

-ING AND INFINITIVE

1. -ing

Some verbs are sometimes followed by -ing. These include: **admit, deny, dislike, feel like, give up, mind, suggest, avoid, discuss, enjoy, finish, mention, practise, take up**

After a preposition, we usually use -ing. Some phrases end in the preposition to. These are followed by -ing, not an infinitive. We can also use the -ing form as the subject of a sentence.

2. infinitive

Some verbs are sometimes followed by the full infinitive. These include: **advise, afford, agree, choose, decide, expect, help, hope, invite, learn, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tell, want, would like.**

Some verbs are usually followed by an object + bare infinitive (without to). These include: **let, make.**

Make in the passive is followed by the full infinitive. Some verbs are followed by the full infinitive alone and some can be followed by an object + full infinitive.

3. -ing or infinitive

Some verbs can be followed by either -ing or the full infinitive. With some verbs, the meaning is the same or nearly the same. These include: **begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start.**

With some verbs, the meaning changes. These verbs include:

Verb	-ing	+ full infinitive
Remember	Have a memory in your mind	Do something you are/were planning to
Forget	Not be able to remember a past event	Not do something you are/were planning to do
Stop	Stop an action	Interrupt an action to do something else
Try	Do something to try and solve a problem	Make an effort to do something