred Four-Level Analysis Practice Sentences

A Supplement to
Grammar Island and Sentence Island

Second Edition

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GRAMMAR IS A WAY OF THINKING ABOUT LANGUAGE.

8 Parts of Speech
noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection

5 Parts of Sentence
subject, predicate, direct object, indirect object, subject complement

Phrases
prepositional phrase, appositive phrase, verbal phrases

Clauses
independent clause, dependent clause
Notes to Students

Grammar is a way of thinking about language, and when we think like this, we look at our sentences in four different ways. We look at each word to see what kind of word it is, we look at the two sides of the idea in the sentence, we look for little word groups called phrases, and we look to see if the sentence has one clause or more than one clause.

This book will give you practice thinking this way. The method in this book is called four-level analysis, after the four levels we just mentioned. Their names are parts of speech (the eight kinds of words), parts of the sentence, phrases, and clauses.

On each page there is a sentence with four lines below it. As you solve each detail in the sentence, write its abbreviation directly below it in the appropriate line. At the bottom there is a place to write a comment about anything you think is interesting or fun about the sentence.
For example, if the sentence were “We swam down, and blue fish made bubbles around us,” you could write the abbreviations of the parts of speech below each word in the first line, the parts of sentence in the second, phrases in the third, and clauses in the fourth. For phrases and clauses, you would make little lines to show where the phrase or clause begins and ends. Notice that every word is a part of speech, but only some words are a part of sentence.

The abbreviations used here are:

**Parts of Speech**
- n. noun
- pron. pronoun
- adj. adjective
- v. verb
- adv. adverb
- prep. preposition
- conj. conjunction
- interj. interjection

**Parts of Sentence**
- subj. subject
- AVP action verb predicate
- LVP linking verb predicate
- D.O. direct object
- I.O. indirect object
- S.C. subject complement

**Phrases**
- prep. prepositional (phrase)

**Clauses**
- indep. independent (clause)
- dep. dependent (clause)
**Example Sentence**

We swam down, and blue fish made bubbles around us.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pron.</th>
<th>v.</th>
<th>adv.</th>
<th>conj.</th>
<th>adj.</th>
<th>n.</th>
<th>v.</th>
<th>n.</th>
<th>prep.</th>
<th>pron.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>AVP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>AVP</td>
<td>D.O.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

----prep. phrase----

--------indep. clause------                      ---------------------independent clause----------------------------

*a compound declarative sentence*

Comment: This is a compound sentence made of two independent clauses. Each clause has an action verb, but only the second action verb passes the action to a direct object.
Sentence 10

Yes, we always swam at sunrise or sunset.

Comment:
Sentence 30

The fox smelled something fishy in the salty wind.

Comment:
Sentence 60

Without a very good fishing rod, you will catch nothing.

Comment:
Sentence 80

Fish ate the crumbs, so Sam is upset.

Comment: