

ELG, 8th handout, verbals,
prepositional phrases, objects & complements & some case

Underline all infinitives or infinitive phrases, participles or participial phrases, and gerunds or gerund phrases in the following sentences, labeling them infinitive (I), participial (P) or gerund (G).

1. Running (by the constable) with worn shoes and bulging pockets was not a smart idea.
participle *participle*
Gerund Phrase acting as subject

2. Turning (with great dexterity), he snagged me by the collar and asked me to slow down.
Participial phrase *Infinitive phrase as DO.*

3. To slow down meant [that I would be answering questions (without good responses).]
Inf phrase as subject *LV*

4. Laughing (at the situation) I extended both arms forward and asked the smiling policeman to handcuff me.
Participial Phrase *Infinitive phrase as DO.*



5. Conditions at the prison were rudimentary: no running water, no windows to lighten the room, no air conditioning.
Participle *Inf phrase as NOUN*
"Conditioning" might be called a gerund but through common use is just considered a NOUN.

6. An old woman sat (outside the jail grate) and read aloud (from a small book) (in her hand.)
S *AV*

7. She used to sing (before the dinner hour.)
Infinitive phrase. This is an interesting construction

Here's a 2nd way to think about no. 7. "Used to" can be considered to be a modal auxiliary verb, a helper like "shall" or "could." In this analysis, "used to" is helping verb; "sing" is main verb.

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2 participles

8. Waking and rested, we wolfed down the meager daily rations.

Place parentheses around all prepositional phrases in the sentences below.
Draw an arrow that suggests what other word (or words) each prepositional phrase modifies.

9. The rats (of the prison) were a nuisance, but they were not the greatest (of evils) (in that place.)

10. The inability to walk (with freedom) and the failure (of the gaming club) to buy new checkerboards were blows (to the happiness) (of every person) (in that deep, dark hole.)

Find all the verb objects and complements. Also decide the appropriate case of who/whom.

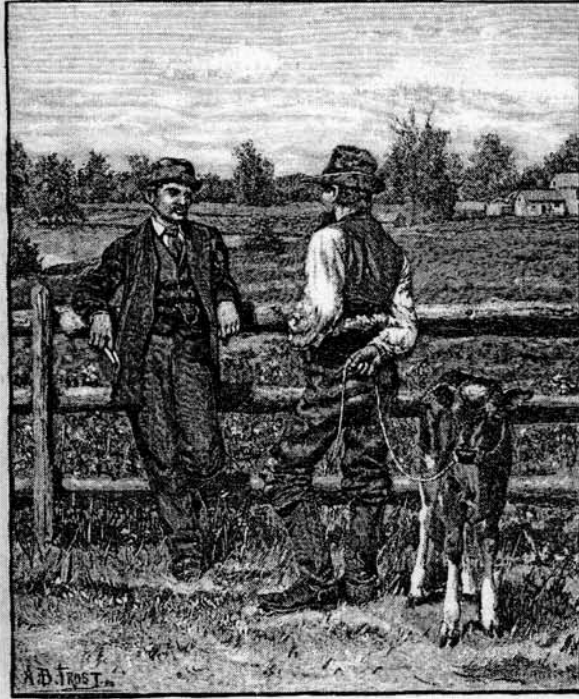
11. Billy and Bob stood (in the field) chatting (about the weather) [as young Tan Tan chomped slowly a small cud.]

12. Tan Tan was the offspring (of Old Blacky) (who/whom was the best milch cow (in the county).]

13. Cheese (from the county) had won first prize (at the regional fair) several times.

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14. It ^{LV} tasted wonderful, and several judges ^{PA} had moved their homes ^{AV} (to the ^{DO} county) because of that cheese.)



15. Billy had named Bob treasurer ^{DO} (of the farm club.) ^{OC}

16. Bob had scandalized the club ^{DO} (by ^{OC} stealing) (from the till.)

17. It only seemed fair ^{LV} that he ^{PA} should bring young Tan Tan ^{DO} (to a meeting.)]

18. Tan Tan, after all, was an ^{PN} expert (in conflict resolution)

^{LV} ^{PA} (who/whom was apt to squeal and jump) (at any time.)]

19. Today, she gently grazed the grass. ^{DO}

Identify every word, phrase, and clause below. Also tell its function.

20. The recording industry wants to keep most profits to itself.

21. Across time, such striking greed has played a deeply important role in the ongoing development of humanity and culture.