

Unit 5

Right Form of Verbs

Objectives

After the completion of this unit, you would be able to–

- use the correct form of verbs in relation with time and subject.
- explain rules of subject-verb agreement, tense, and nonfinite verbs.

Overview:

Lesson 1: *Subject-Verb Agreement*

Lesson 2: *Tense*

Lesson 3: *Non-finite Verb*

Answer Key

Lesson 1 : Subject-Verb Agreement

BASIC RULE:

- Singular subjects must have singular verbs.
Plural subjects take plural verbs.



1. Subjects and verbs must agree in number.

Example: The *dog barks* when he is angry.

The *dogs growl* when they are angry.

2. Don't get confused by the words that come between the subject and verb; they do not affect agreement.

Example: The *dog*, who is chewing on my jeans, *is* usually very good.

3. Prepositional phrases between the subject and verb usually do not affect agreement.

Example: The *colours* of the rainbow *are* beautiful.

4. When sentences start with "there" or "here," the subject will always be placed after the verb, so care needs to be taken to identify it correctly.

Example: There is a problem with the balance sheet. Here *are the papers* you requested.

5. Subjects don't always come before verbs in questions. Make sure you accurately identify the subject before deciding on the proper verb form to use.

Example: *Does Rahman* usually *drink* milk? Where *are* the *pieces* of this puzzle?

6. If two subjects are joined by 'and', they typically require a plural verb form.

Example: The *cow and the pig are* jumping over the moon.

7. The verb is singular if the two subjects separated by 'and' refer to the same person or thing.

Example: *Red beans and rice is* my mom's favourite dish.

8. If one of the words 'each', 'every', or 'no' comes before the subject, the verb is singular.

Example: *No smoking or drinking is* allowed. *Every* man and woman *is* required to check in.

9. If the subjects are both singular and are connected by the words 'or', 'nor', 'neither'/'nor', 'either'/'or', and 'not only'/'but also' the verb is singular.

Example: Jessica *or* Tina *is* to blame for the accident.

10. The only time when the object of the preposition factors into the decision of plural or singular verb forms is when noun and pronoun subjects like some, half, none, more, all, etc. are followed by a prepositional phrase. In these sentences, the object of the preposition determines the form of the verb.

Example: *All of the chicken is* gone. *All of the chickens are* gone.

11. The singular verb form is usually used for units of measurement or time.

Example: *Four liters of octane was* required to get the car running.

12. If the subjects are both plural and are connected by the words 'or', 'nor', 'neither'/'nor', 'either'/'or', and 'not only'/'but also', the verb is plural.

Example: *Dogs and cats are* both available at the pound.

13. If one subject is singular and one plural and the words are connected by the words 'or', 'nor', 'neither'/'nor', 'either'/'or', and 'not only'/'but also', you use the verb form of the subject that is nearest the verb.

Example: *Either* the bears *or* the *lion has* escaped from the zoo. Neither the lion nor the bears have escaped from the zoo.

14. Indefinite pronouns (everybody, nobody, somebody) typically take singular verbs.

Example: *Everybody wants* to be loved.

15. Except for the pronouns (few, many, several, both, all, some) that always take the plural form.

Example: *Few were* left alive after the flood.

16. If two infinitives are separated by 'and', they take the plural form of the verb.

Example: *To walk and to chew gum require* great skill.

17. When gerunds are used as the subject of a sentence, they take the singular verb form of the verb; but, when they are linked by 'and', they take the plural form.

Example: *Standing* in the water *was* a bad idea. *Swimming* in the ocean and *playing* drums *are* my hobbies.

18. Collective nouns like herd, senate, class, crowd, etc. usually take a singular verb form.

Example: *The herd is* stampeding.

19. Titles of books, movies, novels, etc. are treated as singular and take a singular verb.

Example: *The Aguner Parashmoni is* a movie starring Bipasha Hayat.

Compare:

Incorrect: *A bouquet of yellow roses lend* color and fragrance to the room.

Correct: *A bouquet of yellow roses lends* . . . (bouquet lends, not roses lend)

My aunt *or* my uncle *is* arriving by train today.

Neither Jamal *nor Rahman is* available.

Either Kamal *or Salam is* helping today with stage decorations.

Neither the plates *nor the serving bowl goes* on that shelf.

Neither the serving bowl *nor the plates go* on that shelf.

Neither she, I, *nor my friends are* going to the festival.

OR

She, my friends, *and I are* not going to the festival.

Exceptions:

Breaking and entering is against the law.

The *bed and breakfast was* charming.

In those sentences, ‘breaking and entering’ and ‘bed and breakfast’ are compound nouns.

Compare:

The *politician*, along with the newsmen, *is* expected shortly.

Excitement, as well as nervousness, *is* the cause of her shaking.

Three miles is too far to walk.

Five years is the maximum sentence for that offense.

Ten dollars is a high price to pay.

BUT

Ten dollars (i.e., dollar bills) were scattered on the floor.

If the noun after ‘of’ is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

Examples:

A lot of the *pie has* disappeared.

A lot of the *pies have* disappeared.

A third of the *city is* unemployed.

A third of the *people are* unemployed.

All of the *pie is* gone.

All of the *pies are* gone.

Rules of Conditionals (See Unit 3, Lesson 1)

If Jamal were here, you'd be sorry.

I *wish it were* Friday.

Subject Verb Agreement **The Golden Rule**

If there's a singular subject it means
the verb ends in 's'

Example: *My mom respects me.*

If there's a plural subject then the verb
does not end in 's'

Example: *My mom and dad respect me.*



Exercise

Fill the gaps with appropriate verbs:

1. I don't (understand) ___ the assignment.
2. These clothes (be) ___ too small for me.
3. Palash (do not) ___ like vegetables.
4. Sugar and flour (be) ___ needed for the recipe.
5. My mom or dad (be) ___ coming to drop me off.
6. Neither Nila nor I (be) ___ going to college today.
7. Each (get) ___ a trophy for playing.
8. Everybody (enjoy) ___ a good book.
9. The committee (meet) ___ here every Thursday.
10. Basketballs (roll) ___ across the floor.



Answer Key

1. understand
2. are
3. doesn't
4. are
5. is
6. am
7. gets
8. enjoys
9. meets
10. roll

Lesson 2 : Tense



Structurally, verbs can be classed in two categories:

1. Finite Verb
2. Non-Finite Verb

Finite Verb:

Finite Verb consists of **Auxiliary Verb and Main/Principle Verb**. It is always the finite verb which speaks of **time (Tense means time)**.

However, the structure of tense also depends on the voice of the sentence. According to the rules of voice, sentence is of two kinds: **Active Sentence and Passive Sentence**. (See Unit 6, Lesson 5)

Active Sentence means the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action.

Example:

He (subject: doer) plays football.

Passive Sentence means the subject of the sentence is not the doer of the action. In three situations, passive is mandatory:

- a. When the subject is unknown
- b. When the subject is unnecessary to mention
- c. When the speaker wants to hide the subject

Note: Learn more in Unit 6, Lesson 5 about Active and Passive Voice

Example:

He (subject: non-doer) was arrested last night.

Note: Here the doer is the police which is hidden in the meaning and it is unnecessary to mention this subject.

Primarily, tense (time) are of three kinds:

1. Present
2. Past
3. Future

Each three of these are of 4 kinds:

Present	Past	Future
Indefinite/Simple	Indefinite/Simple	Indefinite/Simple
Continuous	Continuous	Continuous
Perfect	Perfect	Perfect
Perfect Continuous	Perfect Continuous	Perfect Continuous

So, in total, there are $4 \times 3 = 12$ kinds of tenses.

As there are two kinds of sentence structures in **Finite Verb (Active and Passive)**, each 12 tenses have 2 structures. So, there are $12 \times 2 = 24$ kinds of tense. Here is the list of 24 structures:

Finite Verb Structure

	Tense	Active	Passive
1.	Present Simple	v1	am/is/are + v3
2.	Present Continuous:	am/is/are + v1 + ing	am/is/are + being + v3
3.	Present Perfect	has/have been + v1 + ing	has/have + been + v3
4.	Present Perfect Continuous	has/have been + v1 + ing	has/have + been + being + v3
5.	Past Simple	v2	was/were + v3
6.	Past continuous	was/were + v1 + ing	was/were + being + v3
7.	Past Perfect	had + v3	had + been + v3
8.	Past Perfect Continuous	had been + v1 + ing	had been + being + v3
9.	Future Simple	will + v1	will be + v3
10.	Future Continuous	will be + v1 + ing	will be being + v3
11.	Future Perfect	will have + v3	will have been + v3
12.	Future Perfect Continuous	will have been + v1 + ing	will have been + being + v3

Note:

V1: base form of verb (for instance: go, do, eat)

V2: past form of verb (for instance: went, did, ate)

V3: past participle form of verb (for instance: gone, done, eaten)

Auxiliary Verb:

Auxiliary Verb means helping or supporting verb. It is a part of the finite verb. It helps the main verb. It also can work like main verb. It also suggests **time (Tense)**.

Example:

I have a car.

Here 'have' is used as main verb.

I have done the work.

Here 'have' is used as helper to the main verb 'done'.

In total, there are 34 auxiliary verbs. These verbs can be divided in 4 categories:

1. Verb to be (10):

am, is, are, was, were, shall be, will be, be, being, been

2. Verb to have (4):

have, has, had, having

3. Verb to do (3):

do, did, does

4. Modal Verb (17):

shall, will, may, can, could, would, should, might, need, must, used to, ought to, had better, had rather, would better, would rather, dare

Note:

1. Modal Verb will have no suffix like --- 's, es, t, ed, ing...'
2. After Modal Verb 'to' (preposition) or 'to' (infinitive) will never sit.
3. 'Base form' (v1) of verb is used after Modal Verb.

1. Present Simple/Indefinite

We use present simple in the following cases---

- a. Everyday action
- b. Habitual act
- c. Universal truth

The adverbs that help us identifying a present simple tense are---

Regularly, off and on, often, everyday, sometimes

Example:**Active Present Simple: (Subject+v1)**

*I often **visit** my uncle's home.*

*The sun **rises** in the east.*

*I **take** bread and butter in breakfast.*

Passive Present Simple: (Subject + am/is/are + v3)

The homework is done.

It is said that tortoise live longer than elephants.

2. Present Continuous

We use present continuous in the following case---

- a. When the action is on-going --- occurring at that moment when spoken

The adverbs that help us identifying a present simple tense are---

At present, now, at the moment

Example:

Active Present Continuous: (Subject + v1 + ing)

At present, women are joining in multi-national companies.

Ria is 3 years old. Look, she is walking now.

Passive Present Continuous: (Subject + am/is/are + being + v3)

Clothes are being displayed in the exhibition now.

3. Present Perfect

We use present perfect---

- a. To suggest that the action has just finished. The effect of the action is still present.

The adverbs that help us identifying a present simple tense are---

Yet, recently, just, already, ever, never

Example:

Active Present Perfect: (Subject + has/have + v3)

I have just done the work.

He hasn't arrived yet.

Have you ever been to Cox's Bazar?

Passive Present Perfect: (Subject + has/have + been + v3)

The work has been completed recently.

This has been already complained to the authority.

4. Present Perfect Continuous

We use present perfect continuous in the following cases---

- a. When the action has started in past and still going on in present
- b. When the action has just ended, but when it was going on it was a continuous action

The prepositions that help us identifying a present simple tense are---

Since, for

Note:

Since means --- when the period began

For means --- how long the period is

Example:

Active Present Perfect Continuous: (Subject + has/have + been + v1 + ing)

I have been writing a novel since a month.

He has been waiting there for 2 hours.

Passive Present Perfect Continuous: (not applicable)

Passive form of Present Perfect Continuous is not used.

5. Past Simple

We use past simple to mean a past usual activity.

Example:

Active Past Simple: (Subject + v2)

I visited the place a week ago.

Passive Past Simple: (Subject + was/were + v3)

The window was broken yesterday.

6. Past Continuous

We use past continuous when an action continuously happened in past.

Example:

Active Past Continuous: (Subject + was/were + v1 + ing)

While he was travelling, he met his childhood friend in the bus.

Passive Past Continuous: (Subject + was/were + being + v3)

Door was being knocked for a long time when I arrived.

7. Past Perfect

Past perfect is used before past simple action. An action that happens before simple past is --- past perfect.

Note:

‘After’ or ‘Before’ are the conjunctions that helps us to identify the time of past simple and past perfect.

Example:

Active Past Perfect: (Subject + had + v3)

I had done the work before my father came.

I went to bed after I had finished my work.

Passive Past Perfect: (Subject + had + been + v3)

It had been done before he came.

8. Past Perfect Continuous

Past perfect continuous is used before past simple action. An action that happens before simple past is --- past perfect. The difference between past perfect and past perfect continuous is --- past perfect continuous has to be a continuous action as well.

Note:

‘After’ or ‘Before’ are the conjunctions that helps us to identify the time of past perfect.

Example:

Active Past Perfect Continuous: (Subject + had + been + v1 + ing)

I had been driving car when our eyes met.

He had been eating dinner when I called him.

Passive Past Perfect Continuous: (not applicable)

Passive form of Past Perfect Continuous is not used.

9. Future Simple

We use future simple in 6 situations:

1. Invitation:

Will you come to the party?

2. Prediction:

*I think Bangladesh **will win** the match.*

3. Offer:

*You dropped your pen. I **will help** you.*

4. Promise:

*I **will pay** you next week.*

5. Instant Decision:

*There is a chocolate shop over there! I **will buy** some.*

6. Fact:

*I **will be** 18 next month.*

Active Future Simple: (Subject + will + v1)**Example:**

*I **will join** the party tomorrow.*

Passive Future Simple: (Subject + will be + v3)**Example:**

*The work (subject non-doer) **will be done**, I guarantee.*

Compare auxiliary + going to + v1 and Future Simple:

Future Simple	Auxiliary + going to + v1
<p>Instant decision Example: <i>There is a chocolate shop over there! I will buy some.</i></p>	<p>Pre-decided action Example: <i>I am going to buy some chocolates after an hour.</i></p>
<p>Prediction/Guess Example: <i>I think Bangladesh will win the match.</i></p>	<p>Prediction with proof Example: <i>The sky is cloudy. I think it is going to rain.</i></p>

10. Future Continuous

We use future continuous to mean a continuous action in future. Usually, it speaks the future on-going time-length and sometimes it expresses a starting time of the action.

Active Future Continuous: (Subject + shall be/will + v1 + ing)

Example:

*Next week at noon, I **will be lying** on the beach.*

Passive Future Continuous: (Subject + shall be/will be + being + v3)

Example:

*Results **will be being announced** from 3pm tomorrow.*

11. Future Perfect

We use future perfect when the sentence gives an end-time of the action in future. To put an end-time, it uses a preposition 'by'.

Active Future Perfect: (Subject + shall/will + have + v3)

Example:

*I **will have finished** the book by tomorrow noon.*

Passive Future Perfect: (Subject + shall/will + have + been v3)

Example:

*My bi-cycle **will have been repaired** by next Friday.*

12. Future Perfect Continuous

We use future perfect continuous tense in the followings cases---

- a. Action that started in past, still going on, and will end in future
- b. To put an end-time, it uses a preposition 'by'
- c. To express the time-length, it uses 'since' or 'for'

Active Future Perfect Continuous: (Subject + shall/will + have + been + v1 + ing)

Example:

*By next January, I **will have been teaching** here for 2 years.*

Passive Future Perfect Continuous:

Passive form of this tense is not in use.



Exercise A

Present Tense

Fill the gaps with appropriate verbs:

1. I (play) _____ tennis.
2. The train (leave) _____ tonight at 6 PM.
3. Rina (go) _____ to school.
4. Ritu (score) _____ 10 in her examination.
5. I (live) _____ in Dhaka for ten years.

Exercise B

Past Tense

Fill the gaps with appropriate verbs:

1. I (see) _____ a movie yesterday.
2. My parents (come) _____ to visit me last July.
3. Riha (work) _____ on her homework when I saw her.
4. He came after I (leave) _____ the place.
5. Luna (write) _____ her book for a year.

Exercise C

Future Tense

Fill the gaps with appropriate verbs:

1. I (send) _____ you the information when I get it.
2. Nila (go) _____ to university next year.
3. I (see) _____ you off at the airport tomorrow.
4. By next November, I (receive) _____ my promotion.
5. Father will be tired when he gets home because he (jog) _____ for over an hour.



Answer Key

A

1. play
2. leaves
3. is going
4. has scored
5. have been living

B

1. saw
2. came
3. was working
4. had left
5. had been writing

C

1. will send
2. will be going
3. will be seeing
4. will have received
5. will have been jogging

Lesson 3 : Non-finite Verb

There are three kinds of non-finite verbs:

- i) Gerund
- ii) Participle
- iii) Infinitive

Gerund

Functions:

1. As a subject of the verb:

Swimming is a good exercise.

Giving is better than receiving.

Seeing is believing.

Rising early is a good habit.

The bold subjects in the above sentences are gerund --- non-finite verb.

2. Object/predicate of a transitive verb:

Stop ***writing***.

I like ***reading*** poetry.

Working is ***praying***.

My hobby is ***reading***.

I could not help ***laughing***

Don't give up ***trying***.

The bold objects (predicates) in the above sentences are gerund --- non-finite verb.

3. Object of Preposition:

I am fond of ***catching*** fish.

I am tired of ***writing***.

They are punished for ***telling*** a lie.

In the above sentences, after preposition 'of' and 'for' --- nonfinite verb gerund is used (verb+ing)

4. Compound Noun:

This is my ***sleeping*** room.

I have lost my ***walking*** stick.

Put aside your ***reading*** materials.

These are not adjectives because the room can't sleep, the stick can't walk and the materials can't read. Here 'sleeping room' 'walking stick', 'reading materials' are a compound noun or noun phrase.

5. By + Gerund:

By ***eating*** a balanced diet, you can live well.

By ***drinking*** milk, you can get vitamins.

By ***being*** curious, he can learn many things.

6. Without + Gerund:

Without ***working*** hard, you cannot success.

7. On/in/at/of/for + Gerund:

She aimed at ***passing*** the exam.

They succeeded in ***doing*** the work.

She excels in ***drawing*** pictures.

8. As Verbal Noun (The + Gerund + of):

The ***reading*** of history is interesting.

The ***making*** of dolls/the taking of exercise...

9. Gerund after particular Finite Verbs:

Mind, drop, practice, finish, delay, forbid, endure, excuse, consider, stop, fancy, suggest, present, prefer, deny, enjoy, miss, forgive, avoid, pardon.

After these finite (principal) verbs --- if another verb (action word) sits, it takes the structure of gerund (verb+ing).

Example:

- a. We enjoyed *playing* football.
- b. We stopped *working*.
- c. I suggest *doing* it.
- d. She forbade *doing* this.
- e. I have finished *reading*.

Participle

Participle is a non-finite verb. It is used as an adjective. There are three kinds of participle:

- a. Present Participle: When ‘verb+ing’ works as an ‘adjective and verb’, it is called Present Participle.

Example: *sleeping* child, *burning* home, *crying* baby

- b. Past Participle: When ‘v3’ works as ‘non-finite verb’, it is called past participle.

Example: The *burnt* house is not ours.

- c. Perfect Participle: When ‘having’ is used as ‘adjective and verb’ is called perfect participle.

Example: *Having* done the work, I slept.

Functions:

1. It takes an object like a verb:

Hearing a noise, he woke up.

I saw a boy *mending* his shoes.

The participle took objects (‘a noise’, ‘his shoes’) like a verb.

2. Modified by an adverb:

Loudly *knocking* at the gate, he went off.

The book is very *interesting*.

‘Loudly’ and ‘very’ are adverbs which are modifying the participle.

3. Modifies a noun/pronoun:

A *lying* person should be punished.

A *sleeping* fox cannot catch a hen.

A *rolling* stone gathers no moss.

The glass is *broken*.

This story is *exciting*.

The girl is *good-looking*.

Here the participles are modifying the nouns (subjects) like adjectives.

4. It can be compared like an adjective:

She is more *charming* than her sister.

This is the most *amusing* story I have ever heard.

Here the participles are compared like adjectives.

5. Absolute Nominative (it means --- not having any relation with Finite Verb):

The sky *being* clear, the plane took off.

I know nothing *regarding* the matter.

Finite Verbs in the above sentences are --- 'took', 'know', 'was', and participles have no direct connection with the finite verbs. Here the participles are --- 'being', 'regarding'.

6. Noun phrase + Present Participle = Adjective:

I met a girl *carrying* a basket of flowers.

I found her *crying*.

I saw him *going* up the hill.

Here the bold italic words are participles which are used as adjectives --- describing the nouns.

Infinitive

Structure of Infinitive: Finite Verb + to + base form of verb (v1)

After the following verbs infinitives take place:

Decide, desire, expect, promise, wish, want, offer, hope, refuse, and swear.

Example:

1. She promised *to speak* the truth.
2. I desire *to go* abroad.
3. We decided *to go* there.
4. She refused *to help* me.

After the following words 'to' remains invisible (hidden):

had better, had sooner, than, but, except

Example:

1. You have nothing *to do* but *weep*.
2. He is better able *to sing* than *recite*.

After the following verbs, ‘bare infinitive’ (zero/invisible infinitive) takes place:

Make, know, feel, hear, dare, bid, need, behold, watch, notice, see.

Example:

1. Let him *stay*
2. I watched them *play*.
3. Did you hear me *call* you?

Bare infinitive: uses

A bare infinitive is used in the following contexts:

i) As a complement of the following verbs:

bid, behold, feel, find, hear know, let, make, notice, see, watch

1. *We felt the earth shake.*
2. *I heard her sing.*
3. *We saw the plane land.*
4. *He made us laugh.*
5. *I let them play in the park.*

Note:

a) These verbs take full infinitive in the passive voice:

1. *She was made to sing. (not, sing)*
2. *He was heard to murmur. (not, murmur)*

b) But let is used without to even in passive construction:

1. *I let him go. (Active voice)*
2. *He was let go. (Passive voice)*

ii) As complement of have (meaning want/wish)

1. *I would have you learn manners. (i.e. to learn)*
2. *I like to have them reach in time. (i.e. to reach)*
3. *I would have him keep his promise. (i.e. to keep)*

Note:

• **Prefer ... rather than**

1. *I prefer to die rather than beg.*
2. *I would prefer to fight rather than surrender.*

In this construction ‘prefer’ takes a full infinitive but ‘rather than’ takes a bare infinitive.

- **as As/not so/not as As/comparative form ... than**

1. *If is as easy to run as swim.*
2. *If is not so easy to than cook.*
3. *If is easier to eat than cook.*

The second 'as' takes a bare infinitive.

- **why/why not?**

1. *Why hire a taxi?*
2. *Why not start now?*

These elliptical expressions take a bare infinitive.

- **help**

1. *He helped me carry/to carry the luggage.*
2. *She helped me find/to find my purse.*

'Help' can be used with to or without to. Without 'to' is used mostly, especially in British English.

- **Anaphoric to**

Sometimes 'to' alone is used instead of 'to + verb' (full infinitive). It is called an anaphoric use of 'to' because it has a backward reference, that is, a reference to an earlier mention of the verb:

Example:

1. *Would you like to have a cup of tea?*
2. *She wanted to lock up the house but she forgot to.*
3. *I didn't want to go to the cinema but I had to.*

This device is used to avoid the repetition of a verb.

- **Split infinitive**

When a 'to + verb' is split into two parts and an adverb is put between the two, it is called a split infinitive:

He asked me to briefly state my case.

Here to has been separated from the verb 'state' and an adverb (briefly) inserted between them.

Infinitive: forms

a) Simple

To + verb: to write

b) Progressive

To + be + verb + ing: to be writing

c) Perfect

To + have + past participle: to have written

c) Perfect Progressive

To + have been + present participle: to have been writing

d) Passive

To be + past participle: to be written

e) Perfect Passive

To have been + past participle: to have been written

Note:

• **Verbs that take an infinitive as object or complement are:**

Appear	consent	hope	refuse
Attempt	decide	long	seem
Choose	fail	plan	wish
Claim	happen	promise	vow

Example:

1. *The earth appears to stand still.*
2. *He seems to know the secret.*
3. *He hopes to win a medal.*

• **Adjective + infinitive**

Adjectives that take an infinitive are:

Able, anxious, easy, eager, glad, happy, hard, ready

Example:

1. *He isn't able to run fast.*
2. *We are eager to know the result.*
3. *They are ready to fight.*

• **Verb + object + infinitive**

Verbs that take object + infinitive are:

<i>Ask</i>	<i>instruct</i>	<i>request</i>
<i>Command</i>	<i>invite</i>	<i>see</i>
<i>Compel</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>urge</i>
<i>Enable</i>	<i>oblige</i>	<i>warn</i>
<i>Encourage</i>	<i>order</i>	<i>watch</i>
<i>Force</i>	<i>remind</i>	

Example:

1. *I asked him to wait a minute.*
2. *He compelled/forced me to open the door.*
3. *I made him sing a song. (bare infinitive)*
4. *We saw/watched the plane land. (bare infinitive)*

INFINITIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He made me laugh. • I'll arrange to see the dentist straight away.
PARTICIPLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have been reading. • I have worked hard.
GERUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dancing is a good way to stay fit. • Eating ice cream on a windy day can be a messy experience if you have long, untamed hair.


Exercise
Fill the gaps with appropriate verbs:

1. I hate (camp) _____
2. Jamal wants (go) _____ to Sri Lanka.
3. Who ate the (roast) _____ chicken?
4. The baby started (scream) _____ as it was hungry.
5. By (work) _____ hard, you can shine in life.
6. Kamal had a great time (tour) _____ Kuakata.
7. He made a new record by (catch) _____ the biggest fish.
8. Do you like (read) _____?
9. I struggle (understand) _____ this math problem.
10. The freshly (pick) _____ tomatoes look delicious.

 **Answer Key**

1. camping
2. to go
3. roasted
4. screaming
5. working
6. touring
7. catching
8. reading
9. to understand
10. picked