ELF3: LESSON 104 (LANGUAGE AWARENESS) - Part 1

THEME: People and Culture	**TOPIC**: Units 11 Lessons to Learn – Gerund and Infinitive
Close-Up Student's Book, p.143	

FYI

Gerund = a form of verb that **ends in *-ing*** that is used as a noun. It **looks like a verb**, but it **acts like a noun**.

Example:

- *Baking is my hobby.*
  (name of an activity = noun)
- *Mother is baking a cake for my birthday.*
  (an action = verb)

Infinitive

- **Full infinitive** = usually **begins with the word 'to'** and is **followed by the base form of a verb**.
- **Bare infinitive = base form of verb** without the word 'to'
- Example:
  - *I will lock the door to prevent theft.*
  - *Everyone must bring their own lunch.*

Gerunds

A **Look at the gerunds in bold in these sentences. How are gerunds formed?**

a John is interested in **studying** biology.
b The teacher avoids **shouting** at students.
c It isn't worth **revising** all night for a test.
d She loves **swimming**.
e **Surfing** the Net is his favourite pastime.

Answer:

Gerunds are formed with a _____ and the _____ ending.

B **Read the sentences in A again and answer the questions below. Which sentence(s) include(s) an example of**

1 a gerund after a verb or phrase? ☐ ☐ ☐
2 a gerund after a preposition? ☐
3 a gerund used as the subject of a sentence? ☐
4 a gerund used as the object of a sentence? ☐

Infinitives

C **Read the sentences. What do the words in bold all have in common?**

1 He was too busy **to go out**.
2 James wants **to become** an engineer.
3 They went to the exhibition **to see** the latest inventions.
4 Jenny was very happy **to finish** university this year.

Answer:

They are all _____ infinitives.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D **Match the sentences in C with the uses of the full infinitive below.**

We use the full infinitive

a to express purpose. ☐

b after adjectives such as *afraid, scared, happy, glad, sad*, etc. ☐

c after the words *too* and *enough*. ☐

d after certain verbs and phrases. ☐

E Read these sentences and write the bare infinitives in the boxes given at the end of the sentences.

1 She must do a seminar on language teaching. ☐

2 He can't decide what to study at university. ☐

3 I would rather go out than stay in tonight. ☐

4 We had better be careful when using this machine. ☐

F **Complete the rule.**

We use bare infinitives after ☐ verbs and the phrases ☐ and ☐.

Gerund or Infinitive?

G **Read the sentences and underline the gerund and full infinitives.**

a Scientists have begun to research new ways of communication.
Scientists have begun researching new ways of communication.

b The teacher stopped to write on the board.
The teacher stopped writing on the board.

Gerund	Full infinitives
a.	
b.	

LIVEWORKSHEETS

H **Read the sentences in G again. In which pair of sentences does the meaning of the sentences**

1 stay the same? ☐ 2 change? ☐

I **Look at the full infinitive and the gerund in bold in these sentences and answer the questions below.**

a Sam remembered **calling** his professor.
b Sam remembered **to call** his professor.

In which sentence did Sam

1 first remember something and then an event happened? ☐
2 remember an event after it happened? ☐

Read the notes in your Close-Up Student's Book to find out more about gerund and infinitive

Grammar Focus pp.171 & 172 (11.2 to 11.6)

J **Complete the text with the gerund or the correct form of the infinitive of the verbs in brackets.**

Nature as a blackboard

Would you like (1) _____ (go) to a school that doesn't expect students (2) _____ (be) in class all day? What student wouldn't enjoy (3) _____ (attend) such a school if it existed?

Well, at Southern Cross School near South Africa's famous Kruger National Park, you can (4) _____ (do) just that. Teachers and children spend time in nature (5) _____ (look) for things that can be used (6) _____ (study) anything from maths and science to language. For example, young students learn how to count by (7) _____ (count) how many different animals come to drink water during the night. Students can't help (8) _____ (become) involved in their lessons.

This school aims (9) _____ (teach) students the importance of (10) _____ (care) for the natural environment and the school's motto is 'Southern Cross is a School for the Planet'.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

K **Choose** the correct words.

1 Some students can't afford going / to go to university.

2 I don't feel like to study / studying when the weather is warm.

3 Jason was glad to learn / learning that he had passed his exams.

4 She'd better get / to get some advice on her studies.

5 It's no use staying / to stay up all night studying.

6 Teachers should be prepared to answer / answering students' questions.

7 The children are too young attending / to attend these classes.

8 Is she interested in train / training to become a photographer?

LIVEWORKSHEETS