



Phrases from *The Word Within the Word* • Lists # 9 and 10

For each of these sentences, first identify the part of speech of the word in **bold**, and then identify the kind of phrase that is in *italics*. If the phrase is a verbal phrase, identify it as gerund, participial, or infinitive phrase.

1. The **orthopedist** went *on an expedition*. _____
2. Dr. Garcia, *the new mortician*, was **mortified** at the wound. _____
3. The **carnivorous** beasts *of the plains* lived well. _____
4. The **psychologist** viewed the parapsychologist *with suspicion*. _____
5. *Contradicting democratic philosophy*, **ethnocentrism** injures all. _____
6. The geneticist's hobby was *to study pathogenic substances*. _____
7. **Prenatal** care is important to those *in natural environments*. _____
8. The **paleontologist** was an expert *on the Paleozoic era*. _____
9. *To talk glibly* gives only **cursory** attention to the problem. _____
10. The **cryptologist** worked all night *to break the enemy code*. _____
11. *Cracked lengthwise*, the object was discovered near the **cascade**. _____
12. **Decapitating** criminals was once a common form of punishment. _____
13. The **loquacious** bore answered *with a circumlocution*. _____
14. *From the beginning* the hero's sacrifice was a **sacrosanct** memory. _____
15. *Closing the door* helped to reduce the **cacophony**. _____
16. They examined his **veracity** *with a polygraph machine*. _____
17. The **monolith**, *leaning precariously*, was badly deteriorated. _____
18. His **perambulations** led him far *from the base*. _____
19. *During the discussion*, he reflected on the **theological** idea. _____
20. The new form was similar *to a polyhedron*. _____

loquacious



GoBack

Level Three Definitions

Phrases

Before we begin a systematic practice of three-level analysis, it is important to memorize the major definitions that apply. Remember to review Levels One and Two before you play GoBack. You can use these definitions for the major terms in **phrases**.

- phrase:** a group of words that does not contain a subject and its predicate and that acts as a single part of speech
- prepositional phrase:** a modifying phrase beginning with a preposition
- appositive:** an interrupting definition
- verbal:** a verb form used as a noun, adjective, or adverb
- three verbals:** gerunds, participles, infinitives
- verbal phrase:** a verbal that has its own modifiers or object
- gerund:** an *-ing* verb form used as a noun. An example of a gerund phrase:
*We always loved **doing creative projects**.*
- participle:** any verb form used as an adjective. An example of a participial phrase: ***Cleaning his room**, Edwin thought about the game.*
- infinitive:** the *to* form of the verb used as a noun or a modifier. An example of an infinitive phrase: ***To clean your room** is a problem.*
- bare infinitive:** an infinitive in which the *to* is understood rather than expressed
Example: *Adams helped Jefferson (*to*) **write the statement**.*
- object of verbal:** a noun or pronoun that the verbal acts on. Examples:
 - Object of gerund:** *Eating **apples** is a good idea.*
 - Object of participle:** *Eating **apples**, Jane waited for the alarm.*
 - Object of infinitive:** *To eat **apples** is a good idea.*