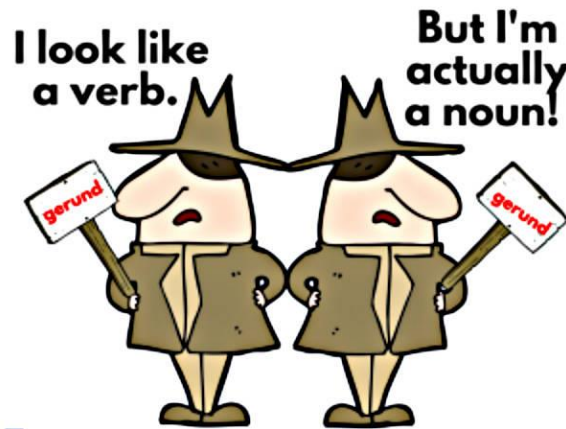




## Gerunds and Infinitives

### Gerunds



#### Definition:

A gerund is the -ing form of a verb that functions as a noun in a sentence. Despite being derived from a verb, it acts as a noun, so it can serve as the subject, object, or complement of a sentence.

#### Uses of Gerunds:

##### 1. As the Subject of a Sentence:

*Swimming* is my favorite hobby.

In this example, "swimming" is the subject of the sentence.

##### 2. As the Object of a Sentence:

She enjoys *reading*.

Here, "reading" is the object of the verb "enjoys."

##### 3. After Prepositions:

They are good at *playing* basketball.

The gerund "playing" follows the preposition "at."



#### 4. After Certain Verbs:

Some verbs are followed by gerunds

Keep	Despise	Appreciate
Forget	Hate	Regret
Endure	Complete	Avoid
Report	Practice	Risk
Postpone	Shirk	Prefer
Avoid	Start	Recall
Appreciate	Delay	Involve

- He avoided *talking* to her.
- I stopped *worrying* about the future.
- We really enjoy *climbing* mountains.

#### 5. After Phrasal Verbs:

Phrasal Verbs are verb that consist of a verb and a particle.

She looks forward to *meeting* him.

The gerund "meeting" follows the phrasal verb "looks forward to."

#### 6. In Compound Nouns:

A compound noun is defined as 'a noun that is made up of two or more different words.

A *swimming* pool

The gerund "swimming" acts as a modifier for the noun "pool."



## Infinitives

### Definition:

An infinitive is the base form of a verb, usually preceded by the word "to." It can function as a noun, adjective, or adverb in a sentence.

### To + Base Verb

### Uses of Infinitives:

#### 1. As the Subject of a Sentence:

*To travel* is her dream.

Here, "to travel" is the subject of the sentence.

#### 2. As the Object of a Sentence:

He wants *to learn* French.

"To learn" is the object of the verb "wants."

#### 3. To Express Purpose:

She went to the store *to buy* some groceries.

The infinitive "to buy" indicates the purpose of her action.

#### 4. After Certain Adjectives:

It's important *to be* on time.

The infinitive "to be" follows the adjective "important."



## 5. After Certain Verbs:

Some verbs are followed by infinitives.

### Words followed by *to*-infinitives:

Wish	Wait	Tolerate
Promise	Appear	Like
Agree	Swear	Manage
Fail	Threaten	Hope
Forget	Happen	Arrange
Delay	Decide	Choose
Claim	Cease	Avoid

- They agreed *to help* us.
- I managed *to reach* the top of the hill.
- Would you care *to swim*?

## 6. After Certain Nouns:

She has a plan *to improve* the company's performance.

The infinitive "to improve" follows the noun "plan."

### Common Verbs Followed by Infinitives:

- Afford: They can't afford *to buy* a new car.
- Decide: She decided *to leave* early.
- Fail: He failed *to finish* the project on time.
- Offer: They offered *to help* with the move.

## Gerunds vs. Infinitives

Sometimes, both gerunds and infinitives can be used after certain verbs, but the meaning changes. Here are some examples:

### 1. Remember:

- Gerund: I remember *meeting* him last year. (Recollection of a past event)
- Infinitive: Remember *to meet* him at the station. (Reminder of a future event)

### 2. Stop:

- Gerund: He stopped *smoking*. (He quit smoking)
- Infinitive: He stopped *to smoke*. (He stopped what he was doing in order to smoke)

### 3. Try:

- Gerund: She tried *cooking* a new recipe. (She experimented with cooking)
- Infinitive: She tried *to cook* dinner before he arrived. (She made an effort to cook)