

- Verbal: a verb form that does not function as the verb of a clause
 - a. gerunds
 - b. infinitives
 - c. participles (present and past)

- Verbal Phrases
 1. *Gerund* phrases always function as nouns.
 - a. **Justifying a fault** doubles it.
 2. *Infinitive* phrases function as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns.
 - a. We do not have the right **to abandon the poor**. (adjective)
 - b. He stopped **to smoke a cigarette**. vs. He stopped smoking cigarettes. (adverb)
 - c. **To side with truth** is noble. vs. Siding with truth is noble. (noun)
 3. *Participial* phrases always function as adjectives by modifying the subjects.
 - a. **Now preparing to give a speech**, the president is meeting with his advisors.
 - b. **Published in 1991**, the book became an instant bestseller.

- Sequence of Tenses with Verbal Phrases
 - I. The *simple* tense shows action occurring *at the same time as* or *later than* the action of the verb in the sentence.
 - II. The *perfect* tense shows action occurring *before* that of the verb in the sentence.
 1. Simple Gerunds: ex) writing
 - a. He is proud of **his father's being a poet**.
 2. Perfect Gerunds: ex) to have written
 - b. I am sure of **his having passed the exam**.
 3. Simple Infinitives: ex) to write
 - a. The club had hoped **to raise a thousand dollars** by April 1.
 4. Perfect Infinitives: ex) to have written
 - b. Dan would like **to have joined the navy**, but he did not pass the physical.
 5. Simple Participles: ex) writing
 - a. **Living in the countryside**, I **am** extremely healthy.
⇒
 - b. **Living in the countryside**, I **was** extremely healthy.
⇒
 6. Perfect Participles: ex) having written
 - c. **Having lived in the countryside**, I **am** extremely healthy.
⇒
 - d. **Having lived in the countryside**, I **was** extremely healthy.
⇒

- What's wrong with the following sentence?
 *Raining yesterday, the ground is wet.
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