

Right Form of Verbs (Part 2)

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Preposition + Verb

Structure

- **To + Base form of the verb (infinitive)**

Examples

- He went there **to cut** a tree.
- He reads newspaper **to get** information.

Preposition + Verb

Structure

- **with a view to/ look forward to/ be used to/ get used to/cannot help, etc. + Present Participle of the main verb (Verb + ing)**

Examples

- **My father came there with a view to talking to me.**
- **He got used to walking in the evening.**

Preposition + Verb

Structure

- **Preposition (with, by, in, for, etc.) + (Verb + ing)**

Examples

- **By following** someone, you can go there.
- **He works hard for getting** a good job.

Here/There + Verb

Clue

- The words *there* and *here* are never subjects.

Examples

- There **are two reasons** for this. (plural subject)
- There **is no reason** for this. (singular subject)
- Here **are two books** on the table. (plural subject)
- Here **is a file** of some important documents. (Singular)

Subject Containing together with/ as well as/ along with

Rule

- Phrases such as *together with, as well as, and along with* are not the same as *and*. The phrase introduced by *as well as or along with* will modify **the earlier word**.

Examples

- The mayor **as well as** his brothers is going to prison.
- The mayor and his brothers are going to jail.

Some Exceptional Singular and Plural Nouns

Clues

- **Some Plural Nouns: glasses, pants, pliers, and scissors**
- **Some words end in -s and appear to be plural but are really singular and require singular verbs.**

Examples

- **My glasses were on the bed.**
- **My pants were torn.**
- **The news from the front is bad.**
- **Measles is a dangerous disease for pregnant women.**

Subject Including Fractional Expression

Rule

- Fractional expressions such as *half of, a part of, a percentage of, a majority of* are sometimes singular and sometimes plural, depending on the meaning. (The same is true, of course, when *all, any, more, most and some* act as subjects.)

Examples

- Some of the voters **are** still angry.
- A large percentage of the older population **is** voting against her.
- Two-fifths of the troops **were** lost in the battle.
- Two-fifths of the vineyard **was** destroyed by fire.
- Forty percent of the students **are** in favor of changing the policy.
- Forty percent of the student body **is** in favor of changing the policy.

It is high time

Structure

- **It is high time + Infinitive (to + Verb)**
- **It is high time + Clause (Past Indefinite Tense)**

Examples

- **It is high time to do something for our country.**
- **It is high time to stay at home.**
- **It is high time you protested against corruption.**
- **It is high time you studied attentively.**