

Gerund, Bare infinitive & infinitive

Remember this:

Gerund (Verb + ing)	Bare infinitive (Verb)	Infinitive (to+verb)	Gerund & Infinitive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enjoy suggest avoid give up feel like can't stand can't bear can't resist look forward to be used to crazy about would you mind fed up with fond of finish keen on interested in it's worth succeed in <p>(after prepositions in, at,...) For example: He succeeded in cheating in the exam.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can could will would shall should may might should ought to 'd better needn't make let help needn't <p>For example: You needn't come; just you call.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> decide ask agree manage want need invite hope promise don't forget refuse advise choose learn know plan I can't afford <p>For example: He refused to sign the document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> begin stop love like prefer forget remember neglect start stop remember <p>Some verbs can be followed by either gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning, while others keep the same meaning, for example, - I remember going to the countryside. (means I have a memory of visiting the village.) - I remembered to buy soda. means I was on my way home and the idea of buying soda came into my mind, so I bought it.), whereas this example keeps the same meaning: - I like eating fish = I like to eat fish.</p>

✓ A gerund is a verb + ing.

A gerund can appear after prepositions (on, in, at, by, before, after, for, without...) for example,

1. She is good at (speak/ to speak/ **speaking**) English.
2. He is interested in (**playing/** to play/play) musical instruments.

It can take place also in the beginning of sentences, for example:

1. (Jog) **Jogging** is a good hobby.
2. (Eat) **Eating** fast food is unhealthy.

A gerund can take place after certain phrases (*look forward to, would you mind, feel like, can't stop, can't bear...etc.*) and verbs like (*enjoy, avoid, suggest, admit, regret, keep, imagine, deny, finish...*), for example:

1. I'm looking forward to (help) **helping** you proofread the research paper.
2. Would you mind (clean) **cleaning** the board?
3. The kid enjoyed (watch) **watching** English cartoons.
4. The student avoided (meet) **meeting** the teacher in the corridor.

✓ Bare infinitive is an infinitive without "to".

Bare infinitive is used after the following auxiliaries or modals: *can, could, will, would, may, might, shall, should, must, 'd better, needn't....* besides the verbs "let" and "make". For example,

1. You'd better (**exercise/** to exercise/ exercising) regularly and eat fruit.
2. The driver must (stopping/ **stop/** to stop) when the light turns red.
3. "Let the kid (eating/ **eat/** to eat) by himself," the father said.
4. The mother made her daughter (crying/ **cry/** to cry).
5. Daniel needn't (watering/ **water/** to water) the plants today.

✓ An Infinitive is to + the base form of the verb.

The infinitive is used after a number of verbs such as *want, need, decide, choose, plan, agree, promise, refuse, manage, expect, hope, attempt, pretend, afford, try, would like, don't forget... etc.* for example:

1. The receptionist refused (**to carry/** carry/ carrying) the baggage of the tourist.
2. He managed (solving/ solve/ **to solve**) the Math equation without calculator.
3. I can't afford (**to buy/** buying/ buy) such a lovely car.

Prepositions are: on, in, at, by, before, after, about, to, with, of, from, without, off, up, ..

EXERCISE 1 Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I'm looking forward to (meet) _____ the boss soon.
2. He finished (build) _____ his new house.
3. Thank you for (come) _____ tonight.
4. I'll be back in a second; keep (work) _____ .
5. Avoid (eat) _____ fatty food; it's unhealthy.

EXERCISE 2 Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. You'd better (to study) _____ hard this year.
2. She might (to accept) _____ the job offer.
3. We should (to leave) _____ the office now.
4. He needn't (to buy) _____ more milk.
5. Tom will (to call) _____ you tomorrow.

EXERCISE 3 Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The doctor advised her (eat) _____ vegetables.
2. My wife encouraged me (save) _____ more money.
3. The teacher asked him (write) _____ the date.
4. The lady can't afford (pay) _____ the extra hours.
5. He planned (go) _____ for a hike next week.

EXERCISE 4 Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He must (to respect) _____ the traffic code.
2. He's fed up with (listen) _____ to Rock music.
3. The girl is afraid of (touch) _____ the lion.
4. He finally chose (buy) _____ the red car.
5. Would you mind (lend) _____ me some cash?
6. I find it difficult (solve) _____ this problem.

EXERCISE 5 Choose the right answer.

1. My friend stopped _____ last month. (quit smoking)
a- smoking b- to smoke
2. I stopped _____ a hitchhiker. (I was driving and I saw him)
a- to pick up b- picking up
3. She forgot _____ her medication. (She had the intention, but she didn't remember.)
a- to take b- taking

QUIZ 3

Quiz on Gerund, Bare infinitive & Infinitive

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EXERCISE 1 Fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the list. (10Pts)

1. I can _____ you at 6 O'clock if you are free. (to meet- meet- meeting)
2. The Browns have finished _____ for the wedding. (to prepare- prepare- preparing)
3. We agreed _____ a new cinema club in our school. (to set up- set up- setting up)
4. I wanted _____ to the stadium but I didn't get a ticket. (to go - go- going)
5. The student finally admitted _____ in the exam. (to cheat- cheat- cheating)
6. You'd better _____ a doctor before taking that medication. (to visit- visit- visiting)
7. I can't bear _____ to that type of music. (to listen - listen - listening)
8. The little boy refused _____ with his mum to the steam bath. (to go- go- going)
9. Humorists say that laughter makes us _____ longer. (to live - live - living)
10. _____ sport regularly is good to keep fit and healthy. (play- to play- Playing)

EXERCISE 2 Give the correct form to the verbs in brackets. (5Pts)

1. He apologized for not (show) _____ up in the wedding party.
2. The Spanish authorities forced some illegal immigrants (leave) _____ the country.
3. People should (use) _____ solar energy to protect the environment.
4. The countrymen are looking forward to (meet) _____ the new president.
5. "Stop (make) _____ the noise," the teacher shouted.
6. Although he is poor, he insists on (wear) _____ new clothes.
7. "(Buy) _____ smart phones is a waste of money," said the father to his son.
8. I really don't know how (answer) _____ this question.
9. Before (send) _____ the application letter, write your full name and sign it.
10. How about (plant) _____ some trees and flowers in our school garden.

EXERCISE 3 Fill in the blanks with the right answer from the list. (5Pts)

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|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Julia ended up _____ a new car after her old Volvo broke down. | a. buying
b. to buy |
| 2. Our neighbour agreed _____ us his truck for a couple of days. | a. to lend
b. lend |
| 3. He suggested _____ to the night club last night. | a. go
b. going |
| 4. You'd better _____ a mechanic before buying this car. | a. consult
b. consulting |
| 5. Have you finished _____ the questionnaire paper? | a. filling in
b. fill in |
| 6. "It may _____ today," the weather man said. | a. raining
b. rain |
| 7. The teacher let the student _____ early yesterday before 6 p.m. | a. leave
b. to leave |
| 8. _____ causes many fatal diseases namely lung cancer. | a. smoke
b. Smoking |
| 9. Instead of _____ cards, why don't you read an interesting novel? | a. playing
b. play |
| 10. I can't afford _____ a new house in the city. | a. buy
b. to buy |