**Lesson plan – Chapter 14 / Participles and Participial Phrases**

What is a participle? A participle is an adjective formed from a verb. There are two kinds of participles:

* -*ing* participles (called present participles) – a *sleeping* baby (from verb *to sleep*)
* -*ed* participles (called past participles) – a *used* car (from verb *to use-* third form of the verb)

The two kinds of participles – present and past – come from either active or passive voice verbs.

Let me show you:

An active voice verb (present, past, and future tense) becomes a present participle:

The custom *fascinates* me. The *fascinating* custom has been the subject of many books.

The essay *won* an award. Jacob wrote the *winning* essay.

The baby *will sleep* until ten. Try not to wake the *sleeping* baby.

A passive voice verb (present tense and past tense) becomes a past participle.

Some movies *are rated* G. *G-rated* movies are suitable for general audiences.

My leg *was broken*. My *broken* leg is healing slowly.

* There are also perfect forms:

The students *had solved* the problem. *Having solved* the problem, the students were exhilarated.

Perfect forms emphasize the completion of an action that takes place before the action of the main verb.

What is a participial phrase? A participial phrase is a phrase that contains a participle plus other words. A participial phrase is used to modify nouns or pronouns.

The audience, *listening intently to the music*, failed to notice the fire. Here we have the participial phrase *listening intently to the music. Listening* is a present participles + it is combined with other words- *intently to the music* -- that’s why it is called a phrase. The participial phrase behaves like an adjective clause, doesn’t it? It modifies the noun/subject (*The audience*). It adds extra information like a nonrestrictive adjective clause, so we have to put commas.

Read the text under *Introduction* in the textbook on p.265 and p.266.

Now analyze the Writing Model in the textbook on p.265. Notice the participles and participial phrases. Read the text and answer the questions.

Now more about participial phrases:

We already know that a participial phrase is a phrase that contains a participle plus other words and that a participial phrase is used to modify nouns or pronouns.

Let’s look at two sentences:

1) The audience, *listening intently to the music*, failed to notice the fire. I said before that the participial phrase behaves like an adjective clause. Now let’s change the participial phrase into an adjective clause.

The audience, *which listened intently to the music* (=nonrestrictive adjective clause), failed to notice the fire.

We can see that the participial phrase *listening intently to the music* is a “reduced” adjective clause.

2) *Having solved the problem*, the students were exhilarated. Now let’s change the participial phrase *Having solved* the problem into an adverb clause.

*Because the students had solved the problem* (=adverb clause with subordinator *because*), they were exhilarated.

We can see that the participial phrase *Having solved the problem* is a “reduced” adverb clause.

→ We can conclude that participial phrases can be formed by reducing adjective clauses and adverb clauses. For this reason, participial phrases are called reduced clauses.

Read the text under Participial Phrases on p.267.

Reduced adjective clauses

It is very simple to reduce an adjective clause – go to the middle of p.267 and follow four steps:

* Delete the relative pronoun
* Change the verb to a participle
* Keep the same punctuation (commas or no commas)
* Put the word *not* at the beginning of a participle phrase to make it negative

Look at the sentences and follow the transition.

Like adjective clauses, participial phrases can be restrictive or nonrestrictive; they follow the same rules. Review these rules on p.267,268 – *Position and Punctuation of Participial Phrases*

This was the theory; now let’s practice:

1. Present Participial Phrases

A present participle may come from present, past, or future tense verbs (see previous page).

Study the sentences in the box on p.268.

Now do Practice 1A & B / p.268,269 – This should be easy for you.

1. Past Participial Phrases

The past participle is the third form of the verb (e.g. *spoken, gone, sold, opened*); it comes from both present and past tense passive voice verbs (see previous page).

Study the sentences in the box on p.269.

Now do Practice 2A & B / p.270 – This should be easy for you.

1. Perfect Form Participial Phrases

Perfect forms emphasize the completion of an action that takes place before the action of the main verb. You can change both present perfect and past perfect verbs into perfect participles.

Study the sentences in the box on p.271.

Now do Practice 3A & B / p.271,272 – This should be easy for you.

Using participial phrases improves your writing style! Read the text on p.272 under *Participial Phrases and Writing Style*.

Try another exercise on p.273 / Practice 4

Reduced adverb clauses

Just as you can reduce adjective clauses, you can reduce some adverb clauses to participial phrases – textbook p.274 – 1st box

A participial phrase from an adverb clause may occupy several position in a sentence:

* in front of the IC (comma): *When entering a theatr*e, you should turn off your phone.
* in the middle of the IC (comma): Union members, (*after) protesting for a week*, went on strike.
* after the IC (no comma): He lived at home *while studying for the exam.*

In reduced adverb clauses with participial phrases, the subordinator is sometimes retained and sometimes deleted. I do not want to overwhelm you with this, but there are six common situations presented in the textbook on p.274,275 – work through them.

Let’s do one exercise on reduced adverb clauses – Practice 5 / p.276

As wrap up, there is an Editing Practice for you on p.277 – improve the essay by changing the adjective and adverb clauses to participial phrases.

How did you do?

Mix up your sentence structures -- do not forget about participle constructions!

For revision, go through the PPP on moodle.

!! Now you are prepared to do the chapter quiz on moodle: Chapter 14 Test – this is your last chapter quiz.

Answer key:















