

GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

Verb + Gerund	Verb +Preposition +Gerund	Be +Adjective +Preposition +Gerund	Verb + Infinitive	Verb +Infinitive or Gerund
acknowledge	adapt to	be accustomed to	agree	attempt
admit	adjust to	be afraid of	aim	begin
advise	agree (with) on	be angry about	afford	can/can't bear
anticipate	apologize for	be ashamed of	appear	can/can't stand
appreciate	approve of	be capable of	arrange	cease
avoid	argue about	be certain about	ask	continue
consider	ask about	be concerned with	care	forget
defend	believe in	be critical of	choose	go on
defer	blame for	be discouraged from	claim	hate
delay	care about	be enthusiastic about	consent	like
deny	complain about	be familiar with	dare	love
detest	consist of	be famous for	decide	neglect
discuss	decided on	be fond of	decline	prefer
dislike	depend on	be glad about	demand	regret
endure	disapprove of	be good at	deserve	propose
enjoy	discourage from	be happy about	desire	remember
escape	engage in	be interested in	expect	see
excuse	forgive for	be known for	fail	start
feel like	give up	be nervous about	guarantee	stop
finish	help with	be perfect for	happen	try
go	inquire about	be proud of	hope	
imagine	insist on	be responsible for	intend	
involve	interfere with	be sad about	know	
keep	keep on	be successful in	learn	
mention	look forward to	be suitable for	manage	
mind (object to)	object to	be tired of	need	
miss	participate in	be tolerant of	offer	
need (passive)	persist in	be upset about	plan	
omit	plan on	be used to	pledge	

postpone	prepare for	be useful for	prepare	
practice	profit from	be worried about	pretend	
prevent	prohibit from		promise	
quit	put off		refuse	
recall	result from		resolve	
recollect	succeed in		seem	
recommend	suffer from		tend	
regret	talk about		struggle	
resent	take part in		swear	
resist	there's no point in		volunteer	
resume	think about		wait	
risk	warn about		want	
suggest	work on		wish	
tolerate	worry about		would like	
understand				

Both Gerund & Infinitive - No Meaning Change

The verbs below are common verbs that can be followed by gerunds or infinitives. The meaning of sentence **does not** change whether you use the gerund or infinitive.

- * begin
- * like
- * hate
- * start
- * love
- * can't stand
- * continue
- * prefer
- * can't bear

EXAMPLES:

* Sophorn began to sing.
Sophorn began singing.

* Sokhom liked to go to school when she was a girl.
Sokhom liked going to school when she was a girl.

* Choudy loves to talk with her friends.
Choudy loves talking with her friends.

- * Rosa prefers to watch movies in Spanish.
Rosa prefers watching movies in Spanish.

Both Gerund & Infinitive - Meaning Change

The verbs below are common verbs that can be followed by gerunds or infinitives. The meaning of sentence **does** change whether you use the gerund or infinitive.

- * remember
- * regret
- * stop
- * forget
- * try

EXAMPLES

- * Wei remembered to go to the store on his way home from school.
This means that Wei did go to the store on his way home. He didn't forget to go to the store.

Wei remembered going to the store on his way home from school.
This means that Wei went to the store at some time in the past and he remembered doing it.

- * Latasha regretted to tell the student that his essay was deleted.
This means that Latasha was sorry for the student because the essay was deleted. In this case, regret refers to telling someone bad news.

Latasha regretted telling the student that his essay was deleted.
This means that Latasha personally felt bad because she told the student that his essay was deleted. She may feel bad because something bad may have happened afterwards such as the student later got angry and started yelling.

- * Paul stopped to smoke.
This means that Paul was doing something but then he stopped doing it to smoke.

Paul stopped smoking.
This means that Paul used to smoke (cigarettes, cigars, etc.) but he doesn't smoke now.

- * Jerome forgot to go to the bank.
This means that Jerome did not go the bank.

Jerome forgot going to the bank.
This means that Jerome went to the bank at some time in the past but he doesn't remember doing it.

- * Maria tried to close the window.
This means that Maria attempted (made a physical effort) to close the window but she was unable to do it.

Because it was very cold in her home, Maria tried closing the window. Maria then tried turning up the heat.
This means that Maria was attempting to solve the problem of being cold. Try + gerund means to attempt to solve something. Because she was cold, Maria first closed the window. However, she was still cold, so she then turned up the heat. Both actions, closing the window and turning up the heat, were accomplished by Maria.

Practice #1 Gerunds and Infinitives

Complete the sentence with the correct form (infinitive or gerund) of the verb.

1. I intend _____ to Brazil in August. (go)
2. I arranged _____ my vacation during the last two weeks. (take)
3. I considered _____ to Venezuela or Argentina first. (go)
4. But I decided _____ them for next year. (leave)
5. The government has demanded me _____ a visa to go to Brazil. (get)
6. That involves _____ in a long line at the consulate. (stand)
7. I didn't mind _____ the \$45 fee. (pay)
8. But I hate _____ in lines. (wait)
9. I also detest _____ passport photos. (get)
10. I really want _____ the country, so I did it. (see)
11. I haven't begun _____ yet. (pack)
12. I'll start soon because I can't stand _____ in a rush. (pack)
13. I remembered _____ my neighbor to take care of my dog. (ask)
14. He doesn't really mind _____ behind. (stay)

15. But he always loves _____ us come back! (see)

Practice #2 Gerunds and Infinitives

Complete the sentences with the correct form (infinitive or gerund) of the verb.

Early automobiles

Many inventors were trying _____ gas-powered, self-propelled
build

vehicles in the late 1800's. A French inventor succeeded in

_____ a steam-powered tricycle in 1769. A German engineer,
create

Niklaus August Otto, is known for _____ the four-stroke
invent

gas-powered engine in 1876. Both Gottlieb Daimler and Carl Benz

managed _____ and _____ autos in Germany in the 1880s.
build **sell**

By 1898 there were 50 companies responsible for _____ cars in
market

in the United States alone. That number happened _____ to
expand

241 by 1908. It was in 1908 when Henry Ford started _____ automotive
make

history. It was in that year that he managed _____ together the
put

first assembly line and _____ the price of automobiles so that
lower

everyone could buy one. He began _____ workers so that they could
arrange

each do a small part of the job in sequence. This prevented _____
repeat

a log of unnecessary steps in the assembly process. By 1913 he managed

_____ 250,000 cars a year. His first mass-produced car, the
produce

Model T, guaranteed _____ modest-income Americans decent
give

transportation for a reasonable (\$500 USD!) price.

Henry Ford went on _____ the U.S. automobile industry for
lead

many years. Though he tried, he failed _____ elected to
get

the U.S. Senate in 1918. His company was started with just \$28,000

and, by 1913, managed _____ dividends of \$11 million.
pay

While Ford declined _____ away more than a modest amount
give

during his lifetime, the Ford Foundation arranges _____
donate

millions of dollars each year to deserving causes.