

# GERUND AND INFINITIVE

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GRAMMAR UNIT 6

# WHEN DO WE USE THEM?

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| GERUND                                 | INFINITIVE                                      |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| After certain verbs or expressions     | After certain verbs                             |
| After prepositions                     | After many adjectives                           |
| As the subject or object of a sentence | After verb + object                             |
|                                        | After superlatives and the first/second/last... |



# THE GERUND

Common verbs and expressions followed by the gerund:

|             |          |             |                 |          |            |            |
|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Admit       | Consider | Enjoy       | Go              | Mention  | Recall     | Stop       |
| Appreciate  | Delay    | Fancy       | Imagine         | Mind     | Recommend  | Suggest    |
| Avoid       | Deny     | Feel like   | Involve         | Miss     | Resent     | Tolerate   |
| Be used to  | Discuss  | Finish      | It's worth      | Postpone | Resist     | Understand |
| Can't help  | Dislike  | Forget      | Keep            | Practice | Risk       |            |
| Can't stand | End up   | Get used to | Look forward to | Put off  | Spend time |            |

# THE INFINITIVE

- Adjectives:

|         |           |       |        |         |           |         |
|---------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Afraid  | Certain   | Easy  | Likely | Pleased | Surprised | Willing |
| Anxious | Difficult | Happy | Lucky  | Shocked | Welcome   | Wrong   |

- Verbs and expressions:

|         |         |               |        |         |           |            |
|---------|---------|---------------|--------|---------|-----------|------------|
| Afford  | Care    | Expect        | Learn  | Plan    | Seem      | Wait       |
| Agree   | Claim   | Fail          | Manage | Prepare | Struggle  | Want       |
| Appear  | Decide  | Forget        | Mean   | Pretend | Swear     | Wish       |
| Arrange | Demand  | Have a chance | Need   | Promise | Threaten  | Would like |
| Ask     | Deserve | Hesitate      | Offer  | Refuse  | Volunteer |            |

# GERUND OR INFINITIVE

- Verbs followed by both without change in meaning:

|       |            |          |      |        |      |        |       |
|-------|------------|----------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| Begin | Can't bear | Continue | Hate | Intend | Love | Prefer | Start |
|-------|------------|----------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|

- Verbs followed by both with change in meaning:

|          | <b>GERUND</b>        | <b>INFINITIVE</b>          |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Forget   | What happened        | What to do                 |
| Regret   | What happened        | Something unpleasant to do |
| Remember | What happened        | What to do                 |
| Stop     | An habit or activity | To do something else       |
| Try      | Experiment           | Attempt                    |



**BE USED TO**

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**GET USED TO**

# WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

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- We use **be used to** in order to talk about habits or routines:
  - I'm used to waking up early. I always wake up at seven o'clock.
  - I was used to working out three hours when I was fourteen.
- We use **get used to** in order to talk about habit in process:
  - I'm getting used to waking up early. It's difficult to me yet.
  - Last year I got used to taking a walk every day. Now it's really easy for me.



**SO/SUCH**

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**TOO/ENOUGH**



# HOW DO WE USE THEM?

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- So is followed by adjectives, adverbs and nouns.
  - I was so excited that I couldn't sleep
  - I had so many ideas that I did a lot of crafts.
- Such is followed by a noun:
  - Such a day! It was really funny.
  - It was such a sunny day yesterday.

# HOW DO WE USE THEM?

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- **Too** is followed by adjectives or adjectives:
  - He is too young yet.
  - There are too many chairs in the room.
- **Enough** is followed by a noun, or preceded by an adjective or adverb:
  - There are enough chairs here.
  - You're not old enough to drive yet.



**REMEMBER TO INCLUDE THIS  
INFORMATION IN YOUR PORTFOLIO  
USING YOUR OWN WORDS AND  
EXAMPLES.**

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**IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT, YOU CAN  
LOOK FOR FURTHER INFORMATION IN  
THE GRAMMAR APPENDIX OF THE  
WORKBOOK OR MAIL ME.**