

Infinitive after Certain Verbs

An **Infinitive** is = **to + the base form of the verb**

Example: to go; to be; to have; to like; to love

- An **infinitive** never shows the tense. Only the first verb shows the tense.

Example: She **loves to wear** jewelry.

He **needed to learn** English well for his job.

- When using an infinitive, we pronounce “**to**” like “**ta**”

Example: I need **to talk** to you = I need /**ta/ talk** to you

I decided **to leave** my country = I decided /**ta/ leave** my country

- We often use an infinitive **after** the following verbs or phrases

| | | | |
|---------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| decide | want | *love | *stop |
| hope | can/can't afford | *begin | *remember |
| need | would like | *continue | |
| plan | *like | *hate | |
| promise | *start | *prefer | |

Note: These *verbs can be followed by a Gerund **OR** an Infinitive.

Examples:

1. Wioletta **loves to travel**.
2. Armando **likes to work out**.
3. Raul **hopes to have** his own horses soon.
4. We **can't afford to buy** a house now.
5. Wei **plans to get** a better job back in her native country.

Gerunds after Certain Verbs

A **Gerund** is formed by adding an **-ing** ending on a verb.

Example: running, swimming, having, studying.

- We use **gerunds** in different situations. One of them is using gerunds **after** the following verbs or phrases.

| | | |
|----------|-------------|------------------|
| avoid | *love | be used to |
| enjoy | *like | be good at |
| finish | *continue | look forward to |
| keep | *hate | don't mind |
| quit | can't stand | go + v-ing |
| miss | can't help | be interested in |
| consider | | be bad at |
| practice | | feel like |

Note: These *verbs can be followed by a Gerund **OR** an Infinitive.

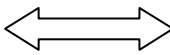
Examples:

- Matt **enjoys going fishing**.
- People should **avoid smoking**.
- I **missed seeing** my family when I first arrived in the US.
- When I see a sad movie, I **can't help crying**.
- I **can't stand talking** to him! I really dislike him.
- I felt happy when I **quit working** as a cleaning lady.

The verbs in the box below can be followed by an infinitive **OR** a gerund without changing the meaning:

| | |
|----------|--------|
| begin | hate |
| continue | start |
| like | prefer |
| love | |

Examples:

| | | |
|------------|---|---------|
| INFINITIVE | OR | GERUND |
| same |  | meaning |

| | |
|--|--|
| I began to work in construction 4 years ago. | I began working in construction 4 years ago. |
| I have continued to study at the community college this year. | I have continued studying at the community college this year. |
| My daughter loves to draw . | My daughter loves drawing . |
| She likes to wear jewelry. | She likes wearing jewelry. |
| As we were leaving, It started to rain heavily. | As we were leaving, It started raining heavily. |

The verbs in the box below can also be followed by a gerund **OR** an infinitive, however there will be a difference in meaning.

| | |
|------|----------|
| stop | remember |
| | |

Look at these 2 sentences. They mean something different.

1. I **stopped smoking** (to finish an action in progress)

2. I **stopped to smoke** (to interrupt an activity in order to do something else)

Complete these sentences with an appropriate **gerund or infinitive** after the main verb.

Example: My parents **hope to visit** the USA soon.

1. I don't enjoy _____

2. I want _____

3. I missed _____

4. We will need _____

5. People should avoid _____

6. I hate _____

7. My family likes _____

8. I have decided _____

9. The ESL students began _____

10. Children love _____

11. I look forward to _____

12. Teenagers are interested in _____

13. I'm used to _____

14. I dislike _____

15. Matt didn't remember _____

16. They stopped _____

17. Maria quit _____

18. I'm good at _____