GERUNDS vs. INFINITIVES ("doing" vs. "to do")

Shakespeare School

a) instead of a noun –   1. e.g. enjoy, fancy, discuss, finish, mind, suggest, recommend, keep (on), avoid

b) after certain verbs –   2. e.g. smoking, swimming

c) after prepositions –   3. e.g. before, after; after the prepositions in phrasal verbs e.g. gave *up*

2. When do we use the "to-infinitive"?

a) after certain adjectives –   1. e.g. decide, agree, help, plan, hope, learn, would like, promise, ask (sometimes it can be ask + object + to-infinitive)

b) to show purpose (infinitive of purpose) –   2. e.g. happy, right, wrong, careful, lucky, likely

c) after certain verbs –   3. answers the question "why?" e.g. "I went there to talk to him."

Choose the correct option.
We form the negative like this: **a. not + to infinitive (e.g. not to go)/ b. to + not + infinitive (e.g. to not go)**

3. There are verbs that can be followed by either gerund or infinitive without a change in meaning

e.g. start, continue, begin.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. There are verbs that can be followed by either gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning

a) stop + gerund e.g. "He has stopped smoking" (he gave it up) b) stop + to-infinitive e.g. "He stopped to have lunch."	1. you stop one thing to do another 2. you stop doing the second action
c) remember + gerund e.g. "I remember locking the door." d) remember + to-infinitive e.g. "Did you remember to lock the door?"	1. you have a memory of the past (and can play it back in your mind) 2. remember you have to do something. It's on your "to do" list
e) try + to-infinitive e.g. "I tried to learn the new vocabulary but I simply could not remember it." f) try + gerund e.g. "Have you tried learning new vocabulary to prepare for the exam?"	1. you did not succeed in doing what you wanted to 2. you try something as an experiment / to see if it can help you. So you did man to do the action, it just didn't help
g) mean + gerund e.g. "Passing this exam means working a lot." h) mean + to-infinitive e.g. "I mean to work a lot to pass this exam."	1. to intend to do something 2. it involves something
i) forget + gerund e.g. "I forgot giving you the invitation, which is why I'm surprised to see you here." j) forget + to-infinitive e.g. "I forgot to give you the invitation, sorry you didn't come to the party."	1. you don't remember the memory, but you did it 2. you forgot to do something from your "to do" list
k) regret + gerund e.g. "I regret telling you my secret." l) regret + to-infinitive e.g. "I regret to tell you that your proposal has not been accepted."	1. you are sorry about something you are about to do/say 2. you are sorry about something you did
m) go on + gerund e.g. "The band went on playing their music despite almost all of the audience leaving." n) go on + to-infinitive e.g. "The band played their most popular hits, then went on to play some tracks from their recent album."	1. to continue doing an initial action 2. to change an activity