

## GERUND AND INFINITIVE

GERUND	INFINITIVE
<p><b>As a subject of a sentence:</b>  <i>Running</i> helps you keep fit.            (Correr ayuda a mantenerse en forma).  <i>Being</i> a sports star is not easy.            (Ser una estrella del deporte no es fácil).</p>	<p><b>After lots of verbs:</b>            Agree/appear/seem/choose/decide/expect/hope/learn/plan/promise/refuse/want/wish/manage...             He <i>promised to help</i> her.            He <i>refused to talk</i> about his private life.</p>
<p><b>After prepositions:</b> <i>at, by, through, etc...</i>            You can get some information <i>by surfing</i> the net.            We talked <i>about changing</i> our lifestyle.</p>	<p><b>After some adjectives</b> (<i>hard, busy, happy, ready, tired, willing,...</i>) <b>and adverbs</b> (<i>quickly, slowly, fast, low,...</i>)             She thinks it is <i>hard to learn</i> Chinese.            He spoke too <i>quickly to be</i> understood.</p>
<p><b>After some verbs such as:</b>             Continue/deny/ detest/ enjoy/hate/like/dislike/love/finish/ miss/prefer/recommend/suggest...   <i>I hate watching</i> TV/ <i>I continue working</i> there.</p>	<p><b>Verbs taking I.O.:</b>             Advise/help/invite/persuade/teach/tell/warn...            Ben <i>told me to go</i> home.            (Ben me dijo que me fuera a casa).   <b>*Let/make/help + IO+ Infinitive (without "to").</b>  <i>Let me open</i> the door.</p>
<p><b>After some verbal forms:</b>   <i>Be used to</i> (estar acostumbrado a)/ <i>Get used to</i> (acostumbrarse)/<i>Can't help</i> (no puedo evitar)/<i>can't stand</i> (no puedo soportar)/<i>feel like</i> (apetecer)/ <i>don't mind</i> (no importa)/<i>it's no use</i> (es inútil)/<i>look forward to</i> (estar deseando)/<i>spend (time)</i> (pasar el tiempo)...</p> <p><i>She feels like going</i> to the cinema tonight.  <i>He's used to living</i> alone.  <i>I'm getting used to working</i> at night.</p>	

VERBS	GERUND	INFINITIVE
<p><b>Begin, forbid (prohibir), intend (planear), propose, start</b> can be used with gerund and infinitive.</p>	<p><i>I <b>started acting</b> two years ago.</i></p>	<p><i>I <b>started to act</b> two years ago.</i></p>
<p><b>Love, like, prefer, hate...</b></p>	<p>We are talking about things in general.</p> <p><i>I <b>love watching</b> TV.</i></p>	<p>We are talking about a certain situation/time.</p> <p><i>I <b>hate to tell</b> you this, but I haven't got tickets for the show.</i></p>
<p><b>REGRET</b> (Lamentar/ arrepentirse de...)</p>	<p><i>He <b>regrets saying</b> that.</i> (Él lamenta haber dicho eso).</p> <p>*Meaning: past action.</p>	<p><i>I <b>regret to tell</b> you that the concert has been cancelled.</i> (Lamento decirte que el concierto se ha cancelado).</p> <p>*Meaning: present action (bad news).</p>
<p><b>REMEMBER</b></p>	<p><i>She <b>remembers watching</b> the Mr. Bean's series.</i> (Ella recuerda haber visto la serie de Mr. Bean).</p> <p>*Meaning: past action</p>	<p><i><b>Remember to phone</b> the dentist this afternoon.</i> (Acuérdate de llamar al dentista esta tarde).</p> <p>*Meaning: Future action</p>
<p><b>FORGET</b></p>	<p><i>Amy will never <b>forget seeing</b> her favourite actor.</i> (Amy nunca olvidará haber visto a su actor favorito).</p> <p>*Meaning: past action (It's used in negative sentences).</p>	<p><i>Don't <b>forget to invite</b> Jenny to the party.</i> (No olvides invitar a Jenny a la fiesta).</p> <p>*Meaning: future action (It's used in negative sentences).</p>
<p><b>STOP</b></p>	<p><i><b>Stop laughing!</b> It isn't funny.</i> (Deja de reírte. No tiene gracia).</p>	<p><i>They <b>stopped to go</b> for lunch.</i> (Pararon para ir a comer).</p>