

fortnight (= fourteen nights.)

Rule

Deosebirile principale între Gerund & Infinitive

a) Gerund indică acțiunea în general, infinitivul - săvârșirea acțiunii în anumite circumstanțe:

It's no use to deny that I was frightened at first.

Eu are fost să neg că mi-a fost teamă la început.

It's no use crying over the spilt milk.

b) Gerund indică o acțiune anterioară verbului la mod personal, infinitivul o acțiune viitoare.

I remember giving her the parcel.

Îmi amintesc că i-am dat pachetul.

I must remember to give her the parcel.

Debuie să mă uit să-i dau pachetul.

c) Gerund indică o acțiune anterioară, infinitivul - scopul acțiunii exprimate de verbul predicativ.

He stopped reading = S-a oprit din citit.

He stopped to read the advertisement = S-a oprit să citească reclama.

d) Gerund-ul se referă la o acțiune deliberată, infinitivul la o acțiune involuntară:

She began speaking. A început să vorbească.

She began to weep. = A început să plângă.

DEOSEBIRILE OE ÎNTREBUNĂRE ÎN TRE ÎNFINITIV SI GERUND

	Infinitiv sens	EX.	Gerund sens	EX.
hate, like dislike, prefer	-cu plăcere la o anumită ocazie	I hate to get up early on Mondays. I like to go to concerts conducted by Ion Voicu.	-acțiunea realizată în general	I hate getting up early. I like going to concerts.
remember, forget	-acțiune posterioară	I must remember to post the letter. I forgot to phone her last night.	-acțiune anterioară	I remember posting the letter. I'll never forget seeing her dance.
regret	-acțiune simultană cu regretul	I regret to say it wasn't true.	-acțiune anterioară	I regret saying it wasn't true.
begin, cease	-acțiune involuntară	It began to rain while they were walking. He began to realize his mistake.	-acțiune voluntară	He began writing when he was fifty.
stop	-scopul acțiunii	He stopped to talk to her (in order to talk)	-într-o acțiune acțiunii	He stopped talking. (He became silent.)
continue, dread, fear, intend, neglect	prezent în vorbire în expresia scrierea familiară	I intend to spend the holidays at the seaside.	-în limba scrierea literară	I intend spending my holidays at the seaside.

deserve, need, require, want	+ infinitive parin	This statement needs to be checked.	- construction in G. e mai parv. decât cu inf. parin.	Your shoes need mending
try	+ a încerca, a face un efort	Try to write with your left hand (your right hand is in plaster)	a trece prin, a experimenta	I tried writing with my left hand when I was a child.
mean	- a intenționa	I meant to tell you but I forgot.	a însemna	This coming tomorrow means mother's working extra hard today.
allow, permit	+ compl. indirect al persoanei	He doesn't allow/permit pupils to talk during tests	fără C!	He doesn't permit talking during tests!
opportunity	+ verb + be = un moment convenabil, o cază	This will be a good opportunity (for you) to meet him.	posibilitatea	I had the opportunity of meeting him.
afraid	- într-o amănunțită situație	I'm afraid to disturb him at this late hour	în general	I can't play records here as I am afraid of disturbing him.

Există în situație în care folosea infinitivului în TO
sau a Gerund - ului nu implică diferențe mari de sens.

a) unele substantive: ambition, chance, charge, honour, intention, possibility, pot fi urmate de Inf. sau Gerund.

Ex. We had the honour of meeting the great singer.

I do not have the honour to belong to this association.

b) Unele subst., adj, sau vb. pot fi folosite uneori fara prep. in atunci sunt urmate de inf. iar altori cu prep. in atunci sunt urmate de Gerund.

Ex. She agreed to come

I agree to her coming.

We decided to visit the exhibition.

We decided on visiting the exhibition.

eager + about/after/for

RULE 48

1) to be pleased with, 2) to be indignant at, 3) to be satisfied with, 4) to be afraid of, 5) to be impatient of, 6) to be shocked at, 7) to be glad about, 8) to be sorry for, 9) to be eager about, 10) to be rather eager for, 11) to be surprised at, 12) to be angry with, 13) to look to, 14) to be angry at.

RULE 49

Don't forget that there are verbs that can be followed only by ing forms. Here are the commonest verbs that are followed by gerunds or gerundial constructions:

admit, appreciate, avoid, consider (think about), delay, detest, dislike, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, give up, can't resist, can't stand, can't help, go on (continue), keep (on), mention, mind (negations, ~~and~~ questions)

miss, pardon, practice, put off (postpone), recollect, stop,
understand, deny, postpone, risk

RULE 50

Special attention should be paid to the verbs that can be followed by either gerund and infinitive.

1. Advise 2. agree 3. allow 4. attempt 5. begin 6. cease
7. continue 8. forget 9. hate 10. intend 11. like 12. love 13. mean
14. permit 15. prefer 16. propose 17. regret 18. remember 19. start
20. study 21. try.