

WHAT PREPOSITION DO I USE AFTER A VERB BEFORE AN INFINITIVE?

(a) None after the “14”:

Aller, venir, faire, voir, entendre, pouvoir,
savoir, vouloir, devoir, falloir, laisser,
croire, oser, sembler

(b) In order to – pour (except after the “14”)

(c) “Cairo” verbs take a

Commencer, Apprendre, Inviter, Réussir, (Continuer)

(d) If you guess, guess de

By the way, look out for the Cops:

<u>C</u> esser	<u>C</u> an
<u>O</u> ser	<u>O</u> mit
<u>P</u> ouvoir	<u>P</u> as
<u>S</u> avoir	<u>S</u> ometimes

SOME INTERESTING PECULIARITIES

1. La vedette (the star of eg. a film), la sentinelle, la brute, la victime, Sa Majesté – refer to men just as much as (and usually more often than) to women

2. What is the meaning of:

pire	vent	venir
un	vient	d'un

A VIST TO MR. DOCTOR

It is easy to know that you have been eating garlic

(Il est facile de)

You've been eating garlic. It's easy to know

(C'est facile à savoir)

Il est ... de when it is merely a grammatical subject and the real subject comes later as an infinitive or que clause

When the thing that is easy to know, tell, do, etc. comes before the expression “It's easy to know: use c'est ... à

(Before the doctor examines you he makes you say “Ah”)