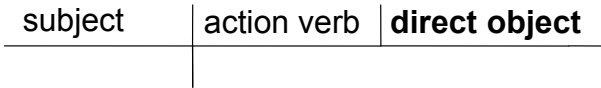




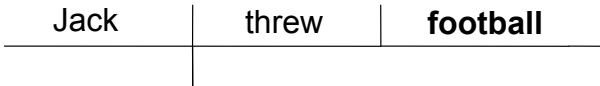
A sentence with a direct object is **diagrammed** like this:



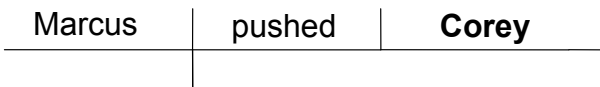
The subject, action verb, and **direct object** are placed on the same line. The **direct object** is separated from the action verb by a short vertical line that does not break through the horizontal line.

**Examples:**

Jack threw the **football**.



Marcus pushed **Corey**.



### **7.3 Prepositional Phrases Used as Adjectives or Adverbs**

A **prepositional phrase** can act as an **adjective** or an **adverb**.

An **adjective prepositional phrase** tells **what kind** or **which one** about the **noun** or **pronoun** it describes. An **adjective phrase** must come right after the noun or pronoun it modifies.

The *car in the driveway* is blue.

The prepositional phrase **in the driveway** is an **adjective phrase** because it tells **which one** about the noun **car**.

**More examples:**

The *letter from Grandma* arrived.

**From Grandma** tells **which one** about the noun **letter**.

I bought a *hat with red spots*.

**With red spots** tells **what kind** about the noun **hat**.

An **adverb prepositional phrase** tells **how**, **when**, or **where** about the **verb** it describes. An **adverb phrase** can come at the **beginning** of the sentence, at the **end** of the sentence, or right **after the verb**.

The girls *raced* **around the tree**.

The prepositional phrase **around the tree** is an **adverb phrase** because it tells **where** about the verb **raced**.

**More examples:**

The horse *galloped* **with great speed**.

**With great speed** tells **how** about the verb **galloped**.

**After the game**, the boys *celebrated*.

**After the game** tells **when** about the verb **celebrated**.

Dad *worked* **in his office**.

**In his office** tells **where** about the verb **worked**.