

**- ing form/to**  
**-infinitive/infinitive**  
**without to**

**ing form -> the Gerund  
герундий**

**Герундий** - это неличная форма глагола, обладающая признаками как глагола, так и существительного. Подобной формы в русском языке нет.

В предложении герундий употребляются:

1. **В функции подлежащего:**

Your **coming** now and **saying** "I'm her father" doesn't change my feelings.

2. После таких глаголов, как **to like, dislike, prefer, enjoy, love, hate.**

I like **skiing** in winter.

3. После таких глаголов, как

**to avoid, admit, appreciate, consider, continue, deny, fancy, go, imagine, mind, miss, p to need, to mind (в значении возражать), ptactise, prevent, quit, save, suggest, spend, waste, lose.**

You should avoid eating junk food.

4. После выражений:

**be busy, it`s no use, it`s no good, it`s (not) worth, what`s the use of, can`t help, there is no point (in), can`t stand, have difficulty (in), have trouble.**

I have difficulty in understanding what he says.

5. После некоторых глаголов с предлогами и наречиями:

**to give up**

**to be afraid of**

**to be famous for**

**to be fond of**

**to be interested in**

**to be worth of**

**to be proud of**

**to depend on**

**to insist on (upon)**

**to know of**

**to object to**

**to prevent from**

**to think of**

**to go on**

You are proud of being a teacher, aren't you?

6. После глаголов **hear, listen to, notice, see watch, feel** для описания незавершенного действия

I saw Paul waiting for the bus. (I only saw part of the action)

7. После предлогов.

He apologised for being late.

8. В конструкции **be/get used to +ing form**

I`m used working very hard.

**Инфинитив** - это неличная форма глагола, которая выражает действие, но без указания на число, лицо, наклонение.

В русском языке инфинитиву соответствует неопределенная форма глагола.

Инфинитив имеет признаки существительного и глагола.

Инфинитив используется:

1. Для выражения цели

She went to the shop to **buy** some cheese.

2. После глаголов **to agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, want.**

I expect him **to be** here.

3. После **would like, would prefer, would love**

I would love to come to your party.

4. После прилагательных: **happy, glad, sad, eager, reluctant, willing, clever kind** – выражают эмоции, желание и готовность к действиям, характер человека.

I was sad to hear you were not feeling well.

5. После **too/enough**

She is old enough to watch the film.

6. С конструкцией **it + be + adjective/noun.**

It was moving to see him again after so many years.



7. После **be + first/second/next/last**

She was the first person to call me on my birthday.

8. После глаголов и выражений: **ask, decide, explain, find out, learn, want, want to know** - когда они сопровождаются вопросительным словом.

She asked me where to get tickets.

9. В выражениях: **to tell the truth, to be honest, to sum up, to begin with.**

10. В конструкции **so + adj + as**

Would you be so kind as to help me with the door?

11. В конструкции **for + noun/pronoun + to -inf**

It was very unusual for John to speak so rudely.

Инфинитив **без to** употребляется:

1. После модальных глаголов (Sally can speak English fluently)
2. После глаголов **let, make, see, hear, feel** (They let him travel on his own town)
3. После **had better, would rather**. (You had better put a jacket on)