

Gerunds and infinitives

TO INFINITIVE	(OBJECT) + TO INFINITIVE	-ING
<p>- after some adjectives and nouns pleased to chance to (...)</p> <p>- after adj.: it is + adj. + to inf</p> <p>- to express purpose (=in order to/so as to)</p> <p>- after some expressions: it's time for sb to do sth</p> <p>- after some verbs: advise* afford agree* appear* arrange* assist attempt beg begin bribe care choose consent dare decide* demand* deserve desire* determine employ enable expect* fail happen help hesitate hope* lead learn manage offer order* prepare pretend* refuse seem* select swear tend urge would like / prefer</p>	<p>advise allow ask cause command encourage expect forbid force get help instruct intend invite leave like need oblige order permit persuade* prefer press promise* recommend* remind request require teach* tell* tempt threaten* trouble want warn* wish* would like</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Same meaning / change of pattern**</p> <p>advise attempt begin consider* continue intend* need plan propose start</p> <p style="text-align: center;">V + sb + infinitive without to</p> <p>***feel, hear, notice, see, watch ****let, make *****would rather, had better</p>	<p>- as subject, object, or complement of a sentence or clause Eating too much sugar is harmful.</p> <p>- after prepositions: good at interested in keen on insist on object to (...)</p> <p>- in some fixed expressions: there's no point in it's no use / good it is(n't) worth have difficulty in it's a waste of time/money to spend time</p> <p>- after phrasal verbs get round to look forward to put off (...)</p> <p>- after some main verbs: admit* adore advise* appreciate* avoid can't bear/help/face/stand contemplate consider delay deny* detest dislike dread enjoy face fancy* feel like finish give up imagine* involve keep (on) mention* mind miss postpone practise prefer prevent sb recollect recommend* require resent* resist risk suggest* understand*</p>

* Verbs that can also be followed by –that clause

Verbs followed by the gerund form –ing or an infinitive with to, changing the meaning of the verb

Gerunds and infinitives

- forget

Don't **forget to take** your keys. (I remind you to do something)
I'll never **forget seeing** the September 11th attack on TV (a past event).

- go on

He **went on singing** all morning. (He continued with the same activity.)
He **went on to play** the piano. (He changed the activity he was doing.)

- like / hate

I **like/ hate swimming** in the sea. (a hobby or general dislike).
I **like to get up** early at weekends so that I have plenty of time to do everything I need (habit, routine).
I **hate to tell** you this, but you have to stop. (one-off situation)

- mean

Going on holidays **means spending** a lot of money. (to involve)
I'm sorry, I didn't **mean to hurt** you with my words. (to intend)

- regret

I **regret telling** you my secrets (in the past).
I **regret to tell** you that you have failed the exam. (I'm telling you now a bad piece of news).

- remember

I **remembered putting** my keys in my bag (I put my keys in my bag first and then I remembered that action.)
I **remembered to put** my keys in my bag (I remembered first and then I put my keys in my bag.)

- stop

He **stopped to talk** to a friend. (He stopped first, and then he talked.)
He **stopped talking** to a friend. (He was talking first and then he stopped.)

- try

They **tried to push** the car but it was too heavy. (It was a difficult thing to do.)
They **tried pushing** the car, but it still didn't start. (They were experimenting to see if it worked).

**** Verbs followed by the gerund form – ing or an infinitive with to, changing the pattern of the verb but keeping its meaning.**

- advise

Doctors **advise doing** sport regularly. (to everybody)
The doctor **advised me to do** some sport to lose weight. (advise to sb in particular)

- consider

Why don't you **consider changing** your job? (think about sth)
He **is considered to be** a nice person. (People think he is nice).

- need

I **need to get** my hair cut. (the person needs to do sth)
My hair **needs cutting**. (the thing needs to be done)

*** hear and see

I **heard him cry** vs I **heard him crying**.
I **saw him cross** the road vs I **saw him crossing** the road.

**** Verbs that change in the passive voice

- let & make

Active: They (didn't) let me go to the party vs. **Passive:** I **was(n't) allowed TO** go to the party.
Active: They made me go to the wedding vs. **Passive:** I **was made TO** go to the wedding.

***** would rather (preferiria), had better (should)

I'd **better go** – it's very late. I'd **rather stay** here, though.
Notice the position of 'not'
I'd **better not go** – it's too soon. I **would rather not go** yet.