



# ESL 340: Gerunds/Infinitives

*Week 5, Tue. 2/13/18*

Todd Windisch, Spring 2018

**Don't forget to sign-in!**  
**And take out your nametag!**

# Speaking Practice

- With a partner, the teacher will give you two pieces of paper (STUDENT A & STUDENT B) with *different questions on each paper*
- Take turns, asking each other the questions and answering with a short complete sentence
- *Listen very carefully!* If you don't understand, ask your partner politely to repeat
- *Think very carefully!* You should use an **infinitive** or a **gerund** in your answer



# Daily Bookkeeping

## • ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- **Phrasal Verb Quiz TUE 2/27**
  - “believe in” – “hang around”
- **Grammar/Reading Quiz TUE 2/20**
  - **Gerunds/infinitives & reading ch 1**



## ▪ TODAY’S AGENDA:

1. Vocab practice
2. Collect HW (paragraphs)
3. Finish Infinitives
4. Begin Noun Clauses

## • HOMEWORK:

- **Vocabulary Review, p. 15 (READING BOOK)**
  - Write the paragraph on a separate sheet of paper and highlight or underline the vocabulary words
- **Noun Clause worksheets given in class**
  - Complete the exercises at home
  - After you finish, check your answers on my website ([toddesl340.weebly.com](http://toddesl340.weebly.com))
  - Correct your work **with a different color pen**
  - On Tuesday, I will ask if you have any questions and collect the homework

# Remind App



- I use the Remind App to make class announcements
- Follow these instructions to sign-up for class announcements that will be texted to you automatically
  - *You do NOT need to download the Remind App, but you can if you want to SEND messages back to me*

❖ *Answer any questions that follow*

Phone number:

81010

Message:

@esl340s

# Things to Know for the Quiz on TUE 2/20

- How to make *simple, past, and possessive gerunds* and when to use them
- How to make *simple and past infinitives* and when to use them
- *forget, quit, regret, remember, stop, try*
- How to use “*too*” and “*enough*” with infinitives
- Vocabulary from reading book, chapter one

- Know about these verbs:

avoid	consider
enjoy	keep
mind	suggest
ask	decide
expect	hope
plan	seem
tend	would like
like	prefer
start	hate
cause	pay

# Vocabulary Practice (p. 16)

1. John's friend \_\_\_\_\_ him into drinking alcohol even though John didn't want to.
2. Your house is \_\_\_\_\_. You must have 100 rooms!
3. One of my biggest \_\_\_\_\_ in life was getting my master's degree.
4. The athletes in the Winter Olympics are so \_\_\_\_\_. I feel like I can't do anything that they can do.
5. Jack and Hector have a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship. Nobody knows when they are happy or mad at each other, and they always seem to have issues.



# Be Careful!

- Don't confuse "to" in an infinitive with "to" as a preposition
  - *I used to study a lot in high school.*
  - *I'm used to studying a lot.*
  - ***What's the difference between these two sentences?***
- **Look at list 18, p. 419**

# Verbs

- Some verbs must be followed by gerunds
  - avoid, enjoy, feel like, miss...
- Some verbs must be followed by infinitives
  - appear, want, pretend, would like...
- Some verbs can be followed by both with no change in meaning
  - like, love, prefer, start...
- But there are about eight verbs that change meaning if you use a gerund of infinitive
  - *forget, go on, quit, regret, remember, stop, try*



# Meaning Changes (List 17, p. 418)

- **Forget/Remember**

- Gerund looks at the past
- Infinitive looks into the future

- **Go on (*not common*)**

- Gerund continues the same thing
- Infinitive changes the activity

- **Quit/Stop**

- Gerund stops the activity
- Infinitive stops in order to do an activity

- **Regret**

- Gerund means you did something in the past that you are not happy about
- Infinitive tells bad news that you don't want to tell (used with speaking verbs)

- **Try**

- Gerund to test something
- Infinitive to do something that is not easy

1. Miranda **stopped** \_\_\_\_\_ the horror film as it was too scary. (*watch*)
2. I was late for work because I **stopped** \_\_\_\_\_ to some friends. (*talk*)
3. We **regret** \_\_\_\_\_ you that our hotel is fully booked until the end of August. (*inform*)
4. Max **regrets** \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting. It was a waste of time. (*go*)
5. I clearly **remember** \_\_\_\_\_ Grace at the party. She was talking to Charlotte and Amy. (*see*)
6. **Remember** \_\_\_\_\_ your grandmother tomorrow. It's her birthday. (*call*)
7. Don't **forget** \_\_\_\_\_ your swimsuits! There's a lovely pool at the hotel. (*pack*)
8. Amanda will never **forget** \_\_\_\_\_ George Michael in concert. What a great night out! (*see*)
9. Real Madrid **tried** very hard \_\_\_\_\_ an equalizing goal but they just couldn't get through Barcelona's defense. (*score*)
10. For a delicious salad, **try** \_\_\_\_\_ feta cheese. (*add*)

# Infinitives to Show Purpose

- We use the phrase “in order to” to show purpose
- These phrases answer the question “WHY”
  - *I moved to California in order to find a better job.*
- It’s very common to remove “in order” and only leave the infinitive
  - *I moved to California to find a better job.*
- Do not use “for” + “verb” to express purpose – “for” is a preposition, and can only be followed by a NOUN
  - *I moved to California for a better job.*

# Worksheet

- EXERCISE 2

1. to
2. for
3. for
4. to
5. to
6. to
7. for

- EXERCISE 3

1. visit my grandparents.
2. a medical conference.
3. NOUN
4. VERB
5. VERB
6. NOUN
7. VERB
8. NOUN

# “Too” & “Enough”

- These two words are often used with infinitives
- “Too” implies a negative result with adjectives (unless the verb is negative)
  - **too + adj/adv + (for \_\_\_\_\_) + infinitive**
  - *I am too tired to help you move this weekend*
  - *I am not too tired to help you move this weekend.*
  
  - *He was speaking too quickly (for me) to understand*
  - *The movie was too exciting (for me) to sleep.*

# “Too” & “Enough”

- “Enough” can be used with adjectives, adverbs, AND nouns
- Notice the order is different!

- **adj/adv + enough + (for \_\_\_\_\_) + infinitive**

- *Ken is strong enough to lift 175 pounds.*

- *My mother drove fast enough (for me) to get there on time.*

- **enough + noun + (for \_\_\_\_\_) + infinitive**

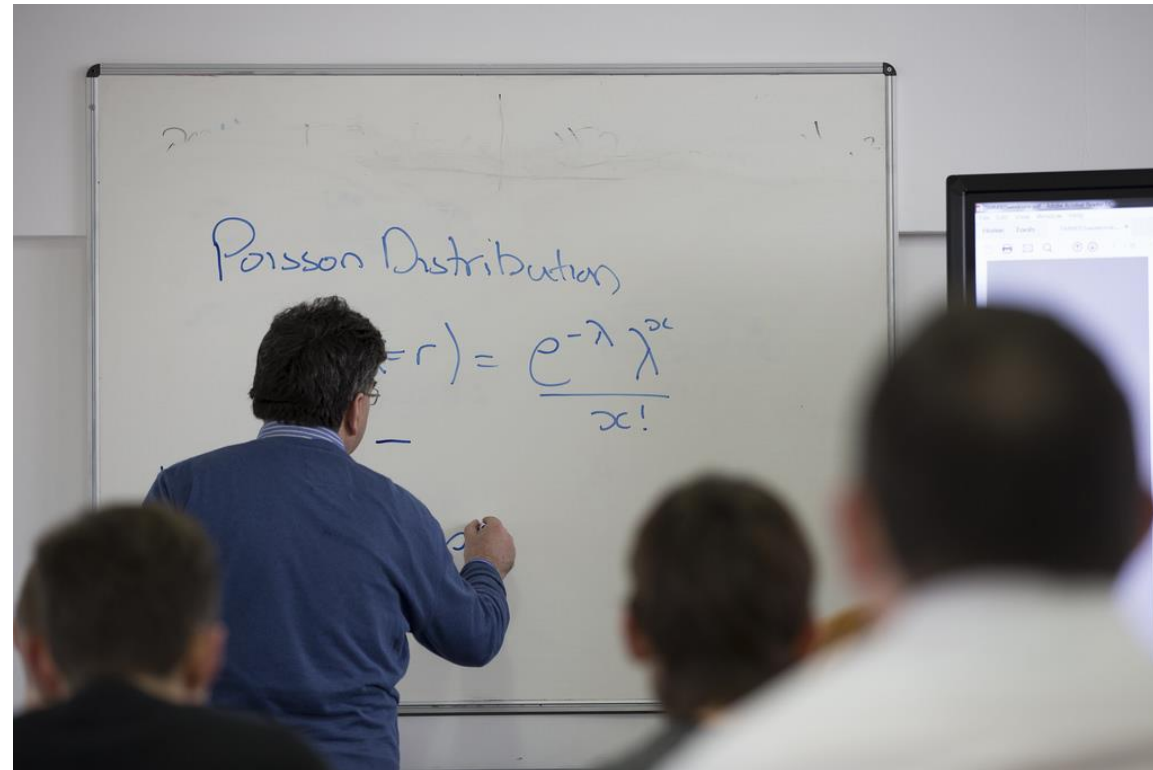
- *There is not enough money (for Jane) to pay for the repairs.*

- *I don't have a strong enough vocabulary to read this book.*

You can also put  
'enough' after the noun,  
but this is VERY formal

# EXERCISE 3, p. 150

- Answers will vary!
- Share your answers on the board



# Past Infinitives

- Past infinitives
  - Use this to show the infinitive happened BEFORE the main verb
  - **to have + past participle**
  - *You seem to have forgotten the report that was due today.*
  - *I am glad to have met you!*



# Noun Clauses

Unit 20

# NOUN CLAUSES

- What's a noun clause?
  - Noun clauses are **dependent clauses** that perform the same functions as regular nouns
  - They can go wherever nouns can go!
- Noun clauses begin with:
  - *that, wh- words, -ever words (whatever, whoever, whomever, whichever), or whether and if*

# WHERE IS THE NOUN CLAUSE?

- I forgot what you said.
- Who the new captain will be has not been announced.
- This organization provides help to whoever needs it.
- The engineer stated that she could design the foundation.
- A cheeseburger is what I ordered.
- How it happened is still a mystery.

# “THAT”

- When we use “**that**” to introduce a noun clause, it is simply a grammatical word (it doesn’t have meaning)
  - That she was a funny person was apparent.
- “That” noun clauses can be in the subject, object, or complement position of the sentence.
  - I believe that Sue is a funny person.
  - That I got an A on my test after not studying is amazing!
  - I am worried that she might not show up.

# “THAT”

- When a “**that**” noun clause is in the object position. “**That**” may be eliminated.
  - I believe Sue is a funny person.
  - This is because “that” is simply grammatical.
  - Also, be careful because this **cannot happen in the subject position**.

# PRACTICE MOVING NOUN CLAUSES TO THE SUBJECT POSITION

1. It's clear that traffic is worse.
  - That traffic is worse is clear.
2. It's a fact that people are unhappy with the government.
3. I'm worried that he might fall.
4. It's understandable you feel frustrated.

# ANSWERS

2. That people are unhappy with the government is a fact.
3. That he might fall worries me.
4. That you feel frustrated is understandable.

# “THAT”

- Sometimes, “**the fact that**” is used in place of “**that**” in the subject position.
  - The fact that she was a funny person was apparent.
- “**The fact that**” **must be** used in place of “**that**” in noun clauses that follow a preposition.
  - I’m impressed **by** the fact that Bob is here.
  - I’m impressed **by** ~~that Bob is here.~~



# “THAT” PRACTICE

- I believe that....
  - I believe that if I keep working hard, I will accomplish my goals.
- I know that...
  - I know I am going to San Diego next month.
- It's odd that...
  - It's odd that English is so complicated.
- The fact that.... is good.
  - The fact that everyone did their homework is good.
- That I... is one of my favorite qualities about myself.
  - That I respect everyone is one of my favorite qualities about myself.

# EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

- A question that is changed to a noun clause is called an embedded question
- We use statement word order in embedded questions – NOT question word order
  - **Question word order:** What time is it?
  - **Statement word order:** What time it is
  - **Embedded question:** Do you know what time it is?
  - **Embedded question:** I know what time it is.
- Notice, they appear in statements & questions.

# WH- EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

- The subject of an embedded wh- question takes a singular verb when the wh- word is the subject
  - I'm not certain who is going with us.
- “**What**” & “**who**” can be their own subject in the clause
  - I'm not clear about what happens next.
- They can also have a subject after them
  - Do you know what her name is?
  - I can't believe who she thinks she is!

# EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

- **When did Oregon become part of the United States?**
  - ... isn't important to me.
- **Why do we need sleep?**
  - I've never really thought about...
- **Where is the closest Piggly Wiggly grocery store?**
  - I don't know... .
- **What is the capital of Montana?**
  - How am I supposed to know.... ?
- **How can we learn English faster?**
  - ... is something everyone wants to know!

# EMBEDDED QUESTION PRACTICE

- EXERCISE 2, p. 343

- Answers:

1. what they've been doing
2. (that) he is
3. (that) he has earned
4. That he is going to do
5. what she wants to study
6. (that) she is typical of
7. (that) it's important
8. (that) he's turned out

9. (that) he has
10. the fact that it is getting worse
11. what we can do
12. (that) he matures
13. (that) you and Jaime are