

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO  
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

**THE FACULTY OF METALLURGY**

**ENGLISH COURSE –  
INTERMEDIATE**

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# INFINITIVE vs. GERUND

## THE INFINITIVE

### FORM

- Depending on the construction, infinitives are used with or without *to*:

*It's time to go.*

*Did you see the accident happen?*

INFINITIVES ARE THEREFORE DIVIDED INTO:

**FULL INFINITIVE** – TO DO, TO PLAY, TO GO

**BARE INFINITIVE** – DO, PLAY, GO



WE USE BARE INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO:

**AFTER VERBS MAKE AND LET:**

*SHE MADE ME LEAVE.*

*THEY MAKE ME DO MY HOMEWORK.*

*SHE HAS MADE ME REPAINT THE HOUSE.*

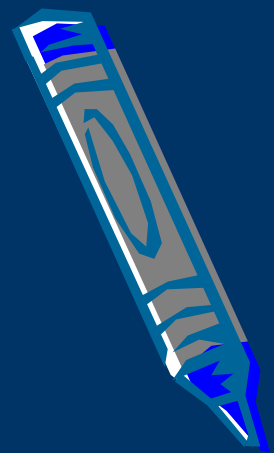
*THEY LET US GO.*

*SHE HAS LET US TAKE IT HOME.*

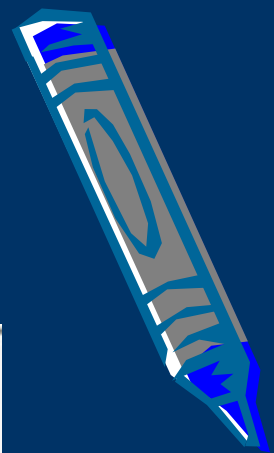
WE ALSO USE BARE INFINITIVE AFTER ALL  
MODAL VERBS: CAN, SHOULD, MUST, WILL ...

*THEY CAN CALL YOU.*

*WE MUST GO NOW.*



## WE USE FULL INFINITIVE, WITH TO:



need	seem	try	begin	want	+ infinitive with to (to do)
prefer	decide	love	hate	continue	
like	start	would like	plan	forget	
learn					

<i>advise</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>choose</i>	<i>decide</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>beg</i>	<i>tell</i>	<i>invite</i>
<i>expect</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>offer</i>	<i>promise</i>
<i>plan</i>	<i>refuse</i>	<i>seem</i>	<i>want</i>

*I plan to leave.*

*She asked him to stay. He learned to drive.*



# WE USE FULL INFINITIVE WITH THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS:

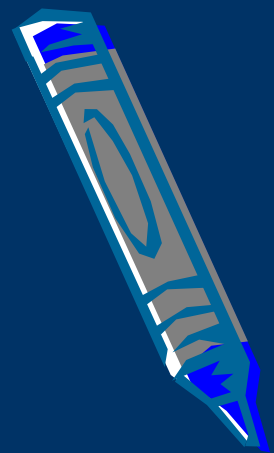
*I would like*

*I would love*

*I would prefer*

*I would love to help you.*

*They would like to see you.*



## The gerund

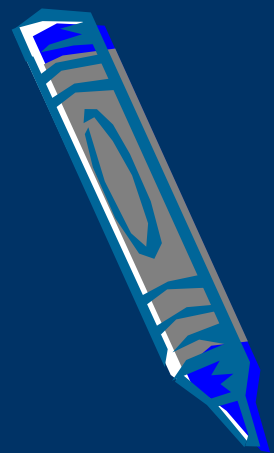
- The gerund is used like a noun:  
*Smoking is bad for you.*  
*Do you like watching TV?*  
*She's good at swimming.*
- It is formed by adding *ing* to the infinitive:  
*go -> going*  
*stay - staying*

### *like, dislike* and other verbs + gerund

- Some verbs can be followed by a gerund or a noun, including the following:

like	love	finish	start
dislike	hate	stop	enjoy
prefer	miss	give up	begin

*I prefer/love staying home.*  
*Joanna gave up smoking.*



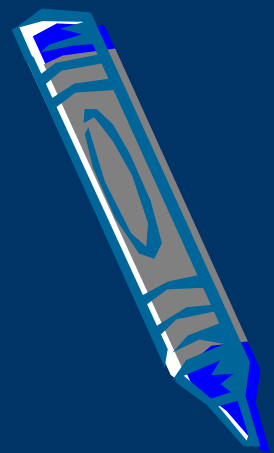
## COMPARE:

I **LOVE** SKIING.

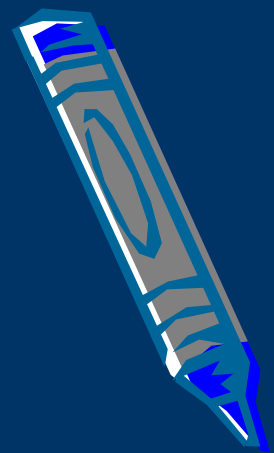
I **WOULD LOVE** TO SKI.

I **PREFER** CYCLING TO WALKING.

I **WOULD PREFER** TO STAY HOME.



- When a verb follows an preposition, it takes the gerund:  
*We thought about leaving early.*  
*I was worried about getting home.*  
*I'm interested in hearing more about your offer.*  
*I'm tired of hearing Ids excuses.*  
*After closing the door, he looked up and down the street.*  
*Check your passport before leaving.*



PAY ATTENTION:

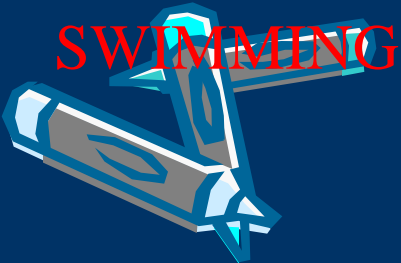
**AFTER ON, IN, AFTER, BY, TO, AT, ABOUT, HOW ABOUT, BEFORE WE USE ING!**

THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT ..... (MOVE)

**MOVING**

SHE IS GOOD AT ..... (SWIM)

**SWIMMING**





PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION:

AFTER **LOOK FORWARD** WE USE **TO + VERB + ING**

SHE LOOKS FORWARD ..... (HEAR) YOU.

**TO HEARING**

THEY LOOK FORWARD ..... (MEET) US.

**TO MEETING**

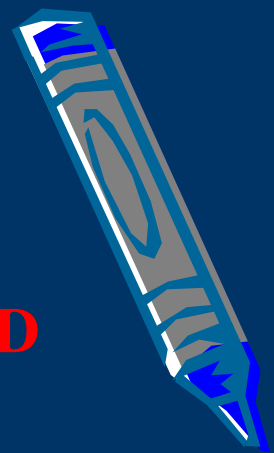
WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO ..... (VISIT)  
YOU.

**TO VISITING**



WE ALSO USE V+ING AFTER EXPRESSIONS:

**TO BE BUSY, IT IS NO USE, WOULD YOU MIND**




HE IS BUSY **PREPARING** FOR THE EXAM.

IT IS NO USE **TRYING**.


WOULD YOU MIND **OPENING** THE WINDOW?


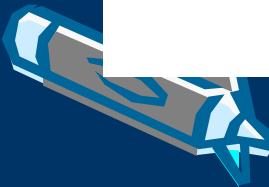

WOULD YOU MIND **DOING** THIS EXERCISE?





A. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT INFINITIVE FORM OR THE -ING FORM:

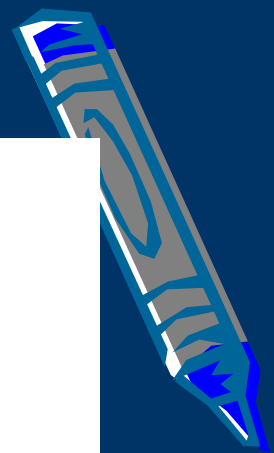
1. I would like ..... (go out) tonight.
  2. She hates ..... (play) cards.
  3. I can't make a decision. I keep ..... (change) my mind.
  4. He had made his decision and refused ..... (change) his mind.
  5. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed ..... (be) by the sea again.
  6. I look forward..... (hear) from you.
  7. They are bad at ..... (write) essays.
  8. Let us ..... (go) to the theatre tonight.
  9. He is going to ask Ivy ..... (marry) him.
  10. I made him ..... (promise) that he wouldn't tell anybody.
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- 
- 
11. My father didn't allow me..... (take) his new car.
  12. Are you looking forward ..... (go) on holiday?
  13. Actually I wanted ..... (ask) you to give me a call when you finish .
  14. He admitted ..... (steal) the jewelry.
  15. How about ..... (meet) for lunch tomorrow?
  16. She was interested in ..... (ski).
  17. Thanks very much for ..... (invite) me to your party.
  18. I'd like ..... (visit) Ireland.
  19. Would you mind ..... (close) the window? It is rather chilly.
  20. He wouldn't let me..... (read) the letter.
  21. It's no use..... (tell) her the truth.
  22. You must be fed up with ..... (learn) English.

1. I would like TO GO OUT tonight.
2. She hates PLAYING cards.
3. I can't make a decision. I keep CHANGING my mind.
4. He had made his decision and refused TO CHANGE his mind.
5. It was a really good holiday. I really enjoyed BEING by the sea again.
6. I look forward TO HEARING from you.
7. They are bad at WRITING essays. (*iza predloga koristimo gerund!*)
8. Let us GO to the theatre tonight.
9. He is going to ask Ivy TO MARRY him.
10. I made him PROMISE that he wouldn't tell anybody.

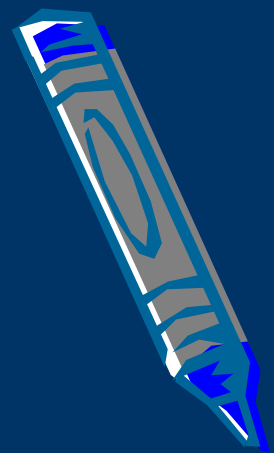


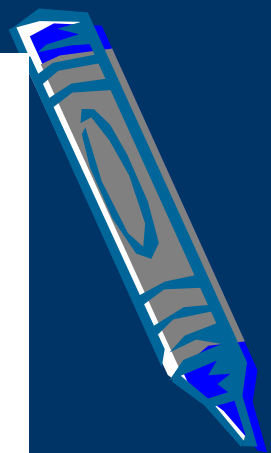
11. My father didn't allow me TO TAKE his new car.
12. Are you looking forward TO GOING on holiday?
13. Actually I wanted TO ASK you to give me a call when you finish .
14. He admitted STEALING the jewelry.
15. How about MEETING for lunch tomorrow? (*iza predloga koristimo gerund!*)
16. She was interested in SKIING.
17. Thanks very much for INVITING me to your party.
18. I'd like TO VISIT Ireland.
19. Would you mind CLOSING the window? It is rather chilly.
20. He wouldn't let me READ the letter.
21. It's no use TELLING her the truth.
22. You must be fed up with LEARNING English.



Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I like buying (buy) things on the Internet.
- 2 My boss let me ..... (have) the day off.
- 3 He asked me ..... (help) him move house.
- 4 Would you like ..... (play) tennis?
- 5 My son doesn't mind ..... (wash) the car.
- 6 My parents made me ..... (get up) early.





- 7 I forgot ..... (learn) the vocabulary.
- 8 The number of customers keeps ..... (rise).
- 9 Have you told him ..... (come)?
- 10 I'd rather ..... (work) at home.
- 11 My car wouldn't ..... (start) today.
- 12 Liz doesn't need ..... (go) to the meeting.
- 13 Should we ..... (try) a different restaurant?
- 14 We pay someone ..... (do) the gardening.
- 15 I really enjoy ..... (go) to exhibitions.
- 16 This seems ..... (be) the right place.

2 have 3 to help 4 to play 5 washing 6 get up  
7 to learn 8 rising 9 to come 10 work 11 start 12 to go  
13 try 14 to do 15 going 16 to be







## SOLUTIONS

If a lump of sugar is dropped into a beaker of water, it disappears gradually. The sugar is said to *dissolve* in water. Molecules of sugar become uniformly distributed among the molecules of water. Such a mixture is called a solution. A *solution* is a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances, the composition of which may vary within characteristic limits. According to their physical state solutions are *gaseous* like air, *solids* like the alloy of zinc and copper. The most common solutions, however, are *liquids*.





The component of a solution that is present in greatest quantity is usually called the *solvent*, the major component, and all other components are called *solutes*.

Certain pairs of substances will dissolve in each other in all proportions. Complete *miscibility* is characteristic of the components of all gaseous solutions and some pairs of components of liquid and solid solutions. For most materials, however, there is a limit on the amount of the substance that will dissolve in a given solvent. The *solubility* of a substance in a

particular solvent at a specified temperature is the maximum amount of the solute that will dissolve in a definite amount of the solvent and produce a stable system.



Substances containing a relatively low concentration of solute are called *dilute solutions*; those of relatively high concentrations are called *concentrated solutions*. A *saturated solution* is when it is in equilibrium with pure solute. An *unsaturated solution* has a lower concentration of solute than a saturated one. A *supersaturated solution* is metastable, that is its solute concentration exceeds the solubility.

Not all substances form true solutions in water. If clay is mixed with water, very little actually dissolves. The result is a heterogeneous mixture called a *suspension*. Because the components of the mixture have different densities, they readily separate into two distinct phases. Some very small particles, though still much larger than water molecules, are kept permanently suspended. Such mixtures may appear to be homogeneous, but careful examination shows that they are not true solutions. Mixtures of this type are called *colloidal suspensions*.

*Fractional distillation* is the separation of the components of a mixture by selective evaporation. For example, to separate a solution of benzene and toluene, we must recondense a part of the distilling vapour and then redistill it. Several of these repetitions of evaporation and condensation will eventually yield pure samples of benzene and toluene.

The terms dilute solution and concentrated solution are qualitative. If it is important to know the ratio of solute molecules to solvent molecules in a solution, it is expressed in molality. *Molality* of a solution is the number of moles of solute per kg of solvent. *Molarity* is the number of moles of solute per liter of solution.

# Solutions - Vocabulary

lump - kocka

beaker - čaša

gradually - postepeno

dissolve - rastopiti (se)

uniformly - ujednačeno, podjednako

homogeneous / gaseous solution - homogeni / gasni rastvor

vary - varirati

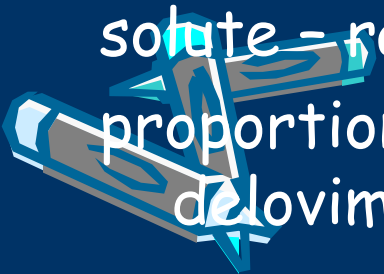
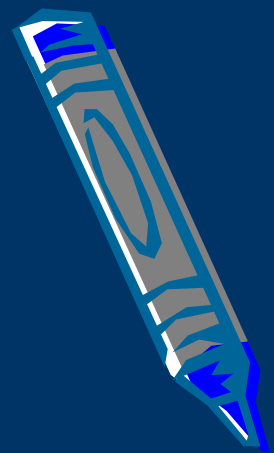
alloy - legura

solvent - rastvarač

major component - glavni sastojak

solute - rastvorak, rastvorena supstanca

proportion - odnos, razmera (in all proportions - u svim delovima, u potpunosti)



miscibility - rastvorljivost, mešljivost

solubility - rastvorljivost

at a specified temperature - na određenoj temperaturi

stable - stabilan

dilute / concentrated solution - razblaženi /  
koncentrovani rastvor

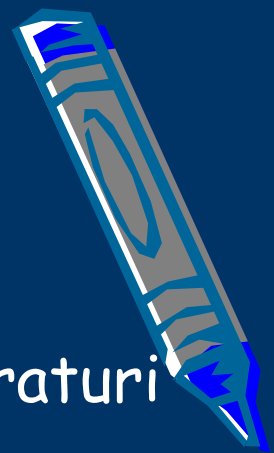
saturated solution - zasićeni rastvor

crystallizing - kristalizacija

at equal rates - u jednakoj meri

unsaturated / supersaturated solution - nezasićeni /  
presićeni rastvor

exceed - premašiti, nadmašiti, biti veći od



metastable - metastabilan

clay - glina, ilovača

suspension - suspenzija

density (densities, pl.) - gustina

to separate readily - lako se radvajati

distinct - razdvojen, odvojen, različit

particle - čestica

permanently - trajno

appear - činiti se, izgledati

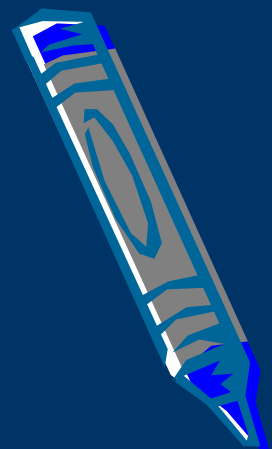
colloidal suspension - koloidna suspenzija

fractional distillation - frakciona destilacija

evaporation - isparavanje

benzene - benzol, benzen

toluene - toluol, toluen



recondence - ponovo kondenzovati

vapour - isparenje

repetition - ponavljanje

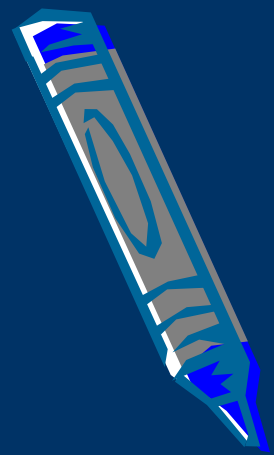
yield - dati, dovesti do

pure sample - čisti uzorak

ratio - razmer, odnos

molality - molalnost (broj molova na 1 kg rastarača)

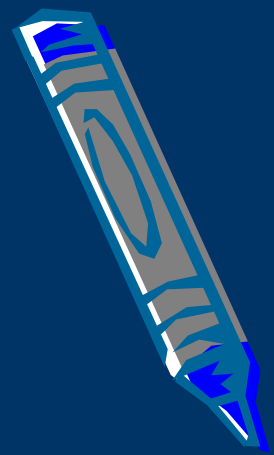
molarity - molarnost (broj molova na 1 l rastarača)





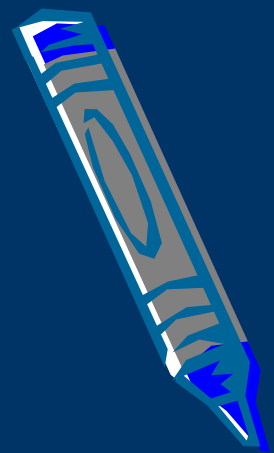
# A. Answer the following questions:

- What happens if a lump of sugar is dropped into water?
- What is a solution?
- Give an example of a gaseous and solid solutions.
- What is a solvent?
- What is a solute?
- When does a complete miscibility occur?
- What is a saturated solution?
- What is an unsaturated solution?
- What is a supersaturated solution?
- How is a heterogeneous mixture called?



- B. Translate the following expressions into English:

- 
- rastvoriti, rastvor, rastvarač, rastvorljivost
- razblažen rastvor, koncentrovani rastvor, zasićeni rastvor, nezasićeni rastvor, presićeni rastvor
- mogućnost miješanja, suspenzija
- 





*That's all Folks!*