Name:	Date:

# **Phrases**

**Objective**: By completing this worksheet, you will be able to improve your writing clarity by using a variety of different phrases.



A **phrase** is a group of words that acts as a single part of speech. Phrases can help improve writing out ideas by doing the following:

- clarifying relationships between ideas
- adding variety
- signaling transitions

**Print this worksheet to complete the activity.** For each type of phrase, read the description and complete the practice exercise.

# Adverbial Phrase: a group of words that modifies the verb

An adverbial phrase answers the questions where, when, why, how, and to what extent.

# Examples:

- → The character of Solis **responds** to Cervantes' question in a surprising way.
- → With this dialogue, Solis shows that he is no longer hopeful.

**Practice paragraph:** Circle or highlight each adverbial phrase in the description of Solis, a character from *The Underdogs* by Mariano Azuela.

Solis serves as a young revolutionary in the Mexican Revolution. At first, he expresses enthusiasm. Later, he questions the Revolution's value. He views it through different eyes and loses faith in the Revolution's purpose.

**Participial Phrase:** a group of words that modifies a noun or proper noun and begins with a past or present participle (smiling, known, hiding, exited, running). A participial phrase <u>functions as an adjective</u>.

#### Examples:

- → <u>Scaling the crags in bare feet</u>, **Demetrio** shows that he is an experienced climber.
- → The sierra, wrapped in the dark of night, is the perfect hiding place for Demetrio.

**Practice paragraph:** Circle or highlight each participial phrase in the description of Demetrio, a character from *The Underdogs* by Mariano Azuela.

Demetrio advances the plot of the story through his actions. He gathers a group of men, called forth by three blasts from a horn, on the side of a mountain. Knowing that his men will follow him anywhere, Demetrio leads them into battle against the soldiers.

# **Prepositional Phrase:** a group of two or more words that starts with a **preposition**

A prepositional phrase <u>acts as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb</u>.

# Examples:

- → Luis Cervantes is an educated man **from** the city.
- → Demetrio holds Cervantes prisoner in a small mountain village.

**Practice paragraph:** Circle or highlight each participial phrase in the description of Luis Cervantes, a character from *The Underdogs* by Mariano Azuela.

Luis Cervantes joins the army but decides that he is on the wrong side. He finds the revolutionaries in the mountains. Cervantes has training as a doctor, so he helps Demetrio, who has been wounded.

**Absolute Phrase:** a group of words that **add information to a text**, but do not modify a specific word in a sentence

Absolute phrases contain <u>a noun and a participle and are set apart from the sentence</u> by a **comma**.

#### Examples:

- → A barber back in the city, Venancio sees himself as well-informed in most matters.
- → Venancio, <a href="his-ego bruised">his-ego bruised</a>, stands aside to let Cervantes tend to Demetrio's wound.

**Practice paragraph:** Circle or highlight each absolute phrase in the description of Venancio, a character from *The Underdogs* by Mariano Azuela.

A man of inflated ego, Venancio is insulted when he is replaced as Demetrio's doctor. His good mood returns, ears always alert to praise, when Cervantes calls him "gifted."