

INFINITIVE VS GERUND

Infinitive

VS

Gerund

* I like to practice English

□ I like practicing English

~~INFINITIVE~~: Course, right

GERUND: Activity, Preference

□ Peter enjoys visiting new cities.

□ Peter likes surfing the net.

□ Peter love going to the beach.

□ Peter hates working overtime.

* I like to take vitamins.

* I like to be ing. punctual.

* I like to drink a lot of water.

INFINITIVO

vs

GERUNDIO

① Acciones - eventos en general
(No tiempo verbal):

Not to study - Not to sweep - Not to be

① Forma progresiva del verbo
(ando - endo).

I was studying - We are learning

② Sujeto - Objeto de la oración:

- To read is what I love → Sujeto
- What I love is to read → Objeto

② Sujeto - Objeto de la Oración:

- Reading is what I love → Sujeto
- What I love is reading → Objeto

③ Indicar R.I.P (Razón - Intención - Propósito)
(a - para)

- You are here to learn.
- John stopped the car to rest.

③ Después de una Preposición/R.I.P

- You are here for learning
- John drove again after resting

④ En medio de 2 verbos comunes
(NO Modales):

- He wants to eat later.

④ Después de algunos verbos:

- My father loves eating at the movies
- We enjoyed watching TV together

- He should ~~to~~ eat
- They came to help us
- They can't ~~to~~ help

⑤ Verbos causativos:

- Pacho wants you to learn this topic

⑤ Adjetivos:

- A racing car
- Take a sleeping pill

Gerund "ING"

I miss working there.

Allow

The teacher allows playing soccer in the class.

Infinitive "TO"

I need to buy something in the mall.

decide

The teacher decides to play soccer in the class.

EXAMPLE...

Verbs commonly followed by a GERUND

"He misses playing with his friends!"

- admit
- defend
- dispute
- shun
- fear
- keep on
- omit
- put off
- risk
- recall

Verbs commonly followed by an INFINITIVE

"She threatened to quit if she didn't get a raise."

- mean
- plan
- beg
- seek
- wait

- say
- claim
- dare
- tend
- swear

- Verbs followed by a gerund or infinitive with little to no change in meaning:

begin
can't bear
can't stand
continue
hate

like
love
prefer
propose
start

- Verbs followed by a gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning:

Forget	I forgot to meet him (I didn't meet him because I forgot to do it).
	I forgot meeting him (I don't have the memory of meeting him before).
	He went on to learn English and French

Go on	(He ended one period of time before this).
	He went on learning English and French (He continued learning the languages)
Quit	She quit to work here (She quit another job in order to work here).
	She quit working here (She quit her job here. She doesn't work here anymore).
Regret	I regret promising to help you (I'm sorry that I made the promise)
	I regret tell you that we can't hire you (I'm telling you now and I'm sorry)
Remember	She remembered to visit her grandmother (She didn't forget to visit)
	She remembered visiting her grandmother (She had memories of this time)
Stop	I stopped to call you (I interrupted another action in order to call you)
	I stopped calling you (I stopped this activity maybe we had a fight)
Try	I tried to open the window (I attempted this action but didn't succeed)

I tried to opening the window
(This was one option, I sampled maybe the room was hot).

What are Infinitives?

An infinitive is a verb form that acts as other parts of speech in a sentence. It is formed with to + base form of the verb. Ex: to buy, to work.

Infinitive Examples

Infinitives can be used as:

1. an object following the verb:

Jim always forgets to eat

2. a subject at the beginning of a sentence:

To travel around the world requires a lot of time and money.

3. an adverb modifying a verb:

You promised to buy me a diamond ring.

4. an adjective modifying a noun:

Tara has the ability to succeed.

5. Some verbs are directly followed by an infinitive:

Do you want to call your family now?

6. Some verbs are directly followed by a noun or pronoun and then by an infinitive:

I convinced Catherine to become vegetarian.

He advised me to sell all my shares of stock.

7. Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive or a gerund without causing a change in meaning:

Will you continue working after you give birth?

Will you continue to work after you give birth?

8. Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive or a gerund but with a change in meaning:

He stopped drinking coffee. (He never drank coffee again.)

He stopped to drink coffee. (He stopped what he was doing and drank some coffee.)



1 Choose the correct gerund or infinitive from the parenthesis at the end of the sentence. See the example.

- 1. She likes to get up early in the morning. (likes / dislikes)
- 2. Alan can't stand to ride on trains. (riding/ to ride)
- 3. Mr. Harris enjoys inviting people out to dinner. (inviting / to invite)
- 4. In the old days, gentlemen challenged their rivals to fight. (fighting / to fight)
- 5. As the famous saying goes, there's no use crying over spilt milk. (crying / to cry)
- 6. Jim stopped to tie his shoelace. Wait for him. (tying / to tie)

- 7. My wife always volunteers to bake cakes PTA meetings. (baking / to bake)
- 8. Don't waste my time complaining about your salary. (complaining/ to complain)
- 9. Eva is having trouble concentrating on the exam. (concentrating / to concentrate)
- 10. Please allow me to join your Facebook page. (joining / to join)
- 11. You won't forget to pick up on your way home, will you? (picking up /to pick up)

2 Complete the following passage with either the gerund or the infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.



Dennis was in his first year at university, studying History. He was rather a lazy student and he tended to avoid (1) working (work) whenever he could. In the middle of the term, his history professor gave out an assignment to be handed in within two weeks. The assignment was quite a difficult one, so his professor advised them (2) to start (start) earlier. Dennis intended (3) to do (do) the assignment, but he postponed (4) writing (write) it for a week. He had a bad habit of (5) delaying (delay) things. The following week, he forgot (6) doing (do) it totally.

The night before the assignment was due, he suddenly remembered it and rushed to the library to find the books he needed. He tried (7) to read (read) as much as possible on the topic, but there wasn't enough time. Dennis considered (8) asking (ask) for more time to do his paper, but his History professor was known to be very tough on students, so he finally decided (9) to cheat (cheat) and copy his paper from somewhere else. He found an old article on the same topic and quickly typed it out. The next day, he submitted the paper.

The following week, he was alarmed (10) to see (see) his professor approaching him, looking angry. "Is this your own work, or did you copy it?" asked the professor. Dennis denied (11) copying (copy) the paper. The professor was angry with Dennis for not (12) telling (tell) the truth. "If you expect me (13) to believe (believe) that, you must be very stupid," said the professor. "Every word is taken from an article I wrote myself five years ago. Did you really think I would forget (14) writing (write) it?" Dennis couldn't help (15) feeling (feel) sorry for telling such a lie.

3 Correct the wrong sentences.

- 1. Peter enjoys playing tennis. Peter enjoys playing tennis
- 2. Sam forgot to send the e-mail. Sam forgot to sending the email
- 3. Alice spent three hours to look for a shirt. Alice spent three hours looking at shirt
- 4. Would you like to come swimming? Would you like to come to swim?
- 5. She apologized for to be late. she apologized for be late
- 6. He helped her doing her homework. He helped doing her homework