

Chapter 7: Verbals

Participles

Underline the participles in each sentence. Draw an arrow from each underlined participle to the noun it modifies. In the blank, label each underlined participle *past* or *present*.

- past 1. The renowned Parthenon is an ancient temple in Athens.
- present 2. This standing temple sits on Acropolis, a hill in Athens.
- past 3. The committed builders wanted to build the best temple possible.
- past 4. The finished temple was dedicated to the patron goddess, Athena.
- present 5. The Parthenon is an amazing example of Greek architecture.

Gerunds

Underline the gerunds. Place parentheses around the gerund phrases. In the blank, label each gerund or gerund phrase *S* (subject), *DO* (direct object), *IO* (indirect object), or *OP* (object of the preposition).

- S 6. (Building the Parthenon) took fifteen years.
- OP 7. Ictinus and Callicrates were responsible for (designing the Parthenon.)
- DO 8. With the help of the Greek sculptor Phidias, the temple decorations began (arriving.)
- S 9. (Sculpting) became an important part of his work.
- OP 10. After (capturing the city,) the Turks used the Parthenon as a mosque.

Infinitives

Underline the infinitive phrases. In the blank, label the function of each infinitive phrase *noun* (noun), *adj* (adjective), or *adv* (adverb). Some sentences may not have an infinitive phrase.

- noun 11. The Parthenon was badly damaged when the Venetians tried to conquer Athens.
- adv 12. The Parthenon was being used by the Turks to store gunpowder.
13. This gunpowder exploded, bringing harm to part of the temple.
- Noun 14. Because the Athenians desired to protect them from further harm, they moved the sculptures to Athens and London.
15. The ruins of the Parthenon remain in Athens to this day. - Prep.

Cumulative Review

Underline the verbals in the following sentences. In the blank, label each verbal *P* (participle), *G* (gerund), or *I* (infinitive).

- G* 16. Creating the entire Parthenon out of marble gave the structure a look of grandeur.
- P* 17. It has an enclosed space called a cella, which is separated into two rooms.
- I* 18. One room housed a huge gold and ivory statue, used to remind people of the patron goddess, Athena.
- P* 19. Painted sculptures gave the spectacular structure some color and vibrancy.
- I* 20. Sculptures were used to fill the pediments, the triangular ends of the roof.

Questions 21-25: Underline each verbal in the following paragraph.

The Parthenon includes small sculpted panels (metopes). The mythological background of the temple is reflected by these panels, showing battles between the Lapiths and the centaurs. Scenes from the Trojan War also lined the painted walls of the Parthenon. All of the artwork was painted to honor Athena. Christians understand that the Athenians were not blessed for revering a pagan god.