*Please note that this review is very similar to how your test will be set up tomorrow.* 😊

**I. Infinitives:** Circle the infinitive(s) in each sentence. Underline the infinitive phrase. Label it as N, ADV, or ADJ. Some sentences may have more than one infinitive.

Infinitive = to + verb

STOP: Does the infinitive answer “why” about the main verb? If so, you have an ADV.

Does the infinitive answer “what” about the main action verb? If so, you have a DO and therefore, a N.

Does the infinitive come right after a LV and identifies the S? If so, you have a PN and therefore, a N.

Is the infinitive at the beginning of the sentence and the topic? If so, you have a S and therefore, a N.

Does the infinitive come right after a noun and describe that noun? If so, you have an ADJ.

1. *Divergent* has been the book to read lately.

2. Many people want to go to Europe to travel around the historic sites.

3. Now is the time to step up and study.

4. To give to others is the lesson Scrooge learned in *The Christmas Carol*, a famous novel by Charles Dickens and dedicated to his family.

5. “We read to know we are not alone.” (C.S. Lewis)

**II. Participles:** Circle the participle. Underline the participial phrase. Write what the participle is modifying/describing in the blank. Some sentences may have more than one participle.

Participles = Verbs that ACT like Adjectives

They modify or describe nouns or pronouns in the sentence

6. Noted for her beauty, Venus was sought by all the gods as a wife.

7. Jupiter, seeing with her charms, married her to Vulcan who was the ugliest of the gods.

8. Mars, known as Ares to some, was the god of war.

9. Watching his actions, many people saw how cruel Mars was to those around him.

10. Mars, supposed to be a founding father of Rome, has a planet named after him.
Gerunds: Circle the gerund. Underline the gerund phrase. In the blank, label S = subject, DO = direct object, IO = indirect object, PN = predicate nominative, OP = object of preposition.

Gerunds—Verbs that LOOK like Nouns
STOP: Does the gerund answer “what” about an action verb? If so, you have a DO.
Does the gerund identify the subject and come after a LV? If so, you have a PN.
Does the gerund come after a preposition? If so, you have an OP.
Does the gerund come at the beginning of the sentence and is the topic? If so, you have a S.
Does the gerund come in between the DO and verb and answer “for whom”? If so, you have an IO.

11. Crying hysterically for hours on end can take a lot of energy.
12. We heard the high-pitched wailing of the siren and saw the coiled rope fill with water.
13. Jimmy crossed the deep stream by carefully stepping on stones without moss, but he fell in twice.
14. My dogs’ insistent barking woke me up at 4:00 a.m.
15. Jennifer, Jon, and Joshi gave studying for their exam their attention for four hours.
16. Though remarkably inconvenient for my garden, the dog’s rehab therapy is her digging of holes.

IV. Mixed: Look at each underlined verbal (phrase) below. In the blank, write the letter of the type of verbal.

A. infinitive
B. gerund
C. participle

To get a better picture of him, they imagined Mars dressed in shinning armor.
17. _____ 18. _____

Smiling radiantly, Vulcan was happy to have such a beautiful bride.
19. _____ 20. _____

Pausing, the deer was sniffing the wind before stepping into the meadow.
21. _____ 22. _____

Watching the September 11th footage made us all feel like we have a broken heart.
23. _____ 24. _____

Digging into our Thanksgiving lunch was incredible since we ate the fried okra, mashed potatoes, and green beans that filled our stretched bellies to the breaking point.
25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____