gerund or to+infinitive

werkwoord als zelfstandig naamwoord

Meester Gijs

SirPalsrok

@meestergijs

gerund en to + infinitief

Een werkwoord kent vele vervoegingen.

Kijk als voorbeeld naar het werkwoord sing

I always **sing** *under the shower.*

She **sang** *an amazing song the other night.*

We have never **sung** *in class.*

He **is singing** *at the moment.*

I always **sing** *under the shower.*

She **sang** *an amazing song the other night.*

We have never **sung** *in class.*

He **is singing** *at the moment.*

Ik elke zin is het werkwoord sing vervoegt.

In de laatste zin staat sing in de Present Continuous.

De gerund lijkt op een Continuous

Hier zie je een aantal voorbeelden waar een gerund wordt gebruikt.

I love playing *board games.*

Laughing *is good for you.*

My sister likes shopping*.*

She starts singing *every time she hears that song.*

De gerund is een werkwoord dat wordt gebruikt als een lijdend voorwerp, meewerkend voorwerp of onderwerp van de zin.

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I love playing *board games.*

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Je zet -ing achter het werkwoord en dan wordt het een zelfstandig naamwoord: gerund.

Wat is de vertaling van onderstaande zinnen?

Zingen is mijn hobby.

Ik houd van surfen.

Maak af:

We give …… (to run) *all of our time.*

I'm not very good at …… (to play) *hockey.*

Wat is de vertaling van onderstaande zinnen?

Zingen is mijn hobby. Singing *is my hobby.*

Ik houd van surfen. *I love* surfing*.*

Maak af:

We give *running* (to run) *all of our time.*

I'm not very good at *playing* (to play) *hockey.*

Singing is my hobby.

I love surfing.

We give running all of our time.

I'm not very good at playing hockey.

Singing	gerund als onderwerp
Surfing	gerund als lijdend voorwerp
Running	gerund als meewerkend voorwerp
Playing hockey	gerund na voorzetsels (hier = at)

De gerund lijkt dus op de Continuous (present en past). In welke onderstaande zinnen staat wél een gerund?

He's not good at saving money.

My sister is always talking on the phone.

My father enjoys watching movies.

Smoking is not allowed.

We began working at 7:00 AM.

You were doing your homework, when I had a party.

They prefer drinking tea.

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You were doing *your homework, when I had a party.*

They prefer drinking *tea.*

En die andere twee dan?
-talking
-doing

De gerund lijkt dus op de Continuous (present en past). In welke onderstaande zinnen staat wél een gerund?

He's not good at saving *money.*

***is talking** = present continuous*

My sister is *always* talking *on the phone.*

My father enjoys watching *movies.*

Smoking *is not allowed.*

We began working *at 7:00 AM.*

***were doing** = past continuous*

You were doing *your homework, when I had a party.*

They prefer drinking *tea.*

REGELS

De gerund komt na een voorzetsel

- *I'm afraid of **climbing** trees.*
- *Thank you for **calling**.*
- *He left without **paying**.*
- *I look forward to **meeting** you.*
- *She is really into **dancing** and **painting**.*

De gerund komt na de volgende werkwoorden

Werkwoorden waarmee je aangeeft iets (niet) leuk te vinden:

(dis)like, love, hate, fancy.

Andere werkwoorden zijn; ***avoid, consider, give up, go on, keep, mind, prefer, recommend, start, stop*** en ***suggest***

- *I love **swimming**. / I prefer **travelling** alone. / I don't mind **helping**.*
- *She starts **working** next week. / He stopped **talking** when I entered.*
- *We suggest **eating** at Fifteen. / Sarah fancies **dancing** and **skating**.*

De gerund volgt na sommige uitdrukkingen

- *I* can't help ***looking*** *away.*
- *He* can't stand ***watching*** *her fail.*
- It's no use ***falling*** *in love.*
- It's worth ***trying****.*

CONCLUSIE

De gerund volgt na **voorzetsels**, als onderdeel van een **uitdrukking** en na **sommige werkwoorden** zoals: *avoid*, *consider*, *give up*, *go on*, *keep*, *mind*, *prefer*, *recommend*, *start*, *stop* en *suggest*.

Exercise 1

Vul de juiste vormen van deze werkwoorden in:

take, speak, call, lose, hear, read, make, see, walk, consider.

1. We had better avoid …….. risks.
2. Do not buy shares if you are afraid of …….. money.
3. Honestly …….. I do not agree with you at all.
4. …….. the circumstances you have done the right thing.
5. This film is worth ……..
6. The new CEO succeeded in …….. the company profitable.
7. I have just finished …….. your report.
8. I look forward to …….. from you soon.
9. I enjoyed …….. in the mountains.
10. Thank you for ……..

Exercise 1: ANSWERS

Vul de juiste vormen van deze werkwoorden in:

take, speak, call, lose, hear, read, make, see, walk, consider.

1. We had better avoid taking risks.
2. Do not buy shares if you are afraid of losing money.
3. Honestly speaking I do not agree with you at all.
4. Considering the circumstances you have done the right thing.
5. This film is worth seeing.
6. The new CEO succeeded in making the company profitable.
7. I have just finished reading your report.
8. I look forward to hearing from you soon.
9. I enjoyed walking in the mountains.
10. Thank you for calling.

gerund en to + infinitief

Wat is het verschil?

I remember **doing** *my homework.*

I remember **to do** *my homework.*

Wat is het verschil?

I remember **doing** *my homework.*

Je herinnert je iets NADAT je het hebt gedaan.

I remember **to do** *my homework.*

Je herinnert je iets VOORDAT je het doet.

De to + infinitive gebruik je na werkwoorden die een wens uitdrukken (*wish, hope, want*);

- *Aretha* wanted ***to stay*** *in Detroit after her pension.*
- *I* wish ***to become*** *a famous singer.*
- *We* hope ***to see*** *him again soon.*

De to + infinitive gebruik je na werkwoorden die een bevel uitdrukken (*demand, forbid*);

- *He* demands ***to see*** *her.*
- *We* forbid *you* ***to leave*** *early.*

Andere werkwoorden waarna je de to + infinitive gebruikt zijn: *decide*, *expect*, *choose*, *hesitate*, *learn*, *refuse*, *manage*.

-- *They* decided ***to help*** *their neighbour.*

-- *I* expect *you* ***to clean*** *the dishes when I leave the house.*

-- *Dr. Hendrix* chose ***to tell*** *her patient the truth.*

-- *I* didn't hesitate ***to run*** *after the burglar.*

-- *He* has learnt ***to listen*** *when others speak.*

CONCLUSIE

De full verb + to volgt na werkwoorden die een **wens** uitdrukken, na werkwoorden die een **bevel** uitdrukken en na **aantal werkwoorden** zoals: *decide*, *expect*, *choose*, *hesitate*, *learn*, *refuse*, *manage*.

Exercise 2

Kies steeds tussen de gerund of to + infinitief.

1. Frank enjoys ____ (have) a walk after dinner.
2. The students kept ____ (ask) for a break.
3. My mother is learning ____ (speak) Spanish
4. Do you mind ____ (give) me a hand?
5. I would love ____ (come) to your party.
6. He decided ____ (study) English.
7. Father helped me ____ (finish) my homework.
8. I don't want ____ (leave) yet.
9. Julia doesn't like ____ (go) out tonight.
10. We avoided ____ (tell) her about what happened

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1. Frank enjoys **having** a walk after dinner.
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4. Do you mind **giving** me a hand?
5. I would love **to come** to your party.
6. He decided **to study** English.
7. Father helped me **to finish** my homework.
8. I don't want **to leave** yet.
9. Julia doesn't like **to go** out tonight. (SPECIFIEK!)
10. We avoided **telling** her about what happened

Exercise 3

VB: He lost weight (to decide).
He decided to lose weight.

1. She helps her neighbour with his groceries (to choose).

2. He passed the ball (to hesitate).

3. He does it all by himself (to want).

4. I am carrying her books down the hall (to offer).

5. They say sorry (to refuse).

6. They drove a car last year (to learn).

Exercise 3: ANSWERS

VB: He lost weight (to decide).
He decided to lose weight.

1. She helps her neighbour with his groceries (to choose).

She chooses to help her neighbour with his groceries.

2. He passed the ball (to hesitate).

He hesitated to pass the ball.

3. He does it all by himself (to want).

He wants to do it all by himself.

4. I am carrying her books down the hall (to offer).

I am offering to carry her books down the hall.

5. They says sorry (to refuse).

They refuse to say sorry.

6. They drove a car last year (to learn).

They learnt to drive a car last year.

CONCLUSIE

Het gebruik van de **gerund** suggereert echte ervaringen.

I like playing the guitar

(I have been playing for three years now).

Het gebruik van de **to + infinitief** suggereert toekomstige ervaringen.

I would like to play the guitar.

(Perhaps I will start taking lessons next year).

gerund or to+infinitive

werkwoord als zelfstandig naamwoord

Meester Gijs

SirPalsrok

@meestergijs