

ENGLISH REVISION: MEMORANDUM

Adverbial phrases: When a group of words is used instead of an adverb.

For example: I lost my purse **in the Powis hall**. *Adverbial phrase of place.*

On my way to school, I saw a car accident. *Adverbial phrase of time*

Tinus was walking along **with his new cap on**. *Adverbial phrase of manner*

*Underline the **adverbial phrase** and state if it is Time, Manner or Place:*

1. Jamie nodded **like a bobblehead**. **Manner**
2. Meet me at the mall **later this evening**. **Time**
3. **Without thinking**, he turned **down the road**. **Manner and Place**
4. They must kiss **before sunset** to break the spell. **Time**
5. She went online **every day**. **Time**
6. **In the forest**, many creatures snarl and growl. **Place**
7. We bought our masks **from Dischem**. **Place**
8. Mr Woods made them understand **in an easy way**. **Manner**
9. The student is trying **with heart and soul** to pass the exam. **Manner**
10. Mrs Dalton spoke **in a low voice**. **Manner**
11. Hopefully, **next year** we will be back to normal. **Time**
12. The books were found **in one of the girls' lockers**. **Place**

VERBS

Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing. Along with nouns, verbs are the main part of a sentence or phrase, telling a story about what is taking place. In fact, without a verb, full thoughts can't be properly conveyed, and even the simplest sentences, such as *Caitlin **sings***, have one. Actually, a verb can be a sentence by itself, with the subject, in most case you, implied, such as, ***Sing!*** and ***Drive!***

When learning the rules of grammar, schoolchildren are often taught that verbs are 'doing' words, meaning they indicate the part of the sentence which explains the action taking place: *He **ran** away, she **eats** chocolate cake on Sundays, the horses **gallop** across the fields. **Ran, eats** and **gallop** are the 'action' parts of those sentences, thus they are the verbs. However, it can be confusing because not all verbs are easily recognizable as action: *I **know** your name, Jack **thought** about it, we **reflected** on our camp*. These are mental verbs, i.e. those that describe a state of being, emotion, possession, sense or opinion. Other non-action/mental verbs include **love, agree, feel, am, and have**.*

How to Recognize a Verb

As you can see from the examples above, one clue to help you recognize a verb is its location compared to the subject. Verbs almost always come after a noun or pronoun. These nouns and pronouns are referred to as the subject. The verb **thought** comes after the noun Jack, so the action Jack (subject) was taking was **thinking** (verb).

- Julie **eats** her dinner quickly.
- We **went** to Woolworths.
- Mrs van Rooyen **writes** passionately about Collegiate.

INFINITE VERBS

Any **verb** that is preceded by the word 'to' is an **infinite verb**. Here are some **examples**: 'to love, to eat, to run, to believe, to follow, to laugh, to stare, to wonder. Basically, an infinite verb is a verb with the word "to" in front of it.

Underline or highlight the infinite verbs in each sentence:

1. We can't afford **to eat** out every night.
2. Let's agree **to disagree**.
3. I aim **to please** in order **to keep** everyone happy.
4. Susie appears **to have** the chicken pox.
5. Mrs de Bruin will arrange **to meet** you at 3:00.
6. We attempted **to contact** him several times.
7. They are determined **to finish** the race.
8. Simoné begged **to stay** up past her bed time.
9. Would you care **to dance**?
10. He'll always choose **to eat** pizza if given the choice.

