

Verbs with gerunds and infinitives (change in the meaning)

remember + infinitive (to remember something, then do it)

تذكر شيئاً ثم القيام به

I always remember to take a sandwich with me. → (first remember, then take)

I remember to pick up your dry cleaning. → (first remember, then pick up)

remember + gerund (to do something, then remember it later)

أن تقوم بشيء، ثم تتذكره لاحقاً

I remember thinking that I needed to find a system. → (first thought, then remember)

I remember visiting my grandmother. → (first visited, then remember)

forget + infinitive (to forget about something, so you don't do it)

أن تنسى شيئاً، فتتجنب القيام به

I forgot to mention that ...

forget + gerund (to do something and (not) forget it later)

أن تقوم بشيء وتنسى (أو لا تنسى) القيام به لاحقاً

حمل تطبيق دبرني على تلفونك

This is usually used in the negative form.

كل الاسئلة المفترحة و اوراق العمل

صارت على تطبيق دبرني

I'll never **forget failing** that exam. لن أنسى أبداً فشلي في تلك الامتحان

REMEMBER/ FORGET

- When 'remember' or 'forget' are followed by the gerund it means you forget or remember something you have done.

عندما يأتي بعد "remember" أو "forget" المصدر الصريح، فإن ذلك يعني أنك تتذكر أو تنسى شيئاً كنت قد قمت به.

- I still remember being nervous on my first day of school.
ما زلت أذكر شعوري بالتوتر في أول يوم لي في المدرسة.
- I'll never forget seeing his face.
لن أنسى أبداً رؤية وجهه.

- When 'remember' or 'forget' are followed by the infinitive, there is something you need to do and you remember or forget to do it.

عندما يأتي بعد "remember" أو "forget" المصدر (infinitive)، فإن ذلك يعني أنه يوجد شيء يجب عليك القيام به وتذكره أو تنساه.

- I forgot to bring my lunch today.
نسيت أن أحضر غدائي اليوم!
- Remember to call your mother tonight!
تذكر أن تتصل بوالدتك الليلة

try + infinitive (to make an effort to do something difficult)

أن تبذل جهداً للقيام بشيء صعب

- I always try to plan it so that...
- I **tried to stop** him from leaving but it was too late. Now we don't know where he is! (Note: it was impossible to stop him from leaving)
- Could you please try to open this jar for me? I can't unscrew the lid. (Note: it is difficult to unscrew the lid of the jar.)
- I am **trying to study** but it's impossible with all this noise.

5. I am **trying to learn** Japanese but it's very difficult.

try + gerund (to do something and see what happens):

أن تقوم بشيء وترى ما يحدث

try + gerund (is often used for giving advice)

1. You should **try working** in the library.
2. I have decided to **try using** less salt on my food, as it is healthier.
(Note: maybe it will taste good with less salt.)
3. I want to **try studying** with a friend to see if it helps us stay more motivated.

stop + infinitive (to stop something in order to do something else)

أن توقف شيئاً لتقوم بشيء آخر

1. I **stopped to drink** coffee. (I stopped what I was doing and drank some coffee)
2. I keep **stopping to make** a cup of tea.
3. The bus **stopped to pick up** the children.
4. The teacher **stopped** the video **to ask** the students some questions.

stop + gerund (to no longer do something)

أن تتوقف عن القيام بشيء نهائياً

1. I **stopped drinking** coffee. (I never drank coffee again)
2. I don't **stop studying** till I've finished.
3. The bus **stopped picking up** the children.
4. I've **stopped buying** the newspaper because now I read the news online.
5. I **stopped smoking** when I started to train for the Olympics.

like + infinitive (to do something because it is a good idea)

أن تقوم بشيء لأنه فكرة جيدة

1. I **like to spend** at least three hours a day in the library.

2. We have a lot of fruit in the garden. I **like to make** jam every year.
3. I'd **like to swim** in the new pool when it opens.

like + gerund (to enjoy something) (habit or preference)
(أن تستمتع بشيء) (عادة أو تفضيل)

1. I **like working** at home.
2. Ali **likes telling** jokes.
3. I **like swimming** in open air swimming pools.

- To talk about a completed action after the verbs: (Feel, hear, listen to, see and watch), **we use:** (للتحدث عن فعل مكتمل بعد الأفعال)

- (feel, hear, listen to, see and watch) + object + infinitive (without to)

I **saw** somebody **fall** in the water.

- To talk about an action in progress after the verbs: (Feel, hear, listen to, see and watch), **we use:** (للتحدث عن فعل مستمر بعد الأفعال)

- (feel, hear, listen to, see and watch) + object + gerund (without to)

I **saw** him **talking** to the lifeguard.

- After verbs: (need, want, deserve, require) can take the gerund but can also be followed by the Passive Infinitive, which is equivalent in meaning.

بعد الأفعال: (need, want, deserve, require) يمكن أن يتبعها المصدر (gerund)، ولكن يمكن أيضاً أن يتبعها المصدر المبني للمجهول (Passive Infinitive)، والذي يكون مكافئاً في المعنى.

- The gerund has a passive sense: (needs cleaning - needs to be cleaned).

1. Your hair needs cutting. (Your hair **needs to be cut**.)
2. The windows want cleaning. (The windows **want to be cleaned**.)
3. These ideas deserve discussing. (These ideas **deserve to be discussed**)

حمل تطبيق دبرني على تلفونك
كل الاسئلة المقترحة واوراق العمل

صاربت على تطبيق دبرني