

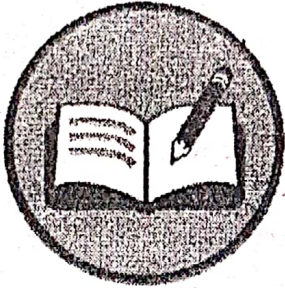
AYDI EST.

Open Learning & Translation

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First Year

Second Term



6+7



Grammar II

02/16.07.2022

أ. رغدة تغلبي



Grammar 1.6 +7

AYDI 2022

LECTURE NO. 6

02.07.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Let's talk today about verbs.

In the first semester you studied the finite and the infinite verbs, what are the differences between these two kinds of verbs?

The finite verb changes according to the subject, while the non-finite verb doesn't change; it has three forms: past participle, present participle and infinitive.

Today we are going to do with only two forms: the infinitive and the present participle.

Working with verbs

Let's start with the present participle (the ing form). Where do we use present participle?

1. Part of the continuous verb.
 - *I am working.*
 - *We are working.*
2. After verbs of movement/ position. **Verb+ present participle**
 - *She came running towards me.*
3. After verbs of perception (senses), **V+ O + present participle**
 - *I heard someone singing.*

Note:

- *I heard someone singing:* (in the middle of the action),
While we say:
 - *I heard someone sing:* (the whole action)
- 4. As an adjective:
 - *She was an amazing child.*
- 5. With verbs "**spend**" and "**waste**":
 - *They have spent the whole day shopping.*
 - *I wasted my money buying this game.*
- 6. With verbs "**catch**" and "**find**":
 - *Don't let him catch you reading this letter.*

They found their mother sitting in the garden.

- To replace a sentence or a part of a sentence:

Here we have some cases:

a. When we have two actions of the same time done by the same person:

- *They went laughing out into the snow.*

b. One action happens immediately after the other:

- *Putting on his coat, he left the house.*

c. When we use the present participle instead of sentences that begins with because, as, since... we can omit these words and use the present participle:

- *Feeling hungry, he went to the kitchen and opened the fridge. (because he was feeling hungry.)*

So, these are the cases that we use the present participle in.

Gerund

How can we use the gerund?

1. As the subject of the sentence:

- *Smoking is a bad habit.*
- *Hunting tigers is dangerous.*

2. As the complement of the verb "to be".

- *The hardest thing about learning English is using the tenses.*

3. After preposition:

- *She is good at painting.*
- *I am interested in learning languages.*
- *There is no point in waiting.*
- *In spite of missing the train, we arrived.*

4. After phrasal verbs:

- *When are you going to give up smoking? F2*

Phrasal verbs with (to):

Note: "to" is a preposition, not part of the infinitive:

- *I look forward to hearing from you.*
- *I am accustomed to sleeping with the door open.*
- *I used to come to university on foot.*
- *I am used to coming to university on foot.*

Not anymore.

I am still doing this.

► We check if the sentence need to infinitive or gerund by replacing the gerund by pronoun like (that, it).

5. In compound nouns:

- A driving lesson, a swimming pool, bird watching.
- 6. After expression: "I can't help, I can't stand" meaning I can't control or I can't bear. "it's not good" and the adjective "worth".
- She couldn't help laughing at his appearance.
- I can't stand being stuck in traffic jams.
- It's no use/ good trying to escape.
- The museum is so beautiful. It's worth visiting.

Some verbs are always followed by gerunds and some verbs are always followed by infinitive; we have a list of these verbs.

Verbs followed by gerund:

◆ Appreciate + gerund:

Appreciate + passive adjective + gerund

- I appreciate having some time off work.
- I appreciate your giving me some time off work.

◆ Excuse, forgive, pardon:

- Excuse me interrupting.
- Excuse me for interrupting.
- Excuse my interrupting.

V + O + gerund

V + O + for + gerund

V + possessive adj + gerund

◆ Suggest:

- He suggested going to Jordan.
- He suggested my going to Jordan.

V + gerund

V + possessive adj + gerund

◆ Propose: (meaning suggest)

- John proposed going to the church.

◆ prevent:

- You can't prevent leaving.
- You can't prevent my leaving.
- You can't prevent me.

V + gerund

V + possessive adj + gerund

We will discuss the infinitive next time.

Thank You

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LECTURE NO. 7

16.07.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

We will start with infinitive.

INFINITIVE

1. After modals:

- You shouldn't **lie** to others.

2. After verbs of perception.

- She saw him **do** his homework.

3. After verbs like "make" or "let":

- Her parents let her **stay** in the house.

4. After the question word "why":

- Why **wait** until tomorrow?

If we want to form negative infinitive, where do we put "not"?

If the infinitive is without "to", we put it before the infinitive, without changing anything:

- Why **not wait** till tomorrow?

If the infinitive with "to":

- **not to do** something.

The uses of infinitive with "to":

1. To indicate the purpose of doing something.

• I go to school **to learn**.

2. If the infinitive functions as the subject of the sentence:

• **To know her is to love her.**

• **To be or not to be that is the question.**

3. With nouns or pronouns to indicate what something can be used for, why we use something.

• The children need a garden **to play in**.

4. After an adjective:

• It is hard **to do** something.

• She was hesitant **to tell** the truth.

5. With adjective + for:

• It is hard for elephants **to see** mice.

6. When we have verb "be" with adjective of + noun:

• It was kind of you **to invite** me.

7. When we have an adjective and noun when saying a comment, a

judgement:

- *It was a stupid place **to park** the car in.*
- *It is the right thing **to do**.*
- *It was an astonishing way **to behave**.*
- 8. When we have "too many/ too much + noun":
 - *There is too much sugar **to put** in the bowl.*
 - *I had too many books **to carry**.*
- 9. If we have "to adj. + to infinitive":
 - *The soup is too hot **to eat**.*
- 10. To with adverb + to infinitive:
 - *He arrived too late **to see** the accident.*
- 11. Enough + noun + to infinitive:
 - *I've had enough food **to eat**.*
- 12. Adjective + enough:
 - *She is old enough **to make** her own mind.*
- 13. When we have "not enough + noun":
 - *There is not enough room **to rent**.*
- 14. Not + adjective:
 - *You are not old enough **to have** children.*
- 15. With question words:
 - *I don't know **where to go**.*
 - *She asked me how **to use** the washing machine.*
- 16. After "whether":
 - *I don't know **whether to go** or not.*
 - *I can't decide **whether to wear** the red dress or the black one.*
- 17. Verb + for someone/ something + to infinitive:
 - *I am waiting for someone **to pick me up**.*
- 18. As a noun complement:
 - *Her dream **to become** famous is what motivates her.*
- 19. After verbs like "want, like, love, prefer":
 - *I want **to become** a teacher.*

Let's move to the verbs that are followed by infinitive or gerund:

Infinitive:

Hope:

- *I **hope to see** you next month.*

Some of these verbs sometimes take "that" clause. For example, we can say:

- *I **hope that I see** you next month.*

The list of verbs that are followed by infinitive:

Afford, agree, appear, arrange, beg, choose, decide, expect, fail, help, hesitate, hope, learn, manage, mean, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, want, wish, would like, would love, would prefer.

We have some verbs that are followed by an object and an infinitive:

- He reminded me **to buy** some eggs.
- You can't persuade people **to buy** small cars.

Some verbs can be followed by an object with difference in meaning. For example:

- I want to go.
 - I want **you** to go.
- The difference is in the subject.

There are some verbs that can be followed by either gerund or infinitive without any change in meaning. They are verbs like:

Attempt, begin, bother, cannot bear, cease, continue, hate, intend, love, prefer, start.

Example:

- I prefer **to live**/ I prefer **living**.
- I started **to read**/ I started **reading**.

There are some verbs that can be followed by infinitive or gerund but with a clear change in meaning.

Come:

- He **came running** across the field.
- At first, I thought he was crazy, but I've **come to appreciate** his sense of humor.

Forget:

- I forgot **doing** my homework.
- I forgot **to do** my homework.

Remember:

- Remember **to switch** off the lights.
- Do you remember **switching** off the lights?

Regret:

- I regret **to say** that's wrong.
- I regret **saying** that.

Go on:

- Go on **to read**.
- Go on **reading**.

Mean:

- Sorry I didn't mean **to hurt** you.
- To take that job, it doesn't mean **travelling** for two hours every day.

Stop:

- I stopped **to smoke**.
- I stopped **smoking**.

Try:

- Try **to solve** this riddle.
- Try **talking** to him.

Quit:

- I quit **working** here.
- I quit **to work** here.

This is all about this chapter.

Thank You

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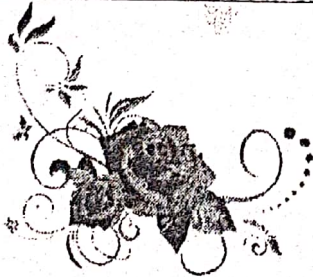


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