

GERUNDS & INFINITIVES-2

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GERUNDS

1- a preposition + Gerund

be excited about	be accused of	to believe in	be accustomed to
be worried about	be capable of	to participate in	be used to
to talk about	be in charge of	to succeed in	be devoted to
to complain about	for the purpose of	be interested in	be opposed to
to dream about	be guilty of	to look forward to	in addition to
to think about / of	be tired of	to object to	instead of
to apologize for	in spite of	to blame sb for	to take care of
to keep sb from	to forgive sb for	to stop sb from	to prohibit sb from
to prevent sb from	to have an excuse for	to approve of	to thank sb for
to have a reason for	to take advantage of	be responsible for	to insist on

Examples: I am looking forward **to going** home next week.
I am used **to sleeping** with the window open.
They object **to changing** their plans at this late date.
We talked **about going** to Canada for our vacation.
She is in charge **of organizing** the meeting.
Everyone participated **in searching** for the lost child.
John had a good reason **for not going** to class yesterday.
The rain prevented us **from completing** the work.
Carol went to work in spite **of feeling** ill.
The school believes in **letting** children learn at their own pace.

2- Some expressions are followed by GERUNDS.

to have fun	to spend (expression of money / time)	to find + (pro)noun
to have a good time	to waste (expression of money / time)	to catch + (pro)noun
to have trouble	to sit (expression of place)	It's (is) worth
to have difficulty	to stand (expression of place)	It's no good
to have a hard time	to lie (expression of place)	It's no use
to have a difficult time		There is no point in

Examples: We had fun **playing** basketball. They had a good time **watching** cartoons.

I had trouble **finding** his house.
I had difficulty **understanding** Ms. Maxwell. She talks too fast.
I am an indecisive person. I have a hard time **making** up my mind about anything.

Sam spends most of his time studying.
I spent two hours doing my homework last night.
We wasted our money buying a lot of T-shirts.
I waste a lot of time watching TV.

Merve is sitting in class talking to himself. They sat at their desks writing an article.
Selin stood there wondering what to do next. Ali is lying in bed reading a novel.

When I walked into my office, I found George using my computer.
When I woke up suddenly, I caught a thief looking through my desk drawers.

It is worth taking the risk if you really can get what you want.
There was no point in staying there any longer.

- 3- to see + Gerund or Bare infinitive (infinitive without 'to')
to hear + Gerund or Bare infinitive (infinitive without 'to')

I heard her singing a rap song in the kitchen yesterday. (*a part of the action*)
We heard the bomb explode last night. (*the whole action*)

She saw Burak running in the park just two minutes ago. (*a part of the action*)
They want to see us get on well. (*the whole action*)

- 4- **Aitlik ifadelerinden** (*my, your, her, their, Ali's, etc.*) **sonra GERUND kullanılır:**

e.g. His being so lazy is very annoying.
e.g. What annoys me is her playing computer games for hours.
e.g. I don't mind your including this book in the list.

- 5- **Common verbs followed by GERUNDS :**

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. admit | He admitted stealing the money. |
| 2. advise | She advised waiting until tomorrow. |
| recommend | She recommended seeing the show. |
| suggest | She suggested going to a movie. |
| 3. anticipate | I anticipate having a good time on vacation. |
| 4. appreciate | I appreciated hearing from them. |
| 5. avoid | He avoided answering my question. |
| 6. bear/stand | I can't bear waiting in long lines. (= tolerate) |
| 7. begin/start | It began raining . (Not: to'lu infinitive de gelebilir) |
| 8. complete | I finally completed writing my term paper. |
| 9. consider | I will consider going with you. |
| 10. continue/keep | He continued speaking . e.g. I keep hoping he will come. |
| 11. delay/postpone | He delayed leaving for school. |
| 12. deny | She denied committing the crime. |
| 13. discuss | They discussed opening a new business. |
| 14. dislike/hate | I dislike driving long distances. (= detest) |
| 15. finish | She finished studying about ten. |
| 16. forget | I'll never forget visiting Napoleon's tomb las July. |

Not: Geçmişteki bir şeyi unutmak/unutmamak söz konusu olduğunda 'forget' fiili **gerund** alır; bir sorumluluğu/görevi unutmak/unutmamak söz konusu ise **infinitive** alır.
e.g. I forgot **to do** my homework yesterday. e.g. She never forgets **to pay** the electricity bill.

17. **can't help** I can't help **worrying** about it. (=kendini tutamamak)
18. **like/love** I like **going** to movies. (= **enjoy**) e.g. We enjoyed **visiting** them.
19. **mention** She mentioned **going** to a movie.
20. **mind** Would you mind **helping** me with this? I never mind **going** there alone.
21. **miss** I miss **being** with my family.
22. **practice** The athlete practiced **throwing** the ball.
23. **prefer** Ann prefers **talking** to driving to work.
24. **quit** He quit **trying** to solve the problem. (=give up)
stop She stopped **going** to classes when she got sick. (=give up)

Not: 'stop' fiili, bir amaç için (kısa süreliğine) durmak anlamına geldiğinde **infinitive** alır.
e.g. We'll stop **to get** some unleaded fuel at the next resting place.

25. **recall/recollect** I don't recall **meeting** him before.
remember I can remember **meeting** Barış Manço at Moda when I was a child.

Not: Bu fiiller, geçmişteki bir şeyin hatırlanması anlamına geldiklerinde **gerund**, bir sorumluluğun/görevin hatırlanması söz konusu ise **infinitive** alırlar.
e.g. I always remember **to do** my homework.
e.g. She remembers **to pay** the electricity bill on time.

26. **regret** I **regret telling** him my secret.

Not: Geçmişte yapılan bir şey için pişmanlık duyma söz konusu ise **gerund**, birine üzücü veya kötü bir haber verirken ise **infinitive** alır.
e.g. I regret **to inform/to tell** you that you've been fired.

27. **resist** I couldn't **resist eating** the dessert.
28. **prefer** They **prefer going** to work by bus. (genel bir tercih)

Not: 'Anlık bir tercih' söz konusu ise **infinitive** alır. e.g. Ann prefers **to eat** kebab at lunch.

29. **risk** She **risks losing** all of her money.

30. **try (denemek)** I **tried changing** the light bulb, but the lamp still didn't work.
I tried **sending** her flowers, **writing** her letters, and **giving** her presents, but she still wouldn't speak to me.

Not: 'try', çabalamak/gayret göstermek anlamında ise **infinitive** alır.
e.g. İlayda tries **to pass** the YÖKDİL test.

31. **need** The car needs **washing**. (or The car needs **to be washed**.)
The kitchen **needs cleaning** (or The kitchen needs **to be cleaned**.)

Not: Bir insanın bir şeye ihtiyaç duyması söz konusu ise **infinitive** alır.
e.g. I need **to buy** a new bag soon.

INFINITIVES

1- Verbs Followed by an INFINITIVE

1. afford	I can't afford to buy it.
2. agree	They agreed to help us.
3. appear/seem	She appears to be tired.
4. arrange	I'll arrange to meet you at the airport.
5. ask	He asked to come with us. (want/would like/would love/desire/wish) She wishes to come with us.
6. beg	He begged to come with us.
7. care	I don't care to see that show.
8. claim	She claims to know a famous movie star.
9. consent	She finally consented to marry him.
10. decide	I have decided to leave on Monday.
11. demand	I demand to know who is responsible.
12. deserve	She deserves to win the prize.
13. expect/hope	I expect to enter graduate school in the fall.
14. fail	She failed to return the book to the library on time.
15. hesitate	Don't hesitate to ask for my help.
16. learn	He learned to play the piano.
17. manage	She managed to finish her work early.
18. mean	I didn't mean to hurt your feelings. (intend/aim)

Not: "mean", **anlamına gelmek** anlamında ise, kendisinden sonra **gerund** gelir.
e.g. Success means **studying** regularly.

19. offer	They offered to help us.
20. plan	I am planning to have a party.
21. prepare	We prepared to welcome them.
22. pretend	He pretends not to understand .
23. promise	I promise not to be late.
24. refuse	I refuse to believe his story.
25. struggle	I struggled to stay awake.
26. swear	She swore to tell the truth.
27. threaten	She threatened to tell my parents.
28. volunteer	He volunteered to help us.
29. wait	I will wait to hear from you.
30. tend	My sister tends to be crazy at times.

2- Verbs Followed by a NOUN/PRONOUN + an INFINITIVE

1. advise	She <i>advised me to wait</i> until tomorrow.
2. allow	She <i>allowed me to use</i> her car.
3. ask	I <i>asked John to help</i> us.
4. beg	<i>They begged us to come</i> .
5. cause	Her laziness <i>caused her to fail</i> .
6. challenge	She <i>challenged me to race</i> her to the corner.

7. convince	I couldn't <i>convince him to accept</i> our help.
8. encourage	He <i>encouraged me to try</i> again.
9. expect	I <i>expect you to be</i> on time.
10. forbid	I <i>forbid you to tell</i> him.
11. force	They <i>forced him to tell</i> the truth.
12. hire	She <i>hired a boy to mow</i> the lawn.
13. instruct	He <i>instructed them to be</i> careful
14. invite	Harry <i>invited the Johnsons to come</i> to his party.
15. need	We <i>needed Chris to help</i> us figure out the solution.
16. order	The judge <i>ordered me to pay</i> a fine.
17. permit	He <i>permitted the children to stay</i> up late.
18. persuade	I <i>persuaded him to come</i> for a visit.
19. require	Our teacher <i>requires us to be</i> on time.
20. remind	Before I went away to college, my mother reminded <u>me to write</u> her a letter at least once a week.
21. teach	My brother <i>taught me to swim</i> .
22. tell	The doctor <i>told me to take</i> these pills.
23. urge	I <i>urged her to apply</i> for the job.
24. want	I <i>want you to be</i> happy.
25. warn	I <i>warned you not to drive too</i> fast.

3- Using the simple form of the verbs after LET and HELP.

- e.g. My father **lets** me **drive** his car.
e.g. The teacher usually **lets** us **leave** early.
e.g. Why did you **let** your roommate **treat** you like that?

- e.g. My brother **helped** me **wash / to wash** my car.
e.g. A stranger **helped** the lost child **find / to find** his family.
e.g. Could you **help** me **lift / to lift** that box?

4- Using the CAUSATIVE verbs: “make”, “have”, “get”

- a) **Birine birşey yaptırırken** **make**, **have** ve **get** fiillerini kullanırız. **Make**, bir işi başkasına yaptırırken mecburiyet/zorlama ifade eder. **Have** fiili bir ricayı, **get** ise karşımızdaki kişiyi ikna etmeyi ifade eder. **Make** ve **have** bu kullanımda **to'suz (yalın) fiil** alırken, **get** ise **to'lu fiil** ile kullanılır.

- e.g. The boss **made** me **carry** his suitcase.
(= I had no choice. The boss **forced** me to carry his suitcase.)

- e.g. I **had** the porter **carry** my suitcase.
(= The porter carried my suitcase because I **requested** him to carry it.)

- e.g. I **got** my brother **to carry** my suitcase.
(= I managed to **persuade** my brother to carry my suitcase.)

- e.g. The manager **made** me **do** overtime last Sunday. e.g. Mrs. Lee **made** her son **clean** his room.

- e.g. I **had** the plumber **repair** the faucet.

- e.g. Ali **had** the waiter **bring** him some tea.

- e.g. The students **got** the teacher **to dismiss** the class early.

- b) **have** ve **get** filleri ayrıca, işi yaptırdığımız kişiyi değil de **yaptırdığımız işi** vurgulamak **istediğimizde** de kullanılabilir. Bu kullanımda her iki fiilden sonra da **V₃** gelir.

e.g. We will **have the room painted** (by Ali). (Odayı boyattıracağız.)

e.g. They have just **gotten my lunch prepared**. (Öğle yemeğimi az önce hazırlattılar.)

5- Too / Enough + INFINITIVE

Too: “Aşırı” anlamı kattığı için cümlenin anlamını olumsuz yapar.

- 1) too + **adjective** + (for someone) + Infinitive

e.g. She is **too young to get** married. (*Evlenemeyecek kadar küçük*)

e.g. The box is **too heavy** for Mert **to carry**. (*Kutu, Mert'in taşıyamayacağı kadar ağır.*)

- 2) too + **adverb** + (for someone) + Infinitive

e.g. Ali walks **too slowly to arrive** there on time.

(*Ali zamanında oraya varamayacak kadar yavaş yürür.*)

Enough: “yeterince, yeterli”

- 1) enough + **noun** + infinitive

e.g. She has **enough experience to run** this café on her own.

(*O, kendi başına bu kafeyi işletmek için yeterli deneyime sahiptir.*)

e.g. We bought **enough milk to make** a cake yesterday evening.

- 2) **Adjective** + enough + infinitive

e.g. My brother is **qualified enough to be** a manager.

(*=Erkek kardeşim, bir müdür olmak için yeterince niteliklidir.*)

e.g. They are **old enough to get** a driving license.

- 3) **Adverb** + enough + infinitive

e.g. You're not working **fast enough to be** the best.

(*=En iyi olmak için yeterince çalışmıyorsun.*)

e.g. She is not running **quickly enough to win** the race.

Exercise: Write the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Bob was in his first year at university, studying History. He was rather a lazy student, and he tended to avoid **(work)** whenever he could. In the middle of the semester, his history professor gave out an assignment, due in two weeks. Bob intended **(do)** the assignment, but he postponed **(write)** it for a week. The following week, he forgot **(do)** it. The night before the assignment was due, he suddenly remembered it, and rushed to the library. He tried **(read)** as much as possible on the topic, but there wasn't enough time. Bob considered **(ask)** for more time to do his paper, but the History professor was known to be very tough on students, so finally he decided **(cheat)** and copy his paper from somewhere else. He found an old article on the same topic, and quickly typed it out. The next day, he submitted the paper. The following week, he was alarmed **(see)** the professor approaching him, looking angry. "Is this your own work, or did you copy it?" asked the professor. Bob denied **(copy)** the paper. "If you expect me **(believe)** that, you must be very stupid," said the professor. "Every word is taken from an article I wrote myself five years ago. Did you really think I would forget **(write)** it?"

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Key: *working-to do-writing-to do-to read-asking-to cheat-to see-copying-to believe-writing*