Gerunds and Infinitives

A. Infinitves

An infinitve is "to" + the base form of the verb ("to go," "to be," "to have"). We usually use infinitives after a verb. Look at the following examples:

SUBJECT	VERB	INFINITIVE	COMPLEMENT
Ι	need	to call	an ambulance.
The police officer	hopes	to catch	the criminal.
We	plan	to buy	a new smoke detector.

We often use an infinitive after the following verbs:

begin	expect	like	plan	start
continue	forget	love	prefer	try
decide	hope	need	promise	want

Infinitives do not have endings. They do not show tense. Only the first verb shows a tense:

They <u>began</u> to use CPR on the victim as soon as they arrived. He <u>forgot</u> to call the paramedics.

B. Gerunds

A gerund is a form of a verb that acts like a noun (a thing). We make a gerund by putting "ing" on the end of a present tense verb:

Gerunds can be the subject or the object of a sentence.	Jogging is a popular exercise for many people. (Subject of the sentence) The students finished <u>reading</u> . (Object of the sentence)	
Gerunds can have their own objects	The students finished <u>reading</u> their books.	
We use gerunds after all prepositions except the preposition "to."	We are tired from working all day. They thought about opening the window for the fireman.	

	I enjoy listening to music at work	
We use gerunds after these verbs:	I don't mind stopping at Pat's on the way to work.	
enjoy, mind, stop, consider, appreciate, finish	I considered waiting for her, but I decided to leave.	
	I appreciated getting a card from you last Christmas.	

C. Infinitives and Gerunds

We use some verbs before both infinitives and gerunds:

He ceased coming to the family reunions after his wife died. He ceased to come to the family reunions after his wife died.	Use both infinitives and gerunds with these verbs: begin, cease, continue, hate, intend, like, love, neglect, prefer, start	after his wife died. He ceased to come to the family reunions
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