

32) I wouldn't advise _____ (buy) a used car.

33) I want _____ (find) a better job because I need some extra money.

34) The policeman offered _____ (help) me when someone mugged my bag.

35) I feel like _____ (go) out for dinner tonight. Do you fancy coming with me?

36) Matt has learned _____ (parachute). He will jump tomorrow for the first time!

37) Christian considers _____ (move) to London in order to improve his English.

38) I'm very excited. I can't wait _____ (play) this new game.

39) He practiced _____ (run) every afternoon in the park for the marathon.

40) She expected _____ (see) her favourite singer after the show but she couldn't.

41) He would like _____ (learn) to fly a helicopter.

42) My aunt invited me _____ (spend) a week in Italy.

43) Don't worry. Kelly appears _____ (know) what she's doing.

44) They decided _____ (change) the colour of their room.

45) Many people dislike _____ (wait) at the traffic lights.

46) He deserved _____ (be) punished for driving too fast.

47) The boss demanded _____ (arrive) on time to his employees.

48) Beth helped the children _____ (do) their homework.

49) The two friends enjoyed _____ (go) shopping.

50) Please stop _____ (make) so much noise! I'm trying to sleep.

Gerund or Infinitive BUT With Changes of meaning

Some verbs can be followed either infinitive or gerund **BUT with changes of meaning**.

The most used are:

- Forget + infinitive: to fail to do sth.
Forget + gerund: to do sth. and not recall it.
- Need + infinitive: to have to do sth.
Need + gerund: somebody has to do it (impersonal)
- Regret + infinitive: be sorry to (sth. unpleasant)
Regret + gerund: to talk about a mistake in the past
- Remember + infinitive: not to forget to do sth.
Remember + gerund: to recall a memory
- Stop + infinitive: interrupt an action to do another.
Stop + gerund: no to do sth. any more.
- Try + infinitive: make an effort to
Try + gerund: experiment with doing sth.

Complete the following sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the infinitive or the gerund depending on the meaning of each sentence.

- 1) He is angry because I forgot _____ (meet) him.
(I didn't meet him because I forgot to do it.)
- 2) He is angry because I forgot _____ (meet) him.
(I don't have the memory of meeting him before)
- 3) I regret _____ (promise) to help you.
(I'm sorry that I made the promise)
- 4) I regret _____ (tell) you that we can't hire you.
(I'm telling you now, and I'm sorry)
- 5) She remembered _____ (visit) her grandmother.
(She didn't forget to visit her)
- 6) She remembered _____ (visit) her grandmother.
(She had memories of this time)
- 7) I stopped _____ (call) you.
(I stopped this activity. Maybe we had a fight)
- 8) I stopped _____ (call) you.
(I interrupted another action in order to call you)
- 9) I tried _____ (open) the window.
(I attempted this action but didn't succeed)
- 10) I tried _____ (open) the window.
(This was one option I chose. Maybe the room was hot)

Gerund or Infinitive without changes of meaning

Some verbs can be followed either infinitive or gerund **with little or no change of meaning**.

The most used are:

- Verbs of starting or continuing:**
begin, start, continue, intend, propose
(When they are the continuous form, they are usually in the infinitive)
- Verbs of liking or not liking:**
hate, love, prefer, like, not bear
(infinitive is preferred when talking in general)