

## **LIKE, LOVE, NEED, WANT, WITH ING**

### **THERE ARE SOME VERBS THAT YOU CAN USE WITH INFINITIVE OR GERUND OR WITH BOTH**

The verbs "hate", "love", "like" and "prefer" are usually followed by "gerund" when its meaning is general and infinitive to refer to a particular moment or situation. The infinitive is always used with expressions like "I would love", "I would hate", etc. These verbs can also be followed by a proposition introduced by "that" or by a noun.

| <b>INFINITIVE</b> | <b>GERUND</b> |
|-------------------|---------------|
| <b>LOVE</b>       | <b>LOVE</b>   |
| <b>WANT</b>       | <b>WANT</b>   |
| <b>NEED</b>       | <b>NEED</b>   |
| <b>LIKE</b>       | <b>LIKE</b>   |
| <b>PLAN</b>       | <b>HATE</b>   |
| <b>START</b>      | <b>STAR</b>   |
| <b>TRY</b>        | <b>TRY</b>    |

It always gets gerund ...:

After the prepositions and the "compound verbs":

She is interested in learning more (She is interested in learning more).

Bob started running and is now training for a marathon (Bob started running and is now training for a marathon).

When the verb is the subject of the sentence:

Learning to read can take a long time (Learning to read can take a long time).

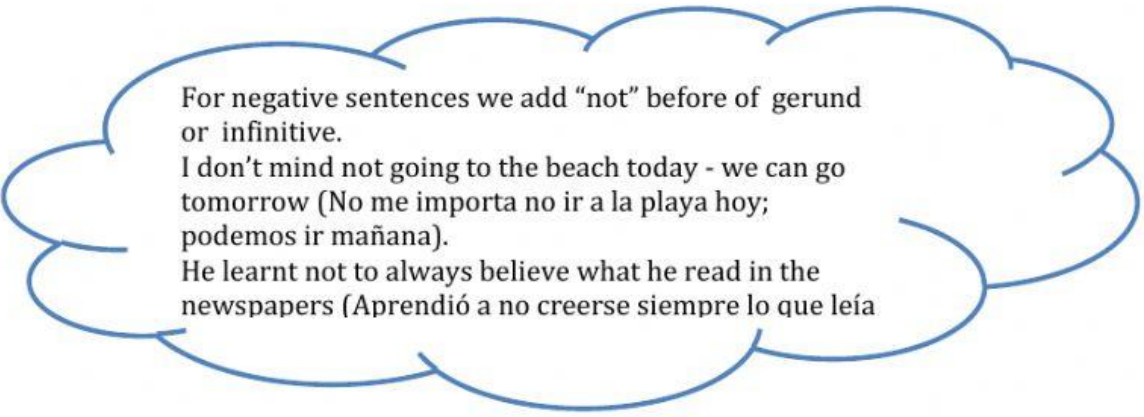
Doing yoga is good for your health (Doing yoga is good for your health).

Infinitive is always used ...:

To indicate a purpose (that is, when we want to indicate WHAT we are doing something for):

I am learning English to get a better job (I am learning English to get a better job).

Wear a suit to make a good first impression (Wear a suit to make a good impression from the first moment).



For negative sentences we add "not" before of gerund or infinitive.

I don't mind not going to the beach today - we can go tomorrow (No me importa no ir a la playa hoy; podemos ir mañana).

He learnt not to always believe what he read in the newspapers (Aprendió a no creerse siempre lo que leía

**WATCH THE VIDEO ABOUT GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES**

## Exersices

### LISTEN AND REPEAT

