

# Presentation 3

## Infinitive - Gerund

### ► Tenses of the Infinitive

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
	Regular verb	Irregular verb	Regular verb	Irregular verb
Present	(to) cook	(to) write	(to) be cooked	(to) be written
Present Con.	(to) be cooking	(to) be writing	---	---
Perfect	(to) have cooked	(to) have written	(to) have been cooked	(to) have been written
Perfect Con.	(to) have been cooking	(to) have been writing	---	---

#### Full Infinitive is used

##### 1. with certain verbs

advise, afford, agree, allow sb, appear, be allowed, compel, decide, encourage, expect, hope, intend, invite, manage, pretend, proceed, promise, refuse, remind, seem, tell, tend, etc.

*He **advised me to take** a rest.*

##### 2. with certain adjectives

amazed, angry, delighted, difficult, disgusted, easy, first, glad, happy, last, likely, obliged, sad, sorry, supposed, surprised, unable, etc.

*I was **glad to hear** he had been promoted to manager.*

##### 3. with impersonal construction + adjective

*It was **nice of him to send** you roses.*

##### 4. with only (unsatisfactory result)

*He **phoned only to say** that he wouldn't be coming.*

##### 5. at the beginning of a sentence in expressions such as: to tell you the truth, to cut a long story short, to be honest / fair etc.

***To tell you the truth**, I haven't seen him since Monday.*

##### 6. after nouns

*It's a **pleasure to see** you.*

##### 7. after question words ("who", "where", "what" etc.)

*I don't know **what to do**.*

#### Bare Infinitive is used

##### 1. with modals (can / could, may / might, shall / should, must, will / would)

*He **can go** if he wants to.*

##### 2. with need, dare (as auxiliary verbs)

*You **needn't work** today.*

*I **daren't talk** to him.*

#### Notes

##### a. Dare expressing courage or lack of courage can be followed by bare or full infinitive.

*I **don't dare (to) tell** her the truth.*

*He **dared (to) attempt** it again.*

##### b. Dare expressing threats, warning, anger etc. is followed by bare infinitive.

***Don't you dare lie** to me again!*

*How **dare you speak** to me like that!*

##### c. Dare expressing challenge is followed by full infinitive.

*I **dare you to climb up** that tree.*

##### 3. with had better/would rather/would sooner

*You'd **better go** to bed.*

##### 4. with make, let, see, hear, smell, feel, watch, notice (in Active Voice)

*He **let me watch** TV.*

#### Note

notice, make, see, hear, feel, watch in Passive Voice are followed by full infinitive.  
*The baby was **made to eat** all his soup.*

##### 5. after why not

***Why not meet** again some day?*

*(Why don't we meet ...)*

**Notes**

too + adj/adverb + full infinitive	<i>He is <b>too young to get married</b>.</i>
adj / adverb + enough + full infinitive	<i>He <b>isn't old enough to get married</b>.</i>
enough + noun + full infinitive	<i>He's got <b>enough money to get by</b>.</i>
so + adjective + as + full infinitive	<i>She was <b>so gullible as to believe</b> his story.</i>

**54 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive.**

- Will you remind me **to cancel** (cancel) the meeting next week?
- Don't you dare ..... (touch) that vase!
- He is said ..... (work) for many months on this project.
- The prisoner claims that the police made him ..... (sign) the confession.
- Hooligans are said ..... (smash) several shop windows during the riot.
- The children really should ..... (go) to bed by now.
- Apparently criminals tend ..... (return) to the scene of the crime.
- You ought ..... (study) for your exam now. Why aren't you?
- This play is thought ..... (write) by Christopher Marlowe, not Shakespeare.
- Several factors need ..... (consider) before we make a decision.

**Infinitive and Present Participle with verbs of perception and other phrases**

see hear listen watch	+ bare infinitive (complete action)	e.g. <i>I saw her <b>lock</b> the car and <b>put</b> the key in her bag.</i>
	+ present participle (incomplete action/ action in progress)	e.g. <i>I saw her <b>walking</b> down the street.</i>
go, come (when used to refer to physical activities)	+ present participle	e.g. <i>He <b>went</b> <b>skiing</b> last winter.</i>
spend / waste time		e.g. <i>He <b>spent</b> an hour <b>fixing</b> the tap.</i>
be busy		e.g. <i>He <b>was busy</b> <b>cleaning</b> the car.</i>

**55 Put the verbs in brackets into the bare infinitive or the present participle.**

- John has gone **walking** (walk) in the hills.
- The assistant saw the woman ..... (put) the necklace in her bag and ..... (leave).
- We spent three weeks ..... (decorate) the house before we could move in.
- He heard the clock ..... (strike) one before he went to bed.
- My son enjoys going to the airport to watch the planes ..... (take off) and ..... (land).
- I'll be busy ..... (clean) the house at the weekend.
- I heard someone ..... (open) the door and ..... (slam) it behind them. Who could it be?
- Why have you wasted half an hour ..... (talk) instead of finishing the work?
- The neighbours saw smoke ..... (pour) out of the house and called the fire brigade.
- He watched her ..... (get) on the train and then he left.
- Frank asked me if I wanted to go ..... (swim).
- She heard someone ..... (break) a plate in the flat above.
- I felt the dog ..... (bite) me twice before it ran away.
- "Come ..... (dance)" used to be a popular TV programme.
- No one saw him ..... (steal) the car so he was acquitted.

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### Tenses of the Gerund

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
<b>Present</b>	cutting	being cut
<b>Perfect</b>	having cut	having been cut

### The -ing form is used after

#### prepositions

**detest, dislike, enjoy, hate, like, loathe, love, prefer, resent**  
(hate, like, love, prefer when used in the conditional are followed by full infinitive)

**begin, cease, continue, finish, start, stop**  
(Note: these verbs, except **stop** and **finish**, can also be followed by an infinitive with no difference in meaning.)

**it's no use/good; it's (not) worth; there's no point (in);**  
**feel like; can't stand; can't help; be/get used to;**  
**be/get accustomed to; have difficulty (in); in favour of**

**admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, defer, delay,**  
**deny, detest, endure, entail, escape, envisage, evade, fancy,**  
**forgive, imagine, incur, involve, keep, look forward to, mention,**  
**mind, miss, pardon, postpone, practise, prevent, recall, recollect,**  
**report, risk, save, shirk, stand, suggest, understand etc.**

+ -ing form

### Verbs taking Infinitive or Gerund without a change in meaning

1. <b>begin, start, continue, cease, commence, omit</b>	e.g. <i>He continued listening to the radio.</i> <i>He continued to listen to the radio.</i>
2. <b>advise, allow, permit, recommend, intend</b> followed by an object take a <b>full infinitive</b> whereas they take a <b>gerund</b> when not followed by an object. (Intend can also take a gerund whether the object is mentioned or not)	e.g. <i>He allowed us to eat in the classroom.</i> <i>He allowed eating in the classroom.</i> <i>He recommended us to take plenty of exercise.</i> <i>He recommended taking plenty of exercise.</i>
3. <b>it needs / requires / wants</b> can be followed by a gerund or by a passive infinitive	e.g. <i>The car needs servicing/to be serviced.</i>
4. <b>can't / couldn't bear</b>	e.g. <i>I can't bear telling people bad news. (general)</i> <i>I can't bear to tell him the bad news. (specific)</i>

### 56 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of infinitive or gerund.

- The police allowed him **to leave** (leave) after he had made a statement.
- The doctor recommended ..... (follow) a diet of fresh fruit and vegetables.
- She's a really bad sport; she can't bear ..... (lose).
- I don't mind ..... (help) you with your homework.
- This room needs ..... (tidy) before we can use it.
- He omitted ..... (tell) us about the meeting.
- Jane started ..... (have) bad dreams when she was six.
- She recommended us ..... (take) the short cut through the woods.

# **Verbs taking Infinitive or Gerund with a change in meaning**

1. **forget + to-infinitive** = not remember (future action)  
*Don't forget to visit the museum.*  
**forget + gerund** = not to recall (past action)  
*I'll never forget visiting that museum.*

2. **go on + to-infinitive** = stop one action and start another  
*They first discussed the items on the agenda and went on to discuss the budget.*  
**go on + gerund** = continue  
*He went on playing the piano in spite of the neighbours' complaints.*

3. **like + to-infinitive** = find sth good to do  
*I like to go to the market very early in the morning so that I can pick out the best vegetables.*  
**like + gerund** = enjoy  
*I like swimming; it's my favourite pastime.*  
**would like to + infinitive** = want to  
*I would like to meet your friend; he sounds interesting.*

4. **mean + to-infinitive** = intend to  
*She means to discuss the matter with the headmaster.*  
**mean + gerund** = involve  
*It means changing the original plans.*

5. **propose + to-infinitive** = intend  
*I propose to complain about his behaviour.*  
**propose + gerund** = suggest  
*I propose trying that new Chinese restaurant.*

6. **regret + to-infinitive** = be sorry to  
*I regret to inform you that your application has been rejected.*  
**regret + gerund** = feel sorry about (past action)  
*I regret buying this car because it is always breaking down.*

7. **remember + to-infinitive** = not forget (future action)  
*Remember to lock the door before you leave the house.*  
**remember + gerund** = recall (past action)  
*She remembers locking the door before leaving the house.*

8. **try + to-infinitive** = attempt  
*We tried to persuade him not to go, but he wouldn't listen.*  
**try + gerund** = do as an experiment  
*They tried advertising their business in the local newspaper.*

9. **stop + to-infinitive** = stop temporarily, pause  
*They stopped to admire the view as they drove along the mountain road.*  
**stop + gerund** = finish, stop permanently  
*They stopped talking when the teacher came into the class.*

10. **(be) understood + to-infinitive** = give the impression  
*He is understood to agree that negotiations are necessary.*  
**understand + gerund** = to understand sb else's feelings or actions.  
*I can understand his feeling angry about their decision.*

11. **want + to-infinitive** = wish  
*I want to extend my visa.*  
**want + gerund** = to need sth done  
*The battery's flat; it wants recharging.*

12. **dread + to-infinitive** = be afraid (specific)  
*I dread to think how much he may suffer.*  
**dread + gerund** = to fear greatly (general)  
*I dread going to the doctor.*

13. **hate + to-infinitive** = hate what one is about to do  
*I hate to interrupt you but I need some help.*  
**hate + gerund** = to feel sorry for what one is doing  
*I hate causing you inconvenience.*

14. **be sorry + to-infinitive** = regret  
*I am sorry to hear of his illness.*  
**be sorry for + gerund** = apologise  
*I am sorry for shouting at you.*

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#### Notes

1. <b>be afraid to + infinitive</b> (the subject is too frightened to do) <b>be afraid of + gerund</b> (the subject fears that the action expressed by the gerund may happen)	e.g. <i>She was <b>afraid to drive</b> the car.</i> <i>She <b>didn't want to drive</b> the car; she <b>was afraid of causing</b> an accident.</i>
2. <b>be ashamed to + infinitive</b> (the infinitive refers to a subsequent action) <b>be ashamed of + gerund</b> (the gerund refers to a present or previous action)	e.g. <i>She was <b>ashamed to admit</b> that she had lied.</i> <i>She's <b>ashamed of lying</b>, and swears she'll never do it again.</i>
3. <b>would prefer to + infinitive</b> (specific action) <b>prefer + gerund</b> (in general)	e.g. <i>I <b>would prefer to be left alone</b> just now.</i> <i>I <b>prefer swimming to running</b>.</i>

#### 57 Put the verbs in brackets into the "-ing" form or infinitive (full or bare) adding any necessary words.

- The board members went on to **discuss** (discuss) the next item on the agenda.
- If you don't stop ..... (make) that noise, I'll send you outside.
- I would like to propose ..... (discontinue) this line of equipment since it is selling so badly.
- She was sorry ..... (inform) us of the bad news.
- Let's try ..... (mix) these two ingredients and see what happens.
- They don't really like ..... (eat) in restaurants.
- Generally I prefer ..... (go) to the cinema to ..... (watch) films on TV.
- She was ashamed ..... (tell) her parents that she had used up all the money in her account.
- He dressed very warmly as he was afraid ..... (catch) a cold.
- I'm sure he didn't mean ..... (cause) us all this trouble.

#### 58 Put the verbs in brackets into the "-ing" form or infinitive (full or bare).

- They intend to **invest** (invest) most of their money in a new business.
- Much as I dislike my neighbour, I couldn't help ..... (feel) sorry for him.
- She put out one cigarette and went on ..... (light) another.
- I once tried ..... (bake) my own bread but it was a disaster.
- I dread ..... (think) what has happened to Mike - he's over two hours late.
- If you don't stop ..... (worry), you'll make yourself ill.
- Do you remember ..... (meet) your husband for the first time?
- Installing new computers in the office will involve ..... (retrain) the staff.
- He was made ..... (confess).
- My father was a proud man and ashamed ..... (ask) for charity.
- Would you prefer ..... (think) about the offer and telephone us next week?
- The driver was going so fast that he couldn't avoid ..... (hit) the stray cat.

#### 59 Put the verbs in brackets into the "-ing" form or infinitive (full or bare).

If you are considering (1) **taking** (take) a trip to the countryside this weekend, why not (2) ..... (book) one of the excursions offered by Exotours? You'll be surprised (3) ..... (find) how many different trips we offer and we promise (4) ..... (give) you value for money. In fact you can't afford (5) ..... (not/take) advantage of our special offer. You deserve (6) ..... (give) yourself a treat and once you've had a look through our brochure, you won't be able (7) ..... (resist) (8) ..... (choose) at least one of our trips to some beautiful part of the country. We recommend (9) ..... (book) early (10) ..... (avoid) disappointment.

**60** Put the verbs in brackets into the “-ing” form or infinitive (full or bare).

Although I love (1) **eating** (eat) at restaurants, I remember (2) ..... (go) to one particular place which was just about bad enough (3) ..... (put) me off them for life! We were driving home on a wintry day and stopped in a small village (4) ..... (get) some petrol. We decided (5) ..... (have) something (6) ..... (eat); at the same time we began (7) ..... (look) for somewhere (8) ..... (park). Unfortunately we had (9) ..... (leave) the car so far from the village square that it meant (10) ..... (walk) for at least ten minutes. However, after a couple of minutes we were lucky enough (11) ..... (notice) a pub advertising bar meals. Too cold (12) ..... (go) any further, we made up our minds (13) ..... (try) it out.

**61** Put the verbs in brackets into the “-ing” form or infinitive (full or bare).

The mystery of the Loch Ness Monster continues (1) **to fascinate/fascinating** (fascinate) scores of tourists every year, who come to Scotland in the hope of (2) ..... (capture) on film some proof that the monster exists. Literally hundreds of people have reported seeing strange shapes in the waters of Loch Ness, but the majority have turned out (3) ..... (be) hoaxes. A new scientific investigation is scheduled (4) ..... (begin) next month and researchers hope (5) ..... (reveal) whether the story has any truth in it. However, if the results mean (6) ..... (announce) to the world that there is no “Nessie”, will people cease (7) ..... (visit) one of Britain’s leading tourist attractions? Perhaps it would be better (8) ..... (not/know) and risk (9) ..... (remain) ignorant of the truth in the interest of (10) ..... (maintain) an international mystery.

**Structural Conversion**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>Driving</b> fast is dangerous.<br>It is dangerous <b>to drive</b> fast.                                                                                                                                      | 9. Do you <b>intend</b> to go / going to her party, tomorrow?<br>Will you be going to her party tomorrow?<br>Are you <b>thinking</b> of going to her party tomorrow?                                                                                          |
| 2. She is <b>too</b> young <b>to</b> get married.<br>She isn’t old <b>enough</b> <b>to</b> get married.                                                                                                            | 10. It’s <b>out of the question</b> <b>to</b> expect me to apologise.<br>I <b>have</b> no intention of apologising.<br>Fancy even <b>suggesting</b> that I apologise!<br>I <b>don’t</b> mean/intend to apologise.<br>I <b>most</b> certainly won’t apologise. |
| 3. He <b>couldn’t</b> help noticing that she was upset.<br>It <b>didn’t</b> escape his notice <b>that</b> she was upset.                                                                                           | 11. Mary <b>objects</b> <b>to</b> lying.<br>Lying is something that Mary objects to / hates / loathes.                                                                                                                                                        |
| 4. The prospect of a short holiday <b>fills</b> me with pleasure.<br>I look forward <b>to</b> (having) a short holiday.                                                                                            | 12. I’m <b>not</b> in the habit of waking up early.<br>I’m <b>not</b> used to waking up early.                                                                                                                                                                |
| 5. It’s <b>quite unnecessary</b> <b>to</b> answer his letter.<br>Answering his letter is quite unnecessary / pointless.<br>There’s no point (in) answering his letter.<br>It’s no use <b>answering</b> his letter. | 13. He <b>made</b> me open my suitcase.<br>I was <b>made</b> to open my suitcase.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 6. It was <b>difficult</b> for her to do it.<br>She <b>had</b> difficulty (in) doing it.<br>She <b>could</b> hardly do it.<br>She found it difficult to do.                                                        | 14. I <b>can’t</b> remember reading this novel.<br>I have no recollection of reading this novel.                                                                                                                                                              |
| 7. <b>Would</b> you be so kind as <b>to</b> pass the salad?<br>Do/Would you mind passing the salad?<br><b>Could</b> you pass the salad, please?                                                                    | 15. It’s a waste of time trying to make yourself understood.<br>It’s <b>not</b> worth trying to make yourself understood.                                                                                                                                     |
| 8. It <b>took</b> me an hour <b>to</b> do my hair.<br>I <b>took</b> an hour <b>to</b> do my hair.<br>Doing my hair <b>took</b> (me) an hour.<br>I <b>spent</b> an hour doing my hair / on my hair.                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



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#### 62 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the infinitive or present participle.

Last week I finally decided (1) *to take* (take) my driving test. I expected (2) ..... (fail) as I had only been driving for a few weeks, but my friends encouraged me (3) ..... (try) and I was delighted (4) ..... (hear) them (5) ..... (say) such nice things about my driving. They reminded me (6) ..... (do) everything strictly by the book and helped me (7) ..... (learn) the Highway Code. On the day of the test I was so busy (8) ..... (concentrate) on what I was doing that the time seemed (9) ..... (pass) very quickly. Afterwards I watched the examiner (10) ..... (come) along the line of candidates and heard him (11) ..... (give) the good or bad news to each one. I'm glad (12) ..... (say) that I was one of the lucky ones and I am hoping (13) ..... (buy) my first car next month.

#### 63 Finish the following sentences without changing the meaning of the sentences printed before them.

1. Spending all your money was foolish.  
It was foolish .....
2. Keeping your eyes open when you sneeze is impossible.  
It is impossible .....
3. He is too poor to afford a house.  
He isn't .....
4. Jane isn't experienced enough to be considered for the post.  
Jane is .....
5. I can't remember having met him before.  
I have no .....
6. Do you intend to go out with us?  
Are you .....?
7. It took him three hours to correct the papers.  
He spent .....
8. She has no intention of helping out.  
She doesn't .....
9. Could you deliver this message for me?  
Would you .....?
10. It's not worth going there just for a couple of hours.  
It's a .....
11. It was difficult for us to get into the club.  
We had .....
12. We are looking forward to meeting again.  
The prospect .....
13. I'm not in the habit of exercising.  
I'm not used .....
14. He couldn't help noticing that she had bought a new car.  
It didn't escape .....
15. I don't intend to act according to his wishes.  
I have .....

#### 64 Fill in the blanks with a suitable word or phrase practising the -ing form or infinitive.

e.g. We are looking forward to going on holiday.

1. Please be quiet! I'm trying ..... talking about.
2. Despite ..... a large breakfast, she was hungry again by 10 a.m.
3. He regrets ..... her secret. Now everyone is talking about her.
4. British Airways regret ..... cancellation of flight BA671 from Madrid.
5. They prefer ..... to Indian food.

6. I don't really ..... to the cinema tonight; I'm not in the mood.
7. I'm sorry ..... bag; I mistook it for mine.
8. I hope you didn't ..... the fire before you left the campsite.
9. He was ..... the army; he had no choice in the matter.
10. If you can't ..... dress, get a cheaper one.
11. He's really ..... to Spain this summer. He has never been there before.
12. They apologised ..... for the meeting but they were held up by heavy traffic.
13. After ..... redundant, he had to go out and hunt for a new job.
14. I'm afraid I'll ..... the meeting. Can we have it next Friday instead?
15. She regrets ..... in the test; she swears she'll never do it again.

**65** For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence but using the word given. The word must not be altered in any way.

e.g. *Photography interests me.*

**FIND**

*I find photography interesting.*

1. Do you remember seeing that play?

**RECOLLECTION**

2. I couldn't help noticing that she had lost weight.

**ESCAPE**

3. Fancy even suggesting that she lend him money!

**QUESTION**

4. He made us re-do the exercise.

**FORCED**

5. There's no point in saying that now.

**UNNECESSARY**

6. I can hardly read her writing.

**DIFFICULTY**

7. It took us half the day to drive into town.

**SPENT**

8. It isn't worth trying to convince him.

**WASTE**

9. She's looking forward to changing jobs.

**FILLS**

10. Will you be coming to the meeting?

**INTEND**

11. John proposed that we should go together in his car.

**SUGGESTED**

12. Do you have to pay a membership fee at that gym?

**NECESSARY**



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13. We succeeded in getting the piano up the stairs.  
**MANAGED**
14. I don't want to go to the cinema.  
**FANCY**
15. Do you think anyone will mind if I park here?  
**PARKING**
16. There's no point in asking him questions like that.  
**WORTH**
17. Jenny got ill again because she went out in the cold.  
**CAUSED**
18. I never buy that sort of spray-can.  
**AVOID**
19. It's too late for tears now.  
**USE**
20. It's not fair that he should be punished like that.  
**DESERVE**
21. Joan says that she didn't dent the car.  
**DENIES**
22. It surprises me to hear that she makes so much money.  
**SURPRISED**
23. Going on holiday now would mean that I'd miss the exams.  
**INVOLVE**
24. She thinks she might apply for a job in Spain.  
**CONSIDERING**
25. My aim is to buy my own house one day.  
**INTEND**
26. I object to the way she changes all my designs.  
**RESENT**
27. I tell him all the time that he should be more careful.  
**KEEP**
28. His lawyer told him that he should take the matter to court.  
**ADVISED**
29. He finds it hard not to eat sweets when they're offered to him.  
**RESIST**
30. She has difficulty in working out this kind of problem.  
**DIFFICULT**

## Verbal Constructions

There are certain verbs which can be followed by two or more of the following constructions:  
a) full infinitive, b) -ing form, c) noun and d) that - clause.

Study Appendix 4 and then do the following exercises.

**66** *Finish the following sentences without changing the meaning of the sentences printed before them.*

1. I advise you to make a quick decision.  
I advise .....
2. I often imagine meeting the President.  
I often imagine .....
3. Why don't you try this new washing powder?  
Why don't you try .....
4. He remembered that he had received the letter.  
He remembered .....
5. She hopes that she will move house soon.  
She hopes .....
6. I found that it was difficult to persuade him to accept the offer.  
I found .....
7. She reminded me to feed the goldfish.  
She reminded me .....
8. The children started opening their presents.  
The children started .....
9. He admitted that he had stolen the car.  
He admitted .....
10. The teacher encouraged them to study in the library.  
The teacher encouraged .....

**67** *Finish the following sentences without changing the meaning of the sentences printed before them.*

1. The police decided not to search for more evidence.  
The police decided .....
2. He explained why he had refused the offer.  
He explained .....
3. It's likely that she'll be late.  
She's likely .....
4. I heard them quarrel about whose fault it was.  
I heard them .....
5. He pretends that he knows all about Buddhism, but he doesn't.  
He pretends .....
6. I apologise for my thoughtlessness.  
I apologise .....
7. She described the process of changing a punctured tyre.  
She described .....
8. She promised that she would return the money.  
She promised .....
9. Your hair needs to be cut.  
Your hair needs .....
10. They seem to have got lost on the way here.  
It seems .....