Gerunds and Infinitives

GERUNDS	INFINITIVES WITH TO
- After like-dislike verbs	- After certain verbs
- After certain verbs/expressions	- After complements of certain verbs
- With the verb *go* for sports and certain activities	- After adjectives and expressions with *too* and *enough*
- As a subject of a sentence/ used as a noun	**INFINITIVES WITHOUT TO** - After modal verbs and *going to* - After expressions like *make*, *let*, *would rather*, *had better*
- After a preposition	

afford - agree - fail - arrange - attempt - choose - decide - expect - fail - forget - hope - intend - learn - manage - need - offer - plan - prepare - promise - propose - seem - **stop*** - want - would like

climbing - dancing - fishing - shopping - swimming

avoid - be used to - be fond of - be worth - can't help - fancy - feel like - finish - get used to - give up - go on - imagine - keep - look forward to - mind - practise - start - **stop*** - would mind - *it's no use crying over spilt milk*

can't stand - enjoy - dislike - don't mind - hate - like - love - prefer

ask - allow - forbid - instruct - invite - permit - remind - tell

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use a gerund or an infinitive.

buy - borrow - look - open - meet - start - stay

a. I try to avoid _____ money from my friends.
b. _____ at an Airbnb might save you a lot of money.
c. I can't afford _____ a new bike.
d. We're looking forward to _____ our host.
e. She's excited about _____ her new job.
f. I've decided _____ a savings account.
g. At the top of the mountain, we stopped _____ at the view.

3. Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets in the gerund or infinitive form.

a. In the old days, gentlemen challenged their rivals _____. (fight)
b. As the famous saying goes, there's no use _____ over spilt milk. (cry)
c. Jim stopped _____ his shoelace. Wait for him. (tie)
d. My wife always volunteers _____ cakes PTA meetings. (bake)
e. Don't waste my time _____ about your salary. (complain)
f. Eva is having trouble _____ on the exam. (concentrate)
g. Please allow me _____ your Facebook page. (join)
h. You won't forget _____ milk on your way home, will you? (pick up)
i. Mr Harris enjoys _____ people out to dinner (invite)
j. Alan can't stand _____ on trains. (ride)

***IMPORTANT:**

Stop can be followed by a gerund or an infinitive, **but it changes its meaning**:

- Stop + gerund: stop something forever—> *He stopped smoking*
- Stop + infinitive: stop something to do something different—> *He stopped to buy something to eat*

LIVEWORKSHEETS