Pitchforking participle

Participle = verb that ends in -ing or -ed, used as description Participial phrases have a few more words added.

Examples:



She has a <u>twisted</u>, <u>disturbing</u>

sense of humor.

The French fries, <u>cooked in</u>

<u>rancíd grease</u>, then <u>hurled ínto a</u> <u>carton</u>, <u>stuffed ínto a dírty bag</u>, were now heading towards my son's hungry mouth.

PRACTICE THE CONVERSATION:

- **A:** Will you please read the first example sentence?
- **B:** She has a twisted, disturbing sense of humor.
- A: Good. Where are the participles?
- **B:** *Twisted* and *disturbing.*
- A: Good. So how many participles are there?
- B: Two.
- A: And what do these words end with?
- **B:** One ends with *-ed* and the other with *-ing.*
- A: Exactly! That's what makes them participles. Now will you please read the second sentence?
- **B:** The French fries, cooked in rancid grease, then hurled into a carton, stuffed into a dirty bag, were now heading towards my son's hungry mouth.
- A: Eww. How many participles are there?
- **B:** Three.
- A: What is one?
- **B:** Cooked.
- A: Good! And what is *in rancid grease*?
- **B:** It's the rest of the phrase. It's what turns the participle into a participial phrase.
- A: Excellent! How many participial phrases are there here?
- **B:** Three. They are pitchforked.
- A: Nice work.



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