

USE OF GERUNDS	subject / object of a verb	Listening <u>to</u> music helps you feel relaxed.
	after prepositions	I met Jane <u>after</u> leaving the cinema.
	after be / get used to	She's <u>used to</u> getting up early.
	as an adjective	working people
USE OF TO + INFINITIVE	after adjectives	I'm <u>glad to</u> meet you.
	to give a reason or show purpose	I'm calling you <u>to</u> invite you to my party.
	after some expressions	It's hard / difficult, easy...to do.
VERB + GERUND	admit advise avoid can't help can't imagine can't stand complete consider discuss dislike don't mind enjoy finish give up imagine <i>Negative form: add NOT before the gerund</i>	

VERB + INFINITIVE	afford agree appear arrange ask attempt beg choose dare decide demand deserve expect fail hesitate hope intend learn manage mean need offer prepare pretend promise refuse seem threaten wait want wish 'd/would like <i>Negative form: add NOT before the infinitive</i>	
VERB + INFINITIVE / GERUND	NO CHANGE IN MEANING	begin hate like love prefer start
	CHANGE IN MEANING	forget go on mean regret remember stop try
	Ex. I <u>remembered to buy</u> some bread before coming home (<i>remember you have to do something</i>) She <u>remembers reading</u> that novel. She really liked it. (<i>have a memory of something</i>)	

VERB + OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE	TO INFINITIVE	ask beg expect help mean want would hate would like would love would prefer	I <u>want to have</u> a bigger car. I <u>want you to tidy</u> your room.
	VERB + OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE	enable force invite order persuade remind teach tell warn	I <u>invited him to</u> come. My parents <u>told me not to come</u> back late.

PARTICIPLES + PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

PRESENT PARTICIPLE	VERB + ING <i>watching</i>	<p>- used as an adjective <i>When she left the room, she was crying</i> = <u>Crying</u>, she left the room</p> <p>- 2 actions taking place at the same time <i>While he was eating a sandwich, he fell asleep</i> = <u>Eating</u> a sandwich, he fell asleep.</p> <p>- short action followed by another short action (we tend to use the present participle. instead of the perfect participle.) <i>She took her bag . Then she left home.</i> = <u>Taking</u> her bag, she left home.</p> <p>- with verbs of senses (see, watch, hear, feel, smell, listen, notice), we can use both an infinitive or the present participle. <i>I <u>watched</u> the people <u>walking</u> by.</i> / <i>I watched the people <u>walk</u> by.</i> (maybe not completed action) (complete action. The whole action is emphasized)</p> <p>* when we're not using sense verbs, the participle and the main verbs should have the same subject. <u>Taking</u> her bag, she left home.</p> <p>- we describe situations or indicate why someone does something using fewer words (common in written English) <i>He had been looking for a job for 6 months without success, so he started to give up hope.</i> <u>Looking for a job for 6 months without success</u>, he gave up.</p>
PAST PARTICIPLE	VERB + -ED / IRREG. FORM <i>walked / found</i>	<p>- used as an adjective <i>He was frightened so he ran away</i> = <u>Frightened</u>, he ran away</p>
PERFECT PARTICIPLE ACTIVE	HAVING + PAST PARTICIPLE <i>having bought</i>	<p>- one action before another action with the same subject <i>First he prepared his CV. Then he started applying for a job.</i> <u>Having prepared</u> his CV, he started applying for a job.</p>
PERFECT PARTICIPLE PASSIVE	HAVING + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE <i>having been told</i>	<p><u>Having been told</u> the good news, he immediately called the winner of the prize.</p>

