

APC English

# Phrases

verb-changing phrases

## parts-of-speech

1. Noun
  2. Verb
  3. Pronoun
  4. Adjective
  5. Adverb
  6. Preposition
  7. Conjunction
  8. Interjection
- Determiners*

<p><b>1.Noun</b> The noun is name of a person, thing, or place. <b>For example;</b> Robert, Basketball, Dog, Paris, Los Angeles, etc</p>	<p><b>2.Pronoun</b> A pronoun is just a replacement or a substitute for the noun in a sentence. <b>For example;</b> he, she, it, they, you, etc.</p>	<p><b>3.Verb</b> A verb is used in a sentence to express any action &amp; existing reality. <b>For example;</b> play, sing, writing, speak, etc.</p>	<p><b>4.Adjective</b> An adjective describes more about a noun or a pronoun. <b>For example;</b> intelligent, hardest, tall, fat etc.</p>
<p><b>5.Adverb</b> An adverb expresses more about a verb, &amp; adjective. <b>For example;</b> quickly, slowly, sincerely etc.</p>	<p><b>6.Conjunction</b> A conjunction is used to connect two or more different words <b>For example;</b> or, and, because, but, yet etc..</p>	<p><b>7.Preposition</b> A preposition is a word used to show the relationship between the noun. <b>For example;</b> in, on, about, to, for, from etc.</p>	<p><b>8.Interjection</b> An interjection is a used in a sentence to express a strong feeling. <b>For example;</b> Hurrah!, Great!, Damn!, Oh!, etc.</p>

## Noun

A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, thing or idea.

Jon is smiling

Jon is a good person

Jon is on holiday

## Verb

A verb is a word used to express an action, a feeling or a state of being.

She is riding a bike

He kicks the ball

We learn English

## prepositions

He is in the garden.

She is fond of music

## prepositional phrases

A prepositional phrase **begins with a preposition** and includes a noun (or pronoun) (which is) the object of the preposition.

**On** the table

- *Preposition:* **On**
- *Object :* **The table**

what is a noun phrase?

A noun phrase is a group of words related to a noun

*The big red ball* rolled down the hill

noun phrases can include:

articles (**the**) - adjectives (**big, red**) - nouns (**ball**)

not including the verb / it can be replaced by one pronoun

*The big red ball* ~~rolled~~ down the hill

**It** rolled down the hill



verb phrase

Subject  
The boy

Verb

Object  
the ball

**should kick**

helping + main verb

helping verb + main verb

helping verb = 'helps' the verb

## Adjective

An adjective is a word used to add meaning to a noun

He is a happy person

She is a thin girl

There are two girls in the class.



## Adjective phrase

An adjective phrase is a group of words used to add meaning to a noun

He is a happy, fun person

She is a thin, young girl

There are two, shy girls in the class.



## Adverb

An adverb is a word used to add to the meaning of another word such as a verb, adjective or adverb.

I finished quickly.

She is very beautiful.



## Adverb or adverbial phrase

An adverb phrase is a group of words used to add to the meaning of another word such as a verb, adjective or adverb.

I finished very quickly.

She is the most beautifully girl.



but

## verb-changing phrases

some phrases

- can act like a noun, or an adjective (*or adverb*)
- be used as a noun, adjective or adverb in a sentence
- have the 'role' of a noun, adjective or adverb in a sentence

These are words that are normally verbs  
but have been changed

phrases with  
'changed' verbs



verb forms

(base form)

to sing

to learn

to sleep

(continuous)

singing

learning

sleeping

(participle)

or

has sung

has learnt

has slept

having sung

having learnt

having slept

changing verbs - to a noun

walk

▶ to walk

to walk is good for you

to walk - **infinitive**, a verb (to + base verb) acting as a noun

changing verbs - to a noun

walk

▶ walking

walking is good for you

walking - **gerund**, a verb (+ing verb continuous/progressive) acting as a noun

changing verbs - to an adverb

walk

▶ has walked

walking quickly, he arrived on time

walking quickly - **participle**, a verb (participle) acting as an adverb

now changing the roles

1. **To sing** in front of people can be scary.
2. **Singing** in front of people can be scary.
3. **Having sung** her favorite song, she received applause.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. infinitive phrase  | acting as a noun                       |
| 2. gerund phrase      | acting as a noun                       |
| 3. participial phrase | acting as a adjective or <b>adverb</b> |

now changing the roles

1. **To learn** a new language is challenging.
2. **Learning** a new language is challenging.
3. **Having learned the basics**, she felt more confident.

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. infinitive phrase  | acting as a noun                       |
| 2. gerund phrase      | acting as a noun                       |
| 3. participial phrase | acting as a adjective or <b>adverb</b> |

now changing the roles

1. **To read** is fun.
2. **Reading** is fun.
3. **Having read the book**, Sarah was excited to see the movie.

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. infinitive phrase  | acting as a noun                |
| 2. gerund phrase      | acting as a noun                |
| 3. participial phrase | acting as a adjective or adverb |

adjective role example

The book, **written by the author**, became a bestseller

participial phrase

acting as a adjective

a descriptive role

When a participial phrase modifies a noun or pronoun,  
it acts as an adjective



# phrase exercises

# exercise #1

Match the beginning of each sentence in Column A with the correct phrase in Column B.

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. She wants...         | a) ...to buy a new car.            |
| 2. We tried...          | b) ...to go to the park.           |
| 3. They hope...         | c) ...to visit their grandparents. |
| 4. He needs...          | d) ...to walk faster.              |
| 5. The children like... | e) ...to clean my room.            |
| 6. I decided...         | f) ...to open the window.          |
| 7. You forgot...        | g) ...to play outside.             |

# exercise #2

Choose the correct gerund phrase from the options to complete each sentence

1. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) to read books
  - b) reading books
  - c) read books
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is good for your health.
  - a) To swim every day
  - b) Swimming every day
  - c) Swam every day
3. She finished \_\_\_\_\_ before dinner.
  - a) eating her meal
  - b) to eat her meal
  - c) eats her meal
- 4 They talked about \_\_\_\_\_ next weekend.
  - a) going to the beach
  - b) to go to the beach
  - c) go to the beach
5. \_\_\_\_\_ in the park is fun.
  - a) To run
  - b) Running
  - c) Ran
6. He avoided \_\_\_\_\_ about the problem.
  - a) talking
  - b) to talk
  - c) talks
- 7 We discussed \_\_\_\_\_ on a trip together.
  - a) going
  - b) to go
  - c) go

# listening exercise

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K0Fw\\_lwTgl8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K0Fw_lwTgl8)

listen & watch the video  
answer these questions

1. Add -ing or -ed for a gerund?
2. Saying what is considered good manners, please and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?
3. Having an argument where, is considered bad manners?
4. Talking about what, is considered bad manners?
5. Is it polite to point out someone is being impolite (yes/no)?

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to dark indigo. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The text is centered on a white background that occupies the left and middle portions of the frame.

phrases

what are the other words?



## modifiers & complements

- **Modifiers** describe the action in more detail
  - (e.g. an adverb)
- **Complements** complete the meaning of the verb
  - (e.g. the object)

Modifiers describe the action, and complements complete the meaning of the verb.

## Phrases with modifiers

Infinitive phrase **To walk** quickly is refreshing

The adverb "**quickly**" modifies the infinitive "**to walk**".

Gerund phrase **Walking** quickly is good exercise

The adverb "**quickly**" modifies the gerund "**walking**".

Participial phrase **Walking** quickly, she caught the bus

The adverb "**quickly**" modifies the participle "**walking**".

## Phrases with complements

Infinitive phrase **To walk the dog** is fun

The direct object "**the dog**" complements the infinitive "**to walk**".

Gerund phrase **Walking the dog** is a daily routine

The direct object "**the dog**" complements the gerund "**walking**".

Participial phrase **Walking the dog**, she met a neighbor

The direct object "**the dog**" complements the participle "**walking**".

## Phrases with modifiers & complements

Infinitive phrase **To walk** the dog quickly is a chore

Gerund phrase **Walking the dog** quickly keeps me fit.

Participial phrase **Walking the dog** quickly, she got some exercise

the direct object "**the dog**" is the complement

the adverb "**quickly**" is the modifier

objects - direct or indirect?

He gave the dog a treat

**direct**

- ▶ “a treat” - what was given

**indirect**

- ▶ “the dog” - to whom or for whom the action was done

## gerund phrases - direct or indirect

Giving the dog a treat keeps him happy

### **gerund phrase**

- ▶ Giving the dog a treat (acts as the subject of the sentence)

### **direct object**

- ▶ "a treat" (answers "what" is being given)

### **indirect object:**

- ▶ "the dog" (answers "to whom" the treat is given)

## infinitive phrases - direct or indirect

He wants to give the dog a treat.

### **infinitive phrase**

- ▶ to give the dog a treat (acts as the direct object of 'wants')

### **direct object**

- ▶ "a treat" (answers "what" is being given)

### **indirect object:**

- ▶ "the dog" (answers "to whom" the treat is given)

## participial phrases - direct or indirect

Giving the dog a treat, he smiled.

### participial phrase

- ▶ giving the dog a treat (modifies 'he')

### direct object

- ▶ "a treat" (answers "what" is being given)

### indirect object:

- ▶ "the dog" (answers "to whom" the treat is given)



# phrase exercises

# exercise #3

Complete each sentence with the correct phrase

- 1) Walking home
  - 2) Feeling tired
  - 3) Running fast
  - 4) Sitting by the window
  - 5) Crying loudly
  - 6) Carrying a heavy bag
  - 7) Watching the sunset
- a) ...she fell asleep early.
  - b) ...he arrived late.
  - c) ...he missed the bus.
  - d) ...he enjoyed the view.
  - e) ...we saw a beautiful sky.
  - f) ...the baby wanted her mother.
  - g) ...she hurt her back.

# exercise #4

## Choose the correct phrase from the options to complete each sentence

1. She decided \_\_\_\_\_ to the store.

- a) to go
- b) going
- c) went

2. \_\_\_\_\_ in the park, they felt happy.

- a) To walk
- b) Walking
- c) Walk

3. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ movies on weekends.

- a) to watch
- b) watching
- c) watch

4. \_\_\_\_\_ a book, she learned many new things.

- a) To read
- b) Reading
- c) Read

5. We tried \_\_\_\_\_ the door, but it was locked.

- a) opening
- b) to open
- c) opened

6. \_\_\_\_\_ every morning, he stays fit.

- a) Running
- b) To run
- c) Ran

7. They talked about \_\_\_\_\_ next month.

- a) going on a trip
- b) to go on a trip
- c) go on a trip

# exercise #5

Rearrange the words in the correct order to form a complete sentence

1. decided / to visit / She / her grandparents / last weekend.
2. enjoyed / They / watching / the sunset / from the hill.
3. Running / to the station / fast, / he / caught / the train.
4. talking / avoided / He / about / the argument.
5. finished / We / cleaning / the room / before lunch.
6. hopes / to get / He / a new job / soon.
7. Reading / a book, / she / relaxed / in the chair.



**Thank you!**  
any questions?