

ENGLISH REVISION:

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

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.

