## GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb + Gerund</th>
<th>Verb + Preposition + Gerund</th>
<th>Be + Adjective + Preposition + Gerund</th>
<th>Verb + Infinitive</th>
<th>Verb + Infinitive or Gerund</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>acknowledge</td>
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<td>agree</td>
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<td>admit</td>
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<td>afford</td>
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<td>apologize for</td>
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<tr>
<td>appreciate</td>
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<tr>
<td>avoid</td>
<td>argue about</td>
<td>be certain about</td>
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<tr>
<td>consider</td>
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<td>be concerned with</td>
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<td>defend</td>
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<td>be critical of</td>
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<td>defer</td>
<td>blame for</td>
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<td>claim</td>
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<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>care about</td>
<td>be enthusiastic about</td>
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<td>deny</td>
<td>complain about</td>
<td>be familiar with</td>
<td>dare</td>
<td>love</td>
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<tr>
<td>detest</td>
<td>consist of</td>
<td>be famous for</td>
<td>decide</td>
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<td>discuss</td>
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<td>be fond of</td>
<td>decline</td>
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<tr>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>depend on</td>
<td>be glad about</td>
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<td>endure</td>
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<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>discourage from</td>
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<td>desire</td>
<td>remember</td>
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<td>escape</td>
<td>engage in</td>
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<td>excuse</td>
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<td>be known for</td>
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<td>feel like</td>
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<td>finish</td>
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<td>be perfect for</td>
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<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>inquire about</td>
<td>be proud of</td>
<td>hope</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>imagine</td>
<td>insist on</td>
<td>be responsible for</td>
<td>intend</td>
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<tr>
<td>involve</td>
<td>interfere with</td>
<td>be sad about</td>
<td>know</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>keep</td>
<td>keep on</td>
<td>be successful in</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td></td>
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<td>mention</td>
<td>look forward to</td>
<td>be suitable for</td>
<td>manage</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mind (object to)</td>
<td>object to</td>
<td>be tired of</td>
<td>need</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>miss</td>
<td>participate in</td>
<td>be tolerant of</td>
<td>offer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>need (passive)</td>
<td>persist in</td>
<td>be upset about</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>omit</td>
<td>plan on</td>
<td>be used to</td>
<td>pledge</td>
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</table>
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 create a steam-powered tricycle in 1769. A German engineer, invent Niklaus August Otto, is known for ________ the four-stroke 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 Model T, guaranteed modest-incomed Americans decent transportation for a reasonable ($500 USD!) price.

Henry Ford went on the U.S. automobile industry for many years. Though he tried, he failed elected to the U.S. Senate in 1918. His company was started with just $28,000 and, by 1913, managed dividends of $11 million. While Ford declined away more than a modest amount during his lifetime, the Ford Foundation arranges millions of dollars each year to deserving causes.