

## 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 followed by **another verb pattern**, the structure is: S. + verb + ( **verb + -ing** ) + .....

admit / adore / allow / avoid / can't stand  
carry on / consider / deny / delay  
(don't) mind / enjoy / fancy / finish  
give up / imagine / involve / keep  
keep on / postpone / practice  
put off / recommend / risk / suggest /  
can't help / include / mention / miss /

e.g. He avoided **writing** the test.

Keep **smiling**.

Did you enjoy **reading** the book?

He denied **stealing** the purse.

I don't mind **helping** you.

He doesn't allow **smoking** in his house.

He recommended **staying** in that hotel.

2- Verb + **to + infinitive** (the following verbs are followed by another verb pattern, the structure: is: S. + verb + (to + infinitive) + .....

can't afford / agree / allow (in passive) / appear  
ask / arrange / attempt / choose / dare / decide /  
expect / fail / forget / help / hope / learn / manage/  
offer / plan / pretend / promise / refuse / seem /  
tend / threaten / want / would like to

e. g. I can't afford **to go** on holiday.

She has decided **to give up** her job.

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

He agreed **to lend** me some money.

You are not allowed **to smoke** here.

3- Verb + **-ing** (Or) **to+ infinitive**.  
with some verbs we can use either  
one of them (**no change in meaning**)

begin / continue / intend / start

e.g. It started **to rain** / **raining**.

I continued **to work** / **working**  
in the library.

4- Verb + **preposition + -ing**  
He apologized **for** behaving so badly.  
The rain prevented us **from** going out

**Note /** ملاحظة / عندما نتكلم عن هوايات أو أشياء نعملها بسرور ، نستخدم بعد الفعل صيغة الاسم المشتق من فعل : **like + -ing** when we talk

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 **صيغة المصدر** هنا نستخدم بعدة **صيغة المصدر** وإنما يعنى شيء يجب أن نعمله أو أنها من العادات ، 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 /** ملاحظة / للرياضة والأنشطة نستخدم صيغة الاسم المشتق من فعل: **we often use the verb go + gerund (i.e., v.+ing) for sports and activities.**

e.g. I **go swimming** everyday.

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

ملاحظة / للرياضة والأنشطة نستخدم صيغة الاسم المشتق من فعل:

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.)

advise / allow / ask / beg / encourage /  
door.

expect / force / invite /order / permit /  
persuade / recommend / remind / tell /

I

teach / want / warn / would like.

e.g. They invited us to stay in their house.

Painting.

She told me to come on time.

exercise

They asked us not to make such a noise.

6. VERB + **object** + inf (without to) + .....

help / let / make

e.g. Let me show you.

The news made her **cry**.

I will help **you** **do** it.

7. VERB + -ing / to + inf (change in the meaning)

**Remember** – \* I clearly remember **closing** the

\* I remembered to lock the door, but

forgot to shut the windows.

**Need** – \* Look at this room. It needs

**Necessary to do sth.** – He needs to take more

**Regret** – I regret saying what I said.

**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.

He

## 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** )