

**BÀI GIẢNG ĐIỆN TỬ  
TIẾNG ANH 11**

**Unit 1: FRIENDSHIP**

**LANGUAGE FOCUS:**

**GERUNDS & INFINITIVES**



**Read the text about Pippa Wilson &  
answer some questions**

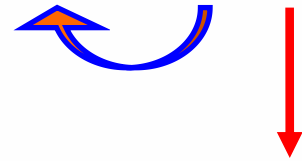
**Pippa Wilson is studying marketing at university. She enjoys travelling and would probably like to work for a tour company. “I’m not sure yet exactly what I want to do. After university, I’m going to have a year off and I’m going round the world with another girl. We hope to find work on the way.”**

- 1. What is P.W doing?**
- 2. What does she enjoy doing?**
- 3. What does she plan to do after university?**





She enjoys travelling.



**Gerund (V-ing)**

She plans to have a year off and go round the world with another girl.



**to infinitive**



# UNIT 1: GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

## SOME EXCEPTIONS

### 1. Prepositions (in, on, at, about, for, to...)

+ V-ing

**Ex:** Thank you **for** helping carry the packages to the post office.

**Note:** " **To** " in these expressions is a preposition.

- \* *be accustomed to*
- = *be used to* = *get used to* } : quen làm gì
- \* *be committed to:* cam kết, hứa làm gì
- \* *be devoted to:* hết lòng, tận tụy với
- \* *be opposed to:* phản đối
- \* *look forward to:* trông mong, mong đợi
- \* *in addition to:* ngoài ... ra
- \* *object to:* phản đối
- \* *be resigned to :* cam chịu

+ V-ing





\* *Prefer + (v-ing) TO + (v+ing) = prefer to do St **than** (do)*

*St: thích làm gì hơn làm gì*

\* *would prefer + to inf. = would rather + bare inf.*

*Ex: Well, I'd prefer **to go** by car.*

*(= Well, I'd rather **go** by car.)*

\* *would prefer + to inf. + **rather than** + bare inf.*

*Ex: I'd prefer **to stay** at home tonight rather than **go**  
to the cinema.*





|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| <b>2. Adjectives (happy, interesting, easy...)</b> | <b>+ to-infinitives</b> |
|--|-------------------------|

*But: busy*

*worth (đáng làm gì)*



|                |
|----------------|
| <b>+ V-ing</b> |
|----------------|

*Ex: I was surprised to see Tim at the party.*

*This book is **worth** reading.*

**3. Some SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS followed by Gerund (V-ing)**

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| <b>* go</b> | <b>+ V-ing</b> |
|-------------|----------------|

**Ex:** go swimming, go shopping, go skiing, go fishing...

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| <b>* can't help (không thể không, không thể nhịn được)</b> | <b>+ V-ing</b> |
|--|----------------|

**Ex:** I **can't help** worrying about it.





\* **It's no use / It's no good / There's no point in ...**  
(chẳng có ích lợi gì)

**+ V-ing**

**Ex:** It's no good **trying** to persuade me. You won't succeed.  
There's no point in **buying** a car if you never use it.

\* **have fun / a (good / hard) time...**  
**have difficulty / trouble ...**

**+ V-ing**

**Ex:** I **had difficulty** **finding** a place to live.  
We **had fun** **playing** volleyball.

\* **spend**  
**waste**

**+ time / money**

**+ V-ing**

**Ex:** Sam **spends** *most of his time* studying.  
She **wastes** *a lot of time* watching TV.

**Note:** a waste of time / money **+ V-ing**





|                            |                     |                |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| * <b>sit / stand / lie</b> | + (adverb of place) | + <b>V-ing</b> |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|

**Ex:** I **stood** there wondering **ing** what to do next.  
He is **lying** in bed reading **ing** a novel.

|                               |            |                |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| * <b>find</b><br><b>catch</b> | + <b>O</b> | + <b>V-ing</b> |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|

**Ex:** When I walked into my office, I **found** George using **ing** my telephone.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| * <b>need + to-infinitives</b> (if the subjects are <b>persons</b> )<br><b>need + V-ing / to be + PP</b> (if the subjects are <b>things</b> ) |  |
|---|--|

**Ex:** I **need** to borrow some money.  
The house **needs** painting **ing / to be painted**.

|                             |            |                             |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| * <b>make</b><br><b>let</b> | + <b>O</b> | <b>V (bare infinitives)</b> |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|

**Ex:** Mrs Lee **made** her son clean his room.  
My father **let** me drive his car.







|  |   |
|--|---|
| * <b>have</b> + <b>O</b> (persons) + <b>V</b> (bare infinitives)<br><b>have</b> + <b>O</b> (things) + <b>V(PP)</b> | = <b>ask</b> + <b>O</b> + <b>to</b><br><b>infinitives</b> |
|--|---|

**Ex:** Jane **had** the waiter **bring** her some tea.  
I **had** my watch repaired by someone.

#### 4. Verbs of perceptions

- . see, notice, watch, look at, observe
- . hear, listen to
- . feel
- . smell

+ **O** + **V-ing** /  
**bare infinitives**

**Ex:** I **saw** my friend **run / running** down the street.  
I **heard** the rain **fall / falling** on the roof.





5. Some verbs are followed by either **to infinitives** or **V-ing** with **no difference in meaning**

|   |                   |                       |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>* <b>begin, start, continue, like, love, hate, can't stand = can't bear</b> (không thể chịu đựng được)</p> | <p><b>+ O</b></p> | <p><b>+ V-ing</b></p> |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|

Ex: It **began** to rain / raining.

But It was **beginning** to rain.

6. Some verbs followed by either **to infinitives** or **V-ing** with **a difference in meaning**

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p>* <b>a. remember</b><br/><b>forget</b><br/><b>regret</b></p> | <p><b>V-ing / to infinitives</b></p> |
|---|--------------------------------------|





**remember to do St**

**remember doing St**

**Ex:** Judy always **remembers to lock** the door before she leaves home.

It began to get cold and he **regretted** not wearing his coat.

**Note:** regret to say / to tell / to inform you that ...

**Ex:** We **regret to inform** you that we cannot offer you the job.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>b. try to do St:</b><br><b>try doing St:</b> | <b>attempt to do, make an effort to do</b><br><b>do St as an experiment or test</b> |
|---|---|

**Ex:** I'm **trying to learn** English.

The room was hot. I **tried opening** the window, but that didn't help, so I **tried turning** on the fan, but I was still hot.

Finally, I turned on the air conditioner.





|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>c. stop to do St:</b><br/><b>stop doing St:</b><br/><b>stop SO (from) doing St =</b><br/><b>prevent SO from doing St</b></p> |  |
|--|--|

Ex: I **stopped to ask** the way to the airport.  
He **stopped smoking** 3 months ago.  
I can't **stop him talking** to the press.





## Excercises: Put the verbs into the correct form

1. I was very tired. I tried .....**to keep**..... my eyes open but I couldn't.  
(keep)
2. She told him .....**to lock**..... the door. (lock)
3. My father allowed me .....**to use**..... his camera. (use)
4. I want .....**to know**..... the truth. (know)
5. When I was tired, I enjoy .....**watching**.....television. It's relaxing.(watch)
6. It was a nice day, so we decided .....**to go**..... for a picnic. (go)
7. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind .....**waiting**..... (wait)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested .....**having**..... dinner early.  
(have)





**Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct order :**

Examples

- **train / catch / she / a / have**

→ **She has a train to catch.**

- **lot / of / a / housework / there / be / do**

→ **There is a lot of housework to do.**





**Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct order :**

**1. who / something / eat / want**

→ **Who wants something to eat?**

**2. letters / I / write / some / have**

→ **I have some letters to write. / I have to write some letters.**

**3. delighted / hear / I / be / the news.**

→ **I am / was delighted to hear the news.**

**4. my / shopping / some / mother / do / have**

→ **My mother has some shopping to do.**





**Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct order :**

**5. always / much / talk / have / you / too / about.**

→ **You always have too much to talk about.**

**6. lovely / see / it / again / you / be.**

→ **It's lovely to see you again.**

**7. out / cold / it / go / too / be.**

→ **It is/was too cold to go out.**

**8. passed / exams / know / happy / I / be / that  
/ you / have / the.**

→ **I'm happy to hear that you have passed the exam.**







**Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences, using the words given in brackets:**

Examples

- They arrived home late. (He saw)

→ **He saw them arrive home late.**

- She didn't want to stay there for the weekend.

(They made her)

→ **They made her stay there for the weekend.**





**Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences, using the words given in brackets:**

**1. They got out of the car. (The police watched)**

→ **The police watched them get out of the car.**

**2. They allowed him to write a letter to his wife. (They let)**

→ **They let him write a letter to his wife.**

**3. They talked in the next room. (I heard)**

→ **I heard them talk in the next room.**

**4. The customs officer told him to open the briefcase. (The customs officer made)**

→ **The customs officer made him open the briefcase.**





**5. The cat jumped through the window. (The boy saw)**

→ **The boy saw the cat jump through the window.**

**6. Maybe the company will ask him to pay some extra money. (Do you think the company will make)**

→ **Do you think the company will make him pay some extra money?**

**7. The animal moved towards me, I felt it. (I felt)**

→ **I felt the animal move towards me.**

**8. She wants to go for a picnic. (Do you think her parents will let)**

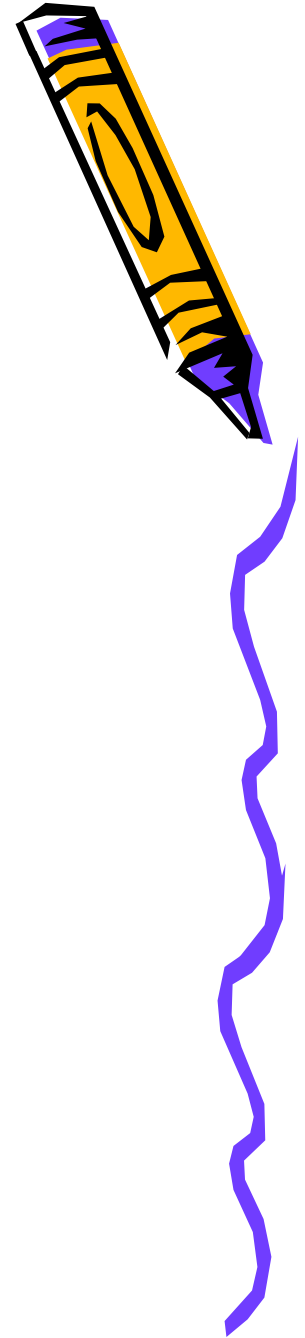
→ **Do you think her parents will let her go for a picnic?**



# Homework:

Exercise 3: textbook, p.81

Exercise 4: Workbook, p.44-45)





GOOD BYE!

Thank you!