

MEETING 2

GERUND AND INFINITIVE

A. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY


After studying this material, students are able to analyze gerund and infinitive.

B. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

Look at the image and try to understand it.

Gerunds

Gerunds are words that end with -ing.
Gerunds are not verbs but are used as nouns.





This is Simon.
He enjoys **reading** books.
Note: **Reading** is used here as the **name of an activity** that he enjoys.
He may not be reading a book right now.
So we are not talking about what he is doing (verb). We are talking about an activity that he enjoys.

Gerunds are usually used after prepositions (**of / at / after / before / in / for** etc) and after certain verbs such as **love / like / hate / enjoy / suggest / mind / miss / stop / start / begin** etc. Gerunds could be the **subject** , **object** or **complement** in a sentence.

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I Want **to Learn** ENGLISH Fast !
I Keep **getting** CONFUSED by t
He's **Stopped eating** HIS HAMBUR
He's **Stopped to eat** HIS HAMB

1. What are Gerunds?

 Infinitive vs Gerund 	
Infinitive: to do	Gerund: doing
1. After verbs: agree, appear, arrange, attempt, decide, expect, fail, hope, need, offer, promise, refuse, want, wish Ex. I wanted to meet him.	1. After verbs: avoid, bear, consider, deny, detest, dislike, endure, enjoy, imagine, involve, mention, mind, miss, practice, resent, risk, postpone, stand Ex. I enjoy shopping.
2. After verb+object combinations: advise, allow, ask, cause, encourage, forbid, force, instruct, invite, order, permit, persuade, prefer, recommend, remind, require, teach, tell, tempt, warn Ex. I asked him to come.	2. After prepositions: Ex. Is he still interested in dancing?
3. After adjectives: - feelings: anxious, eager, delighted, etc. Ex. I'm sorry to be a nuisance. - probability: certain, likely, possible, etc. Ex. Is it necessary to go there?	3. As subjects and complements: Ex. Gambling is a waste of time. Ex. What really gets on my nerves is singing out of tune.
4. With verbs stop, remember, forget, regret, go on	
- future action Ex. Remember to pick up your dry cleaning (first remember, then pick up)	- previous action Ex. I remember visiting my great-grandmother. (first visited, then remember)
5. With verbs like, love and hate	
- occasional action Ex. I hate to interrupt you but there's a phone call for you.	- regular likes/dislikes Ex. I like dancing.

A gerund is a verb in its **-ing** (present participle) form that functions as a noun that names an activity rather than a person or thing. Any action verb can be made into a gerund.

Add ing to most verbs. Ex. play > playing, cry > crying, bark > barking

For verbs that end in e, remove the e and add ing. Ex: slide > sliding, ride > riding

For verbs that end in ie, change the ie to y and add ing. Ex: die > dying, tie > tying

For a verb whose last syllable is written with a consonant-vowel-consonant and is stressed, double the last letter before adding ing.

Ex: *beg* > *begging*, *begin* > *beginning*. However: *enter* > *entering* (last syllable is not stressed)

Gerund Examples
Gerunds can appear at the beginning of a sentence when used as a subject:
<i>Jogging is a hobby of mine.</i>
Gerunds can act as an object following the verb:
<i>Daniel quit smoking a year ago.</i>
Gerunds can serve as an object after a preposition:
<i>I look forward to helping you paint the house.</i>

Some verbs and verb phrases are directly followed a gerund:
<i>Paul avoids using chemicals on the vegetables he grows.</i>
Some verbs can be followed by a gerund or an infinitive without causing a change in meaning:
<i>Some people prefer getting up early in the morning.</i>
<i>Some people prefer to get up early in the morning</i>
Some verbs can be followed by a gerund or infinitive but with a change in meaning:
<i>He remembered sending the fax. (He remembered the act of send the fax)</i>
<i>He remembered to send the fax. (He remembered the fax and sent it.)</i>

2. What are Infinitives?

An infinitive is a verb form that acts as other parts of speech in a sentence. It is formed with to + base form of the verb. Ex: to buy, to work.

Infinitive Examples

Infinitives can be used as:

✓ an object following the verb:
<i>Jim always forgets to eat</i>

✓ a subject at the beginning of a sentence:
<i>To travel around the world requires a lot of time and money.</i>
✓ an adverb modifying a verb:
<i>You promised to buy me a diamond ring.</i>
✓ an adjective modifying a noun:
<i>Tara has the ability to succeed.</i>
✓ Some verbs are directly followed by an infinitive:
<i>Do you want to call your family now?</i>
✓ Some verbs are directly followed by a noun or pronoun and then by an infinitive:
<i>I convinced Catherine to become vegetarian.</i> <i>He advised me to sell all my shares of stock.</i>
✓ Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive or a gerund without causing a change in meaning:
<i>Will you continue working after you give birth?</i> <i>Will you continue to work after you give birth?</i>
✓ Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive or a gerund but with a change in meaning:
<i>He stopped drinking coffee. (He never drank coffee again.)</i> <i>He stopped to drink coffee. (He stopped what he was doing and drank some coffee.)</i>

A SHORT SUMMARY FOR GERUNDS & INFINITIVES					
VERBS + INFINITIVE			VERBS + GERUND		
Verbs Followed by an Infinitive She <u>agreed to speak</u> before the game.			Verbs Followed by a Gerund They <u>enjoyed working</u> on the boat.		
agree	forget	prefer	admit	finish	resist
aim	get	proceed	advise	forbid	resume
appear	happen	promise	appreciate	get	risk
arrange	have	propose	avoid	have	spend
ask	hesitate	refuse	can't help	imagine	(time)
attempt	hope	remember	complete	mind	suggest
be able	hurry	say	consider	miss	tolerate
begin	intend	start	delay	permit	waste
choose	leave	stop	deny	postpone	(time)
continue	like	swear	detest	practice	
dare	love	threaten	dislike	quit	
decide	mean	try	enjoy	recall	
deserve	neglect	use	escape	report	
dislike	offer	wait	excuse	resent	
expect	ought	want			
fail	plan	wish			

C. EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1

Choose the correct gerund or infinitive from the parenthesis at the end of the sentence.

1. Alan can't stand _____ on trains. (riding/ to ride)
2. Mr. Harris enjoys _____ people out to dinner. (inviting / to invite)
3. In the old days, gentlemen challenged their rivals _____. (fighting / to fight)
4. As the famous saying goes, there's no use _____ over spilt milk. (crying / to cry)
5. Jim stopped _____ his shoelace. Wait for him. (tying / to tie)
6. My wife always volunteers _____ cakes PTA meetings. (baking / to bake)
7. Don't waste my time _____ about your salary. (complaining/ to complain)
8. Eva is having trouble _____ on the exam. (concentrating / to concentrate)
9. Please allow me _____ your Facebook page. (joining / to join)
10. You won't forget _____ milk on your way home, will you? (picking up /to pick up)

EXERCISE 2

Choose gerund or infinitive form of the verbs.

1. Belinda is looking forward to (have) a reply from his friend.
2. Hey, you look tired! How about (take) a break from work for a bit?
3. I can't afford (have) my Master's degree at a private university.
4. The criminal avoided (confess) the truth.
5. The clients decided (cancel) the contract.
6. If you don't give up (talk) too much, everybody will get bored.
7. Ken's lawyer advised him (call) his wife as soon as possible.
8. Helen's boyfriend asked her if he fancies (grab) a cup of coffee.
9. After the accident, the old man struggled (stand up).
10. The beautiful girl denied (be) in love with the suspect.

EXERCISE 3

Choose gerund or infinitive form of the verbs.

Gerunds and Infinitives

1. Dan enjoys _____ (**read**) science fiction.
2. Cheryl suggested _____ (**see**) a movie after work.
3. I miss _____ (**work**) in the travel industry. Maybe I can get my old job back.
4. Where did you learn _____ (**speak**) Spanish? Was it in Spain or in Latin America?
5. Do you mind _____ (**help**) me translate this letter?
6. He asked _____ (**talk**) to the store manager.
7. You've never mentioned _____ (**live**) in Japan before. How long did you live there?
8. If he keeps _____ (**come**) to work late, he's going to get fired!
9. Debbie plans _____ (**study**) abroad next year.
10. I agreed _____ (**help**) Jack wash his car.
11. I hope _____ (**graduate**) from college next June.
12. The models practiced _____ (**walk**) with a book balanced on their heads.
13. Mandy has promised _____ (**take**) care of our dog while we are on vacation.
14. Mr. Edwards chose _____ (**accept**) the management position in Chicago rather than the position in Miami.
15. I don't know what she wants _____ (**do**) tonight. Why don't you ask her?
16. Frank offered _____ (**help**) us paint the house.
17. Sandra decided _____ (**study**) economics in London.
18. Witnesses reported _____ (**see**) the bank robber as he was climbing out of the second-story window.
19. Stephanie dislikes _____ (**work**) in front of a computer all day.
20. Mrs. Naidoo appears _____ (**be**) the most qualified person for the job.
21. Eliza recommended _____ (**eat**) in a dim sum restaurant while we're in Hong Kong.
22. I demand _____ (**talk**) to the manager of the hotel immediately.
23. My grandmother recalled _____ (**see**) a plane for the very first time when she was six.
24. She claims _____ (**be**) related to George Washington, but I don't believe her.
25. This broken bicycle needs _____ (**fix**) before someone can ride it.
26. I can't understand _____ (**drive**) such a big car when gas prices are so high, not to mention what it does to the environment.
27. She refused _____ (**speak**) to me after our fight.
28. The wilderness adventure course lasts ten days and involves _____ (**hike**) more than fifty miles through rugged mountainous terrain.
29. Don't hesitate _____ (**ask**) for help if you don't understand the directions.
30. She managed _____ (**communicate**) with them, even though she didn't speak their language.



D. REFERENCES

<https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/verbs/gerunds-and-infinitives/>

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