

B2 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 2 Lesson 3

In this practice you will learn

B2 ENGLISH CHAPTER 2 Lesson 3 <i>Grammar: Verb Complementation: what follows verbs (Unit 28-31)</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
❖ Unit 28: Verbs, objects and complements		/
❖ Unit 29: Verb + two objects		/
❖ Unit 30: Verb + <i>-ing</i> forms and infinitives 1		/
❖ Unit 31: Verb + <i>-ing</i> forms and infinitives 2		/

Verbs, objects and complements

A

Some verbs can be either transitive or intransitive, allowing us to focus on either the person or thing performing the action, or the person or thing affected by the action. Compare:

- ☐ She **closed** *the door*. (transitive) *and* The door **closed**. (intransitive)
- ☐ I've **ripped** *my shirt*. (transitive) *and* My shirt **has ripped**. (intransitive)

Also: begin, bend, break, burn, change, decrease, drop, finish, increase, move, open, shut, start, vary, wake (most are 'change' verbs)

Reminder → F1–F3

B

Some transitive verbs don't need an object when the meaning is clear from the context:

- ☐ I often **sing** (*songs*) in the shower.
- ☐ She **plays** (*the saxophone*) beautifully.

Also: answer, ask, change, cook, dance, drink, drive, eat, fail, park, phone, read, smoke, study, wash, wash up, wave, win, write

C

After some verbs we usually add a *complement* – a phrase which completes the meaning of a verb, noun or adjective – which is an adverb or prepositional phrase:

- ☐ The disease **originated** *in Britain*. (*not* The disease originated. We need to add something about where or how it originated.)

Other verbs usually have a complement but may not. Compare:

- ☐ He **paused** *for a few moments*. *and* He **paused**. (no complement needed)

D

Some verbs are commonly followed by a particular preposition or prepositions and then an object (see also Unit 94):

- ☐ We had to **deal with** *hundreds of complaints*. (*not* We had to deal.)
- ☐ I'm sure that blue car **belongs to** *Murad*. (*not* I'm sure that blue car belongs.)

Also: adhere to, aspire to, culminate in / with, detract from, differentiate between, incline to / towards, specialise in

E

Some verbs are usually followed by an **object + prepositional phrase** complement:

- ☐ I always **associate** *pizza with Italy*. (*not* I always associate pizza.)
- ☐ She **put** *the report on the floor*. (*not* She put the report.)

Also: attribute ... to, base ... on / upon, equate ... with, inflict ... on, mistake ... for, regard ... as / with, remind ... of

F

Some verbs are often followed by an **object + adjective** (or **adjective phrase**) complement:

- ☐ The people of this country will **hold** *the government responsible*.
- ☐ Conti **pronounced** *herself fit for the match*.

Also: assume, believe, consider, declare, find, judge, prove, report, think.
(The object after **declare, find, pronounce** and **prove** is usually a reflexive pronoun.)

Sentences with an **object + adjective** complement after these verbs are usually rather formal. Adding **to be** after the object or using a **that-clause** can make sentences less formal:

- ☐ Dr Adams argues that house prices will fall, but other economists **believe** *the opposite true*.
(*or less formally ... believe the opposite to be true. or ... believe that the opposite is true.*)

28.1 If it is possible to omit the object (*in italics*) after the underlined verbs, put brackets around it. **B**

Aya was (1) reading (*a book*) when the telephone rang. It was Val. She said, 'I called you earlier, but nobody (2) answered *the phone*. Would you like to come over to (3) eat *dinner* tonight with me and Tom? Is eight/seven okay?' Aya (4) thanked *Val* and said that she'd love to come. At about seven Aya started to get ready. She (5) washed *herself* and (6) brushed *her hair*. Then she (7) changed *her clothes* and (8) put on *some makeup*. After that, she (9) drove *her car* to Malstowe, the village where Val and Tom lived. Val was gardening when Aya (10) reached *their house* and she (11) waved *her hand* when saw Aya. Aya (12) parked *her car* on the drive and walked over to Val. Val said, 'Tom's still (13) cooking *dinner*, so I thought I had time (14) to pick *some flowers*. By the way, my sister Kate is staying with us. She's (15) studying *French* at university, but is on holiday at the moment. I forgot to (16) mention *her* when I spoke to you earlier. I'll (17) introduce *you* when we go inside.' Aya (18) enjoyed *the evening* very much. The food was excellent and they talked a lot about their holiday plans. Aya hoped to go to Canada, but wasn't sure yet that she could (19) afford *it*. Before she left, Aya helped (20) wash up *the dishes*. As she drove home, she decided that she must (21) invite *Val and Tom* for a meal at her house very soon.

28.2 Complete sentences 1–4 with a correct verb + preposition + noun phrase. Complete 5–8 with a correct verb + noun phrase + preposition. **D & E**

Verbs (Use an appropriate form.)	Prepositions	Noun phrases
aspire attribute base culminate differentiate inflict mistake specialise	between for in in on on to to	the black car national leadership his success the discovery of penicillin a surprise defeat fantasy and reality her new novel seafood

- Electors deserve more from a political party that aspires to national leadership.
- Years of research by Fleming
- Her mental condition makes it difficult for her to
- There's a great restaurant by the harbour which
- The team of amateur footballers the first division leaders.
- After Lewis's victory, he the advice of his new trainer.
- It was dark and raining and she a taxi.
- Emma Janse has events that took place in 16th-century Denmark.

28.3 Complete these sentences with any appropriate adjective. **F**

- The scientific evidence proved him guilty.
- She declared herself with the result.
- They considered the food
- I'm surprised the plumber hasn't turned up. I've always found him
- We believed her at school.

Now write less formal versions using either **to be** after the object or a **that-clause**.

- The scientific evidence proved him *to be guilty*. / The scientific evidence *proved that he was guilty*.

Verb + two objects

A

Some verbs can be followed by two objects. Usually the first object (= the *indirect object* (IO)) is a person or group of people and the second object (= the *direct object* (DO)) is a thing:

- ☐ Can you **bring** *me* (= IO) *some milk* (= DO) from the shops?
- ☐ He **made** *himself* (= IO) *a cup of coffee*. (= DO).

Many verbs that can have two objects may also be used with a DO only (e.g. I read a story). With many verbs that can have two objects, it is possible to reverse the order of the objects if we put **for** or **to** before the IO (this is then called a *prepositional object*). Compare:

- ☐ I **built** my daughter a doll's house. *and* I **built** a doll's house **for** my daughter.
- ☐ Can you **pass** me that bandage? *and* Can you **pass** that bandage **to** me?

Other verbs with **for** + object: **book, buy, catch, choose, cook, fetch, find, get, make, order, pour, save**

Other verbs with **to** + object: **award, give, hand, lend, offer, owe, show, teach, tell, throw**

We often use this pattern if we want to focus particular attention on the object after **for** / **to**. We also use it if the IO is a lot longer than the DO:

- ☐ Jasmin taught music **to** a large number of children at the school. (*not* Jasmin taught a large number of children at the school music.)

If the DO is a pronoun, a pattern with **DO** + **preposition** + **IO** is usual. Patterns without a preposition are avoided because they are considered to be bad style:

- ☐ I gave them **to** Isa. (*rather than* I gave Isa them. / I gave them Isa.)
- ☐ We bought it **for** them. (*rather than* We bought them it. / We bought it them.)

B

Some verbs can be used with either **for** or **to**. Often there is a difference in meaning: **to** suggests that there is a transfer of something to someone, and **for** suggests that someone benefits from something. Compare:

- ☐ I hadn't got time to visit Mira, so I **wrote** a letter **to** her. *and*
- ☐ Mira had broken her wrist, so I **wrote** a letter **for** her.

Also: **bring, leave, pay, play, post, read, sell, send, sing, take**

Sometimes, however, the meaning is very similar:

- ☐ He **played** the piece **to** (*or for*) me.
- ☐ Can you **sing** that song again **to** (*or for*) us?

Note that when **object + object** is used after these verbs it usually has a similar meaning to the verb with **object + to + object**. For example:

- ☐ I sold him the car. (*means* I sold the car **to** him, *not* I sold the car **for** him.)

C

Some verbs that are followed by two objects cannot have their objects reversed with **for** / **to**:

- ☐ We all **envied** him his lifestyle. (*but not* We all envied his lifestyle **for** / **to** him.)

Also: **allow, ask, cost, deny, forgive, guarantee, permit, refuse**

D

Some verbs, such as **describe** and **fix**, can *only* have a second object if this is a prepositional object –

☆ with **to** (see also Unit 22A). Compare:

- ☐ She **described** the situation (**to** me). (*but not* She described me the situation.) *and*
- ☐ She **told** this joke (**to** me). *or* She **told** me this joke.

Also: **admit, announce, demonstrate, explain, introduce, mention, point out, prove, report, say, suggest**

☆ with **for**. Compare:

- ☐ He **fixed** the tap (**for** me). (*but not* He fixed me the tap.) *and*
- ☐ I **booked** a room (**for** her). *or* I **booked** her a room.

Also: **collect, mend, repair**

29.1 Complete each sentence with a suitable form of a verb from the box and insert **to** or **for** in an appropriate place. Write **to** / **for** if either can be used. **A & B**

choose offer pass ~~pay~~ post read save sell take teach

- 1 Elias hasn't got any money so I'll have to pay the bill ^{for} him.
- 2 Kaspar hates going shopping. I have to his clothes him.
- 3 You're staying with Dimitra at the weekend, aren't you? Can you this present her?
- 4 I can't reach the salt. Could you it me, please?
- 5 When Mr Durand bought the house, we all the carpets him as well.
- 6 He's got a very rewarding job. He sports disabled children.
- 7 I haven't got my glasses. Can you these instructions me, please?
- 8 Jane the letter me on her way to work because I had flu and couldn't go out.
- 9 I my old bike him, but he said he wanted something more modern.
- 10 I'll be in late tonight. Can you some dinner me, please?

29.2 If necessary, correct these sentences. If the sentence is already correct, write ✓. **C & D**

- 1 He kindly collected me some library books.
- 2 He admitted his error for his colleagues.
- 3 I have to prepare a report for the meeting.
- 4 Can I ask a favour to you?
- 5 A special ticket allows entry for people to all the museums in the city.
- 6 I'd like to introduce you to my sister.

29.3 Complete these texts with objects chosen from the box. Give all possible word orders and add prepositions where necessary. **A-D**

the problem / our teacher
another half an hour / us
~~an email / him~~
a drink / Ben
a fortune / you

her photograph / me
his sister / me
his broken car / him
a paper aeroplane / him

the glass / him
three bedtime stories / him
the money / me
~~the problem / him~~

- 1 A: Samuel phoned. He wants to come and stay with us at the beginning of September.
B: But that's when my parents will be with us. I'll have to send
him an email / an email to him to explain the problem to him.
- 2 When he described I didn't think I knew her, but when he showed
..... I realised that I had seen her at work.
- 3 The clock on the wall was wrong. When we pointed out ,
she allowed to finish the exam.
- 4 My three-year-old nephew, Luis, always keeps me busy when I babysit. Last night I first had to
make , then I had to
mend and after that he
insisted that I read
- 5 A: Your new motorbike must have cost
B: Well, actually, my parents lent
- 6 I poured
and gave

Verb + **-ing** forms and infinitives 1

A

Some verbs can be followed either by an **object + -ing** or a **possessive + -ing** with a similar meaning, although the **possessive + -ing** form is usually considered to be rather formal:

- ☐ I resented **Tom** winning the prize.
(*more formally* I resented **Tom's** winning the prize.)
- ☐ Mia recalled **him** buying the book.
(*more formally* Mia recalled **his** buying the book.)

Also: **detest, (dis)approve of, (dis)like, hate, love, object to** (= '(dis)liking' verbs); **forget, imagine, remember, think of** (= 'thinking' verbs)

Note that we only use a possessive form (Tom's, his) here to talk about a person or group of people:

- ☐ I remember **the horse** winning the race. (*but not* ... the horse's winning ...)

B

Some verbs can be followed by **to + -ing** where **to** is a preposition:

- ☐ She **confessed to stealing** the money.
- ☐ You **don't object to working** late tonight, do you?

Also: **adapt, adjust, admit, look forward, own up, resort**

Note that these verbs can also be followed by **to + noun phrase**:

- ☐ She **confessed to the crime**.
- ☐ You **don't object to the work**, do you?

C

Other verbs can be followed by different prepositions + **-ing**. For example:

- ☆ **by + -ing (begin, close, end, finish (off / up), open, start (off / out))**
☐ Can you **begin by cleaning** the floors, and then do the windows?
- ☆ **on + -ing or on + object + -ing (concentrate, count, depend, focus, insist, rely)**
☐ Clare **insisted on (Jack) wearing** a suit to the party.
- ☆ **of + -ing or of + object + -ing (approve, hear, know, speak, talk, tell)**
☐ Have you ever **heard of (anyone) getting** arrested for gossiping before?
- ☆ **object + from + -ing (deter, discourage, keep, prevent, prohibit, stop)**
☐ The noise from next door **prevented me from sleeping**.

D

Some verbs (**feel, hear, notice, observe, overhear, see, watch**) can be followed by an object and then either by an **-ing** form or **bare infinitive**, but the meanings may be slightly different. Compare:

- ☐ I **saw them playing** football from my window. (**-ing** indicates an action in progress) *and*
- ☐ I **saw him smash** the bottle. (**bare infinitive** indicates a completed action)
- ☐ I was able to **watch them building** the new car park from my office window. (**-ing** suggests that I watched, but not from start to finish) *and*
- ☐ I **watched him climb** through the window, and then I called the police. (**bare infinitive** suggests I watched the whole action from start to finish)

E

After the verbs **dare** and **help** we can use either a **bare infinitive** or **to-infinitive**:

- ☐ I was angry with him, but I **didn't dare (to) say** anything.
- ☐ We hope the Twitter campaign will **help (to) raise** awareness of the problem.

When **dare** has an object, we can only use a **to-infinitive**. Compare:

- ☐ I **dared him to cross** the river. (*not* I dared him cross ...) *and*
- ☐ I **helped them (to) pack**.

After **have, let** and **make** we can use an **object + bare infinitive** but not **to-infinitive**:

- ☐ His exam results might **make him work** harder. (*not* ... might make him to work ...)
- ☐ I **had Irena clean** up her bedroom before I **let her go** out to play.

30.1 If possible, rewrite these sentences using the possessive form of the object. If not, write X. **A**

- I really hate you having to be away from home so much.
I really hate your having to be away from home so much.
- We don't approve of the developer locating the factory so close to houses.
- I have always detested the dog jumping up at me when I visit them.
- No one heard the man shouting for help.
- It is difficult to imagine him accepting the decision without any objection.
- No one in the crowd that day will forget Ashe fighting so hard to win the match.
- I remember them arguing a great deal when they were children.
- The police investigated him stealing cars from the city centre.

30.2 Rewrite the italicised part of each sentence so that it has a similar meaning. Use one of the verbs from the box and an -ing form. **B & C**

adapt approve discourage end ~~own up~~ rely

- In a survey, 65% of dentists *said that they had made* mistakes in treating patients.
owned up to making
- I don't *think children should wear* jewellery in school.
- I would like to *finish with a summary of* the main points of my talk.
- My parents *said they thought I shouldn't go* to university.
- You can't *trust Sophie to turn up* on time.
- I grew up in the countryside, and I found it difficult to *get used to life* in a big city.
.....

30.3 Underline the most likely verb form. Consider why it is the most likely. **A**

- I heard the tyre *burst* / *bursting* and then the lorry skidded across the road.
- Carl noticed someone *watch* / *watching* him from an upstairs window.
- She felt the wasp *sting* / *stinging* her just before she brushed it off her arm.
- With a good telescope you can see the eagles *feed* / *feeding* their chicks in the nest.

30.4 Match the sentence beginnings and endings, adding an appropriate object where necessary and write **(to)** where this might be included. **E**

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 When Lana thought of going on the roller-coaster it made ... | a prevent hay fever. |
| 2 The new course is intended to help ... | b feel quite ill. |
| 3 Scientists hope the new drug will help ... | c control the speed of the fan. |
| 4 We didn't agree with the decision, but we didn't dare ... | d wait outside my office. |
| 5 When Ethan arrives, have ... | e understand modern art. |
| 6 The dial on the left lets ... | f protest against it. |
- 1 + b When Lana thought of going on the roller-coaster it made her feel quite ill.



Verb + **-ing** forms and infinitives 2

A

After some verbs we need to include an object before a **to-infinitive** in active sentences:

- ☐ The police **warned** *everyone* **to stay** inside with their windows closed. (*not* The police warned to stay ...)

Also: advise, allow, believe, cause, command, enable, encourage, entitle, force, invite, order, persuade, remind, show, teach, tell

After other verbs, however, we can't include an object before a **to-infinitive**:

- ☐ We've **decided to leave** early. (*not* We've decided us to leave early.)

Also: agree, consent, fail, hope, manage, offer, pretend, refuse, start, threaten, volunteer

B

After some verbs we have to put a preposition, usually **for**, immediately after the verb before an **object + to-infinitive** (see also Unit 29):

- ☐ They *arranged* **for** *Rania* **to stay** in London. (*not* They arranged Rania to stay ...)
- ☐ They *applied* **for** *the court appearance* **to be postponed**.

Also: advertise, campaign, long, plan, wait (After **apply** and **campaign**, the **to-infinitive** is usually passive.)

Other verbs can be followed by different prepositions + **object + to-infinitive**. For example:

- ☆ **at + object + to-infinitive** (**go on** [= to criticise continually], **keep on** [= to talk about something many times], **scream, shout, yell**)
 - ☐ I *shouted* **at** *the man* **to open** the door.
- ☆ **on + object + to-infinitive** (**call** [= to officially ask someone to do something], **count, depend, prevail, rely**)
 - ☐ We're *depending* **on** *you* **to find** a solution soon.
- ☆ **to + object + to-infinitive** (**appeal, gesture, motion, signal**)
 - ☐ He closed the door and *signalled* **to** *the pilot* **to take off**.

C

A number of other **to-infinitive** and **-ing** forms can also follow verbs –

- ☆ **verb + negative to-infinitive** and negative **-ing** forms
 - ☐ We **decided not to go** to Paris after all. (*compare* The people **didn't decide to go** to war, it was their political leaders.)
 - ☐ Some of my friends **have considered not going** to college because of the cost. (*compare* I **haven't considered going** to college – I don't want to go on studying after school.)
- ☆ **verb + to have + past participle**
 - ☐ The accident **seems to have happened** at around 1 pm yesterday.
 - ☐ Simmons **is alleged to have assaulted** a police officer.

This form is often used to give an opinion (after verbs like **seem** and **appear**) about a past event, or to report what is or was said (after passive verbs like **is / was alleged, believed, said, thought**) about past events.

- ☆ **verb + having + past participle**

The **verb + -ing** and **verb + having + past participle** forms have a similar meaning with these verbs:

- ☐ I now **regret buying** the car. *and* ☐ I now **regret having bought** the car.

This form is most often used with **admit, deny, forget, recall, regret** and **remember**.

31.1 Complete each sentence with one of the verbs in brackets. A

- 1 a My mother me to throw away my old toys. (threatened / told)
b My mother to throw away my old toys.
- 2 a They to visit Riko in hospital. (allowed / offered)
b They us to visit Riko in hospital.
- 3 a I to carry the heavy boxes up the stairs. (managed / persuaded)
b I Hamza to carry the heavy boxes up the stairs.
- 4 a She Lars to help in the garden. (agreed / encouraged)
b She to help in the garden.
- 5 a I her to tidy up the house. (pretended / reminded)
b I to tidy up the house.
- 6 a Jonas to study economics at university. (advised / hoped)
b Jonas me to study economics at university.

31.2 Write one word that is missing from each line in these texts. Put a / where the word should be. B

a		
1	When I advertised / a website designer for the business, Greta got	for
2	the job. But I've now learnt that you can't rely Greta to do anything.	
3	I waited ages her to come up with some initial ideas for the site, and	
4	then I had to keep on her to do any more work on it. Finally, she said	
	she couldn't do it after all.	
b		
1	Managers of the National Electricity Company have appealed workers	
2	to end their strike, and have called the government to intervene in the	
3	dispute. The Energy Minister said that he has arranged employers and	
4	employees to meet next week, and he prevailed strikers to return to	
	work in the meantime.	

31.3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets using one of the patterns in section C opposite. Give alternatives where possible. C

- 1 I anyone Marta's new address. (agree – not tell)
- 2 The prisoners through a broken window last night. (think – escape)
- 3 I him at the conference. (not recall – see)
- 4 He any stolen property. (deny – receive)
- 5 He as the person who donated the money. (ask – not name)
- 6 She all the way back home. (not feel like – walk)
- 7 I am sure my purse was on the table a few minutes ago, but now it (seem – disappear)
- 8 The Etruscans in Italy in the 8th or 9th century BC. (believe – arrive)

