WEEK EIGHT: Lesson Three

Subject: English Language
Grade: Ten
Topic: Phrases
Sub-Topic: Participial Phrase

Objectives:
- Correctly, define the Participial Phrase
- Accurately, identify Participial Phrases in given sentences.

A participle is a verbal that is used as an adjective and most often ends in -ing or -ed. The term verbal indicates that a participle, like the other two kinds of verbals, is based on a verb and therefore expresses action or a state of being. However, since they function as adjectives, participles modify nouns or pronouns. There are two types of participles: present participles and past participles. Present participles end in -ing. Past participles end in -ed, -en, -d, -t, -n, or -ne as in the words asked, eaten, saved, dealt, seen, and gone.

- The crying baby had a wet diaper.
- Shaken, he walked away from the wrecked car.
- The burning log fell off the fire.
- Smiling, she hugged the panting dog.

A participial phrase is a group of words consisting of a participle and the modifier(s) and/or (pro)noun(s) or noun phrase(s) that function as the direct object(s), indirect object(s), or complement(s) of the action or state expressed in the participle, such as:

Removing his coat, Jack rushed to the river.

The participial phrase functions as an adjective modifying Jack.

Removing (participle)

his coat (direct object of action expressed in participle)

Delores noticed her cousin walking along the shoreline.

The participial phrase functions as an adjective modifying cousin.

Walking (participle)

along the shoreline (prepositional phrase as adverb)

Points to remember

1. A participle is a verbal ending in -ing (present) or -ed, -en, -d, -t, -n, or -ne (past) that functions as an adjective, modifying a noun or pronoun.
2. A participial phrase consists of a participle plus modifier(s), object(s), and/or complement(s).
3. Participles and participial phrases must be placed as close to the nouns or pronouns they modify as possible, and those nouns or pronouns must be clearly stated.
4. A participial phrase is set off with commas when it:
   - a) comes at the beginning of a sentence
   - b) interrupts a sentence as a nonessential element
   - c) Comes at the end of a sentence and is separated from the word it modifies.
Activity

Instructions: Underline the Adverbial Phrases in each sentence.

1. I came here yesterday.
2. Once upon a time, the lady lived here.
3. Sam said it in a polite way.
4. John was walking so quickly.
5. I will meet you tomorrow.
6. Jeff was speaking so roughly.
7. The man was shouting very loudly.
8. I made them understand the plan in an easy way.
10. Samantha is trying to do the work quickly.
11. They came in a group to make us understand.
12. We are working so hard to complete the project.
13. Bob is trying to win the game by hook or by crook.
14. The student is trying heart and soul to pass the exam.
15. You are walking so slowly.

Instructions: Underline the Participial Phrases in each sentence.

1. The boys sitting by the road were gossiping.
2. Coming to the varsity, I came to know the fact.
3. I was drinking coffee in a mug made of ceramic.
4. I did the assignment sitting in the library.
5. The man standing by the tree is suspicious.
6. We were waiting for you sitting in the canteen.
7. Coming to the office, I finished the article.
8. Jeff always uses tiffin boxes made of steel.
10. We are discussing the matter sitting around the roundtable.
11. The girl, sitting in the middle, is my cousin.
12. Coming home, I will discuss the matter.
13. Going to the varsity, I will meet you.
15. Robin is interested in buying a bookshelf made of iron.
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