

## Unit 15 - Participles

### Lesson 1 - Present active and past passive

#### Activity

- Students sit in a circle on the floor. Recreate the activity from Unit 7, Lessons 1- 2.
- Ask the students to describe an object as they pass it with adjectives, but the adjectives must all have the inflection -ing. List them on the board as they say them.

#### Discuss

- All of these adjectives were made from verbs. They all describe the object as doing something.  
e.g. *the running frog*
- Even though they describe an action, these words are not the verbs in a sentence; they truly are adjectives.  
e.g. *The running frog eats flies.*
- Adjectives made from verbs are called **participles**.
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#### Activity

Pass the object again around the circle, this time to be described by an adjective with the inflection -ed. List these words on the other side of the board

#### Discuss

- These are also adjectives made out of verbs, participles.
- The difference: an action has happened to the object instead of the object doing an action.  
e.g. *the dropped frog*
- If an action is done to something, the action is **passive**.
- If something does an action, the action is **active**.
- The participles that are active, -ing, sound as if they are happening now in the present. We call them **present active participles**.
- The participles that are passive sound as if the action has already happened. We call them **past passive participles** (or perfect passive.)

#### Activity

Passing the object again, think of past passive participles that do not end with -ed.  
e.g. *the eaten frog*

#### Discuss

- Many past passive participles have irregular forms.
- We know them because they sound right to us, but people who are learning English simply have to memorize these forms.
- Present participles are all regular; add -ing to the form of the verb found in the infinitive.

#### Homework

pages 114-116

**Terms**

participle

present active participle

past passive participle