

## Using of past and present participle as an Adjective:

### 1- The past participle As an Adjective

The past participle comes before the noun it describes, but when it is part of a phrase, the phrase comes after the noun . The noun described by the past participle is the receiver and NOT the doer of the action expressed by the past participle .

ex.

an exposed surface ;

reflected sound waves But a mineral contained in a large rock ;

a substance made of the same kind of atoms.

### 2- The present participle As an Adjective

like the past participle, the present participle comes before the noun it describes , but when it is part of a phrase , the phrase comes after the noun .

measuring instruments ;

a separating distance.

But

instruments measuring current;

a distance separating two buildings ;

gases exerting pressure on the piston.

### Exercises

1- Complete these sentences , using the past participle or the present participle of the verb suggested in parentheses :

1- When the forces (act) on a body do not stop each other , motion is produced.

2- The pressure (exert) on a piston makes it go down the cylinder.

3- An electric current ( move ) through a substance raises its temperature.

4- We have all noticed the ( cool ) effect of alcohol (place) on our hand and (expose) to the air.

5- Fuses ( make) of an alloy of lead and tin melt at a low temperature.

6- Mr. Reed (explain) his suggestions to Anne and Jack drew some plans.

7- The new stadium (build) of concrete seats 5000 spectators.

8- Particles (bear) like charges repel one another .

9- The ammeter shows the amount of current (flow) through it .

10- Steam engines (make) in large sizes are expensive to run, ( require) tons of fuel and water.

11- Alcohol (pour) on the hand disappears , (leave) the hand cool.

12- The molecules of a gas are always in a state of motion, (collide) with one another.

2- Combine into one sentence , using a participle :

1- Was the experiment successful ? The experiment was made yesterday.

- 2- Glass can be used to provide insulators. It is mixed with clay.
- 3- Materials are known as ferrous. they are based on the metal iron .
- 4- Electrons wander in the spaces between atoms. these electrons are weakly attracted to the nucleus .
- 5- Heat energy can be turned into mechanical energy. The heat is generated in an atomic reactor.
- 6- Substances change water properties. These substances are dissolved in water.
- 7- the mixture of air and gasoline pushes the piston. The mixture is surveys the area fore minerals.
- 8- Our team collects samples of rock for close examination. the team surveys the area for minerals.
- 9- A piece of wood exerts a downward pressure. It is placed on a table.
- 10- He has confirmed that the area contains copper. He has analyzed samples of water from these streams.
- 11- The engineer measures the diameter of a tube. He uses a caliper.
- 12- Heat is transformed into work. It is released by the ignition of a mixture of gasoline and air.

Both present and past participles are used with the verbs *to be* and *to have* to create common verb tenses, but they can also be used as adjectives. Since there is a slight difference in meaning between the present and the past participles when they are used as adjectives, it is very important to choose the appropriate form.

► Present participles are formed by adding *-ing* to the verb stem. As an adjective, a present participle modifies a noun that affects someone or something else.

The new song is interesting.

The new song was interesting.

► Past participles are formed by adding *-ed*, to the verb stem, but some of the

irregular forms may end in *-d*, *-en*, *-n*, or *-t*. As an adjective, a past participle modifies a noun that is affected by someone or something else.

The fans are interested in the new song.

The fans were interested in the new song.

► Participles generally come before the noun they modify. They may also be linked to the subject of the sentence by a linking verb such as *to be* or *to feel*.

The park is a frightening place at night.

Steve felt frightened as he walked alone in the park at night.

### Practice Exercise

In the sentences below, fill in the correct participles of the verbs in parentheses.

1. People who constantly complain are very \_\_\_\_\_ (annoy) to me.
2. Whenever Adrian gets \_\_\_\_\_ (bore), he goes fishing.
3. The students were \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse) by the Professor's lecture.

4. Most of the news on television is \_\_\_\_\_ (depress).
5. The Ruttles were very \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) to learn that their concert was sold out.
6. Babysitting young children can be \_\_\_\_\_ (exhaust) for many people.
7. Steve was so \_\_\_\_\_ (fascinate) by the book that he finished it in one evening.
8. Would you be \_\_\_\_\_ (frighten) if you saw a vampire?
9. After eating a \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) meal, the cat washed her face.
10. When Dagmar looked in the mirror, she was \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) to see that she had a leaf in her hair.

Answers

1. People who constantly complain are very annoying to me.
2. Whenever Adrian gets bored, he goes fishing.
3. The students were confused by the Professor's lecture.
4. Most of the news on television is depressing.
5. The Ruttles were very excited to learn that their concert was sold out.
6. Babysitting young children can be exhausting for many people.
7. Steve was so fascinated by the book that he finished it in one evening.
8. Would you be frightened if you saw a vampire?
9. After eating a satisfying meal, the cat washed her face.
10. When Dagmar looked in the mirror, she was surprised to see that she had a leaf in her hair.