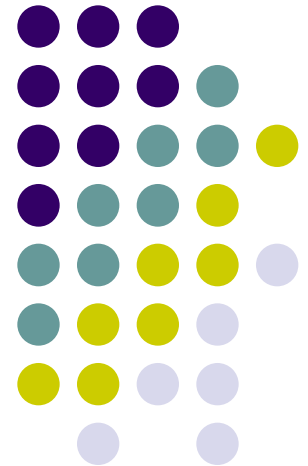
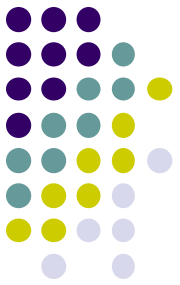

Gerund and Infinitive





Gerunds

A **gerund** is a non-finite form of the verb made by adding **"-ing"** :

read --- **reading**

write --- **writing**

swim --- **swimming**

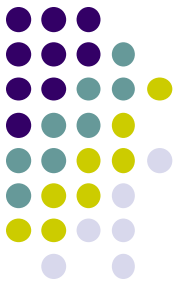


Gerunds

- USE
 1. **Gerund** is often used as a subject
- **Examples:**

Reading helps you learn English.

Swimming is a good exercise.



Gerunds

- **USE**

2. **Gerund** is used as an object after certain verbs.

- **Examples:**

I **enjoy reading**.

She **dislikes playing** badminton.

Have you **finished working**?

Gerunds



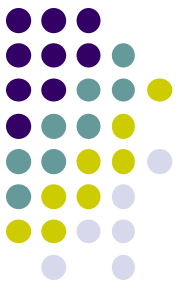
- ⊙ A great variety of verbs + preposition / adverb combinations such as **be for / against, give up, keep on, look forward to, put off** take the gerund.

e.g. I'm **looking forward to hearing** from you in the near future.

- ⊙ The gerund after prepositions:

They were thinking **about going** on holiday to London at Christmas.

After leaving school she started to work.

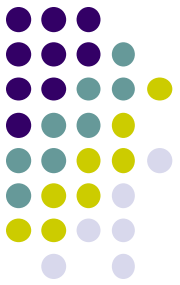


Gerunds

- **Gerunds** are used after such prepositions as **after, on, with, without, before, by** and conjunctions **when, while**

Examples:

- **Before leaving** the house, she checked all windows.
- He went on **speaking without paying** attention to the noise.
- **While repairing** his car, he tried to listen to me.



Gerunds

- The negative form of **Gerunds** can be made by adding "not"
- **Examples:**
 - He enjoys not working.**
 - The best thing for your health is not smoking.**

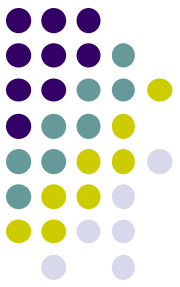
Gerunds



- The **gerund** is often used after certain verbs:
avoid, feel like, mind, risk, delay, give up, miss,
spend time/money, dislike, practice, suggest,
enjoy, keep, put off, understand

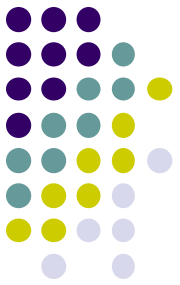
Examples:

- I **dislike working** after 5 pm.
- We **enjoy hiking**.
- She **stopped working** at 6 o'clock.
- She **suggested going** for a movie.
- Farah **keeps talking** about her problems.



Gerunds

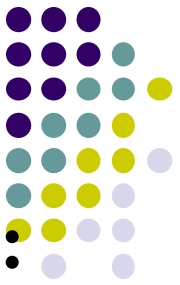
- **Gerund** is used after certain expressions such as **can't stand**, **can't bear**, etc.
- He **can't help** **talking** so loudly.
- I **can't stand** her **smoking** in the office.
- He **can't bear** **having** so much responsibility.



Infinitives

- **Infinitive** is a non-finite and the first form of the “verb, which is used with or without “to”.
- The infinitive form of:
learn ---- to learn
give ---- to give
- Examples:
They want **to go** now.
He forgot **to call** her.

Infinitives



- The **infinitive** is often used after certain verbs:
arrange, forget, learn, plan, ask, help, manage,
promise, decide, hope, offer, refuse, expect,
intend, prepare, want, pretend, appear, seem
- The negative form of **Infinitives** can be made
by adding “not”

Examples:

- I **decided not to go**.
- The most important thing is **not to give up**.

Infinitives



The **infinitive** is used:

1) After certain verbs, adjectives and nouns.

a. **Verb + infinitive**

They **hope to reach** the party on time.

I **want to try** the new ice-cream flavour.

b. **Adjective + infinitive**

I'm **happy to hear** you are well.

She's **delighted to see** him.

c. **Noun + infinitive**

I've got some **homework to do**.

Infinitives



- The **infinitive** is used:

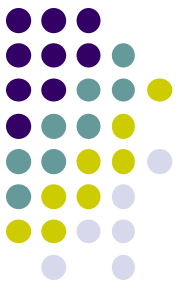
2) To express a purpose

- I got up early **to do** homework.
- I have some letters **to write**.

3) The infinitives can also follow certain nouns.

Nouns + infinitives

- It's a high **price to pay**.
- It's **time to take** a break.
- He made a **decision to take up** extra subjects.



Gerunds and Infinitives

- Some verbs (e.g. **like, love, hate, start, prefer**) can take gerund or infinitive, with similar meanings.

Examples:

- I **love to eat** chocolates.
- I **love eating** chocolates.
- I **started to polish** the car, but then decided not to.
- I **started polishing** the car, but then decided not to.

Gerunds and Infinitives



BE CAREFUL!

- A few verbs such as **stop**, **remember** and **forget** can be followed by either the **gerund** or the **infinitive** but the meanings are different.

- **Examples:**

They **stopped having lunch** at the restaurant.

(They don't eat at the restaurant anymore)

They **stopped to have lunch** at the restaurant.

(They stopped another activity in order to have lunch at the restaurant)

Gerunds and Infinitives



Examples:

- He remembered **putting** his keys on the table.
- He remembered **to put** his keys on the table.

- Roy never **forget eating** dinner at the restaurant.
- Roy never **forget to eat** dinner.

Gerunds and Infinitives



BE CAREFUL!

- ‘To’ can be part of the infinitive or it can be a **preposition**.
- Use gerund after the **preposition ‘to’**.

Examples:

- I look forward **to hearing** from you. (✓)
- I look forward **to hear** from you. (X)

Gerunds and Infinitives



Put the verbs in brackets into the **gerund** or the **infinitive**.

1. I want _____ (finish) work early tonight.
2. I hate _____ (wait) for buses in the rain.
3. I'm going to the café _____ (meet) Anna.
4. Sam is really good at _____ (climb).
5. Thank you for _____ (be) so helpful.
6. I enjoy _____ (listen) to the radio while cooking.
7. Let's go now. I'm worried about _____ (miss) the train.
8. He refused _____ (help) me.

Gerunds and Infinitives



Put the verbs in brackets into the **gerund** or the **infinitive**.

9. There's a lot of work _____ (do) in the new building.

10. 'What's this for?' 'It's for _____ (cook) the vegetables.'

11. I really love _____ (play) with the children.

12. _____ (swim) is a good form of exercise.

13. I can't stand _____ (do) the washing-up.

14. We managed _____ (pass) the exam by _____ (test) each other every evening.

15. We were getting tired, so we stopped _____ (have) lunch.