

# **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Year  
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# **VERB PATTERNS IN ENGLISH**

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graph TD; A[VERB PATTERNS IN ENGLISH] --> B[THE INFINITIVE]; A --> C[THE GERUND];
```

**THE  
INFINITIVE**

**THE  
GERUND**

# Gerunds

الأسم المشتق من الفعل

Write the gerunds from these verbs

يشاهد

Watch



Watching

المشاهدة

يلعب

Play



Playing

اللعب

يقفز

Jump



Jumping

القفز

يذاكر

Study



Studying

المذاكرة

Tom is **watching** TV in the living room

**Jumping** high is not very easy

**Playing** basketball is my hobby

I like **reading** books

She is **doing** her homework

**Sleeping** well is very important for you

# Habitual Past



**1) She is used to play tennis**

**2) We use to visit him a lot**

**3) I used to reading many books**

**4) He used to be my friend**

**Janet - practice - play the violin**

**Tim - love - study science**

**cook - my sister - dislike**

**The boys - win the game - imagine**

Janet - practice - play the violin

**Janet practices playing the violin**

Tim - love - study science

**Tim loves studying science**

cook - my sister - dislike

**My sister dislikes cooking**

The boys - win the game - imagine

**The boys imagine winning the game**



## Go Gerund

**Go swimming**

**Go playing**

**Go running**

**Go shopping**

**1) She isn't used to believe me.**

**2) We didn't used to like him.**

**3) Frank didn't use to own a dog**

**4) Jack didn't use to going to school**

**Did you use to watch a lot of TV?**

**Yes, I used to watch a lot of TV.**

**Yes, I did.**

**No, I didn't use to watch a lot of TV.**

**No, I didn't.**

Change the sentence into negatives ( N ) or questions ( Q ).

1) Susan used to fall asleep in class.

N

2) Amy used to have a garden.

Q

3) Tim used to go to school with Sarah.

Q

4) I used to eat vegetables.

N

5) Mom used to go to college in England

Q



Dislike - Enjoy - Imagine - Practice - Keep - Finish

**Dislike**

He dislikes waiting

## Infinitives

**Expect - Decide - Plan - Learn - Ask - Need - Hope - Want**

يريد - يأمل - يحتاج - يطلب - يتعلم - يخطط - يقرر - يتوقع

**Verb + infinitive**

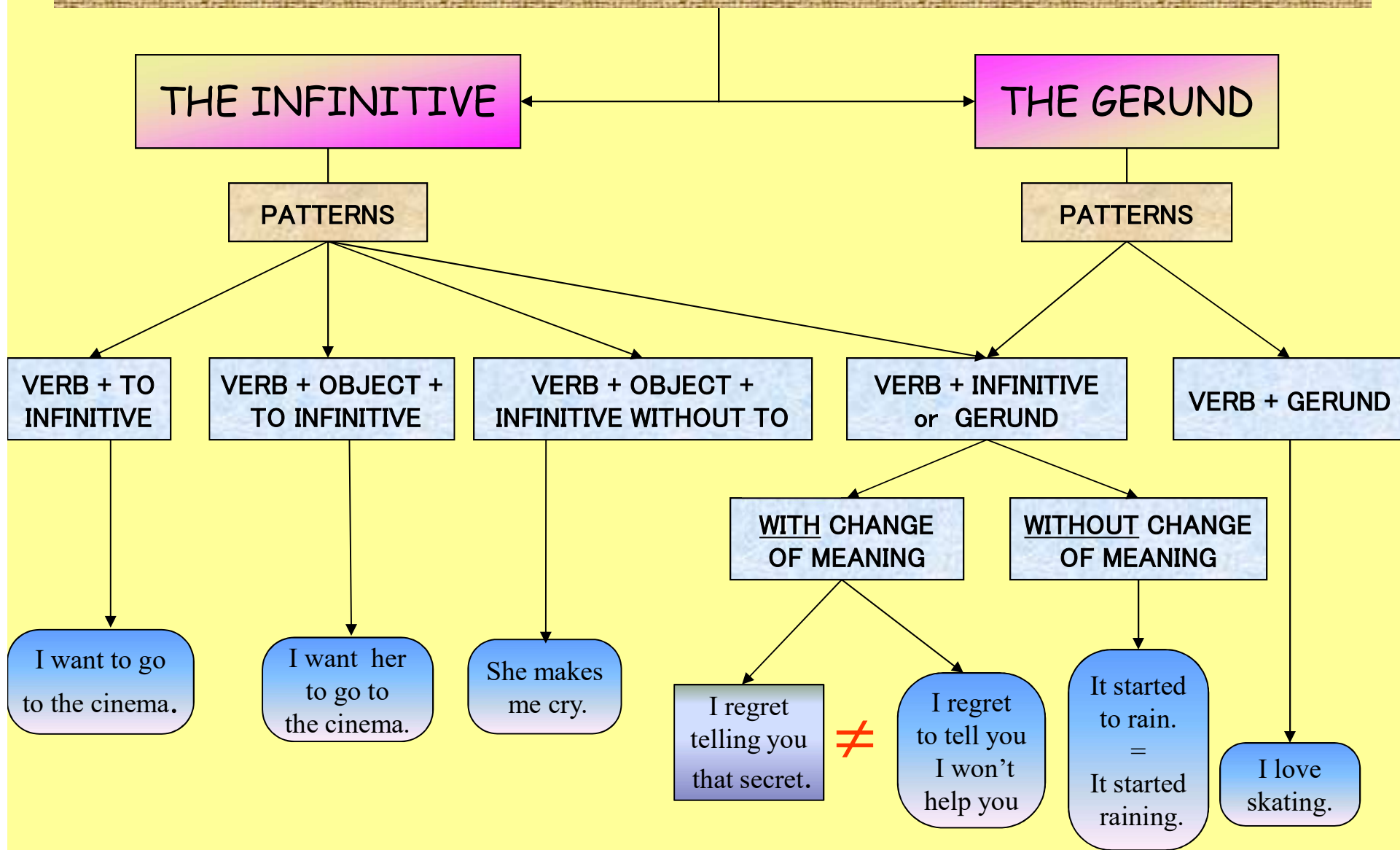
**Enjoy to talk**

**Verb + gerund**

**Enjoy**

**Enjoy talking**

# VERB PATTERNS IN ENGLISH





# VERB PATTERNS IN ENGLISH

## THE INFINITIVE

### PATTERNS

VERB + TO INFINITIVE

I **want** **to go** to the cinema.

VERB + OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE

I **want her** **to go** to the cinema.

VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO

She **made me cry**.

VERB + TO INFINITIVE or GERUND

WITH CHANGE OF MEANING

She **stopped to smoke**.

≠

She **stopped smoking**.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF MEANING

I **started to cry**.

=

I **started crying**.

# VERB + TO INFINITIVE

AGREE  
DECIDE  
HOPE  
FORGET  
LEARN  
PROMISE  
PLAN  
REFUSE  
WANT  
WOULD LIKE  
WOULD PREFER  
WOULD HATE  
WOULD LOVE

TO DO

I **promise** to wait.

They **decided** to divide the profits equally.

He **forgot** to leave the car keys on the table.

We **would like** to visit Japan in 2006.

She **learnt** to drive a car.

She **agreed** to come with us.

They **want** to go to the football match.

# VERB + OBJECT + TO INFINITIVE

ALLOW  
ASK  
HELP  
NEED  
INVITE  
ORDER  
REMINDE  
TELL  
WANT  
WOULD LIKE  
WOULD PREFER  
WOULD HATE  
WOULD LOVE

Mary

her

us

the students

Peter & John

They **allowed** **us** to go to the party.

We **want** **the students** to visit the new museum.

She **told** **me** to go there.

## TO DO

We **would like** **you** to come with us.

I **ordered** **Mary** to wait.

He **asked** **us** to leave by half past seven.

# VERB + OBJECT + (TO) INFINITIVE

HELP

Mary

We **helped** Mary **dust** the living-room.

her

LET

us

She **makes** me **cry**.

DO

the students

She doesn't **let** me **go** to the cinema.

MAKE

Peter & John

# VERB PATTERNS IN ENGLISH

## THE GERUND

### PATTERNS

VERB + GERUND  
or TO INFINITIVE

VERB + GERUND

WITH  
CHANGE  
OF MEANING

WITHOUT  
CHANGE  
OF MEANING

She **stopped**  
smoking.

≠

She **stopped**  
to smoke.

I **started** crying.  
=  
I **started** to cry.

I **love** singing.

# VERB + GERUND

ADORE \*  
CAN' T STAND  
CARRY ON  
DON' T MIND  
ENJOY  
FINISH  
GIVE UP  
GO ON  
HATE \*  
KEEP ON  
LIKE \*  
LOOK FORWARD TO  
LOVE \*  
PREFER \*

DOING

She **loves** ice-skating.

We **like** driving cars.

They **hated** studying English.

I **can' t stand** listening to hip-hop.

We are **looking forward to** meeting Paul.

They **kept on** interrupting us.

They **gave up** smoking last week.

\* These verbs can also take the TO INFINITIVE, but with a slight difference in meaning.

- With the GERUND, they show a general activity:

I like cooking.

- With the TO INFINITIVE, they show a specific activity:

I like to cook paella on Sundays.

# VERB + TO INFINITIVE or GERUND (WITH CHANGE OF MEANING)

## REMEMBER

I remembered to post the letter.

≠

I remembered posting the letter.

= I reminded myself to post the letter.

= I have a memory now of a past action: posting the letter.

## STOP

I stopped to smoke.

≠

I stopped smoking.

= I didn't go on in order to have a cigarette.

= I gave up the habit.

## TRY

I tried to sleep.

≠

I tried counting sheep.

= I wanted to sleep but it was difficult.

= It was a possible way of getting to sleep.

## REGRET

I regret to inform you that we cannot offer you the job.

≠

I regret telling him that secret.

= I know that you will be unhappy when I tell you.

= I told him; now I realise that it was a bad idea.

## GO ON

I went on to talk about the exams.

≠

I went on talking for two hours.

= I changed subjects.

= I continued doing the same thing.

# VERB + TO INFINITIVE or GERUND (WITHOUT CHANGE OF MEANING)

BEGIN

She began to read the book.

=

She began reading the book.

CONTINUE

We'll continue to study hard.

=

We'll continue studying hard.

START

I started to cook the meal.

=

I started cooking the meal.





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# **-ING & -ED ADJECTIVES**

# **ADJECTIVES**

We can form adjectives from verbs

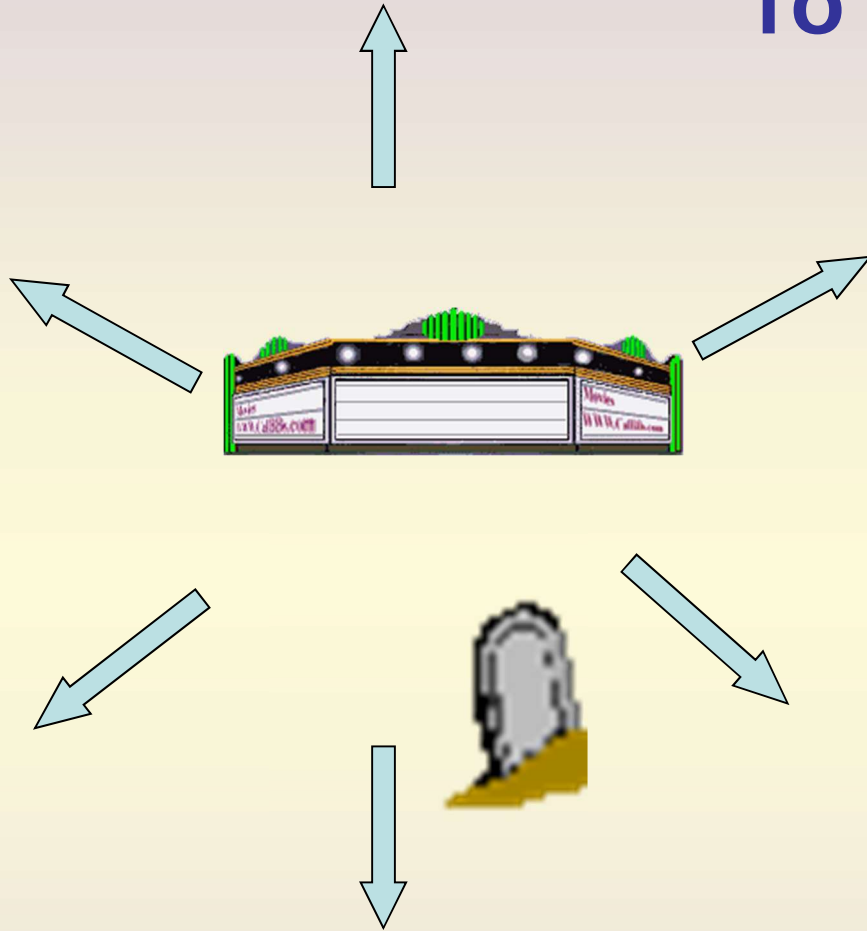
## **-ING adjectives**

They describe a person or a thing and the effect they produce on people

## **-ED adjectives**

They describe people's feelings

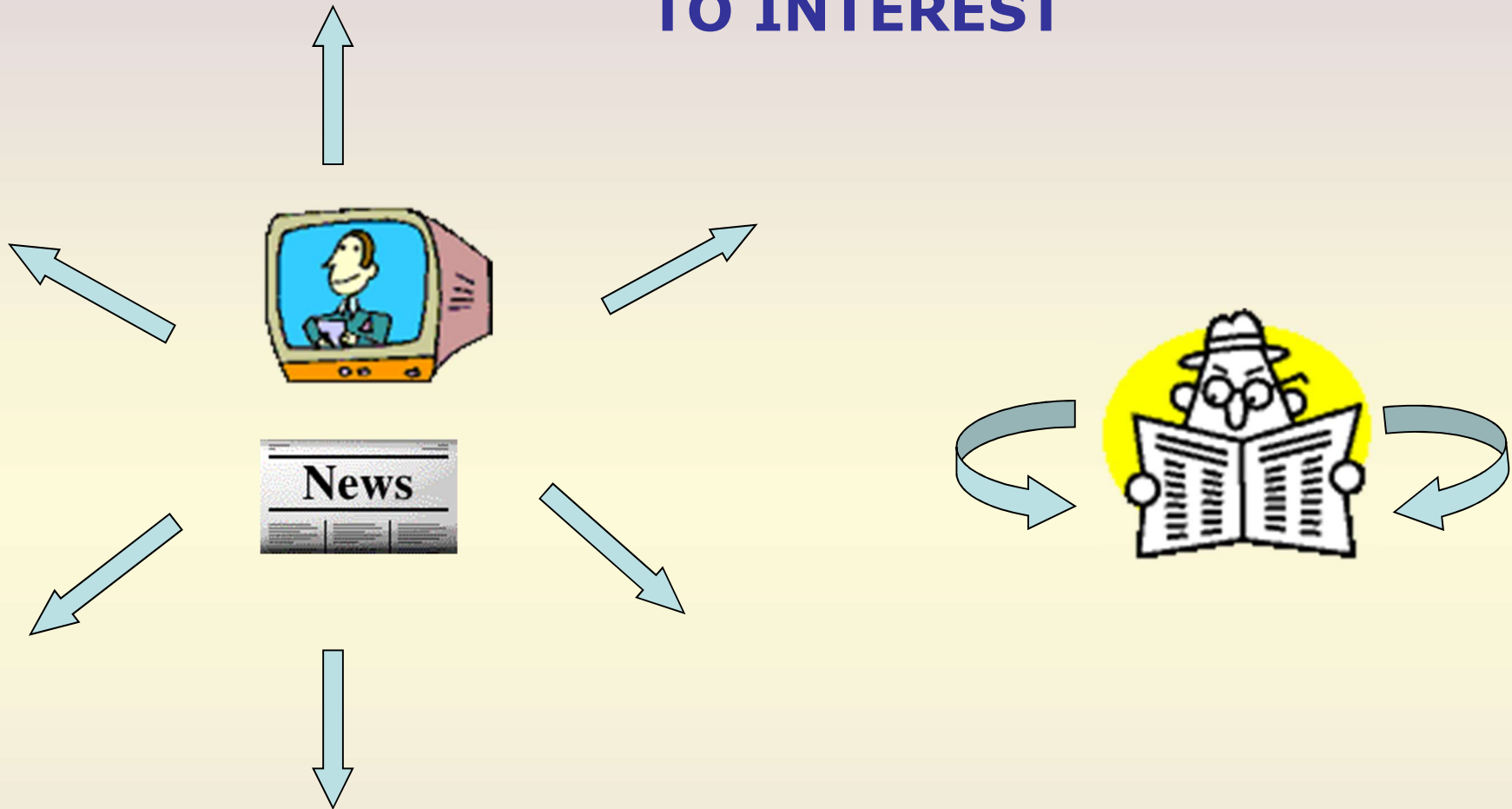
## TO FRIGHTEN



The film is frighten**ING**  
The ghost is frighten**ING**  
(They frighten people)

He's / looks frighten**ED**  
(It's the way he feels)

## TO INTEREST



The actor is interest**ING**

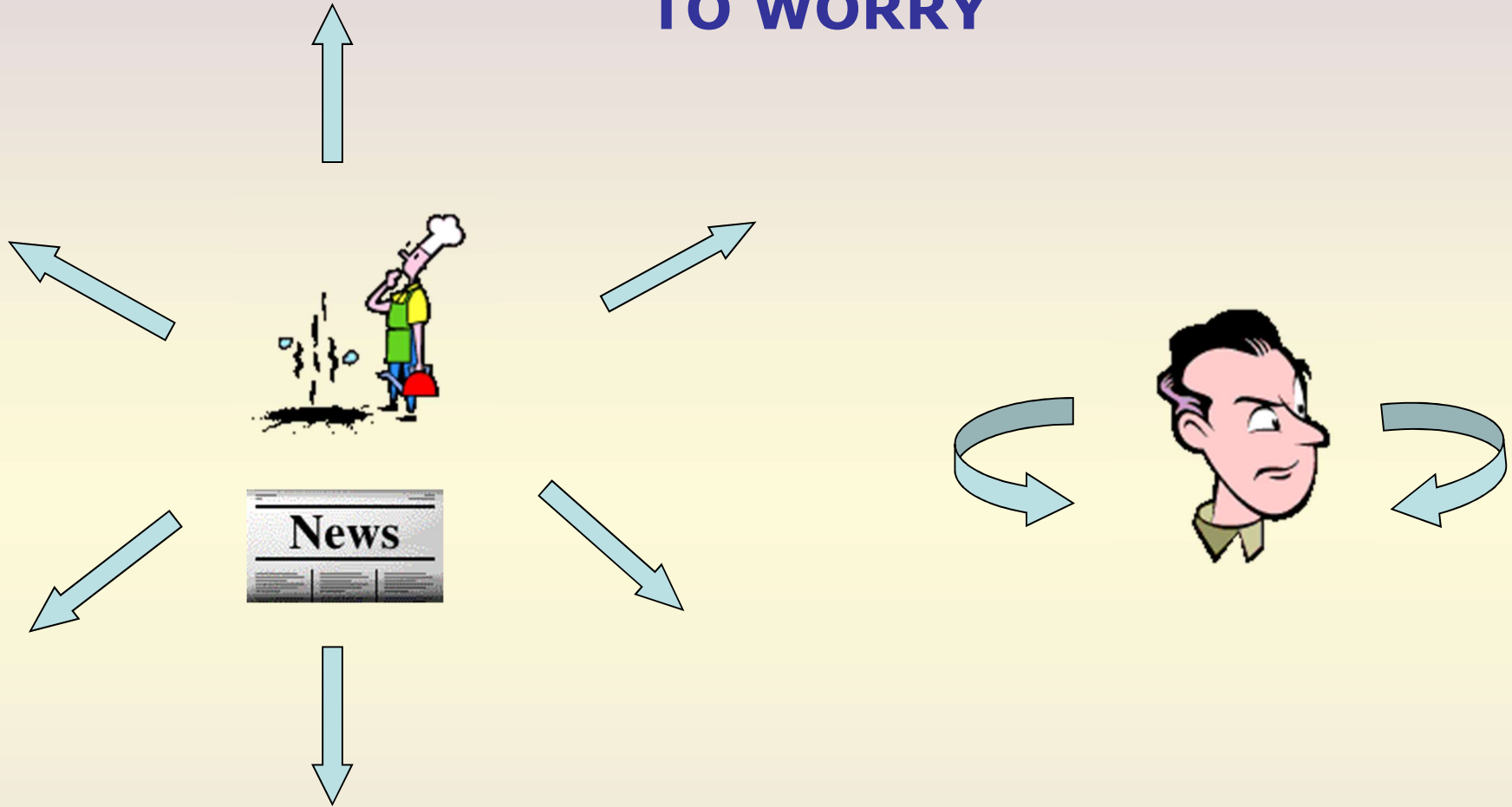
The news is interest**ING**

(They interest people)

He's / looks interest**ED**

(It's the way he feels)

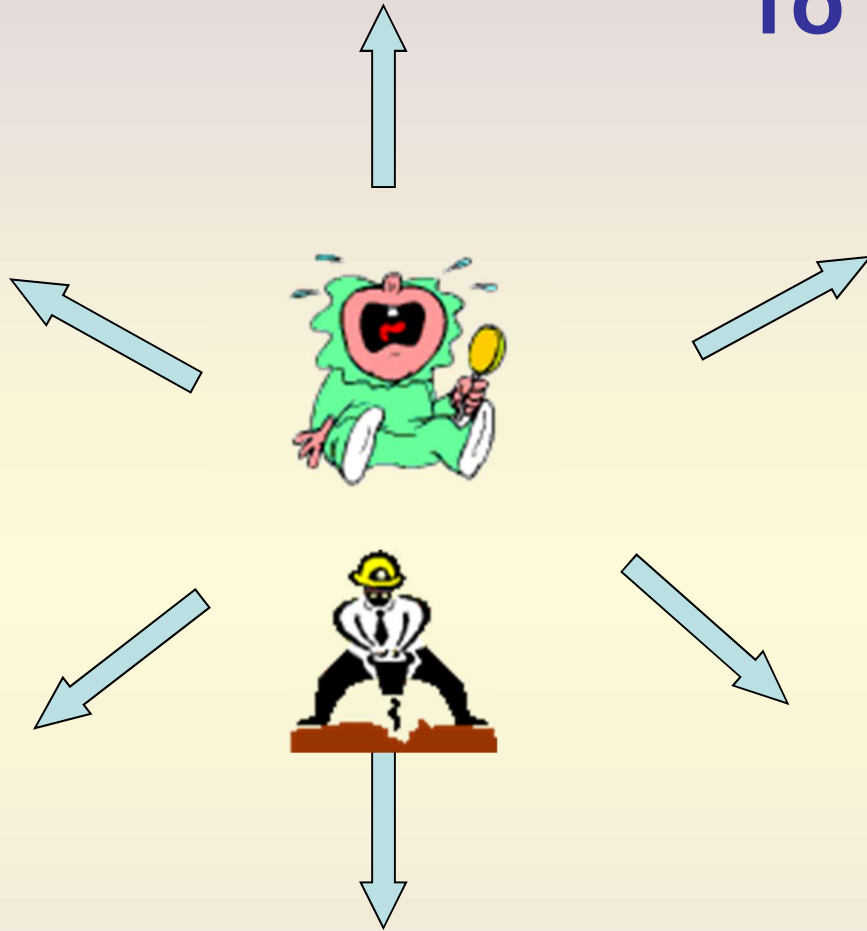
# TO WORRY



**This cook is worry**ING****  
**The news is worry**ING****  
**(They worry people)**

**He's / looks worri**ED****  
**(It's the way he feels)**

# TO TIRE



Looking after children is **tirING**

This work is **tirING**

(They **tire** people)

He's / looks **tirED**

(It's the way he feels)

# Let's see the most common adjectives

<b>VERB</b>	<b>-ING adjective</b>	<b>-ED adjective</b>
To amaze	Amazing	Amazed
To annoy	Annoying	Annoyed
To astonish	Astonishing	Astonished
To bore	Boring	Bored
To convince	Convincing	Convinced
To disgust	Disgusting	Disgusted
To embarrass	Embarrassing	Embarrassed
To excite	Exciting	Excited
To exhaust	Exhausting	Exhausted
To depress	Depressing	Depressed
To disappoint	Disappointing	Disappointed
To frighten	Frightening	Frightened
To interest	Interesting	Interested
To relax	Relaxing	Relaxed
To satisfy	Satisfying	Satisfied
To shock	Shocking	Shocked
To surprise	Surprising	Surprised
To terrify	Terrifying	Terrified
To tire	Tiring	Tired
To worry	Worrying	Worried

# CHOOSE the correct option

1. Finding a spider in the bathtub is..... disgusting / disgusted.
2. If you went on the biggest roller coaster in the world, you'd be exciting / excited.
3. A horror film is ... frightening / frightened.
4. A 10-hour flight is ... tiring / tired.
5. If you ran 10 km you'd be ... exhausting / exhausted.
6. A spa session is relaxing / relaxed.
7. If you lost 100€, you'd be ... annoying / annoyed.
8. When you hear terrible news you feel ... worrying / worried.
9. The film was very long and boring / bored. We almost fell asleep.
10. I'm very interesting / interested in languages.
11. This news is terrible... well, in fact it's really shocking / shocked.
12. She hasn't been well for quite a long time so she's a bit depressing / depressed.
13. There's nothing interesting / interested on TV this evening.
14. This exercise is very confusing / confused and I'm quite confusing / confused.
15. I need a relaxing / relaxed holiday on a lonely island.





## CHOOSE the correct option

1. Finding a spider in the bathtub is..... **disgusting** .
2. If you went on the biggest roller coaster in the world, you'd be **excited**.
3. A horror film is ... **frightening**.
4. A 10-hour flight is ... **tiring** .
5. If you ran 10 km you'd be ... **exhausted**.
6. A spa session is **relaxing**.
7. If you lost 100€, you'd be ... **annoyed**.
8. When you hear terrible news you feel ... **worried**.
9. The film was very long and **boring**. We almost fell asleep.
10. I'm very **interested** in languages.
11. This news is terrible... well, in fact it's really **shocking**.
12. She hasn't been well for quite a long time so she's a bit **depressed**.
13. There's nothing **interesting** on TV this evening.
14. This exercise is very **confusing** and I'm quite **confused**.
15. I need a **relaxing** holiday on a lonely island.



*Prefixes*

*and*

*Suffixes*

A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a root word.

A **prefix** changes  
the meaning of a  
word.

A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a root word.

**A suffix also  
changes the  
meaning of a  
word.**

<b>Prefixes We Know</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<i>im-</i> not <i>in-</i> not <i>bi-</i> two <i>non-</i> not <i>dis-</i> not or opposite of	improper incomplete bicycle nonstop disagree

Suffixes We Know	Examples
<p><i>-er</i> one who</p> <p><i>-or</i> one who</p> <p><i>-less</i> without</p> <p><i>-able, -ible</i> can be</p>	<p>farmer</p> <p>actor</p> <p>useless</p> <p>buildable</p> <p>reversible</p>





# Using Suffixes

## Objectives

- To understand what is meant by the term 'suffix';
- To recognise and spell a number of suffixes.

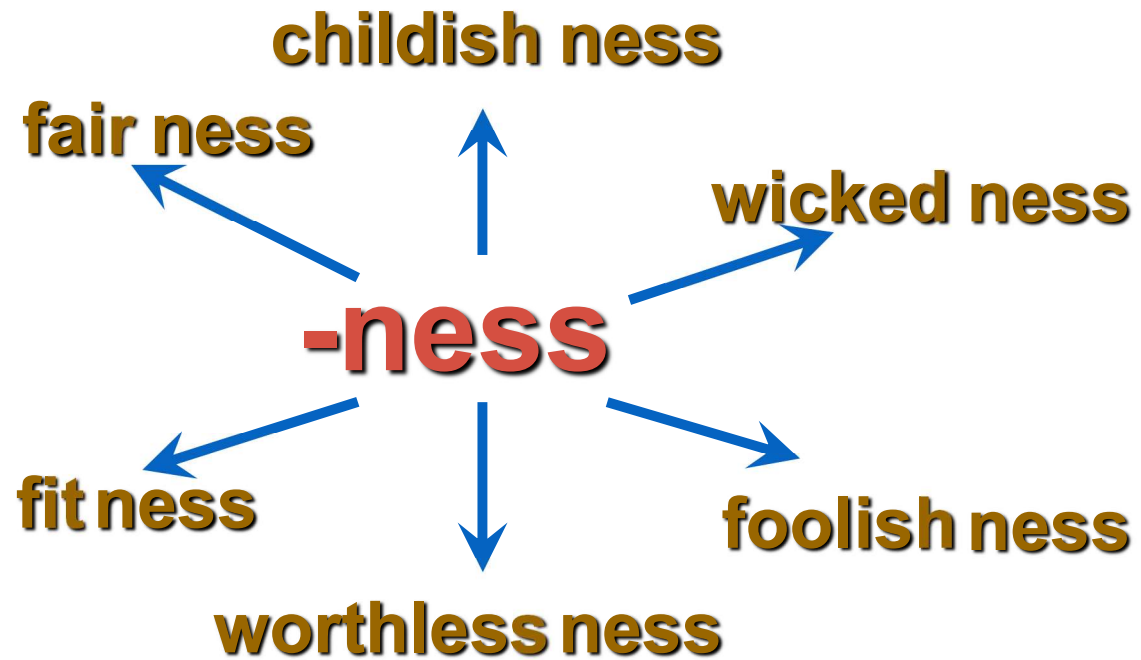
## What is a suffix

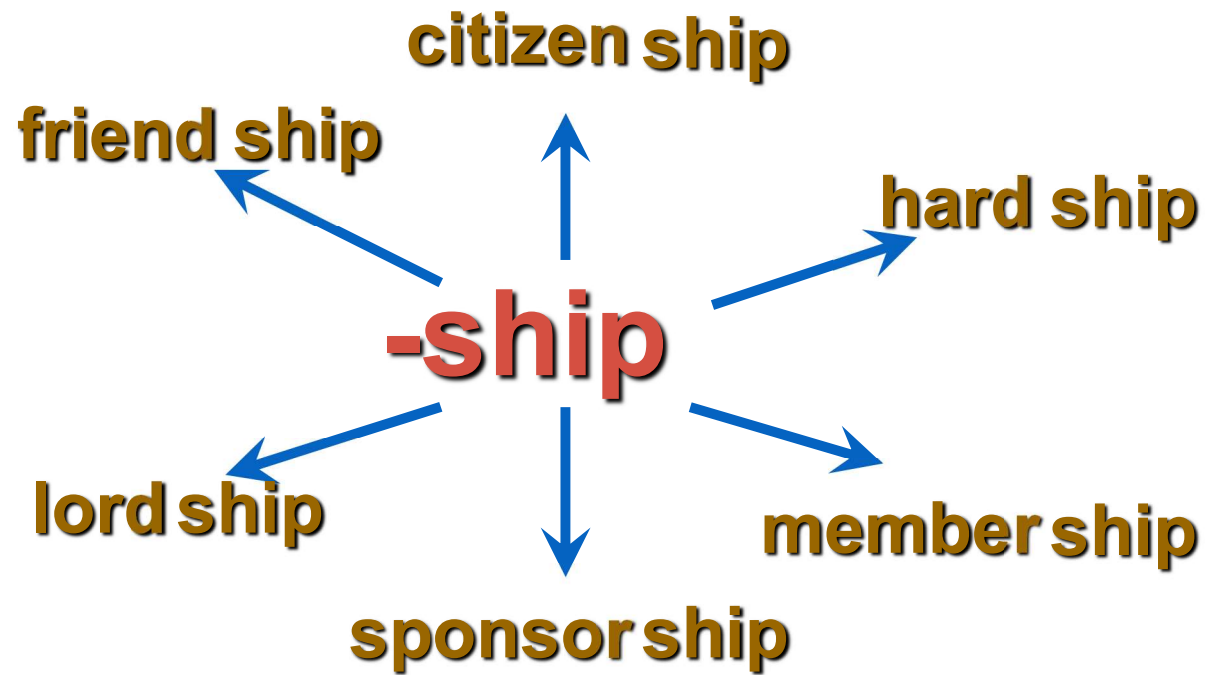
- ◆ Suffixes are endings that are added to root words.
- ◆ Suffixes change the meaning or purpose of the word.

**Kind + ness = Kindness**

Adjective

Noun





**Be careful some root words need to be changed before you add a suffix.**

~~fame~~ + **ous**      **famous**

=

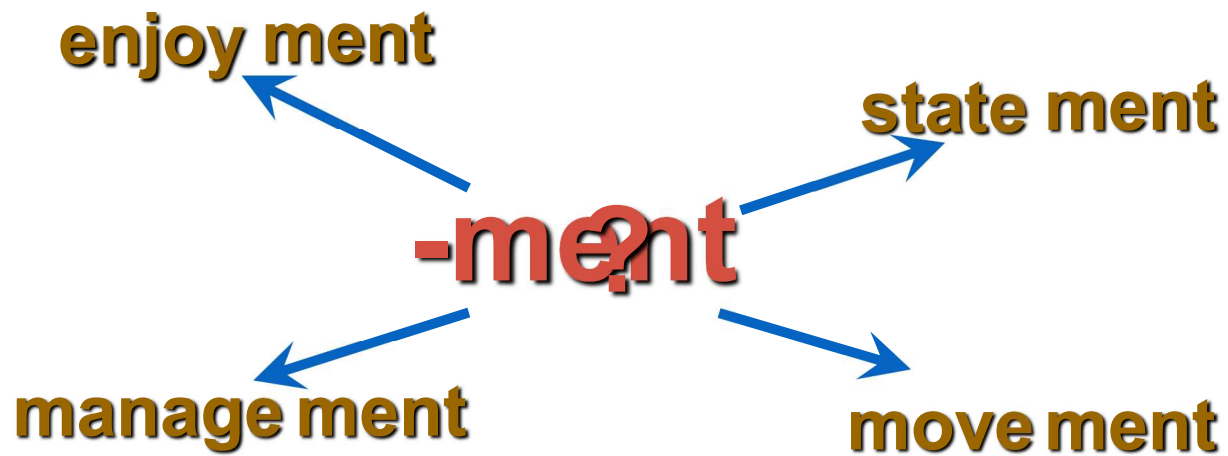
~~argue~~ + **ment**      **argument**

=

~~tidy~~ + **ness**      **tidiness**

=

What suffix goes with all these root words?






# Adjective Order Quiz



1. Andrea had a \_\_\_\_\_ in her hair  
yesterday.

- nice yellow bow 
- yellow nice bow
- bow nice yellow


2. She lost a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- small white cat 
- cat small white
- white small cat

3. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.

- great some big
- big great some
- some great big 

4. We met \_\_\_\_\_ people at  
the conference.

- very smart two
- two very smart 
- very two smart

5. The clown was wearing a  
\_\_\_\_\_ hat.

- big green-yellow
- big green and yellow 
- yellow and green big


6. The cookies that you \_\_\_\_\_ .

- smell delicious baked
- baked smell delicious
- delicious smell baked

7. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- cold getting outside
- getting cold outside ■
- getting outside cold

8. The course you are \_\_\_\_\_ .

- making sounds interesting 
- sounds interesting making
- interesting sounds making



9. My uncle wore a \_\_\_\_\_ to  
the wedding.

- silk blue tie
- tie blue silk
- blue silk tie



10. Have you met that \_\_\_\_\_ next door?

- cute boy new
- cute new boy 
- new boy cute



Clear blue sky a

- A clear blue sky



- Fresh whole-wheat some bread

- Some fresh whole-wheat bread



• Socks cotton old his smelly

• His smelly old cotton socks.



- top-secret report security a national

- A top-secret national security report.

The background is a solid green color with a gradient from light green at the top to dark green at the bottom. It is decorated with white circuit-like patterns consisting of lines and small circles, resembling a printed circuit board (PCB) layout, located in the corners and along the edges.

- Monster green scary twenty-foot –tall a

- A scary twenty-foot-tall green monster.



- Article informative an two-page news paper

- An informative two-page news paper article.



Chinese tennis and talented a player popular young

A popular and talented young Chinese  
tennis player.



Old lovely a lady

- A lovely old lady

- Swiss chocolates some delicious

Some delicious Swiss chocolates.



•Guard security our young handsome

•Our handsome young security guard.



- Gorgeous French little my poodle two-year-old

- My gorgeous little two-year-old French poodle.

The background is a solid green color with a gradient from light green at the top to dark green at the bottom. White circuit-like patterns, consisting of lines and small circles, are scattered around the edges of the frame.

60-inch our brand-new touch screen monitor

Our brand-new 60-inch touch screen monitor



- seven-course meal traditional Vietnamese a

- A traditional seven-course Vietnamese meal.

• 1. Which of the following is an adjective of material?

• a) tall

• b) silk



• c) good

• d) straight



•2. Which of the following is an adjective of measurement?

•a) long 

•b) beautiful

•c) intelligent

•d) round

- Complete the sentence (using correct adjective order): “I bought an old \_\_\_\_\_ typewriter.”


- a) beautiful

- b) square

- c) gray

- d) dirty



- 4. Choose the correct adjective order:
- a) a big fantastic old house
- b) an old big fantastic house
- c) a fantastic old big house
- d) a fantastic big old house 

• 5. Choose the correct adjective order:

- a) a clean pink polka-dot sweater ←
- b) a pink clean polka-dot sweater
- c) a polka-dot clean pink sweater
- d) a polka-dot pink clean sweater

THANK

The word "THANK" is rendered in large, 3D block letters. Each letter is held by a small, white, 3D character with a rounded body and thin limbs. The characters are positioned behind the letters, appearing to support them. The colors of the letters are: T (red), H (orange), A (yellow-orange), N (yellow), and K (yellow).

YOU

The word "YOU" is rendered in large, 3D block letters. Each letter is held by a small, white, 3D character with a rounded body and thin limbs. The characters are positioned behind the letters, appearing to support them. The colors of the letters are: Y (light green), O (bright green), and U (dark green).