

9 Common Verbs Followed by the Gerund (Base Form of Verb + -ing)

Example:

Jane **enjoys playing** tennis and **gardening**.

abhor	confess	endure	imagine	postpone	resume
acknowledge	consider	enjoy	keep (= continue)	practice	risk
admit	defend	escape	keep on	prevent	shirk
advise	delay	evade	mention	put off	shun
allow	deny	explain	mind (= object to)	recall	suggest
anticipate	detest	fancy	miss	recollect	support
appreciate	discontinue	feel like	necessitate	recommend	tolerate
avoid	discuss	feign	omit	report	understand
be worth	dislike	finish	permit	resent	urge
can't help	dispute	forgive	picture	resist	warrant
celebrate	dread	give up (= stop)			

10 Common Verbs Followed by the Infinitive (To + Base Form of Verb)

Example:

The Minnicks **decided to sell** their house.

agree	claim	fail	mean (= intend)	remain	tend
appear	come	get	need	request	threaten
arrange	consent	grow (up)	offer	resolve	turn out
ask	dare	guarantee	pay	say	venture
attempt	decide	hesitate	prepare	seek	volunteer
beg	demand	hope	pretend	seem	wait
can / can't afford	deserve	hurry	profess	shudder	want
can / can't wait	determine	incline	promise	strive	wish
care	elect	learn	prove	struggle	would like
chance	endeavor	manage	refuse	swear	yearn
choose	expect				

11 Verbs Followed by the Gerund or Infinitive without a Change in Meaning

attempt	can't bear	continue	like	prefer
begin	can't stand	hate	love	propose

encourage (vs. be encouraged to)
(vs. encourage sm. to do sth.)

regret
start
checks (!)
↳ regret doing
regret to do

12 Verbs Followed by the Gerund or the Infinitive with a Change in Meaning

forget	go on	quit	remember	stop	try
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forget

I've almost **forgotten meeting** him. (= At present, I can hardly remember.)

I almost **forgot to meet** him. (= I almost didn't remember to meet him.)

go on

Jack **went on writing** novels. (= Jack continued to write novels.)

Jack **went on to write** novels. (= Jack ended some other activity and began to write novels.)

quit

Ella **quit working** at Sloan's. (= She isn't working there anymore.)

Ella **quit to work** at Sloan's. (= She quit another job in order to work at Sloan's.)

remember

Velma **remembered writing** to Bill. (= Velma remembered the activity of writing to Bill.)

Velma **remembered to write** to Bill. (= Velma wrote to Bill. She didn't forget to do it.)

stop

Hank **stopped eating**. (= He stopped the activity of eating.)

Hank **stopped to eat**. (= He stopped doing something else in order to eat.)

try

Martin **tried skiing**. (= Martin sampled the activity of skiing.)

Martin **tried to ski**. (= Martin tried to ski but didn't succeed.)

Read "Verbal Construction" Chart

13 Verbs Followed by Object + Infinitive

Example:

I asked Sally to lend me her car.

advise	choose*	expect*	hire	order	persuade	teach	want*
allow	convince	forbid	invite	pay*	remind	tell	warn
ask*	encourage	force	need*	permit	require	urge	would like*
cause	↳ but (encourage drinking)						

*These verbs can also be followed by the infinitive without an object.

Example:

I want to go. or I want Andy to go.

14 Common Adjectives Followed by the Infinitive

Example:

I was glad to hear about that.

afraid	curious	disturbed	fascinated	hesitant	pleased	reluctant	surprised
alarmed	delighted	eager	fortunate	impossible	possible	right	touched
amazed	depressed	easy	frightened	interested	prepared	sad	unlikely
angry	determined	ecstatic	furious	intrigued	proud	scared	unnecessary
anxious	difficult	embarrassed	glad	likely	ready	shocked	willing
astonished	disappointed	encouraged	happy	lucky	relieved	sorry	wrong
careful	distressed	excited	hard	necessary			

15 Common Adjective + Preposition Expressions

These expressions are followed by nouns, pronouns, or gerunds.

Example:

I'm not familiar with that writer.

accustomed to	careful of	furious with	nervous about	sick of
afraid of	concerned with / about	glad about	obsessed with / about	slow at
amazed at / by	content with	good at	opposed to	sorry for / about
angry at / with	curious about	guilty of	pleased about	suited to
ashamed of	different from	happy about	poor at	surprised at / about /
astonished at / by	excellent at	incapable of	ready for	terrible at
aware of	excited about	intent on	responsible for	tired from
awful at	famous for	interested in	sad about	tired of
bad at	fascinated with / by	intrigued by / at	safe from	used to
bored with / by	fed up with	mad at (= angry at, angry with)	satisfied with	weary of
capable of	fond of		shocked at / by	worried about

Verbal constructions

The main verb in a sentence or clause is often followed by a second non-finite construction whose form will depend on the main verb preceding it. Four forms are possible:

- 1 An infinitive with or without *to*: *He wants to come/He can come.*
- 2 A gerund: *He enjoys coming.*
- 3 A participle: *I watched the train coming.*
- 4 A dependent clause: *He says (that) he will come.*

As it is the gerund which almost always follows a preposition, verbs which incorporate a preposition and phrasal verbs will necessarily be followed by a gerund:

He is looking forward to travelling.
 He is used to travelling. (used is here an adjective.)
 He has given up travelling.

Distinguish carefully between verbal forms which incorporate *to*, e.g. *look forward to, take to*, and independent verb forms followed by an infinitive preceded by *to*, e.g. *want, intend, tend*.

In several cases more than one construction can follow a certain verb, not always with any noticeable change in meaning.

He suggested *our sitting down*.
 He suggested *(that) we (should) sit down*.

There is no logical way of learning these constructions as there seems to be no reason for each individual case. Constructions have little relation to meaning. The advanced student can only look up the normal construction, use it often enough to become thoroughly aware of it consciously, notice examples when reading and finally become sufficiently familiar with it to use it automatically.

The following table lists the more common constructions in alphabetical order. Notes corresponding to numbers follow; where there are two possible constructions and no notes, the meaning of each construction is similar enough not to need special comment. In some cases, constructions which are used only occasionally are not given as these are less common and may possibly result only in confusion. The table can be used for reference.

VERB	INFINITIVE	GERUND	CLAUSE
abstain		from voting	
accuse		of cheating	
admit	(me) to rest	(to) knowing	(that) one knows
advise	to share	me against going	
agree	to write	about sharing	(that) we should share
allow	to go	at achieving	
apologise		for forgetting	
appear	to like		
approve		of smoking	
arrange	to meet		that we should meet
ask	to see		if (whether) I can see
assist		in compiling	
assume			(that) he will come
attempt	to compose		
avoid		hurting	
be	(You are to obey)		
be able	to understand		
beg	to be forgiven		
begin	to search	searching	
believe		in saving	(that) he lives
beware	(to) sit down	of losing	
bid		for spoiling	
blame		of winning	
boast	to learn	about learning	(that) they have won
bother	to support		
bring			
can	read		
cause	to postpone		
cease	to struggle	struggling	
challenge	to fight		
claim	to own		(that) he owns
command	to advance		that they should advance
compel	to obey	about losing	
complain		to stealing	(that) he has lost
confirm		writing	(that) he has stolen
consist		of preparing	(that) he had written
contemplate		changing	
continue	to row	rowing	

prohibit	to reform	from investing from entering	(that) he will reform
promise	to construct	constructing	(that) a road should be constructed
protest		against fighting for trespassing	
punish			
read	how to use		
realise			
recall		meeting	(that) something has happened
recollect		buying	(that) it will fall
recommend	to buy	from applauding	(that) something happened (that) you should buy
refrain			
refuse	to conform	having reported on discovering	(that) we must report
regret	to report	standing	
rely		taking	(that) the weather is fine (that) I must take
remain		seeing	(that) we should bring (that) sales have increased (that) he disagrees (that) he should leave
remember	to take	spending	(that) he will achieve
remind	to send	damaging	
report			
reply	to leave		
request			
resist	to achieve		
resolve			
risk			
say			
score	to yield	changing (particle)	(that) he is hungry (that) it has changed
see	change		
seek	to understand		
seem	to enjoy	helping (them) making (particle)	(that) something can be done
shirk		thinking (something) cooking	
show	how to make	arguing watching raining	
sil			
smell			
spend time			
stand			
start	to rain		(that) a meeting is to be held
state			
stay	to help	listening	(that) they should bring
stop	to listen		
stress			
strive	to win		
struggle	to escape		
study	to pass		
succeed		in inventing	
suspect		of cheating	(that) you are right (that) he has cheated (that) he is innocent
sweat	to average		
teach	(how) to type		
tell	to teach		
tempt	to spend		
tend	to exaggerate	of changing	(that) he will change
think			
train	to initiate		
trouble	to move		
try	to capture	using	
try			
understand	how to solve		
undertake	to return		
urge	to reconsider		(that) I am to write

* sth is recommended to (the customer is recommended to buy sth at Confor)
 passive
 Recommend me to do sth (my name was given as a recommendation)
 Recommend that I should... (the new condition was made to me)

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|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| venture | to suggest | |
| visualise | | wearing |
| volunteer | to carry | |
| vow | to return | (that) he will return |
| wait | to see (agd sec) | |
| want | to fly | |
| warn | | (about) against driving |
| watch? | jump | jumping (particle) |
| wish | to inspect | (that) I could do it how I could make |
| wonder | (how) to make | |
| would rather | remain | |
| yearn | to travel | |
- 1 make someone obey = compel, force, cause someone to obey.
let someone help = allow, permit someone to help.
 - 2 see, notice, observe, watch, hear, feel something happening (action in progress).
 - 3 forget, remember, regret doing something (that has already been done).
forget, remember, regret to do something (that is to be done).
 - 4 go on speaking = continue speaking.
go on to say = finish one subject and start another.
 - 5 leave working: emphasis that work is going on when the subject leaves.
leave to work: emphasis on the fact that the work is to start or continue after the subject has left.
 - 6 He needs to work harder.
This clock needs repairing.
 - 7 He showed me how to catch a salmon.
The film showed a fisherman catching a salmon.
 - 8 stop doing what is being done already to start something new.
 - 9 try to do something difficult which has to be done.
try doing something in the hope of achieving something more difficult as a result.
 - 10 He dares to come, He dare not come, Dare he come? (He does not dare, Does he dare?)
He needs to come, He need not come, Need he come? (He does not need, Does he need?)
But, with noun or pronoun object, only: You don't need an umbrella.
- The infinitive of purpose
 He came to mend the roof.
 A few other examples are:
 to shout to attract attention
 to work to earn a living
 to pause to rest
 to hurry to catch the train