

Gerund and Infinitives

When To Use GERUNDS ?

1. In SUBJECT POSITION (For DEU YDY Exams. But For YDS, there are some exceptions)

- Swimming is beneficial to our health.
- Reading helps us learn more.
- Dancing is a good way to keep fit.
- **Swimming** is my favourite sport. **Swimming** can help you to lose weight.
- **Having to get up** early won't bother me at all.
- **Cycling** is more environmentally friendly than *driving* a car.

2. After Prepositions:

- I'm keen on eating chocolate.
- Generally speaking, I go to the school by walking.
- I have succeeded in doing what I wanted to do
- She is afraid *of going out in the dark*.

3. After Pronouns (my, your, her, his, our, etc)

- I cannot forget my dad's taking us to the zoo when we were little kids.
- She can't remember my saying this to her.

4. After some Phrases like "be worth", "no use"

- Izmir is worth living.
- I don't really think that Recep İvedik 4 is worth watching. If you ask me, it is just waste of time.
- There is no use arguing about this. (= Tartışmanın "faydası yok", "gereği yok" manasında.)

5. After some certain verbs (Too many of them : 😞 😊)

- I like **reading** contemporary books. [BUT I would love to read this book now.]

Some Important Verbs which are used in Gerund Form(Ving):

Admit	deny	avoid	discuss	can't help	enjoy	can't stand	finish	consider	imagine	delay	keep
Mention		miss		postpone		recommend, suggest *				remember	

EXAMPLES:

He **admitted stealing** his mother's silver tray but **denied selling** it for drugs.

I **appreciate being with** friends.

He **avoided looking** at me while I was criticizing him.

I **can't help feeling** sorry for them when I see small children in the street begging for money.

I **excused her taking** my dress without my permission.

I **miss our gathering** round my grandmother and **listening** to her war stories.

They had to **postpone giving** a party because of the car accident their son had.

In order to improve your English, you should **practise speaking** it whenever possible.

You have to **quit eating** too much if you want to lose weight.

I **don't recall meeting** you before.

I **resented not receiving** an invitation to the party.

Though she is on a strict diet, she sometimes **can't resist eating** dessert.

You **risk losing** all your money in that business.

I **suggest going** for a walk instead of playing cards here.

My parents **won't tolerate lying**.

When To Use Infinitives?

1. After NOUNS

- The best method to learn English is going to England.

- The most logical thing to do during this Covid19 pandemic is to keep the social distance.

2. After ADJECTIVES

- Glad to meet you.
- This question was pretty easy to solve.
- Mathematics is fun to learn.
- Arabic is a bit complicated to master.
- It's difficult to get up early, especially when you are hangover.

3. To Express PURPOSE

- I killed the mosquito to take my revenge.
- I gave him some money to help.
- I tried to improve my Python skills to understand how computers work.

4. With Questions Words

- I don't know what to do and how to do.
- She had no idea which to choose.
- I don't know how to solve this puzzle. Can you help me with it?

5. After certain verbs

- We decided to leave early.

Some Important Ones:

Want: I want to invest in gold. It is better than investing in euro/dollar.

Would like/would love: I'd love to ask a question, if you don't mind.

Kendinden sonra doğrudan Infinitive alan fiillerden yaygın olarak kullanılanlar şunlardır:

<i>afford</i>	<i>consent</i>	<i>hesitate</i>	<i>plan</i>	<i>seem</i>
<i>agree</i>	<i>decide</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>prepare</i>	<i>struggle</i>
<i>appear</i>	<i>demand</i>	<i>learn</i>	<i>pretend</i>	<i>swear</i>
<i>arrange</i>	<i>deserve</i>	<i>manage</i>	<i>proceed</i>	<i>tend</i>
<i>care</i>	<i>endeavor</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>promise</i>	<i>threaten</i>
<i>choose (prefer)</i>	<i>fail</i>	<i>offer</i>	<i>prove</i>	<i>volunteer</i>
<i>claim</i>	<i>happen</i>		<i>refuse</i>	<i>wait</i>

EXAMPLES:

They couldn't *afford to go* on holiday last summer.

I didn't *agree to work* with him.

You *appear to be* pale today. Is there something wrong?

We *arranged to meet* in front of the cinema.

I don't *care to live* alone.

She *chose to stay* home while we went out.

Don't *hesitate to contact* me if you need any help.

She *demanded* in a firm voice to *talk* to me.

She *endeavored to finish* her homework, but she couldn't.

She *hopes to pass* the exam with a good grade.

He never *seems to succeed*.

She sometimes *tends to speak* too much.

Some of the students *volunteered to bring* some food for the picnic.

He couldn't *wait to see* the manager.

EXTRA INFO

We use the bare infinitive (the infinitive without 'to'):

After modal verbs - I can meet you at six o'clock

After 'let', 'make' and (sometimes) 'help' - The teacher let us leave early

After some verbs of perception (see, watch, hear, notice, feel, sense) - I watched her walk away

After expressions with 'why' - why go out the night before an exam?

More Examples for you to understand better:

Here are some of the most common verbs that are usually followed by the gerund:

enjoy: I enjoyed living in France.

fancy: I fancy seeing a film tonight.

discuss: We discussed going on holiday together.

dislike: I dislike waiting for buses.

finish: We've finished preparing for the meeting.

mind: I don't mind coming early.

suggest: He suggested staying at the Grand Hotel.

recommend: They recommended meeting earlier.

keep: He kept working, although he felt ill.

avoid: She avoided talking to her boss.

miss: She misses living near the beach.

appreciate: I appreciated her helping me.

delay: He delayed doing his taxes.

postpone: He postponed returning to Paris

practise: She practised singing the song.

consider: She considered moving to New York.

can't stand: He can't stand her smoking in the office.

can't help: He can't help talking so loudly.

risk: He risked being caught.

admit: He admitted cheating on the test.

And here are some common verbs followed by 'to' and the infinitive.

agree: She agreed to give a presentation at the meeting.

ask*: I asked to leave early / I asked him to leave early.

decide: We decided to go out for dinner.

help*: He helped to clean the kitchen / he helped his flatmate to clean the kitchen.

plan: She plans to buy a new flat next year.

hope: I hope to pass the exam.

learn: They are learning to sing.

want*: I want to come to the party / I want him to come to the party.

would like*: I would like to see her tonight / I would like you to see her tonight.

promise: We promised not to be late.

can afford: We can't afford to go on holiday.

manage: He managed to open the door without the key.

prepare*: They prepared to take the test /

the teachers prepared the students to take the test.

demand: He demanded to speak to Mr. Harris.

choose: I chose to help.

offer: Frank offered to drive us to the supermarket.

wait: She waited to buy a movie ticket.

would hate*: I'd hate to be late / I'd hate you to be late.

would love*: I'd love to come / I'd love him to come.

seem: Nancy seemed to be disappointed.

Some Examples Sentences to practice Gerunds/Infinitives and understand better:

1. She delayed **getting** out of bed.
2. He demanded to speak to the manager.
3. I offered to help.
4. I miss **going** to the beach.
5. We postponed **doing** our homework.
6. I'd hate to arrive too late.
7. She admitted **stealing** the money.
8. I chose to work here.
9. She waited to buy a drink.
10. I really appreciate **being** on holiday.
11. I couldn't help **laughing**.
12. It seems to be raining.
13. I considered **moving** to Spain.
14. They practised **speaking**.
15. Finally, I managed to finish the work.
16. I really can't stand **waiting** for the bus.
17. Unfortunately, we can't afford to buy a new car this year.
18. She risked **being** late.
19. I'd love to come with you.
20. I prepared to go on holiday