

## GERUNDS & INFINITIVES SHORT SUMMARY

GERUNDS	INFINITIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gerunds in the subject position: e.g. <b>Learning</b> a language is so much fun.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infinitives in the subject position: e.g. <b>To learn</b> a new language requires a lot of patience.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gerunds can be used after the verb “to be” in the object position: e.g. My biggest desire <b>is learning</b> a new language.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infinitives can be used after the verb “to be” in the object position: e.g. My biggest desire <b>is to learn</b> a new language.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain verbs are followed by gerunds only: e.g. I <b>enjoy playing</b> the guitar.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain verbs are followed by infinitives only: e.g. I <b>want to play</b> the guitar.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain verbs can be used in “verb + smo. + to do sth” form: e.g. I <b>want my daughter to learn</b> how to play the guitar.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some verbs can be used both by gerunds and infinitives, without a change in meaning: e.g. I <b>like swimming</b> in the sea. = I <b>like to swim</b> in the sea.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certain fixed expressions are followed by gerunds only: e.g. I <b>look forward to seeing</b> you here in my town.</li> <li>Prepositions are followed by gerunds only. e.g. I am interested <b>in writing</b> poetry.</li> <li>Possessive adjectives and possessive ‘s are followed by gerunds only: e.g. <b>Heather’s winning</b> the competition came as a surprise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjectives are followed by infinitives: e.g. It is <b>vital to stop</b> environmental pollution.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also, “adj. + for smo + to do sth” is a commonly used structure: e.g. It is <b>vital for countries to take</b> pollution more seriously.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Abstract nouns are followed by infinitives: e.g. My <b>efforts to create</b> a friendly atmosphere was welcomed by staff members.</li> <li>“too adj to do sth.” e.g. We are <b>too late to catch</b> the plane.</li> <li>“adj. enough to do sth” e.g. My sister is <b>talented enough to open</b> a gallery of her own.</li> <li>Infinitive of purpose (to V1) is commonly used. e.g. I woke up early <b>to watch</b> the early morning show. Many people start diet programs <b>to lose</b> weight.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A gerund is used in “being V3” form to give a passive meaning: e.g. My daughter <b>loves being carried</b> on the shoulder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An infinitive is used in “to be V3” form to give a passive meaning: e.g. My daughter <b>wants to be carried</b> on the shoulder.</li> <li>When the main verb is in passive form, it is followed by “to V1”: e.g. Alex’s father <b>is known to possess</b> so much wealth.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>VERBS OF PERCEPTION</b> e.g. I can <b>see you hiding</b> behind the tree! I can <b>hear him sing</b> in the bathroom!</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>CAUSATIVES &amp; CAUSATIVE-LIKE STRUCTURES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>let smt do sth</b> I will let you rent my house.</li> <li><b>help smt (to) make sth</b> I can help you do your project.</li> <li><b>make smt do sth</b> You shouldn’t make him cry.</li> <li><b>have sth done</b> I will have my office decorated.</li> <li><b>have smt do sth</b> I will have him decorate my office.</li> <li><b>get sth done</b> I will get my office decorated.</li> <li><b>get smt to do sth</b> I will get a professional to decorate my office.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	