

# GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

[K-12 Notes] Xem thêm bài Perfect Gerunds – Perfect Infinitives

## I. To-Inf and Gerund at the beginning of a sentence:

V <sub>ing</sub>	to V
V <sub>ing</sub> can be used as a Subject. [K-12 Notes] <i>Ving có thể được xem là một Noun (việc gì đó)</i> <b>Camping</b> is now a very popular leisure activity.	To-V is used to express a purpose. [K-12 Notes] to-V = “để làm gì đó” <b>To overcome</b> this challenge, the team must work together at all time.

## II. To-Inf and Gerund with 'to be':

V <sub>ing</sub>	to V
Be + V <sub>ing</sub> is used to express an idea/a concept. [K-12 Notes] <i>Ving có thể được xem là một Noun (việc gì đó)</i> The job requirement is <b>travelling</b> and <b>working</b> in a foreign country.	Be + to-V is used to express a purpose. [K-12 Notes] to-V = “để làm gì đó” This activity is <b>to help</b> students practice English.

## III. Bare Inf and Gerund with verbs of the sense (look at, watch, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel, taste, ...):

V <sub>bare</sub>	V <sub>ing</sub>
Verb + Obj + V <sub>bare</sub> is used when the action is <b>intentional</b> or when the event is observed <b>from start to finish</b> . We watched the singer <b>perform</b> on stage. Common verbs: <b>watch, observe, listen to ...</b>	Verb + Obj + V <sub>ing</sub> is used when the action is <b>unintentional</b> or when the event is observed <b>only partially</b> . He noticed a thief <b>climbing</b> in through the window. Common verbs: <b>see, notice, hear, ...</b>

## IV. Verbs and phrases without an object:

V <sub>bare</sub>	V <sub>ing</sub>	To-V
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>can, may, might, shall, will, would, should, could</li> <li>would rather, had better</li> <li>used to</li> <li>so as to, in order to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>can't bear, can't help, can't stand</li> <li>be used to, be accustomed to</li> <li>admit (to)</li> <li>allow</li> <li>avoid</li> <li>consider</li> <li>delay, postpone</li> <li>deny</li> <li>enjoy</li> <li>feel like, fancy</li> <li>finish</li> <li>imagine</li> <li>involve</li> <li>mind</li> <li>miss</li> <li>practice</li> <li>risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>afford</li> <li>agree</li> <li>appear</li> <li>arrange</li> <li>choose</li> <li>dare</li> <li>decide</li> <li>demand</li> <li>deserve</li> <li>expect</li> <li>be considered</li> <li>fail</li> <li>happen</li> <li>help</li> <li>hesitate</li> <li>hope</li> <li>manage</li> <li>offer</li> <li>plan</li> <li>prepare</li> <li>pretend</li> <li>promise</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a chance OF</li> <li>advise AGAINST</li> <li>approve OF</li> <li>bored OF</li> <li>carry ON</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dream OF</li> <li>• excited ABOUT</li> <li>• insist ON</li> <li>• interested IN</li> <li>• keep ON</li> <li>• look forward TO</li> <li>• succeed IN</li> <li>• think OF</li> <li>• tired OF/FROM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• refuse</li> <li>• seem</li> <li>• tend</li> <li>• threaten</li> <li>• volunteer</li> <li>• wait</li> <li>• want</li> <li>• wish</li> <li>• would like</li> </ul> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discover how</li> <li>• wonder how</li> <li>• find out how</li> <li>• understand how</li> <li>• know how</li> <li>• explain how</li> <li>• learn how</li> </ul>
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#### V. Verbs and phrases without an object:

V <sub>bare</sub>	V <sub>ing</sub>	To-V
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make s.o ...</li> <li>• let s.o ...</li> <li>• have s.o ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accuse s.o OF ...</li> <li>• apologize (TO s.o) FOR ...</li> <li>• ban, prohibit, forbid s.o FROM ...</li> <li>• blame s.o FOR ...</li> <li>• congratulate s.o ON ...</li> <li>• forgive s.o FOR ...</li> <li>• prevent s.o FROM ...</li> <li>• protect s.o FROM/AGAINST ...</li> <li>• stop s.o FROM ...</li> <li>• suspect s.o OF ...</li> <li>• thank s.o FOR ...</li> <li>• warn s.o OF/AGAINST ...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advise s.o ...</li> <li>• allow s.o ...</li> <li>• ask s.o ...</li> <li>• assist s.o ...</li> <li>• beg s.o ...</li> <li>• cause s.o ...</li> <li>• convince s.o ...</li> <li>• dare s.o ...</li> <li>• demand s.o ...</li> <li>• enable s.o ...</li> <li>• force s.o ...</li> <li>• get s.o ...</li> <li>• hire s.o ...</li> <li>• instruct s.o ...</li> <li>• persuade s.o ...</li> <li>• request s.o ...</li> <li>• tell s.o ...</li> </ul>

#### VI. Verbs that can go with either To Inf or Gerund

These verbs do not change in meaning when going with either To Inf or Gerund:

continue, start, begin, intend, dread

These verbs change in meaning when going with To Inf or Gerund:

V <sub>ing</sub>	to V
<b>stop V<sub>ing</sub></b> : dừng việc đang làm <i>When they saw me, they stopped <u>laughing</u>.</i>	<b>stop to-V</b> : dừng để làm gì đó <i>We stopped <u>to have</u> dinner at a nearby restaurant.</i>
<b>remember V<sub>ing</sub></b> : nhớ lại việc đã làm <i>I remember <u>hanging</u> out in the park when I was young.</i>	<b>remember to-V</b> : nhớ việc cần làm <i>I'm sorry. I didn't remember <u>to turn</u> off the lights.</i>

<b>forget V<sub>ing</sub>:</b> làm rồi mà quên <i>Ms.Lily forgot <u>buying</u> the potatoes, so she accidentally bought a second bag of them.</i>	<b>forget to-V:</b> quên việc cần làm <i>Ms.Lily forgot <u>to buy</u> the potatoes, so she had to turn back to the supermarket.</i>
<b>try V<sub>ing</sub>:</b> thử <i>I tried <u>shouting</u> his name, but no one was at home.</i>	<b>try to-V:</b> cố <i>I tried <u>to climb</u> over the wall but it was too high.</i>
<b>go on V-ing:</b> tiếp tục việc đang làm dở <i>He went on <u>talking</u> about his problems even though I didn't listen.</i>	<b>go on to-V:</b> xong một việc, tiếp tục việc khác <i>After my mother finished cooking, she went on <u>to do</u> the dishes.</i>
<b>like/love/hate V-ing:</b> sở thích <i>I like <u>fishing</u> at the weekend.</i>	<b>like/love/hate to-V:</b> thích/ghét trong hoàn cảnh cụ thể <i>I don't like <u>to go</u> fishing this Saturday.</i>
<b>mean V-ing:</b> “đồng nghĩa với việc” <i>Taking this job means <u>travelling</u> abroad.</i>	<b>mean to-V:</b> cố tình <i>I'm so sorry. I didn't mean <u>to hurt</u> you.</i>
<b>need V-ing:</b> diễn tả ý PASSIVE <i>Your hair needs <u>cutting</u>.</i>	<b>need to-V:</b> diễn tả ý ACTIVE <i>You need <u>to have</u> a haircut.</i>
<b>regret V-ing:</b> hối hận <i>He regrets <u>going</u> to medical university.</i>	<b>regret to-V:</b> “rất tiếc phải” <i>We regret <u>to say</u> that your application has been rejected.</i>

## VII. Fixed expressions:

- The first/second/only/best/last/... (+ Noun) + to-V
- It is + Adjective (+ of s.o) + to-V
- It/This/That is a good thing + to-V
- Too + Adjective/Adverb + to-V
- Enough + Noun + to-V
- Adjective/Adverb + Enough + to-V
- It takes + s.o + time + to-V
- S.o + spend time + V<sub>ing</sub>
- Prefer + to-V
- Prefer V<sub>ing</sub> to V<sub>ing</sub>
- Would prefer to-V rather than V<sub>bare</sub>
- Would rather V<sub>bare</sub> than V<sub>bare</sub>
- **Would rather + S + V<sub>2</sub>** [K-12 Notes] Xem thêm bài viết Subjunctive
- It's no good/use V<sub>ing</sub> = There is no point in V<sub>ing</sub> = It's not worth V<sub>ing</sub>
- **Suggest V<sub>ing</sub>**
- **Suggest (that) + S + V<sub>bare</sub>** [K-12 Notes] Xem thêm bài viết Subjunctive