

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

- to study - to sweep to be

2) Sujeto - objeto de oración:

- to read what I love → sujeto

= what I love is to read → objeto

3) Indicar R.I.P (razón - intención - propósito)

• you are here to learn

• John stopped the car to rest

4) en medio de 20 verbos comunes (no modals)

• He wants to eat later • He should to eat

• they came to help us • they can't to help

5) verbos causativos

pacho wants you to learn this topic

gerundio

1) Forma Progresiva de verbo (ando - ending):

- 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) Despues de un preposicion / P.I.P

• you are here for learning

• John drove again after resting

4) Despues de algunos verbos:

• my father love eating at the movies

• we enjoyed watching tv together

5) adjetivos:

A rancing car • take a sleeping pill

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.)

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D 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)

- Always volunteers to bake cakes PTA meetings. (baking / to bake)
- Waste my time complaining about your salary. (complaining / to complain)
- Having trouble concentrating on the exam. (concentrating / to concentrate)
- Allow me to join your Facebook page. (joining / to join)
- Don't forget to pick up your bag 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) 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.

Correct the wrong sentences.

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