

ING OR INFINITIVE?



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After certain verbs we use **the -ing form**, and after other verbs we use **the infinitive**. Sometimes we can use either form and there is no change in meaning. Occasionally we can use either form and there is a change in meaning. So what's the rule for whether we use the -ing form or the infinitive? Sorry, there isn't a rule. You have to learn which verbs go with which pattern. But we can do it together!!!

STUDY:

TO + INF:

For example: **decide, want, promise, plan and forget**. She decided to go with Elliot instead. I wanted to visit Rome. She promised to take me there. I planned to go to some real Italian restaurants. She didn't forget to phone. The negative is verb + not + infinitive. **They decided not to make pizza.**

+ ING

Verbs followed by -ing include enjoy, mind, stop and recommend. I told him you really enjoy cooking. **Would you mind helping me?** It didn't stop raining all day yesterday. Daisy recommends trying Alfie's tiramisu. The negative is verb + not + -ing. Imagine not having pizza! I eat it all the time.

Verbs followed by ING	Verbs followed by to + INF	Verbs followed by bare infinitive (inf without 'to')
stop + ing, finish, imagine, suggest, recommend, avoid, mind, miss, risk, enjoy, admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, deny, finish, involve, keep (on), mention, postpone, suggest	hope to ..., offer, fail, agree, forget, manage, learn, afford, arrange, ask, expect, would like, decide, plan, promise, want, invite	All modal verbs: will, shall, would, could, can, may, might, must, should, needn't and also: would rather, had better

Gerund or Infinitive?

- 1) A lot of people are worried about _____ their jobs. (lose)
- 2) He agreed _____ a new car. (buy)
- 3) The question is easy _____ (answer)
- 4) Not everybody can afford _____ to university. (go)
- 5) I look forward to _____ you at the weekend. (see)
- 6) Are you thinking of _____ London? (visit)
- 7) He apologized for _____ so late. (arrive)
- 8) Stop _____ noise, please; I'm studying. (make)
- 9) She doesn't mind _____ the night shift. (work)
- 10) I learned _____ the bike at the age of 5. (ride)

**THESE VERBS CAN BE FOLLOWED BY ING OR TO+ INF WITH NO CHANGE IN MEANING
ADD THE VERB AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE IN BOTH FORMS TO HELP YOU REMEMBER THEM!**

can't bear	I can't bear alone. / I can't bear alone. (be)	can't bear = non sopportare q/c.
can't stand	Anne can't stand the late / Anne can't stand the late shift. (work)	can't stand = non sopportare q/c.
cease	The government ceased free health care. / The government ceased free health care. (provide)	
continue	Sarah continued / Sarah continued (talk)	
hate	He hates dishes. / He hates dishes (wash)	
like	Chris likes / Chris likes (read)	
love	We love / We love to (eat)	
neglect	He neglected his daily chores. / He neglected his daily chores. (do)	
prefer	He prefers at 7 PM. / He prefers at 7 PM. (meet)	
propose	Peter proposed for the trip. / Peter proposed for the trip. (pay)	