



E CLASS
Infinitives & Gerunds
Mindset B1+
Unit 6



INFINITIVE

FORM:

Υπάρχουν 2 είδη απαρεμφάτων:

◇ Full infinitive : to + infinitive e.g. I hope **to see** you soon.

◇ Bare infinitive: απαρεμφατο χωρίς to e.g. He can't **help** me.

Forms of the Infinitive

	Active	Passive
Present	(to) lose	(to) be lost
Present Continuous	(to) be losing	—
Perfect	(to) have lost	(to) have been lost
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been losing	—

USE

Χρησιμοποιούμε full infinitive :

Γιαννα εκφράσουμε σκοπό	Sam went to the bank to get some money.
Μετά από ορισμένα ρήματα: 1. Afford, Agree, Appear, Arrange, Ask, Care, Claim, Decide, Demand, Deserve, Expect, Fail, Forget, Have a chance, Hesitate, Learn, Manage, Mean, Need, Offer, Plan, Prepare, Pretend, Promise, Refuse, Seem, Struggle, Swear, Threaten, Volunteer, Wait, Want, Wish, Would like 2. κάποια ρήματα ακολουθούνται από object + infinitive: advise, allow, ask, beg, cause, challenge, convince, dare, enable, encourage, expect, forbid, force, hire, instruct, invite, need, order, permit, persuade, remind, require, teach, tell, urge, want, warn	1. He promised to help us with the decorations. 2. She begged me to stay . They asked me to paint the house.
Μετά από επιθέτα που περιγράφουν συναισθήματα, εκφράζουν προθυμία / απροθυμία ή αναφέρονται στο χαρακτήρα κάποιοι : afraid, anxious, certain, difficult, eager, easy, fortunate, glad, happy, likely, lucky, pleased, reluctant, right, shocked, surprised, welcome, willing, wrong	I'm happy to be here We're surprised to hear that. It's difficult to say goodbye.
Μετά από τα something, somewhere, anyone, nothing etc συνηθως γιαννα δείξουμε ότι κάτι είναι αναγκαίο ή δυνατόν να γίνει.	We've got a lot of homework to do . Take something to drink on the bus.
Μετά από τα too / enough	She's too young to drive . She's not old enough to drive .
1. It + be + adjective / noun	1. It is important to get there on time It is her ambition to open her own shop. 2. It was clever of you not to believe them.

2. It + be + adjective + of + noun / pronoun	
Γιαννα εκφράσουμε απογοήτευση, συνήθως με το only	They went to airport (only) to find out that the flight had been cancelled.
Με: be + <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">the first second last next superlatives</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> </div>	As usual, John was the first to know . He was the last to arrive . She's the youngest woman ever to win the Science contest.
Μετά από ρήματα και εκφράσεις όπως: ask, learn, find out, wonder, want to know, decide , explain όταν ακολουθούνται από question words (who, what, where, how etc). Μετά το why δεν βάζουμε to + infinitive αλλά subject + verb.	He explained how to solve the problem. I don't know why he left .

BARE INFINITIVE

Χρησιμοποιούμε bare infinitive:

Μετά από τα modal verbs (may, should, can etc)	You should study hard .
Μετά από τα ρήματα: let (=allow - επιτρέπω) make (=force someone to do something - εξαναγκάζω) see, hear και feel. Αλλά σε παθητική σύνταξη: be made be heard be seen	They made him pay for the damage. He was made to pay for the damage.
Μετά από τις εκφράσεις: had better (= θα ήταν καλύτερα) would rather (= θα προτιμούσα)	You had better sign the contract. I would rather go home now.
Μετά τα but, and, except	He arranged to work tonight but not stay for long.

Notes:

- ◇ To help ακολουθείται από full infinitive ή bare infinitive:
e.g. She **helped me (to) fix** the tap.
- ◇ Εάν δύο full infinitives ενώνονται με and, παραλείπουμε το to του δεύτερου απαρεμφάτου.
e.g. He decided **to go** to university **and study** biology.
- ◇ Το αρνητικό απαρέμφατο σχηματίζεται με τη λέξη **not**.
e.g. He decided **not to accept** the job.

-ING FORM (GERUND)

Form

	Active	Passive
Present	losing	Being lost
Perfect	having lost	Having been lost

Use

Χρησιμοποιούμε -ing form

Ως ουσιαστικό	<i>Cycling is a popular form of exercise.</i>
Μετά από ορισμένα ρήματα: admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, give up, go – γιὰ δραστική ιδιότητες – imagine, involve, keep = continue, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand, etc	<i>They considered moving abroad.</i> <i>He avoided answering my question.</i>
Μετά από τα ρήματα: dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer γιὰ να εκφράσουμε γενική προτίμηση. Αλλά: would like would love would prefer γιὰ να εκφράσουμε συγκεκριμένη προτίμηση. <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> } to + infinitive </div>	<i>She likes painting.</i> <i>I would like to paint your portrait.</i>
Μετά από εκφράσεις: be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's not worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point in, can't stand, have difficulty in, have trouble, have a hard / difficult time etc	<i>What's the use of waiting for an answer?</i> <i>She is busy writing the wedding invitations.</i>
Μετά τα: spend, waste, lose (money etc)	<i>We wasted time trying to find a parking space.</i> <i>He lost £100,000 investing in unsuccessful companies.</i>
Μετά από προθέσεις: (for, of, from, about, with, without, by)	<i>He was found guilty of lying in court.</i>
Μετά την πρόθεση το με ρήματα: καί εκφράσεις: look forward to, be used to, get round to, object to, in addition to, prefer (doing sth to doing sth else)	<i>She objects to working on Saturdays.</i>
Μετά τα: hear, listen to notice, see watch, feel γιὰ να περιγράψουμε μια μηνολοκληρωμένη πράξη , δηλαδή γιὰ να πούμε ότι κάποιος είδε, άκουσε κλπ μόνο ένα μέρος της πράξης . Αλλά: hear, listen to notice, see watch, feel <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> } + gerund } + bare infinitive </div>	<i>I listened to James singing a song. (Άκουσα ένα μέρος του τραγουδιού. Δεν το άκουσα από την αρχή ως το τέλος).</i> <i>I listened to James sing a song.</i>

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Ρήματα που ακολουθούνται από Infinitive ή -ing form και αλλιάξουν νόημα.

Followed by to + infinitive	Followed by -ing form
Forget + to + inf = ξέχνω να κάνω κάτι I have to go out. I forgot to buy a newspaper.	Forget + -ing = ξέχνω κάτι που έκανα στο παρελθόν I'll never forget travelling by plane for the first time.
Remember + to + inf = θυμάμαι να κάνω κάτι Did you remember to tell Sam about the meeting?	Remember + ing = θυμάμαι κάτι που έγινε, ανακαλώ I remember talking to him before.
Go on + to + inf = έπειτα, κατόπιν, στη συνέχεια (συνεχίζω και κάνω κάτι άλλο) She introduced herself and went on to talk about her new book.	Go on to + ing = συνεχίζω να κάνω την ίδια ενέργεια. He went on writing letters until 10.00.
Mean + to + inf = σκοπεύω She means to buy a new car soon.	Mean to +ing = σημαίνει She is determined to get a ticket for the concert, even if it means paying a lot of money.
Regret + to + inf = λυπάμαι (συνήθως χρησιμοποιείται στον Present Simple και ακολουθείται από ρήματα όπως say, tell, inform) We regret to inform you that you have failed.	Regret + ing = μετανιώσω He regretted selling his house.
Try + to + inf = προσπαθώ, βάζω τα δυνατά μου We tried to move the heavy branch to the side of the road.	Try + ing = δοκιμάζω να δω αν έχει αποτέλεσμα, πειραματίζομαι. If you can't go to sleep, try drinking some milk.
Stop + to + inf = κάνω παύση (για να κάνω κάτι άλλο) He stopped to fill the tank with petrol, then continued driving.	Stop + ing = σταματώ οριστικά He stopped drinking coffee because it upsets his stomach.
Be sorry + to + inf = λυπάμαι για κάτι που πρόκειται να κάνω I am sorry to say this, but your work is rather unsatisfactory.	Be sorry + ing = ζητώ συγνώμη για κάτι που έκανα. We are sorry for keeping you waiting.
Like + to + inf = θεωρώ ότι κάτι είναι σωστό I like to pay my bills as soon as I get them.	Like + ing = μου αρέσει Tom likes meeting new people.

Be afraid + to + inf = εἰμαι ἀπρόθυμος
να κάνω
κάτι

He is **afraid to touch** the dog in case it bites him.

Be afraid + ing = φοβάμαι μήπως
συμβεί αὐτό που ἐκφράζει
τὸ -ing form

She **doesn't want to drive** her father's car. She's
afraid of crashing it.

Ρήματα που ακολουθούνται από Infinitive ή -ing form και ΔΕΝ αλλιάζουν νόημα.

begin, can't bear, continue, hate, intend, love, prefer, start

Grammar Practice

A. Complete the sentences by circling the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Alan stopped (talk / to talk / talking) to Helen when he met her in town.
2. The youth leader made (us to walk / us walk / us walking) about a mile to the campsite.
3. I'll never forget (to meet / meet / meeting) Leonardo DiCaprio.
4. We were pleased (seeing / to see / see) our friends again.
5. I advise you (to buy / buy / buying) the more expensive CD player because of the quality.
6. The team must practice (to pass / pass / passing) the ball.
7. Would you like (to learn / learn / learning) to swim?
8. Let (me doing / me do / me to do) it by myself now!

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. We're so sorry _____ (hear) that you had an accident.
2. Everyone is looking forward to _____ (meet) the new student.
3. You must make John _____ (take) his medicine.
4. I'll come over when I finish _____ (do) my homework.
5. Helen never gets bored with _____ (watch) television.

C. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- A:** Welcome, aboard, sir. I hope you enjoy the flight.
B: Thank you. Unfortunately, I'm afraid of 1) _____ (fly).
A: Don't worry, sir. Just remember 2) _____ (fasten) your seatbelt and everything will be fine.
B: I don't mean 3) _____ (be) difficult but I would like 4) _____ (sit) next to the window. Is that alright?
A: Of course. This seat is free. You can sit here. Would you like a newspaper to read?
B: No, thank you. I prefer 5) _____ (read) books to reading newspapers.
A: Well, I must 6) _____ (check) on the other passengers now.
B: Oh, I'm sorry for 7) _____ (talk) too much. I'm just very nervous about the flight.
A: Just try 8) _____ (relax) a little bit, sir. I'll stop 9) _____ (see) how you are later.
B: Thank you very much. I hate 10) _____ (be) so much trouble.

D. Complete the sentences using an infinitive or an -ing form.

1. Jane went on _____ (sleep) for another two hours.
2. He told us his name and went on _____ us to his wife.
3. We didn't mean _____ (interrupt) you.
4. Being a doctor means _____ (work) long hours.
5. She tried _____ (finish) her homework, but it was too difficult.
6. You should try _____ (eat) more fruit. It's good for your health.
7. He regrets _____ (argue) with his best friend.
8. We regret _____ (inform) you that tonight's performance will be cancelled.
9. Oh, no! I forgot _____ (lock) the front door.

10. I'll never forget _____ (**meet**) my favourite film star.

E. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or -ing form.

1. Simon was the last person _____ (**arrive**) at the office.
2. She can't get used to _____ (**work**) for such a large company.
3. It's no use _____ (**ask**) Paul. He won't be able to help you.
4. Peter denied _____ (**break**) the classroom window.
5. We had better _____ (**run**) or we'll miss the train.
6. It was kind of him _____ (**help**) me tidy the house.
7. Her teacher let her _____ (**bring**) her lunch into the classroom.
8. I don't mind _____ (**help**) you with your homework.
9. I advise you _____ (**look for**) a new job.
10. I'll take a book _____ (**read**) on the plane.

F. Key word Transformation. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given,. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. Would you like to visit an art gallery at the weekend? **FEEL**
Do _____ an art gallery at the weekend?
2. They are not allowed to talk during the lesson. **LET**
Their teacher _____ during the lesson.
3. I didn't want to go to the concert but my sister changed my mind. **PERSUADED**
My sister _____ to go to the concert.
4. Mary didn't think she would win the competition. **SURPRISED**
Mary _____ when she won the competition.
5. Jack doesn't find football at all interesting. **IN**
Jack is _____ football.
6. I can't lift this suitcase as I'm too weak. **STRONG**
I am _____ this suitcase.
7. It really annoys me when people are late for meetings. **STAND**
I really _____ being late for meetings.
8. George can't wait to see his cousins again. **FORWARD**
George is _____ his cousins again.