

TYPE	CONTAINS	HOW TO IDENTIFY	ACTS AS	EXAMPLES
Prepositional Phrase	Preposition + it's object (a noun) and any modifiers for that noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find the preposition first and then find the object (which is usually the next noun) - ADJ prep. phrases MUST be AFTER the noun or pronoun they are modifying - ADJ phrases answer “which” questions - ADV phrases can appear at any point in a sentence - If it is at the beginning of the sentence and set off with a comma, it is an ADV prep. phrase and is most likely modifying the main verb of the sentence. - ADV phrases answer questions like “when, where, why, how” 	ADJ	The paper <i>on my desk</i> has my to do list written down. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To starts an infinitive phrase here - Down isn't a preposition because it doesn't have an object - Describes “which” paper
			ADV	<i>During the night</i> , Paul got up and got some water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beginning of the sentence, so it must be an adverb - Modifies got up - Answers the question when Yesterday, I put the paper <i>on my desk</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modifies “put” - Answers “where” I put it, not “which” paper it is.
Participial Phrase	Verb form that ends with -ing, -d, or -ed (or other irregular endings) plus any modifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When removed from the sentence, the sentence still grammatically makes sense—even if it is missing specificity - Can appear before or after the noun or pronoun they are modifying - Only type of verb phrase that deals with past tense verbs! - Answers “which” type questions, never a “what” question 	ADJ	<i>Running quickly through the hallway</i> , Spenser was in danger of falling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removing the italicized phrase doesn't grammatically change the sentence. - Modifies Spenser - Falling is not a participle; it's the object of the preposition “of”, making it a noun Jason's <i>organized</i> locker was a relief after the weeks of disarray and chaos. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Past tense participle modifying locker - Not all verbals have to have a phrase

Gerund Phrase	Verb form ending in -ing plus any modifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cannot be removed from the sentence without it drastically changing the sentence - Answers “what” questions - Will not start a sentence AND be set off by a comma - Can be the object of a preposition, a predicate nominative, a direct object, the subject 	N	<p><i>Running in the halls</i> is dangerous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subject <p>My productivity is not hindered by my <i>crying</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Object of a preposition <p>My favorite pastime is <i>reading past my bedtime</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predicate nominative (is = linking verb) <p>I love <i>eating mint-chocolate chip ice cream</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct object (love = action verb)
Infinitive Phrase	Infinitive verb form + any modifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An infinitive verb form is an unchanged verb that is not acting as the main verb of the sentence - Often starts with “to”, but not always. Sometimes “to” is implied and thus omitted. - Can act as multiple parts of speech, so ask questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What = noun Which = adjective Where, when, why, how = adverb 	N	<p>The goal is <i>to pass all of my midterms</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predicate nominative; renames the goal - “of my midterms” is a prepositional phrase (adj, modifying pronoun all), but it goes with the idea of “to pass all” <p>I’ll help you <i>pack your lunch</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The “to” is omitted here - Direct object; what I’ll help you do
			ADJ	<p>My favorite dessert <i>to bake</i> is strawberry cake with strawberry icing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “to bake” is an adjective here modifying dessert - Clarifies the idea that you’re talking about baking, not eating
			ADV	<p><i>To better understand the homework</i>, Catherine went to the teacher’s study session.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why Catherine went to the study session

Appositive Phrase	a group of words referring to a noun or pronoun elsewhere in the sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be essential or non-essential - Non-essential are often set off with commas - Renames, reidentifies, or redescribes a noun or pronoun in the sentence - Will not contain verb forms - Usually very close to what it is modifying 	n/a	<p>Mrs. Eubanks, <i>the meanest English teacher in the building</i>, at least made me this study guide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-essential appositive - Renames/describes/identifies Mrs. Eubanks <p>My teacher <i>Mr. Barham</i> really loves the Trojan War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Mr. Barham” is the appositive here - Essential appositive for understanding
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