

# UNIT 15

## Participles

### 2 Days

Lesson 1 - Present active and past passive - 1 Day

Lesson 2 - Verbs without participles - 1 Day

Vocab	Terms
	Participle
	Present active participle
	Past passive participle

## 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

## Unit 15 - Participles

### Lesson 2 - Verbs without participles

#### Activity

- Tell the class that the goal of this activity is to figure out what type of verb cannot be made into a past participle.
- Divide the class into groups of three or four students.
- Each group makes a list of thirty English infinitives and then passes their list to another group.
- With their new list of verbs, each group must write down the present participle and the past participle of each verb. Have them choose a noun for their group which will be described by each participle, or have them use a different noun for each verb.  
e.g. *the swallowing frog - the swallowed frog - the loving father - the loved father*
- Have them circle the past participles that do not end with -ed.  
e.g. *the built wall, the spoken poem*
- Ask them to put a big X where they cannot make up past participles that make sense. This does not mean silly combinations of nouns and participles  
e.g. *the walked car*  
but participles that are not words that we use to describe nouns  
e.g. *the coughed boy, the laughed joke*
- What do all of these verbs with X's have in common?

#### Discuss

- Passive action describes what is being done to an object just as active action does. The object of an active verb then becomes the subject of a passive verb.  
e.g. *The girl kisses the frog.*  
*The frog is kissed by the girl.*  
*The frog is still the recipient of the action.*
- Passive participles describe something that is the recipient of an action, a kind of object.  
e.g. *the kissed frog vs. the kissing girl*
- Verbs that do not have objects then cannot be made into past passive participles.
- These are intransitive verbs. (Students may come to this in the opposite direction. They may figure out that all of the verbs that did not sound right as past participles were intransitive verbs. Lead them into this discussion to figure out why.)

Homework  
pages 117-118