

	Subject (فاعل)	Verb (فعل اول مطابق با زمان و فاعل)	Verb (فعل دوم) به عنوان اسمی که مفعول مستقیم است.	Object (مفعول)	...
1	I	play	×	the guitar	everyday.
2	She	plays	×	the guitar	everyday.
3	He	played	×	the guitar	yesterday.
4	My brother	can	play	the guitar.	×
5	My brother	could	play	the guitar	when he was young.
6	My brother	wants	to play	the guitar	×
7	My brother	enjoys	playing	the guitar	×

1. Subject + verb + gerund      2. Subject + verb + to infinitive      3. Subject + verb + base form

## GERUND (اسم مصدر)

### 1. As the subject: (فاعل جمله)

Examples:

- *Playing* football made me tired.
- *Running* fast is difficult for me.

### 2. As the object after special verbs

(مفعول جمله بعد از فعل های خاص)

Examples:

- I *enjoy playing* football.
- My brother *avoids eating* fast food.

VERB	MEANING	VERB	MEANING	VERB	MEANING	VERB	MEANING
acknowledge		detest		give up		recall	
adore		discontinue		imagine		recommend	
admit		discuss		justify		report	
advise*		dislike		keep		resent	
allow*		defend		mention		resist	
appreciate		don't mind		mind		risk	
avoid		endure		miss		suggest	
can't help		enjoy		postpone		support	
celebrate		escape		practice		tolerate	
complete		explain		prevent		understand	
confess		contemplate		omit		regret	
consider		feel like		prohibit		resent	
delay		finish		propose		recall	
describe		mention		involve		endure	
deny		forgive		quit		anticipate	

### 3. After prepositions / object of prepositions.

( بعد از حرف اضافه )

Some prepositions: ( about / for / in / of / to / on / from / before / after / without ...)

Examples:

- John is interested **in swimming**.
- I have a reason **for inviting** him to the party.
- I don't feel **like working** today
- He insists **on coming** with us
- I'm looking forward **to receiving** a letter from you.

VERB/adjective + preposition	MEANING	VERB+ preposition	MEANING	VERB+ preposition	MEANING
Be excited about		Take advantage of		Object to	
Be worried about		Take care of		Concéntrate on	
Be responsible for		Insist on		Keep on	
Be interested in		Look forward to		Forget about	
Be accused of		Blame ...for		Go on	
Be capable of		Dream about		Rely on	
Be tired of		Forgive ...for		Talk about/of	
Be good at		Thank .... For		Think about/of	
Be bad at		Keep ...from		Apologiza for	
Be keen on		Prevent ...from		Make an excuse for	
Be angry about		Stop ... from		Have a reason for	
Be addicted to		Depend on		Believe in	
Be famous for		Carry on			
Be anxious about		Feel like			
be proud of		Complain about			
Be accustomed to		Dream about/of			
Be committed to		Argue about			
Be opposed to		Participate in			
Be used to		Succeed in			

### 4. Some expressions followed by gerund ( بعد از اصطلاحات زیر )

expression	meaning	expression	meaning	expression	meaning
it's no use		can't help		Be used to	
there's no point in		can't bear		be worth	
can't stand		get used to			

Examples:

- It's no use **asking** him for help.
- I can't bear / stand **watching** tennis matches.
- This film is worth **seeing**.
- They couldn't help **laughing** when I slipped on the ice.
- She isn't used to **traveling** by train.

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## 5. recreational activities (فعالیت های تفریحی)

۱. از Go + verb+ ing برای فعالیت های تفریحی که در اوقات فراغت انجام می دهیم استفاده می کنیم.

۲. این ساختار با افعالی به کار می رود که بعد از آنها مفعولی به کار نمی رود.

۳. فعل go بر اساس زمانی که استفاده می کنیم تغییر می کند.

Examples:

He goes running every day after work.

We are going shopping this weekend.

I went shopping yesterday

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go swimming



go ice skating



go rollerblading



go skateboarding



go skiing



go horse riding



go sailing



go surfing



go windsurfing



go diving



go bowling



go dancing



go jogging



go climbing



go cycling



go fishing



go trekking /go hiking



go kayaking



go shopping



go sightseeing



go camping

## 6. No + verb +ing

۴. ممنوع اعلام کردن یک فعالیت.

Examples:

No parking. / No smoking. / No fishing. / No swimming

## 7. as a complement

۷. به عنوان متمم بعد از فعل to be

Examples:

My favorite sport is swimming.

What makes me tired is playing chess.

## Infinitive ( to + verb)

### 1.As subject:

۱. به عنوان فاعل جمله

1. To do my homework is the first thing I want to do today.

2. To help my mother is important to me .

### 2. As object after special verbs

۲. به عنوان مفعول بعد از افعال خاص

- I have decided to invite my teacher to the party.
- She encouraged her father to buy the car.

### A. Verbs followed directly by an infinitive

الف) بعد از افعال زیر بلافاصله یک مصدر به کار می رود.

VERB	MEANING	VERB	MEANING	VERB	MEANING	VERB	MEANING
Afford		Fail		Pretend			
Agree		Grow		Promise			
Appear		Hesitate		Refuse			
Arrange		Hope		Request			
Ask		Hurry		Seem			
Attempt		Intend		Struggle			
Can't wait		Learn		Swear			
Care		Manage		Threaten			
Choose		Mean		Volunteer			
Claim		Need		Wait			
Consent		Neglect		Want			
Decide		Offer		Wish			
Demand		Pay		Would like			
Deserve		Plan		yearn			
Expect		Prepare					

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Example:

- I agreed to help him with his problem.
- He pretends to be rich.

## B. Verbs followed by an object before an infinitive

(ب) بعد از افعال زیر ابتدا یک مفعول و سپس یک مصدر به کار می‌رود.

VERB	MEANING	VERB	MEANING	VERB	MEANING
Advise		Hire		Want	
Allow		Instruct		Warn	
Ask		Invite		wish	
Beg		Need		Would like	
Cause		Order			
Challenge		Pay			
Choose		Permit			
Convince		Persuade			
Enable		Promise			
Encourage		Remind			
Expect		Request			
Forbid		Require			
Force		Teach			
Get		Tell			
Help		Urge			

### 3. To state a fact or an opinion with IT + infinitive.

It + be + adjective ( for + object) + infinitive

- It is a good day **to meet** the new teacher.
- It is difficult for him **to solve** this problem.

### 4. To modify an adjective with TOO or ENOUGH

- I was **too late** to make the plane to Tehran.
- He is **old enough** to go to school.
- The box is **too heavy** for me to move.
- The box is **light enough** for me to move.

### 5. after adjectives we use an infinitive

adjective	meaning	adjective	meaning	adjective	meaning	adjective	meaning	adjective	meaning
Afraid		Curious		Eager		Happy		Ready	
Alarmed		Delighted		Easy		Hesitant		Relieved	
Angry		Depressed		Embarrassed		Likely		Reluctant	
Anxious		Determined		Encouraged		Lucky		Sad	
Ashamed		Disappointed		Excited		Pleased		Shocked	
Certain		Distressed		Fortunate		Prepared		Sorry	
Content		Disturbed		Glad		Proud		surprised	
upset		willing		touched					

Examples:

- I am **happy to see** you here.

### **6. to state the purpose of an action.**

۴. بیان هدف و غرض از انجام کاری

- Why did you go to the post office yesterday?  
I went there **to post** a letter.
- John goes to the library **to study**.

### **7. Verbs that can be followed by a gerund or an infinitive**

#### A) Without a change in meaning

verb	meaning	verb	meaning	verb	meaning
Begin		Hate		prefer	
Can't stand		Like		Start	
continue		love		try	

Example;

- I like to play chess every day.
- I like playing chess every day.

#### B: With a change in meaning.

verb	meaning	verb	meaning	verb	meaning	verb	meaning
forget		stop		remember		regret	

Forget + gerund = forget something that happened

Forget + infinitive = forget something that needs to be done

- I will never forget visiting Paris.
- Don't forget to post the letters.

Stop + gerund = stop a continuous action

Stop + infinitive = stop in order to do something

- I stopped smoking.
- I stopped to smoke.

Remember + gerund = remember something that happened

Remember + infinitive = remember something that needs to be done

- Can you remember meeting our English teacher at the party?
- Remember to bring my book.

Regret + gerund = regret a past action

Regret + infinitive = regret having to inform someone about an action

- I regret leaving school so young.
- I regret to inform you that you have failed the exam.

### COMPLETE WITH A GERUND OR AN INFINITIVE

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- 1.- She agreed ..... (pay) the electricity bill the following week.
  - 2.-Hector dislikes ..... (go) to the opera.
  - 3.-Martin admitted ..... (steal) the money from the safe.
  - 4.-Elizabeth didn't need ..... (do) the final exams.
  - 5.-I regretted ..... (forget) to call my grandfather for his birthday.
  - 6.-Your aunt wished ..... (visit) Australia in Summer.
  - 7.-Please, avoid ..... (touch) the wires with wet hands.
  - 8.-Your friend seems ..... (be) very busy today.
  - 9.-We suggested ..... (sell) our apartment at the seaside.
  - 10.-She postponed ..... (make) a decision for the new shop.
  - 11.-Excuse me, do you mind ..... (clean) the table, please!
  - 12.-It was difficult to climb up the mountain but we kept .....(go)
  - 13.-I'm amazed because you didn't hesitate ..... (accept) that job.
  - 14.-The policeman pretended ..... (keep) my identity card.
  - 15.- Robert denied ..... (kidnap) the child.
  - 16.- The car is too expensive so I can't afford ..... (buy) it.
  - 17.-Sonia didn't tolerate ..... (share) the bedroom with John.
  - 18.-The couple chose .....(spend) their honeymoon in Canada.
  - 19.-You hate ..... (wait) for your girlfriend.
  - 20.-Barbara celebrated ..... (win) the TV contest.
  - 21.- George's father learnt ..... (play) the guitar in five years.
  - 22.-Miriam omitted .....(invite) her old university colleagues.
  - 23.-My aunt claimed ..... (be) the owner of the red suitcase.
  - 24.-Tina pretended ..... (borrow) my computer.
  - 25.-All my friends wanted ..... (go) to the zoo in the afternoon.
  - 26.- The French tourist asked me how ..... (get) to the post office.
  - 27.-My neighbour enjoys ..... (collect) stamps and coins.
  - 28.- It was late so we hurried ..... (catch) the last bus.
  - 29.-Does she know what ..... (do) in case of a fire?
  - 30.-I'd like ..... (fly) to the Moon soon.
1. Super Hero Phillip has decided \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a trip to Mars.
  2. He has almost finished \_\_\_\_\_ (pack) his suitcases.
  3. He needs \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) to take everything important.
  4. Our other Super Hero Tanya is busy \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the adventure.
  5. She has admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a little scared of space travel.
  6. But she wants \_\_\_\_\_ (accompany) Phillip on their exciting voyage.
  7. Tanya hopes \_\_\_\_\_ (photograph) the stars and the planets.
  8. Phillip would like \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to the edge of the solar system.
  9. Tanya knows how \_\_\_\_\_ (pilot) a rocket ship and so does Phillip.
  10. They have managed \_\_\_\_\_ (gather) all their supplies in one week.
  11. The trip is expected \_\_\_\_\_ (last) for two or three years.
  12. Tanya has spent a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about the solar system.
  13. Phillip confesses \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a little bit frightened about their trip.
  14. But Tanya seems \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very brave and refuses \_\_\_\_\_ think about the dangers that lie ahead.
  15. Their spaceship must avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) asteroids and UFOs.
  16. Their parents asked them if they had forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) enough dried food and e-books to take with them.
  17. Tanya feels that she will enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) the solar system.
  18. Phillip promises \_\_\_\_\_ (help) Tanya pilot their rocket ship.
  19. We will learn how \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) in outer space.
  20. We like \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) new planets and \_\_\_\_\_ (see) new things.
  21. Although their parents would prefer them \_\_\_\_\_ (remain on earth, they can see that it is no use \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to get them to change their minds.
  22. It's too late now. There's no point in \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with them.
  23. Although Tanya says that she can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (live) without her friends and family for very long, she says she doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (be) far away from home for a few years.
  24. Our Super Heroes are beginning \_\_\_\_\_ (get) very excited.
  25. They are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) as many planets as possible. Bon voyage!