



**infinitives
and gerunds**

**used /
used to**

Inglés Intermedio 14

INFINITIVO O GERUNDIO

to play=jugar playing=jugando a veces: playing = jugar
 ~~to~~ play = jugar

- I want **to play** / I need **to play**
- I can **play** / I must **play**
- I like **playing**
- **playing** is funny
- I am used **to playing**
- I am getting used **to playing**

Pon el gerundio:		<p>Los verbos más frecuentes que solemos encontrar con gerundio son:</p> <p>admit, <u>avoid</u>, be good/bad in, <u>celebrate</u>, consider, can't help, <u>can't stand</u>, deny, <u>dislike</u>, <u>enjoy</u>, fancy, feel, <u>finish</u>, <u>imagine</u>, keep on, give up, go on (=continue), <u>hate</u>, <u>like</u>, <u>love</u>, mind, miss, <u>practice</u>, put off (postpone), <u>regret</u>, <u>suggest</u>, <u>look forward to</u>, <u>be used to</u>, <u>get used to</u></p>
1. Después de las preposiciones	<p>She left <u>without</u> kissing me</p> <p>I'm thinking <u>of</u> going to Italy</p>	
2. Después de algunos verbos	<p>I <u>enjoy</u> eating out</p> <p>Do you <u>mind</u> giving me your address?</p>	
3. Como el sujeto de una frase	<p>Smoking is bad for you</p> <p>Skiing is expensive</p>	

<p>Pon</p> <p>“to” + infinitivo:</p>		<p>Los verbos más frecuentes que solemos encontrar con infinitivo + to son:</p> <p><u>agree</u>, afford, appear, choose, <u>decide</u>, expect, <u>forget</u>, happen, <u>hope</u>, learn, manage, mean, need, <u>plan</u>, <u>prepare</u>, pretend, <u>offer</u>, <u>promise</u>, refuse, seem, wish, <u>would like</u>, want.</p>
<p>1. Después de los adjetivos</p>	<p>It is not <u>easy</u> to find a good restaurant here.</p>	
<p>2. Después de algunos verbos</p>	<p>I <u>forgot</u> to phone the bank</p> <p>She <u>needs</u> to see you</p>	

Pon

infinitivo sin “to”:

1. Después de los verbos modales

She can **play** tennis very well

You must **be** quiet

can, could, must, should, may, might, have to, used to, be able to

2. En el futuro y el condicional

You **would be** happy if...

I will **visit** London

would

will

1. Completa las frases con el gerundio o el infinitivo:

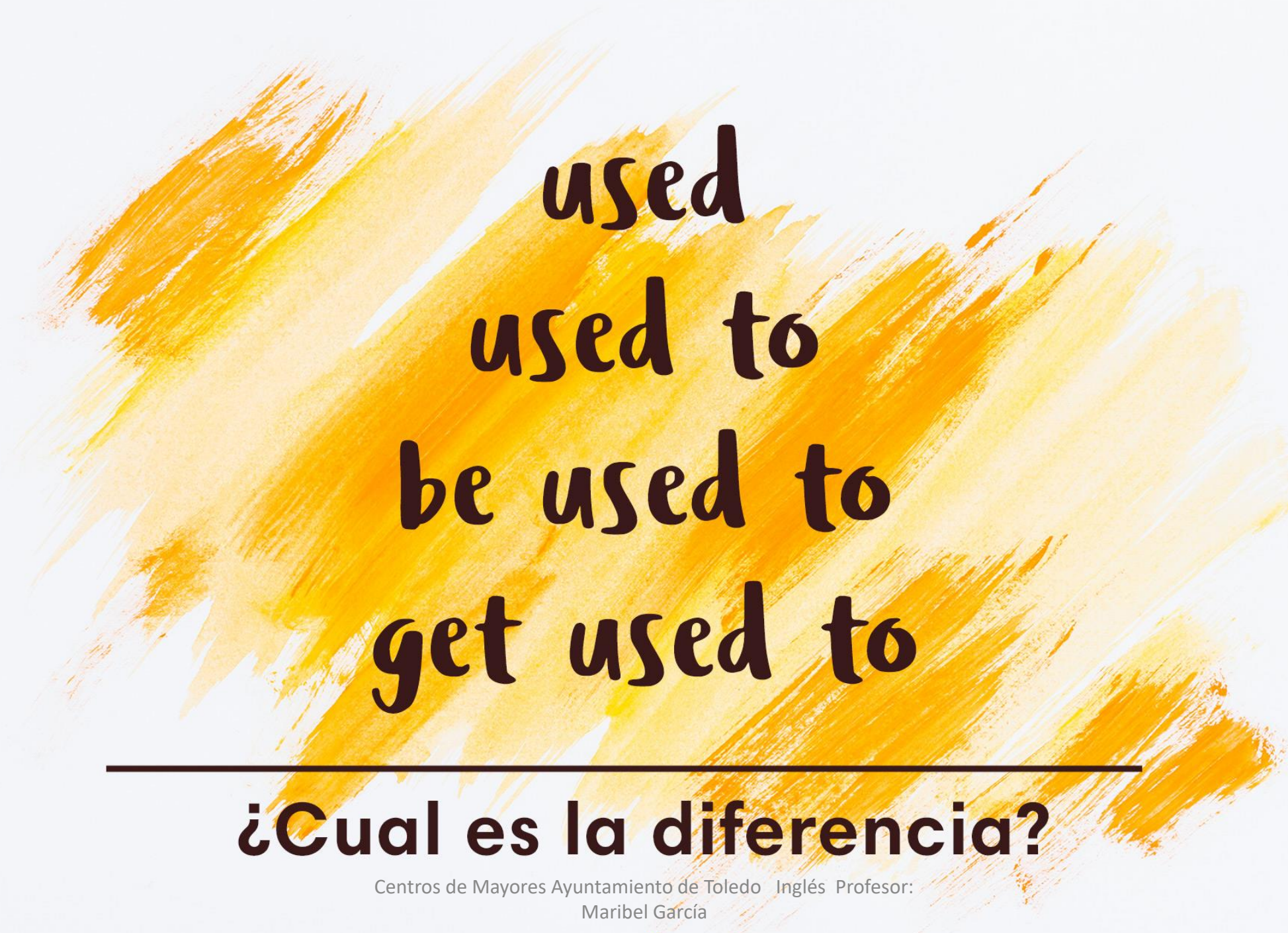
1. Do you enjoy _____ (**dance**)?
2. I promise _____ (**participate**) in the organization.
3. Can you imagine _____ (**live**) in the Caribbean?
4. You have to avoid _____ (**hurt**) your wife's feelings.
5. I agree _____ (**wash**) the dishes every day.
6. Would you mind _____ (**come**) with me?
7. Tom learnt _____ (**speak**) Japanese in six months.

2.- Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive with 'to':

1. She delayed _____ (get) out of bed.
2. I offered _____ (help).
3. _____ (run) in the morning is great.
4. I'd love _____ (come) with you. ←ojo!!!
5. I am ready for _____ (swim).
6. I would hate _____ (arrive) too late. ←ojo!!!
7. It is difficult _____ (pass) the exam.
8. I chose _____ (work) here.
9. I really can't stand _____ (wait) for the bus.
10. We can't afford _____ (buy) a new car.
11. I couldn't help _____ (laugh).
12. It seems _____ (be) raining.
13. I considered _____ (move) to Spain.
14. _____ a cake is not very difficult (make).
15. She is thinking about _____ (travel) to Asia next summer.

3. Completa con infinitivo o gerundio

1. Georgina gave up _____smoking_____ (smoke) last month.
2. Please, try to avoid _____ (make) your father angry.
3. Men prefer _____ (watch) TV to _____ (read).
4. I'd hate _____ (arrive) too late.
5. I am against _____ (drink) and (drive).
6. I really can't stand _____ (wait) for the bus.
7. When Tom finished _____ (speak) he left the room.
8. Serafín is thinking of _____ (leave) his job and _____ (go) back to Mexico.
9. I couldn't help _____ (laugh).
10. I'd love _____ (come) with you.
11. Imagine _____ (live) with a woman who never wants _____ (talk).
12. I don't enjoy _____ (work).

A large, diagonal brushstroke in shades of yellow and orange covers the background of the slide. The text is centered over this stroke.

used
used to
be used to
get used to

¿Cual es la diferencia?



USED: Es el pasado del verbo “to use” (usar).

She used a knife ——Ella usó un cuchillo.

USED TO + infinitive

- Significa " solía".
- Siempre encontramos otro verbo detrás que debe ir en infinitivo sin "to".
- Aunque en castellano se puede decir "suelo..." En inglés sólo se utiliza para una acción en pasado. Para decirlo en presente, se utiliza el adverbio "usually".
- I **used to** go for a walk everyday. (pasado) Solía dar un paseo todos los días
- I **usually** go to work with my sister. (presente) Suelo ir al trabajo con mi hermana.

BE USED TO + noun or verb-ing

Significa estar acostumbrado a hacer algo.

Se usa con sustantivos o con verbos terminados en “-ing”.

*I'm used to **the rain**.* Estoy acostumbrado a la lluvia.

*I'm used to **speaking English*** Estoy acostumbrado a hablar inglés.

- **GET USED TO + noun or verb-ing**

- Significa estar acostumbrándose a algo.
- Se usa con sustantivos o verbos terminados en “-ing”.
- *I´m getting used to **the weather in London**.* Me estoy acostumbrado al tiempo en Londres
- *I´m getting used to **drinking red wine**.* Me estoy acostumbrando a beber vino tinto

• **Translate the following sentences:**

• 1. Estoy acostumbrado a cocinar.

•

• 2. Veía la televisión por la noche. (Solía ver la televisión por la noche)

•

• 3. Me estoy acostumbrando a usar mi nuevo móvil.

•

• 4. Él está acostumbrado a trabajar por la noche.

•

• 5. ¿Jugabas con los niños? (¿Solías jugar con los niños?):

•

• 6. Me acostumbré a viajar.

•

Soluciones a las actividades de la semana anterior (Inglés intermedio 13)

False friends

1	2	3	4
Traducción correcta	← Inglés →	Traducción errónea	Palabra correcta en inglés:
de hecho	actually	actualmente →	at present, currently, now
consejo	advice	aviso →	warning
ayudar	assist	asistir a →	to be present at
director de orquesta	conductor	conductor	driver
engaño	deception	decepción	disappointment
pedir	to demand	demandar	to sue
asco	disgust	disgusto	upset
finalmente	eventually	eventualmente	possibly
salida	exit	éxito	success
tejido	fabric	fábrica	factory
herida	injury	injuria	insult
alegría	jubilation	jubilación	retirement
viaje	journey	jornada	day
conferencia	lecture	lectura	reading
biblioteca	library	librería	bookstore
mermelada de naranja	marmalade	mermelada	jam
automovilista	motorist	motorista	motor cyclist
conservante	preservative	preservativo	condom
fingir	to pretend	pretender	to claim
descansar	to rest	restar	to subtract
reparar	to revise	revisar	to check
sensato	sensible	sensible	sensitive
comprensivo	sympathetic	simpático	nice
malhumorado	truculent	truculento	horrifying

THE MOUNT ST HELENS DISASTER

Mount St Helens is a volcano in the northwest of the USA. Until 1980, the countryside around the mountain had magnificent forests and lakes, which were home to many animals and fish. Thousands of visitors came to Mount St Helens to enjoy its natural beauty. All that changed on 18th May, 1980. When the side of the mountain collapsed, Mount St Helens erupted with the energy of a nuclear explosion.

The eruption did not come as a surprise to the experts. In 1980, there were many events which indicated something terrible was going to happen. On 15th March, there was an earthquake under the mountain. A week later, an eruption occurred, and a gigantic crater opened on the top of the mountain. From then until May, there were more earthquakes and more eruptions. The situation was so dangerous that the authorities warned people to stay away from the region near the volcano.

Fifty-seven people died on 18th May and hundreds of people became homeless. Tragically, many of them were in areas that were considered safe!

Forests burned to the ground within minutes, and more than 7,000 bears, deer and other animals were killed. Millions of fish also died, but many frogs survived! The beautiful mountain region now resembled the moon – it was all grey stone.

More than 30 years have passed since that terrible day, and nature is slowly returning to Mount St Helens. Visitors can see some trees and other plants and deer. And what will happen in the future? By the year 2200, the region will again have beautiful forests filled with all kinds of animals, unless there is another terrible eruption.

1. Complete the sentences and tick True or False

- 1980 was the year ...**when**... there was a nuclear explosion on Mount St Helens. ...T... ...F...
- There were hundreds of people**who**..... were left without a home. ...T... ...F...
- All the people ...**who**... died were in dangerous areas. ...T... ...F...
- Today, Mount St Helens is a place**where**..... there aren't any animals. ...T... ...F...

2 Describe an event that happened for each date below.

- 15th March 1980 ... **there was an earthquake under the mountain**
- March-May 1980 **there were more earthquakes and more eruptions.**
- 18th May 1980 ... **fifty-seven people died and hundreds of people became homeless.**

3 Complete the sentences.

- The region of Mount St Helens used to have ... **magnificent forests and lakes**..... .
- From March to early May, people couldn't ... **stay in the region near the volcano** ..
- Almost all the animals and fish in the region were killed, but ... **nature is slowly returning to Mount St Helens**... .