

Verbs followed by gerund or infinitive

admit *
advise
afford
agree *
appear
arrange
ask
avoid
can't stand
choose
consider
decide *
demand
deny *
deserve
dislike
don't mind
enjoy
expect *
fail
fancy
(fancy=) feel like
finish
give up
keep
help
hope *
invite
imagine *
learn *
manage
mean
miss
offer
plan
practice
pretend *
promise *
recommend
refuse
reject
risk
seem *
stop
suggest *
tend
try
wait
want
would like

-ing
to

General Rule

Gerunds

-ing

Used when actions are:
real, Concrete or Completed

Infinitives

to

Used when actions are:
unreal, abstract or future

Complete these sentences below with the right form of the verbs in brackets:
gerund (-ing) or infinitive (to). Then complete the list on the left.

(* means that this verb can also be followed by a **that-clause**.)

- 1) Learning a foreign language means _____ (be) interested in another culture.
- 2) My friend is giving up _____ (smoke) at last.
- 3) Bob is very skilful. He has managed _____ (fix) his laptop himself.
- 4) Doctors recommend _____ (sleep) eight hours a day.
- 5) Reliable friends are always there for you. They will never fail _____ (help) to you.
- 6) I don't mind _____ (do) the washing up.
- 7) Mum, can I go out? I've already finished _____ (study).
- 8) Tina hopes _____ (become) a prestigious engineer one day.
- 9) Jerry is very angry. I've phoned him five times but he refuses _____ (speak) to me.
- 10) The suspect arrested by the police denied _____ (rob) the bank. He said he had an alibi.
- 11) He admitted _____ (make) a serious mistake and apologised.
- 12) I can't stand _____ (wear) these awful glasses!
- 13) The teacher agreed _____ (postpone) the exam.
- 14) Peter pretended _____ (have) a stomach ache and left school early.
- 15) Will promised his mum _____ (be) back at 11.
- 16) Few people can afford _____ (buy) the trendiest smartphone.
- 17) Fred chose _____ (work) on Saturday instead of on Friday.
- 18) Angelina imagined _____ (get) an Oscar for her last movie.
- 19) We've planned _____ (fly) to Denmark this Christmas.
- 20) Tom suggested _____ (spend) a couple of weeks on Majorca.
- 21) Amanda rejected _____ (eat) the soup because it was salty.
- 22) People shouldn't risk _____ (ride) a motorbike without wearing a helmet.
- 23) I really miss _____ (chat) with you every day.
- 24) Mum asked me _____ (lay) the table.
- 25) Mr. Johnson tends _____ (lie) about his age. He's so flirty!
- 26) You should avoid _____ (shout). It's too late!
- 27) He kept _____ (talk) for hours.
- 28) Do you fancy _____ (dance)?
- 29) If you try _____ (work) a bit harder, I'm sure you'll pass.
- 30) He will arrange _____ (book) a room at the best hotel.
- 31) He seems _____ (be) worried.

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.

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)

- 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)