Gerunds and Infinitives

Gerunds and infinitives are NOT considered to be verbs. They FUNCTION as nouns within a sentence! Therefore, a gerund or infinitive can NEVER be the verb in your sentence.

Some verbs may be followed by either an infinitive or a gerund (begin, like, prefer, etc.).

Other verbs can be followed only by infinitives (plan, remind, learn, decide, etc.).

Others can be followed only by gerunds (avoid, finish, quit, enjoy, etc.).

Only gerunds may follow prepositions:

- He was sorry for losing my key.
- Only gerunds may follow phrasal verbs:
- She is accustomed to buying expensive clothes.

Some verbs may be followed by a base form verb (make, let, have, help). Note: an object pronoun or noun follows the first verb.

- They help us study.
- She made John go home.
- Please let us leave early.
- He had Jane pay the rent.

Exercise:

1. The teacher let us reviewed the test.
2. Are you interested in go to the game?
3. They advised us to apply early.
4. Emily loves reading books.
5. They avoid to drive when drunk.
6. John is accustomed to study late at night.
7. I miss to see my friends.
8. Healthy eaters dislike to eat too much sugar.
9. He hopes seeing you.
10. Jogging made them to feel tired.
11. They are excited about join the club.
12. I look forward to swim in the ocean.

13. Don’t let your dog wander in the streets.

14. Please don’t make me to practice again.

15. He made his son play the violin.

16. They think spanking makes children to behave.

17. She suggested taking the cheaper flight.


19. Students look forward to finish the class.

20. She continued to complain about her job.

*Bonus information: lose and loose are two different words!

Lose = verb; lose-lost-lost (meaning = to misplace)

Loose = adjective; to be loose (meaning = not tight or secure)