

INFINITIVE OR -ING FORM

Spotlight 11

Module 3. Grammar in Use.



GERUND

- ▶ admit
- ▶ appreciate
- ▶ avoid
- ▶ consider
- ▶ continue
- ▶ deny
- ▶ fancy
- ▶ imagine
- ▶ mind
- ▶ miss
- ▶ practise
- ▶ prevent
- ▶ quit
- ▶ suggest
- ▶ save

INFINITIVE

- ▶ agree
- ▶ appear
- ▶ decide
- ▶ expect
- ▶ hope
- ▶ plan
- ▶ promise
- ▶ refuse
- ▶ want



GERUND

To express general preference, after the verbs:

- ▶ love
- ▶ like
- ▶ enjoy
- ▶ prefer
- ▶ dislike
- ▶ hate

He prefers living alone.

After expressions:

- ▶ be busy
- ▶ It's no use
- ▶ It's no good
- ▶ It's worth
- ▶ What's the use of
- ▶ Can't help
- ▶ There's no point in

GERUND

After : spend, waste, lose (time, money)

He spends an hour playing the guitar.

For incomplete action with :

hear

listen to

notice

see , watch, feel

After preposition “to” and expressions:

think of

apologize for

object to

look forward to

be used to

in addition to

be/get used to + -ing form

I'm used to working very hard.

TO-INFINITIVE

After:

- ▶ would like
- ▶ would prefer
- ▶ would love

After: too, enough

She's old enough to watch the film.

After adjectives which describe feeling and emotions:

sad, happy, glad

I was happy to hear that you are feeling well.

▶ After adjectives –unwillingness:

▶ eager (нетерпеливый),

▶ reluctant (неохотный), willing (готов, желает)

▶ After adjectives – person's character:

▶ clever, kind; lucky, fortunate

▶ With impersonal construction: It+be+adjective/noun

It was kind of you to lend me a laptop

INFINITIVE

After be + first/second/next/last

She was the first person to call me on my birthday.

After verbs and expressions:

▶ ask, decide, explain, find out, learn, want, want to know

She asked me when to get the tickets

After the expressions

to tell you the truth

to be honest, to sum up, to begin with

To sum up, the government needs to take measures to deal with unemployment more effectively.

▶ After certain nouns:

▶ honour

▶ goal

▶ way

It's an honour to take part in this festival

▶ With 'only' expressing unsatisfactory result:

She drove to the mall only to find it was closed.

In the expression for + noun/pronoun + to -inf

It was unusual for her to speak so rudely

With so+ adjective+ as

Would you be so kind as to help with the door

DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN THE TO-INFINITIVE AND -ING FORM

Infinitive

forget +to-infinitive = not to remember

She forgot to lock her door.

remember +to-infinitive = not forget

Did you remember to tell Sam about meeting?

mean +to-infinitive = intend to

I didn't mean to upset you.

regret +to-infinitive = be sorry to (with verbs
say, tell, inform)

*I regret to tell you that your flight has been
cancelled*

try +to-infinitive = attempt

I tried to explain the situation to my parents .

Gerund (-ing form)

forget+ -ing form= not to recall

*I'll never forget sailing down the Volga on that lovely
summer day.*

remember +-ing form= recall

I remember talking to him before.

mean +-ing form= involve

*Being a good doctor means devoting your life to
helping others.*

regret +-ing form= feel sorry about

I regret hurting you your feelings.

try +-ing form= do something as an experiment

You should try doing the following on your own.

stop+to-infinitive=stop temporarily (in order to do something)

I stopped to talk with Sam.

go on + to-infinitive = finish doing sth and start doing sth else afterwards

She introduced herself and went on to talk about her book.

want + to-infinitive= wish

I want to travel to Cyprus.

be sorry + to-infinitive = regret

I was sorry to hear you haven't been feeling well.

hate + to-infinitive = not like what one is about to do

I hate to disappoint you but he's not coming.

be afraid + to-infinitive = be too frightened to do

He is afraid to touch the dog in case it bites him.

stop+ -ing form= finish doing something

I stopped drinking coffee months ago.

go on + -ing form = continue doing sth

He went on writing letters.

want + -ing form = sth needs to be done

My house wants cleaning.

be sorry + -ing form = apologise for

We are sorry for keeping you waiting.

hate + -ing form = feel sorry for what one is doing

I hate troubling you, but could you help me with this?

be afraid + -ing form = the subject is afraid that what is described by the -ing form may happen

When exercising, I am afraid of injuring my back.

Ex. 2 p. 62. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 We enjoy ...(walk) in the park on sunny days.
- 2 I might(go) away this weekend.
- 3 You don't fancy...(watch) TV tonight, do you?
- 4 He has decided...(buy) a new car.
- 5 I refuse...(speak) to him any more.
- 6 He left without ...(say) goodbye.
- 7 We want (thank) you for your help.
- 8 Bob has to (work) late tonight.
- 9 Peter would..(enjoy) this book.
- 10 How about ...(have) a pizza for supper?

Ex. 2 p. 62. Answers.

- 1 walking (герундий, т.к. после глагола "enjoy")
- 2 go (инфинитив без частицы to, т.к. после модального глагола "might")
- 3 watching (герундий, т.к. после глагола "fancy")
- 4 to buy (инфинитив, т.к. после глагола "decide")
- 5 to speak (инфинитив, т.к. после глагола "refuse")
- 6 saying (герундий, т.к. после предлога "without")
- 7 to thank (инфинитив, т.к. после глагола "want" в значении "хотеть", а не "нуждаться")
- 8 work (инфинитив, т.к. выражение "have to" в значении "пришлось")
- 9 enjoy (инфинитив без частицы to, т.к. после модального глагола "would")
- 10 having (герундий, т.к. после предлога "about")

TEST 1. GERUND OR INFINITIVE: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. They denied (to steal/stealing) the money.
2. He gave up (to smoke/smoking).
3. I don't want (to go/going) out tonight. I am too tired.
4. Try to avoid (to make/making) him angry.
5. Is there anything here worth (to buy/buying)?
6. I refuse (to answer/answering) any more questions.
7. He finished (to speak/speaking) and sat down.
8. Would you mind (to put/putting) your pet snake somewhere else?
9. I've enjoyed (to meet/meeting) you. I hope (to see/seeing) you again soon.
10. The boy's father promised (to pay/paying) for the broken window.
11. He decided (to steal/stealing) her bag.
12. I don't feel like (to work/working). What about (to go/ going) to a disco instead?
13. Would you like (to join/joining) us?
14. I hope (to see/seeing) you soon.
15. Please go on (to write/writing). I don't mind (to wait/ waiting).
16. He keeps (to ask/asking) me the time and I keep (to tell/telling) him (to buy/buying) himself a watch.
17. I wish (to see/seeing) him as soon as possible.
18. I offered (to help/helping) him to translate the text.
19. Tom suggested (to go/going) to the cinema.
20. How old were you when you learnt (to drive/driving)?