

Lesson 225

Parts of the Sentence - Verbals

A **participle** is a **verbal** and is used as an **adjective**. Participles end in various ways. They modify **nouns** and **pronouns** and can precede or follow the word they modify.

A **present participle** always ends with *ing* as does the **gerund**, but remember that it is an adjective. A **past participle** ends with *ed*, *n*, or *irregularly*.

Examples:

played, broken, brought, sung, seeing, having seen, being seen, seen, having been seen

A **participial phrase** is made up of a participle and any complements (**direct objects**, **predicate nominatives**, **predicate adjectives**, or modifiers) like the **gerund**. A **participial phrase** that comes at the beginning of the sentence is always followed by a comma and modifies the **subject** of the sentence.

An **infinitive** is a **verbal** that is *to* plus a *verb form*. It can be used as an **adjective**.

Examples:

to be, to see, to be seen, to be eaten

An **infinitive phrase** is made up of an infinitive and any complements (**direct objects**, **predicate nominatives**, **predicate adjectives**, or modifiers) like the **gerund**. An **infinitive phrase** that comes at the beginning of the sentence is always followed by a comma and modifies the **subject** of the sentence.

Instructions: Find the **participles**, **infinitives**, **participial phrases**, and **infinitive phrases** in these sentences and tell what word they modify.

1. The money lying on the dresser is yours.
2. The crying child awakened everyone.
3. The heavy package to be sent was quickly loaded.

4. Hearing the noise, the girl was suddenly afraid.

5. There are several things to be considered first.