

GERUNDS and INFINITIVES

GERUND / El Gerundio

El Gerundio es la forma verbal terminada en **-ing** que, además de utilizarse para la formación de los tiempos continuos, también tiene otros usos en inglés:

A) Como complemento directo de determinados verbos.

- I **enjoy** swimming.*
- We **discussed** holding the wedding at home.*

Verbos más frecuentes que van seguidos de GERUNDIO:

ADMIT ADVISE ANTICIPATE APPRECIATE AVOID CAN'T HELP COMPLETE
CONSIDER DELAY **DENY** **DETEST** DISCUSS **DISLIKE** **ENJOY** FINISH FORGET
HATE IMAGINE KEEP **LIKE** **LOVE** MENTION MIND **MISS** POSTPONE
PRACTISE **PREFER** QUIT RECALL RECOLLECT RECOMMEND REGRET
REMEMBER RESENT RESIST RISK STOP **SUGGEST** TOLERATE UNDERSTAND

B) Detrás de las siguientes expresiones o formas verbales:

- I **can't help** laughing at him. (No puedo evitar reirme de él).*
- I **can't stand** waiting in queues. (No soporto hacer cola).*
- There's / It's no use** crying over spilt milk. (No merece la pena ... [A lo hecho, pecho]).*
- That car **isn't worth** buying. (No merece la pena comprar el coche).*
- Helen **isn't used to** driving on the left. (Helena no está acostumbrada a conducir por la derecha).*
- David couldn't **get used to** living in a city. (David no pudo acostumbrarse a vivir en una ciudad).*
- David has **given up** smoking. (David ha dejado de fumar).*
- Let's **go** swimming!. (GO + -ing = para actividades de recreo: ¡Vayamos a nadar!).*
- Your car **needs** cleaning. (NEED + -ing = sentido pasivo: Tu coche necesita ser limpiado).*

PREPOSICIÓN + GERUNDIO

Cuando una preposición va seguida de un verbo, éste normalmente se pondrá en gerundio.

- I look forward to **seeing** you again.*
- The **apologized** **for** not paying the bill.*
- Lucy doesn't like his way **of** thinking.*

GERUNDIO COMO SUJETO

Cuando un verbo funciona como el sujeto de la oración (hablamos de acciones o hechos en general) dicho verbo se pondrá en gerundio.

- Breaking up** a relationship is never easy.*
- Smoking** is not allowed.*

VERBOS + GERUNDIO O INFINITIVO SIN CAMBIO DE SIGNIFICADO

Algunos verbos pueden ir seguidos tanto por un GERUNDIO como por un INFINITIVO SIN QUE CAMBIE SU SIGNIFICADO. Si el verbo está en tiempo continuo, se suele preferir el infinitivo. He aquí una lista de estos verbos:

ADVISE ALLOW BEGIN CEASE CONTINUE HATE INTEND
LIKE LOVE PERMIT PREFER RECOMMEND START

Con **advise, allow, permit** y **recommend**:

a) Si el pronombre o nombre se menciona, se pone el INFINITIVO.

*I advised **him to sell** the car.*

b) Si no hay pronombre, debe usarse el GERUNDIO.

*I advised **selling** the car .*

VERBOS + GERUNDIO or INFINITIVO CON CAMBIO DE SIGNIFICADO.

Algunos verbos pueden ir seguidos tanto por un GERUNDIO como por un INFINITIVO, pero dependiendo de ello cambian de significado.

STOP

- He **stopped smoking** last year.* (Dejó de fumar)
 *He **stopped to smoke** a cigarette.* (Interrumpió la acción que estaba haciendo para fumar)

REGRET

- I **regret wasting** so much money.* (REGRET = 2ª acción)
 *I **regret to tell** you that he has died.* (REGRET = 1ª acción)

REMEMBER

- I **remember taking** the suitcase.* (REMEMBER = 2ª acción)
 *I **remembered to take** the suitcase.* (REMEMBER = 1ª acción)

FORGET

- I will never **forget visiting** the Tower of London.* (FORGET = 2ª acción)
 *David always **forgets to visit** his grandmother.* (FORGET = 1ª acción)

INFINITIVE / El Infinitivo

El infinitivo es la forma verbal que va precedida de **to**.

A) VERBO + INFINITIVO CON "TO"

Los siguientes verbos suelen ir seguidos de *infinitivo con "to"*:

AFFORD **AGREE** **APPEAR** ARRANGE ASK BEG CARE **CHOOSE** CLAIM
CONSENT **DECIDE** DEMAND DESERVE **EXPECT** FAIL FORGET HESITATE
HELP **HOPE** **LEARN** MANAGE MEAN NEED OFFER **PLAN** **PERSUADE**
PREPARE PRETEND **PROMISE** **REFUSE** REGRET REMEMBER **SEEM** STRUGGLE
SWEAR THREATEN VOLUNTEER WAIT **WANT** **WISH**

- Angela **promised to arrive** on time.*
- They **decided not to take** the car.*

B) DETRÁS DE ADJETIVOS Y ADVERBIOS.

También utilizamos el infinitivo con "to" detrás de adjetivos y adverbios:

*This text is **difficult to understand**.*
*The car went too **fast to see** the traffic lights.*

C) CON VERBOS QUE LLEVAN COMPLEMENTO DIRECTO DE PERSONA

Estos verbos llevan un nombre o pronombre entre el primer verbo y el infinitivo.

- Alan told **me to call** him at 7.00.*
- I permitted **my daughter to take** the car.*
- Harry warned **me not to drive** too fast.*
- She wants **you to do** the shopping.*

Verbos de este tipo son:

ADVISE ALLOW **ASK** BEG CAUSE CHALLENGE CONVINCED DARE ENABLE
ENCOURAGE EXPECT FORBID FORCE HIRE INSTRUCT **INVITE** NEED **ORDER**
PERMIT PERSUADE REMIND REQUIRE **TEACH** **TELL** URGE **WANT** **WARN**

Algunos verbos con partícula (phrasal verbs) y ciertas expresiones van seguidas de *infinitivo con "to"*:

- The whole affair **turned out to be** an embarrassment.*
- We **are about to leave**, so hurry up.*
- Helen **made up her mind to buy** a house.*
- It's **up to you to decide**.*

GERUNDS and INFINITIVES

PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS INTO THE CORRECT FORM (Gerund or Infinitive).

1. I am looking forward to (see) you.
2. He dreads (have) to retire.
3. I arranged (meet) them there.
4. He urged us (work) faster.
5. I wish (see) the manager.
6. It's no use (wait)
7. He warned her (not touch) the wire.
8. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
9. My mother told me (not speak) to anyone about it.
10. I can't understand her (behave) like that.
11. He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
12. At dinner she annoyed me by (smoke) between the courses.
13. You are expected (know) the safety regulations of the college.
14. He decided (disguise) himself by (dress) as a woman.
15. I am prepared (wait) here all night if necessary.
16. Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift ?.
17. After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others (catch up) with us.
18. I am beginning (understand) what you mean.
19. He was fined for (exceed) the speed limit.
20. The boys like (play) games but hate (do) lessons.
21. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
22. I couldn't help (overhear) what you said.
23. Mrs Jones: I don't allow (smoke) in my drawing-room.
Mrs Smith: I don't allow my family (smoke) at all.
24. He surprised us all by (go) away without (say) "Good-bye".
25. Please go on (write); I don't mind (wait)
26. He wore dark glasses (avoid) (be) recognized.
27. Before (give) evidence you must swear (speak) the truth.
28. I tried (persuade) him (agree) with your proposal.
29. Your windows need (clean); would you like me (do) them for you ?.
30. Would you mind (shut) the window ?. I hate (sit) in a draught.
31. I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from (sit) in a draught.
32. Do stop (talk); I am trying (finish) a letter.
33. His doctor advise him (give up) (smoke).
34. My watch keeps (stop).
That's because you keep (forget) (wind) it.
35. Without (realize) it, he hindered us instead of (help) us.
36. People used (make) fire by (rub) two sticks together.