Infinitives and Gerunds for Uses and Purposes

Unit 7: Grammar Focus Page 45

Book Examples

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes

Infinitives

I use my computer **to send** e-mails.
Computers are often used **to pay** bills.

Gerunds

I use my computer **for sending** e-mails.
Computers are often used **for paying** bills.

Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes

Infinitives

I use my computer **to send** e-mails.

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Gerunds

I use my computer **for sending** e-mails.

Computers are often used **for paying** bills.

Why Learn This?

- Infinitives and Gerunds can say how something is used. They explain the **purpose** of something.
- Example:
  - "I use my computer **to send** emails"

What are infinitives?

- “To _____” verbs
  - Examples:
    - To Swim, To Eat, To Go, To Have, To Be, To Run…

What Are Gerunds?

- Verbs that are used as nouns
- They look like "_____ing"
  - Examples:
    - Running ("I like running")

Infinitives and Gerunds

- In this chapter, the meanings are usually the same.

- "I use my computer **to send** emails"

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- "I use my computer **for sending** emails"

Active Voice

- The subject is the **performer** (or "**doer**") of the action.
  - Ex: "**The cat ate the mouse**."

  - Who is doing something? The cat!
  - Who is "getting" the action? The mouse!

Passive Voice (1)

- The subject **receives** (or "**gets**") the action
  - "**The mouse was eaten** (**by the cat**)."
  - Who is "getting" the action? The Mouse!
  - Who is doing something? The Cat!

Passive Voice (2)

- In English, the passive voice usually uses “to be” or “to get” with a past participle verb.

  - “**The mouse was eaten** (**by the cat**).”

    =

  - “**The mouse got eaten** (**by the cat**).”

How to Use Infinitives (1)

- After the object of “use” in <u>active</u> sentences.*
  - **I Use My Bicycle to exercise**
  - **Subject (noun) + Verb + Object (noun) + Infinitive****

Notes:

- *It can be used after any verb, transitive or intransitive. Thus, it is used after the object of transitive verbs (“I eat food to live”) and directly after intransitive verbs (“I eat to live”).

- **Adverbial phrase. Meaning “so as to,” or “in order to.” Adjuncts (also called “modifiers”) are optional parts of sentences and can be removed without changing the core meaning. This infinitive is used adverbially, so it is not a complement. Complements cannot be removed without changing the meaning of the sentence.

How to Use Infinitives (2)

- After “used” in passive sentences.
  - **My Bicycle Is Used To exercise**
  - **Subject (noun) + am/is/are* + Past Participle Verb + Infinitive****

* Linking Verb (Copular Verb)
**Adverbial phrase.

Infinitives: Active vs. Passive

- **I Use My Bicycle to exercise**

Vs.

- **My Bicycle Is Used To exercise**

How to Use Gerunds (1)

- With “For” after the object of “use” in active sentences
  - **I Use My Bicycle For Exercising**
  - **Subject (noun) + Verb + Object (noun) + Preposition + Gerund**

How to Use Gerunds (2)

- With “For” after “used” in passive sentences.
  - **My Bicycle Is Used For exercising**
  - **Subject (noun) + Linking Verb (Copular Verb) + Past Participle Verb + Preposition + Gerund**

Gerunds: Active vs. Passive

- **I Use My Bicycle For exercising**

Vs.

- **My Bicycle Is Used For exercising**

“For” as a Preposition

- What’s a preposition?
  - It gives a relationship between one part of a sentence and another.
  - “For” as a preposition can give a reason for something.

  - “I use my computer **FOR** sending emails.”

Note: Passive vs. “Used to” (1)

- What’s different?
  a) My computer is used to send emails
  b) My computer used to send emails.
  c) My computer is used to sending emails.

Note: Passive vs. “Used to” (2)

A) My computer is used to send emails.

- Passive.
- What job does it do?
- “Yoozd“

Note: Passive vs. “Used to” (3)

B) My computer used to send emails.

- Auxiliary Verb (Idiomatic)
- In the past it sent emails, but now it doesn’t.
- “Yoost”

Note: Passive vs. “Used to” (4)

C) My computer is used to sending emails.

- Adjective
- “Yoost”
- My computer often/usually sends emails;
- Sending emails is not a new or hard job for my computer.

Note: Impersonal “You”* (1)

- Example (Page 45):
  - “**You** can use DVD players to watch movies”
  - Here, “you” doesn’t mean “You, the student listening to or reading this sentence!”
  - Here, “you” can mean any person, or all people.

* Also called “generic you” or “indefinite you”

Note: Impersonal “You”* (2)

- Like “one”

  - “**You** can use DVD players to watch movies”

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  - “**One** can use DVD players to watch movies.”

Note: Differences between Infinitives and Gerunds [Not on your Test]

- Sometimes, Infinitives and Gerunds have different uses:
  - Different Meanings: “I stopped to talk to her” vs. “I stopped talking to her.”
  - Common usage: even if the grammar is correct, sometimes one is used instead of the other because it’s more common.

- Infinitive:
  - As complements of other verbs. The bare infinitive is used as complement of the dummy auxiliary ‘do,’ most modal auxiliary verbs, verbs of perception such as ‘see,’ ‘watch’ and ‘hear’ (after a direct object), and the verbs of permission or causation ‘make,’ ‘bid,’ ‘let,’ and ‘have’ (also after a direct object). **The to-infinitive is used after many intransitive verbs such as ‘want,’ ‘aim,’ ‘like,’ ‘fail,’ etc., and as a second complement after a direct object in the case of verbs such as ‘want,’ ‘convince,’ ‘aim,’ etc.**

Practice

Practice

1) Page 45, #3 **A**
   - Write both the infinitive AND gerund answer for each number.

2) AND Make two more sentences about how something is used.
   - _____ is/are used to/for ….

A

1. Satellites are used . . .
2. Robots are sometimes used . . .
3. You can use a cell phone . . .
4. People use the Internet . . .
5. DNA fingerprinting is used . . .
6. CD-ROMs are used . . .

B

study the world's weather
perform dangerous tasks
read the latest weather report
transmit telephone calls
send text messages
identify criminals
make travel reservations
transmit television programs
store an encyclopedia

Optional Homework

- Still Confused? For more practice…
  - Workbook Pages 37 - 39

Activities

What is it used for?

- With your partner, write :
  - What is the machine used for? What is the machine used to do?
  - The order of events (“steps”) that happen with the machine.
    - “First….”
    - “Second….”
    - ….
    - “Last…”