

Gerund & Infinitive

(Doing / To do)

When do we use GERUND?

As a subject of a sentence:



▶ **Running** helps you keep fit. (Correr ayuda a mantenerse en forma)

▶ **Being** a sports star is not easy. (Ser una estrella del deporte no es fácil).



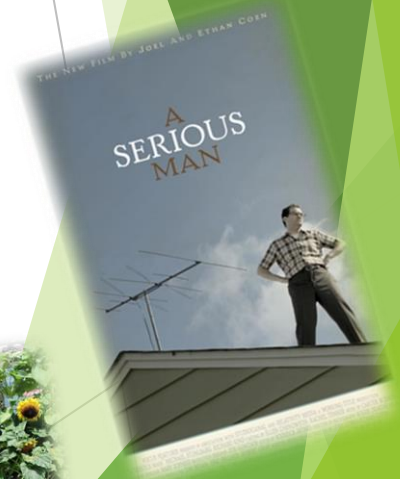
▶ **Reading** opens your mind. (Leer te abre la mente)



When do we use GERUND?

After prepositions: at, by, about, on, at, etc...

- ▶ You can get some information by **surfing** the net.
- ▶ We talked about **changing** our lifestyle.
- ▶ She insisted on **calling** an ambulance.
- ▶ He told the joke without **laughing**.
- ▶ John is good at **working** in the garden.



When do we use GERUND?

After some verbs such as: continue, deny, detest, enjoy, hate, like, dislike, love, finish, miss, prefer, recommend, suggest,...



▶ *I hate watching TV.*



▶ *Peter continues working there.*

▶ *She suggested going to the theme park.*



▶ *I detest sewing and knitting.*

▶ *My teacher enjoys travelling.*



When do we use GERUND?

After some verbal forms:

Be used to (estar acostumbrado a) / *Get used to* (acostumbrarse) /
Can't help (no puedo evitar) / *can't stand* (no puedo soportar) /
feel like (apetecer) / *don't mind* (no importa) /
it's no use (es inútil) / *look forward to* (estar deseando) /
spend (time) (pasar el tiempo)...

- ▶ She feels like studying in USA next year. (A ella le apetece estudiar en EEUU el año que viene)
- ▶ He used to living alone. (Él solía vivir solo)
- ▶ I'm getting used to working at night. (Me estoy acostumbrando a trabajar de noche)
- ▶ I'm looking forward to seeing you. (Estoy deseando verte)
- ▶ I don't mind buying the present for him. (A mí no me importa comprar el regalo para él)

When do we use INFINITIVE?

After lots of verbs:

*Agree / appear / seem / choose / decide / expect / hope / learn /
plan / promise / refuse / want / wish / manage...*

- ▶ *He promised to help her.*
- ▶ *Peter refused to talk about his private life.*
- ▶ *He wanted to sell his motorbike.*
- ▶ *She managed to pass all her exams.*

When do we use INFINITIVE?

After some adjectives (hard, busy, happy, ready, tired, willing,...) and adverbs (quickly, slowly, fast, low,...)

- ▶ *She thinks it is hard to learn Chinese.*
- ▶ *He spoke too quickly to be understood.*

When do we use INFINITIVE?

Verbs taking I.O.:

Advise, help, invite, persuade, teach, tell, warn, ...

- ▶ *Ben told me to go home.*
- ▶ *She helped * me do Maths homework.*
- ▶ *My parents invited them to visit our village.*

- ▶ *LET/MAKE/HELP + IO + Infinitive (without “to”)

INFINITIVE or GERUND?

Begin/start (empezar), forbid (prohibir), intend (planear), propose (proponer), can be used with gerund and infinitive.

- ▶ I **started acting** two years ago/ I **started to act** two years ago.
- ▶ She **intended leaving** early /She **intended to leave** early.

INFINITIVE or GERUND?

REGRET
(lamentar)

▶ GERUND

▶ *He regrets saying that.*

(Él lamenta haber dicho eso)

*Meaning: past action.

▶ INFINITIVE

▶ *I regret to tell you that the concert has been cancelled.*

(Lamento decirte que el concierto se ha cancelado).

*Meaning: present action (bad news).

INFINITIVE or GERUND?

REMEMBER

▶ GERUND

▶ *She remembers watching the Mr. Bean's series.*

(Ella recuerda haber visto la serie de Mr. Bean)

*Meaning: past action.

▶ INFINITIVE

▶ *Remember to phone the dentist this afternoon*

(Recuerda llamar al dentista esta tarde).

*Meaning: future action

INFINITIVE or GERUND?

FORGET

▶ GERUND

▶ *Amy will never forget seeing her favourite actor.*

(Amy nunca olvidará haber visto a su actor favorito)

*Meaning: past action (it is used in negative sentences)

▶ INFINITIVE

▶ *Don't forget to invite Jenny to the party.*

(No olvides invitar a Jenny a la fiesta).

*Meaning: future action (it is used in negative sentences)

INFINITIVE or GERUND?

STOP

▶ GERUND

▶ *Stop laughing ! It isn't funny.*

(Deja de reírte! No tiene gracia)

▶ INFINITIVE

▶ *They stopped to go for lunch*

(Pararon para ir a comer).