

# VERB FORM

## I. Bare infinitive: (bare) động từ nguyên mẫu không To

1. Sau modal verbs: Will. Shall/ should / could/ can / may / must/ might/ had better/would rather and why not.....?
2. Sau auxiliary verbs: do, does, did.
3. Sau make, let, help (sau help có thể có To inf).  
Passive voice → dùng to inf theo sau. Trừ let (*But in passive* : feel,..... +O + to infinitive)
4. Sau động từ chỉ giác quan:(verbs of perception): see, hear, smell, feel, taste, watch, notice ...  
S + V + object { Vo (bare) → hành động đã xong  
Vo (ing) → hành động đang diễn ra
5. Sau had better (tốt hơn) would rather (thà thì hơn), had sooner.
6. Sau thành ngữ: to do nothing but + Vo (bare): không làm gì cả mà chỉ.  
Can not but + Vo(bare): không còn cách nào khác.
7. Causative form (Thử sai khiến):  
S + have + object (chỉ người) + Vo (bare).
8. Simple present tense: I, you, we, they +Vo (bare).
9. Bắt đầu câu mệnh lệnh: (imperative)
10. Do **anything/ nothing/ everything** But/ Except + bare infinitive

## II. To infinitive (V1) động từ nguyên mẫu có To

- Present infinitive* to do  
*Present continuous infinitive* to be doing  
*Perfect infinitive* to have done  
*Perfect continuous infinitive* to have been doing  
*Present infinitive passive* to be done  
*Perfect infinitive passive* to have been done
1. Làm subject → V(sing) (review formal subject)
  2. Làm object of verb: S + V + to inf (as an object)
  3. Làm bổ ngữ cho tân ngữ (object complement) ;  
S + V + obj + to infinitive
  4. Làm adjective → rút gọn adjective clause (relative clause) đứng sau danh từ → review how to reduce relative clause.
  5. Làm adverb ⇒ rút gọn: adverbial clause of result: đứng sau adj  
Rút gọn: adverbial clause of purpose: chỉ mục đích
    - 5a. Rút gọn clause of result theo công thức sau (phrase of result)  
S + V + too adj/adv (for object )+ to inf  
S + V + too + adjective + a + noun + infinitive  
S + V + adj/adv enough (for object)+to inf (*enough + noun + to- inf*)
    - 5b. Rút gọn: clause of purpose theo mẫu sau (phrase of purpose)  
S + V + { to inf  
in order for object to inf  
so as to inf
  6. It + take+ (object) + time + to inf
  7. Causative form: S+ get + object (chỉ người) + to inf
  8. to inf after question words : **what / where/ who / whom/ which/ when / how** .....
  9. *Noun / pronoun + to-inf to infinitive after nouns or pronouns as a modifier to replace a relative clause*

**Ex : I have a lot of work to do ( which I have to do )**

*To- inf dùng sau the first/ the last/ the only..... or The superlative + N :to replace a relative clause*

**EX: He was the first students to find the answer**

**10.a Những động từ sau đây, theo sau là to infinitive: S + V + to inf**

1. afford : cung cấp đủ	21. manage : xoay xở
2. agree : đồng ý	22. mean : muốn
3. appear : có vẻ	23. need : cần (chủ động, người)
4. arrange : sắp xếp	24. offer : mời
5. ask : hỏi	25. plan : dự định, kế hoạch
6. attempt : cố gắng	26. prepare : chuẩn bị
7. beg : đề nghị, xin	27. pretend : giả vờ
8. care : quan tâm	28. promise : hứa
9. claim : cho là, tuyên bố	29. refuse : từ chối
10. consent : đồng ý, tán thành	30. regret : tiếc (trương lai)
11. decide : quyết định	31. remember : nhớ (trương lai)
12. demand : yêu cầu	32. seem : dường như
13. deserve : xứng đáng	33. struggle : đấu tranh, cố gắng
14. expect : trông đợi	34. swear : thề
15. dare : dám	35. threaten : dọa
16. fail : thất bại	36. tend : có khuynh hướng
17. forget : quên (trương lai)	37. volunteer : tình nguyện, xung phong
18. hesitate : ngập ngừng	38. wait : đợi
19. hope : hy vọng	39. want : muốn (chủ động)
20. learn : học	40. wish : ao ước

**10.b Những động từ sau đây, theo sau là Obj + to inf: S + V + objective + to inf**

1. advise : khuyên	23. require : yêu cầu
2. allow : cho phép	24. recommend : khuyên
3. ask : hỏi, đòi hỏi	25. teach : dạy
4. beg : năn nỉ, xin	26. tell : bảo
5. cause : gây ra	27. urge : thúc giục, thuyết phục
6. challenge : thách thức, thách đố	28. want : muốn
7. convince : thuyết phục	29. warn : cảnh báo
8. dare : dám	30. help : giúp đỡ
9. encourage : khuyến khích	31. would like : thích
10. expect : trông đợi	32. would prefer : thích
11. forbid : cấm	33. appoint : chỉ định ai làm gì
12. force : bắt buộc	34. charge : giao nhiệm vụ
13. hire : thuê, mướn	35. choose : lựa chọn
14. instruct : chỉ dẫn	36. compel : cưỡng bách
15. invite : mời	37. defy : thách
16. need : cần	38. desire : ao ước, thèm thuồng
17. tempt : cám dỗ	39. direct : hướng dẫn, chỉ huy
18. intend : dự định	40. implore : yêu cầu
19. order : ra lệnh	41. provoke : xúi giục
20. permit : cho phép	42. Teach, explain, know, understand, discover, consider, think, believe + how + to inf: Chỉ cách thức
21. persuade : thuyết phục	
22. remind : nhắc lại	

**III. Gerund: Danh động từ:**

**A. Gerund as a noun (subj, obj, complement & appositive)**

1. Làm chủ ngữ → V(sing) → (real subject & informal subject).

2. Làm tân ngữ

↙ Object of verb: S + V + V- ing (gerund).

Object of preposition → sau preposition + V-ing.

3. Làm subject complement:

Ex: My hobby is swimming (gerund)

4. Làm appositive (ngữ đồng vị)

Ex: My hobby, swimming makes me healthy.

5. Đứng sau thành ngữ:

it is no use, it is no good:

there is no use, there is no good: vô ích

can't stand / bear / help: không thể chịu được

6. Sau hai tính từ: busy, worth

7. Thành lập noun compound (danh từ kép):

↙ N + gerund → child bearing

↘ Gerund + N → flying machine

**Ex :weigh-lifting, lorry-driving, dining-room, swimming pool**

8. after prepositions (Prepositional Object )

Ex: she is interested in listening to music.

**Note : look forward to / be ( get) used to / be accustomed to/ object to / confess to / contribute to / take to + Ving ( to here :preposition)**

9. Adverbial Modifier ( trạng ngữ)

By/Without + V-ing ( thể cách)

**He earns money by doing manual work.**

**He looked at me without saying anything**

For + V-ing ( mục đích)

**Money is used for buying things.**

After/at/in/on/before while/ upon + V-ing ( thời gian)

**On returning home I found that the door was open.**

**We ate while listening to the radio.**

**B. Gerund as a verb: có object hoặc được bỏ nghĩa bởi một trạng từ**

1. admit : thừa nhận	26. hate : ghét
2. advise : khuyên (không object)	27. mention : nhắc tới, nỉ tới
3. anticipate : tham gia	28. mind : phiền
4. appreciate : đánh giá cao	29. miss : nhớ, lỡ, mất
5. avoid : tránh	30. postpone : đình, hoãn.
6. complete : hoàn thành	31. prevent : ngăn cản
7. consider : xem xét	32. practise : luyện tập
8. delay : trì hoãn	33. recall : gọi lại, nhớ lại.
9. dread : sợ	34. recollect : gọi lại.
10. detest : ghét	35. recommend: khuyên, dặn dò.
11. discuss : thảo luận	36. regret : tiếc nuối (quá khứ)
12. dislike : không thích	37. remember: nhớ (quá khứ)
13. deny : từ chối	38. resent : tức giận, phật ý.
14. enjoy : thưởng thức	39. resist : cưỡng lại, phản kháng.
15. excuse : xin lỗi	40. risk : liều lĩnh.
16. finish : hoàn thành	41. stop : ngừng, từ bỏ.
17. forget : quên (quá khứ)	42. start : (hoặc To inf)
18. forgive : tha thứ	43. suggest : đề nghị
19. fancy : tưởng tượng	44. tolerate : bỏ qua
20. imagine : tưởng tượng	45. understand: hiểu
21. involve : làm liên lụy	46. restrict : hạn chế, giảm bớt, ngăn ngừa.
22. include : bao gồm	* can't bear, can't stand, can't help
23. keep : tiếp tục	* it is no use, it is no good, there is no use .
24. love : (hoặc To inf)	* look forward to
25. like : thích	* busy, be worth

\* there's no point in have difficulty/ trouble

#### IV. Past participle: quá khứ phân từ – VoED/V<sub>3</sub>

1. Thêm trợ từ have+Vo-ED/V<sub>3</sub> (past participle)→ perfect tense
2. Thêm trợ từ Be +VoED/V<sub>3</sub>(past participle)→ passive voice.
3. Làm chức năng như adjective ⇒ passive meaning ⇒ có thể rút gọn mệnh đề tính từ.  
(adjective clauses or relative clauses)
  - + Có thể rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.
  - + Có thể rút gọn câu khi một chủ ngữ thực hiện hai hành động.
4. Thành lập adjective compound: tính từ kép
  - N } + V (PP – VoED/V<sub>3</sub>) → n } → man – made
  - Adj } → n } → w – born
  - Adv } → well – known
6. Thêm “the” để thành lập danh từ tập hợp → V(plural)  
educated(adj)→ the educated:những người có giáo dục.
7. Thành lập causative form: thể truyền khuyên  
S +have/get +object (chỉ vật)+ V (PP – Vo ED/V<sub>3</sub>)

#### V. Present participle (Vo + ing) hiện tại phân từ.

1. Thêm trợ từ Be + Vo-ing để thành lập thì continuous tense.
2. Làm tính từ → Mang nghĩa chủ động (active meaning)
  - Có thể rút gọn mệnh đề tính từ (adjective clause or relative clause)
  - Có thể rút gọn mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian, nhượng bộ, lý do và điều kiện .
  - Một chủ ngữ thực hiện 2 hành động có thể dùng present participle để rút gọn.
3. Thêm mạo từ “the” để thành lập danh từ tập hợp:  
Ex: to live → the living: những người đang sống.
4. Thành lập tính từ kép (adjective compound).
  - N } Vo + ing } → peace – loving
  - Adj } → good – looking
  - Adv } → hard - working

#### Note:

**Stop + to V:** có nghĩa là: dừng lại để làm một việc gì đó

**Ex:** I met my old friend when I was going to work, so I **stopped to talk** with him. (tôi đang đi, tôi dừng lại để nói chuyện)

**Stop + Ving** ~ give up: Bỏ thôi không làm một việc gì đó

**Ex:** The students **stopped talking** when the teacher came in. (trong trường hợp này có nghĩa là nhóm học sinh đã thôi không nói chuyện nữa).

**Forget + to V: quên làm gì đó ~ (not) remember to + V**

**Ex:** I forgot to lock the door, so I had to come back to lock it. (câu này nghĩa là tôi đã quên không khoá cửa vì thế tôi phải quay trở về để khoá)

**Forget + Ving: Quên là đã làm gì ~ (not) remember + Ving**

**Ex:** I forgot meeting him. (Câu này nghĩa là tôi đã gặp anh ta rồi nhưng không nhớ là mình đã gặp)

**Regret + to V:** tiếc nuối khi làm gì(thường là thông báo cho ai đó một tin không tốt)

**Ex:** I **regret to tell** you that the match has been cancelled.

**Regret + Ving:** Hối hận là đã làm gì

**Ex:** I **regret telling** him my problem.(tôi hối tiếc là đã nói cho anh ta biết về khó khăn của tôi.)

**Remember/Forget/Regret** → V – ing: một việc đã xảy ra

To-infinitive: một việc chưa xảy ra/ cần phải làm

**Try** → V – ing: thử làm một việc gì

To – infinitive: cố gắng làm một việc gì

**Need/want/require** → V – ing (need + to be + V<sub>pp</sub>): mang nghĩa bị động (chủ ngữ chỉ vật)

To – infinitive: mang nghĩa chủ động (chủ ngữ chỉ người)

**Like/Dislike/Prefer/Hate/Detest** ↘ V – ing: thích/ghét thật sự  
↘ To-infinitive: thích vì cho là tốt nên làm

**Prefer + V-ing to V-ing:** thích cái gì hơn cái gì

**Feel like + Vo ing:** thích cái gì đó

**Advise, allow, permit** ↘ O + To infi  
↘ Vo- ing

**Advise/allow/recommend/permit/forbid + O + to Infinitive**

**Advise/allow/recommend/permit (no Object) + Gerund (V-ing )**

**Go on + to inf = move to something different**

Go on + gerund = continue doing the same thing

**Mean** (meaning 'intend')+ to infinitive: I mean to get to the top by sunrise.

Mean {meaning 'involve' (used only with an impersonal subject)} + the gerund:

He is determined to get a seat even if it means standing in a queue all night.

**Prefer to do and prefer doing**

\*'prefer to (do)' or 'prefer ~ing' (what you prefer in general):

\* I don't like cities. I prefer to live in the country. or I prefer living in the country

**The differences in structure after prefer.** We say:

- **Prefer sth to sth else.** Or prefer doing sth to doing sth else.

But **prefer to do sth rather than (do) sth else.**

Ex: \* I prefer this coat to the coat you were wearing yesterday.

\* I prefer driving to travelling by train.

but \* I prefer to drive rather than travel by train.

\* Ann prefers to live in the country rather than (live) in a city.

**Would prefer (I'd prefer...)** (what somebody wants in a particular situation not in general):

\* 'Would you prefer tea or coffee?' 'Coffee, please.'

We say 'would prefer to do' (not 'doing'):

\* 'Shall we go by train?' 'Well, I'd prefer to go by car.' (not 'I'd prefer going')

\* I'd prefer to stay at home tonight rather than go to the cinema.

**Verbs + possessive adjective/pronoun object + gerund**

**Would you mind + Vo- ing?**

**Would you mind if + S + past Subjunctive ...?**

**Recommend, begin, start, continue + To inf /Vo – ing**

**\* Một số động từ được theo sau bởi động từ ở dạng nguyên mẫu không “TO”**

Sau tất cả các động từ tình thái và một số trợ động từ ta phải dùng động từ nguyên mẫu không “TO” như: (do; does; did; will; can; could; would; should; may; might; must; had better; shall; be going to)

- **Make:** He **makes** me **laugh** .  
Vo

Don't **make** her **cry**!  
Vo

- **Let:** She **lets** us **go**.  
Vo

Let it **be** as it is.  
Vo

- **Had better:** We **had better work** hard for the exam.  
Vo

You **had better not smoke**.  
Vo

**Chú ý:** Sau “ make” có thể là một động từ nguyên mẫu không “to” hoặc một tính từ. Tuy nhiên nếu động từ “make” chia ở dạng bị động thì theo sau nó là một động từ có “TO”

Ex: He **made** me *sad*. (sad: tính từ.)

The students **were made to study** hard by the teachers. (= The teacher **made** the students **study** hard.)  
Be made To V make Vo

## EXERCISES:

### I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund, infinitive, participle).

1. I caught him (climb) \_\_\_\_\_ over my wall. I asked him (explain) \_\_\_\_\_ but he refused (say) \_\_\_\_\_ anything, so in the end I had (let) \_\_\_\_\_ him (go) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When at last I succeeded in (convince) \_\_\_\_\_ him that I wanted (get) \_\_\_\_\_ home quickly he put his foot on the accelerator and I felt the car (leap) \_\_\_\_\_ forward.
3. I'm not used to (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ on the left.  
When you see everyone else (do) \_\_\_\_\_ it you'll find it quite easy (do) \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.
4. It is pleasant (sit) \_\_\_\_\_ by the fire at night and (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ the wind (howl) \_\_\_\_\_ outside.
5. There was no way of (get) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the building except by (climb) \_\_\_\_\_ down a rope and Ann was too terrified (do) \_\_\_\_\_ this.
6. We heard the engines (roar) \_\_\_\_\_ as the plane began (move) \_\_\_\_\_ and we saw the people on the ground (wave) \_\_\_\_\_ good-bye.
7. It's no good (write) \_\_\_\_\_ to him; he never answers letters. The only thing (do) \_\_\_\_\_ is (go) \_\_\_\_\_ and (see) \_\_\_\_\_ him.
8. Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ across it?  
I didn't like (cross) \_\_\_\_\_ it because of the bull. I never see a bull without (think) \_\_\_\_\_ that it wants (chase) \_\_\_\_\_ me.
9. The people in the flat below seem (be) \_\_\_\_\_ having a party. You can hear the champagne corks (thud) \_\_\_\_\_ against their ceiling.
10. I don't like (get) \_\_\_\_\_ bills but when I do get them I like (pay) \_\_\_\_\_ them promptly.
11. Ask him (come) \_\_\_\_\_ in. Don't keep him (stand) \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.
12. The boys next door used (like) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) \_\_\_\_\_ and (fly) \_\_\_\_\_ model aero planes, but they seem to have stopped (do) \_\_\_\_\_ that now.
13. I knew I wasn't the first (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_, for I saw smoke (rise) \_\_\_\_\_ from the chimney.
14. We watched the men (saw) \_\_\_\_\_ the tree and as we were walking away heard it (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ with a tremendous crash.
15. I hate (see) \_\_\_\_\_ a child (cry) \_\_\_\_\_.
16. We watched the children (jump) \_\_\_\_\_ from a window and (fall) \_\_\_\_\_ into a blanket held by the people below.
17. It is very unpleasant (wake) \_\_\_\_\_ up and (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ the rain (beat) \_\_\_\_\_ on the windows.
18. He saw the lorry (begin) \_\_\_\_\_ (roll) \_\_\_\_\_ forwards but he was too far away (do) \_\_\_\_\_ anything (stop) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
19. There are people who can't help (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_ when they see someone (slip) \_\_\_\_\_ on a banana skin.
20. I prefer (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ to (be driven) \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. Multiple choices

1. All the passengers were made \_\_\_\_\_ their seat belts during the turbulence.  
a. buckle                      b. to buckle                      c. buckling                      d. for buckling.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ good ice cream, you need to use a lot of cream.  
a. Make                      b. Making                      c. To make                      d. For make
3. I got my friend \_\_\_\_\_ her car for the weekend.  
a. to let me to borrow                      b. to let me borrow  
c. let me borrow                      d. let me to borrow
4. How can you let such a silly incident \_\_\_\_\_ your friendship?  
a. wreck                      b. to wreck                      c. wrecking                      d. that wrecks
5. 'How about going to the theater?' 'OK,' but I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ a concert.'

- a. attend                      b. to attend                      c. attending                      d. have attended
6. The skiers would rather \_\_\_\_\_ through the mountains than go by bus.  
a. to travel on train                      b. traveled by train  
c. travel by train                      d. traveling by the train
7. If we leave now for our trip, we can drive half the distance before we stop \_\_\_ lunch.  
a. having                      b. to have                      c. having had                      d. for having
8. The examiner made us \_\_\_ our identification in order to be admitted to the test center.  
a. show                      b. showing                      c. to show                      d. showed
9. As we entered the room, we saw a rat \_\_\_\_\_ towards a hole in the skirting board.  
a. scamper                      b. to scamper                      c. scampering                      d. was scampering
10. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris when I was a very small child.  
a. to be taken                      b. to take                      c. being taken                      d. taking
11. My parents wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.  
a. allow me go                      b. allow me to go                      c. allow me going                      d. allow to go
12. We are going to have my house \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning.  
a. paint                      b. painting                      c. painted                      d. to be painted
13. We hope that the students themselves will enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ part in the projects.  
a. to take                      b. taking                      c. to be taken                      d. being taken
14. Sally's low test scores kept her from \_\_\_\_\_ to the university.  
a. admitting                      b. to admit                      c. to be admitted                      d. being admitted
15. Are you sure you told me about the party? I don't recall \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
a. having told                      b. to have told                      c. having been told                      d. to have been told
16. I meant to get up early but I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ up my alarm clock.  
a. wind                      b. to wind                      c. wind                      d. wound
17. Look at the state of the gate. It needs \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.  
a. to repair                      b. repairing                      c. being repaired                      d. be repaired
18. Alice didn't expect \_\_\_\_\_ to Bill's party.  
a. asking                      b. being asked                      c. to ask                      d. to be asked
19. We asked \_\_\_\_\_ the piano so early in the morning, but she won't.  
a. Marie to stop playing                      b. Marie stop to play  
c. that Marie stops playing                      d. Marie to stop to play
20. A good teacher makes her students \_\_\_\_\_ the world from new perspectives.  
a. to view                      b. view                      c. to be viewed                      d. viewing

**ANSWER:**

**I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund , infinitive, participle).**

1. climbing, to explain, to say, to let, go  
2. convincing, to get, leap  
3. driving, doing, to do  
4. to sit, (to) hear, howling  
5. getting, climbing, to do  
6. roar/roaring, to move/moving, waving  
7. writing, to do, to go, see  
8. walking, to cross, thinking, to chase  
9. to be having, thudding  
10. getting, to pay  
11. to come, standing  
12. to like making and flying . . . doing  
13. to arrive, rising  
14. sawing, fall/falling  
15. to see/seeing, crying/cry

16. jump/jumping, fall/falling  
17. to wake, (to) hear, beating  
18. beginning to roll/begin to roll/begin rolling, to do, to stop  
19. laughing, slipping/slip  
20. driving, being driven

**II. Multiple choices**

1. B.    2. C.    3. B    4. A.    5. A.    6. C.    7. B.    8. A    9. C.    10. C.  
11. B.    12. C.    13. B.    14. D.    15. C.    16. B.    17. B.    18. D.    19. A.    20. B.