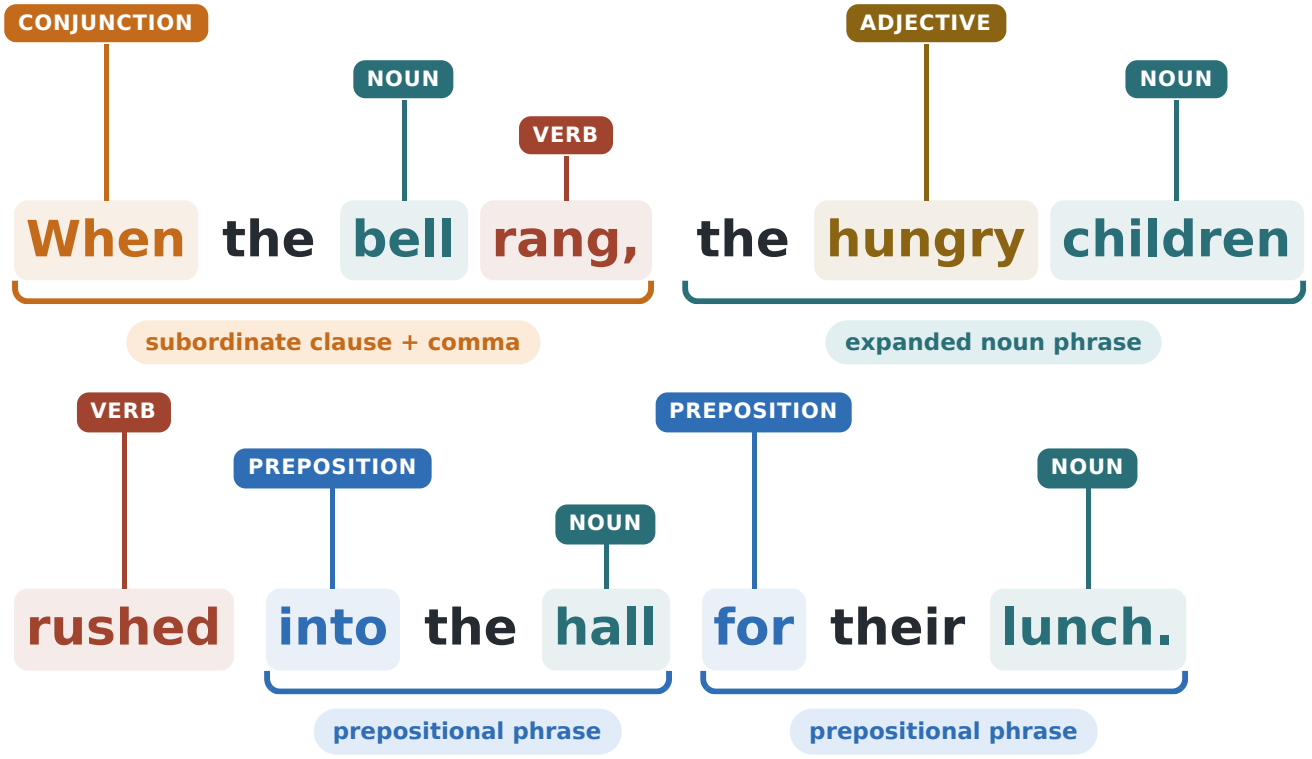
Sentence Map

One sentence, every part labelled. Word classes are above the words; the groups of words they build are underneath.



The big picture

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
When the bell rang,	**the hungry children rushed into the hall for their lunch.**

Take away the subordinate clause and the **main clause** still makes sense on its own: *the hungry children rushed into the hall for their lunch*. *When the bell rang* can't stand alone - it needs the main clause.

Sentence Map: the key

Words: what each label means

Noun
a person, place, thing or idea

Adjective
describes a noun

Verb
a doing or being word

Adverb
how, when, where or how often

Preposition
where or when (into, for, under)

Conjunction
joins ideas (when, because, if)

Groups of words: what each bracket means

Clause
a group of words with a verb in it. *The bell rang* is a clause.

Subordinate clause
a clause that can't stand alone, often started by a conjunction like *when*, *because* or *if*.

Main clause
the part that makes sense on its own.

Expanded noun phrase
a noun with extra words that describe it, e.g. *the hungry children*

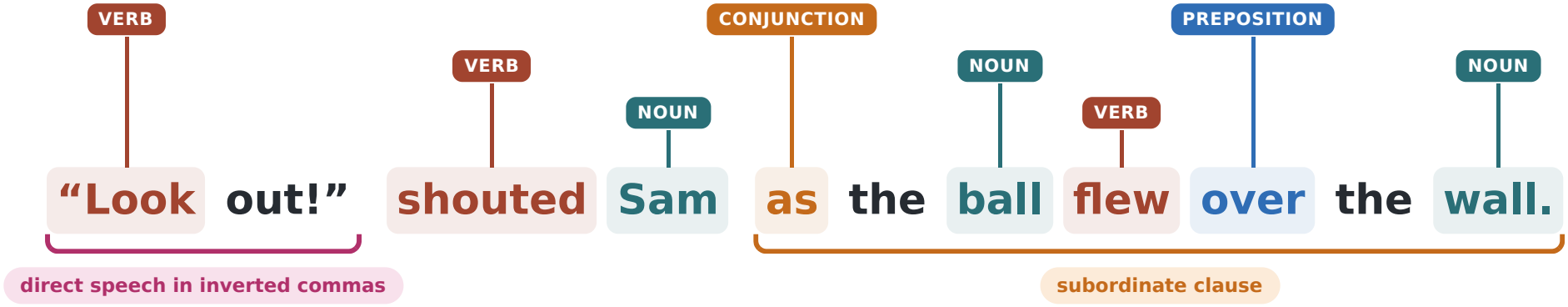
Prepositional phrase
a preposition and the words after it, e.g. *into the hall*

Inverted commas
go around the words someone actually says (direct speech) - see page 3.

How to use this: keep it next to the homework. When a question names a term, find that colour in the sentence to see what a correct example looks like.

Sentence Map: a second example

A second sentence with direct speech - the words someone actually says.



The big picture

DIRECT SPEECH	WHO SAID IT	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
“Look out!”	shouted Sam	as the ball flew over the wall.

The words Sam actually said go **inside inverted commas**, with the **!** inside them too. **As** is a conjunction here: it starts a subordinate clause that tells you when.