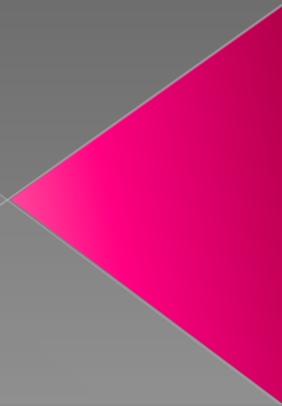


PART 1



GERUND vs. INFINITIVE

GERUND

- NON-FINITE FORM OF THE VERB
- FORMED BY ADDING THE **SUFFIX -ING** TO THE STEM OF THE VERB = PARTICIPLE I
- DEVELOPED FROM THE VERBAL NOUN
 - double nature: nominal and verbal properties

GERUND in a sentence

NOMINAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. The gerund can perform the function of subject, object and predicative.

They say **smoking** leads to meditation. (*Collins*) (SUBJECT)

I like **making people happy**. (*Shaw*) (OBJECT)

The duty of all progressive mankind is **fighting for peace**.
(PREDICATIVE)

GERUND in a sentence

NOMINAL CHARACTERISTICS

2. The gerund can be preceded by a preposition.

*I am tired **of** fighting*

GERUND in a sentence

NOMINAL CHARACTERISTICS

3. Like a noun the gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun.

Is there any objection to **my seeing** her?

GERUND in a sentence

VERBAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. The gerund of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

I had now made a good progress in **understanding** and **speaking *their language***. (Swift)

2. The gerund can be modified by an adverb.

She burst out **crying *bitterly***. (Hardy)

GERUND in a sentence

	Forms of the <i>-ing</i> form	
	Active voice	Passive voice
Present	repairing	being repaired
Present Continuous	–	–
Perfect	having repaired	having been repaired
Perfect Continuous	–	–

SPELLING

run + ing = ?

visit + ing = ?

study + ing = ?

play + ing = ?

lie + ing = ?

- ◉ Read + ing = reading
- ◉ Write~~e~~ + ing = writing
- ◉ study + ing = study~~y~~ing
- ◉ Play + ing = play~~y~~ing

SPELLING

если глагол оканчивается на ударную гласную + согласную (run, begin, etc.), то происходит **УДВОЕНИЕ КОНЕЧНОЙ** согласной буквы:

- run + ing = run**ning**
 - begin + ing = begin**ning**
- НО**

если на гласную букву ударение не падает, то удвоения **He** происходит:

visit + ing = visit**ing**
listen – listen**ing**

SPELLING

Глаголы с окончанием **-ie**:

lie + **ing** = **lying**

die + **ing** = **dying**

tie + **ing** = **tying**

The **Present Gerund** (-ing form) refers to the present or future. *Ann enjoys walking in the woods.*
The **Perfect Gerund** (-ing form) shows that the action of the -ing form has happened before the action of the main verb. We can use the Present Gerund instead of the Perfect Gerund without a difference in meaning. *He denied having killed James. OR He denied killing James.*

GERUND in a sentence

The **-ing** form is used:

- as a noun. *Walking is good exercise.*
- after certain verbs (admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go (for activities), imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand, etc.).
They discussed selling the company.
"Let's go jogging!" "No, I'd rather go sailing."

GERUND in a sentence

- after dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer to express general preference. *She likes painting.*

(in general)

Note: like + to infinitive = *it is considered a good idea*

I like to wash my hair every day.

- after I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard/difficult time.


He can't stand being treated like a slave.

He had difficulty finding his way back.

GERUND in a sentence

- after spend / waste (time, money, etc.).
*He **spends** his free time **digging** (in) the garden.*
- after prepositions. *He left the shop **without paying**, so he was accused **of stealing**.*
- after look forward to, be / get used to, be / get accustomed to, object to, admit (to), etc.
*I'm looking forward to **hearing** from you soon.*
- after hear, listen, notice, see, watch to express an incomplete action, i.e. somebody saw or heard only a part of the action. *I saw Tim **doing** his homework. (I saw part of the action in progress. I didn't wait until he had finished.)*

INFINITIVE

- ◉ NON-FINITE FORM OF THE VERB
 - ◉ DEVELOPED FROM THE VERBAL NOUN
- 
- ◉ double nature: nominal and verbal properties

INFINITIVE in a sentence

NOMINAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. The nominal character of the infinitive is manifested in its syntactic functions. The infinitive can be used:

(a) as the **subject** of a sentence.

To go on like this was dangerous. (*Galsworthy*)

(b) as a **predicative**.

Her plan was now **to drive to Bath during the night**. (*Hardy*)

(c) as an **object**.

I have never learnt **to read or write**. (*Collins*)

INFINITIVE in a sentence

VERBAL CHARACTERISTICS

2. The verbal characteristics of the infinitive are as follows:

(a) the infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

He... began **to feel some curiosity...** (*Eliot*)

(b) the infinitive can be modified by an adverb.

I cannot **write** so **quickly**.

	Forms of the Infinitive	
	Active voice	Passive voice
Present	(to) repair	(to) be repaired
Present Continuous	(to) be repairing	–
Perfect	(to) have repaired	(to) have been repaired
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been repairing	–

The **Present Infinitive** refers to the present or future. *I hope to meet her tonight.* The **Present Continuous Infinitive** expresses an action happening now. *He must be sleeping now.* The **Perfect Infinitive** is used to show that the action of the infinitive happened before the action of the verb. *He claims to have worked here before. (First he worked here, then he claimed he had worked here.)* The **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** is used to emphasise the duration of the action of the infinitive, which happened before the action of the main verb. *He looks tired. He seems to have been studying for the test all night.* The Present Cont., the Perfect and the Perfect Cont. Infinitives are used with the verbs: appear, claim, happen, pretend, seem etc and with modal verbs. (see p. 40)

INFINITIVE in a sentence

The **to infinitive** is used:

- **to express purpose.** *He went to university to become a lawyer.* (in order to become)
- **after certain verbs such as agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, etc.** *He refused to pay the bill.*
- **after certain adjectives which describe feelings/emotions (happy, glad, sorry, etc.).** *She was happy to win the prize.*
- **after would like / would love / would prefer, etc. to express a specific preference.**
I would like to see the manager.

INFINITIVE in a sentence

- **after certain nouns.**

*What a **surprise to see** him there!*

- **after too / enough.**

*He's **too young to have** his own car.*

*He's **clever enough to do** the crossword.*

*He's got **enough money to live on**.*

- **with it + be + adjective (+ of + noun / pronoun).**

*It was **generous of him to offer** £1,000.*

- **with so + adjective + as.** *Would you be so **kind as to help** me move the sofa?*

INFINITIVE in a sentence

- with ***only*** to express an unsatisfactory result.
*She came in **only to find** Bob had left.*
- after **be + the first/second, etc. / next / last / best, etc.** *He was **the last to come to work.***
- in the expression **for + noun / pronoun + to infinitive.**
***For him to be** so rude was unforgivable.*
- in the expressions **to tell you the truth, to begin with, to be honest, etc.**
***To be honest,** I don't like him.*

Note: If two infinitives are joined by *and* or *or*, the *to* of the second infinitive can be omitted. *I want to call Mr Jones and fax or post him a letter.*

INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO

The **infinitive without to** is used:

- after most modal verbs (can, must, will, etc.). *You **can** leave now if you want.*
- after had better / would rather. *I'd rather not go out tonight. I'd better stay at home.*
- after make / let / see / hear / feel + object. *They **made** him pay for the damage. BUT in the passive be made / be heard / be seen + to infinitive. He was made to pay for the damage.*
- know and help are followed by a to infinitive or an infinitive without to. *I've never known him (to) be so mean. Could you help me (to) fix the car? BUT in the passive be known, be helped + to infinitive. She was known to have worked as a teacher.*

At home

Continue the sentences:

Part 1 - About you

1. Think about your partner and complete the sentences by guessing true information about him or her. Complete each sentence with a gerund or infinitive.

On Mondays, you dislike

At home, you enjoy

Next year, you hope

On Sunday mornings, you really like

You're really good at

This weekend you plan on

You want to stop

You are learning English to

When you were a child, you couldn't stand

Something that makes you feel good is

Part 2 - About one of your Classmates, choose anyone.

1. Think about your partner and complete the sentences by guessing true information about him or her. Complete each sentence with a gerund or infinitive.

You would like to learn

You're not very good at

A household job you don't mind doing is

When you were younger, you wanted

This weekend, you'd like

When you go on holiday, you love

You have recently decided

When you're on your own, you enjoy

You really like

During the week, you spend a lot of time

CHECK YOURSELF

at class

Complete each sentence with the verb in brackets in its gerund or infinitive form.

1. Do you need _____ (revise) gerunds and infinitives?
2. I can't help _____ (sleep) in late. It's Sunday!
3. Do you mind _____ (wait) for me? I'll only be five minutes.
4. Did you manage _____ (book) the hotel for this weekend?
5. I'll never forget _____ (meet) you for the first time.
6. You forgot _____ (lock) the door last night.
7. Will you be able _____ (give) me a lift to the airport tomorrow?
8. Don't you remember _____ (tell) me that yesterday?
9. You're not allowed _____ (park) here.
10. I learned _____ (speak) English when I was at five.
11. What are you planning on _____ (do) tonight?
12. My computers broken but I can't afford _____ (buy) a new one.
13. The lady demanded _____ (speak) to the manager.
14. You should stop _____ (smoke), it's not good for your health.
15. You are required _____ (complete) this worksheet.
16. Did you remember _____ (turn) off the air conditioner?
17. Your bedroom is so dirty. It needs _____ (clean).
18. I enjoy _____ (spend) time at home.
19. I'll carry on _____ (work) until I get tired.
20. If I tell you a secret, do you promise _____ (not tell) anybody?
21. It's getting late. We'd better be _____ (go) home soon.
22. Would you like _____ (help) me move house?
23. Do you fancy _____ (watch) a movie tonight?
24. I regret _____ (tell) Craig my secret. Now he has told everyone.
25. I tried _____ (get) to class on time but the bus was delayed.

