

**Phrase vs. Clause:** Remember a phrase and a clause are both a group of words that add information

Clause: **must** have a subject/verb combo

Phrase: **does not** have a subject/verb combo

**Participle:** a form of a verb that can act as an adjective

**Present Participles** – usually end in *-ing*

**Past Participles** – usually end in *-ed*

**Verb vs. Participle:** A verb shows action, a condition, or fact that something exists. A participle acting as an adjective modifies a noun or pronoun

Not a Participle: The window shattered.

Participle: The shattered window needs replacement.

Participle Phrase: The window, shattered from the baseball, needs replacement.

**Why Do Writers Use Them?** Participles help with Combining Sentences. Participles add vivid, precise description.

Ex: We were exhausted by the climb up Mount Blanc. We rested by the side of the trail.

Combined: Exhausted by the climb up Mount Blanc, we rested by the side of the trail.

Ex: We ate sandwiches. We shared stories about our adventure.

Combined: Eating sandwiches, we shared stories about our adventure.

**Essential vs. Nonessential:** does the phrase change the meaning of the sentence?

Essential: The boy standing at the bus stop is Craig.

Nonessential: There is Craig, standing at the bus stop.

Essential: The mural painted in 1497 is the one that needs the most repair.

Nonessential: Painted in 1497, the mural is Leonardo's masterpiece.

***Don't Confuse Participles and Appositives!!!***

**Appositive:** noun that identifies, renames, or explains a noun or pronoun.

Ex: Ernest Hemingway, a famous author, wrote in a terse style.

Ex: The chef prepared lasagna, an Italian dish.

Ex: I brought my brother, a boy of six, a souvenir from my trip.

Ex: I chose the color purple, an unusual color for a house.

Ex: My favorite food is cassoulet, a hearty stew.

Ex: Store the onions in the cellar, a cool, dry place.

### Identifying Participle Phrases:

1. Written in 1850 by Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The Scarlett Letter* tells the story of Hester Prynne.
2. Shunned by the community, Hester endures her loneliness.
3. He went to the store, determined to buy onions.
4. John, running as hard as he could, still missed the bus.
5. Excited and scared of the audition, Mary almost skipped it.
6. Sam, looking for his girlfriend, was depressed and sad.
7. Trying to be the best friend he could be, John took Sam to the movies.
8. Margaret, tired from a long night of studying, almost fell asleep at the wheel.

### Participle or Verb?

1. The plane has been delayed by snow.
2. A growing child needs a healthy diet.
3. You can find what you need on the following pages.
4. Brilliant red roses were growing by the fence.
5. The white car was following too closely.
6. Some spots in the grass are becoming dry.
7. This restaurant has a wide but unappealing menu.
8. The plane is arriving at gate 20.
9. The painted house looked wonderful.
10. The home team was winning at halftime.

### Participle or Appositive?

1. The Silverados, our school dance team, will be holding auditions this afternoon.
2. The cat, rubbing against the chair leg, purred contentedly.
3. Looking worn out, the football players rested.
4. She is practicing calligraphy, a form of writing.
5. Katie is the girl sweeping the floor.
6. Our neighbor Mr. Brodie planted a new garden.