ENGLISH GRAMMAR

MODULE 4: GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

THEORY

1. Những động từ thông dụng theo sau là "to V"

Có 2 trường hợp:

a. [Công thức: S + V + to V]

Afford: đủ khả năng	Appear: xuất hiện	Fail: thất bại	Arrange: sắp xếp
Bear: chịu đựng	Begin: bắt đầu	Choose: lựa chọn	Promise: hứa
Decide: quyết định	Expect: mong đợi	Wish: ước	Refuse: từ chối
Learn: học hỏi	Hesitate: do dự	Intend: dự định	Prepare: chuẩn bị
Manage: thành công	Neglect: thờ ơ	Propose: đề xuất	Offer: đề nghị
Pretend: giả vờ	Seem: dường như	Swear: thề	Want: muốn

b. [Công thức: S + V + O + to V]

Advise: khuyên	Ask: hỏi	Encourage: động viên	Forbid: cấm
Permit: cho phép	Remind: nhắc nhở	Allow: cho phép	Expect: mong đợi
Invite: mời	Need: cần	Order: ra lệnh	Persuade: thuyết phục
Request: yêu cầu	Want: muốn	Wish: ước	Instruct: hướng dẫn
Mean: nghĩa là	Force: ép buộc	Teach: dạy	Tempt: xúi giục

2. Những động từ theo sau là "V-ing"

Anticipate: Tham gia	Avoid: Tránh	Delay: Trì hoãn	Postpone: Trì hoãn
Quit: Bỏ	Admit: chấp nhận	Deny: từ chối	Mention: đề cập
Suggest: gợi ý	Urge: thúc giục	Discuss: thảo luận	Urge: thúc giục
Continue: tiếp tục	Involve : bao gồm	Keep: giữ	Practice: thực hành
Dislike: ko thích	Mind: quan tâm	Enjoy: thích	Love: yêu
Hate: ghét	Resent: gửi lại	Tolerate: cho phép	Resist: chống cự
Recall: nhắc	Consider: cân nhắc	Understand: hiểu	Imagine: tưởng tượng

Ngoài ra, những cụm từ sau cũng theo sau là V-ing:

- It's no use/It's no good...
- There's no point (in)...
- It's (not) worth...
- Have difficult (in)...
- It's a waste of time/money...
- Spend/waste time/money...
- Be/get used to...
- Be/get accustomed to...
- Do/Would you mind...?
- Be busy doing something...
- What about...? How about...?

DOAN THI DIEM HIGH SCHOOL

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Những động từ theo sau gồm cả "to V" và "V-ing":

Stop V-ing: dừng làm gì (dừng hẳn)

Stop to V: dừng lại để làm việc gì

Eg:

- Stop smoking: dừng hút thuốc.
- Stop to smoke: dừng lại để hút thuốc

Remember/forget/regret to V: nhớ/quên/tiếc sẽ phải làm gì (ở hiện tại – tương lai)

Remember/forget/regret V-ing: nhớ/quên/tiếc đã làm gì (ở quá khứ)

Eg:

- Remember to send this letter (Hãy nhớ gửi bức thư này).
- Don't forget to buy flowers (Đừng quên mua hoa nhé).
- I regret to inform you that the train was cancelled (Tôi rất tiếc phải báo tin – cho anh rằng chuyến tàu đã bị hủy).
- I paid her $2. I still remember that. I still remember paying her $2. (Tôi nhớ đã trả cô ấy 2 đô la rồi).

Try to V: cố gắng làm gì

Try V-ing: thử làm gì

Eg:

- I try to pass the exam. (Tôi cố gắng vượt qua kỳ thi).
- You should try unlocking the door with this key. (Bạn nên thử mở cửa với chiếc khóa này).

Prefer V-ing to V-ing: thích làm gì hơn hơn làm gì

Prefer + to V + rather than (V): thích làm gì hơn hơn làm gì

Eg:

- I prefer driving to traveling by train.
- I prefer to drive rather than travel by train.

Mean to V: Có ý định làm gì.

Mean V-ing: Có nghĩa là gì.

Eg:

He doesn't mean to prevent you from doing that. (Anh ấy không có ý ngăn cản bạn làm việc đó.)

This sign means not going into. (Biển báo này có ý nghĩa là không được đi vào trong.)

Need to V: cần làm gì

Need V-ing: cần được làm gì (= need to be done)

Eg:

- I need to go to school today.
- Your hair needs cutting. (= your hair needs to be cut)

Advise/allow/permit/recommend + Object + to V: khuyên/cho phép/ đề nghị ai làm gì.

Advise/allow/permit/recommend + V-ing: khuyên/cho phép, đề nghị làm gì.

Eg:

- He advised me to apply at once.
- He advised applying at once.
- They don't allow us to park here.
- They don't allow parking here.

See/hear/smell/feel/notice/watch + Object + V-ing: cấu trúc này được sử dụng khi người nói chỉ chứng kiến 1 phần của hành động.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

See/hear/smell/feel/notice/watch + Object + V: cấu trúc này được sử dụng khi người nói chứng kiến toàn bộ hành động.

Eg:

- I see him passing my house everyday.
- We saw him leave the house.
- I heard him make arrangements for his journey.

PRACTICE

Ex 1: Fill in the gaps of the following text with Infinitives or Gerunds.

According to a new study, _____ (watch) violent TV shows makes it difficult _____ (recall) brand names or commercial messages. Violence creates anger, and instead of _____ (hear) the commercials, viewers are attempting _____ (calm) themselves down after violent scenes. The results: _____ (sponsor) violent programs may not be profitable for advertisers.

This conclusion is good news for the parents, teachers and lawmakers who are struggling _____ (limit) the amount of violence on U.S. television. They had a small victory in 1997, when lawmakers and the television industry designed a TV ratings system. Unfortunately, Congress did not ask parents _____ (participate) in creating the system, and the industry does not invite parents _____ (preview) shows before it assigns ratings. As a result, parents are still guessing about the content of the shows their kids watch.

Why are we worrying about _____ (reduce) television violence? The numbers tell the story: A typical child will see 8,000 murders and 100,000 acts of violence between the ages of three and twelve. It's impossible _____ (believe) that this input won't affect young children. In fact, researchers have noted three possible effects of viewing this much violence:

1. Children may become less sensitive to other people's suffering.
2. They may also become fearful of _____ (interact) with other people.
3. They may be more likely _____ (behave) in a way that's harmful to others.

Studies show that a huge majority of people want commercial TV _____ (produce) more educational and informational programs. More than 75 % believe in limiting the number of hours of TV that children watch. And the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends _____ (not permit) children _____ (watch) more than one to two hours per day.

It's hard _____ (understand) why the entertainment industry resists _____ (make) changes. Parents, teachers and doctors are urging the industry _____ (develop) clearer ratings and get rid of violence in children's shows. In addition, violence seems _____ (not make)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

money for advertisers. Even artists are warning the industry not _____ (continue/ avoid) change.

The industry may choose not _____ (pay) attention to the public, but it will not be able to ignore Congress. Lawmakers want _____ (investigate) the way networks market violent shows to teenagers. They are also asking the industry _____ (offer) violence-free hours, when no violent content is allowed. Hopefully, parents in the United States will someday feel good about their children _____ (turn) on the family TV.

Ex 2: Put these words into the correct order to make sentences containing different gerund/infinitive verb patters.

1. much / dread / this / of / all / will / to / how / I / think / . / cost

→ _____

2. you / ? / apartment / before / to / remember / did / the / you / left / heater / turn / on / the

→ _____

3. remember / remember / I / . / to / anything / saying / but / seeing / I / Kane, / him / don't

→ _____

4. keen / I'm / not / into / enjoy / I / them / . / but / watching / movies / , / made / reading / on / novels

→ _____

5. you'll / or / so / up / making / much / baby / wake / stop / noise / . / the

→ _____

6. advisor / a / career / some / suggest / I / give / . / to / she'll / suggestions / speak / you / going / and / to

→ _____

7. we / so / be / friend / stopped / late / hadn't / ! / if / wouldn't / , / we / your / to / speak / to

→ _____

8. try / . / getting / sleeping / you / if / those / more / headaches / keep / ,

→ _____

Ex 3: Rewrite the sentence so that they have the same meaning as the original one:

1. It isn't necessary to play football with my best friends today.

→ You don't _____.

2. "Why don't we visit her parents next week?"

→You suggested _____.

3. Thanh spends 3 hours a day doing the homework.

→ It takes_____.

4. Hanh said to him: "Remember to close all the window and turn off the lights before going

LIVEWORKSHEETS

out".

➔ Hanh reminded _____.

5. Linh told him: "Don't forget to repair my bicycle".

➔Linh told him _____.

6. The car is too expensive. I can't afford it.

It was _____.

7. "You damaged my camera", said Hung to his sister.

Hung accused _____.

8. This exercise was very difficult. We couldn't do it.

➔This exercise was so_____

9. He said he was not guilty of stealing the car.

➔ He denied_____

10. She had to do the washing up but she didn't.

➔ She forgot _____

11. "Yes, all right, I will share the food with you, Quang"

➔ Nga agreed_____

12. " Can you remember to buy some vegetables, Marry?"

➔ Peter reminded_____

13. She said: " Nam, I will give your mother the gift"

➔ She promised_____

14. " I don't want to be criticized by non-professional", said the film star.

➔ The film star objected_____

15. "Remember to leave the window open when you are cooking meals"my mother said to me

➔ My mother reminded_____

-- THE END --

DOAN TH DIEM HIGH SCHOOL

LIVEWORKSHEETS