



GERUND AND INFINITIVE







Герундий (Gerund) — одна из имеющихся в английском языке безличных форм глагола. Герундий иногда еще называют отглагольным существительным, поскольку имеет с существительными много общего. В английском языке герундий образуется посредством добавления к глаголу суффикса **-ing**.

Инфинитив — другая безличная форма глагола в английском языке. Стандартная форма английского инфинитива образуется при помощи базовой формы глагола, которой предшествует частица **to**. В ряде случаев глагол употребляется без частицы **to**.

Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Герундий обычно обозначает какое-то занятие, деятельность:

Teach  **teaching** (преподавать / преподавание)

Wash  **washing** (стирать / стирка)

В своём значении и функции герундий всё время движется как маятник между двумя полюсами:



When do we use Gerund?

- 1. **preposition + -ing**
- **look forward to** — с нетерпением ждать
- **thank for** — благодарить за
- **congratulate on** — поздравить с
- **feel like** — быть в настроении
- **get/be used to** — привыкнуть что-то делать/ иметь привычку что-то делать (не путайте с **used to** – когда-то, бывало)
- **succeed in** — преуспеть в

preposition + -ing

- **suspect of** — подозревать в
- **accuse of** — обвинять в
- **depend on** — зависеть
- **object to** — возражать против
- **approve of** — одобрять что-то
- **excuse for smth** — извиниться за что-то
- **apologize to smb for smth** — извиниться перед кем-то за что-то
- **prevent from smth** — помешать чему-то

Translate

- 1. She is very good at baking.**
- 2. He was afraid of speaking to strangers.**
- 3. I am looking forward to going on holiday.**
- 4. I thanked her for helping me.**
- 5. He thinks of buying a new car.**
- 6. He gave up the idea of visiting New York.**

ГЕРУНДИЙ И ЕГО ФУНКЦИИ В ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИИ; СЛОВА И СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЯ С ГЕРУНДИЕМ

1. **Как прямое дополнение** герундий употребляется после таких глаголов и выражений:

to like – любить

to need – нуждаться

to prefer – предпочитать

to enjoy – наслаждаться

to be busy – быть занятым

to remember – помнить

to mind – возражать

to excuse – извинять

to be worth – стоить и др.

После глаголов **to like** , **to prefer** также употребляется инфинитив: **I like reading.** **Но:** I like to read.

Признаки Инфинитива:

1. Частица *to*;
2. Вопрос *что делать?*



I like to help.

Я люблю (что делать?) помогать.

Here is a list of some common verbs + to-infinitive

Afford	consent	hesitate	prove
Agree	dare	hope	refuse
Aim	decide	learn	seek
Appear	decline	long	seem
Arrange	demand	look	tend
Ask	desire	manage	threaten
Attempt	be dying	need	turn out
Be	expect	offer	used
Beg	fail	ought	volunteer
Care	be going	plan	vote
Choose	happen	prepare	can't wait
Claim	have	pretend	want
Come	help	promise	wish



The verbs of wish

(с глаголами желания)

want
would like
would prefer
expect
believe
consider
know
allow
+

noun/name
you
them
us
me
him
her
it

+ to **V**

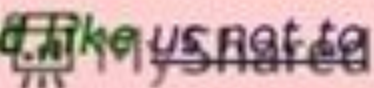
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Моя сестра **хочет**, чтобы я позаботилась о её котёнке.

My sister **wants** me to take care of her kitten.

Нашим родителям **хотелось бы**, чтобы мы не ссорились.

Our parents **would like** us not to quarrel.



to-infinitive	infinitive without to	-ing form
learn	must	like
leach	may	mind
agree	can	can't stand
hope	will	enjoy
expect	would rather	hate
would like	let	it's worth
want	make	keep
would prefer		look forward to
		it's no use
		prefer
		avoid
		suggest
		imagine

Infinitives of purpose



When we want to talk about someone's purpose (the reason they do something), we can use:

- **the full infinitive**

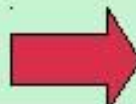
I went to university to avoid getting a job!

- **in order + full infinitive**

I went to university in order to avoid getting a job!

- **so as + full infinitive**

I went to university so as to avoid getting a job!



GERUND VS INFINITIVE



4

Smoking is bad for you.



5

He is good at *cooking*.



8

I love *swimming*.

He studies harder *to pass* his exam.

We are happy *to sing* together.

He doesn't know what *to say*.

I want *to become* an excellent football player.

She isn't old enough *to go* to the concert alone. She is too young *to go* to the concert alone.

USES

1. After adjectives

2. After Wh- questions

8. After some verbs (avoid, enjoy, love, etc)

4. Subject

5. After prepositions

6. After enough/too

7. To express purpose

9. After some verbs (decide, hope, want, etc)

7



1



2



9



6



Поставьте перед инфинитивом частицу *to*, если это необходимо.

1. She can ___ dance well.
2. Don't make me ___ do it.
3. I came here ___ water flowers.
4. Our duty is ___ study well.
5. We would rather ___ take this cake.
6. We are glad ___ see you.
7. You must ___ help your grandparents.
8. He will ___ leave school in June.

*** . Put “to” before the infinitive where it is necessary.**

- *1 . My son asked me ... let him ... go to the club.
- 2 . You must make him ... practice an hour a day.
- 3 . She was made ... repeat the song.
- 4 . He is not sure that it can ... be done, but he is willing ... try.
- 5 . Let me ... help you with your work.
- 6 . She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
- 7 . You ought ... take care of your health.
- 8 . I looked for the book everywhere but could not ... find it.
- 9 . He was seen ... leave the house.
- 10 . We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.

Попробуй выполнить задание, раскрой скобки.

1. I don't know what (do) at the weekends.
2. None of my friends enjoy (watch) that film.
3. He expects (pass) test next month.
4. He prefers (be) along while he walks.
5. We'd better (hurry) home tonight.
6. James is rich and can afford (buy) expensive things.
7. He's always willing (lend) money to people.
8. My parents let me (stay) at my friend's.
9. John denied (take) the money.
10. It's nice (be) back. I can't stand (go) away for a long time.