

Some Rules of Gerunds and Infinitives

<p>1. After verbs of feeling and opinion > Gerunds</p> <p>VERBS: admit, avoid, consider, deny, dislike, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, can't help, involve, keep, mean, mind, miss, practise, risk, can't stand, suggest</p> <p>e.g: A healthy life involves taking exercises.</p>	<p>5. After prepositions that follow a verb or an adjective > Gerunds</p> <p>Prepositions: <i>be interested in, apologize for, be used to, accuse (someone) of, specialize in, succeed in, insist on</i></p> <p>e.g: Are you interested in taking photographs?</p>
<p>2. Expressions with "spend"> Gerunds</p> <p>Expressions: spend (one's) time, spend (quantity) time.</p> <p>e.g: I spent my time reading English books.</p> <p>Ali spends a lot of time listening to BBC.</p>	<p>6. After some verbs > Infinitives</p> <p>Verbs: aim, fail, intend, learn how, long, Manage, need, offer, plan, prefer, refuse, try, want</p> <p>e.g: You need to fill in the blanks. Do you want to help us?</p>
<p>3. After adjective that describe how someone feel about something > Infinitives</p> <p>Adjectives: afraid, anxious, ashamed, careful, determined, free, frightened, happy, keen, quick, ready, sorry, willing</p> <p>e.g: We are happy to celebrate our fifth anniversary.</p> <p>I am sorry to interrupt you.</p>	<p>7. After adjectives to give an opinion about something > Infinitives</p> <p>Adjectives: agreeable, amusing, boring, difficult, easy, hard, impossible, nice, good, important, necessary</p> <p>e.g: It's necessary to understand grammar.</p>
<p>4. After some adjectives which can be used in phrases with "be" > Infinitives</p> <p>Phrases: be supposed to, be expected to, be allowed to, be prepared to</p> <p>e.g: You are not supposed to do every question correct.</p>	<p>8. After verbs followed by an object > Infinitives</p> <p>VERBS: advise, allow, dare, encourage, forbid, force, instruct, order, permit, persuade, remind, teach, tell</p> <p>e.g: I told him to stay there. My English teacher advised me to listen to English music.</p>

Some verbs can be followed by *-ing* or *to-infinitive* with different meanings.
What's the meaning?

Stop	I've stopped watching cartoons.	Stop an activity
	We stopped to go to the toilets at the petrol station.	Stop in order to
Try	I've tried to understand his English, but I was unsuccessful.	Make an effort
	Let's try restarting the computer.	See if it works
Remember	Remember to bring your portfolio to the class tomorrow.	Don't forget
	I remember collecting marbles in our old neighbourhood.	Past memory
Regret	I regret to tell you that your application has been rejected.	To apologise for something bad. To inform something bad. This is used in more <i>formal</i> situations.
	I regret not saying goodbye before leaving.	To be sorry now for something we did in the past.