

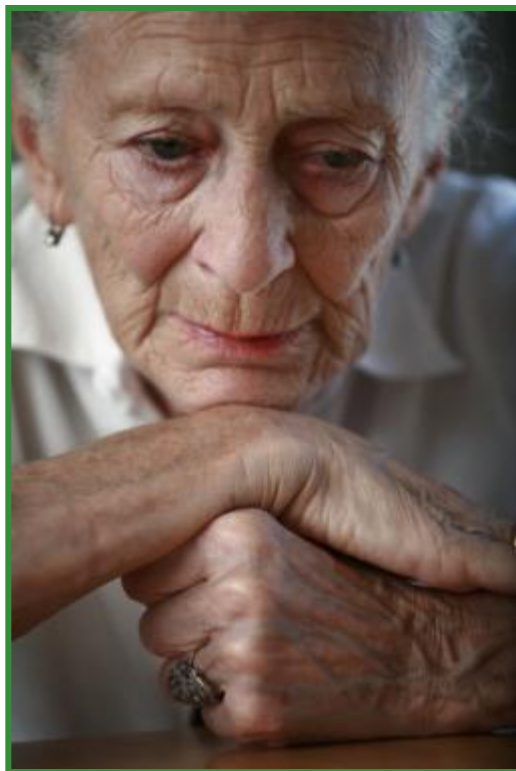


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She keeps worrying about
her husband.





(a) I verb gerund
 like *being* with you.

gerund

- *-ing* form of a verb
- used as a noun
- object of the verb



(b) They *enjoy eating* pizza.

(c) They have *finished working* on a big project.



(d) My sister never *stops talking* on the phone.



(e) I wish they would
quit arguing.





(f) Would you *mind taking* my picture?





- (g) I usually *postpone doing* my taxes until the last minute.
- (h) Many people *put off doing* their taxes until the last minute.





(i) They have to *keep (on) working* until the project is finished.



(j) They are *considering breaking* up.

(k) They are *thinking about breaking* up.



- (l) They *discussed breaking* up.
- (m) They *talked about breaking* up, but they decided to stay together.





(n) She *is considering not going* to work today.



not + *gerund* = negative form



They are thinking about going out to play.



**think about
go**



Do you want to talk about
buying a new house?

talk about
buy





Would you consider giving us
less homework this week?



consider
give



It's a beautiful day.
Let's go canoeing.





(a) Did you *go skydiving* yesterday?





- (a) Did you *go skydiving* yesterday?
- (b) We *went camping* on the beach.





- (a) These guys are *going skydiving* soon.
- (b) We *went camping* on the beach.
- (c) Larry *hasn't gone skiing* lately.





- (a) Did you **go skydiving** yesterday?
- (b) We **went camping** on the beach.
- (c) Larry **hasn't gone skiing** lately.

go + gerund

certain expressions about activities

INCORRECT: I like to go to dancing.



Mr. Anders loves to go fishing.



**go
fish**



My parents love to go dancing .

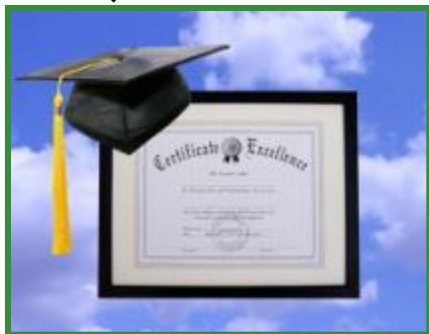


**go
dance**



I expected you to be here
an hour ago.





(a) I *hope to graduate*
this year.





- (a) I *hope to graduate* this year
- (b) He *intends to study* hard this year.

***to* + simple form of verb = AN INFINITIVE**



- (a) I *hope to graduate* this year
- (b) He *intends to study* hard this year.
- (c) She *decided not to attend* medical school.

negative = *not* + infinitive



At their wedding, they promised to stay together forever.



promise
stay



I would love to go on a cruise,
but I can't afford it.



**would love
go**



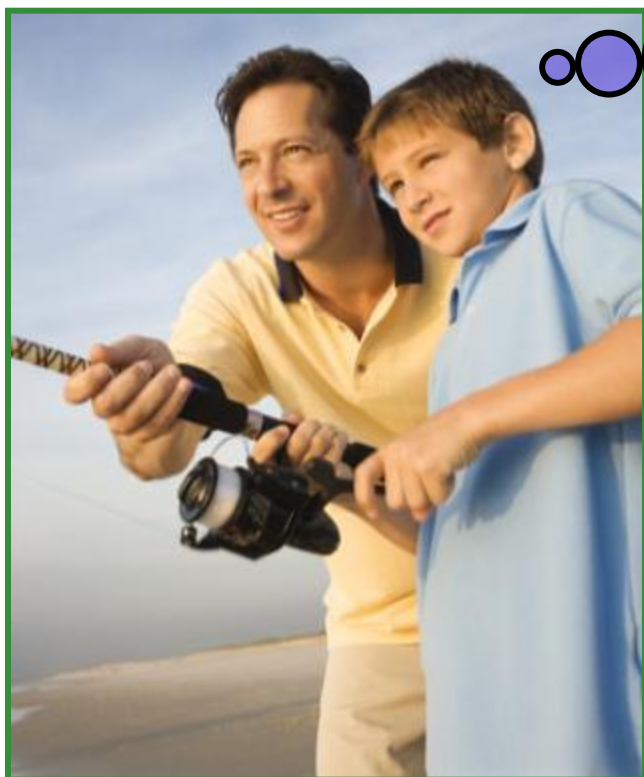
I seem to be out of money.



**seem
be**



13-4 VERB + GERUND OR INFINITIVE



I love to go
fishing with
my dad.



(a) All of a sudden, it *began raining*.

(b) All of a sudden, it *began to rain*.

**some
verbs**



**gerund
or
infinitive**



hate
wait

I hate to wait in line.

I hate waiting in line.





**begin
study**



I began studying yesterday, but I quit.

I began to study yesterday, but I quit.



She is nervous about
testifying at the trial.





(a) Some people are *afraid of driving*.





- (a) Some people are *afraid of driving*.
- (b) Alex *is responsible for leading* our team project.





- (a) Some people are *afraid of driving*.
- (b) Alex *is responsible for leading* our team project.
- (c) She *apologized for being* rude to her mom.





Angie is good at (*teach*) teaching math.





They are planning on (study) studying
all afternoon for the test.





They are excited about (*start*) starting
their new project.





13-6 USING *BY* AND *WITH* TO EXPRESS HOW SOMETHING IS DONE

It takes six hours to get from Baltimore to Seattle by air.





13-6 USING *BY* AND *WITH* TO EXPRESS HOW SOMETHING IS DONE

(a) You turn on the microwave *by selecting* the number of minutes and pressing the ON button.





13-6 USING *BY* AND *WITH* TO EXPRESS HOW SOMETHING IS DONE

- (a) You turn on the microwave ***by selecting*** the number of minutes and pressing the ON button.

By + ***a gerund*** → **how something is done**



13-6 USING *BY* AND *WITH* TO EXPRESS HOW SOMETHING IS DONE

(b) I love travelling *by train*.





13-6 USING *BY* AND *WITH* TO EXPRESS HOW SOMETHING IS DONE

(b) I love travelling *by train*.

(c) Many people eat *with chopsticks*.

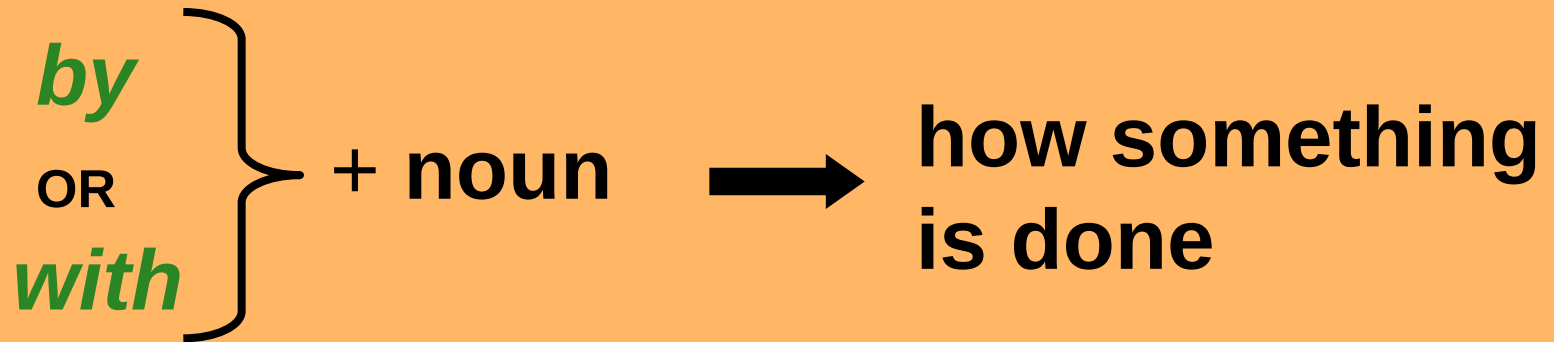




13-6 USING *BY* AND *WITH* TO EXPRESS HOW SOMETHING IS DONE

(b) I love travelling *by train*.

(c) Many people eat *with chopsticks*.





Some people in London get around
by double-decker bus.

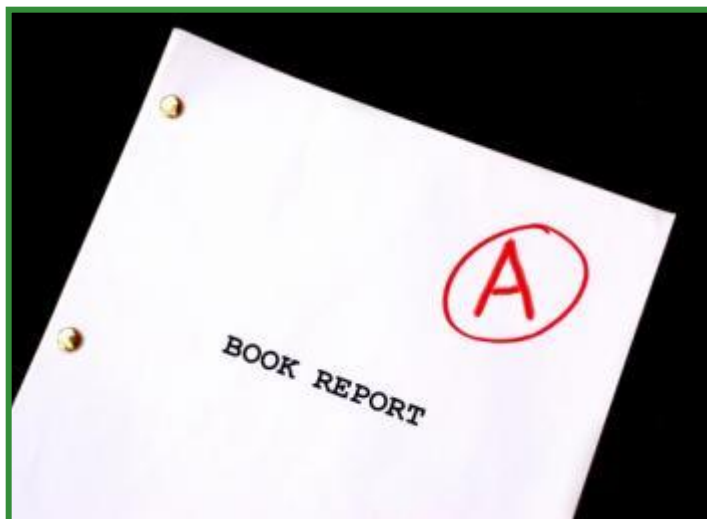
**by
with**





Most students don't write their reports by hand anymore.

by
with





Floors can be cleaned with a mop.



by
with



Riding a motorcycle
can be exciting.





13-7 USING GERUNDS AS SUBJECTS; USING *IT* + INFINITIVE

(a) *Riding motorcycles* is dangerous.

↑ same
↓ meaning

(b) *It* is dangerous *to ride* motorcycles.





(c) *Visiting other countries* **is** fun.

gerund → subject
a *gerund* is singular → verb *is* singular

(d) *It* is fun *to visit other countries*.

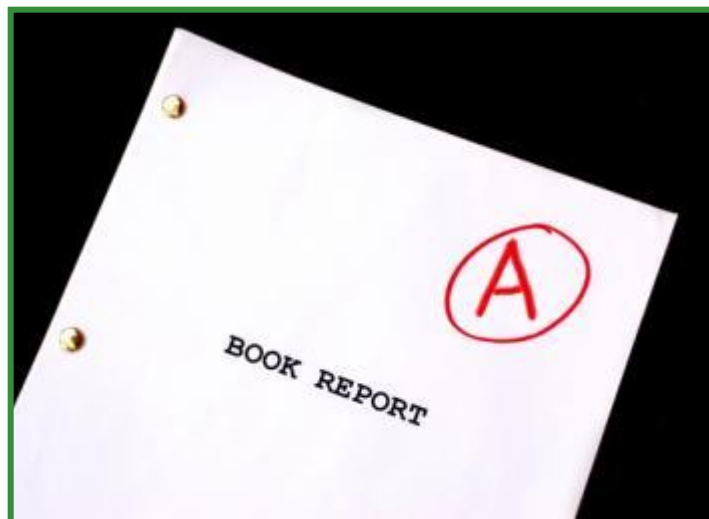
it → subject
it → *to visit other countries*



Gerund as subject

It is important to do well in school.

Doing well in school is important.





Gerund as subject

It can be helpful to study with a friend.
Studying with a friend can be helpful.





Gerund as subject

Is it scary to climb mountains?

Yes, climbing mountains is scary .





It is a good idea for
everyone to get a flu shot.





(a) *You* should get a flu shot.

(b) It is necessary *for you* to get a flu shot.



similar
meaning





- (a) *You* should get a flu shot.
- (b) It is necessary *for you* to get a flu shot.
- (c) *He* should be careful.
- (d) It is important *for him* to be careful.



***it is* + adjective + *for* (someone) + infinitive phrase**



(e) *We* don't have to go to work today.

(f) It isn't necessary *for us* to go to work today.





(e) *We* don't have to go to work today.

(f) It isn't necessary *for us* to go to work today.

(g) *A dog* can't drive a car.

(h) It is impossible *for a dog* to drive a car.



World leaders should be honest.

It is important for world leaders to be honest.





In some cultures, brides wear red.

In some cultures, it is appropriate
for brides to wear red .





Snakes can't run.

It is impossible for snakes to run .





13-9 EXPRESSING PURPOSE WITH *IN ORDER TO* AND *FOR*

I am going to college in order to get a good education.





13-9 EXPRESSING PURPOSE WITH *IN ORDER TO* AND *FOR*

- *Why are you going to college?*

(a) I am going to college *because I want a good education.*

(b) I am going to college *in order to get a good education.*

(c) I am going to college *to get a good education.*

same
meaning

in order to → frequently posited



13-9 EXPRESSING PURPOSE WITH *IN ORDER TO* AND *FOR*

(d) I am going to college *for an education*.

for
preposition

purpose
noun



13-9 EXPRESSING PURPOSE WITH *IN ORDER TO* AND *FOR*

(d) I am going to college *for an education*.

(e) I am going to college *to get an education*.

INCORRECT:

I am going to college for to get an education.

INCORRECT:

I am going to college for getting an education.



CORRECT OR **INCORRECT** ?

I went to the ATM in order to withdraw money.





CORRECT OR **INCORRECT ?**

I went to the ATM ~~for~~ to withdraw money.





CORRECT OR **INCORRECT ?**

I went to the ATM for withdrawing money.





This dessert is too delicious
to resist.





***TOO* + ADJECTIVE + (FOR SOMEONE) + INFINITIVE**

(a) Hang gliding is *too scary* *to try*.

(b) Hang gliding is *too scary for me to try*.

(c) Hang gliding is *too scary for Sue to try*.





Hang gliding is
too scary to try.



Don't even
think of
trying it.

too + adjective ➡ negative result



COMPARE

Hang gliding is ***too scary***. I can't do it.

Flying is ***very scary***, but I can do it.





ENOUGH + NOUN + **INFINITIVE**

(d) I don't have ***enough time*** ***to mop*** the floor.

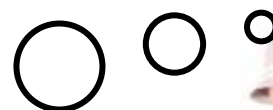
(e) Do you have ***enough time*** ***to do*** it?



ADJECTIVE + **ENOUGH** + INFINITIVE

(f)

I'm not **strong**
enough to mop
the floor.



(g) Are you **strong enough to do** it?



I am too clumsy. I can't be a waitress.

I am too clumsy to be a waitress.





These shoes are too small for me.

These shoes aren't big enough for me .





Hang gliding takes a lot of courage.

I don't have enough courage to try it.





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