



**The Infinitive
and
The Gerund**

The Infinitive (to+verb)

The to infinitive is used

1. To express purpose

He went to university to become a lawyer. (in order to)

2. After certain verbs: agree, appear, decide, expect, plan, promise, refuse, hope, manage, offer, want, advise, etc.

I hope to meet him again.

3. After certain adjectives: happy, glad, sorry, etc.

She was happy to win the lottery.

4. After would love/like/prefer to express specific preference.

I'd like to see the manager.

5. After too/enough constructions.

He is too young to have his own car.

He is clever enough to do the crossword.

He has enough money to buy a new house.

6. After certain nouns.

What a surprise to meet you!

The Gerund(verb+ing)

The –ing form is used:

1. **As a noun.**

Walking is good exercise.

2. After certain verbs: avoid, admit, anticipate, appreciate, consider, confess, continue, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, finish, forgive, go, imagine, involve, keep, mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practice, prefer, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, suggest, tolerate, understand, etc.

They discussed selling the company.

3. After: dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer, to express general preference.

She likes painting.

4. After: I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, there's no point in, have difficulty (in), in addition to, have trouble, have a hard/difficult time.

He had difficulty finding his way back.

5. After: spend/waste (time, money etc)

He spends his free time sleeping all day.

6. After prepositions:

He left the shop without paying so he was accused of stealing.