

Participles and Gerunds chapter 6 class V grammar

(Write in the copy with a pen and in the book with a pencil)

A) State whether the underlined words have been used as -ing adjectives, adjectives or verbs. Point out the nouns the adjectives qualify. Name the tenses of the verbs:

1. We distributed the money donated by Raja among the poor. (distributed: past tense of distribute; donated-ed adjective, qualifies money)
2. A divided nation cannot defend itself against an enemy.(divided: ed adjective, qualifies nation)
3. The cunning fox was trying to escape with the chicken it had stolen.(cunning: –ing adj, qualifies fox; trying: used with was to form the past continuous tense of try; stolen: used with had to form the past perfect tense of steal)
4. He told us not to go near the haunted house.(told: past tense of tell; haunted: –ed adj, qualifies house)
5. Molten lava poured out of the erupting volcano.(Molten: –ed adj, qualifies lava; poured: past tense of pour; erupting: –ing adj, qualifies volcano)
6. There was a blustering wind and the candles, lit by us, flickered.(blustering: –ing adj, qualifies wind; flickered: past tense of flicker)
7. The newly constructed bungalow looked as beautiful as a painted picture.(constructed: –ed adj, qualifies bungalow; looked: past tense of look; painted: –ed adj, qualifies picture)
8. The frightened rabbit hid behind a fallen tree.(frightened: –ed adj, qualifies rabbit; hid: past tense of hide; fallen: –ed adj, qualifies tree)
9. Please pick up the torn pieces of paper and find out who has thrown them all over the floor.(torn: –ed adj, qualifies pieces; thrown: used with has to form the present perfect tense of throw)
10. Jayant opened the closed door and saw a horrifying sight. (opened: past tense of open; closed: –ed adj, qualifies door; horrifying: –ing adj, qualifies sight)
11. The injured child was taken to the hospital.(injured: –ed adj, qualifies child; taken: used with was to form the past tense of take)
12. The web spun by the spider was glistening in the sunlight. (spun: –ed adj, qualifies web; glistening: used with was to form the past continuous tense of glisten)
13. The stories narrated by the traveller amazed us.(narrated: –ed adj, qualifies stories; amazed: past tense of amaze)
14. The menacing clouds were blown away by the gusty wind.(menacing: –ing adj, qualifies clouds;

blown: used with were to form the past tense of blow)

15. The enchanting music stayed with us long after it was heard no more.(enchanting: –ing adj, qualifies music; heard: used with was to form the past tense of hear)

B) Pick out the adjective phrases from the following sentences:

1. The report, submitted by the police, was placed before the judge. (submitted by the police – qualifies report)

2. The ornaments, made of gold and silver, must be safely stored.(made of gold and silver – qualifies ornaments)

3. The toast, badly burnt, the tea, hastily made, were all thrown away.(badly burnt – qualifies toast; hastily made – qualifies tea)

4. We were thinking of staging Macbeth, written by Shakespeare.(written by Shakespeare – qualifies Macbeth)

5. The ship, lying in the harbour, will be sailing to England soon.(lying in the harbour – qualifies ship)

C) State whether the underlined words are -ing adjectives or gerunds. Point out their objects, if any:

1. Finding fault with other people is an irritating habit of his.(Finding: gerund (subject of is); object: fault (with other people); irritating: –ing adj, qualifies habit)

2. I like dreaming impossible dreams.(dreaming: gerund (object of like); object: (impossible) dreams)

3. The speeding truck knocked the lamp post down.(speeding: –ing adj, qualifies truck)

4. Speaking with your mouth full is a bad habit.(Speaking: gerund (subject of is)

5. The pilgrims, boarding the buses, will be visiting a shrine.(boarding: –ing adj, qualifies pilgrims; object: (the) buses)

6. The dentist warned Shanti about eating sweets all the time.(eating: gerund (object of the preposition about); object: sweets)

7. Nowadays, many people choose acting as a career.(acting: gerund (object of the verb choose)

8. In the past, people were used to walking long distances and travelling was an adventure.(walking: gerund (object of the preposition to); object: long distances; travelling: gerund (subject of was)

9. Taking photographs of wildlife has now become a passion with many people. It is much better than hunting animals.(Taking: gerund (subject of has become), object: photographs of wild life; hunting: gerund (object of the preposition than), object: animals)

10. Harsh loves building model aeroplanes and ships.(building: gerund (object of the verb loves), object: (model) aeroplanes (and) ships)

11. Buying and selling is what a trader does. (Buying and selling: gerunds (subject of the verb is)

12. You can never solve a problem by avoiding it. Facing it squarely is much better.(avoiding: gerund (object of the preposition by), object: it; Facing – gerund (subject of the verb is), object: it)

13. Charles Dickens was very good at reading out his own stories.(reading: gerund (object of the preposition at)

14. Snoring is a disease that can be cured nowadays.(Snoring: gerund (subject of the verb is)

15. He is so fond of hearing his own voice that once he starts speaking, he not want to stop.(hearing: gerund (object of the preposition of); object: his own voice; speaking: gerund (object of the verb starts)