



# UNIT 7

## L'infinifitif & le géronidif / The media

### 1 - Irregular Verbs.

Choose the correct verb and put it into the correct tense. Each verb can only be used once. Answers are provided in the Key at the end of the unit.

*Sit ; speak ; speed ; spell ; spill ; spin ; split ; spoil ; spread ; spring ; stick ; stride ; strike ; strive ; swear ; swing ; take.*

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ me in this article was the lack of objectivity of the columnist.
2. In front of the growing threat, the allies \_\_\_\_\_ their war preparations.
3. I was \_\_\_\_\_ in the congestion for hours and \_\_\_\_\_ in my car for most of the day.
4. The milk the demonstrators spilt in protest was entirely \_\_\_\_\_. It's a shame.
5. The president was \_\_\_\_\_ in in January. He \_\_\_\_\_ the oath and pledged to serve his country.
6. The news of the minister's resignation \_\_\_\_\_ like wildfire. Little else was \_\_\_\_\_ of for several days.
7. The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ to play down the affair and \_\_\_\_\_ to the defence of his beleaguered colleague.
8. After the divorce, their assets were \_\_\_\_\_ in even parts.
9. The dancer turned around, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. He then elegantly \_\_\_\_\_ out of the stage.
10. How did you say your name was \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 2.a – Grammar : L'infinifitif & le géronidif.

**Comparez :** (1) I'd like **to dance**. (infinifitif , V+to)  
(2) I like **dancing**. (géronidif, V+ Ing)

**L'infinifitif** (1) renvoie à une action qui est souvent projetée dans l'avenir alors que **le géronidif** (2) renvoie à une activité vue dans son déroulement ou présentée comme connue par l'énonciateur.

Certains verbes ou expressions peuvent indifféremment être suivis de l'infinifitif ou du géronidif, d'autres pas.

It started raining / It started to rain.

He continued talking / He continued to talk.

My hair needs cutting / My hair needs to be cut etc.

☞ Don't **forget to post** the letter ( in the future ) => infinifitif = action projetée.

☞ I remember **posting** the letter ( in the past ) => géronidif = action réalisée.

☞ He stopped **to smoke** = il s'est arrêté *pour / dans l'intention de* fumer.

☞ He stopped **smoking** = il s'est arrêté *de* fumer.

#### ✓ **Prépositions et géronidif**

☞ I look forward to meeting you

☞ What about / How about having lunch ?

She was accused of / charged with stealing the money.

She was interested in buying the sofa.

I have trouble (in) understanding you etc.

☛ Ne pas confondre :

He **is used to getting** up (être habitué à ) at 7. He **got / was used to getting** up (s'habituer à) at 7.

He **used to get** up at 7. Avant, il se réveillait à 7h.

#### ✓ **Nominalisations en Ing**

I don't **like him coming** home that late. Je n'apprécie pas **le fait qu'il** rentre à la maison si tard.

I'm **worried about him not eating**. Je m'inquiète **du fait qu'il** ne mange pas. ☛ à la place de la négation.

#### ✓ **Structures causatives**

☞ I **made** him **do** his homework. Je lui ai fait faire ses devoirs.

☞ I **had** him **repair** my computer. Je lui ai fait réparer mon ordinateur.

I **let** him go with her. Je l'ai laissé partir avec elle.

I **got** him **to do** it. Je lui ai fait faire (l'ai amené à). I **forced** her **to sell** it. Je l'ai forcée à le vendre.

