

# English VI

## Other Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives

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Lesson 2

# Negative Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives

Generally, use “not” in front of the gerund or the infinitive:

- I want to get rich by ***working / not working***.
- I told you ***to do / not to do*** that!

# Active vs Passive Voice

- ***Active***

What the subject is doing.

- ***Passive***

The focus is on the action.

# Active vs Passive Voice

- *Active Examples*

The man must have eaten five hamburgers

The **man** (subject) is doing the **eating** (verb).

Marilyn mailed the letter.

**Marilyn** (subject) is doing the **mailing** (verb).

Colorful parrots live in the rainforests.

**Parrots** (subject) are doing the **living** (verb).

# Active vs Passive Voice

- *Passive Examples*

Five hamburgers must have been eaten by the man.

**Hamburgers** (subject) *are being* **eaten** (verb).

The letter was mailed by Marilyn.

The **letter** (subject) *was being* **mailed** (verb).

# Active vs Passive Voice

- Because it is more direct, most traditional writers prefer to use the active voice.
- The passive voice may be a better choice when:
  - 1) The doer of the action is unknown, unwanted, or unneeded in the sentence.

The ballots have been counted.

Sometimes our efforts are not fully appreciated.

## Active vs Passive Voice

2) The writer wishes to emphasize the action of the sentence rather than the doer of the action.

The high-jump record was finally broken last Saturday.

A suspect was questioned for sixteen hours by the police.

# Using The Passive Voice

More Examples:

1. You do not know who or what does something.
  - My car was stolen last week. (*I do not know who stole it.*)
2. You are not interested in who or what does something.
  - John was invited to an anniversary party. (*John being invited is the emphasis.*)



# Using The Passive Voice

More Examples:

3. You do not want to say who or what does something.

- My shirt is ruined! (*I do not want to accuse anyone.*)

**4. You are writing a research paper, mainly in the sections where you describe your methods.**

# Passive Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives

Passive forms are used to emphasize that the subject of the sentence is being acted upon.

Gerund:

*(being + past participle)*

- The students enjoy ***being taught***.
- She loves ***being photographed***.

# Passive Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives

Passive forms are used to emphasize that the subject of the sentence is being acted upon.

Infinitive with **to**:  
(*to be + past participle*)

- The students want ***to be taught*** programming.
- The carpet needs ***to be washed***.

# Passive Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives

Passive forms are used to emphasize that the subject of the sentence is being acted upon.

Infinitive without **to**:  
(*be + past participle*)

- The students must ***be taught*** the correct ways.
- The door should ***be closed*** at all times.

# Perfect Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives (Active)

Perfect Gerund:  
*(having + past participle)*

The perfect gerund can be used instead of the present form of the gerund (working, speaking, etc.) when we are referring to a past action, i.e. it refers to a time before that of the verb in the main clause.

- ***Having finished*** the examination, I left early.
- We thanked John for ***having helped*** us.

# Perfect Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives (Active)

Infinitive with **to**:  
*(to have + past participle)*

1) The perfect infinitive can have the same kind of meaning as perfect or past tense.

- Sue seems **to have quit** the class. *(It seems Sue has quit the class.)*

## Perfect Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives (Active)

Infinitive with **to**:

*(to have + past participle)*

2) The perfect infinitive is often used after verbs: **mean, be, would like etc.**, to talk about unreal past situations.

- She was **to have returned** yesterday, but she fell ill. *(She has not returned yet.)*
- I meant **to have mailed** the letter, but I forgot. *(I did not mail the letter.)*

# Perfect Forms of Gerunds and Infinitives (Active)

Infinitive without **to**:  
(*have + past participle*)

The perfect infinitive is used after the modal verbs:  
**could, might, ought, should, would, need not, etc.**

- I would ***have gone*** on a vacation if I had some money.
- She should ***have arrived*** by now.



# Continuous Form of Infinitives

The continuous infinitive is used to express a continuing action after a verb or an auxiliary verb, which must be followed by the infinitive.

Infinitive with **to**:

*(to be + present participle)*

- I happened **to be waiting** for the bus when the accident happened.
- I don't want **to be cooking** if only a few people are coming.

# Continuous Form of Infinitives

Infinitive without **to**:  
(*be + present participle*)

- This may ***be confusing*** for the students.
- I could ***be relaxing on a beach***.
- You must ***be joking***.

**The gerund is not used in the continuous form.**