## VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVE OR GERUND

- VERBS FOLLOWED BY –*ING*: admit, adjust, avoid, be worth, can't help, can't stand, consider, deny, dislike, enjoy, fancy, finish, help, imagine, involve, keep, mind, miss, postpone, practise, recollect, report, risk, suggest + be/get used to
- VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVE WITH TO: afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, choose, decide, demand, desire, expect, fail, guarantee, happen, help, hope, learn, long, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, wait, want, wish
- VERBS FOLLOWED BY EITHER INFINITIVE WITH TO OR –*ING* WITH LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN MEANING: attempt, begin, continue, dread, not bear, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, start
- IF A VERB IS FOLLOWED BY A PREPOSITION, IT IS FOLLOWED BY A VERB + ING: Are you interested in working for us?
- SUGGEST IS FOLLOWED EITHER BY –ING OR BY A THAT CLAUSE, IT CAN NEVER BE FOLLOWED BY OBJECT + TO! Chris suggested going to the cinema. Jane suggested that I should ask your advice.
- AFTER ADVISE, RECOMMEND AND ALLOW, TWO STRUCTURES ARE POSSIBLE:
  - **verb + -ing** I wouldn't recommend staying in that hotel.
  - verb + object + to Jane allowed me to take one.

## • MAKE AND LET HAVE THE STRUCTURE

- verb + object + infinitive (without to)
  - I made him promise that he wouldn't tell anybody.
- BUT the passive is (be) made to do st. We were made to wait for two hours.
- VERBS FOLLOWED BY EITHER INFINITIVE WITH TO OR –*ING* WITH CHANGE IN MEANING:
  - Forget:
     I forgot to buy any coffee. (I didn't remember)
     I won't forget meeting you. (it will stay in my memory)
  - Go on:

Diana went on working all night. (continue) The director went on to say that the strike was over.

(add)

<ul> <li>Mean</li> <li>I meant to phone you but I forgot.</li> <li>This means leaving at 6 am!</li> </ul>	(intend) (involve)	
<ul> <li>Regret         I regret to tell you that you have failed         I regret not buying the house.         (t     </li> </ul>	d. (a formal statement) be sorry about the past)	
<ul> <li>Remember</li> <li>Please remember to lock the door. (don't forget a future action)</li> <li>I remember locking the door. (remember a past action)</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Stop</li> <li>I stopped going to evening classes.</li> <li>I stopped to buy some coffee.</li> </ul>	(give up) (in order to do st. else)	
<ul> <li>Try         I tried to get up early, but I couldn't(try and fail)         Why don't you try getting up early?             (suggesting an action)         </li> </ul>		

## VERBS FOLLOWED BY EITHER INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO OR -ING WITH • **CHANGE IN MEANING:**

Feel

I <b>felt</b> the train <b>moving</b> .	(continuing action)
I <b>felt</b> the train <b>move</b> .	(completed action)

See

Hear

If we see or hear only a part of the action, or it continues, we use the -ing form. If we see or hear the whole action from beginning to end, we use the bare infinitive without to. Compare:

I **saw** her **giving** her presentation. I saw her give her presentation. I heard the machine making a strange noise. I heard the machine make a strange noise.