for CHAPTER 5: THE PHRASE pages 147-156

Verbals and Verbal Phrases

A verbal is a word that is formed from a verb but is used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. There are three kinds of verbals: the participle, the gerund, and the infinitive. A verbal that has modifiers or complements is called a verbal phrase. Below are some examples of verbal phrases.

The language spoken by the greatest number of people is Mandarin. [The PARTICIPIAL PHRASE

past participle spoken begins a phrase that modifies the noun language.]

For some people, learning a foreign language can be a challenge. [The GERUND PHRASE

gerund learning begins a phrase used as the subject of the verb can be.]

I am learning to speak Japanese. [The infinitive to speak begins a phrase INFINITIVE PHRASE

used as the direct object of the verb am learning.]

EXERCISE A Underline the verbal or verbal phrase in each of the following sentences. Above each verbal or verbal phrase, write gerund, gerund phrase, participle, participial phrase, infinitive, or infinitive phrase.

Example 1. Kevin researched different methods of measuring time.

- 1. The plan accepted by the mayor involved a tax cut.
- Paula expected the paper airplane to fly.
- Feeling dizzy, Helena stopped and took a break.
- The weight of the sack made it difficult to carry.
- **5.** My uncle from Michigan enjoys canoeing.
- The squeaking wheel alerted the mechanic to a potential problem.
- 7. Getting up early in the morning is sometimes a challenge.
- We bought a new wrench to fix the leaky faucet.
- The forgotten treasure lay at the bottom of the sea for three hundred years.
- Fascinated, Pepe stood and admired the mural for several hours.

EXERCISE B Decide how the underlined word groups are used in each of the following sentences. Options for each sentence are given in parentheses. Circle the correct option.

Example 1. Coughing and sneezing, Doug stayed home from band practice. (adjective)or noun)

- 11. The easiest part of the project is cutting out the pattern. (direct object or predicate nominative)
- 12. The tools used by some ancient cultures are impressive. (adverb or adjective)
- **13.** Running five miles per week is Joanna's goal. (subject or direct object)
- **14.** They went to the park to have a picnic. (adverb or adjective)
- **15.** The coach's philosophy is to practice every day. (predicate nominative or direct object)

Distinguishing I	Participial, Gerund, and Infinitive Phrases	Name:	Period:
Directions: Underline the verbal phrase. Decide if the phrase is a gerund, participial, or infinitive phrase in the blank provided.			
·	Swimming is my favorite exercis	e.	
2.	Attending the concert was the h	ighlight of our week.	
3.	Space science is an ever-expand	ing field of study.	
4	We drove to the mall to buy our	new furniture.	
5.	Each summer our library gives a	prize to the person reac	ling the most books.
6	Parking in the drive in front of the	ne school is restricted.	
7	They have closed the street to re	epair the railroad crossir	ng.
8.	Elected to the position of count	y auditor, he purchased	a home closer to his new office.
9.	Breaking the light barrier is simp	oly not a possibility.	
10	I plan to pay all my bills by June	•	
11	Beginning Friday, there will be a	huge inventory reduction	on sale.
12.	Overwhelmed by calculus, I rear	ranged my schedule, so	I could take geometry instead.
13	The high school awards banque	, followed by a dance, w	vill be held at the hotel.
14	Bass finishing in Smith Lake is m	y father's favorite pastin	ne.
15. <u>· </u>	Last night's sunset seemed to co	olor the sky.	
16	I have special shoes for running	the marathon.	
17	My sister loves cleaning the hou	se on Sunda <u>y</u> s.	
18	Feeding the pigeons on the roof	is my sister's favorite ch	nore.
19	Searching for unusual paperwei	ghts for our collection, w	ve visited a number of stores.
20	My brother was asked to drive r	ny Aunt to Teyas	