

English 3200

Unit 4: Other Devices of Subordination

Lesson 21: Subordination by Present Participles

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Lesson 21: Subordination by Present Participles

Guided Notes

A _____ is a verb that has crossed the boundary line and become another class of word without completely losing its identity as a verb. It is a word that functions as both a verb and an adjective.

An adjective that is formed by adding *-ing* to a verb is called a _____.

A present participle is also like a verb in that it may take a direct object or subject complement.

Also like a verb, a present participle can be modified by an adverb.

A participial phrase can be moved around in a sentence and can be a distance away from the noun it modifies.

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Lesson 22: Subordination by Past Participles

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Lesson 22: Subordination by Past Participles

Guided Notes

Past participles end in *-ed*, *-d*, *-en*, *-n*, and *-t*.

The past participle of a verb is the form you would use after _____.

Past participle phrases can also be moved about in a sentence.

To show that something has been done to a person or thing we use the _____
participle.

Any additional notes from Lesson 22:

Lesson 23: Making Use of Gerunds

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Lesson 23: Making Use of Gerunds

Guided Notes

A noun that is formed by adding *-ing* to a verb is called a _____.

We use gerunds to talk about actions, and must give them names.

-ing words can be used as gerunds or present participles. To figure out how a word is being used we need to see how it is functioning in a sentence.

If it is acting as an

Adjective then it's a _____

If it is acting as a

_____ then it is a gerund.

Gerunds can also take on direct objects or subject compliments.

Phrases formed by gerunds with their related words are called _____.

Any additional notes from Lesson 23:

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Lesson 24: Making Use of Infinitives

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Lesson 24: Making Use of Infinitives (909-943)

Guided Notes

_____ are the forms of verbs most commonly listed in the dictionary.

An infinitive is the _____ form of a verb from which all other forms are derived.
The

infinitive is usually combined with the preposition _____; for example, *to walk*; *to drive*; *to sleep*.

An infinitive- like a gerund- is often used to name an _____. It is often interchangeable with

a gerund.

Like participles and gerunds, infinitives can take direct objects and subject complements.

Since an infinitive is a mixture of both a verb and a noun, it may be modified by an

_____.

In addition to being used as nouns, infinitives are also used as _____ - both as

_____ and _____.

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Lesson 25: Subordination of Appositives

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Lesson 25: Subordination of Appositives (945-984)

Guided Notes

A noun or pronoun- often with modifiers- that is set after another noun or pronoun to explain it is called an _____.

An appositive generally comes _____ the noun or pronoun it explains.

The modifiers of an _____ may consist of words, phrases, and clauses.

When an appositive is omitted from a sentence, a _____ sentence remains.

If a sentence you wrote explaining something you have just written contains the verbs _____, _____, or _____, followed by a noun, change it to an appositive phrase.

Do not confuse an _____ with an adjective clause. An appositive phrase consists only of a _____ with its modifiers. An adjective clause always has a subject and a verb.

An _____ should be set off from the rest of the sentence with two _____ (or a single sentence if it ends the sentence) because it is an “extra” that could be omitted.

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Lesson 26: The Process of Reduction

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Lesson 26: The Process of Reduction (986-1021)

Guided Notes

When we substitute a simpler word group for a longer and more complicated word group, we say that we _____ the longer word group.

In general, express your idea in the simplest word group you can without sacrificing clearness. A good sentence, like a good machine, has no _____ parts.

Sentence elements listed from more complicated to simpler:

Sentence

_____ Phrase (verbal, appositive, prepositional)

_____ (adjective, adverb)

The process of reducing a word group to a simpler word group is called _____.

The word _____ means “having words omitted.” An adverb clause from which words have been omitted is an _____.

An adverb clause that starts with the signal _____ can often be reduced to an infinitive phrase.

An adjective clause can sometimes be reduced to an _____.

By understanding the various types of _____ word group, you not only save words but also give more interesting _____ to your sentences.

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Lesson 27: Other Types of Reduction

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Take your own notes over this lesson: