

14-3 COMMON PREPOSITION COMBINATIONS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS

<i>be excited</i> <i>be worried</i> } <i>about doing it</i>	<i>keep (someone)</i> <i>prevent (someone)</i> <i>prohibit (someone)</i> <i>stop (someone)</i> } <i>from doing it</i>	<i>insist on doing it</i>
<i>complain</i> <i>dream</i> <i>talk</i> <i>think</i> } <i>about/of doing it</i>	<i>believe</i> <i>be interested</i> <i>participate</i> <i>succeed</i> } <i>in doing it</i>	<i>be accustomed</i> <i>in addition</i> <i>be committed</i> <i>be devoted</i> <i>look forward</i> <i>object</i> <i>be opposed</i> <i>be used</i> } <i>to doing it</i>
<i>apologize</i> <i>blame (someone)</i> <i>forgive (someone)</i> <i>have an excuse</i> <i>have a reason</i> <i>be responsible</i> <i>thank (someone)</i> } <i>for doing it</i>	<i>be accused</i> <i>be capable</i> <i>for the purpose</i> <i>be guilty</i> <i>instead</i> <i>take advantage</i> <i>take care</i> <i>be tired</i> } <i>of doing it</i>	

14-4 COMMON VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS

verb + gerund (a) I <u>enjoy</u> <u>playing</u> tennis.	Gerunds are used as the objects of certain verbs. In (a), enjoy is followed by a gerund (playing). Enjoy is not followed by an infinitive. <i>INCORRECT: I enjoy to play tennis.</i> Common verbs that are followed by gerunds are given in the list below.																
(b) Joe quit smoking. (c) Joe gave up smoking.	(b) and (c) have the same meaning. Some phrasal verbs,* e.g., give up , are followed by gerunds. These phrasal verbs are given in parentheses in the list below.																
VERB + GERUND <table><tr><td><i>enjoy</i></td><td><i>quit (give up)</i></td><td><i>avoid</i></td><td><i>consider</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>appreciate</i></td><td><i>finish (get through)</i></td><td><i>postpone (put off)</i></td><td><i>discuss</i></td></tr><tr><td><i>mind</i></td><td><i>stop**</i></td><td><i>delay</i></td><td><i>mention</i></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td><i>keep (keep on)</i></td><td><i>suggest</i></td></tr></table>		<i>enjoy</i>	<i>quit (give up)</i>	<i>avoid</i>	<i>consider</i>	<i>appreciate</i>	<i>finish (get through)</i>	<i>postpone (put off)</i>	<i>discuss</i>	<i>mind</i>	<i>stop**</i>	<i>delay</i>	<i>mention</i>			<i>keep (keep on)</i>	<i>suggest</i>
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		<i>keep (keep on)</i>	<i>suggest</i>														

*A *phrasal verb* consists of a verb and a particle (a small word such as a preposition) that together have a special meaning. For example, *put off* means "postpone."

****Stop** can also be followed immediately by an infinitive of purpose (*in order to*). See Chart 15-2, p. 82.

COMPARE the following:

- (1) **stop + gerund**: When the professor entered the room, the students **stopped talking**. The room became quiet.
- (2) **stop + infinitive of purpose**: While I was walking down the street, I ran into an old friend. I **stopped to talk** to him. (I stopped walking *in order to talk* to him.)