

13th July 2021 (Tuesday)

GERUND AND Infinitive

Watch the videos and take notes
in your

- Modos expresivos de hablar o comunicar algo
- Gerund se utilizan verbos auxiliares
- En infinitivo es algo que se considera correcto, mientras que en Gerund se expresa algo que nos gusta

Infinitive

correct

wise

right

Gerund

activity

Preference

- En infinitivo no hay tiempo verbal
- En gerundio se utiliza el verbo de forma progresiva

Verbs commonly followed by a gerund

Resent	Explain
Report	Put off
Allow	Keep on
Avoid	feeling
Be worth	warrant

Verbs commonly followed by a infinitive

Ask	Hurry
Beg	Pay
Come	Offer
Elect	Neglect
fail	Tend

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

Begin	like
Can't bear	love
Can't stand	prefer
Continue	propose
date	start

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 to play 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 to come swim
 She apologized for to be late. She apologized for be late
 He helped her doing her homework. He helped her do her homework

- 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)
12. 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.

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 parentheses at the end of the sentence. See the example.

He likes to get up early in the morning. (likes / dislikes)

I can't stand to ride on trains. (riding / to ride)

My father enjoys to invite people out to dinner. (inviting / to invite)

In the old days, gentlemen challenged their rivals to fight. (fighting / to fight)

The famous saying goes, there's no use crying over spilt milk. (crying / to cry)

He stopped to tie his shoelace. Wait for him. (tying / to tie)