

Participles

Verbs which end in **—ing** are sometimes referred to as the **present participle***Verbs which end in **—ed** are sometimes referred to as the **past participle***.

(*These are <u>terrible</u> names for them, since they are both often used for past, present and future situations.)

Participles are used as **verb forms**, **adjectives**, or **adverbs** and at the beginning of **reduced clauses**.

Note that when used as a noun, -ing verbs are called *gerunds*.

How are they used?

1. Verb forms		
Used with auxiliary verbs be , and have for:		
a. Progressive tenses	a. He was sleeping when I arrived.	
b. Perfect tenses	b.I <i>have</i> already <u>eaten</u> lunch.	
c. Passive voice	c. The ring was given to me by my mother.	
2. Adjectives		
Used to describe <i>nouns</i>	I love the sound of <u>falling</u> rain.	
	She died of a <u>broken</u> <i>heart</i> .	
(For more information about adjective use, see	Grammar is so boring!	
reverse of handout)	The warehouse will look abandoned.	
3. Adverbs		
Used to describe verbs.	The girl ran screaming out of the room.	
	The clothes <i>lay</i> <u>crumpled</u> on the floor.	
4. Clauses		
Used with phrases to create reduced clauses	Who is the woman standing in the corner?	
	Having taken the exam once, she knew what to	
	expect.	
	Rejected by society, the man became a recluse.	

Read the sentences below. Find the participles and identify how they are used.

- A. The students were attending a number of boring seminars that day.
- B. Putting down my paper, I walked out of the lab with my head held high.
- C. I asked the confused student if she knew where she was going.
- D. The girl was devastated and sat crying in her chair for a long time.
- E. The children were terribly frightened by the raging thunder.

A-attending (1), boring (2), B. putting (4), held (2), C. confused (2), going (1), D. devastated (2), crying (3), E. frightened (1,2), raving (2)



Participles

Participles : Adjective Use		
When present participles are	Rolling waves	= waves that are rolling
used as adjectives or adverbs,		
they tend to be active and similar	A south-facing window	= a window that was facing south
in meaning to an active verb:		
	She walked in <u>laughing</u>	= she was laughing
Most past participles will be	A <u>broken</u> heart	= a heart that has been broken
similar in meaning to a passive		
verb:	The hermit lived alone and	= he was forgotten by people
	f <u>orgotten</u> .	
Some past participles can be	A <u>fallen</u> leaf	= a leaf that has fallen
active, but generally that action is		
already complete. These	<u>Increased</u> activity	= activity that has increased
adjectives tend to describe	A mating disposition	n to a de ou that have noticed
something that has already happened to the noun it is	A <u>retired</u> teacher	= a teacher that has retired
describing.	Faded colours	= colours that have faded over time
describing.	<u>raaca</u> coloais	colours that have juded over time
	<u>Swollen</u> ankles	=ankles that have swollen
	Present Participle (cause)	Past participle (feeling)
Some very common adjectives	That was the most boring class	The students were bored in that
have a present participle form	ever!	class.
and a past participle form.		
	It was an exciting day for us.	We felt excited on that day.
The present participle shows that		
the noun being described causes	He received a <u>surprising phone</u>	The phone call made <u>him</u> feel
a feeling.	<u>call</u> .	surprised.
The past participle shows the	Your directions were very	Someone was confused when they
feeling of the noun.	confusing.	read your directions.

Underline all the **participle adjectives** in these sentences. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- a. The lecture was very interested this afternoon.
- b. I don't like to watch bored movies.
- c. When I cleaned out my bag, I found a half-eating sandwich, a broken pair of scissors and an unwashed sweatshirt.
- d. I had a dream about a talking dog that lived in an abandoning house.
- e. Why were you so confusing when the teacher explained the assignment so clearly?