

3

The Phrase

Prepositional, Verbal, and Appositive Phrases

Diagnostic Preview

A. Identifying and Classifying Prepositional Phrases

Identify each prepositional phrase in the following sentences. After each phrase, write the word(s) it modifies and the type of phrase it is (*adj.* for adjective phrase, *adv.* for adverb phrase).

EXAMPLE

1. The museums of different cities are fascinating to tourists.
1. *of different cities—museums—adj.*
to tourists—fascinating—adv.

1. New York City offers tourists a number of museums. 1. *adj.*
2. Perhaps the best-known museum is the American Museum of Natural History. 2. *adj.*
3. This huge museum has exhibits on human history and culture and also shows animals, even dinosaurs, in natural-looking displays, called dioramas. 3. *adj./adv.*
4. The museum houses the Hayden Planetarium, which teaches visitors about the heavens. 4. *adv.*
5. Exhibits about earth and space interest young and old alike. 5. *adj.*
6. The entire complex of exhibits is popular because it offers something for everyone. 6. *adj./adv.*

HELP



Some sentences in Part A have more than one prepositional phrase.

7. The city's other museums, which are also fascinating, attract visitors who are interested in specific topics. 7. adv.
8. New York is home to the Museum of Broadcasting, which is filled with old films and radio broadcasts. 8. adj./adj./adv.
9. One of the city's finest museums, Ellis Island Immigration Museum, opened during 1990 and displays many artifacts that had been owned by immigrants who entered the United States through Ellis Island. 9. adj./adv./adv./adv.
10. People who enjoy art can visit museums like the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Modern Art. 10. adj./adj./adj.

B. Identifying Verbals and Appositives

In the following sentences, identify each italicized word or word group as a participle, a gerund, an infinitive, or an appositive.

EXAMPLES

1. For some reason, cleaning a room, that dreaded project, always seems to create new projects.
1. cleaning—gerund; dreaded—participle; project—appositive; to create—infinitive
11. John began with every intention of cleaning his entire room, the official disaster area of his home. 11. ger./app.
12. He first tackled the pile of CDs lying near his unused sound system. 12. part./part.
13. Sorting through them, he found them mostly outdated. 13. part./part.
14. John decided that his broken stereo system, a gift from his parents, was the reason. 14. part./app.
15. By repairing the stereo, he could give himself a reason to update his music collection. 15. ger./inf.
16. Trained in electronics, John soon saw the problem and began to work on it. 16. part./inf.
17. Some hours later, John had a working stereo system but an uncleaned room. 17. part./part.
18. He had just started playing a CD when his sister announced, "Mom's coming to see how your room looks!" 18. ger./inf.
19. A tough taskmaster, Mom wanted him to have it spotless. 19. app./inf.
20. She applauded his success in fixing his stereo but insisted that he clean the room before doing anything else. 20. ger./ger.