

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021 (Tuesday)

### Gerund and Infinitive

Watch the videos and take notes in your English Notebook.

Modos para expresar algo

#### Gerund (Activity, Preference)

Actividad que normalmente hacemos o cuando hacemos ciertas cosas de cierta manera.

- Peter **enjoys** visiting new cities
- Peter **likes** surfing the net
- Peter **hates** working overtime

↑  
Verbs Auxiliares

#### Infinitive (Wise, Right)

Actividad que se usa para expresar algo que es correcto

- I like to drink a lot of water
- I like to be punctual
- I like to take vitamins

### Infinitive

1) Acciones - eventos en general (no hay tiempo verbal)

- To study / To sweep / ~~Not~~ to be

2) Sujeto - Objeto de la oración

- **To read** is what I love → Sujeto

- What I love is **To read** → Objeto

3) Indicar R.I.P. (Acción, Intención, Propósito)

- You are here **To learn**

- John stopped the car **to rest**

4) En medio de 2 verbos comunes (No modales)

- He wants **to eat** later / He should **eat**

- They came **to help** us / They can't **help**

5) Verbos causativos

- Pacho **wants** you **to learn** this topic

### Gerund

1) Forma progresiva del verbo (ando-endo)

- I was **studying** / We are **learning**

2) Sujeto - Objeto de la oración

- **Reading** is what I love → Sujeto

- What I love is **reading** → Objeto

3) Después de una Preposición / R.I.P.

- You are here **for learning**

- John drove again **after resting**

4) Después de algunos verbos:

- My father **loves eating** at the movies

- We **enjoyed watching** TV together

5) Adjetivos

- A **noisy** car / take a **sleeping** pill

### Verbs followed by

#### Gerunds and Infinitives

##### Gerund

- 1) Allow
- 2) defend
- 3) Explain
- 4) Permit
- 5) miss
- 6) resist
- 7) Tolerate
- 8) Forgive
- 9) finish
- 10) report

##### Infinitive

- 1) agree
- 2) mean
- 3) Pay
- 4) swear
- 5) deserve
- 6) decide
- 7) fail
- 8) learn
- 9) wait
- 10) get

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

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1) begin       | 6) like    |
| 2) continue    | 7) love    |
| 3) can't bear  | 8) prefer  |
| 4) can't stand | 9) propose |
| 5) hate        | 10) 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.
Go on	{ He went on to learn English and French. He ended one period of time before this.
Quit	{ She quit to work here. She quit another job in order to work here.
Regret	{ I regret promising to help you. I'm sorry that I made the promise.
Remember	{ She remembered to visit her grandmother. She didn't forget to visit.
Stop	{ I stopped to call you. I interrupted another action in order to call you.
Try	{ I tried to open the window. I attempted this action but didn't succeed.

**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:

- an object following the verb:  
Jim always forgets to eat.
- a subject at the beginning of a sentence:  
To travel around the world requires a lot of time and money.
- an adverb modifying a verb:  
You promised to buy me a diamond ring.
- an adjective modifying a noun:  
Tara has the ability to succeed.
- Some verbs are directly followed by an infinitive:  
Do you want to call your family now?
- 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.
- 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?
- 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.)

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

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

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

**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) to do (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.

**Correct the wrong sentences.**

- Peter enjoys playing tennis. Peter enjoys playing tennis
- Sam forgot to send the e-mail. Sam forgot sending the e-mail
- Alice spent three hours to look for a shirt. Alice spent three hours looking for a shirt
- Would you like to come swimming? Would you like coming swimming?
- She apologized for to be late. She apologized for being late
- He helped her doing her homework. He helped her to do her homework