**Unit 6 / Verb Patterns أنماط الفعل**

**English verbs** are often followed by **another verb** or by an object **+** a verb within the same sentence. In this section of Unit 5, we will first consider some of the

commonest verb patterns. Depending on what the first verb is, **the pattern** that follows (النمط التالي) can be completely **different** from it. There are several sentence patterns in English.

**1-** Verb + **verb + -ing** (the following verbs are  **2-** Verb + **to + infinitive** (the following verbs are **3-** Verb + -**ing** (Or) **to+ infinitive**. **4-** Verb + **preposition + -ing**

followed by another verb pattern, the structure followed by another verb pattern, the structure: with some verbs we can use either He apologized **for** behaving so badly.

is: S. + verb + ( **verb + -ing**) + ……….. is: S. + verb + (to + infinitive) + ……… one of them (**no change in meaning**) The rain prevented us **from** going out

admit / adore / allow / avoid / can´t stand can't afford / agree / allow (in passive) / appear begin / continue / intend / start

carry on / consider / deny / delay ask / arrange / attempt / choose / dare / decide / e.g. It started **to rain** / **raining**.

(don´t) mind / enjoy / fancy / finish expect / fail / forget / help / hope / learn / manage/ I continued **to work** / **working**

give up / imagine / involve / keep offer / plan / pretend / promise / refuse / seem / in the library.

keep on / postpone / practice tend / threaten / want / would like to

put off / recommend / risk / suggest / **e. g.** I can't afford **to go** on holiday.

can't help / include / mention / miss /

**e.g.** He avoided **writing** the test. She has decided **to give up** her job.

Keep **smiling**. It seems **to be** a nice day.

Did you enjoy **reading** the book**?** He agreed **to lend** me some money.

He denied **stealing** the purse. You are not allowed **to smoke** here.

I don´t mind **helping** you.

He doesn´t allow **smoking** in his house.

He recommended **staying** in that hotel.

**Note /** The verb (**like**), we use **like + -ing** when we talk **مُلاحظة** / نستخدم ( ) عندما نتكلّم عن هوايات أو أشياء نعملها بسرور ومتعة

**a)** about hobbies and something we do with pleasure here (like **=** enjoy ) **e.g.** I like cooking and reading books.

**b)** When (like) doesn´t mean enjoy, but **مُلاحظة** / عندما الفعل وإنما يعني شيء يجب أن نعمله أو أنها من العادات ، هنا نستخدم **بعدّهُ** صيغة المصدر

we talk about sth. else, we think is good or right to do, or it is a habit, here we use **like + infinitive** e.g. **-** I like to do the washing up immediately after the meal.

e. g. ----> We like **to eat** out every Sunday.

**Note /** we often use **the verb** **go + gerund (i.e., v.+ing)** for **sports** and **activities**. للرياضة والأنشطة

**e.g.** I go **swimming** everyday. **e.g.** I go **shopping** at the weekend.

1. Here the pattern takes the form of **gerund ( أسم المصدر ). Verb + gerund (v. + ing)**

**Gerund –** The gerund is a verb form ending in ( –ing), functions as noun, and accordingly occupies the same positions of nouns: (subject / object / Object of preposition ….

**2-** Here the pattern takes the form of infinitive ( **صيغة المصدر**).  **Verb + infinitive (to + infinitive**)

**3-** Here the pattern can take either one of them gerund or infinitive (with **no** change in meaning) after certain verbs.

**4-** Here the pattern is named **gerund after preposition**.

**e.g.** He is afraid of **flying**.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**5.** VERB **+** object **+** (to +inf.) **6.** VERB + object + inf (without ***to***) + ...... **7.** VERB + -ing / to + inf (change in the meaning)

advise / allow / ask / beg / encourage / help / let / make **Remember** – \* I clearly remember **closing** the door.

expect / force / invite /order / permit /

persuade / recommend / remind / tell / e.g. Let me show you. \* I remembered to lock the door, but I

teach / want / warn / would like. The news made her **cry**. forgot to shut the windows.

e.g. They invited us to stay in their house. I will help you **do** it. **Need** – \* Look at this room. It needs Painting.

She told me to come on time. **Necessary to do sth.** – He needs to take more exercise

They asked us not to make such a noise. **Regret** – l regret saying what I said.

He

**Stop doing sth**. - to give up, finish with sth. completely.

e.g. He **stopped** smoking two years ago. (he doesn't do it anymore.

The phone started to ring. I **stopped** to answer it.

**Prepositions**

**Prepositions**: is an important part of the English language. It is used to show a relationship between the noun or pronoun with the rest part of the sentence.

A preposition must always be **followed** by a noun or pronoun in a sentence.

There are five different types of prepositions:

**1. Simple prepositions** are words used to describe a location, a time or place (**in** /**on** / **under** / **off** / **over** / **at** / **to** / **by** / **above** / **near** / **with** / **down** / **for** / **through**

( **from** / **since**

**2. Double Prepositions** are two simple prepositions used together. Some examples are ( **into** / **upon** / **onto** / **out of** / **from within** )

**3. Command Prepositions** are similar to double prepositions but are generally created by prefixing a preposition to a noun, adjective or adverb (about / across / among

Beside / before / above / along / inside / between / around / behind / below / beneath ).

**4. Participle Prepositions** (or participial) prepositions have endings such as **-ed** and **-ing**. ( considering / pending / concerning / provided )

**5.** **Phrase Prepositions** (include a preposition, an object and the object's modifier) : like ( **because of** / **by means of** / **with regard to** / **on behalf of** )