

Important Information

Exercises to do today. Send answers here: gpa.ana@gmail.com

THEORY: THE USE OF GERUND AND INFINITIVE

GERUND	INFINITIVE
1.As a Subject of a sentence	1. To express purpose
2. After prepositions (often part of a fixed phrase)	2.After adjectives/nouns (semi-fixed phrases)
3. After the verbs : like,love,enjoy,prefer,dislike ,hate,come,go,practise, mind,consider,miss,suggest	3. After the verbs: decide,agree,expect,hope,intend ,plan,`romise,refuse,seem,need,threaten,want
4.After certain phrases: can't bear/ stand, it's not worth, it's no use,have trouble/ difficulty in	4. After these verbs with an object: ask,expect,want ,invite,persuade,remind,advise,teach
5.After the verb remember to refer to the past	5.After the verb remember to refer to the future
6..After the verb to try to refer "to make an experience"	6..After the verb to try to refer "to make an attempt"
7. Need + gerund to refer to the passive meaning (something needs to be done) Example: my clothes need ironing	Need + infinitive to refer to the active meaning (. want) Example: I need to iron my clothes

PRACTICE:

1) Complete the sentences with the adequate form of the verb between brackets.

1. (fish) used to be my favourite hobby at your age.
2. We talked about (travel) together next summer..
3. I remember (be) here when I was a child.
4. I think I didn't remember (lock) the door when we left.
5. If he doesn't answer, try (call) her mobile.
6. I tried (keep) my eyes open., but I eventually fell asleep.
7. My mum doesn't let me (come) with you.
8. Your hair needs (cut) . It's too long.
9. I'd prefer (take) my own car if you don't mind.
10. They had trouble (find) our house.