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ENGLISH 4 ANTHOLOGY

UNIT 2



UNIT 2

SCOPE

LESSON	CONTENT	EXPECTED OUTCOMES
2.1	COMPARATIVES	Students will understand the use and structure of comparative sentences.
2.2	SUPERLATIVES	Students will understand the use and structure of superlative sentences.
2.3	INTENSIFIERS	Students will learn what is the grammatical use of intensifiers and mitigators.
2.4	USING GERUND & INFINITIVE	Students will be able to compare and distinguish the differences between using gerund and infinitive forms of action verbs. They will identify different verbs which are followed by a gerund, an infinitive or both, and understand the differences of usage.

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2.1.- COMPARATIVES

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (*larger, smaller, faster, higher*). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern:

Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + *than* + noun (object).

For most adjectives with one or two syllables, "-er" is added to make the comparative.

Ahmed is tall.
Ahmed is **taller** than Jonathan.

"-er" is added to make the comparative.

"Than" is used to introduce the thing that the subject is being compared to.



There are different rules for forming comparatives depending on the ending of the simple form of the adjective.

ADJECTIVE

close

early

big

COMPARATIVE

closer

earlier

bigger

If the adjective ends in "-e," just an "-r" is added.

For some adjectives ending in "-y," the "-y" is removed and "-ier" added.

For single-syllable adjectives ending consonant-vowel-consonant, the final letter is doubled and "-er" added.

RULE

1

EXCEPTION: SHY -> SHYER / SHIER / MORE SHY

FURTHER EXAMPLES



Dean is stronger than Carlos.

A plane is faster than a train.



5°F is colder than 85°F.

Sanjay is younger than Tina.



Emma is older than Sharon.



My friends are quicker than me.



RULE



For some two-syllable adjectives and adjectives with three syllables or more, "more" and "than" are used to make the comparative.

 This beach is **more beautiful** **than** that one. 

The adjective "beautiful" has three syllables, so "beautifuller" is not correct.

"More" can be replaced by "less" to give the opposite meaning.

 This beach is **less beautiful** **than** that one. 

This beach is **less calm** **than** that one.

FURTHER EXAMPLES



Spiders are **more frightening** **than** wasps.



For me, history is **less difficult** **than** science.



This book is **more interesting** **than** that one.



Walking is **less tiring** **than** running.



This dress is **more glamorous** **than** I expected.



My job is **less exciting** **than** I'd hoped.

RULE

Some two-syllable adjectives have two possible comparative forms. Either the comparative ending can be added, or "more" can be used before the adjective.

My cat is  { **friendlier**
more friendly } **than** my dog.

3

When forming comparatives, it is incorrect to add "more" before the adjective if it already has a comparative ending.

He's **more friendly** than her. ✓

He's **friendlier** than her. ✓

"Friendlier" and "more friendly" are correct, but "more friendlier" is not.

He's **more friendlier** than her. ✗

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
CLEVER	CLEVERER / MORE CLEVER
QUIET	QUIETER / MORE QUIET
BRAVE	BRAVER / MORE BRAVE
SURE	SURER / MORE SURE
POLITE	POLITER / MORE POLITE
NARROW	NARROWER / MORE NARROW
SIMPLE	SIMPLER / MORE SIMPLE
LIVELY	LIVELIER / MORE LIVELY
SHALLOW	SHALLOWER / MORE SHALLOW
ANGRY	ANGRIER / MORE ANGRY
FRIENDLY	FRIENDLIER / MORE FRIENDLY

IRREGULAR

COMPARATIVE

RULE

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
BAD	WORSE
GOOD	BETTER
FAR (UK)	FURTHER
FAR (US, to describe physical distance)	FARTHER
FAR (US, to describe figurative, not physical distances)	FURTHER
OLD (UK, PEOPLE)	ELDER
LITTLE (AMOUNT)	LESS
LATE (ORDER)	LATTER



Equality: as ... as

COMPARATIVE

"As... as" comparisons are used with an adjective to compare things that are similar.

Lisa is **as tall as** Marc.

The adjective is in its normal form.



Penny is **not** **{ as so }** tall **as** Marc.

"Not" makes the sentence negative.

"So" is only used in negative comparisons.



HOW TO FORM



FURTHER EXAMPLES



Will today be **as** hot **as** yesterday?



Your desk is **as** messy **as** mine.



The bus is **not so** crowded **as** the train.



Jenny is **not as** busy **as** Will.

Activity 2.1



SCAN ME

Activity 2.2



SCAN ME

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

COMPARATIVES

• Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **COMPARATIVE** grammar.

- Australia is big, but Canada is ... Australia.**
 - big
 - biggest
 - bigger than
- David is 185 cm tall. He is ... Andrew**
 - taller than
 - tall
 - taller
- I think that summer is ... than winter.**
 - good
 - better
 - the best
- My brother thinks this restaurant is ... than that restaurant.**
 - more worse
 - badder
 - worse
- Do you think math and science ... history and English?**
 - is more difficult than
 - are more difficult than
 - difficulter
- In my opinion, this pink dress is ... that green dress.**
 - prettyer than
 - prettier than
 - more pretty
- This summer was much ... last summer.**
 - hotter than
 - the hottest
 - hoter than
- Did you know that crossing a busy street is ... flying in an airplane?**
 - most dangerous than
 - the more dangerous
 - more dangerous than
- Patrick thinks that chocolate cake ... banana cake.**
 - is more delicious than
 - delicious than
 - more delicious
- Asian elephants are heavy, but African elephants are even**
 - heavy
 - heavier
 - heavier than
- My uncle is taller than my father, but my father**
 - older
 - is older than
 - is older
- Reading a book with a nice, hot cup of tea ... than doing exercise.**
 - is the most relaxing
 - is more relaxing
 - more relaxing
- Comedy movies are okay, but I think that action movies are**
 - better
 - gooder
 - good than
- Taking a taxi to work ... than taking a bus to work.**
 - expensive
 - more expensive
 - is more expensive
- Saturdays ... Mondays because I don't have to go to school.**
 - are nicer than
 - is nicer than
 - are the nicest
- Question number 15 was ... Question number 14. Right?**
 - the easier
 - easier than
 - easier than

15 – 16 = Excellent

13 – 14 = Good

12 or Less = Study More!

AS ... AS (Comparisons with Adjectives)

- *Re-write the sentences using 'as ... as' comparisons. Use 'not' when necessary.*

1. My brother is twenty years old. Patrick is twenty-five years old.

My brother isn't as old as Patrick.

2. Australia is big. Canada is bigger.

3. I am very tired. Kevin is also very tired.

4. Iceland is colder than England.

5. This chair is expensive. That chair is also expensive.

6. Andrew is lazier than Wendy.

7. Carol and David are both ten years old.

8. I think action movies are more interesting than comedies.

COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY

A. Which of the adjectives below do you associate with the city and which with the countryside?



CITY LIFE

- safe
- peaceful
- big
- exciting
- relaxing
- healthy
- fast
- lonely
- dangerous
- polluted
- crowded
- stressful
- helpful
- busy
- noisy
- expensive
- clean
- boring

COUNTRY LIFE

B. Let's learn how to compare people/things using the **COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY**:

C. Now use the adjectives in (A) and complete the sentences using the comparative of superiority.



For **short** (one syllable) adjectives or adjectives ending in "y" we just add "(e)r" to the adjective:

⇒ small – *smaller*

⇒ close – *closer*

⇒ friendly – *friendlier*

(note that the "y" changes to "i")



For **long** (two or more syllables) adjectives we add "more" before the adjective:

⇒ interesting – *more interesting*

⇒ famous – *more famous*

(note that the adjectives do **not** change)



We need to use "than" when we mention both the people/things we are comparing:

⇒ *Life is quieter in the country **than** in the city.*

1. The air in the country is _____ but in the city it is _____.
2. City life is _____ because there are plenty of things you can do. This is why living in the country can be _____.
3. Cities are _____ than villages and _____ because more people live there.
4. People in the city may feel _____ because they don't have time for each other.
5. In the country there is less crime, so people feel _____. In the city life is _____.
6. The cost of living is _____ in the city.
7. There is a strong sense of community in the country and neighbours are usually _____.
8. There is less pollution in the country and so people have a _____ life.
9. It's quieter and _____ in the country. It is _____ in the city because of the traffic.
10. In the city there is more confusion and so living there can be _____. Life in the country is much _____ than in the city.
11. People seem to be _____ in the city because they are always working and running around.
12. Life in the city is _____ - in the country life moves a bit slower.

Listening Exercise

Listen to Katie compare people, places, movies and food.

Choose the correct option to answer the question.

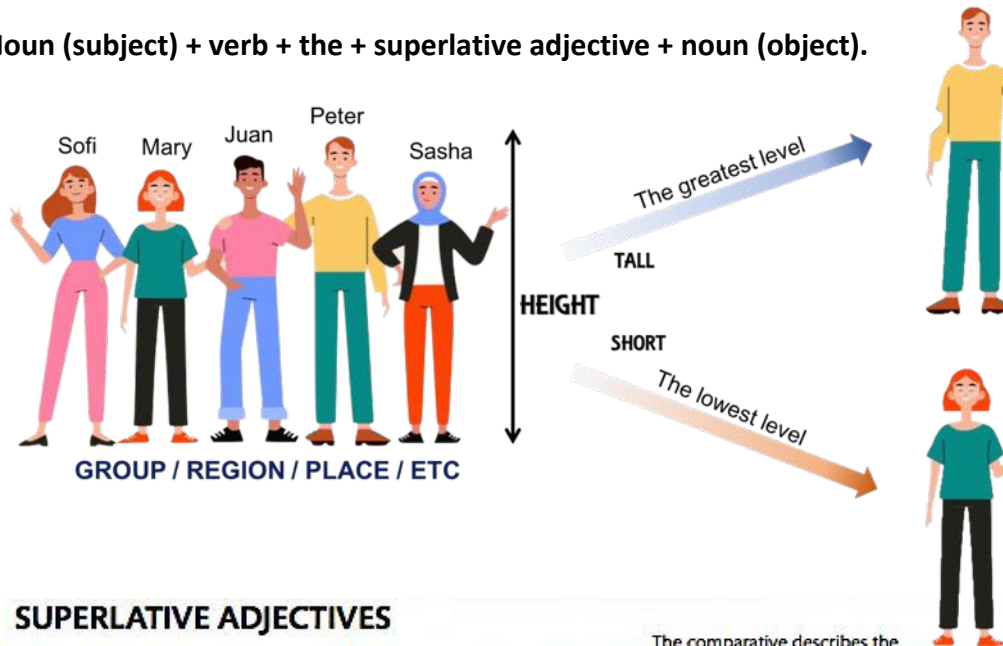
1. Who **looks** older?
 - a. Her mother
 - b. Her father
2. Who is more talkative?
 - a. Her mom
 - b. Her dad
3. Which city is colder?
 - a. Los Angeles
 - b. San Francisco
 - c. California
4. Which city is more expensive?
 - a. Los Angeles
 - b. San Francisco
5. Which city does Katie think is a better place to live?
 - a. Los Angeles
 - b. San Francisco
6. In which movies were the characters more interesting?
 - a. The old movies
 - b. The new movies
7. Which stories are more difficult to follow?
 - a. The old movies
 - b. The new movies
8. When did Katie feel happier?
 - a. Watching the old movies
 - b. Watching the new movies
9. Which food is healthier?
 - a. American food
 - b. Japanese food
10. Which food is more international?
 - a. American food
 - b. Japanese food

2.2.- SUPERLATIVES

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (*the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest*). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Noun (subject) + verb + the + superlative adjective + noun (object).



SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

For most adjectives with one or two syllables, "-est" is added to make the superlative.

Horses are faster than dogs, but cheetahs are **the fastest** land animals.

The definite article ("the") is always used before the superlative.

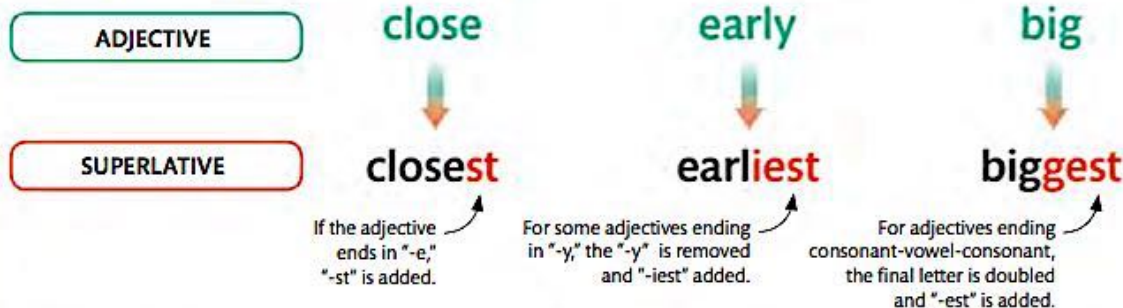
The comparative describes the difference between two things.

The superlative describes which thing is the most extreme.



RULE

There are different rules for forming superlatives depending on the ending of the simple form of the adjective.



EXCEPTION: SHY -> SHYEST / SHIEST / THE MOST SHY

FURTHER EXAMPLES



Giraffes are **the tallest** animals in the world.



Blue whales are **the largest** animals in the world.



Sloths are **the slowest** animals in the zoo.



Dolphins are **the smartest** animals in the world.

For some two-syllable adjectives and for adjectives of three syllables or more, use "the most" or "the least" before the adjective to form the superlative.

RULE



The motorcycle is more expensive than the scooter, but the sports car is **the most expensive** vehicle.

"The most" is used with the adjective.

The adjective stays the same. "Expensivest" is not a valid form.



The motorcycle is less expensive than the sports car, but the scooter is **the least expensive** vehicle.

"The least" means the opposite of "the most."

HOW TO FORM

SUBJECT + VERB	"THE" + MOST / LEAST	ADJECTIVE	REST OF SENTENCE
This is	the most	expensive	dish on the menu.
	the least		

FURTHER EXAMPLES

The science museum is **the most interesting** museum in town.



This is **the least comfortable** chair in the room.



The Twister is **the most exciting** ride in the theme park.



Teacups are **the least enjoyable** ride in the theme park.



SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES WITH TWO FORMS

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE
CLEVER	CLEVEREST / MOST CLEVER
QUIET	QUIETEST / MOST QUIET
BRAVE	BRAVEST / MOST BRAVE
SURE	SUREST / MOST SURE
POLITE	POLITEST / MOST POLITE
NARROW	NARROWEST / MOST NARROW
SIMPLE	SIMPLEST / MOST SIMPLE
LIVELY	LIVELIEST / MOST LIVELY
SHALLOW	SHALLOWEST / MOST SHALLOW
ANGRY	ANGRIEST / MOST ANGRY
FRIENDLY	FRIENDLIEST / MOST FRIENDLY

RULE



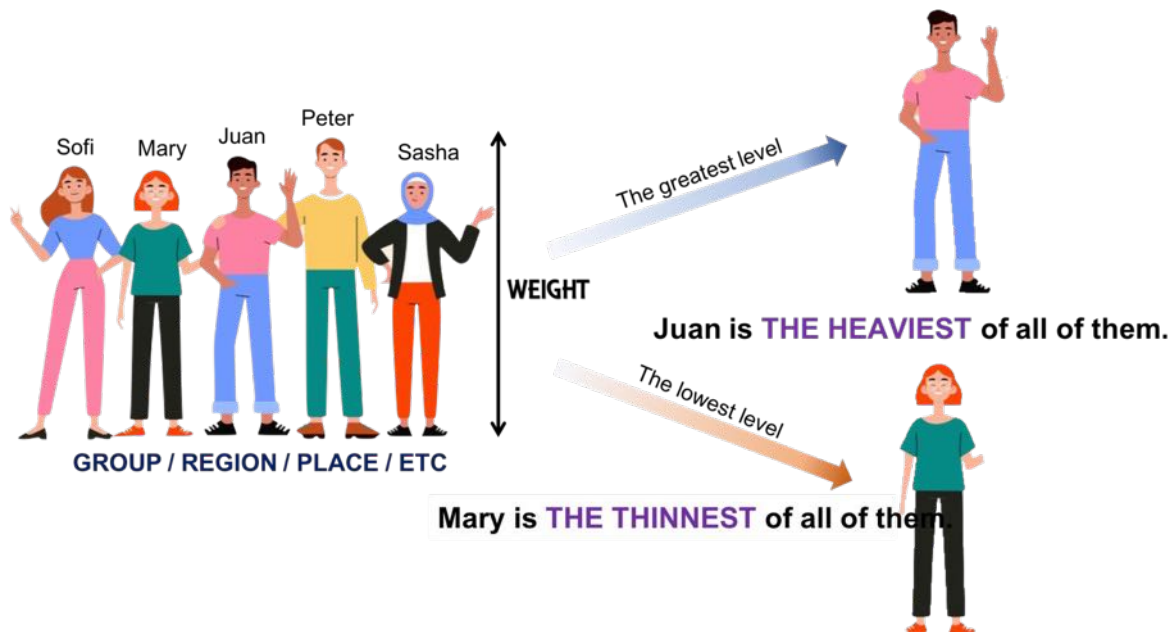
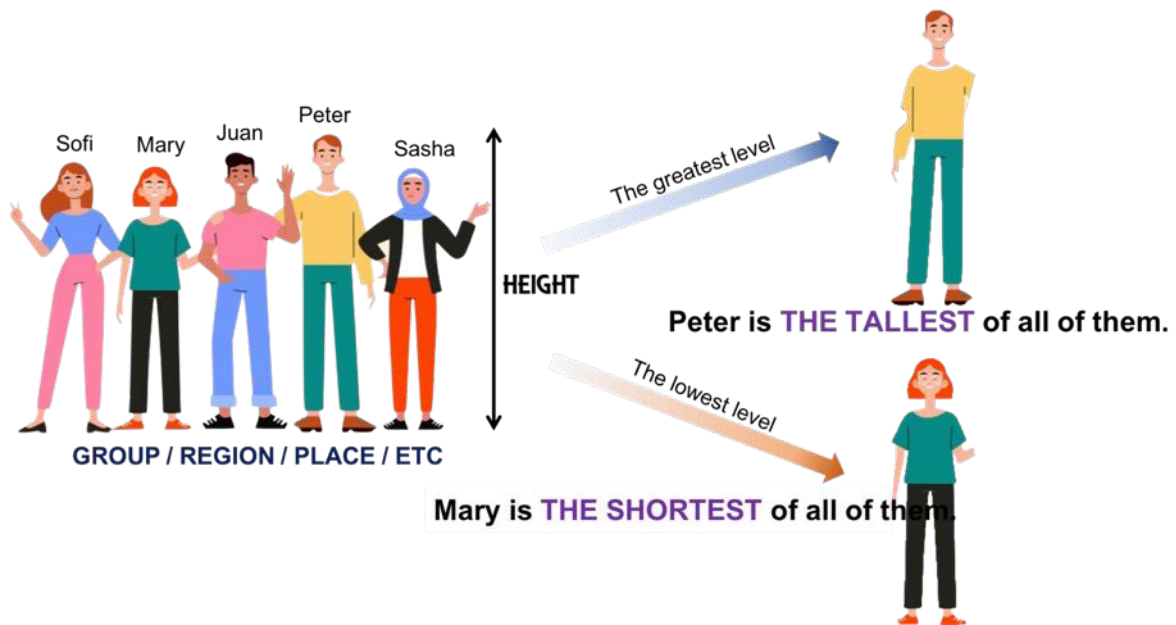
IRREGULAR SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVE	SUPERLATIVE
BAD	WORST
GOOD	BEST
FAR (UK)	FURTHEST
FAR (US)	FARTHEST
OLD (PEOPLE)	ELDEST
LITTLE (AMOUNT)	LEAST
LATE (ORDER)	LAST

RULE



FURTHER EXAMPLES



Sofi Mary Juan Peter Sasha

BRAVE

GROUP / REGION / PLACE / ETC

The greatest level

Juan is **THE BRAVEST** of all of them.
Juan is **THE MOST BRAVE** of all of them.

The lowest level

Sasha is **THE MOST FEARFUL** of all of them.
Sasha is **THE LEAST BRAVE** of all of them.

Sofi Mary Juan Peter Sasha

PRETTY / HANDSOME

GROUP / REGION / PLACE / ETC

Juan is **THE MOST HANDSOME** of them.
Juan is **MORE HANDSOME THAN** Peter.

Sofi is **THE PRETTIEST** of them.
Sofi is **PRETTIER THAN** Mary and Sasha.

Activity 2.3

SCAN ME

Activity 2.4

SCAN ME

Practicing COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

Comparatives and Superlatives

1. Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
strong	<i>stronger</i>
thin
ugly
small
big
fast
pretty
nice
fat

Look!

Adjectives ending in -e:
nice → *nicer*
 Adjectives ending in vowel
 + consonant:
big → *bigger*
 Adjectives ending in consonant
 + -y:
heavy → *heavier*

2. Complete the questions. Then write true answers.

- Who is *the tallest* pupil in your class? (tall) *- is the tallest.*
- Are you your teacher? (young)
- Is Chinese English? (easy)
- Who is person in your family? (old)
- Is your room than your mum and dad's? (big)
- Which is room in your house? (nice)

3. Look at the table and write sentences.

	Age	Height	Weight
Peter	12	1.66 m	60 kg
Lucy	10	1.52 m	40 kg
Harry	12	1.70 m	65 kg
Beth	11	1.62 m	50 kg

- Peter / Lucy (old) *Peter's older than Lucy.*
- Peter / Harry (short)
- Harry / Peter (heavy)
- Beth / Harry (young)
- Lucy / Beth (thin)
- Beth / Lucy (tall)
- (old) *Peter and Harry are the oldest.*
- (short)
- (heavy)
- (young)
- (thin)
- (tall)

Read the information.

Form

- To form the comparative of long adjectives, we use *more* + adjective (+ *than*):
beautiful → *more beautiful (than)*
expensive → *more expensive (than)*

- To form the superlative of long adjectives, we use *the most* + adjective:
beautiful → *the most beautiful*
expensive → *the most expensive*
- These adjectives are irregular:
good → *better* → *the best*
bad → *worse* → *the worst*

4. Complete the tables.

Long adjectives		
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful (than)	the most beautiful
expensive expensive (than)	the expensive
dangerous	more dangerous (.....) most dangerous

Irregular adjectives		
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better (.....) best
bad	worse (.....) worst

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	<i>more beautiful</i>
expensive
interesting
exciting
wonderful

5. Compare the pets.

1 dangerous	 a dog	 a snake	 a tarantula
2 intelligent	 a goldfish	 a shark	 a dolphin
3 popular	 a hamster	 a dog	 a cat
4 beautiful	 an iguana	 a goldfish	 a parrot
5 expensive	 a hamster	 a cat	 a horse
6 good guard dogs	 a poodle	 a collie	 an alsatian

- Snakes *are more dangerous than* dogs. Tarantulas of all.
- Sharks goldfish. Dolphins of all.
- Dogs hamsters. Cats of all.
- Goldfish are iguanas. Parrots are of all.
- Cats hamsters. Horses of all.
- Collies poodles. Alsatians of all.

6. Write sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.

1 Theo / old / boy / in the class.

Theo's the oldest boy in the class.

2 Birds / beautiful / elephants.

3 My sister / tall / girl / in her class.

4 Geography lessons / long / French lessons.

5 My school / big / in the town.

6 February / short / September.

7 February / short / month of the year.

8 My dad / drives / fast / my mum.

As...as.../ not as...as...

7. Complete the sentences. Use As...as.../ not as...as...

1 Football is very popular. Rugby is not very popular.

Rugby isn't as popular as football. (popular)

2 Footballs cost four pounds. Basketballs also cost four pounds.

Basketballs _____ . (cheap)

3 Playing chess is safe. Riding a horse is not.

Playing chess _____ . (dangerous)

4 Football is a very old game. Volleyball is a new game.

Football _____ . (new)

5 Men run fast. Horses run faster.

Men _____ . (fast)

6 You can run fast. I can also run fast.

I _____ . (fast)

READING

A. Read the text carefully.



Desert

Desert is a large area with very little water and few plants. Many deserts have extreme heat and lots of sand. They receive very little rainfall that it why they are extremely dry. Deserts have four types; hot and dry, coastal, semiarid and cold deserts.

The largest hot desert is the Sahara in Africa. The temperature in the Sahara can rise up to 50°C but at night it can go below zero.

Did you know that the Antarctic is also the biggest desert in the world? The Antarctic and the Arctic are the two largest polar deserts on Earth.

Although the Sahara is very hot, it is home to many animals like the camels, foxes, spiders, elephants and lions, and plants such as cacti and wildflowers.

The desert is a beautiful place but heat, severe sunburns and insects' bites can be dangerous so people need to be prepared.



Cacti

The Great Barrier Reef

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system. It is one of the natural wonders in the world. It is larger than the Great Wall of China and the only living thing on Earth visible from space.

The reef is located in the Coral Sea in Australia. The Great Barrier Reef is in tropical waters where temperature is warm in summer and winter.

A coral reef is a cozy and safe place to live for many animals like the jellyfish family, whales and dolphins. More than 1500 fish species live on the reef such as clownfish and also sea turtle, blue ringed octopus and about 5000 species of mollusks as well as 400 different corals.



Coral Reefs



Blue Ringed Octopus



Sea Turtle



Clownfish



Mollusks

B. Answer the questions.

1. According to the text, what is the biggest desert on Earth?

2. How many types of deserts are there? What are they?

3. Give some examples of animals and plants in the Sahara desert.

4. What is the Great Barrier Reef?

5. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?

6. Which animals live in the coral reefs?

7. What's the temperature in the Great Barrier Reef in summer and winter?

VOCABULARY

Look at the pictures and label the landscapes below.













USE OF ENGLISH

Complete the sentences using comparatives or superlatives.

1. Winter is _____ season. (cold)
2. Mount Everest is _____ Mount Kilimanjaro. (high)
3. China is _____ India. (populated)
4. The Atlantic is _____ the Pacific Ocean. (small)
5. The Nile is _____ river in the world. (long)
6. Russia is _____ Canada. It is _____ country. (big)
7. India is the second _____ country. (crowded)
8. The Atacama in Chile is _____ desert. (dry)

2.3.- INTENSIFIERS

Intensifier

Definition

a word that strengthens or weakens another word



Examples

intensifier

strengthens

intensifier

weakens

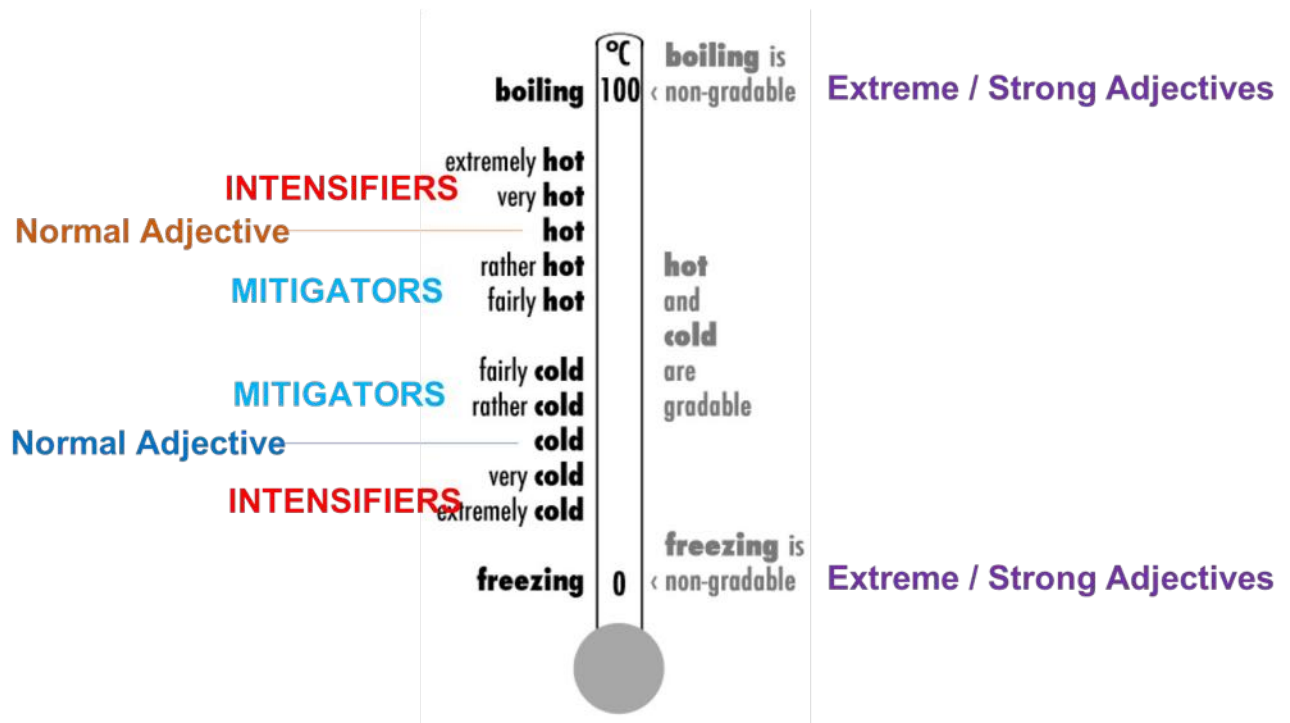
This pie is tasty.
(There is no intensifier in this sentence.)

This pie is **very** tasty.
(In this example, the intensifier "very" strengthens the adjective "tasty." Of note, "very" is the most common intensifier in English.)

The delegation is late.
(There is no intensifier in this sentence.)
The delegation is **very** late.

Last week's test was easy.
(There is no intensifier in this sentence.)
Last week's test was **really** easy.
Last week's test was **incredibly** easy.
Last week's test was **insanely** easy.

INTENSIFIERS & MITIGATORS



GRADABLE ADJECTIVES

Gradable adjectives can be modified by adverbs to make the adjective's original meaning more or less powerful.

Adverbs change the strength of the adjective.

Things can be more or less "good," so it is a gradable adjective.

This book is **very good!** 

This book is **fairly good.** 

This book is **not very good.** 



NON-GRADABLE ADJECTIVES

Non-gradable adjectives cannot usually be modified. These adjectives tend to fall into three categories: extreme, absolute, and classifying.



Non-gradable adjectives like "fantastic" cannot be modified by adverbs.

Her arguments were **fantastic!**

EXTREME ADJECTIVES

Extreme adjectives are stronger versions of gradable adjectives, such as "awful," "hilarious," "fantastic," or "terrifying."

The idea of "extremely" is the meaning of "awful" already.

Her presentation was **awful.**

ABSOLUTE ADJECTIVES

Absolute adjectives cannot be graded because they describe fixed qualities or states, such as "unique," "perfect," or "impossible."

It is not possible for something to be more or less unique.

She has a **unique** presenting style.

CLASSIFYING ADJECTIVES

Classifying adjectives are used to say that something is of a specific type or class, such as "American," "nuclear," or "medical."

The audience was **American.**

1. Intensifiers add strength or force to the meaning of an adjective.

- ▶ very, ▶ really, ▶ extremely, ▶ amazingly, ▶ exceptionally,
- ▶ incredibly, ▶ remarkably, ▶ particularly, ▶ enough...

Examples:

- ▶ Kate is **really** beautiful.
- ▶ Michael can run **very** fast.
- ▶ Sharks are **extremely** dangerous.
- ▶ The restaurant was **remarkably** empty for a Saturday.
- ▶ It's **incredibly** kind of you to help.



Note: "Enough" can be used as an intensifier, but be careful, as "enough" is found after the adjective it modifies.

Examples:

- ▶ Dan is not old **enough** to vote.
- ▶ My sister isn't tall **enough** to ride on the roller coaster.

2. When we want to indicate that something or someone is exceptional, we can use strong adjectives.

- ▶ enormous, ▶ terrible, ▶ tiny, ▶ excellent, ▶ brilliant, ▶ perfect,
- ▶ marvelous...

As these strong adjectives already indicate an extreme ("enormous" = "very big"), we do not use the intensifier "very". As an intensifier with strong adjectives, we generally use: "absolutely", "exceptionally", "particularly", "really" or "quite".

Examples:

- ▶ Their house is **absolutely** enormous.
- ▶ Her son is **exceptionally** brilliant.
- ▶ The dinner you made last night was **really** marvelous.

Mitigators

1. While intensifiers strengthen the meaning of an adjective, mitigators make them less strong.

▶ fairly, ▶ rather, ▶ quite, ▶ pretty

Examples:

- ▶ The movie was **fairly** boring.
- ▶ The students were **rather** quiet in class.
- ▶ It's a **pretty** nice day.



Note: "Pretty" is used in more informal English.

2. With comparative adjectives we use the following words and phrases as mitigators:

▶ a bit, ▶ rather, ▶ a little bit, ▶ slightly

Examples:

- ▶ Dave is **a bit** faster than me.
- ▶ My brother is **slightly** taller than my father.

Activity 2.5



Activity 2.6



Intensifiers Very, Really, Pretty

Choose and fill in the gaps the correct intensifiers to complete the sentences below.

very loudly a really delicious pretty fast really beautiful very cold
a pretty friendly a very expensive pretty boring really terribly

1. Our class today was _____. I fell asleep.
2. Your dress is _____! Where did you get it?
3. Diego dances _____. He needs to take some lessons.
4. That's _____ jacket. Take good care of it!
5. Nadine can run _____.
6. Joan talks _____. I can hear her from outside the apartment.
7. This is _____ cake. Did you make it?
8. Ben is _____ guy.
9. The weather in Alaska is _____ in the winter.

Intensifiers

- Read the statements, write suitable intensifiers on the lines provided and circle the words they're modifying.

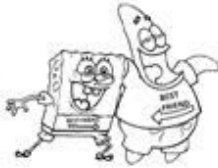
1) The soup was _____ hot.



8) Lions are _____ dangerous.



2) They're _____ good friends.



9) My sister is _____ sick.



3) Today is _____ nice.



10) Sometimes money is _____ hard to get.



4) Cheetahs are _____ fast.



12) Pokémon are _____ amazing creatures.



5) A person was _____ injured in the accident.



13) Christmas is _____ joyful.



6) This gift is _____ perfect.



14) Internet is _____ useful.



7) The kid's balloon burst thus making him _____ sad.



15) Videogames are _____ entertaining.



2.4.- USING GERUND & INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE

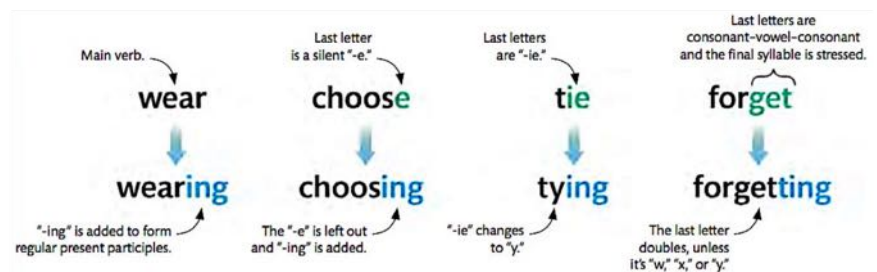
TO + VERB (BASE FORM)

TO WATCH
TO GO
TO STUDY
TO UNDERSTAND
TO REMEMBER
TO HAVE



GERUND

VERB + ing



We can use the gerund or the infinitive as the **OBJECT, SUBJECT** or **COMPLEMENT** of a sentence. In general is more common to use Gerund as the Subject.

Object:

- I like **cooking / to cook**.
- She continued **working / to work**.

Subject:

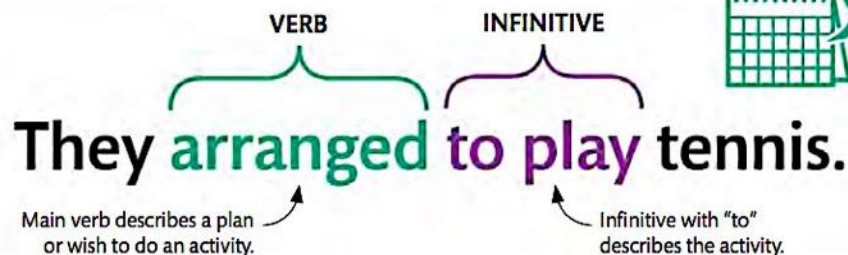
- **Swimming** is good exercise.
- **Drinking** and driving is dangerous.

Complement:

- The best thing to do when you are sick is **to drink** a lot of water.
- My favorite exercise is **swimming**.

VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVE

English uses the infinitive with "to" after certain verbs that describe someone's plans or wishes to do an activity.



FURTHER EXAMPLES

The infinitive doesn't change no matter what the tense of the main verb is.



I'm **waiting** to play badminton, but my friend is running late.

We **wanted** to play baseball yesterday, but it was raining.

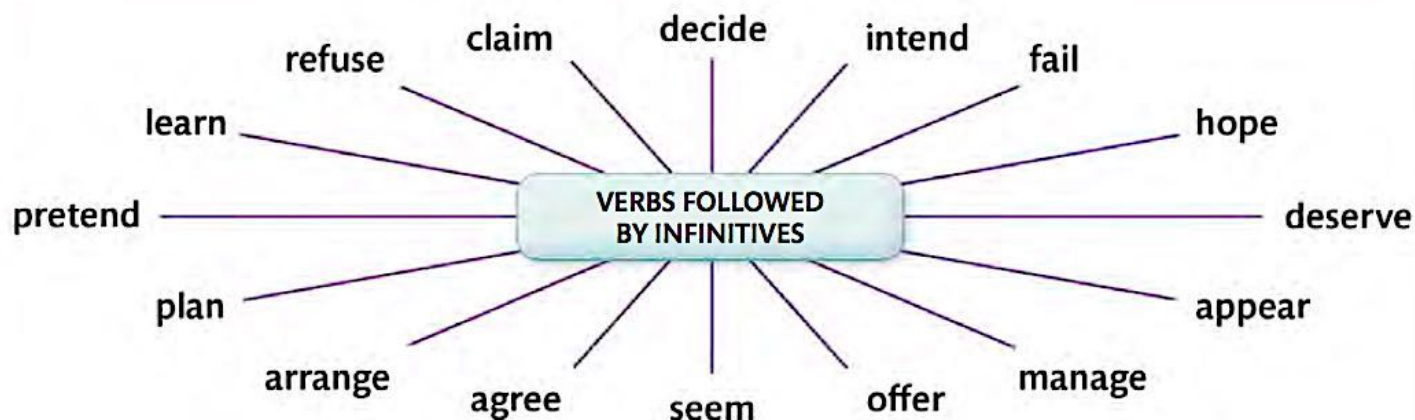


My car broke down, but my friend **offered** to drive me home.

Ron **decided** to learn how to play the trombone.

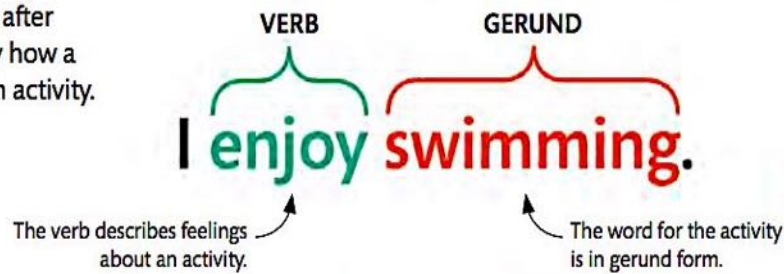


OTHER VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES



VFRRS FOLLOWED BY GERUND

English uses gerunds after certain verbs that say how a person feels about an activity.



FURTHER EXAMPLES



He doesn't **feel like** **playing** tennis tonight.



We really **dislike** **jogging**.
We're so out of shape!



Do you **miss** **skiing** now that summer is here?



I really **enjoy** **running** marathons.

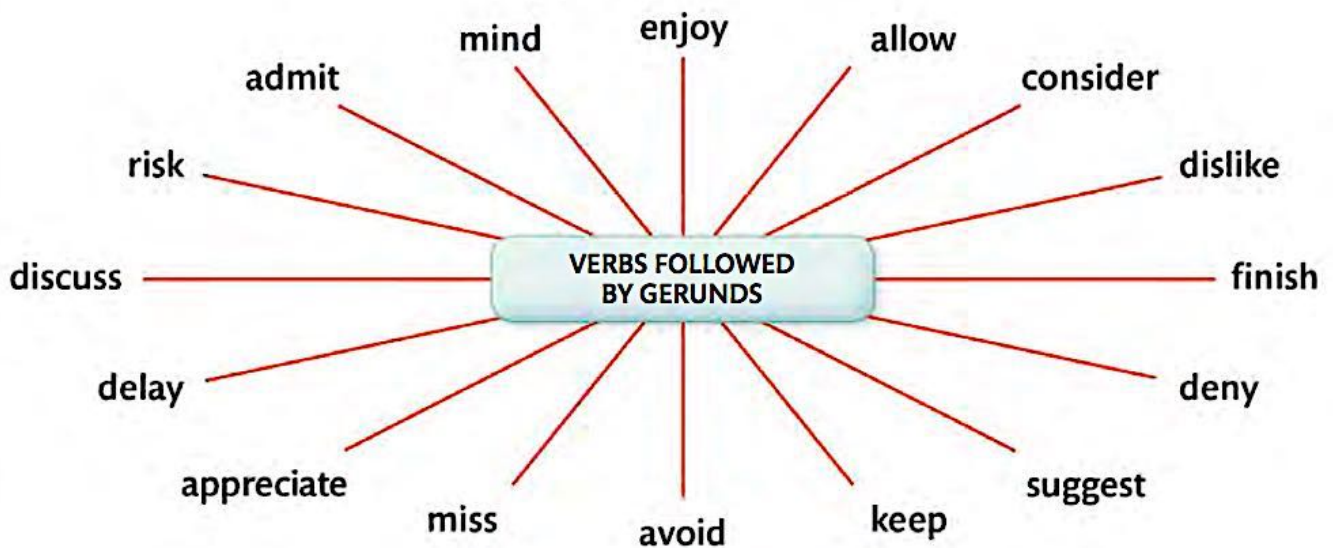


Would you **consider** **applying** for a promotion?



He doesn't **mind** **staying** late at work when he has to.

OTHER VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS



VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVE OR GERUND (NO CHANGE IN MEANING)

Some verbs can be followed by a gerund (an “-ing” form) or a “to” infinitive, with little or no change in meaning. You can often use both forms interchangeably.



I **like** { **to work**
working } in an open-plan office with a team.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

Emails are really awkward. I **prefer** { **to meet**
meeting } in person.



After a short stop, they **continued** { **to drive**
driving } toward the campsite.



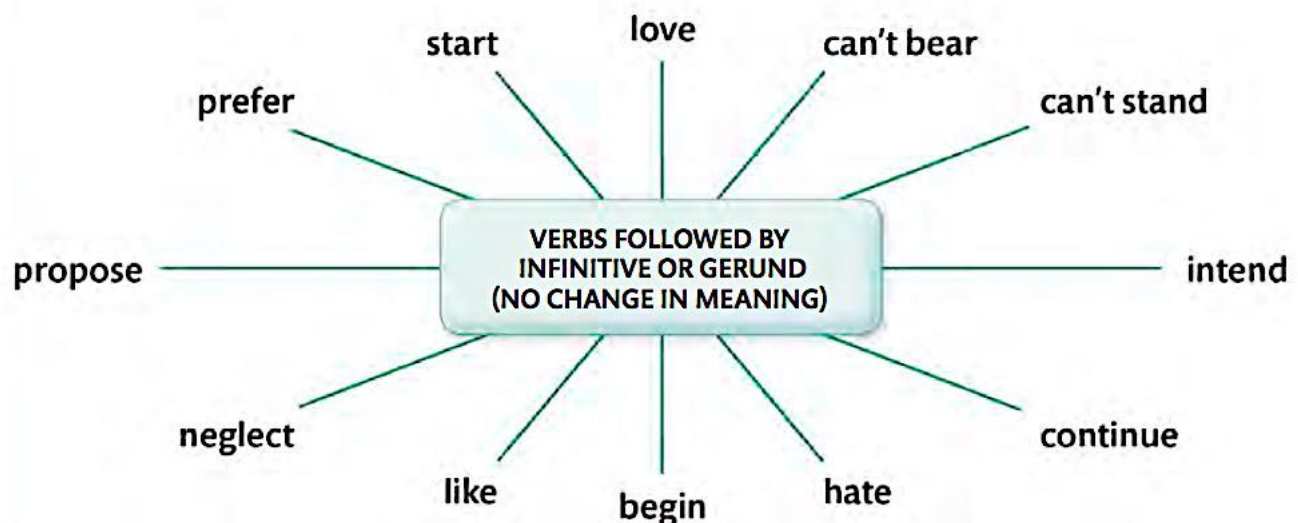
Once she had found a seat, she **began** { **to write**
writing } her essay.



Why isn't the bus here yet? I really **can't stand** { **to be**
being } late.



OTHER VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVE OR GERUND (NO CHANGE IN MEANING)



VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVE OR GERUND (CHANGE IN MEANING)

Some verbs change their meaning depending on the form of the verb that follows them. The infinitive is used to describe the purpose of the main verb's action. The gerund is often used to talk about the action which is happening around the same time as the main verb's action.



He **stopped to talk** to her
in the office before lunch.

[He was walking around the office, and he stopped walking so that he could talk to her.]



She **stopped talking** to him
and rushed to a meeting.

[She was talking to him, and she stopped talking in order to do something else.]

forget

GERUND	INFINITIVE
looks back in the past	looks into the future
He'll never forget spending so much money on his first computer.	Don't forget to spend money on the tickets.

go on

GERUND	INFINITIVE
to continue with the same thing	to change the activity
Go on reading the text.	Go on to read the text.

mean

GERUND	INFINITIVE
sth. has to be done to get a result	intend to do sth.
You have forgotten your homework again. That means phoning your mother.	I meant to phone your mother, but my mobile didn't work.

remember

GERUND	INFINITIVE
looks back in the past	looks into the future
I remember switching off the lights when I went on holiday.	Remember to switch off the lights when you go on holiday.

stop

GERUND	INFINITIVE
to stop with an activity	to stop in order to do sth.
I stopped smoking .	I stopped to smoke .

try

GERUND	INFINITIVE
to test sth.	to do sth. that is not easy
I tried taking an aspirin but it didn't help.	Try to be quiet when you come home late.

VERBS WITH OBJECT AND INFINITIVE

Some verbs that are followed by an infinitive must also have an object before that infinitive.

VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE



My computer **allows me to work** on two screens at once.



FURTHER EXAMPLES

Emma's brother **wants her to turn** down the television.



Giorgio **bought a new suit to wear** to his brother's wedding.



The building manager **will tell you to leave** the building if there's a fire.



Helena's mother **is always reminding her to do** the dishes.



Jonathan's teacher **expects him to do** better next time.



I've **asked my boyfriend to buy** some bread and milk on his way home.



VERBS WITH OBJECT AND GERUND

Some verbs that are followed by a gerund must also have an object before that gerund.

VERB + OBJECT + GERUND

Hayley **heard the boss interviewing** the new secretary.



SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	GERUND	REST OF SENTENCE
Hayley	heard	the boss	interviewing	the new secretary.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

I **remember Arnold leaving** the house at around 10 o'clock.



Jeremy **spends every winter snowboarding** in the Alps.



I really **don't like anyone talking** to me while I'm trying to study.



My sister loves science. I can **see her becoming** a doctor one day.



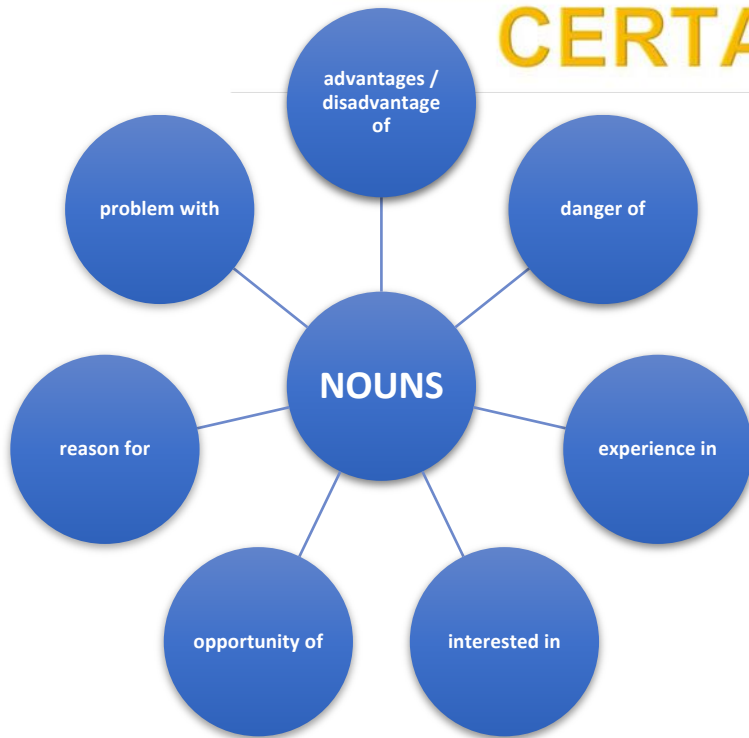
INFINITIVE IS USED AFTER ADJECTIVES

- I'm **glad to see** you.
- She was **surprised to find** the door opened.
- Paty was **happy to join** us to the party.
- I was **relieved to pass** the exam.
- I was **sad to leave** my parent's house.
- Patrick was **disappointed to fail** the test.

ONLY GERUND CAN BE USED AFTER PREPOSITIONS

- He's good **at playing** soccer.
- I always read **before going** to bed.
- You can't leave **without saying** goodbye.
- My mom was worried **about losing** her plane.
- I feel much better **after doing** exercise.
- You must make sure you have your passport **before going** to the airport.
- He resolved his stomach problems **by eating** healthy.

GERUND IS USED AFTER CERTAIN NOUNS



- What is the **advantage** of **waiting**?
- I am **interested** in **taking** an English Course.
- His **problem** **finding** a new job was his lack of experience.

GERUND IS USED AFTER SOME EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASAL VERBS.

- We're really **looking forward to** **seeing** you.
- That movie **was not worth** **seeing**.
- I **can't help** **falling** in love.
- Don't worry it was an accident. I **don't mind** **doing** the homework again.
- I **feel like** **watching** movies on Netflix.

Activity 2.7



Activity 2.8



GERUNDS *and* INFINITIVES

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **GERUNDS** and **INFINITIVES**.

- 1. My friend really enjoys ... books and magazines.**
 - a) to read
 - b) reading
 - c) to reads
 - 2. ... enough sleep is very important for good health.**
 - a) Getting
 - b) Get
 - c) Is getting
 - 3. ... is not allowed inside the building. You should go outside.**
 - a) Smoke
 - b) Smokes
 - c) Smoking
 - 4. I love ... a cup of tea in the early afternoon.**
 - a) to drink
 - b) drink
 - c) to drinking
 - 5. Thomas usually ... TV after he gets home from school.**
 - a) watches
 - b) to watch
 - c) watching
 - 6. I really dislike ... on holidays and weekends.**
 - a) working
 - b) to work
 - c) work
 - 7. ... along the beach is a great way to relax.**
 - a) Walk
 - b) Walking
 - c) Walks
 - 8. (A) Do you like ... Italian food? (B) Yes, I do.**
 - a) eat
 - b) to eating
 - c) to eat
 - 9. I think that... a second language is fun.**
 - a) learn
 - b) learning
 - c) to learning
 - 10. Steven dislikes ... , so he usually takes a bus to work.**
 - a) to drive
 - b) driving
 - c) drives
 - 11. I like ..., but unfortunately I'm not very good at it.**
 - a) to cook
 - b) cook
 - c) cooks
 - 12. ... at this beach is not allowed after sunset.**
 - a) To swimming
 - b) Swim
 - c) Swimming
 - 13. Jennifer wants ... her friend in San Francisco next week.**
 - a) to visit
 - b) visits
 - c) visiting
 - 14. I ... one or two cups of coffee every morning.**
 - a) to drink
 - b) drinking
 - c) drink
 - 15. (A) Do you ... every day? (B) No, I don't.**
 - a) exercising
 - b) exercise
 - c) to exercise
 - 16. ... is a great exercise, but you should remember to wear a helmet.**
 - a) Cycles
 - b) Cycle
 - c) Cycling
-

Fill in the correct form: Gerund or Infinitive (with or without "TO")

1. They suggested _____ by bus instead of by plane. **(TRAVEL)**
2. It seems difficult _____ everything about this topic. **(KNOW)**
3. We were all looking forward _____ the New Year in New York. **(CELEBRATE)**
4. We are planning _____ to Europe this summer. **(GO)**
5. It was very difficult for him to quit _____. **(SMOKE)**
6. She tried to avoid _____ unnecessary mistakes. **(MAKE)**
7. I let him _____ to his friend's house after he had done his homework. **(GO)**
8. Can you imagine _____ the painting before the Christmas holidays? **(FINISH)**
9. We are used _____ up early in the morning. **(GET)**
10. The suspect denied _____ said that in public. **(HAVE)**
11. She enjoys _____ the weekend with her family. **(SPEND)**
12. I forgot _____ the door when I left. **(LOCK)**
13. I have decided _____ more often. **(EXERCISE)**
14. Mary keeps _____ about her problems all the time. **(TALK)**
15. Most European countries don't allow _____ in bars and restaurants. **(SMOKE)**
16. She seemed _____ fed up with all the problems she's facing. **(BE)**
17. She couldn't bear _____ on so much responsibility. That's why she quit her job. **(TAKE)**
18. She promised _____ biting nails. **(STOP)**
19. The government urged their citizens _____ more waste. **(RECYCLE)**
20. Hermann is thinking about _____ abroad for a few years. **(STUDY)**
21. She considered _____ to New York, but then dropped the idea. **(MOVE)**
22. My mother made me _____ the medicine, even though I hated the taste. **(TAKE)**
23. The aquarium needs _____. **(CLEAN)**
24. Morris agreed _____ me with the project. **(HELP)**
25. She warned him not _____ late for the performance. **(BE)**

Fill in the correct form: Gerund or Infinitive (with or without "TO")

1. Mike remained _____ when the old woman entered the room. **(SIT)**
2. Do you mind my _____ in your presence? **(SMOKE)**
3. It is important for young people _____ as many foreign languages as possible. **(LEARN)**
4. We suggested _____ in hotel rooms, but our children were anxious to _____ . **(SLEEP, CAMP)**
5. After _____ two pints of beer he fell asleep. **(DRINK)**
6. Can you tell them how _____ the problem? **(SOLVE)**
7. I got used _____ to work because the office was only a few minutes from home. **(WALK)**
8. Do you feel like _____ out or would you rather _____ at home? **(DINE, STAY)**
9. Your hair needs _____. It is so long and messy. **(CUT)**
10. I'm thinking of _____ to Oxford tomorrow. **(GO)**
11. The police have put up a barrier _____ travellers from _____ out of the station. **(PREVENT, RUSH)**
12. The old man was afraid of _____ robbed. **(BE)**
13. I used _____ up at night and walk around in my sleep. **(GET)**
14. It's no use _____ with him. He has already decided _____ on the project alone. **(ARGUE, WORK)**
15. He succeeded in _____ himself and _____ out of the window. **(UNTIE, CRAWL)**
16. Neill Armstrong was the first man _____ his foot on the moon's surface. **(SET)**
17. We are all looking forward _____ you next Saturday. **(SEE)**
18. I had a lot of trouble _____ into the house. Nobody seemed _____ where the key was. **(GET, KNOW)**
19. I wanted my son _____ up in a peaceful neighbourhood. **(GROW)**
20. Tom advised me _____ the house because it wasn't of any use to me. **(SELL)**

Fill in the correct form: Gerund or Infinitive (with or without "TO")

1. We don't mind _____ to the cinema alone. **(GO)**
2. Feel free _____ whenever you want to. **(COME)**
3. It's no use _____ for Patrick. He's not coming. **(WAIT)**
4. We expected him _____ better at the tournament, but he ended up in third place. **(DO)**
5. I am absolutely against _____ the house without any money in our savings account. **(BUY)**
6. I enjoyed _____ with you for the holidays. It was marvellous. **(STAY)**
7. She was the first woman _____ across the English Channel. **(SWIM)**
8. She came into my room without _____. **(KNOCK)**
9. You'd better not _____ those mushrooms. **(EAT)**
10. They decided _____ a plane to Berlin instead of _____ there. **(TAKE, FLY)**
11. We are so proud of _____ in such a wonderful country. **(LIVE)**
12. My parents allowed me _____ the late-night movie. **(WATCH)**
13. I don't mind _____ next to Thomas. **(SIT)**
14. Dad made me _____ my homework before going over to my friend's place. **(DO)**
15. We can't risk _____ him angrier. He's in a bad mood anyway. **(MAKE)**
16. I'm fed up _____ at home all the time. **(STAY)**
17. My grandfather gave up _____ a few years ago. He's too old _____ behind a steering wheel. **(DRIVE, SIT)**
18. The teacher let the children _____ off their boots. **(TAKE)**
19. She accused me of _____ her credit card. **(TAKE)**
20. She was far from _____ a word he said. **(BELIEVE)**
21. I begged her not _____ the teacher. **(TELL)**
22. I'm looking forward _____ you next week. **(SEE)**
23. What about _____ me out to dinner this evening? **(TAKE)**
24. Are you interested in _____ the whole story? **(HEAR)**
25. Could you two girls please stop _____? **(CHAT)**