

Gerunds and Infinitives. Revision.

современная школа

к.п.н. доцент Котова Е.Г.

Gerund

- ❖ Gerund is a nonfinite verb form.
- ❖ The name is derived from Late Latin gerundium, meaning "which is to be carried out".
- ❖ In English, the gerund has the properties of both verb and noun, such as being modifiable by an adverb and being able to take a direct object.
- ❖ Non-finite verb forms ending in -ing, whether termed gerund or participle may be marked like finite forms as Continuous or Non-continuous, Perfect or Non-perfect, Active or Passive.

Eating cakes is pleasant (Non-perfect, Active)

Having read the book once before makes me more prepared. (Perfect, Active)

Being deceived can make someone feel angry. (Non-perfect, Passive)

Having been loved by his Mum he felt in safe. (Perfect, Passive)

Roles of "gerund" clauses in a sentence

	Role	Example
A	Subject	<i>Eating cakes</i> is pleasant.
B	Extraposed subject	It can be pleasant <i>eating cakes</i> .
C	Subject Complement	What I'm looking forward to is <i>eating cakes</i> .
D	Direct object	I can't stop <i>eating cakes</i> .
E	Prepositional object	I dreamt of <i>eating cakes</i> .
F	Adverbial	He walks the streets <i>eating cakes</i> .
G	Part of noun phrase	It's a picture of a man <i>eating cakes</i> .
H	Part of adjective phrase	They are all busy <i>eating cakes</i> .
I	Complement of preposition	She takes pleasure in <i>eating cakes</i> .

Semantic classes

The verbs followed by -ing forms tend to fall into semantic classes:

Pattern : *I remember seeing her come*

'LIKE' AND 'DISLIKE' GROUP

adore, appreciate, (cannot|) bear, (not) begrudge, detest, dislike, (cannot) endure, enjoy, hate, like, loathe, love, (not) mind, mind, prefer, relish, resent, (cannot) stand, (cannot) stomach, (not) tolerate, take to dread, (not) face. fancy, favour, fear, look forward to

'CONSIDER' GROUP

anticipate, consider, contemplate, debate, envisage, fantasise, imagine, intend, visualise

'REMEMBER' GROUP

forget, miss, recall, recollect, regret, remember, (cannot) remember

'RECOMMEND' GROUP

acknowledge, admit, advise, advocate, debate, deny, describe, forbid, mention, prohibit, propose, recommend, report, suggest, urge

'INVOLVE' GROUP

allow, entail, involve, justify, mean, necessitate, permit, preclude, prevent, save

Semantic classes

The verbs followed by -ing forms tend to fall into semantic classes:

Pattern : *I remember seeing her come*

'POSTPONE' GROUP

defer, delay, postpone, put off

'NEED' GROUP

deserve, need, require, want

'RISK' GROUP

chance, risk

OTHERS WITH -ING OBJECT

discourage, encourage, endure, mime, practise, get away with, go into, go towards, go without, play at

Semantic classes

Pattern : *She kept coming*

'START' AND 'STOP' GROUP

begin, cease, come, commence, continue, finish, get, go, (not) go, keep, quit, resume, start, stop, burst out, carry on, fall about, fall to, give over, give up, go about, go around/round, go on, keep on, leave off, take to

'AVOID' GROUP

avoid, (not) bother, escape, evade, forbear, omit, (cannot) resist, shun, hold off

'TRY' GROUP

chance, risk, try

'GO RIDING' GROUP

come, go

Infinitive

- ❖ a verbal form (a non-finite verb form) which consists of the base form of the verb with the particle "to" .
- ❖ The name is derived from Late Latin *infinitivus*, a derivative of *infinitus* meaning "unlimited".
- ❖ The infinitive has some properties of the verb. The infinitive names an action or state, but cannot show person, number, or mood.
- ❖ The infinitive has active and passive forms (to take; to be taken) and can express voice and time, though in a rather limited way.
- ❖ The infinitive can have a direct object or a prepositional object and can be modified by an adverb.
- ❖ The infinitive can be part of the compound verbal predicate or part of the compound nominal predicate. The infinitive alone, without another verb, is generally not used as the predicate.
- ❖ The infinitive has some properties of the noun and can be in the function of the subject or of an object. The infinitive can be in the function of an attribute.
- ❖ The infinitive can function as an adverbial modifier of purpose or as an adverbial modifier of consequence.

<https://usefulelenglish.ru/grammar/the-infinitive>



Forms of the infinitive


The infinitive has the following active and passive forms: simple (***to write***), continuous (***to be writing***), perfect (***to have written***), perfect continuous (***to have been writing***), simple passive (***to be written***), perfect passive (***to have been written***).

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Verb + gerund and /or infinitive

1. Certain verbs in English can only be followed by either a gerund (e.g. enjoy) or an infinitive (e.g. agree). Some verbs may be followed by both , but often with a difference in meaning. In general, the main difference between gerunds and infinitives is:

- The action in the **infinitive** often happens **after** the action of the main verb and look forward;
 - The action in the **gerund** happens **before** the action of the main verb. Gerunds focus on the general idea.
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Verbs followed by gerund and /or infinitive

When a verb is followed by another verb, the second verb must be either a bare infinitive (e.g. can do), a *to*-infinitive or a gerund. Some verbs are followed by a gerund but never by a *to*-infinitive. Others are followed by *to*-infinitive but never a gerund.



Practice 1

Read these examples and complete the notes below.

The frequently looks forward: the action of the verb in the form happens after the action of the main verb.


The indicates either:

- a) an action or state prior to the action of the main verb, or
- b) the general idea of activity

Verb + to-infinitive

- a. She couldn't afford to buy a new dress.
- b. I agreed to help him.
- c. You promised to come, but you didn't.
- d. We hope to arrive by 8 p.m.
- e. We offered to give him a lift home.

Verb + gerund

- f. I enjoy going for long walks at night.
 - g. We've finished checking the answers.
 - h. Why do you keep disturbing me?
 - i. Let's celebrate winning the match with a party.
 - j. Jack misses being with his friends.
- 

Practice 1(keys)

Read these examples and complete the notes below.

The **to-infinitive** frequently looks forward: the action of the verb in the **infinitive form** happens after the action of the main verb.


The **gerund** indicates either:

- a) an action or state prior to the action of the main verb, or
- b) the general idea of activity

Verb + to-infinitive

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Verb + gerund

- f. I enjoy going for long walks at night.
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Verbs followed by gerund and /or infinitive

2. Some verbs are followed by the gerund and cannot be followed by an infinitive.

These include:

admit, avoid, celebrate, consider, defer, deny, dislike, enjoy, finish, involve, keep (=continue), mind (object to), miss, practice, postpone, risk

These verbs can also be followed by nouns and pronouns, so you can say:


They enjoyed playing tennis/a game of tennis/it.

But you cannot say :

They would enjoy to play tennis.

Practice 2

Underline the correct choice , to-infinitive or gerund

1. He decided not *to rehearse/not rehearsing* his speech.
 2. I refused *to lend/lending* him any more money.
 3. They denied *to sell/selling* forged tickets.
 4. Martin is planning *to change/changing* his job.
 5. The film star wore a wig to avoid *to be recognized/being recognized*.
 6. I must practice *to drive/driving* in the city.
 7. I wanted *to help/helping* but he wouldn't let me.
 8. The committee deferred *to make/making* a decision.
- 

Practice 2 (keys)

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Verbs followed by gerund and /or infinitive

3. Other expressions followed by the gerund include:

Can't bear can't stand, can't help (= prevent/avoid), It's no good/use ... , It's not worth....

4. Some common verbs followed by *to*-infinitive are:

Afford, agree, decide, hope, intend, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, want

Verb + gerund or infinitive

1. The verbs begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start can be followed by the infinitive or gerund. But note that:
 - The infinitive is more likely if the verb is in the conditional form.
e.g. I **would like to meet** you tomorrow if that's possible.
 - The gerund is more likely when referring to something that has happened or is happening.
e.g. He **hated getting up** early.
He **prefers walking** to work to catching the bus.

Verb + gerund or infinitive

2. There is a group of verbs where the use of the gerund or the infinitive changes the meaning completely. These include:

Go on, regret, forget, remember, stop, try

- ***Remember, forget, stop***

We use gerund when something happened before the act of *remembering*, etc.

e.g. He ***remembered*** (mental activity second) ***meeting*** the President (event first).

He ***stopped*** (second action) ***writing*** (first action) ***to make*** a phone call (third action).

We use infinitive when the act of remembering, etc., is first and the other verb second.

e.g. He ***remembered*** (mental activity first) ***to switch off*** the light (action second).

He ***stopped*** (first- we don't know what he stopped) ***to have*** lunch (second action).



Verb + gerund or infinitive

- **go on**

We use **go on + gerund** to show that an action continues.

e.g. He'll **go on smoking**, despite the fact it's bad for his health.

Go on +infinitive means one activity has finished and another has started.

e.g. After passing her exams, Susan **went on to study** English at Oxford.

- **try**

Try +gerund means 'to make an experiment' or do something to see what will happen.

e.g. He **tried using** every key he had but none of them would open the door.

Try +infinitive means 'to attempt to do something that is very difficult or impossible'.

e.g. He **tried to lift** the box but it was too heavy.

Practice 3

Some verbs can be followed by either the infinitive or the gerund, with little difference in meaning, for example: hate, love, like, prefer, begin, continue, start.


But there is a considerable difference in meaning with these verbs: remember, forget, stop, try.

Look at the examples below and identify the difference. Which of the actions/states described by the italicized words happened first?

1. a. He *stopped writing* in the notebook.
b. He *stopped to write* in his notebook.
2. a. He definitely *remembered seeing* John arrive just 10 a. m.
b. Although I was busy, I *remembered to buy* a birthday card.

Which of the following sentences describes a goal?

Which describes a course of action?

3. a. I've often *tried to give up* smoking.
b. Have you *tried chewing gum* as a substitute?
- 

Practice 3 (keys)

Some verbs can be followed by either the infinitive or the gerund, with little difference in meaning, for example: hate, love, like, prefer, begin, continue, start.


But there is a considerable difference in meaning with these verbs: remember, forget, stop, try.

Look at the examples below and identify the difference. Which of the actions/states described by the italicized words happened first?

1. a. He *stopped writing* in the notebook. (He was writing and then he stopped)
- b. He *stopped to write* in his notebook. (He stopped first and then he began to write)
2. a. He definitely *remembered seeing* John arrive just 10 a. m. (He saw John first and then he remembered)
- b. Although I was busy, I *remembered to buy* a birthday card. (He remembered first and then he bought the card)

Which of the following sentences describes a goal?


Which describes a course of action?

3. a. I've often *tried to give up* smoking. (Describes a goal (which may be have been impossible to do))
 - b. Have you *tried chewing gum* as a substitute? (Describes a course of action (which may not have led to success but was easy to do))
- 

Practice 4

Rewrite the sentences replacing the words in italics with the word in CAPITALS and one of the following prepositions given below.


with, for, of, in on, about

1. I feel really *ashamed that I forgot* his birthday. GUILTY
 2. There *isn't the faintest possibility that you can win* the lottery. CHANCE
 3. He *is known to lose his temper* easily. REPUTATION
 4. There is *really nothing better than to eat* a heathy diet. SUBSTITUTE
 5. I don't *think we should make* people do military service. BELIEVE
 6. She *tried to answer* the most difficult questions first. CONCENTRATED
 7. He *has to check* every lock in the house when he leaves. OBSESSED
 8. The students *complained that they had* to do so much homework. PROTESTED
- 

Practice 4 (keys)


Rewrite the sentences replacing the words in italics with the word in CAPITALS and one of the following prepositions given below.

with, for, of, in on, about

1. I feel really *guilty about forgetting* his birthday. GUILTY
 2. There *is no chance of you winning* the lottery. CHANCE
 3. He *has a reputation for losing* his temper easily. REPUTATION
 4. There is *no substitute for eating* a healthy diet. SUBSTITUTE
 5. I don't *believe in making* people do military service. BELIEVE
 6. She *concentrated on answering* the most difficult questions first. CONCENTRATED
 7. He *obsessed with checking* every lock in the house when he leaves. OBSESSED
 8. The students *protested about having* to do so much homework. PROTESTED
- 


Practice 5

Underline the correct verb forms in the following paragraphs.

1. OK everyone. Can I have your attention? I'd like to start by talking about the recent meeting and then go on *to examine/examining* last year's sales figures. If you can stop *to talk/talking* just for a minute perhaps we can start.
 2. Poor Rob can't seem to remember *to make/making* a fool of himself at the party. I told him how everybody had asked him to be quit but he just went on *to sing/singing*. He said he's going to really try *to behave/behaving* himself more in future.
 3. I was driving along Warwick Road and stopped *to buy/buying* a newspaper. Unfortunately, I didn't remember *to indicate/indicating* and the man behind hit me I forgot *to take/taking* his number which is a pity because he now denies being involved.
- 

Practice 5 (keys)

Underline the correct verb forms in the following paragraphs.

1. OK everyone. Can I have your attention? I'd like to start by talking about the recent meeting and then go on *to examine* last year's sales figures. If you can stop *talking* just for a minute perhaps we can start.
 2. Poor Rob can't seem to remember *making* a fool of himself at the party. I told him how everybody had asked him to be quit but he just went on *to singing*. He said he's going to really try *to behave* himself more in future.
 3. I was driving along Warwick Road and stopped *to buy* a newspaper. Unfortunately, I didn't remember *to indicate* and the man behind hit me I forgot *to take* his number which is a pity because he now denies being involved.
- 

Practice 6

Read this story and put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, gerund or *to*-infinitive.

As he walked along the street to the theater, Tom stopped (think). Had he remembered (bring) the tickets? He remembered (buy) them a week ago but had he forgotten (put) them in his pocket? He checked his pocket – the tickets were there! Then another thought crept into his mind. Had he forgotten (lock) the door of his house? He could remember (switch off) the lights, but he had no memory of (lock) the door. At first he thought that he should stop (worry) and continue (walk) to the theatre, but then he realized that if the door was unlocked, he would regret (go) on his way without (check). He decided (go) back.

Practice 6 (keys)

Read this story and put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, gerund or *to*-infinitive.

As he walked along the street to the theater, Tom stopped **to think**. Had he remembered **to bring** the tickets? He remembered **buying** them a week ago but had he forgotten **to put** them in his pocket? He checked his pocket – the tickets were there!

Then another thought crept into his mind. Had he forgotten **to lock** the door of his house? He could remember **switching off the** lights, but he had no memory of **locking** the door.

At first he thought that he should stop **worrying** and continue **to walk/waling** to the theatre, but then he realized that if the door was unlocked, he would regret **going** on his way without **checking**. He decided **to go** back.



Спасибо за внимание!

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