



# ESL 340: Gerunds/Infinitives + Reading/Vocab

*Week 4, Thur. 2/8/18*

Todd Windisch, Spring 2018

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

# 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. Go over quiz
2. Continue reading, ch 1
3. Check homework
4. Grammar: infinitives

## • HOMEWORK:

- *Complete “Connect the Readings” Step 1 & 2 (pp. 13-14) on a separate piece of paper*
  - *Include the Venn Diagram (Step 1) and the complete paragraph on the same paper*
- *Complete some practice exercises online [HERE](#) to review gerunds and infinitives (especially Ex. 4) – I will not collect this*

# 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

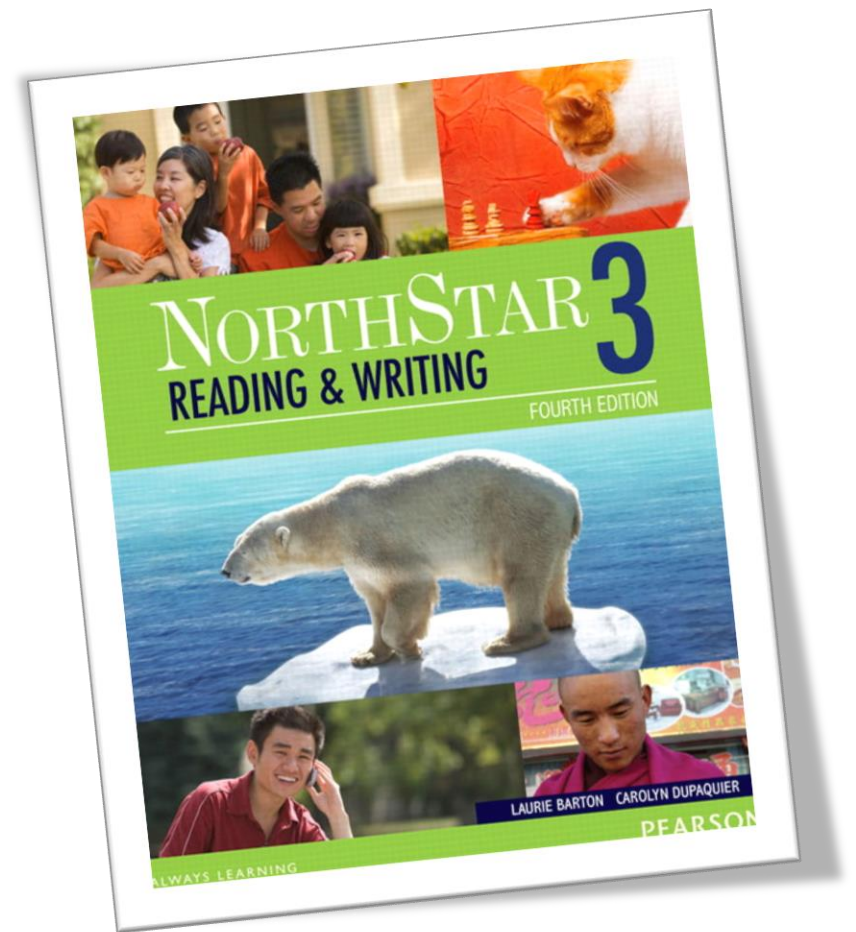
# Vocabulary Practice (p. 16)

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to help you move if you need any extra hands this weekend.
2. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ your life by smoking. It's a dangerous habit.
3. My father is my biggest \_\_\_\_\_. I always try to be like him.
4. I am \_\_\_\_\_ with "Friends." I have seen every episode.
5. Right now, Sally \_\_\_\_\_ on saving money to buy a new house.



# Reading Agenda

1. Read, p. 10
2. Comprehension, p. 11
3. Connect the Readings Step 1, p. 13
4. (HOMEWORK) Step 2, p. 14  
*\*write on a separate piece of paper*



# What Is an Infinitive?

- An infinitive is **to + base form of verb**
- An infinitive often performs the same functions as nouns, but they are not exactly nouns
  - **In this way, an infinitive is very similar to a gerund (verb-ing)**
- Infinitives can be:
  - Subjects (*very formal*)
  - Objects
  - Complements

# Examples

NOT COMMON

most people use gerunds

- Infinitive as a subject

- **To finish** what you start is important for success. **as subjects**

- Infinitive as an object

- I'd like **to invite** you to dinner.

- Infinitive as a complement

- A teacher's job is **to create** interest in learning.

- I'd be happy **to help!**



# More Info (Similar to Gerunds!)

- Infinitives can be more than one word (infinitive phrase)
  - *To go to the movies is really fun.*
  - *I love to make new friends.*
- To make an infinitive negative, add “not” before it!
  - *You must be careful not to reveal the surprise party!*
- To avoid repeating an infinitive in a sentence, you can remove the second verb, and just leave “to”
  - *I want to invite Sharon to dinner, but my wife doesn't want me to.*

# Verb List

- In the back of your book on **page 418 (List 15)**, you can find a list of common verbs that are followed by an infinitive
- **Page 419 (List 19)** shows infinitives that follow a different pattern
  - **Verb + object + infinitive**
  - *I paid the mechanic to fix my car.*
  - *Please remind me to call my mom later.*

# Adjectives

- **Page 419, List 20**

- This shows adjectives that are commonly followed by an infinitive
- These adjective usually describe people and emotions/feelings
- In these sentences the infinitive is acting as a *complement*
  
- *I'm too afraid to skydive!*
- *Josh was very proud to graduate because he was the first in the family.*
- *Are you willing to stay up late and help me?*

# Exercise 2, p. 149

1. wanted to stop
2. warned me not to put off
3. wanted me to make
4. was important to experience
5. forced me to study
6. fortunate to graduate
7. (had) expected to finish
8. required us to write
9. important to submit
10. told me to turn in
11. advised me to change
12. encouraged me to start

# 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 in your answer



# 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 or 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**

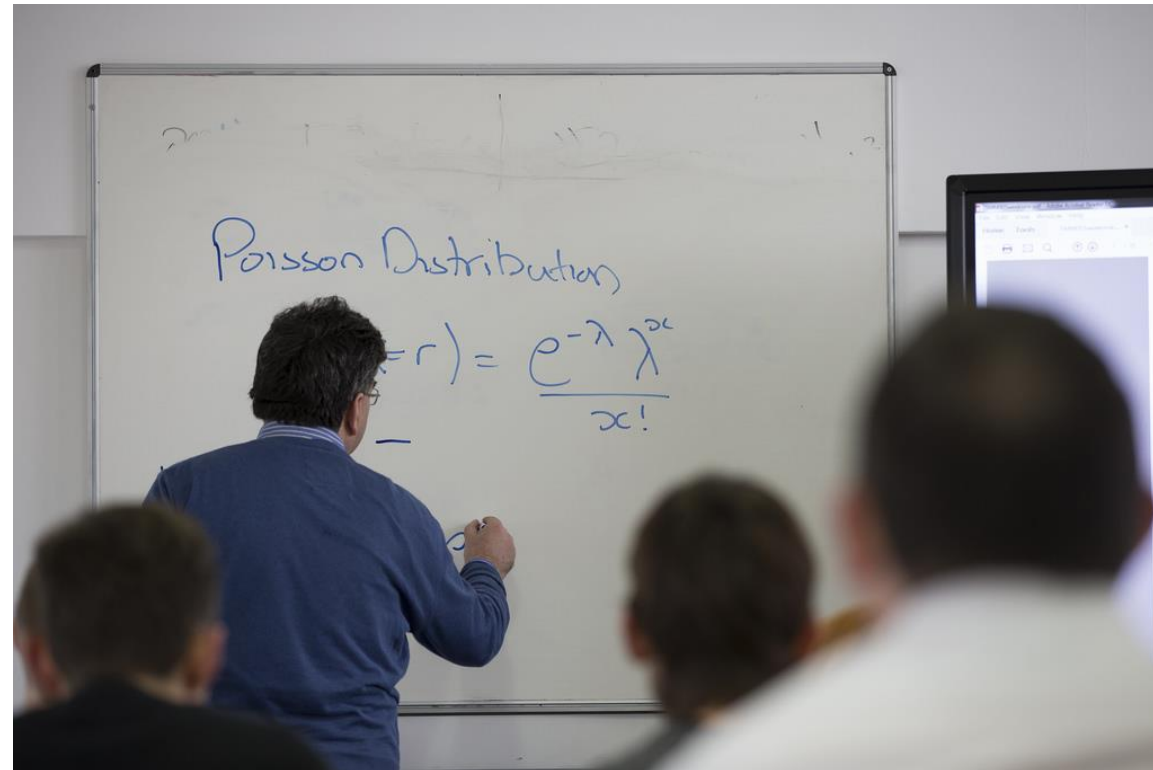
- *There is not enough money (for Jane) to pay for the repairs.*

- *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!*