

Present Participles

The **present participle** of regular verbs is formed by adding *-ing* to the verb. If the verb ends in *e*, drop the *e* before adding *-ing*.

walk + ing = walking

move + ing = moving

The **participle** form of a verb can be used as an adjective.

The soaring eagle climbs higher in the sky.

➤ On the line, write the present participle form of the verb shown in parentheses.

1. The (tower) _____ sequoia trees are really a sight to see!
2. The (shift) _____ sunlight shines through the branches and onto the forest floor.
3. We saw several (forage) _____ squirrels on our hike.
4. A (feast) _____ deer ate leaves from the branch.
5. The (scurry) _____ ants are all over the grass.

➤ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure present participles are used correctly.

Past Participles

The **past participle** of regular verbs is formed by adding *-ed* to the verb. If the verb ends in *e*, drop the *e* before adding *-ed*. If the verb ends in *y*, drop the *y* and add *-ied*.

mix + ed = mixed

store + ed = stored

study + ed = studied

Remember that the **participle** form of a verb can be used as an adjective.

Workers moved the stored boxes to a new warehouse.

➤ On the line, write the past participle form of the verb shown in parentheses.

1. The (stuff) _____ box was filled with puppy toys.
2. The (tire) _____ puppy took a nap.
3. Trish carefully carried the (rescue) _____ kitten in her arms.
4. Carlos disposed of the (ruin) _____ carpet.
5. The (rest) _____ kitten yawned and opened its eyes.

➤ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure past participles are used correctly.

Participial Phrases

A **participial phrase** begins with a participle and describes a noun. Participial phrases are formed using past and present participles.

The children playing with the puppy laughed with joy.

Mariella returned to find her picnic lunch covered with ants.

➤ **Underline the participial phrase in each sentence. Then, circle the subject it modifies.**

1. The sea turtles shuffling across the sand move toward the ocean.
2. The family sitting on the blanket is having a picnic.
3. Pablo saw a ship encrusted with barnacles.
4. The beach covered with seashells was a fun place to visit.
5. The ball bouncing along the ground belongs to me.

➤ **Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure participial phrases are used correctly.**

Review Participles

A **present participle** is a verb form that ends in *-ing*. A present participle can be used as an adjective.

A **past participle** is a verb form that can also be used as an adjective. Most past participles end in *-d* or *-ed*.

Some irregular verbs have special past participle forms.

A **participial phrase** contains a present or past participle and other accompanying words. A participial phrase can be used to modify a subject.

➤ Circle the participle in each sentence. Then write on the line whether it is a present or past participle. If the participle is part of a participial phrase, underline the phrase.

1. The burned pizza did not taste very good. _____
2. The students practicing for the talent show are in the gym. _____
3. Carlota wrote in a notebook plastered with stickers. _____
4. The teachers sitting in the lounge discuss current events. _____
5. The audience amazed by the play clapped loudly. _____

➤ Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure participles and participial phrases are used correctly.

Connect to Writing: Using Participles

➤ Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Read the following paragraph about a science class exploring the trees in the park.

Look for any revisions that should be made. Then answer the questions that follow.

(1) The students studied trees in the park. (2) They gathered leaves to examine. (3) They were going to have a test over their studies. (4) Dana was worried about failing the test. (5) She studied for an extra hour. (6) Checking the time, the teacher hurried to finish the lesson.

1. What changes can be made to combine sentences 1 and 2 using a participial phrase?
 - A. The students studying trees in the park and they gathered leaves to examine.
 - B. The students studying trees in the park and gathering leaves to examine.
 - C. The students studying trees in the park gathered leaves to examine.
 - D. The students studied trees in the park as they gathered leaves to examine.
2. What changes can be made to combine sentences 3 and 4 using a participial phrase?
 - A. Worrying about failing the test, Dana studied for an extra hour.
 - B. Worried about failing the test, Dana studied for an extra hour.
 - C. Dana was worried about failing the test, but she studied for an extra hour.
 - D. Dana was worried about failing the test because she studied for an extra hour.

➤ Write about a special project or activity that you have done at school. Be sure to use participial phrases in your writing.
