

# VERB FORM

## A. To Infinitive

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. to inf as subject

Ex: To make mistakes is easy. ( It's easy to make mistakes)

To wait for people who were late made him angry. ( It made him angry to wait for people who were late

### 2. to inf as complement

Ex: My ambition was to retire at thirty. ( It was my ambition to retire at thirty)

Your task is to get across the river without being seen.

(It is your task to get across the river without being seen )

### 3. to inf as object of verbs:

Agree	arrange	ask	attempt	begin	care	cease
Choose	come	decide	determine	demand	desire	expect
Fail	hope	intend	learn	manage	mean	offer
Plan	prepare	promise	refuse	seem	tend	want
Wish	afford	appear	happen	hesitate	would	like
Claim	pretend	volunteer				

### 4. to inf after verbs + object

	Ask	enable	encourage	force	get	invite	order	
beg		forbid	tempt	Tell	teach	urge	implore	want
	warn	wish	expect	Persuade				

### 5. to inf after question words :

what / where/ who / whom/ which/ when / how .....

### 6 S + be + adj +( for +O) to-inf

-.....Too + adjective/ adverb + ( For O ) + to infinitive

- too + adjective + a + noun + infinitive

He was too shrewd a businessman to accept the first offer = As a businessman he was too shrewd to accept the first

-..... adjective/ adverb Enough + (For O) + to infinitive

(**Chú ý** : enough + noun + to- inf )

### 7. To -inf = In order to -inf = So as to - inf :

to express purpose (**diễn tả mục đích** )

Ex: she learns English to go abroad..

### 8. 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

## 9. to inf in introductory or final phrases:

To be perfectly frank, to be honest, to be fair ( to him), to cut a long story short, to tell the true

## 10. To be + V<sub>3/ed</sub>

Ex: He was the last person to be asked.

I am the only man to be invited to the party.

She is the first to be given the paper test

**Note \*\*\*The continuous infinitive**

**to be + present participle: He seems to be following us.**

**-After appear, happen, pretend, seem:**

He appears/seems to be living in the area

= It appears/seems that he is living in the area

I happened to be standing next to him when he collapsed

=It happened that I was standing next to him when he collapsed

- After **believe, consider, suppose, think** etc. in the passive:

He is believed to be living in Mexico.

**\*\*\*The perfect infinitive:**

**to have + past participle:** to have worked, to have spoken

**-With appear, happen, pretend, seem**

*Note the difference between present and perfect infinitives here: the action of the perfect infinitive is an earlier action; it happens before the time of the main verb.*

I happened to have driven that kind of car before

= It happened that I had driven that kind of car before.

- With the following verbs in the passive voice: **acknowledge, believe, consider, find, know, report, say, suppose, think, understand:**

He is understood to have left the country.

**\*\*\*The perfect infinitive continuous:**

**to have been + present participle:**

He seems to have been spying for both sides

*It is used chiefly after **appear** and **seem**, but it can also be used after **happen, pretend** and the passive of **believe, know, report, say, understand:***

He appears to have been waiting a long time

= It appears that he has been waiting a long time.

## B/ Bare Infinitive

1. after modal auxiliary verbs:

will. Shall/ should / could/ can / may / must/ might/ had better/would rather and why not.....?

Ex: I can swim

why not phone me tomorrow night?

**2. let/ make +O + bare infinitive but in passive :**

be made to infinitive

**3. help +O + bare infinitive / to infinitive**

Ex : we both heard him say that I was leaving.

**4. feel, find, hear, listen to, notice, see, smell, watch + O + bare infinitive**

(diễn tả hành động đã kết thúc hoặc toàn bộ hành động) **But in passive : feel,..... +O + to infinitive**

**5. Do**

anything/ nothing/ everything **But/ Except + bare infinitive**

## C/ GERUND

**1. after some verbs: ( OBJECTS )**

Admit	appreciate	consider	delay	detest	keep	mind
recall	resent	involve	postpone	risk	avoid	dislike
deny	enjoy	feel like	imagine	miss	practice	suggest

Ex : I enjoy watching T.V

**2. after some expressions:**

be worth It's no good It's no use can't stand can't help There's no point in have difficulty/ trouble

Ex: It's worth learning English

**2. 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)

**4. gerund can be used as Subject or complement**

Ex: swimming is a good sport.

My hobby is going for a walk after dinner.

**5. In compound noun: ]**

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

**6. 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.

**7. Being + V<sub>3/ed</sub>**

I dislike being treated like that

We object to being asked to wait for so long.

She stood there without being given a glass of water.

## D/ TO INFINITIVE OR GERUND

1. **advise/ allow/ recommend/ permit / forbid + O + to Infinitive**

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

2. **remember/ forget/ regret + to infinitive** ( happened after main verbs)

**V-ing** ( happened before main verbs)

Ex : I regret spending so much money.

= I'm sorry I spent so much money. (*spending* is the first action, *regret* is the second)

EX: I regret to say that you have failed your exam.

3. **stop + to infinitive** Ex: We stopped talking when he came in.

**V-ing**

EX: We stopped to ask the way.

4. **try + to infinitive ('attempt')**

**V-ing ('make the experiment' )**

They tried to put wire netting all round the garden. (*They attempted to do this.*)

*The sentence doesn't tell us whether they succeeded or not.*

They tried putting wire netting all round the garden. *This means that they put wire netting round the garden to see if it would solve their problem (presumably they were trying to keep out rabbits and foxes). We know that they succeeded in performing the main action; what we don't know is whether this action had the desired effect, i.e. kept the foxes out.*

5 **S<sub>(person)</sub> + Need + to infinitive**

**S<sub>(thing)</sub> + Need + to be Ved/ V3**

**V-ing**

**requires/wants** can be used the same as **need**

6. **go on + to inf** = move to something different

**Go on + gerund** = continue doing the same thing

7. **agree and agree to** (preposition)

**agree** takes the infinitive. It is the opposite of **refuse** + infinitive:

When I asked them to wait, Tom agreed to wait a week but Bill refused to wait another day.

**agree** cannot take a noun/pronoun object.

**agree to** (preposition) can be followed by possessive adjective + gerund:

He agreed to my leaving early on Friday. (*I asked if I could leave early on Friday and he said that I could.*)

**agree to** can be followed by noun/pronoun object: He agreed to the change of plan/to this/to that

8. **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.

9. **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.

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

**1** *If the verb or verb + preposition is followed directly by the gerund, the gerund refers to the subject of the verb: Tom insisted on reading the letter. (Tom read it.) But if we put a possessive adjective or pronoun before the gerund, the gerund refers to the person denoted by the possessive adjective /pronoun:*

He insisted on my /me reading it. (I had to read it.)

**2 Possessive adjective and pronoun object compared**

*-In formal English the possessive adjective is used with the gerund. But in informal English we very often use the pronoun. The student therefore has a choice of forms, but is recommended to use the pronoun*

*-Nouns with gerunds: In very formal English the possessive case is used:*

I do not remember my mother's complaining about it. *But it is much more usual to omit the 's:*

I don't remember my mother complaining.

**NOTE:**

**1. The perfect gerund (having worked, having spoken etc.) instead of the present form of the gerund (working, speaking etc.) when we are referring to a past action:**

He was accused of deserting his ship *or* He was accused of having deserted his ship.

He denied having been there. *The perfect gerund is fairly usual after deny:*

**2. The passive gerund**

*Present: being written Perfect: having been written*

He was punished by being sent to bed without any supper.

I remember being taken to Paris as a small child.

The safe showed no signs of having been touched.

## **E. THE PARTICIPLES**

**I/ The present (or active) participle**

**1 To form the continuous tenses**

**2 As adjectives (active meaning) :** The film is interesting

**4 A present participle can sometimes replace a relative pronoun + verb**

people who wish/wished to visit the caves = people wishing to visit the caves

**5 Present participles/participle phrases such as adding/pointing out/reminding/warning can introduce statements in indirect speech:**

He told me to start early, reminding me that the roads would be crowded.

**6 After verbs of sensation . *see, hear, feel, smell, listen (to), notice , watch +O+ Ving***

EX: She smelt something burning and saw smoke rising.

*The action in the present participle may be either complete or incomplete: I saw him changing the wheel could mean that I watched the whole action or that I saw only part of it.*

**NOTE : *see, hear, feel, smell, listen (to), notice , watch +O+ To Infinitive* ( when we want to emphasize that the action is complete) I saw him enter the room**

**7 After *catch/find/leave* + object Ex: I left him talking to Bob = He was talking to Bob when I left.**

**8 After *go, come, spend, waste, be busy***

\* ***go and come + Ving* ( verbs of physical activity and the verb *shop* )**

Come dancing. They are going riding/skiing/sailing

\* ***spend/waste + an expression of time or money + Ving***

**9 Present participles can sometimes replace subject + verb in other main or subordinate clauses**

**\* *present participle phrase replacing a main clause***

*-When two actions by the same subject occur simultaneously(The participle can be before or after the finite verb)*

He rode away. He whistled as he went. = He rode away whistling.

He holds the rope with one hand and stretches out the other to the boy in the water =

Holding the rope with one hand, he stretches .....

*-- When one action is immediately followed by another by the same subject the first action can often be expressed by a present participle. The participle must be placed first:*

We take off our shoes and creep cautiously along the passage = Taking off our shoes we creep cautiously along the passage

*--When the second action forms part of the first, or is a result of it, we can express the second action by a present participle: She went out, slamming the door.*

**\*A *present participle phrase replacing a subordinate clause***

*-The present participle can replace **as/since/because** + subject +verb*

As he knew that he wouldn't be able to buy food on his journey he took large supplies with him

= Knowing that.....

Realizing that he hadn't enough money and not wanting to borrow from his father, he decided to pawn his watch.

**II/ The perfect participle (active): *having* + past participle, e.g. having done, having seen.**

**The perfect participle can be used to shorten or combine clauses that have the same subject if ...**

\* ... one action (the one where the perfect participle is used) is completed before the next

action starts.

Example: She bought a bike and cycled home. = Having bought a bike, she cycled home.

\* ... one action has been going on for a period of time when another action starts.

Example: He had been living there for such a long time that he didn't want to move to another town.

= Having lived there for such a long time, he didn't want to move to another town.

**The perfect participle can be used for active and passive voice.**

\* **active voice:** having + past participle (Having cooked, he set the table.)

\* **passive voice:** having been + past participle (Having been cooked, the food looked delicious.

There are three kinds of participles in English: present participle, past participle and perfect participle.

### **III/ The past participle**

**1 To form the perfect tenses/infinitives and participles and the passive voice:**

he has seen      to have loved      it was broken

**2 As an adjective:(passive meaning )**

stolen money      a written report

**3 The past participle can replace a subject + passive verb just as the present participle can replace subject + active verb:**

She enters. She is accompanied by her mother. = She enters, accompanied by her mother.

As he was convinced that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything  
=Convinced that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.

### **NOTE Misrelated participles**

*A participle is considered to belong to the noun/pronoun which precedes it:*

Tom, horrified at what he had done, could at first say nothing.

*Note that the participle may be separated from its noun/pronoun by a main verb:*

Jones and Smith came in, followed by their wives.

*If there is no noun/pronoun in this position the participle is considered to belong to the subject of the following main verb: Stunned by the blow, Peter fell heavily. (Peter had been stunned.)*

Waiting for a bus a brick fell on my ( incorrect)

As I was waiting for a bus a brick fell on my head. ( correct)

### **EXERCISE on NON-FINITE VERBS**

1. I shall always remember (meet)..... you for the first time in England
- 2 Remember (do)..... these English exercises before going out with your friends
- 3 She's always forgetting (give)..... back the money she borrowed from me
- 4 I shall never forget (meet ) .....the King
- 5 Every 4 5 ' I stop work (drink ) .....a cup of tea
- 6 My father really must stop (smoke)..... He is in poor health now
- 7 How long do you intend to go on (play)..... those bloody records?



8. The form-master welcomed the new pupils and then went on (explain)..... the new school regulations
- 9 I don't regret (tell)..... her what I thought, even if it upset her
- 10 I regret (inform) .....you that I am unable to offer you employment
11. Sorry we don't allow (smoke) ..... in this lecture room
12. We don't allow people (smoke) ..... in here
13. I tried (send ) .....her flowers but it didn't have any effects
14. Try (avoid)..... (be)..... late. He hates (keep)..... (wait).....
15. I didn't know how (get) .....to your house so I stopped (ask)..... the way.
16. I wish my refrigerator would stop (make)..... that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone (speak).....
- 17 This book tells you how (win)..... at games without actually (cheat).....
- 18 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).....
- 19 It's no good (write)..... to him; he never answers letters. The only thing (do)..... is (go) .....and (see) .....him.
- 20 I knew I wasn't the first (arrive)....., for I saw smoke (rise)..... from the chimney.
21. They let us park motorcycles here but they won't allow us (park)..... cars.
22. They don't allow (smoke) .....in the auditorium; they don't want (risk)..... (set)..... it on fire, but you can (smoke)..... in the foyer during the interval.
23. Mr Shaw is very busy (write)..... his memoirs. He is far too busy (receive)..... callers (*he is so busy that he can't receive callers*), so you'd better just (go)..... away.
24. The inspector asked (see)..... my ticket and when I wasn't able (find)..... it he made me (buy)..... another. ~
25. Let's (go)..... (fish)..... today. There's a nice wind. What about (come)..... with us, Ann? - No, thanks. I'm very willing (cut) .....sandwiches for you but I've no intention of (waste)..... the afternoon (sit)..... in a boat (watch)..... you two (fish).....
26. He resented (ask)..... (wait)..... He expected the minister (see)..... him at once.
27. I didn't mean (eat)..... anything but the cakes looked so good that I couldn't resist (try)..... one.
28. Did you have any trouble (find)..... the house? ~  
No, but I had a lot of difficulty (get) ..... in. Nobody seemed (know)..... where the key was.
29. (Not know) .....the language and (have) .....no friends in the country, he found it impossible (get) .....a job
30. She entered, (accompany) ..... by her mother
31. (convince)..... that they were trying to poison him, he refused to come to the party.
32. He prefers (be)..... than (take)..... sides
33. A man (carry) ..... a large parcel got out of the bus.
34. He ordered a bottle of wine (send) .....up to his room.
35. Dogs have been seen (kill)..... in the street.
36. There was a lot noise around now and you could hear a plane (fly)..... unusually low.
37. All things (consider)....., there was no thing (do)..... now.  
Nobody would listen to the stories (tell)..... by him so many times

### Misrelated participles

Some examples of this type of error are given below. Correct the sentences. Sometimes only a change of order is required.

1 When leaving a car in this car park the brakes must be left off.

3 When filling a tank with petrol naked lights should be extinguished

4 Reading the letter a second time, the meaning becomes clearer.

5 When carrying a gun it should never be pointed at anyone.



.....  
6 When planting these flowers care must be taken not to damage the roots.  
.....

7 Riding in his first race, his horse fell at the last jump.  
.....

8 When paying by cheque, a bank card should be shown.  
.....

9 Knowing me to be the fool of the family, the news that I had won a scholarship astonished him.  
.....

10. Believing that his last hour had come, his hands began to tremble.  
.....