

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #29

FOCUS Present Participles

A **present participle** is a modifier that defines, describes, or limits another word or words.

CONNECT TO WRITING

A present participle adds an “__ing” onto the base form of a verb. To avoid confusion, don’t put too many words between a present participle and the word or words it modifies.

When used as a verb, the present participle shows a continuous action and begins with a linking verb. Linking verbs include the “to be” verbs: *is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been*. The linking verb shows past, present, or future actions.

Examples: She *was* watching the show.
She *is* watching the show.
She *will be* watching the show.

When used as an adjective, the present participle shows a continuous condition, but does not usually begin with a linking verb.

Example: Walking, the boy caught up with his friend.

PRACTICE

Underline the present participles and their linking verbs in the sentences below.

1. Waiting for the train, the young man paced impatiently.
2. He was expecting the train to arrive on time.
3. After calling his parents, the boy decided to cancel the ticket and come home.
4. He will be mostly, but not always travelling by jet from now on.

WRITE

Compose a sentence with a present participle serving as a verb and another sentence with a present participle serving as an adjective.

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet Answers

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #23 Practice Answers

I told them myself IP because Patty would not tell them herself IP. Patty never thought of anyone but herself RP. When Patty first asked me herself IP, I said, “You should tell them what you did before they find out themselves RP.” Patty never apologized herself IP for what she did.

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #24 Practice Answers

1. PN 2. OP 3. T 4. PN 5. T

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #25 Practice Answers

1. who 2. whose 3. that 4. which 5. Whom

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #26 Practice Answers

1. Each watches her own television show. 2. Everyone except James and Pete helps me on the work project. 3. Both of them are ready for a vacation. 4. After they go to the movies, several go out for dessert. 5. Neither gives us much hope that our team will win the league this year. 6. I know others want to be involved in this decision.

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #27 Practice Answers

1. Few of the actors remember their lines. 2. A great deal is known about television actors. 3. Fewer vegetables are better than many. 4. Some of candies taste like they are stale.

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #28 Practice Answers

1. He has carefully listed his reasons for the purchase. 2. Paid a large amount for her services, the woman was happy to help. 3. Built by Native Americans, the caves were interesting. 4. They have never tried to sell any of their artwork.

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #29 Practice Answers

1. Waiting for the train, the young man paced impatiently. 2. He was expecting the train to arrive on time. 3. After calling his parents, the boy decided to cancel the ticket and come home. 4. Mostly, but not always, he will be travelling by jet from now on.

Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics Worksheet #30 Practice Answers

1. Paula removed the backpack from her desk. She placed the backpack on the floor. (From her desk Paula removed the backpack and placed it on the floor.) 2. I ate only the fresh vegetables.