# What is the difference between

infinitive

-ing form?



1. As a noun in the function of the subject.



Exercising is a good for your health.

2. After the verbs:

appreciate

admit ) ( fancy

**90** (for activities)

avoid ) ( imagine

consider ) ( mind

continue ) ( miss

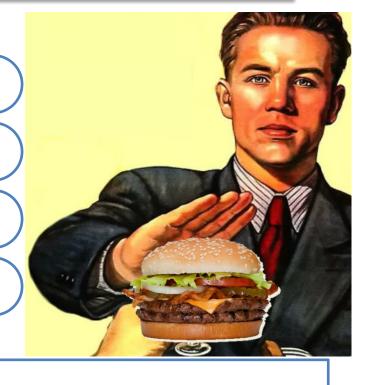
deny ) ( practise

prevent

quit

save

suggest



You should avoid eating junk food.

3. After the verbs:

love ) ( like

enjoy

prefer

dislike

hate

to express general preference.



Jane prefers living alone.



Jack enjoys **playing** his quitar.

4. After expressions such as:

be busy

there's no point (in)

it's no use

can't stand

it's no good

have difficulty (in)

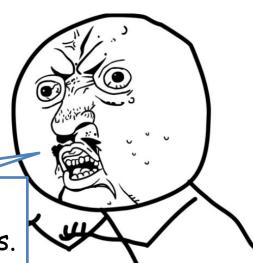
it's (not) worth

have trouble

what's the use of

can't help

I have difficulty (in) understanding what he says.



4. After the verbs: spend waste lose (time, money)



He spends hours reading every day.

5. After the preposition **to** with verbs and expressions such as:

look forward to

be used to

in addition to

object to

prefer (doing sth to
 sth else)



7. After the verbs:

watch listen to notice

feel ( see ( hear



I saw Pam waiting for the bus. (I only saw part of the action.)

BUT we use the infinitive without to with hear, listen to, notice, see, watch and feel to describe a completed action.



I didn't see Pam get on the bus. (The action was completed.)

Note: be/get used to + -ing form

I'm used to working very hard. BUT I used to work very
hard. (I don't any more.)



#### The to-infinitive is used:

2. After certain verbs that refer to the future:

agree promise appear refuse

decide ) ( want

expect

hope

plan

I want you to come.

I expect him to be here.

