

# GERUND –ING & TO INFINITIVE

GERUND –ING	TO INFINITIVE
<p><b>1. Subject of a sentence when we talk about actions or facts in general</b>  <i>Doing exercise is good for your health</i>  <i>Littering is punished by law</i></p>	<p><b>1. After certain verbs:</b>                      Afford, agree, appear (=seem), arrange, ask, care, choose, decide, expect, fail, help, hesitate, hope, learn, manage, neglect, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, regret, seem, swear, threaten, want, wish ...  <i>Dean is planning to go on holidays</i>  <i>I want to visit London next year</i>  <i>She hopes to pass all her subjects</i>  <i>He wanted to have dinner early.</i></p>
<p><b>2. After certain verbs, functioning as direct object:</b>                      admit, avoid, can't help, can't stand, consider, continue, deny, detest, dislike, enjoy, finish, hate, give up, go on, imagine, involve, like, love, keep (on), mind, miss, prefer, recommend, report, resist, risk, suggest ...  <i>I enjoy reading history books</i>  <i>She misses being with her friends</i>  <i>I love swimming in the beach</i>  <i>She suggested going to the cinema</i></p>	<p><b>2. After some adjectives and adverbs accompanying the verb Be:</b>                      Able, afraid, amazed, angry, delighted, difficult, disgusted, disappointed, easy, glad, happy, hard, impossible, likely, obliged, possible, sorry, supposed, surprised, unable  <i>It's difficult to run a marathon</i>  <i>I was delighted to see them.</i>  <i>We are obliged to come here.</i>  <i>They are supposed to study hard.</i></p>
<p><b>3. After prepositions</b>  <i>He is keen on listening to folk music</i>  <i>He shouted after having seen a huge spider</i>  <i>She is afraid of telling the truth</i></p>	<p><b>3. Verb + object + To infinitive</b>                      Advise, ask, encourage, expect, forbid, help, invite, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell, warn, want, would like, would love, would prefer.  <i>The teacher advised <u>the students/them</u> to study harder.</i>  <i>I asked <u>her</u> to come.</i>  <i>They encouraged <u>us</u> to go.</i>  <i>I would love <u>you</u> to come to my party</i></p>
<p><b>4. After verbs and expressions with prepositions:</b>                      be fed up with, be fond of, be good/bad at, be/get used to, carry on, feel like, look forward to, succeed in, think about/of, What / How about...?  <i>I'm used to having breakfast at 8 o'clock</i>  <i>He is good at writing song lyrics.</i>  <i>I'm looking forward to seeing you again</i>  <i>We are thinking about buying a new car</i>  <i>What/How about going to the cinema this weekend?</i></p>	<p><b>5. Make* / Let + object + infinitive <u>without TO</u></b>  <i>That song makes me cry</i>  <i>My parents don't let me go out at night</i>                      * In the passive voice, <i>make</i> is followed by an infinitive with To:  <i>He made me move my car</i>  <i>I was made to move my car.</i></p>
<p><b>5. Expressions + gerund</b>                      It's no good, it's no use, it's (not) worth, go+ing (go fishing, skiing, surfing, skating...)  <i>It's no use trying it.</i>  <i>This book is worth reading.</i></p>	<p><b>6. <u>Would rather</u> + infinitive <u>without TO</u></b>  <i>I'd rather be at home now</i></p>
<p><b>9. NEED + gerund. Passive meaning</b>  <i>The house needs painting.</i></p>	<p><b>7. <u>Had better</u> + infinitive <u>without TO</u></b>  <i>You'd better go soon. It's late.</i></p>
<p><b>10. Prohibitions + gerund.</b>  <i>No swimming in this lake</i></p>	<p><b>8. Purpose clauses (para...)</b>  <i>He came to ask me for money</i>                      * We use <b>for</b> + -ing when that is something's normal use  <i>Scissors are use for cutting</i></p>

**Verbs of perception + object + gerund / infinitive without TO:** feel, hear, listen to, notice, see, watch, etc. There can be some change of meaning depending on the form used

*I felt the train moving* (continuing action)                      *I felt the train move* (completed action)  
*I heard him shouting / shout*  
*She saw her cat going out / go out*

\* Some of these verbs can be used with a that-clause with a change of meaning

*I feel that you should look for another job* (believe)  
*I've just heard that the match is off* (receive news)  
*See that you lock up when you leave* (make sure)

**Some verbs can be followed either by gerund or To infinitive without change of meaning:** attempt, begin, bother, continue, dread, intend, prefer, not bear, start

*They continued to post / posting comments when you left*  
*He began studying/to study two hours ago.*

\*Hate, like, love, prefer + gerund/to infinitive (the gerund is much more common. The To infinitive sometimes implies a habitual action). In conditional tenses, we always use the To infinitive.

*I like swimming*      *I always like to swim in the morning*      *I'd like to swim.*

**Other verbs change their meaning depending on the verb form they are followed by (gerund or To infinitive)**

	GERUND –ING	TO INFINITIVE
FORGET	En frases negativas implica no olvidar nunca algo que ocurrió en el pasado <i>They'll never forget visiting New York</i>	Olvidarse de hacer algo <i>I always forget to lock the door</i>
REMEMBER	Recordar algo que se hizo en el pasado <i>She remembers making the reservations</i> (=I made them and I remember it)	Recordar hacer algo en el futuro <i>Remember to come tomorrow, please</i> (=You remember and the you come)
STOP	Dejar de hacer algo <i>I stopped smoking five years ago</i> <i>Stop Talking!</i>	Parar para hacer algo diferente <i>I stopped to buy some bread</i>
GO ON	Continuar, seguir <i>Diana went on working all night</i>	Añadir <i>The director went on to say that the exercise was over</i>
MEAN	Implicar, querer decir <i>This means leaving at 6.00</i>	Tener la intención de, querer, pretender <i>I meant to phone you but I forgot</i>
REGRET	Lamentar, arrepentirse de algo pasado <i>Kate regretted not buying the house</i>	Sentir comunicar algo <i>I regret to tell you that you have failed</i>
TRY	Probar, experimentar <i>Why don't you try getting up early?</i>	Intertar algo y fallar <i>I tried to get up early but I couldn't</i>
ALLOW / PERMIT LET	No se menciona la persona que recibe (o no) el permiso <i>They don't allow smoking here</i>	La persona que recibe (o no) el permiso es mencionada en la frase <i>They don't allow anybody to smoke here</i> <i>Let</i> va seguido de infinitivo <u>sin To</u> <i>They don't let smoke here</i>

**Some verbs can be followed by a gerund, a that clause or a noun/pronoun:** Admit, consider, deny, imagine, recollect, report, suggest

*Jack admitted stealing the money*                      *Jack admitted that he had stolen the money*                      *Jack admitted it*  
*He considered taking up jogging*                      *He considered that he could take up jogging*                      *He considered it*  
*Peter denied stealing the money*                      *Peter denied that he had stolen the money*                      *Peter denied it*  
*I suggested going out to the beach*                      *I suggested that we go to the beach*