

Gerund and infinitive

El modo gerundo se usa normalmente cuando estamos diciendo una actividad que normalmente hacemos. El gerundio se utiliza al hablar de actividades que se disfrutan.

El gerundio representa actividades y ~~acciones~~, el infinitivo representa lo que es el verbo, lo que es correcto.

En el infinitivo se habla de acciones o eventos en general y no se usa tiempo verbal. En el gerundio se habla de una forma progresiva del verbo y tiene terminación en "ando -endo" y es obligatorio el uso del verbo to be.

El infinitivo también se puede usar para indicar Razón-Intención-Propósito, en medio de dos verbos conves que no sean modales.

When you use two verbs in a sentence:

Gerund: "ING"

I miss work - I miss working there

Infinitive: "TO"

I need buy something - I need to buy something in the mall

Verbs commonly followed by a gerund

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| ① Allow | ⑥ Miss |
| ② Consider | ⑦ Postpone |
| ③ Confess | ⑧ Recollect |
| ④ Dislike | ⑨ Resume |
| ⑤ Practice | ⑩ Appreciate |

Verbs commonly followed by an infinitive

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| ① Agree | ⑥ Say |
| ② Need | ⑦ Seek |
| ③ Promise | ⑧ Resolve |
| ④ Ask | ⑨ Decide |
| ⑤ Claim | ⑩ Appear |

Scribe

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

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1) Begin | 8) Like |
| 2) Can't bear | 9) Love |
| 3) Can't stand | 10) Prefer |
| 4) Continue | 11) Propose |
| 5) Hate | 12) Start |

verbs followed by a gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning:

Forget:

- I forget to meet him
(I didn't meet him because I forgot to do it)
- I forget meeting him
(I don't have the memory of meeting him before)

Go on:

- He went on to learn English and French
(He ended one period of time before that)
- 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 anymore)

Regret:

- I regret promising to help you

(I'm sorry that I made the promise)

- I regret to 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 but didn't succeed)

-I tried to opening the window

(This was one option I sampled, Maybe the room was hot)



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)

- 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) 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 send the e-mail
3. Alice spent three hours to look for a shirt. Alice spent three hours looking for a shirt
4. Would you like to come swiminnng? would you like to come swimming?
5. She apologized for to be late. She apologized for to be late
6. He helped her doing her homework. He helped her to do her homework