

Gerund

1. After:

would you mind, do you mind, feel like, can't help, look forward to,
 it's (not) worth, it's no use/good, there is no point in, be/get
 used to, be accustomed to, have difficulty in, as well as,
 waste/spend time, go shopping..., can't stand, with a view to,
 be on the point of, can't bear, be busy
 in addition to.

2. Likes- Dislikes:

adore, like, love, enjoy, fancy, prefer, dislike, hate, detest, dread,
 loathe

Note: When can't bear, like, prefer, hate, dread are followed by the infinitive
 they tend to refer to particular occasions

eg. she would love to dance the samba with you

I'd like to help you, but I can't

I'd prefer to stay at home this evening

I hate to say this, but you've got to tidy up the classroom

I dread to think what the baby's doing

I can't bear to watch an animal in pain. I prefer to stay at home to ~~study~~ ^{study}

With + -ing they refer to a general activity

3. After the verbs:

appreciate, avoid, admit, deny, finish, give up, imagine, mention,
 miss, object to, practise, put off, postpone, risk, suggest, resist
 excuse, delay, consider, escape, forgive, understand keep (= continue),
 recollect, resent, prevent, anticipate, involve, pardon, envy, foresee

Start } can take either -ing or the infinitive

begin }

(continue)

4. As a subject of a sentence eg Walking is good for you
5. After prepositions eg He was accused of killing his wife
6. After certain adjectives + prepositions:
 afraid of, good/bad at, bored with, clever at, fond of,
 keen on, interested in, tired of, worried about
7. Following time words like: after, before, when, since, while
 eg After walking to work, I'm ready to sit at my desk all day
8. need, want
 eg Your hair needs cutting (= needs to be cut).
9. See, hear + -ing: to express hearing/seeing only part of an action, when the action described is continuous eg I heard him ^{talking on the phone.}
 + inf. → completed action.
 eg She saw him walk to the door.
 eg I heard him sing Figaro

Subject of the gerund.

Would you mind my/me closing the window?

The Perfect Gerund (having worked...)

eg He was accused of having broken the law
or He was accused of breaking the law

The Passive Gerund

eg The little boy was punished by being locked in the cellar.
 There were signs of her having been mistreated

Infinitive

Bare infinitive:

1. Modals eg. You should see a doctor.
2. Would rather, had better eg He had better stay at home
3. Make, let
eg. He made me cry . I let him go
4. Need/dare (as auxiliary verbs)
eg I dare not talk to him
You needn't go
5. But, except, and
eg he agreed to come but not stay more than 2 days
he went out to meet Kate and talk to her

Full infinitive

1. Verbs:

afford, appear, seem, decide, fail, happen, hope, intend, manage,
offer, plan, promise, refuse, threaten, expect, want
- ought to, have to, used to

2. Make in the passive voice; be made to

eg she was made to cry

Let in the passive voice: be allowed to

3. Too- Enough

He is too young to get married

he isn't old enough to get married

4. To replace a relative clause after: the first, the second, the last, the only

eg Cook was the first man who sailed →

Cook was the first man to sail

5. After "only" for an unsatisfactory result

eg he came to the meeting only to say that he couldn't stay

6. It + be + adjective of you/him/her

eg It was kind of you to send me the flowers

7 so... as eg Will you be so kind as to open the door?

8. After: easy, difficult, hard, impossible

It is easy to read this book → This book is easy to read.

9. Adjectives: happy, sorry, glad, surprised, delighted, sad
likely, bound eg he's likely to come tonight

10. As subject:

eg To marry him appears silly

11 After who, what, where, how, whether and verbs like:
know, explain, wonder

eg she doesn't know what to do

Can you explain how to do it?

12. Rumours: eg he is said to work hard

to be working

to have worked

to have been working

Note.

help { bare or
full infinitive

eg Can I help you (to) do that job?

13. In the expressions: to tell you the truth,
to begin with, to start with, to be honest, to sum up,
to conclude.

eg To be honest, I never wanted to leave.

14 To avoid repeating a verb clause:

eg I've never visited Italy, but I'd like to.

Gerund or Infinitive

1. Conversions!

Visiting a museum is interesting → It is interesting to visit a museum.

2. Remember - Forget + -ing. Gerund (first action). Συμπαράδειγμα eg He remembers going to the seaside when he was a child. ² (First he went to " " now he remembers the event)

I will never forget playing hide-and-seek when I was 10 years old

he'll never forget eating raw fish for the first time (first he ate the raw fish, now he remembers the event)

Remember, Forget + to : the inf. refers to what happens/-ed after the main verb Συμπαράδειγμα (Inf. second action)

eg He must remember to ring her tomorrow
I forgot to post ^① these letters ^②

3. Stop + -ing (for ever) eg I have stopped writing things down

Stop to (stop sth in order to do sth else) σταματώ για να
eg I stopped to take a photograph

4. Try + -ing = to experiment δοκιμάζω

eg Try wearing that hat the other way round (to see what it will look like)

Try to = make an effort προσπαθώ να

eg You must try to remember things without writing them down

5. Teach - Learn + -ing (in progress)
 eg He teaches me swimming
 + infinitive (complete)
 eg He taught me to swim

6. Mean + -ing = involve
 eg If you want to go to college, it will mean studying hard

Mean to = intend
 eg I really mean to pass this exam

7. be ashamed of + -ing
 eg You should be ashamed of lying to me

be ashamed to
 eg I'd be ashamed to ask for help.

8. Go on + -ing = continue
 eg he went on asking silly questions

Go on to = then
 eg She heard our opinion and went on to tell us hers.

9. propose + -ing = suggest eg I propose punishing him
 propose to = intend eg I propose to set off early in the morning

10. Regret + -ing = repent *խորհրդա ռոս* (regret ⊕ past action)
 eg I regret selling my house
 Regret to = I'm sorry to eg I'm sorry to say that you have failed the exam. (Regret ⊕ future action)

Prefer + -ing (in general)
 Prefer to (in a particular situation)