

GERUND	As a noun (subject):		Reading helps you learn English Her favourite hobby is isn't really healthy
	After prepositions or some adverbs: (in, of, with, on, at, after, before, ...)		Sandy is scared of flying I'm bored with We are all interested in After, we felt better Before, please tell me
	After some verbs: Admit Avoid Can't help Continue Delay Enjoy Finish Hate / love Imagine Keep	Like / dislike Mind Miss Practice Quit Prefer Recall Recommend Risk Start / begin Spend (time) Suggest Waste (time)	She admitted cheating on the test. He avoided to her. She can't help so loudly. They suggested at the hotel. I really hate Can you imagine? Would you mind the window? It's cold I quite enjoyed him Dory said to Nemo's father: Keep
	Continuous tenses		He's been looking for you We were considering your idea

INFINITIVE

<p>After an adjective: Difficult to Easy to Glad to Prepared to Sorry to</p>	<p>Shocked to Hard to Pleased to Sad to Excited to Determined to Eager to</p>	<p>We are <u>happy</u> to see you here It was very say goodbye He's learn I was so see them! Do not worry. It's understand</p>
<p>After some nouns: Advice to Chance to Decision to Desire to Motivation to Need to Permission to Plan to</p>	<p>Proposal to Recommendation to Refusal to Request to Suggestion to Tendency to Wish to Way to</p>	<p>The <u>opportunity</u> to live in New York was great! The to increase taxes was not popular There is no to be rude You will have the to improve there His to continue was good Their to help was criticized Her to enter university impressed us One to improve your English is reading</p>
<p>To express purpose or intention:</p>		<p>He locked the door <u>to keep</u> everyone out. She crossed the street <u>to meet</u> me</p>
<p>After certain verbs: Agree to Aim to Arrange to Be able to Choose to Continue to Decide to Expect to Hate to / love to Help to Hope to</p>	<p>Learn to Like to Mean to Need to Offer to Plan to Promise to Refuse to Start to / begin to Threaten to Want to Would like to Wish to</p>	<p>Tom <u>agreed</u> to help me His health <u>appeared</u> to be better I <u>chose</u> to help I to study He to leave forever He to come Please, I to go with you You will soon to speak French I finally to go</p>

In some cases, both gerund and infinitive are possible.

1. Verbs followed by gerund or infinitive, making no essential difference:

love, hate, prefer, start, begin, continue, like, dislike

I love to visit
visiting my aunt when I go to Barcelona

2. Verbs followed by gerund or infinitive, making a difference. Look at the

example:

• FORGET

– I forgot to close the door (I didn't close it)



– I forgot talking with Sally in your birthday party (I can't remember that moment, I think it never happened)

Look at these examples.

Remember

I remember buying my first bicycle.

You must remember to buy milk tomorrow

Forget

I'll never forget meeting the Queen.

I forgot to buy the soap

Stop

She stopped talking to me

She stopped to talk to me

Regret

I regret leaving school at 16 – it was a big mistake.

We regret to say that we are unable to help you.

Read and choose the correct alternative

In one of these sentences, he spoke to me

- a. She stopped talking to me
- b. She stopped to talk to me

In one of these sentences, I do not remember having a conversation with you

- a. I forgot to speak to you
- b. I forgot speaking to you

In one of these sentences, I didn't have a conversation with you

- a. I forgot to speak to you
- b. I forgot speaking to you

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1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

 Page 55. Exercise 11

1	I remember.....your headphones on the sofa.
2	Remember.....us play live on TV tonight.
3	I forgot.....to her radio show last night.
4	I'll never forgetBob Marley for the first time.
5	I really regret.....'no' to that free ticket!
6	We regret.....you that the show is cancelled.
7	I stopped.....a picture of the pop star.
8	They stoppedlive shows when the singer got ill.