

New Headway Plus Pre-Intermediate Level

A course is taught by

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Verb Patterns

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, practise, put off, recommend, risk, suggest.))

- I enjoy working on the emergency ward.
- Alice doesn't mind working with children.
- Tim is considering changing his job.

VERB + to + infinitive

➤ ((Afford, agree, allow (passive), appear, arrange, ask, attempt, choose, dare, decide, expect, fail, forget, help, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, want, would like to.))

- I want to work with Dr. Laver.
- Tim hopes to leave the stockroom soon.
- Helen decided to go out with Michal.
- Alice might agree to change wards.

VERB + -ing / to infinitive

- no change in meaning

- begin

- continue

- intend

- start

- ✓ It started to rain / raining.

- ✓ I continued to work\ working in the library.

➤ These verbs all use this pattern: specialize, think, look forward.

Verb + preposition + verb +ing

- He specializes in helping children.
- Michal is thinking about cooking dinner.

Like doing\ would like to do

- **Like doing** and **love doing** express a general enjoyment.
 - ✓ I **like working** as a teacher.
 - ✓ I **love taking** photos.
- **Would Like to do** and **would love to do** express a preference now or at a specific time.
 - ✓ **I'd like to be** an actor.
 - ✓ **I'd love to go.**

Would... like?

- ✓ **Would** you **like** to listen to that again?
- Yes, I would \ Yes, I'd love to.
- No, thank you.
- **No, I wouldn't isn't common because it is impolite.**

- ✓ **Would** he **like** to improve his English?
- Yes, I would like that very much.

- ✓ What **would** she **like** to do today?
- She'd like to read some books.

will/shall future

Forms:

Affirmative: I/we shall/will; you/he/they will + bare infinitive

Negative: I/we shall/will not; you/he/they will not + bare infinitive

Interrogative: shall/will I ... ?; will you/he/they ...? + bare infinitive

Contractions: 'll for shall and will; shan't for shall not; won't for will not

➤ **Will** It expresses a future fact or prediction. Will for a prediction can be based more on an opinion than a fact or evidence. **Will** is found after verbs such as (**think, hope, expect, suppose, assume, doubt, be sure** etc.)

I'll be thirty in a few days' time.

It **will be** cold and wet tomorrow, I'm afraid.

I think Labour **will win** the next election.

I doubt they'll **be** here in time I assume that the plan will succeed.

Be going to

■ Forms

- **Affirmative:** I am / you are / he is etc. + going to + bare infinitive
- **Negative:** I am not / you are not / he is not etc. + going to + bare infinitive
- **Interrogative:** Are you not / Is he not + going to + bare infinitive ... ?

- **Going to** can express a prediction based on a present fact. There is evidence now that something is sure to happen.

Liverpool **are going to win**. (It's 4-0, and there are only five minutes left.)

Look at that black sky! It's **going to rain**.

Decisions and intentions - will and going to

1. **Will** is used to express a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.

The phone's ringing. I'll **get** it.

I'll **phone** you back in a minute.

Give me a ring some time. We'll **go** out together.

2. **Going to** is used to express a future plan, decision, or intention made before the moment of speaking.

When she grows up, she's **going to be** a ballet dancer.

We're **going to get** married in the spring.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words *go abroad*. Put the verb *go* in the correct form.

I want *to go abroad*.

I'd like ...

I can't ...

I'm looking forward to ...

I hope ...

I enjoy ...

I'm thinking of ...

I'd love ...

- 2 What's the difference between these sentences?

I like going to the cinema.

I'd like to go to the cinema tonight.

▶▶ **Grammar Reference 5.1 and 5.2 p134**