

Módulo 6

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

Knowing which verbs or phrases are followed by gerunds, infinitives or either can be a difficult task. There really are not any clear "rules." One just has to memorize (or refer to) lists such as this one.

Verb + Gerund	Verb +Preposition +Gerund	Be +Adjective +Preposition +Gerund	Verb + Infinitive	Verb +Infinitive or Gerund
I advise studying gerunds.	I have adapted to living in the U.S.	I am capable of learning English grammar.	I aim to master the infinitive.	I began learning English 10 years ago. I began to learn English 10 years ago.
acknowledge admit advise anticipate appreciate avoid consider defend defer delay deny detest discuss dislike endure enjoy escape excuse feel like finish go imagine involve keep mention mind (object to) miss	adapt to adjust to agree on apologize for approve of argue about ask about believe in blame for care about complain about consist of decide on depend on disapprove of discourage from engage in forgive for give up help with inquire about insist on interfere with keep on look forward to object to participate in	be accustomed to be afraid of be angry about be ashamed of be capable of be certain about be concerned with be critical of be discouraged from be enthusiastic about be familiar with be famous for be fond of be glad about be good at be happy about be interested in be known for be nervous about be perfect for be proud of be responsible for be sad about be successful in be suitable for	agree aim afford appear arrange ask care choose claim consent dare decide decline demand deserve desire expect fail guarantee happen hope intend know learn manage need offer	attempt begin can/can't bear can/can't stand cease continue forget go on hate like love neglect prefer regret propose remember see start stop try
omit postpone practice prevent quit recall	persist in plan on prepare for profit from prohibit from put off	be tired of be tolerant of be upset about be used to be useful for be worried about	plan pledge prepare pretend promise refuse	

Infinitive Clauses

Nominal *to*-infinitive clauses: *I was glad to be able to help.*

593 Nominal *to*-infinitive clauses have a number of different functions in the clause:

- Nominal *to*-infinitive clause as subject:
To say there is no afterlife would mean a rejection of religion.
- Nominal *to*-infinitive clause as direct object:
We want *everyone to be happy*.
- Nominal *to*-infinitive clause as subject complement:
The minister's first duty will be *to stop inflation*.
- Nominal *to*-infinitive clause as complement of an adjective:
I was very glad *to help in this way*.

The subject of a *to*-infinitive is normally introduced by *for*. A pronoun subject here has the objective form:

What I wanted was *for them to advance me the money*.

Infinitive Clauses and phrases



How to open our mind

Travel around the world

The best way to open your mind is to travel around the world.

INFINITIVES

- After adjectives:
Ex.: *It's **important to study** every day.*
- For reason or purpose:
Ex.: *I study English **to get** a better job.*
- Normally after another verb:
Ex.: *I **want to be** rich.*
- Always after *would like, would love, would hate, would prefer.*
Ex.: *I'd **like to be** rich.*

ing Clauses

To sum up about –ing clauses

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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ -ing clauses can show <i>how</i> something happens:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>You can copy music files in your hard disk (how?)...</i>▪ <i>...(by) using a ripper program.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ -ing clauses can also show the <i>result of</i> something:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Sounds we don't hear are removed from mp3 files (and what's the result?)...</i>▪ <i>...producing much smaller files.</i> |
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-ING CLAUSES

The woman **talking to Tom** is my neighbour.
(the woman who was talking to Tom...)

I was woken up by a bell **ringing**.
(... by a bell which was ringing)



- They modify a noun in the sentence.
- We use -ing clauses to say what somebody/something is (or was) doing at a particular time.
- They have active meaning. The noun they modify “DOES” or “IS DOING” something.

-ING CLAUSES

The road **connecting these two villages** is very narrow.
(The road which connects these two villages...)



- They also describe what happens all the time, not just at a particular time.

Business moment

BUSINESS COLLOCATIONS



Annual turnover

- The company had an **annual turnover** of new liturgy introduced in 2011.

Bear in mind

- **Bear in mind** that the authors of these books also have agendas.

Break off negotiations

- He said he decided almost immediately after the hijacking to **break off** negotiations.

Cease trading

- A company can **cease trading** and still be registered at Companies House.

Chair a meeting

- He will also **chair a meeting** of the International Democratic Union.

Close a deal

- *I told her not to come back until she **closed a deal**.*

Come to the point

- *It has **come to the point** where communication is relied on technology.*

Dismiss an offer

- *This is what happens when you **dismiss an offer** of food and you are running for president.*