**WH Chapter 5: Phrases pg1**

| What is a Phrase? | Def: 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. |
|-------------------|--|---|
|                    | ➢ Verb Phrase: *could have been hiding* (no subject) | |
|                    | ➢ Prepositional Phrase: *in the kitchen* (no subject or verb) | |
|                    | ➢ Infinitive Phrase: *to go with them* (no subject or verb) | |

| Prepositional Phrases | Def: A prepositional phrase includes a preposition, the object of the preposition, and any modifiers of that object. |
|----------------------|--|---|
|                      | **NOTE:** Any modifier that comes between the preposition and its object is part of the prepositional phrase. | |
|                      | ➢ Ex: *Into the thick mist* vanished the carriage. *(The adjectives *the* and *thick* modify the object *mist*).* | |

| Adjective Phrases | Def: A prepositional phrase used as an adjective is called an adjective phrase. It modifies a noun or a pronoun. |
|-------------------|--|---|
|                    | ➢ Adjective: Rosa chose the *blue* one. | |
|                    | ➢ Adjective Phrase: Rosa chose the one *with blue stripes*. | |

Adjective phrases usually come after the words they modify and answer the same questions that single-word adjectives answer.

1. What kind? 3. Which one?
2. How many 4. How much?

- Ex: The store *with the neon sign* is open. *(The prepositional phrase *with the neon sign* is used as an adjective modifying the noun store and answers the question which one?)*

More than one adjective phrase may modify the same noun or pronoun.

- Ex: Here’s a gift *for you from Uncle Steve*. *(The prepositional phrases *for you* and *from Uncle Steve* both modify the noun *gift*).*

An adjective phrase may also modify the object in another adjective phrase.

- Ex: A majority of the mammals in the world *sleep* during the day. *(The adjective phrase *of the mammals* modifies the noun *majority*. The adjective phrase *in the world* modifies the noun *mammals*, which is the object of the preposition in the first phrase.)*

What do adjectives and adjective phrases have in common?
**Adverb Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Def: A prepositional phrase used as an adverb is called an adverb phrase.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ <strong>Adverb</strong>: The cavalry will reach the fort <strong>soon</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ <strong>Adverb Phrase</strong>: The cavalry will reach the fort <strong>by noon</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An adverb phrase modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. They answer the same questions that adverbs answer.

1. When?  
2. Where?  
3. How?  
4. Why?  
5. How often?  
6. How long?  
7. To what extent?

Adverb phrases may appear anywhere in the sentence.

- At dusk, we went inside to eat dinner.  
- We went inside at dusk to eat dinner.  
- We went inside to eat dinner at dusk.

More than one adverb phrase may modify the same word.

- Ex: She drove **for hours** through the storm. (Both adverb phrases **for hours** and **through the storm**, modify the verb **drove**.)

How are adverbs and adverb phrases alike?
| The Participle | Def: A verb form that can be used as an adjective.  
Two kinds of participles are present participles and past participles.  
- **Present Participle**: ends in -ing  
  Ex: Mr. Sanchez rescued three people from the burning building. (Burning is the present participle of the verb burn. The participle modifies the noun building.)  
- **Past Participle**: usually ends in –d or –ed. Some are irregular  
  Ex: Well trained, the soldier successfully carried out her mission. (The past participle trained modifies the noun soldier.) |
|---|---|
| The Participle Phrase | Def: A participle phrase consists of a participle together with its modifiers and complements. The entire phrase is used as an adjective.  
Ex: Stretching slowly, the cat jumped down from the windowsill. (The participle Stretching is modified by the adverb slowly. The phrase modifies cat.) |
| The Infinitive | Def: Is a verb form that can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. Most infinitives begin with to.  
**Infinitives**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Used as</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Nouns | To succeed is my goal. [To succeed is the subject of the sentence.]  
My ambition is to teach Spanish. [To teach is a predicate nominative.]  
She tried to win. [To win is the direct object of the verb tried.] |
| Adjectives | The place to meet tomorrow is the library. [To meet modifies the noun place.]  
She is the one to call. [To call modifies the pronoun one.] |
| Adverbs | Tamara claims she was born to surf. [To surf modifies the verb was born.]  
This math problem will be hard to solve without a calculator. [To solve modifies the adjective hard.] |

**X** Explain the difference between a participle and an infinitive?
### WH Chapter 5: Verbals and Verbal Phrases pg4

#### The Infinitive Phrase
**Def:** 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.

**Ex:** To be a good gymnast takes hard work. (The infinitive phrase is used as a noun. The infinitive To be has a complement, a good gymnast.)

#### Appositives
**Def:** An appositive is a noun or pronoun placed beside another noun or pronoun to identify or describe it.

**Ex:** My teacher Mr. Craig enjoys books by Jane Austin. (The appositive Mr. Craig identifies the noun teacher.)

#### Appositive Phrases
**Def:** An appositive phrase consists of an appositive and its modifiers.

**Ex:** Amanda Root, the female lead in the movie, plays Anne Elliot. (The noun lead is the appositive; the, female, and in the movie modify lead.)

**NOTE:** Appositives and appositive phrases that are not essential to the meaning of a sentence are set off by commas. If the appositive is essential to the meaning, it is generally not set off by commas.

**Ex:** Anne, a good hearted and intelligent woman, must learn not to be easily persuaded. (The appositive phrase a goodhearted and intelligent woman adds descriptive information that is unnecessary to the sentence’s basic meaning, so it is set off by commas.)

**Ex:** Anne’s friend Lady Russell sometimes gives Anne poor advice. (Anne has more than one friend. The appositive Lady Russell tells you which friend is meant so it is not set off by commas.)

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X When would you use commas to set off a name in a sentence?