

## Ch. 7 – Gerunds and Infinitives – I

A gerund is the -ing form of a verb.

An infinitive consists of to + the simple form of a verb. I.e. to talk, to play, to swim.

### Using Gerunds as the objects of prepositions

- We talked .....to Canada for our vacation.
- Sue is in charge .....the meeting.
- I am interested .....more about your work.
- I am accustomed .....with the window open.
- I am used .....with the window open.
- I look forward .....home next month.
- They object .....their plans at this late date.

### Supply an appropriate preposition

1. Allison is not interested \_\_\_\_\_ looking for a new job.
2. Henry is excited \_\_\_\_\_ leaving for India.
3. You are capable \_\_\_\_\_ doing better work.
4. I have no excuse \_\_\_\_\_ being late.
5. I am accustomed \_\_\_\_\_ having a big breakfast every morning.
6. The rain prevented us \_\_\_\_\_ completing the work.
7. Fred is always complaining \_\_\_\_\_ having a headache.

8. Instead \_\_\_\_\_ **studying**, Margaret went to a ball game with some friends.
9. Thank you \_\_\_\_\_ **helping** me carry the packages to the post office.
10. I'm looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ **seeing** my family again.
11. He showed us how to get to his house \_\_\_\_\_ **drawing** a map.
12. You should take advantage \_\_\_\_\_ **living** here.
13. Everyone in the neighborhood participated \_\_\_\_\_ **searching** for the lost child.
14. I apologized to Diane \_\_\_\_\_ **making** her wait for me.
15. The weather is terrible tonight. I don't blame you \_\_\_\_\_ **preferring** to stay home.
16. The weather is terrible tonight. I don't blame you \_\_\_\_\_ **not wanting** to go to the meeting.
17. She insisted \_\_\_\_\_ **knowing** the whole truth.
18. Who is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ **washing** the dishes after dinner?
19. In addition \_\_\_\_\_ **going** to school full time, he has a part-time job.
20. The angry look on his face stopped me \_\_\_\_\_ **speaking**.
21. Where should we go for dinner tonight? Would you object \_\_\_\_\_ **going** to an Italian restaurant?
22. The mayor made another public statement for the purpose \_\_\_\_\_ **clarifying** the new tax proposal.
23. The thief was accused \_\_\_\_\_ **stealing** woman's purse.

24. The jury found her guilty \_\_\_\_\_ murdering her rich husband.

### 7-3 Using By and with to express how something is done

- **by (is used for means of transportation and communication:**

by (air)plane – by boat – by bus – by car – by subway –  
by taxi – by train – by foot (or on foot) .

by mail – by (tele)phone – by special delivery – by air –  
by land – by sea.

Other usages: by chance – by choice – by mistake – by  
check – by hand.

- **with (is used for instruments or parts of the body)**

with axe – with a knife – with her finger (i.e. she  
pointed to a spot on the map with her finger), (I cut  
down the tree with an axe).

**By could be followed by a gerund i.e. (Pat turned off the  
tape recorder by pushing the stop button) or by a noun i.e.  
(May goes to work by bus)**

**But (with) is followed by a noun i.e. (Andrea stirred her  
coffee with a spoon).**

**Complete the sentences by using by or with**

1. I cut the meat ..... a knife.
2. He went to California ..... train.
3. She kicked the horse ..... her heels.
4. I solved the math problem ..... a calculator.
5. I got in touch with Bill ..... phone.
6. She weeded the garden ..... hoe.
7. We traveled to Boston ..... plain.
8. Jim was extremely angry. He hit the wall ..... hand.
9. The package wasn't addressed to me. I opened it ..... mistake.
10. Mrs. Williams goes to work every day ..... her car
11. He protected his eyes from the sun ..... his fingers.
12. I prefer to pay my bills ..... check.

**Please memorize this Page**

**Very important**

**7-4 common verbs followed by gerunds (-ing):**

finish – stop – quit – avoid – postpone – delay – keep –  
enjoy – appreciate – mind – consider – discuss – go

**7-5 common verbs followed by infinitives:**

hope – agree – remember – ask – promise – offer –  
forget- expect – decide – refuse – seem – want – appear  
– need.

Tell – permit – ask – remind – allow – advise – require –  
encourage – force – want – warn –order – need

**7-6 common verbs followed by either gerunds or  
infinitives:**

begin – like – intend – start – prefer – try – continue –  
hate – can't stand.

**7-7 Using advise and remember/forget**

- a. He advised me to buy a Fiat.
- b. He advised buying a Fiat. (if there is no pronoun after advise, a gerund is used as in (b)).

**Supply an appropriate form, gerund or infinitive, of the verb in parentheses.**

1. I decided (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ here over vacation.
2. We went for a walk after we finished (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ up the kitchen.
3. The baby started (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ when she was about a year old.
4. I forgot (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a book back to the library, so I had to pay a fine.
5. Sue asked (use) \_\_\_\_\_ my pen.
6. I asked Sue (give) \_\_\_\_\_ my pen back to me.
7. I'm getting tired. I need (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a break.
8. I don't mind (wait) \_\_\_\_\_ for you. Go ahead and finish (do) \_\_\_\_\_ your work.
9. When do you expect (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ on your trip?
10. Students sometimes avoid (look) \_\_\_\_\_ at the teacher if they don't want (answer) \_\_\_\_\_ a question.
11. The club members discussed (postpone) \_\_\_\_\_ the next meeting until March.
12. He prefers (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ television rather than (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.
13. He prefers (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ television rather than (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.
14. I would appreciate (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.
15. Did Carol agree (go) \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) \_\_\_\_\_ with you?

16. As the storm approached, the birds quit (sing)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
17. The taxi driver refused (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a check.  
He wanted the rider (pay) \_\_\_\_\_ in cash.
18. The soldiers were ordered (stand) \_\_\_\_\_ at  
attention.
19. Keep (talk) \_\_\_\_\_. I'm listening to you.
20. The children promised (play) \_\_\_\_\_ more  
quietly.

### **7-8 Using gerunds and infinitives as subjects:**

**Riding** with a drunk driver is dangerous.

**To ride** with a drunk driver is dangerous.

**It is dangerous to ride** with a drunk driver.

**Start by using a gerund as the subject:**

**Ex:** It is fun to ride a horse.

**To ride a horse is fun.**

1. It takes a lot of time to make a dress.

.....

2. It is easy to study English.

.....

3. It is dangerous to play with tigers.

.....

4. It is important to study.

.....

5. It is wrong to speak during class.

.....

6. It is a good idea to visit your parents.

.....

**7-9 Using infinitives with too and enough**

**too ... to = negative (it is impossible)**

That box is **too heavy** for Bob **to lift**. Bob can't lift that box. (it is impossible for Bob to lift that box)

I am **strong enough** to lift that box. I can lift it.

I have enough strength to lift that box.

I have strength enough to lift that box.

### 7-11- Using Let, make, have, help.

**Let = permit.** Please let me help you. (means: permit me)

**Made = stronger (made someone do something gives the idea that there is no choices, no alternatives) i.e.**

The doctor **made** the patient stay in bed.

**Have: ask**

I had the jeweler repair my watch. (means: I asked him to repair my watch)

Help: i.e. My brother helped me (to) carry my bag.

### 7-12 Using Get

**I got my friend (to) drive me to the airport.** (we have a choice of using (to) or not)

### 7-13 Special expressions followed by the -ing form of a verb

We had fun playing volleyball.

Had fun + ing

We had a good time “ “	have a good time + ing
I had trouble finding his house	have trouble + ing
I had difficulty “ “ “	have difficulty + ing
I had a hard time “ “ “	have a hard time + ing
I had a difficult time “ “ “	have a difficult time + ing

Sam **spends** most of his time studying **ing** spend + expression of time + ing

She **sat** at her desk writing **ing** a letter sit + expression of place + ing

I **stood** there wondering **ing** what to do next stand + expression of place + ing

He is **lying** in bed reading a novel lie + expression of place + ing

### Supply an appropriate form for each verb in parentheses

1. She stood on the beach (look) \_\_\_\_\_ out over the ocean.

2. Why don't you let him (make) \_\_\_\_\_ up his own mind?
3. She sat on a park bench (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ the ducks (swim) \_\_\_\_\_ in the pond.
4. They refused (pay) \_\_\_\_\_ their taxes, so they were sent to jail.
5. It is foolish (ignore) \_\_\_\_\_ physical ailments.
6. She is going to spend next year (study) \_\_\_\_\_ at a university in Japan.
7. The sad expression on his face made me (feel) \_\_\_\_\_ sorry for him.
8. I didn't know how to get to his house, so I had him (draw) \_\_\_\_\_ a map for me.
9. The teacher had the class (open) \_\_\_\_\_ their books to page 18.
10. She lit a cigarette without (think) \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
11. (Learn) \_\_\_\_\_ a second language takes time.
12. It is impossible for me (come) \_\_\_\_\_ with you.

13. I went to the pharmacy to have my prescription (fill) \_\_\_\_\_ . (passive)
14. I always enjoy (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the symphony.
15. (Walk) \_\_\_\_\_ alone in that section of the city at night is dangerous.
16. My cousins helped me (move) \_\_\_\_\_ into my new apartment.
17. I was tired, so I just watched them (play) \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball instead of (join) \_\_\_\_\_ them.
18. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him (drink) \_\_\_\_\_.
19. You shouldn't let children (play) \_\_\_\_\_ with matches.
20. I finally told him (be) \_\_\_\_\_ quiet for a minute and (listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to what I had to say.
21. She was lying in bed (think) \_\_\_\_\_ about what a wonderful time she'd had.

22. Barbara has a wonderful sense of humor. She can always make me (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Let's (have) \_\_\_\_\_ Maureen (join) \_\_\_\_\_ us for dinner tonight.