

Phrases:

- 1.) Prepositional Phrases
- 2.) Appositives
- 3.) Gerund
- 4.) Participle
- 5.) Infinitive

Prepositional Phrases

1. ALWAYS start with a preposition
2. ENDS with the FIRST NOUN /PRONOUN

Noun is called the _____

Abbreviation: ____ ____

3. Noun may (or may not) have adjectives.

| | | |
|---------|----------------|--------------|
| in time | on the subject | from the cat |
| to you | around me | during class |

aboard the ship

about the book

above the ocean's floor

across the entire gymnasium

after the game

against her will

along the long, winding, green, lush path

amid the exhausting school year

around the time

I knew by your face.

Down the street, we ran towards the store.

I don't mind tv, except the commercials.

For me, I choose books.

I got a letter from my favorite teacher.

I arrived in time.

Her cat jumped on the table.

Throughout the day, my head ached.

Appositives:

A noun that renames another noun.

The phrase may have others words or phrases in it, but the appositive is the NOUN.

Mrs. Johnston, my English teacher, is teaching me grammar.

NHS, my school, is awesome!

Odysseus, son of Laertes, stabbed a man.

The class, a group of nice kids, worked.

The Odyssey, a tale of adventure, an epic of oral tradition, is finished!

Richard Preston, the author of the *Hot Zone*, traveled to Kittum Cave himself.

I read the book, a waste of my time!

I got him a cupcake, a diving heavenly treat covered in delicious creamy frosting.

Verbals:

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| - Infinitives | To go | To live | To do |
| - Gerunds | Going | Living | Doing |
| - Participles | Gone/ Going | Lived/ Living | Done/ Doing |

Verbals:

Infinitives To go To live To do

To + verb ACTS AS N, ADJ, ADV

Gerunds Going Living Doing

Verb -ING ACTS AS NOUN

Participles Gone/ Lived/ Done/

Going Living Doing

Verb -ed/-ing ACTS AS ADJECTIVE

Infinitive:

1.To+ verb

2. Used as NOUN, ADJ, or ADV

Subject: To go to college is my dream.

DO: I want to go to college.

APP: My dream, to go to college, will happen.

ADJ: She is the one to beat.

ADV: He failed to look.

Infinitives can be used as nouns.

EXAMPLES **To fly** is glorious. [*To fly* is the subject of the sentence.]

Brandon wanted **to work** on the play. [*To work* is the object of the verb *wanted*.]

Infinitives can be used as adjectives.

EXAMPLES The place **to visit** is Williamsburg. [*To visit* modifies the noun *place*.]

That record was the one **to beat**. [*To beat* modifies the pronoun *one*.]

Infinitives also can be used as adverbs.

EXAMPLES Sabina jumped **to look**. [*To look* modifies the verb *jumped*.]

Ready **to go**, we soon loaded the car. [*To go* modifies the adjective *Ready*.]

1. Tamisha's ambition is to teach.
2. To persist can sometimes be a sign of stubbornness.
3. Chen has learned to tap dance.
4. I am happy to oblige.
5. An easy way to win at tennis does not exist.
6. We need to weed the garden soon.
7. The hockey team went to Coach Norton's house to study last night.
8. We met at the lake to swim.
9. That is not the correct amount of paper to order for this project.
10. According to the map, the road to take is the one to the left.

Gerund:

Ends in -ing

Acts as a Noun

Subject: **Running** is fun.

An appositive: My exercise, **running** on the streets of Norwell, is my stress relief.

An OP: I read a magazine about **running**.

A DO: I tried **running**.

An IO: I gave **running** a try.

1. Swimming with sharks is fun.
2. I tried swimming across the channel.
3. I read a book about skiing in Colorado.
4. Remembering her name was difficult.
5. I went from remembering to forgetting.
6. Traveling may be just what you need.
7. They do not appreciate my rapping.
8. The job was similar to finding a needle in a haystack.

Participle:

- Ends with -ing or -ed or irregular ending
- Acts as ADJECTIVE. (Always.)

Tired, the mom did the laundry.

Working tirelessly, the students read.

Worn thin, the sweater was ratty and old.

The dog, panting and wheezing, came home.

1. One day I was giving Chops, my spoiled cat, treats.
2. Standing on her hind legs, she reached up with her paw.
3. Chops, grabbing for my fingers, tried to bring the tasty morsel closer.

4. Pulling my hand back a little, I tugged gently on her curved paw, and she stepped forward.
5. Praising my clever cat, I immediately gave her two treats.
6. The next time I held a treat up high, Chops, puzzled but eager, repeated the grab-and-step movement.
7. Soon Chops was taking steps toward treats held out of her reach.
8. I now have an educated cat who can walk on two legs.
9. Grabbing the treats and gobbling them down, she has learned that certain moves always get her a snack.
10. Sometimes after Chops has had her treat, she just sits and looks at me, no doubt thinking that humans are truly a strange bunch!

1. Towering against the sky — skyscrapers

1. How are skyscrapers created, and what keeps them standing tall?
2. As the drawing shows, columns of steel or of concrete reinforced with steel are sunk into bedrock beneath the building.
3. If a layer of rock isn't present, these columns are sunk into a thick concrete pad spread across the bottom of a deep basement.
4. From this foundation rises a steel skeleton, supporting the walls and floors.
5. This cutaway drawing shows how this skeleton, covered with a "skin" of glass and metal, becomes a safe working and living space for people.
6. This method of building, first developed in the United States, is used now in many other places in the world.
7. Chicago, nearly destroyed by fire in 1871, was later rebuilt with innovative designs.
8. The first skyscraper constructed on a metal frame was built there during this period.
9. Architects, using the latest materials, were glad to design in new ways.
10. Chicago, known as the site of the original 10-story skyscraper, now is home to the 110-story Sears Tower.