

FUMC ESL 3-31-2014 High Intermediate Lesson

QUIZ - Gerunds or Infinitives

1-I hate ___ but we are out of the coconut pie.

- to tell you
- telling you

2-Everyone arranged ___ at the train station by 5 PM.

- to meet
- meeting

3-Tatiana resisted _____ English because she was afraid she would not be understood.

- to speak
- speaking

4-We waited _____ what would happen.

- to see
- seeing

5-Vi vowed ___ to her homeland by the end of the year.

- to return
- returning

6-Chia yearns _____ to far off places.

- to travel
- traveling

7-We expected ___ much earlier, but our plane was delayed.

- to arrive
- arriving

8-The girls postponed ___ their homework as long as possible.

- to do
- doing

9-Practice _____ the words at least ten times.

- to pronounce
- pronouncing

10-Jun plans ___ the TOEFL in May.

- to take
- taking

11-Jun plans on ___ the TOEFL in May.

- to take
- taking

12-After the tsunami, Matt chose ___ in Malaysia ___ for a relief organization there.

- to live
- living
- to work
- working

13-His health appeared _____.

- to improve
- improving

14-I chose not _____ with the fair.

- to help
- helping

15-Don't hesitate _____ me if you have problems.

- to tell
- telling

For many sentences, there is no clear rule for when to use a gerund or an infinitive. Look at these examples.

He dreaded taking the test.

He dreaded to think of failing his first course.

The house needs cleaning.

You need to clean the house.

I remember telling you to turn off the lights. I remembered to tell you to turn off the lights.

Some verbs are followed just by an infinitive. Others require a noun or pronoun plus an infinitive. Look at these examples.

She asked to leave.	She asked him to leave. (different meaning)
The police ordered the man to stop. (noun required-- You can't say- The police ordered to stop.)	
She asked me to come.	She asked to come. (different meaning)
He expects to arrive by evening.	I expect him to arrive by evening.
He wrote to say he wasn't coming.	He wrote the boys to say he wasn't coming. (noun optional, same meaning)

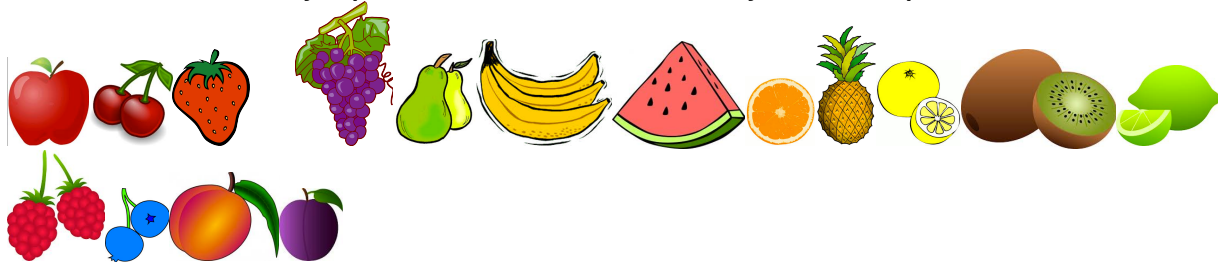
Which is correct?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.They neglected her to pay. | They neglected to pay. |
| 2.She promised her to return. | She promised to return. |
| 3.I remembered to ask about it. | I remembered him to ask about it. |
| 4.I advised to study. | I advised him to study. |
| 5.The teacher instructed to answer all the questions. | The teacher instructed us to answer all the questions. |
| 6.She hesitated to give the money. | She hesitated to give them the money. |
| 7.I refused him to spend more money. | I refused to spend more money. |
| 8.The governor appointed to the committee. | The governor appointed me to the committee. |
| 9.We asked to see the receipts. | We asked him to see the receipts. |
| 10.Tom expected to win. | Tom expected me to win. |

Many **adjectives** can be followed by **infinitives**. Read these examples. Underline the adjective. Circle the infinitive.

We were right to start early.	I was stupid to believe him.	You are lucky to be alive.
You are welcome to stay here.	We are happy to have you.	We are excited to hear about the baby.
They were thrilled to find her alive.	I was hesitant to ask for more.	I am ashamed to say I lied.

Name the fruit. Tell which ones you regularly eat. Tell which ones grow in your country. How do you eat them? Which ones would you put on cereal? Which ones would you bake in a pie?



Fruit Idioms:

- To compare "apples and oranges" is to uselessly compare unlike things.
- The "apple of (one's) eye" is a favorite or well-liked person.
To be a "bad apple" or a "rotten apple" is to be a bad person.
- To "upset the apple cart" is to ruin plans.
- To "go bananas" is to become excited or crazed
- A "lemon" is a flawed or worthless item; the idiom often refers to a vehicle.
- A "plum" assignment or job is a highly coveted one.
- One is said to have "sour grapes" when one belittles something one covets but cannot obtain.
- Forbidden fruit is something you can't have because it's immoral or illegal.