

	4º ESO
	Seminario/Área: Lenguas modernas. Inglés
	Tema: "The gerund. –ING FORM" , TO- INFINITIVE OR BARE INFINITIVE.
	GRAMMAR

The **'-ing'** form of the verb may be a present participle or a gerund. The form is identical, the difference is in the function, or the job the word does in the sentence.

The present participle. This is most commonly used:

- as part of the continuous form of a verb,
*he is **painting**; she has been **waiting***
- after verbs of movement/position in the pattern:
verb + present participle,
*She sat **looking** at the sea*
- after verbs of perception in the pattern:
verb + object + present participle,
*We saw him **swimming***
- as an adjective, e.g. ***amazing, worrying, exciting, boring***

The gerund. This always has the same function as a noun (although it looks like a verb), so it can be used:

- As the subject of the sentence:
***Eating** fatty food is unhealthy.*
- After prepositions or after certain adjectives + preposition. Here are some of the most common: Afraid of, good at, bad at, bored with, clever at, fond of, keen on, interested in, tired of, worried about, fed up with.
*Can you sneeze without **opening** your mouth?*
*She is good at **painting***
- In compound nouns,
e.g. *a **driving** lesson, a **swimming** pool, **bird-watching**, **train-spotting***
- After certain verbs such as:

Admit
Appreciate
Avoid
Can't help
Can't stand
Carry on
Consider
Deny
Dislike
Enjoy
Fancy
Feel like

Finish
Give up
Imagine
Involve
Keep(on)
Look forward to
Mention
Mind
Miss
Object to
Practise
Put off

Risk
Suggest
Be / get used to
Be worth
It's no good
It's no use
It isn't worth

- **I can't stand waiting** in queues
- **We consider buying** a new house
- **I miss living** abroad

VERBS FOLLOWED BY THE INFINITIVE:

Advise	Offer	▪ <u>Verb + (object) + to.....</u>
Afford	Permit	Want he wants
Agree	Plan	you to leave
Appear	Prepare	Expect
Arrange	Pretend	Ask
Ask	Promise	Refuse
Attempt	Refuse	Beg
Beg	Seem	Help
Choose	Threaten	Would like, prefer, love,
Dare	Used to	hate
Decide	Want	Tell
Demand	Wait	Remind
Deserve	Warn	Force
Enable	Wish	Teach
Expect	▪ We can't afford to	Invite
Fail	have a holiday this	Get
Force	year.	▪ <i>Encourage, Allow,</i>
Hesitate	▪ We decided to get	<i>Permit</i> : two possible
Help	married	structures:
Hope	▪ I managed to find	➤ She doesn't allow
Intend	another glass to	smoking in her house.
Learn	replace the one I	➤ She doesn't allow us
Manage	broke.	to smoke in the house.

VERBS + -ING OR TO – INF WITH CHANGE OF MEANING.

REMEMBER, REGRET, FORGET.

➤ I remember **doing** something = I did it and now I remember it.

You remember doing something after you have done it.

➤ I remembered **to do** something = I remembered that I had to do it, so I did it.

You remember to do something before you do it.

TRY

TRY TO DO = attempt to do, make an effort to do.

➤ I was very tired. I tried to keep my eyes open but I couldn't.

TRY DOING = do something as an experiment or test.

➤ Try pressing the green button.

NEED

➤ I **need to do** something = it is necessary to do it.

I need to take more exercise.

- Something **needs doing** = Something needs to be done.
Plants need watering.

STOP

- Stop **doing** something = give up doing normally a habit.
Stop smoking.
- Stop **to do** something = stop something you are doing to do something different.
We stopped the car to admire the landscape.

MEAN

- Mean + to infinitive = to have the intention, to intend
I mean **to buy** a new car.
- Mean + -ing = to be involved (Impersonal use)
The strike in buses means **walking** home.

VERB FOLLOWED BY BARE INFINITIVE OR INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO.

1. Auxiliary verbs.
2. Modal verbs
3. Had better (será o sería mejor) You had better stay in. I'd better not go out.
4. Would rather (preferiría) I'd rather go to England in summer.
5. Make (obligar, forzar) My parents **make me get** home before midnight.
But I am **made to get** home before midnight. (To infinitive in the passive voice)
6. Let (permitir) The teachers don't **let us stay** in class during the breaks.
But We aren't **allowed to stay** (No passive voice with let)

NOTE :

Certain verbs like: see, watch, touch, feel... can be followed by infinitive without to or by -ing.

E.g. I saw him walk across the street.
I saw him walking across the street.

But in the passive voice: He was seen walking across the street.