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Grammar Reference

1 Verbs expressing a wish to act

Certain **verbs** expressing the **will to act** may be followed by **infinitives** and **gerunds**.

- '**To intend**' and '**to propose**' may be used with both **infinitives** and **gerunds**.

Example: He **intends to settle** in New York.
What did he **propose to do**?

- '**To try**' is followed by an **infinitive** when it describes an **effort** and by a **gerund** when it describes an **experiment**, a trying out.

Example: I'm **trying to do** this exercise.
I wouldn't **try gliding or rafting**.

2 Possessive pronouns

A - Form

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st person	mine	ours
2nd person	yours	yours
3rd person		
<i>masculine</i>	his	theirs
<i>feminine</i>	hers	theirs
<i>neuter</i>	its	theirs

B - Use

- The **possessive pronoun** replaces a **noun phrase**.

It is **never** preceded by a determiner.

It **doesn't vary** in function with the nominal group that it replaces.

Example: This skirt is **mine** (*my skirt*).
These skirts are **mine** (*my skirts*).

- In the **third person singular**, the **possessive pronoun agrees** with the gender and number of the possessor.

Example:

This is Edward's hat - This is **his**.

I like her shoes - I like **hers**.

3.

In order to avoid repetition, an **infinitive** can be replaced by the particle '**to**' (in such cases called an **anaphoric 'to'**) in one of the following forms.

- **auxiliary 'used to,' 'ought to' or 'have to'**

Example: You don't eat as much as you **used to**.

You don't behave as you **ought to**.

I don't want to go.

You'll **have to**.

- an ordinary **verb** + an **infinitive**

Example: I hope he'll get through his exam;
he **deserves to**.

- an **infinitive clause**

Example: Would you like him to call you back?
Yes, I'd **like him to**.

Note. When serving as a **passive auxiliary**, '**to be**' cannot be replaced by '**to**.'

Example: You'll be punished as you **deserve to be**.