

# VERBS + INFINITIVE OR GERUND:

## A

One of the difficulties of the English language is that some verbs are followed by the *gerund* (ex : doing) –

and others are followed by the *infinitive* (ex : to do).

Other verbs, however, can be followed by both.

Generally speaking we can use the following rules:

Examples		Rules	Explanations
Verb + gerund	1. I enjoy playing 2. I denied stealing	Often we use the gerund for an action that happens before or at the same time as the action of the main verb.	1. I enjoy myself at the time of playing. 2. I deny having stolen anything before.
Verb + infinitive	1. I decided to visit my uncle 2. I want to go out	Often we use the infinitive for actions that follow the action of the main verb.	1. Visiting my uncle was an action of my decision. It comes after. 2. What I want (now) is to go out (after/later)

These rules are helpful but **DO NOT** always explain all uses of gerunds and infinitives.

## **Verbs that can be followed by a gerund (ex: doing)**

### **1- After verbs that express likes/dislikes :**

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

### **Example:**

**" I like playing soccer but I hate boxing."**

### **2- After certain other verbs, such as :**

- **admit**
- **appreciate**
- **allow**
- **avoid**
- **advise**
- **consider**
- **deny**
- **delay**
- **understand**
- **finish**
- **fancy**
- **go (in *go swimming*)**
- **involve**
- **keep**
- **mention**
- **mind**
- **stop**

- **waste time/money**
- **imagine**
- **involve**
- **keep (on)**
- **mention**
- **miss**
- **postpone**
- **permit**
- **practice**
- **suggest**
- **resist**
- **reject**
- **risk**
- **can't help**
- **can't stand**

**Example:**

**" I suggest going to the theater."**

### **3- After prepositions :**

**interested in ...**

**instead of ...**

**good at ...**

**before ...**

**after ...**

**Example:**

**"I am interested in collecting stamps."**

**"After playing football I drank an orange juice".**

### **4- After certain expressions :**

**it's no use ...**

**it's no good ...**

**there's no point in ...**

**I can't help...**

**I don't mind...**

**I can't stand/bear...**

**Example:**

**" It's no use convincing him to revise his lessons. He's so stubborn."**

**Verbs that can be followed by an infinitive ( ex : to do )**

**1- After verbs that refer to a future event:**

- **want**
- **hope**
- **aim**
- **intend**
- **arrange**
- **attempt**
- **promise**
- **be determined**
- **plan**
- **consent**
- **decide**
- **demand**
- **deserve**
- **determine**
- **endeavor**
- **expect**
- **offer**
- **proceed**
- **promise**
- **threaten**
- **swear**

- **volunteer**
- **want**
- **would like**
- **would hate**
- **would love**

**Example:**

**" I want to finish my work early.**

**2- After certain other verbs, such as:**

- **afford**
- **agree**
- **help**
- **choose**
- **fail**
- **happen**
- **refuse**
- **manage**
- **need**
- **seem**
- **learn**
- **choose**
- **pretend**

**Example:**

**"She refused to forgive him."**

**3- After adjectives :**

- **glad**
- **pleased**
- **disappointed**

**Example:**

**"I'm glad to know that you passed the exam."**

**"I'm pleased to meet you."**

**"I'm disappointed to hear that you flunked maths."**

**4- After "too" & "enough":**

**too difficult**

**easy enough**

**Example:**

**"It's too difficult to convince him to be helpful."**

**" But it's easy enough to fool him to get what you want."**

**Verbs that can be followed by both an infinitive and a gerund:**

**Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive. Here are some examples:**

- **start**
- **begin**
- **stop**
- **remember...**

**Example:**

**"I started smoking when I was young."**

**"I started to smoke when I left the office."**

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## ***Grammar Exercise - Gerund or infinitive***

**Do the exercise below on gerund or infinitive and click on the button to check your answers.**

**Choose the correct form of the verbs (infinitive or gerund)**

- 1. I am keen on \_\_\_\_\_ in the computer industry. (WORK)**
- 2. Amy decided \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor. (TO BE)**
- 3. Leila enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ love stories. (TELL)**
- 4. Do you intend \_\_\_\_\_ Italian or English? (STUDY)**
- 5. Do you want me \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes? (WASH)**
- 6. Alan asked \_\_\_\_\_ to the boss. (TALK)**
- 7. I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ when I watch Mr Been. (LAUGH)**
- 8. If Sara keeps \_\_\_\_\_ late, she'll be sick. (WORK)**
- 9. Liza hates \_\_\_\_\_ Maths. (LEARN)**
- 10. Are you interested in \_\_\_\_\_ Africa ? (GO)**

## B.

Varios verbos pueden ser sucedidos por gerundios o infinitivos. A qaveces hay cambios en el significado de la oración.

**Con poca o ninguna diferencia en el significado: Algunos verbos pueden ser seguidos por un infinitivo o un gerundio sin casi diferencia en su significado:**

**afford (tener recursos)- bear (transportar)- begin (empesar) - cease (parar)- commence (comenzar empesar)- dread (temer)- hate (odiar)- like (gustar)- loathe (detestar)- love (amar)- neglect olvidar, abandonar) - prefer (preferir) - propose (proponer)- stand (tolerar)-start (empesar)**

**1. Jerry *hates being...o....to be* .....late for work.**

Jerry odia llegar tarde al trabajo.

**2. They *don't like borrowing...o... to borrow* money from anyone.**

A ellos no les gusta pedirle dinero prestado a nadie.

**3. Louisa *began paying....o ....to pay* attention to the teacher.**

Louisa empezó a prestarle atención a la maestra.

**4. Hank *has always dreaded travelling...to travel* ..by plane.**

A Hank siempre le ha aterrado viajar en avión.

**5. Christian *had preferred studying...o...to study* Architecture.**

Christian había preferido estudiar arquitectura.

**6. I *can't afford losing...o...to lose* one of my best employees.**

No puedo permitirme perder a uno de mis mejores empleados.

## **2. Con diferencia en el significado:**

**Por otra parte, hay algunos verbos que pueden ser seguidos por un gerundio o un infinitivo pero sí existe una diferencia en el significado.**

***attempt - continue - forget - mean - regret - remember - stop - try***

- ***I don't remember taking the hat out of the box.***  
No me acuerdo de haber sacado el sombrero de la caja.
- ***Bob, remember to tell everybody to come at 6.***  
Bob, acuérdate de decirles a todos que vengan a las 6.
- ***If the headache goes on, try putting ice on your head.***  
Si el dolor de cabeza sigue, intenta poniéndote hielo en la cabeza.
- ***Carol is trying to remember the name of the doctor..***  
Carol está tratando de recordar el nombre del doctor.
- ***Jack regretted marrying a girl he didn't love.***  
Jack lamentaba haberse casado con una muchacha a la que no amaba.
- ***We regretted to inform her that her husband had died.***  
Lamentábamos tener que decirle que su marido había fallecido.
- ***I've stopped worrying about unimportant things.***  
He dejado de preocuparme por cosas sin importancia.
- ***They had stopped to have something to eat.***  
Habían parado para comer algo.
- ***Jesse forgot brushing his teeth so he did it again.***  
Jesse no recordaba si se había lavado los dientes así que lo hizo otra vez.

- **You *must* never forget to send you report at the end of the week.**

**Nunca debes olvidar mandar tu informe al final de la semana.**

**C.**

**Verbs Followed by an Infinitive**

**She agreed to speak before the game.**

<b>Agree</b>	<b>consent</b>	<b>Have</b>	<b>offer</b>	<b>shoot</b>
<b>aim</b>	<b>continue</b>	<b>hesitate</b>	<b>ought</b>	<b>start</b>
<b>appear</b>	<b>dare</b>	<b>hope</b>	<b>plan</b>	<b>stop</b>
<b>arrange</b>	<b>decide</b>	<b>hurry</b>	<b>prefer</b>	<b>strive</b>
<b>ask</b>	<b>deserve</b>	<b>intend</b>	<b>prepare</b>	<b>swear</b>
<b>attempt</b>	<b>detest</b>	<b>leap</b>	<b>proceed</b>	<b>threaten</b>
<b>be able</b>	<b>dislike</b>	<b>leave</b>	<b>promise</b>	<b>try</b>
<b>beg</b>	<b>expect</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>propose</b>	<b>use</b>
<b>begin</b>	<b>fail</b>	<b>long</b>	<b>refuse</b>	<b>wait</b>
<b>care</b>	<b>forget</b>	<b>love</b>	<b>remember</b>	<b>want</b>
<b>choose</b>	<b>get</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>say</b>	<b>wish</b>
<b>condescend</b>	<b>happen</b>	<b>neglect</b>		

**Verbs Followed by an Object and an Infinitive**

**Everyone expected her to win.**

<b>Advise</b>	<b>choose</b>	<b>Have</b>	<b>love</b>	<b>remind</b>
<b>allow</b>	<b>command</b>	<b>hire</b>	<b>motivate</b>	<b>require</b>
<b>ask</b>	<b>dare</b>	<b>instruct</b>	<b>order</b>	<b>send</b>
<b>beg</b>	<b>direct</b>	<b>invite</b>	<b>pay</b>	<b>teach</b>
<b>bring</b>	<b>encourage</b>	<b>lead</b>	<b>permit</b>	<b>tell</b>
<b>build</b>	<b>expect</b>	<b>leave</b>	<b>persuade</b>	<b>urge</b>
<b>buy</b>	<b>forbid</b>	<b>let</b>	<b>prepare</b>	<b>want</b>

<b>challenge</b>	<b>force</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>promise</b>	<b>warn</b>
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**Note: Some of these verbs are included in the list above and may be used without an object.**


**Verbs Followed by a Gerund**  
**They enjoyed working on the boat.**

<b>Admit</b>	<b>delay</b>	<b>Finish</b>	<b>permit</b>	<b>resist</b>
<b>advise</b>	<b>deny</b>	<b>forbid</b>	<b>postpone</b>	<b>resume</b>
<b>appreciate</b>	<b>detest</b>	<b>get through</b>	<b>practice</b>	<b>risk</b>
<b>avoid</b>	<b>dislike</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>quit</b>	<b>spend (time)</b>
<b>can't help</b>	<b>enjoy</b>	<b>imagine</b>	<b>recall</b>	<b>suggest</b>
<b>complete</b>	<b>escape</b>	<b>mind</b>	<b>report</b>	<b>tolerate</b>
<b>consider</b>	<b>excuse</b>	<b>miss</b>	<b>resent</b>	<b>waste (time)</b>

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**Verbs Followed by a Preposition and a Gerund**  
**We concentrated on doing well.**

<b>admit to</b>	<b>depend on</b>	<b>plan on</b>
<b>approve of</b>	<b>disapprove of</b>	<b>prevent (someone) from</b>
<b>argue about</b>	<b>discourage from</b>	<b>refrain from</b>
<b>believe in</b>	<b>dream about</b>	<b>succeed in</b>
<b>care about</b>	<b>feel like</b>	<b>talk about</b>
<b>complain about</b>	<b>forget about</b>	<b>think about</b>
<b>concentrate on</b>	<b>insist on</b>	<b>worry about</b>
<b>confess to</b>	<b>object to</b>	

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**D.**

**From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia:**

**Verbs followed by a gerund or a 'to'-infinitive**

**With little change in meaning=**

***\*advise, recommend and forbid:***

**These are followed by a *to*-infinitive when there is an object as well, but by a gerund otherwise.**

- ***The police advised us not to enter the building, for a murder had occurred. (Us is the object of advised.)***
- ***The police advised against our entering the building. (Our is used for the gerund entering.)***

***\*consider, contemplate and recommend:***

**These verbs are followed by a *to*-infinitive only in the [passive](#) or with an object pronoun.**

- ***People consider her to be the best. – She is considered to be the best.***
- ***I am considering sleeping over, if you do not mind.***

***\*begin, continue, start; hate, like, love, prefer***

**With *would*, the verbs *hate, like, love, and prefer* are usually followed by the *to*-[infinitive](#).**

- ***I would like to work there. (more usual than working)***

**When talking about sports, there is usually a difference in meaning between the infinitive and gerund (see the next section).**

***With a change in meaning***

***\*like, love, prefer***

**In some contexts, following these verbs with a *to*-infinitive when the subject of the first verb is the subject of the second verb provides more clarity than a gerund.**

- ***I like to box.*** (I enjoy doing it myself.)
- ***I like boxing.*** (Either I enjoy watching it, I enjoy doing it myself, or the idea of boxing is otherwise appealing.)
- ***I do not like gambling, but I do like to gamble."***

***\*dread, hate and cannot bear:***

**These verbs are followed by a *to*-infinitive when talking subjunctively (often when using *to think*), but by a gerund when talking about general dislikes.**

- ***I dread / hate to think what she will do.***
- ***I dread / hate seeing him.***
- ***I cannot bear to see you suffer like this.*** (You are suffering now.)
- ***I cannot bear being pushed around in crowds.*** (I never like that.)

***\*forget and remember:***

**When these have meanings that are used to talk about the future from the given time, the *to*-infinitive is used, but when looking back in time, the gerund.**

- ***She forgot to tell me her plans.*** (She did not tell me, although she should have.)
- ***She forgot telling me her plans.*** (She told me, but then forgot having done so.)

- ***I remembered to go to work.*** (I remembered that I needed to go to work.)
- ***I remembered going to work.*** (I remembered that I went to work.)

***go on:***

- ***After winning the semi-finals, he went on to play in the finals.*** (He completed the semi-finals and later played in the finals.)
- ***He went on giggling, not having noticed the teacher enter.*** (He continued doing so.)

***mean:***

- ***I did not mean to scare you off.*** (I did not intend to scare you off.)
- ***Taking a new job in the city meant leaving behind her familiar surroundings.*** (If she took the job, she would have to leave behind her familiar surroundings.)

***regret:***

- ***We regret to inform you that you have failed your exam.*** (polite or formal form of apology)
- ***I very much regret saying what I said.*** (I wish that I had not said that.)

***try:***

**When a *to*-infinitive is used, the subject is shown to make an effort at something, attempt or endeavor to do something. If a gerund is used, the subject is shown to attempt to do something in testing to see what might happen.**

- ***Please try to remember to post my letter.***
- ***I have tried being stern, but to no avail.***

***stop, quit:***

**When the infinitive is used after 'stop' or 'quit', it means that the subject stops one activity and starts the activity indicated by the infinitive. If the gerund is used, it means that the subject stops the activity indicated by the gerund.**

- ***She stopped to smell the flowers.***
- ***She stopped smelling the flowers.***

**Or more concisely: he stopped walking to smell the flowers.**

## Forms of Gerund

A gerund has four forms — two for the active voice and two for the passive:<sup>[2]</sup>

	Active	Passive
Present or Continuous	Loving	Being loved
Perfect	Having loved	Having been loved

### Examples of use

The following sentences illustrate some uses of gerund clauses, showing how such a clause serves as a noun within the larger sentence. In some cases the clause consists of just the gerund (although in many such cases the word could equally be analyzed as a pure [verbal noun](#)).

- **Swimming is fun.** (gerund as [subject](#) of the sentence)
- **I like swimming.** (gerund as [direct object](#))
- **I never gave swimming all that much effort.** (gerund as [indirect object](#))
- **Eating biscuits in front of the television is one way to relax.** (gerund clause as subject)
- **Do you fancy going out?** (gerund clause as direct object)
- **On being elected president, he moved with his family to the capital.** (gerund clause as complement of a [preposition](#))

Using gerunds of the appropriate [auxiliary verbs](#), one can form gerund clauses that express [perfect aspect](#) and [passive voice](#):

- **Being deceived can make someone feel angry.** (passive)
- **Having read the book once before makes me more prepared.** (perfect)
- **He is ashamed of having been gambling all night.** ([perfect progressive](#) aspect)

In **Latin** and **English grammar**, the gerund is a **non-finite verb** form used to make a **verb phrase** that can serve in place of a **noun phrase**:  
**TO + VERB**

The English gerund ends in **-ing** (as in *I enjoy playing basketball*); the same verb form also serves as the English **present participle** (which has an adjectival or adverbial function), and as a pure **verbal noun**. The gerund is the form that names the action of the verb (for instance, *playing* is the action of "to play"). In some cases a noun ending in **-ing** sometimes serves as a gerund (as in *I like building things, I like painting | I like painting pictures, and I like writing | I like writing novels*), while at other times serving as a non-gerund indicating the product resulting from an action (as in *I work in that building, That is a good painting, and Her writing is good*). The latter case can often be distinguished by the presence of a **determiner** before the noun, such as *that, a, or her* in these examples.

The **Latin gerund** (*gerundium*) is a verb form which behaves similarly to a noun, although it can only appear in certain oblique **cases**. (It should not be confused with the **Latin gerundive**, which is similar in form, but has a **passive, adjectival** use.)

In relation to other languages, the term *gerund* may be applied to a form which has noun-like uses like the Latin and English gerunds, or in some cases to various other non-finite verb forms, such as **adverbial participles**.

*Gerund* comes from the Latin *gerundium*, which itself derives from the **gerundive** of the Latin verb *gero*, namely *gerundus*, meaning "(which is) to be carried out".

### ***Gerunds in English***

In English, the gerund is one of the uses of the form of the verb ending in **-ing** (for details of its formation and spelling, see **English verbs**). This same verb form has other uses besides the gerund: it can serve as a

present **participle** (used adjectivally or adverbially), and as a pure **verbal noun**.

A gerund behaves as a **verb** within a **clause** (so that it may be modified by an **adverb** or have an **object**); but the resulting clause as a whole (sometimes consisting of only one word, the gerund itself) functions as a **noun** within the larger sentence.

For example, consider the sentence "Eating this cake is easy." Here the gerund is the verb *eating*, which takes an object *this cake*. The entire clause *eating this cake* is then used as a noun, which in this case serves as the **subject** of the larger sentence.

An item such as *eating this cake* in the foregoing example is an example of a non-finite **verb phrase**; however, because phrases of this type do not require a subject, it is also a complete clause. (Traditionally such an item would be referred to as a **phrase**, but in modern **linguistics** it has become common to call it a clause.) A gerund clause such as this is one of the types of **non-finite clause**.

For more detail on when it is appropriate to use a gerund, see [Verb patterns with the gerund](#) below, and also [Uses of English verb forms: Gerund](#).

### **Distinction from other uses of the *-ing* form**

Gerunds are distinguished grammatically from other uses of a verb's *-ing* form: the present participle (which is a [non-finite verb](#) form like the gerund, but is adjectival or adverbial in function), and the pure verbal noun or [deverbal noun](#).

The distinction between gerund and present participle is illustrated in the following sentences:

- **John suggested asking Bill.** (*asking Bill* is the [object](#) of the verb, i.e. a noun, so *asking* is a gerund)
- **I heard John asking Bill.** (*asking Bill* is adjectival, describing John, so *asking* is a participle)

The distinction between the gerund and the pure verbal (deverbal) noun is that the gerund itself behaves as a verb, forming a verb phrase which is then used as a noun, whereas the pure noun does not in any way behave grammatically as a verb.<sup>[3]</sup> This is illustrated in the following examples:

- **I like playing football.** (*playing* takes an object, so is a gerund)
- **Her playing of the Bach fugues was inspiring.** (*playing* takes a prepositional phrase rather than an object; not a gerund)

For more details and examples of the distinctions introduced here, see [-ing: uses](#).

### **Gerunds with a specified subject**

A gerund cannot take a [grammatical subject](#) as a finite verb does. (The *-ing* verb form can take a subject in [nominative absolute](#) constructions such as *The day being over, ...*, but here it is a

present participle rather than a gerund.) Normally the subject of the gerund is considered unspecified, or is understood to be the same as the subject of the main clause: in a sentence like "Meg likes eating apricots", the subject of *eating* is understood to be the same as the subject of the main clause, namely Meg – what Meg likes is a situation where she herself is eating apricots (see also [raising verb](#)). However in other cases it is necessary to specify explicitly who or what is to be understood as the subject of the gerund.

Many [prescriptive grammarians](#) prefer the subject of such a gerund to be expressed using the [possessive](#) form, since the gerund clause serves as a noun phrase. Hence:

- We enjoyed their singing. (i.e. the singing that was done by them)
- The cat's licking the cream was not generally appreciated. (i.e. the licking that was done by the cat)
- We were delighted at Paul's being awarded the prize. (i.e. the awarding of the prize to Paul)

The above construction is common in formal English; however in informal English it is often more usual to use just the noun or noun phrase (in the [objective case](#), in the case of personal pronouns) to indicate the subject, without any possessive marker.

- We enjoyed them singing.
- The cat licking the cream was not generally appreciated.
- We were delighted at Paul being awarded the prize.

The above usage, though common, is criticized by prescriptivists, since it apparently places two noun phrases (the agent and the gerund clause) together without any indication of their syntactic relation. It is compared with a superficially identical construction in which the *-ing* form is a [present participle](#), and it is entirely appropriate for it to be preceded by a noun phrase, since the participial clause can be taken to qualify that noun phrase:

- I saw the cat licking the cream. (i.e. I saw the cat, and the cat was licking the cream)

The use of a non-possessive noun to precede a gerund is said to arise as a result of confusion with the above usage with a participle, and is thus sometimes called fused participle<sup>[4]</sup> or geriple.<sup>[5]</sup> This construction represents common informal usage with gerunds; however, if the prescriptive rule is followed, the difference between the two forms may be used to make a slight distinction in meaning:

- The teacher's shouting startled the student. (*shouting* is a gerund, the shouting startled the student)
- The teacher shouting startled the student. (*shouting* can be interpreted as a participle, qualifying *the teacher*; the teacher startled the student by shouting)
- I don't like Jim's drinking wine. (I don't like the drinking)
- I don't like Jim drinking wine. (I don't like Jim when he is drinking wine)

In some cases, particularly with a non-personal subject, the use of the possessive before a gerund may be considered redundant even in quite a formal register. For example, "There is no chance of the snow falling" (rather than the prescriptively correct "There is no chance of the snow's falling").

### **Verb patterns with the gerund**

Verbs that are often followed by a gerund include *admit, adore, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, carry on, consider, contemplate, delay, deny, describe, detest, dislike, enjoy, escape, fancy, feel, finish, give, hear, imagine, include, justify, listen to, mention, mind, miss, notice, observe, perceive, postpone, practice, quit, recall, report, resent, resume, risk, see, sense, sleep, stop, suggest, tolerate* and *watch*. Additionally, [prepositions](#) are often followed by a gerund.

**For example:**

- ***I will never quit smoking.***
- ***We postponed making any decision.***
- ***After two years of analyzing, we finally made a decision.***
- ***We heard whispering.***
- ***They denied having avoided me.***
- ***He talked me into coming to the party.***
- ***They frightened her out of voicing her opinion.***

## **COMPLETE LIST OF VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUND/INFINITIVE**

Adapted from <http://www.englishpage.com/gerunds>

**9 = verb followed by a gerund OR a noun + an infinitive**

**13 = verb followed by a gerund OR an infinitive with a difference in meaning**

**14 = verb followed by a gerund OR an infinitive with little difference in meaning**

**Admit- admitir**

**He admitted cheating on the test.**

**advise [9] -aconsellar**

**The doctor generally advised drinking low-fat milk.**

**The doctor advised me to drink low-fat milk.**

**allow [9] -permitir**

**Ireland doesn't allow smoking in bars.**

**Irish legislation doesn't allow people to smoke in bars.**

**anticipate -anticipar**

**I anticipated arriving late.**

**appreciate – apreciar**

**I appreciated her helping me.**

**avoid -evitar**

**He avoided talking to her.**

**Be no use -No servir de res**

**It's no use sitting here and doing nothing.**

**begin [14] -començar**

**I began learning Chinese.**

**can't bear [14]-no soportar**  
**He can't bear having so much responsibility.**

**can't help --no poder evitar**  
**He can't help talking so loudly.**

**can't see -no entendre**  
**I can't see paying so much money for a car.**

**can't stand [14]-no soportar**  
**He can't stand her smoking in the office.**

**cease [14] -desistir de**  
**The government ceased providing free healthcare.**

**complete - completar**  
**He completed renovating the house.**

**consider - considerar**  
**She considered moving to New York.**

**continue [14] -continuar**  
**He continued talking.**

**defend - defensar**  
**The lawyer defended her making such statements.**

**delay -endarrerir**  
**He delayed doing his taxes.**

**deny -negar**  
**He denied committing the crime.**

**Despise-odiar**  
**She despises waking up early.**

**Discuss -parlar, negociar**  
**We discussed working at the company.**

**dislike - no agradar**  
**She dislikes working after 5 PM.**

**don't mind - no importar**  
**I don't mind helping you.**

**dread - odiar, témer**  
**She dreads getting up at 5 AM.**

**encourage [9] - Animar, encoratjar**  
**He encourages eating healthy foods.**

**He encourages them to eat healthy foods.**

**enjoy - gaudir, agradar disfrutar**

**We enjoy hiking.**

**Feel like - Venir de gust**

**I don't feel like having a shower now.**

**finish - acabar de**

**He finished doing his homework.**

**forget [13] – olvidar se de**  
**I forgot giving you my book.**

**Get used to - Acostumar-se a**  
**We quickly got used to working under hard conditions.**

**hate [14] - odiar**  
**I hate cleaning the bathroom.**

**Imagine - imaginar-se**

**He imagines working there one day.**

**Involve- implicar**

**The job involves traveling to Japan once a month.**

**keep - seguir**

**She kept interrupting me.**

**like [14] - agradar**

**She likes listening to music.**

**Look forward to - Tenir ganas de**

**He looks forward to buying his Playstation 3.**

**love [14] - encantar**

**I love swimming.**

**mention - esmentar**

**He mentioned going to that college.**

**mind - fer res**

**Do you mind waiting here for a few minutes.**

**miss - trobar a faltar**

**She misses living near the beach.**

**need [13]- necessitar**

**The aquarium needs cleaning.**

**neglect [14] - oblidar-se**

**Sometimes she neglects doing her homework.**

**permit [9] - permitir de**

**California does not permit smoking in restaurants.**

**I won't permit you to smoke in a restaurant.**

**postpone - postposar**

**He postponed returning to Paris**

**Practice- practicar**

**She practiced singing the song.**

**prefer [14] - preferir**

**He prefers sitting at the back of the movie theater.**

**propose [14] - proponer**

**I proposed having lunch at the beach.**

**quit – abandonar, dejar de**

**She quit worrying about the problem.**

**Recall - recordar**

**Tom recalled using his credit card at the store.**

**Recollect- recordar**

**She recollected living in Kenya.**

**recommend - recomendar**

**Tony recommended taking the train.**

**regret [13] - arrepentirse de**

**She regretted saying that.**

**remember [13]- recordar**

**I remember telling her the address yesterday.**

**Report - denunciar, notificar**

**He reported her stealing the money.**

**require [9] - requerir**

**The certificate requires completing two courses.**

**They require us to complete two courses.**

**Resent- ofenderse per**

**Nick resented Debbie's being there.**

**Resist - resistir-se a**

**He resisted asking for help.**

**Risk - arriscar-se a**

**He risked being caught.**

**start [14] - començar**

**He started studying harder.**

**stop [13] – desistir de**

**She stopped working at 5 o'clock.**

**Suggest -suggerir**

**They suggested staying at the hotel.**

**Tolerate - tolerar**

**I tolerated her talking.**

**try [13] - intentar**

**Sam tried opening the lock with a paperclip.**

**understand - entendre**

**I understand his quitting.**

**urge [9]- insistir**

**They urge recycling bottles and paper.**

**They urge us to recycle bottles and paper.**

**8= verb followed by an infinitive OR an optional no  
un + an infinitive**

**13= verb followed by a gerund OR an infinitive with  
a difference in meaning**

**14= verb followed by a gerund OR an infinitive with  
little difference in meaning**

**Agree -decidir, acordar  
Tom agreed to help me.**

**Appear- semblar  
His health appeared to be better.**

**Arrange – arreglar, poner en orden  
Naomi arranged to stay with her cousin in Miami.**

**ask [8]- pedir, demanar  
She asked to leave.  
She asked me to leave.**

**begin [14]- començar  
He began to talk.**

**can't bear [14]- no suportar  
He can't bear to be alone.**

**can't stand [14] -no aguantar  
Nancy can't stand to work the late shift.**

**Care- molestar-se per  
He doesn't care to participate in the activity.**

**cease [14] -deixar de  
The government ceased to provide free healthcare.**

**choose - escojer**  
**I choose to help.**

**Claim -afirmar**  
**She claimed to be a princess.**

**continue [14] -continuar**  
**She continued to talk.**

**Decide -decidir**  
**We decided to go to Hawaii.**

**Demand - exigir**  
**He demanded to speak to Mr. Harris.**

**Deserve- merecer**  
**He deserves to go to jail.**

**dread [14]- odiare**  
**I dread to think what might happen.**

**expect [8] -esperar**  
**They expect to arrive early.**  
**They expect us to arrive early.**

**Fail -fracassar**  
**He failed to get enough money to pay for the new project.**

**forget [13] –olvidar de**  
**I forgot to lock the door when I left.**

**get (be allowed to)-aconseguir**  
**Debbie gets to go to the concert next week!**  
**Why can't I?**

**Happen -donar la casualitat que**  
**She happened to be at the bank when it was robbed.**

**hate [14] - odiar**  
**He hates to clean dishes.**

**Hesitate - dubtar**  
**She hesitated to tell me the problem.**

**Hope- esperar (esperança)**  
**I hope to begin college this year.**

**Intend -tenir la intenció de**  
**We intend to visit you next spring.**

**Learn -aprender**  
**I learned to speak Japanese when I was a kid.**

**like [14]- agradar**  
**Samantha likes to read.**

**love [14] -encantar**  
**We love to scuba dive.**

**Manage - apanyar-se**  
**He managed to open the door without the key.**

**need [8,14]- necessitar**  
**I need to study.**  
**She needs me to send the letter quickly.**

**neglect [14]- desentendre's**  
**She neglected to tell me the date of the meeting.**

**Offer -oferir-se per**  
**Frank offered to drive us to the supermarket.**

**Plan -planear**

**We plan to go to Europe this summer.**

**prefer [14] -preferir**

**He prefers to eat at 7 PM.**

**prepare [8] -preparar**

**They prepared to take the test.**

**They prepared them to take the exam.**

**Pretend -fer veure**

**The child pretended to be a monster.**

**promise [8]-prometre**

**She promised to stop smoking.**

**She promised me to stop smoking.**

**propose [14]- proposar**

**Drew proposed to pay for the trip.**

**Refuse -negar-se a**

**The guard refused to let them enter the building.**

**regret [13]- penedir-se de**

**I regret to inform you that your application was**

**rejected.**

**remember [13] -recordar**

**Did you remember to lock the door when you left?**

**seem - semblar**

**Nancy seemed to be disappointed**

**start [14]- començar**

**Marge started to talk really fast.**

**Swear- jurar**

**She swore to tell the truth.**

**Tend -tendir**

**He tends to be a little shy.**

**Threaten-amençar**

**He threatened to leave forever.**

**try [13] -intentar**

**Mary tried to lift the table, but it was too heavy.**

**Used to -Solia**

**We used to swim in that lake.**

**Vow - prometre, jurar**

**He vowed to get revenge.**

**Wait- esperar**

**She waited to buy a movie ticket.**

**want [8] -volar**

**I want to study Spanish.**

**He wants me to study Spanish.**

**wish [8]- desitjar**

**I wish to stay.**

**He wishes me to stay.**

**would like [8] -voldria**

**We would like to start now.**

**He would like us to start now.**

**Yearn -delir-se**

**Melanie yearns to travel somewhere exotic.**

**Try + gerund = experiment**

**Try + infinitive = attempt**

**Regret + gerund = something you wish you hadn't done**

**Regret + infinitive = feel sorry**

**Forget + gerund = you forget something that you had done**

**Forget + infinitive = you didn't do something**

**Stop + gerund = give up an activity**

**Stop + infinitive = stop in order to do something different**

**Remember + gerund = you remember something that you had done**

**Remember + infinitive = you remember that you have to do something**

**Need + gerund = with passive meaning:**

**This shirt needs ironing = necessita planxar-se**

**Need + gerund = with active meaning:**

**I need to iron this shirt = n.ecessito planxar-la**