Phrases

A phrase is a group of related words that is used as a single part of speech and that does not contain both a verb and its subject.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE in a boat
PARTICIPIAL PHRASE rowing swiftly
INFINITIVE PHRASE to swim daily
VERB PHRASE will have gone

Exercise A On the line provided, identify each word group by writing P for phrase or NP for not a phrase.

Examples  
P 1. with chocolate frosting

NP 2. while the cake baked

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1. over the rainbow
2. since the alarm rang
3. as a baby sitter
4. to warn us
5. was repaired
6. the cat sat
7. on the mat
8. has been singing
9. under pressure
10. where my friends are
11. stricken with the measles
12. to check randomly
13. had been whistling
14. since you didn’t call
15. ending happily after all
16. to study the stars through a telescope
17. because you don’t ever miss track practice
18. listening to really good music
19. has smashed
20. to understand my innermost feelings

Exercise B In each of the following sentences, identify each underlined word group by writing above it P for phrase or NP for not a phrase.

Example 1. The train arrived at the platform.

21. The troll under the bridge opened his eyes.
22. Thinking carefully, Sinead arrived at the right answer.
23. Has anyone looked outside since the rain stopped?
24. The antibiotics should have stopped the infection.
25. Carla knows how to order dinner in Korean.
The Prepositional Phrase

**A prepositional phrase** includes a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any modifiers of that object.

**EXAMPLES** during the days with us of noble deeds about them

A prepositional phrase can have more than one object.

**EXAMPLE** for the parents and their children

**EXERCISE A** Underline each prepositional phrase in the following paragraph.

**Example** [1] In this book you can read about Camelot and its king.


**EXERCISE B** Complete each sentence by adding a prepositional phrase where the blank is. Write your new sentence on the line provided.

**Example** 1. _____ we will get refreshments.  
   After the game we will get refreshments.

6. We are listening _____ on the radio.

7. We’re going home _____.

8. ____ was a pile of newspapers.

9. Last week’s game _____ ended in a tie.

10. The oil painting _____ is priceless.
The Adjective Phrase

A prepositional phrase used as an adjective is called an *adjective phrase*.

**EXAMPLES**

Someone in my class lent me a wonderful story. [The prepositional phrase *in my class* modifies the pronoun *Someone*.]

The story about Scrooge and Tiny Tim has become famous. [The prepositional phrase *about Scrooge and Tiny Tim* modifies the noun *story*.]

**EXERCISE A**

Underline the adjective phrases in the following sentences. Then, draw an arrow from each phrase to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

Example 1. Charles Dickens wrote many tales about poverty.

1. *A Christmas Carol* is the story of a rich man’s repentance.
2. Ebenezer Scrooge was a man of wealth and property.
3. His clerk, Bob Cratchit, led a difficult life in poverty.
4. Spirits from the past, present, and future warned Scrooge.
5. One of the spirits showed Scrooge the poor, yet happy, Cratchit family.
6. Dickens also began writing a story about a mysterious disappearance.
8. Unfortunately, the death of Charles Dickens cut short the story.
9. The mystery of Edwin Drood’s disappearance remains unsolved.
10. The possible fate of the young man has fascinated countless readers.

**EXERCISE B**

Underline each adjective phrase in the following sentences, and draw an arrow from the phrase to the word it modifies.

Example 1. Microorganisms in the bodies of people and animals cause disease.

11. Louis Pasteur was dean of a university’s science faculty.
12. The process of sterilization of milk is called pasteurization.
13. Bacteria as the cause of disease was a new idea then.
14. Pasteur’s studies of infectious diseases in animals helped him formulate his germ theory.
15. Pasteur developed a vaccine against rabies in humans.
The Adverb Phrase

A prepositional phrase used as an adverb is called an *adverb phrase*.

**14d.** An *adverb phrase* modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

**EXAMPLES**  
*In the morning,* my sister and I jog five miles. [The adverb phrase *In the morning* modifies the verb *jog*.]  
Jessica is active *in several sports*. [The adverb phrase *in several sports* modifies the adjective *active*.]

**EXERCISE** Underline the adverb phrases in the following sentences. Draw an arrow from each adverb phrase to the verb, verb phrase, adjective, or adverb it modifies.

**Example 1.** The Ford Motor Company was founded by Henry Ford in 1903.

1. Cars have not always been made in factories.
2. At one time, cars were manufactured by hand.
3. People were ready for a change.
4. Through mass production, Henry Ford changed the world.
5. By 1908, the company was producing one hundred cars in a day.
6. In 1913, the Ford Motor Company was manufacturing cars on an assembly line.
7. A moving-belt conveyor was used in the assembly process.
8. This new method added speed to the manufacturing process.
9. Henry Ford put workers on assembly lines.
10. The employees worked repeatedly at the same tasks.
11. Early in the 1900s, low-priced cars were selling rapidly.
12. The Model T was popular for its affordability.
13. For almost twenty years, the Model T outsold all other cars.
14. Under Ford’s leadership, the Ford Motor Company grew into a highly successful business.
15. In 1945, Henry Ford II became the head of the company.
16. He directed the company for the next thirty-four years.
17. During the 1950s, the automobile became increasingly important.
18. Performance and styling became more important to consumers.
19. Ford cars and trucks are still driven in America today.
20. Throughout the world, Henry Ford is known as a great innovator.
Adjective and Adverb Phrases A

An adjective phrase modifies a noun or a pronoun.

An adverb phrase modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

**ADJECTIVE PHRASES**

The house with the driveway of red brick is ours.

**ADVERB PHRASES**

After school I rode my bicycle to a friend's house.

**EXERCISE A**

On the line provided, identify the underlined prepositional phrase by writing **ADJ** for adjective phrase or **ADV** for adverb phrase. Then, draw an arrow from each underlined prepositional phrase to the word or words it modifies.

**Example** **ADV** 1. At her first Olympic competition, Sonja Henie was eleven years old.

_____ 1. Sonja was the daughter of a Norwegian fur dealer.

_____ 2. Trained as an ice skater, she competed in the 1924 Olympics at age eleven.

_____ 3. Her costume, a knee-length, flared skirt, made an impression on observers.

_____ 4. This skirt might have been considered improper on an adult.

_____ 5. However, opinions at the Olympics four years later had changed.

_____ 6. Sonja left the 1928 Olympics with her first gold medal.

_____ 7. Sonja introduced the elements of dance and showmanship to skating.

_____ 8. Furthermore, Sonja did jumps that had been performed only by men.

_____ 9. Sonja preferred to be treated like someone of great celebrity.

_____ 10. She was considered temperamental by many.

**EXERCISE B**

For each sentence below, underline each adjective phrase once and underline each adverb phrase twice.

**Example** 1. On weekends, many members of my family enjoy ice-skating.

11. Last winter we went to the ice-skating rink many times.

12. Once, my cousins Sarah and Cameron came with us.

13. The ice-skating rink in their hometown closed a few years ago.

14. My mother did figure eights in the center of the rink.

15. Sarah and Cameron especially enjoyed the music from the 1950s.
Adjective and Adverb Phrases B

**14c.** An *adjective phrase* modifies a noun or a pronoun.

**14d.** An *adverb phrase* modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

**ADJECTIVE PHRASES**

We climbed a mountain *with a steep slope on the west side.*

**ADVERB PHRASES**

On *Saturday night,* we went *to a jazz concert.*

**EXERCISE A** Underline each prepositional phrase in the following sentences, and draw an arrow from the phrase to the word it modifies.

**Example 1.** The first perfect score in *Olympic Games history* was earned by Nadia Comaneci.

1. Nadia Comaneci competed in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.
2. Her performance on the uneven bars occurred during the first game day.
3. This fourteen-year-old girl from Romania received a judges’ mark of 10.00.
4. In the gymnastic events, Nadia earned a total of three gold medals and seven perfect scores.
5. Nadia was very happy about the first perfect score in Olympic history.
6. Nadia’s achievements led many young girls to gymnastics classes.
7. In 1980, she won two gold medals and two silver medals.
8. She was also enjoying her fame in Romania.
10. There, she met a fellow gymnast, Bart Conner, whom she later married in Bucharest, Romania.

**EXERCISE B** For each sentence below, underline each adjective phrase once and underline each adverb phrase twice.

**Example 1.** How often do you go to the *movies*?

11. I recently saw an excellent movie about space travel.
12. In the movie, the travelers explored distant planets.
13. They visited one planet with rings that resembled Saturn.
14. Across its surface, the planet also had huge mountain ranges.
15. I really enjoyed the scenery in that movie.
The Participle

A participle is a verb form that can be used as an adjective.

(1) **Present participles** end in –ing.
(2) **Past participles** usually end in –d or –ed. Some past participles are formed irregularly.

**PRESENT PARTICIPLES** Concentrating carefully, Steve hit the **speeding** ball.

**PAST PARTICIPLES** An **experienced** player, Josh was the **chosen** pitcher.

**EXERCISE A** In each of the following sentences, circle the participle that modifies the underlined noun or pronoun.

**Example 1.** The **stretched** net suddenly broke.

1. The elected **captain** thanked her teammates.
2. The shouting **fans** encouraged the runners.
3. The painted goal posts were hard to miss.
4. The cheering **crowd** stomped their feet in the bleachers.
5. The lines **on the track, newly painted**, guided the runners.
6. Spiking the volleyball, **she** scored another point for her team.
7. The sports **equipment, mistreated all year**, looked old.
8. Smiling **cheerleaders** stepped in front of the crowd.
9. The popcorn **vendor, calling loudly**, climbed the bleachers.
10. Feeling hungry, **I** bought popcorn and a bottle of water.

**EXERCISE B** Underline the participle that is used as an adjective in each of the following sentences, and draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

**Example 1.** I covered the **shivering** child with a blanket.

11. Playing in the sand, the children **laughed happily**.
12. Cheryl’s **chosen career is engineering**.
13. Is all this used furniture **for sale**?
14. Tad’s older sister, talking **excitedly**, explained the joke to us.
15. The fallen leaves still **covered** the ground in early spring.
The Participial Phrase

A participial phrase consists of a participle together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase is used as an adjective.

**Example**  Standing in a long line, the group of teenagers waited to see the new movie.

**Exercise A** Underline each participial phrase in the following sentences, and draw an arrow from it to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

Example 1. Born in 1899, Alfred Hitchcock lived eighty-one years.

1. Alfred Hitchcock, respected by his colleagues, earned an important place among film directors.
2. Known as the “master of suspense,” he created dark, suspenseful moods in his films.
3. Remaining faithful to this trademark tone, he directed movies throughout five decades.
4. Hitchcock’s films, criticized by some, maintained a dramatic flair.
5. Some of the movies directed by Hitchcock are *Dial M for Murder, Rear Window,* and *The Birds.*
6. Turning to the television format, Hitchcock also hosted a series for television.
7. The television show hosted by Hitchcock was *Alfred Hitchcock Presents.*
8. It was a mystery series featuring a different story and different actors each week.
9. Still airing as reruns, episodes feature actors such as Robert Redford.
10. Never honored with an Academy Award for best director, Hitchcock remains best director to many fans.

**Exercise B** On the lines provided, write sentences using the following word groups as participial phrases. Then, circle the noun or pronoun that each participial phrase modifies.

Example 1. talking to her friends  Talking to her friends, Jen walked by me without stopping.

11. painted a bright yellow

12. blowing wildly in the wind

13. frozen solid as a rock

14. singing in the shower

15. stuffed into my tiny locker
Participles and Participial Phrases A

A **participle** is a verb form that can be used as an adjective.

**PARTICIPLE** The **crying** child asked for his mother.

A **participial phrase** consists of a participle together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase is used as an adjective.

**PARTICIPIAL PHRASE** The record **broken by José Canseco** was impressive.

**EXERCISE** Circle each participle used as an adjective in the following sentences. If the participle has modifiers or complements, underline the complete participial phrase.

**Examples** 1. Scattered evidence was found in the house.

2. Hammering the nails, Midori envisioned the treehouse she would have.

1. The baking bread smelled delicious.

2. Shaped like a flag, the sand sculpture won first prize.

3. Under a pile of magazines lay the forgotten letter.

4. Frozen blueberries are his favorite dessert.

5. Devoted soccer fans are looking forward to the season.

6. Waking slowly, the dog stretched its legs.

7. From behind the tree came a screeching sound.

8. The lion basking in the sun looked sleepy.

9. Surrounded by the smell of apples, I walked through the orchard.

10. I heard something pounding against the windowpane.

11. Leaping into the air, the dancer thrilled the audience.

12. The athlete, sweating heavily, grabbed a towel and a bottle of water.

13. I did not want to eat the burned potatoes that my sister had cooked.

14. Stapled in the corner, the test booklet contained ten pages.

15. Closely written, the words filled every space on the diary pages.

16. Jake, slipping on a banana peel, let out a shriek.

17. Smiling, I opened my birthday present.

18. Examined by a doctor, his wrist will heal soon.

19. I shook the brightly wrapped gift before opening it.

20. The pet chosen by Trisha is a baby rabbit.
Participles and Participial Phrases B

**14e.** A participle is a verb form that can be used as an adjective.

**EXAMPLES**
- Did you see the **flying** bird?
- Perhaps we will find a **hidden** treasure.

**14f.** A participial phrase consists of a participle together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase is used as an adjective.

**EXAMPLE**
- The tree **struck by lightning** has fallen.

**EXERCISE** Underline once the participles and participial phrases used as adjectives in the following sentences. Then, underline twice the word or words each participle or participial phrase modifies.

**Example 1.** Excited by the good news, Sherry called all her friends.

1. The clown entertaining the children at the party was funny.
2. He had a surprised look on his face.
3. We were awakened last night by a barking dog.
4. Students participating in the event will meet after school.
5. The woman wandering down the street was wearing a red hat.
6. Surrounded by her closest friends, Jane enjoyed her birthday party.
7. As we entered the room, we noticed the broken vase on the floor.
8. Her dad comforted her with a reassuring smile.
9. The wooded site was a perfect place to camp for the night.
10. Startled by the noise, the cat scrambled under the chair.
11. Finally, they could see the train approaching in the distance.
12. Everyone involved in the discussion expressed his or her opinion.
13. We were happy with the services provided by that company.
14. The married couple set out on their honeymoon.
15. When we were young, my friends and I always hoped to find buried treasure.
16. Damaged by the storm, the car no longer ran.
17. The school threw a huge party for the teacher retiring this year.
18. We have to turn in our written work by the end of the week.
19. The man jogging up the hill is my grandfather.
20. Beatriz has always been a committed person.
The Infinitive

An **infinitive** is a verb form that can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Most infinitives begin with **to**.

**INFINITIVE USED AS NOUN**

To heal was the athlete’s first priority.

**INFINITIVE USED AS ADJECTIVE**

The player **to watch** this season is Rodney.

**INFINITIVE USED AS ADVERB**

This speech will be easy **to memorize**.

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**EXERCISE** Underline the infinitives in the following sentences. If a sentence does not contain an infinitive, write **none** after the sentence.

**Examples** 1. Which is the healthier meal to eat?  
none

2. Will you give your dessert to me? **none**

1. When you need help with math, Maddie is the one to ask.

2. When I play racquetball, I play to win.

3. Robin Hood stole from the rich and gave to the poor.

4. To interrupt was not my intention.

5. If you start the project, you must be sure to finish.

6. In my opinion, the fashion accessory to have this season is a silver charm bracelet.

7. I go to the local thrift store to shop.

8. The clothing to donate is in a box.

9. Our plan for the day is to hike.

10. The place to shop is the new mall downtown.

11. We plan to go first thing in the morning.

12. To whom should I address this letter?

13. Some people think it is refreshing to swim.

14. I don’t know which film to recommend.

15. Have you decided what you want to eat?

16. Going to the YMCA is fine with me.

17. To exercise is one of my goals this semester.

18. Has Juanita begun to study?

19. Shelly recommended a great poem to read.

20. Roberto went home early to rest.
The Infinitive Phrase

An *infinitive phrase* consists of an infinitive together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase may be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

**NOUN** To stay in shape requires dedication and discipline.

**ADJECTIVE** The thing to do first is an activity you enjoy.

**ADVERB** I came to Austin to see the art exhibit.

**EXERCISE A** For each of the following sentences, underline the infinitive phrase. If a sentence does not contain an infinitive phrase, write none after the sentence.

**Example 1.** The place to go for information is the library.

1. At the library I found a book about yoga to read over the weekend.
2. The goal of yoga is to relieve stress and tension.
3. Around test time, I definitely need to reduce stress!
4. Yoga also helps to increase flexibility and muscle tone.
5. To most people, beginning a yoga routine is easy.
6. The yoga positions to practice first can be learned from a book or video.
7. To do the more difficult movements and stretches requires more experience.
8. At that point, it is probably better to work with a yoga instructor.
9. For now, I’ve chosen to learn a routine that increases flexibility.
10. After I master the basics, I’ll train to become a yoga instructor.

**EXERCISE B** On the lines provided, write sentences using each of the following infinitive phrases.

**Example 1.** to make the honor roll

To make the honor roll, I must improve my grades.

11. to wake me up in the morning

12. to arrive at La Guardia Airport in New York

13. to surprise my best friend

14. to plan the party for Saturday night

15. to succeed in my goals
Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases A

**An infinitive** is a verb form that can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Most infinitives begin with to.

**An infinitive phrase** consists of an infinitive together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase may be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

**NOUN** To swim before school is refreshing.
**ADJECTIVE** The request to make to Mom is for a new coat.
**ADVERB** Janet was too shy to answer.

**EXERCISE** Underline the infinitives and infinitive phrases in the following sentences.

**Example 1.** Elston went to the library to write his paper.

1. Pepita decided to join the track team.
2. Lamont wants to learn Spanish before fall.
3. Courtney is planning to sell more tickets to our school play.
4. Robert Fulton, who built the first successful steamboat, tried to invent a practical submarine.
5. To learn about agriculture was George Washington Carver’s goal.
6. Krista was happy to finish the art project.
7. Elena offered to wash the car.
8. Justin was reluctant to try raw fish.
9. To fly was Wilbur Wright’s dream.
10. Some astronauts have had the opportunity to journey into space.
11. The time to begin a paper is long before the paper is due.
12. The option to choose is the one that causes the least trouble.
13. To do research in the library can be very productive.
14. That car was the first one to be sold this year.
15. The effort to rescue the kitten ended in success.
16. Elian was laughing too hard to speak.
17. Press the button to ring the doorbell.
18. To see the ocean for the first time is a thrilling experience.
19. We are ready to start the race.
20. He was the first person to run a four-minute mile.
Infinitives and Infinitive Phrases B

14g. An **infinitive** is a verb form that can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Most infinitives begin with **to**.

14h. An **infinitive phrase** consists of an infinitive together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase may be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

**EXERCISE A** Underline the infinitives and infinitive phrases in the following sentences.

**Example 1.** Theo wanted to build a treehouse.

1. Roberta sliced the bread to serve it to her dinner guests.
2. My mother’s favorite dish to cook is lasagna.
3. To remove stains from clothes, I recommend washing them in hot, soapy water.
4. Justin likes to conduct research on the Internet on the weekends.
5. To travel to Argentina was Elena’s wish for the new year.
6. We called Peter and Laura to ask them about our homework assignment.
7. The number to call for that information has been changed.
8. Rafael and Alex were happy to meet their new neighbors.
9. We peeked at the baby in the crib to see her.
10. David told his little sister a vivid story to entertain her after dinner.

**EXERCISE B** Write sentences using each of the following infinitives and infinitive phrases.

**Example 1.** to learn more about South American history  
I went to the library to learn more about South American history.

11. to try new things

12. to create

13. to plan a trip

14. to enjoy

15. to work hard

*Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics: Language Skills Practice*
Verbal Phrases A

Two types of verbal phrases are participial phrases and infinitive phrases.

A participial phrase consists of a participle together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase is used as an adjective.

An infinitive phrase consists of an infinitive together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase may be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

**PARTICIPIAL PHRASE** Becoming thirsty from the heat, I looked for a water fountain.

**INFINITIVE PHRASE** My only concern was to quench my thirst.

**EXERCISE A** On the line provided, identify each underlined phrase by writing inf for infinitive phrase or part for participial phrase.

**Example**  part  1. Tired from the walk, Aurelio lay down for a short nap.

____ 1. Eric hopes to see the Great Wall of China someday.

____ 2. Singing a happy tune, Marcia strolled down the street.

____ 3. Built last year, one new home sits proudly on top of a hill.

____ 4. To travel to India is Devorah’s goal.

____ 5. A classical music concert is a joy to attend on a relaxing weekend.

**EXERCISE B** Underline the verbal phrase in each of the following sentences. Then, on the line provided, identify the phrase by writing part for participial phrase or inf for infinitive phrase.

**Examples**  part  1. The languages commonly spoken in Canada are French and English.

inf  2. To speak fluent French is my goal.

____ 6. One requirement of airline pilots is to speak and understand English.

____ 7. People speaking Chinese outnumber those who speak English.

____ 8. To learn a second language is certainly worthwhile.

____ 9. Signs posted in international airports are often in several languages.

____ 10. To visit a foreign country is the desire of many young people.

____ 11. They want to experience different customs, foods, and environments.

____ 12. Knowing Spanish, a person can travel in Mexico and South America without a language barrier.

____ 13. I would also like to go to São Paulo, Brazil.

____ 14. If you like to travel by boat, perhaps you should visit Venice.

____ 15. Tourists looking for beautiful views might visit Denmark.
Verbal Phrases B

Two types of verbal phrases are participial phrases and infinitive phrases.

A participial phrase consists of a participle together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase is used as an adjective.

An infinitive phrase consists of an infinitive together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase may be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

**PARTICIPIAL PHRASE** Pressed for time, Susan quickly bought her ticket and boarded the plane.

**INFINITIVE PHRASE** She felt lucky to have a seat next to the window.

**EXERCISE A** On the line provided, identify each underlined phrase by writing *inf* for infinitive phrase or *part* for participial phrase.

**Example** part 1. Struggling intensely, the toddler finally took his first step.

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1. I would like to know the name of that singer.

2. Sarah and Katie stood in line to see the band.

3. Susan and Michelle, returning from their trip, told stories about their adventures.

4. To buy a car is Laura’s main objective this summer.

5. Recently released on video, the highly praised movie quickly became a big seller.

**EXERCISE B** Underline the verbal phrase in each of the following sentences. Then, on the line provided, identify the phrase by writing *part* for participial phrase or *inf* for infinitive phrase.

**Examples** part 1. The raw vegetables, chopped into bite-sized pieces, made a crunchy snack.

inf 2. After the concert, we decided to go for a walk around the lake.

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6. I caught my younger sister eavesdropping behind my bedroom door.

7. The anvil, dropped from a great height, hit the sidewalk hard.

8. Splashing in the shallow water, the children enjoyed their day at the beach.

9. The city passed a law to protect endangered animals.

10. Juanita was happy to find the letter.

11. We raked all the leaves fallen from the trees during autumn.

12. Ending the speech, the candidate received loud applause.

13. “If you want to know the end of the story,” Gloria said, “read the book.”

14. The dog, covered in mud from the backyard, left tracks as he ran through the house.

15. To end the game well was Kevin’s only wish.
Review A: Identifying Phrases

**EXERCISE A** Underline each prepositional phrase in each of the following sentences. Then, draw an arrow from the phrase to the word or words it modifies.

*Example 1.* A bath in warm water before bed relaxes your muscles.

1. Scientists have studied patterns of human sleep.
2. Our nightly rest consists of light sleep and deep sleep.
3. Some people sleep on their backs.
4. Other people rest on their sides quite comfortably.
5. The origin of dreams has interested some people.
6. One theory is that we write our own script for each dream.
7. Some dreams appear in color.
8. The amount of sleep a person gets affects how often he or she dreams.
9. Some nightmares may be caused by tension, worries, and nervousness.
10. Most adults dream at regular intervals.

**EXERCISE B** Underline the verbal phrase in each of the following sentences. Then, identify the phrase on the line provided by writing *part* for *participial phrase* or *inf* for *infinitive phrase*.

*Example*  part  1. The rain, falling gently, had a steady rhythm.

part  11. To forecast the weather is not a simple process.
part  12. Gathered from weather stations and satellites, data change continually.
part  13. Barometers, designed for measuring air pressure, detect weather changes.
part  14. The clouds forming in the sky also indicate weather conditions.
part  15. To measure precipitation, gauges are used.
part  16. Instruments indicating wind speed and direction are important tools.
part  17. Monitoring temperature changes, local news stations report current information throughout the day.
part  18. To study weather changes is the job of a meteorologist.
part  19. Using maps and technical equipment, meteorologists forecast weather conditions and changes.
part  20. Hurricanes and floods, feared for their destructiveness, attract national attention.
Review B: Identifying Phrases

**EXERCISE A** Underline each prepositional phrase in the following sentences, and draw an arrow from the phrase to the word or words it modifies.

Example 1. The submarine **beneath the sea** lies **in wait**.

1. Submarines can travel on the surface of the water.
2. They also move quite well **beneath the surface**.
3. Submarines deploy in times of war.
4. Many modern submarines run on nuclear power.
5. During operations, nuclear-powered submarines remain deep under the water’s surface.
6. Satellites bounce back information from distances high above the earth.
7. In the future, more and more information will be sent by satellite.
8. The news on television comes to us by satellite.
9. Cables under the ocean carry messages to our homes.
10. During the 1920s, few people would have dreamed of such marvels in our own homes.

**EXERCISE B** Underline the verbal phrase in each of the following sentences. Then, identify the phrase by writing **part** for participial phrase or **inf** for infinitive phrase.

Example **part** 1. Tennessee, admitted to the Union in 1796, is in the South.

____ 11. Planning a family trip to Tennessee, my grandfather gathered information.
____ 12. He wrote the tourist information center a letter asking for information.
____ 13. My sisters wanted to visit Nashville.
____ 14. They wished to see the Grand Ole Opry House.
____ 15. My cousins wanted to visit different places in Tennessee.
____ 16. Gatlinburg, located at the entrance of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, was a popular choice.
____ 17. Topping the list of second choices, Memphis received many votes.
____ 18. To hike in the mountains was my choice.
____ 19. The destination finally agreed upon by my entire family was Nashville.
____ 20. It was difficult to choose the location of our trip in such an interesting state.
Review C: Identifying Phrases

**EXERCISE A** In each of the following sentences, identify the underlined phrase by writing above it prep for prepositional phrase or part for participial phrase.

**Example 1.** Traveling in Thailand, Faith learned a great deal about this Eastern nation.

1. The Kingdom of Thailand is one of ten nations in Southeast Asia.
2. Bangkok, located near the Gulf of Thailand, is Thailand’s capital.
3. Producing vehicles and agricultural crops, Thailand is a rapidly developing nation.
4. Thailand is the world’s largest producer of natural rubber.
5. Named Siam until 1938, Thailand is a constitutional monarchy.
6. Thailand is bordered by Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia.
7. Colored red, white, and blue, the Thai flag has five horizontal stripes.
8. The monsoon season in Thailand lasts from May to October.
9. Founded in the sixth century B.C., Buddhism is Thailand’s principal religion.
10. Covering approximately 198,000 square miles, Thailand is smaller than the state of Texas.

**EXERCISE B** Underline the verbal phrase in each of the following sentences. Then, identify the phrase by writing above it part for participial phrase or inf for infinitive phrase.

**Example 1.** To take better notes in class is one of my goals this year.

11. Hopping slowly across the dirt road, the frog finally reached the pond.
12. The concerto composed by the cellist was performed at the recital.
13. The best room to use for the spring dance is the large ballroom.
14. Yesterday, we saw a squirrel collecting food for the winter.
15. Scattered on the ground, the fall leaves added color to the landscape.
16. Will all of these names and dates be too difficult to remember for the test?
17. I wanted to watch television, but I wrote my science report instead.
18. My raincoat, soaked in the downpour, dripped onto the floor.
19. I finally found Kris jogging through the park.
20. Arching its back, the cat hissed angrily at the snake.