GERUNDIOS E INFINITIVOS EN INGLÉS

El inglés tiene dos tipos de sustantivos verbales, el infinitivo (con o sin "to") y el gerundio (la terminación -ing). La mayoría de los verbos que toman un sustantivo verbal pueden estar seguidos de uno u otro (un gerundio o un infinitivo, pero no ambos). Sin embargo, existen determinados verbos a los que puede seguirle indistintamente un gerundio o un infinitivo.

Cuando un verbo va acompañado por otro, este segundo puede ir en:
- **Infinitivo** (con "to")
  - Agree / Appear / Arrange / Ask / Choose / Claim / Decide / Decline / Demand / Fail / Forget / Happen / Hesitate / Hope / Learn / Manage / Offer / Plan / Prepare / Pretend / Promise / Refuse / Remember / Seem / Swear / Threten

Estos verbos, si van acompañados por otro, este segundo va en infinitivo:

Ejemplos:
- He **agreed to help** me with my homework
- My brother **decided to sell** his car

El verbo "try" puede ir seguido de infinitivo o gerundio pero con distinto significado:
- **infinitivo**: hacer un esfuerzo --- I will try to wash my car before lunch
- **gerundio**: probar algo en plan experimento --- I tried calling my girlfriend with this mobile but it didn't work

- **Gerundio** (ING)
  - Admit / Appreciate / Avoid / Consider / Delay / Deny / Detest / Excuse / Finish / Forgive / Imagine / Keep / Miss / Postpone / Practice / Prevent / Propose / Regret / Resist / Risk / Stop / Suggest / Understand

Estos otros verbos, cuando van acompañados por otro este segundo va en gerundio:

Ejemplos:
- After the heart attack my father **stopped smoking**
- If you drive when you are drunk you **risk losing** your driving license

También suelen ir seguidos de gerundios los siguientes verbos:
- **Like / Dislike / Hate / Love / Enjoy / Mind**

El verbo "like" puede también ir seguido por un infinitivo pero el significado es diferente:
- to like + gerundio: disfrutar -- I like playing tennis
- to like + infinitivo: querer hacer algo porque considero que es positivo --- I like to do my homework on Saturday mornings

**Verbos Auxiliares:**
- Si los verbos van precedidos de un condicional, se trabajan de forma infinitiva:
  - Would like to... I would like to visit Paris
  - Would love to... I would love to go out for dinner tonight!
  - Would hate to... I would hate to spend the summer in Seville
  - Would prefer to ... I would prefer to go to the cinema than go to the gym
GERUNDIOS E INFINITIVOS. EJERCICIOS

1) Choose the correct answer:

1) I can’t get used to living/live without a dog.
2) Would you mind take/taking my mother to the station?
3) My father will never get used to hearing/hear such loud music.
4) We forgot picking up/to pick up our friend at the airport.
5) Alex appears to be/being in love with Nina.
6) He wants them swimming/to swim a lot.
7) It’s no use knocking/to knock on the door. Nobody’s home.
8) Carol is looking forward to hearing/hear from you.

2) Complete these sentences with the gerund or to + infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

1) Are you interested in _____________________ (play) sports?
2) Would you mind ______________ (open) the window? It’s stuffy in here.
3) We have decided _____________________ (buy) a new car.
4) They promised ___________________ (send) us a postcard from Washington.
5) Do you enjoy __________________ (listen) to music?
6) She can’t help ____________________ (bite) her nails when she’s nervous.

3) Join these groups of words to make complete sentences. Add words where necessary.

1) Paul / denied / robbing / wallet.
2) We / prefer / singing / dancing.
3) Mum / taught / me / paint / eight years old.
4) Where / you / learn / drive /?
4) Fill in the blanks with a gerund or an infinitive, or both where possible.

1) We began __________________________ our homework at eight o’clock.
2) The doctor recommended ____________ every day.
3) I can’t stand ________________ on buses.
4) The hotel allows guest ____________ in the underground car park.
5) The pupils like ________________ their lessons outside on the grass in the spring.
6) Doris loves ________________ to the beach in the summer.
7) Because the pupils continued ________________ a noise, their teacher gave them more work to do.
8) His parents permit him ________________ late at weekends, but not on school nights.
9) When will you start ________________ for your exam?
10) The bank advised ________________ our money into a special account.

5) Translate these sentences into English.

1) Admitió haber mentido.
2) No te olvides de pasear al perro después de cenar.
3) Quiero que mis hijos estudien más.

6) Complete these sentences with the gerund or to + infinitive of the verbs in brackets. (-ing or infinitive ‘to’).

Example: Tonight I fancy ________going out____ to an expensive restaurant and then to a jazz club. (go out)

1. I don’t enjoy ________ computers. (use)
2. The bank manager absolutely refused ____________ me any money. (lend)
3. Luis has decided__________ his Porsche and __________ a Ferrari. (sell / buy)
4. Don’t forget ______________ me when you get to the hotel. (phone)
5. I love _________ in Spain now, but I really miss _________ fish and chips out of English newspaper. (live / eat)
6. I gave up _________ and _________ alcohol last year. I don’t feel any healthier, just depressed. (smoke / drink)
7. Would you like _________ out for a drink with me next Saturday night? (go)
8. I regret ____________ that job in Nigeria. (not take)
9. Angeles hates ____________ in the city. (drive)
10. Why do you keep on ____________ at me like that? (look)
11. If you happen ____________ Ruben, tell him I’d like ____________ with him. (see / speak)
12. I feel like ____________ shopping and _________ all my husband’s money! (go / spend)

7) Complete these sentences with the gerund or to + infinitive of the verbs in brackets. (-ing or infinitive ‘to’).

1. I remembered (BUY) ............ the stamp, but I forgot (POST)................. the letter
2. I’m sorry. I didn’t mean (INSULT) .......................you.
3. I’m sorry I was naughty, mum. I’ll try (BE) ....................... good in the future.
4. She never allows her children (GO OUT)........................by themselves in the evenings.
5. Let’s stop (HAVE)................................. a break!
6. Going to the doctor means (WAIT) ......................... for hours.
7. Has it finally stopped (RAIN).................................?
8. Do you remember (BREAK)................................. your arm when you were small?
9. We don’t allow (SING).........................and (DANCE)............................. in the pub.