

-ING form (GERUND) and INFINITIVE

Презентация для 7 класса
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-ING form (GERUND)

- Употребляется в роли подлежащего:

Drinking milk is very good for your bones.

- После глаголов: *admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, deny, fancy, go (for activities), imagine, mind, miss, quiet, save, suggest, practice, prevent.*

*I suggest **eating** out tonight.*

- После глаголов: *love, like, enjoy, prefer, dislike, hate*, чтобы выразить общее предпочтение.

*I love **watching** old films.*

*Mary hate **waiting** the order.*

!НО! Для выражения определенного предпочтения с *would like, would prefer, would love* употребляется инфинитив с частицей **to**.

*I would like **to** drink some coffee.*

- После таких выражений, как: *be busy, it's no use, it's (not) worth, there's no point (in), what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, have difficulty (in), look forward to, object to, prefer (doing sth to doing sth else)*.

*I look forward to **seeing** you next week.*

*He isn't used to **getting** up early.*

- После глаголов: *spend, waste, lose (time, money and etc.)*

*Don't waste time **trying** to fix this.*

- После предлогов.

- *Pete is good **at fixing** computers.*

● Open the brackets using the *-ing* form.

- 1) I admit _____ (to work) with him for a while.
- 2) The rescue workers practise _____ (to climb) high walls and buildings.
- 3) It's worth _____ (to try) to make her do bungee jumping.
- 4) She loved _____ (to look) at clouds when she was child.
- 5) He didn't deny has strange habit _____ (to watch) his neighbours through binoculars.
- 6) There's no point in _____ (to argue) on the question.
- 7) We don't mind _____ (to surf) on holidays.
- 8) They look forward to _____ (to visit) us on Christmas.
- 9) The couriers have difficulty in _____ (to make) deliveries on time because of traffic jams.
- 10) She couldn't help _____ (to laugh) at the clowns as if she were a kid.

INFINITIVE

Infinitive с частицей *to* употребляется:

- Для выражения цели: *He's saving money to buy a car.*
- После глаголов относящихся к будущему: *agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse and etc.*
I promise to return the money soon.
- После *would like, would prefer, would love.*

- После прилагательных, описывающих чувства, эмоции (*happy, glad, sad, etc.*) желание, нежелание (*eager, reluctant, willing, etc.*) или характер людей (*clever, kind, etc.*), а так же после прилагательных *lucky, fortunate*.

He's always eager to help out.

- После *too/enough*

It is too cold to go swimming.

- После выражений *to tell you the truth, to be honest, to sum up, to begin with, etc.*

To tell the truth, I didn't really think they'd win.

Infinitive **без** частицы **to**:

- После модальных глаголов

*He **shouldn't** see a doctor.*

- После глаголов *let, make, see, hear, feel*

*They **made** him **pay** extra.*

BUT

*He **was made to** **pay** extra.*

В форме страдательного залога (be made, be heard, be seen) употребляется **с** частицей **to**.

- После *would rather() not, had better (not)*

*You **had better** **book** early.*

- После слова *help* может употребляться с или без частицы **to**

*I **help** her **(to)** **move** sofa.*

Choose the verb after which the Infinitive is used and complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets.

1. They _____ (can't stand/aren't glad) _____ (to see) such a mess.
2. I'm _____ (willing/getting) _____ (to meet) them in some time.
3. They _____ (look forward/are eager) _____ (to make) friends with the new neighbours.
4. She _____ (would rather not/wouldn't prefer) _____ (to go) travelling by board.
5. Alice _____ (suggested/wanted me) _____ (to cook) something exotic for the party.
6. We _____ (were made/were busy) _____ (to rewrite) the report.
7. Mike and Lucy _____ (planned/look forward to) _____ (get) married last month.
8. Little Walter _____ (dislike/refuse) _____ (to stay) at home along.
9. John _____ (appears/imagined) _____ (to be) a very talented singer.
0. The boys _____ (feel like/would like) _____ (to dance) here tonight.

Put the verbs into (to) Infinitive or -ing form.

1. She can't _____ (to imagine) him being a firefighter.
2. We didn't want him _____ (to disturb) them.
3. We don't mind _____ (to open) the window, it's so stuffy.
4. He gave up _____ (to smoke).
5. The song is worth _____ (to smoke).
6. Would you prefer _____ (to start) with the result of the experiment?
7. She fancies _____ (to go) out tomorrow.
8. It's too difficult _____ (to do) diving in such cold weather.
9. He promised me _____ (to return) the glasses in an hour.
10. Avoid _____ (to dress) smart. There are plenty of robbers.