

12

Underline the correct preposition and fill in the gaps with the -ing form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 He is ill. He is complaining with/about having... (have) a headache.
- 2 Marcus went out instead for/of (do) his homework.
- 3 Tracy was very excited with/about (go) to the party.
- 4 I hope you have a good excuse of/for (be) so late.
- 5 Sam is interested in/for (take up) French lessons.
- 6 You can't stop him to/from (take) the job if he wants to.
- 7 Susie ran because she was worried about/of (miss) the bus.
- 8 Thank you to/for (help) me with my homework.
- 9 She felt tired because she wasn't used to/with (work) so hard.
- 10 His boss blamed him for/of (lose) the deal.
- 11 I am in charge in/of (make) the Christmas deliveries.
- 12 We are thinking of/from (buy) a new car next month.
- 13 Sandra apologised for/about (ruin) the performance.
- 14 Ian was talking with/about (open) a shop in York.

13

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- 1 It's no use talking... (talk) to Bob; he won't change his mind.
- 2 She will (return) the books next weekend.
- 3 It was good of you (help) me fix my bicycle.
- 4 The man suggested (call) the police in, to investigate.
- 5 I can't get used to (live) in such a hot country.
- 6 He admitted (rob) the bank.
- 7 You had better (hurry), or you'll be late for work.
- 8 They refused (give) me my money back.
- 9 She is too short (become) a fashion model.
- 10 My parents let me (stay) up late at weekends.

- 11 Our teacher makes us (do) homework every evening.
- 12 The kitchen windows need (clean).
- 13 They have begun (make) preparations for the party.
- 14 He advised her (speak) to her boss.
- 15 I dislike (go) to the theatre alone.
- 16 Mr Roberts was seen (leave) his house at 12:15 last night.
- 17 My sister can't stand (watch) horror films. She gets terribly scared.
- 18 Can you imagine (spend) your holidays on the moon?
- 19 There's no point in (call) again. There's no one at home.
- 20 I don't allow people (smoke) in my house.
- 21 It was silly of you (forget) to lock the door.
- 22 He risks (lose) his wallet when he leaves it on his desk.

14

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- 1 A: Is Anne in the room?
B: Yes. I can see her dancing... (dance) with her husband over there.
- 2 A: Did you see the robber?
B: Yes. I saw him (get) into the car and drive away.
- 3 A: Is John here today?
B: Yes. I heard him (talk) on the phone as I walked past his office.
- 4 A: Colin is good at speaking in public, isn't he?
B: Yes. I heard him (make) a speech last month. It was excellent.
- 5 A: I walked past the sports centre today.
B: So did I, and I stopped for a moment to watch some boys (play) football.
- 6 A: Your hair looks great today.
B: Thanks. I watched the hairdresser (dry) it so I could learn how to do it myself.
- 7 A: That's a music school, isn't it?
B: That's right. I often hear the students (sing) as I walk past.
- 8 A: Did you stay until the end of the contest?
B: Yes. I listened to the chairman (announce) the results before I went home.
- 9 A: How do you know Tim is at home?
B: I saw him (cut) the grass as I was driving home.
- 10 A: How do you know that man stole the watch?
B: I saw him (put) it in his pocket and leave the shop without paying.

Verbs taking the to -infinitive or the -ing form with a change in meaning

- ◆ **forget + to - inf = not remember**
e.g. I'm sorry, I **forgot to call** you.
forget + -ing form = not recall
e.g. I'll never **forget winning** my first gold medal.
- ◆ **remember + to - inf = not forget**
e.g. **Remember to call** Jack tonight.
remember + -ing form = recall
e.g. I don't **remember seeing** you here before.
- ◆ **go on + to - inf = then**
e.g. He welcomed us and **went on to offer** us some drinks.
go on + -ing form = continue
e.g. They **went on talking** for hours.
- ◆ **mean + to - inf = intend to**
e.g. She **means to open** her own shop.
mean + -ing form = involve
e.g. Being a pilot **means travelling** a lot.
- ◆ **regret + to - inf = be sorry to**
e.g. I **regret to inform** you that you have failed the exam.
regret + -ing form = feel sorry about
e.g. I **regret making** that mistake; I lost my job.
- ◆ **try + to - inf = attempt, do one's best**
e.g. He **tried to win** the race.
try + -ing form = do sth as an experiment
e.g. **Try exercising**, you may lose weight.
- ◆ **stop + to - inf = stop briefly to do sth else**
e.g. He **stopped to drink** some tea and then continued working.
stop + -ing form = finish, give up
e.g. He **stopped eating** junk food because it is unhealthy.
- ◆ **be sorry + to - inf = apologise for a present action**
e.g. I'm **sorry to interrupt**, but can I ask you a question?
be sorry for + -ing form = apologise for an earlier action
e.g. I'm **sorry for shouting** at you.

◆ **like + to - inf = think that sth is good or right to do**
e.g. I **like to exercise** every day.

like + -ing form = enjoy (general preference)
e.g. She **likes swimming**.

would like + to - inf = want (specific preference)
e.g. I **would like to see** this film.

◆ **be afraid + to - inf (the subject is unwilling to do sth)**
e.g. He **is afraid to take** the test in case he fails again.

be afraid of + -ing form = (the subject is afraid that what is described by the -ing form may happen)
e.g. She **doesn't want to ride** the horse.

She **is afraid of falling and hurting** herself.

15

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- 1 I'll never forget ...*sailing*... (sail) down the Danube on that warm spring night last year.
- 2 Please don't forget (pay) the bill.
- 3 John said he remembers (buy) the newspaper, but now he can't find it.
- 4 Did you remember (post) my letters today?
- 5 Gloria regrets (shout) at her sister.
- 6 I regret (inform) you that we cannot give you your money back.
- 7 The students went on (write) for another hour.
- 8 After cleaning the windows, he went on (wash) the car.
- 9 We are sorry (announce) that the 7:15 train to Liverpool has been cancelled.
- 10 I'm sorry for (miss) your birthday party; I'll make it up to you.
- 11 She stopped (go) to the gym after she had got back into shape.
- 12 They stopped (have) a rest before they continued their journey.
- 13 They tried (open) the door, but it was stuck.
- 14 You should try (make) your own clothes. It's much cheaper.
- 15 I'm sorry. I didn't mean (break) your vase.
- 16 Being a teacher means (correct) a lot of homework.
- 17 I like (tidy) my room at week-ends because I don't have time during the week.
- 18 They like (play) in the sea on hot days.

16

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

My neighbour, Mr Mason, loves 1) ...*spending*... (spend) time in his garden. He would rather 2) (work) outside than stay indoors, even when it is snowing! Early in the morning, you can 3) (see) Mr Mason 4) (eat) breakfast in his garden, and late at night he is there again, with a cup of cocoa in his hand. I'd like 5) (help) sometimes when there is lots of work to do, but Mr Mason prefers 6) (do) everything himself. He doesn't mind 7) (get) cold and wet in the winter, and his wife says it's no use 8) (try) to make him wear a waterproof jacket because he hates 9) (wear) them! Mr Mason says he will go on 10) (garden) until he is too old 11) (do) it!



17

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- I don't know what 1) ...*to do*... (do) at the weekend. I fancy 2) (go) to the cinema, but none of my friends enjoy 3) (watch) films very much.
- Paul had his driving test today. He tried 1) (not/make) any mistakes, but he failed. He expects 2) (pass) the test the next time he takes it.
- Tom often goes 1) (walk) at the weekends. He doesn't like 2) (take) anyone with him because he prefers 3) (be) alone while he walks.
- We had better 1) (hurry) home tonight because our parents have promised 2) (take) us out for dinner. I don't know why they want 3) (eat) out, but we must 4) (arrive) home on time.
- James is rich and can afford 1) (buy) expensive things. He is always willing 2) (lend) money to people who need it, because he enjoys 3) (help) others.
- My parents let me 1) (stay) at my friend's house last weekend. They agreed 2) (take) me in the car and they made me 3) (promise) to behave myself. It was a great weekend!

18

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

Dear Jessica,

How are you? I'm busy 1) ...*studying*... (study) for my exam which is next week, but I've decided 2) (take) a break and 3) (write) you a letter. 4) (read) so many notes and 5) (learn) so many facts is making me very tired. I can't wait 6) (finish) my course! Then, I can start 7) (look) for a good job.

Sophie started her new job last month. 8) (work) at the hospital suits her — she loves 9) (look) after people. She hopes 10) (stay) in this job for a couple of years and then she intends 11) (try) for a promotion.

By the way, how are you getting on now that you are a manager? I forgot 12) (congratulate) you when I saw you.

Anyway, I've got to go now. Write soon and tell me all your news, won't you?

Best Wishes,
Maggie

19

Complete the sentences, as in the example.

- John said, 'I didn't take the money.'
John denied ...*taking*... the money.
- 'I broke the window,' said Gary.
Gary confessed to the window.
- 'Yes, I'll look after your dog for you,' said Anne.
Anne agreed after my dog.
- Alice said, 'I hate travelling by bus.'
Alice complained about by bus.
- The boss said to the employees, 'You have until 5 o'clock to finish the reports.'
The boss expects his employees the reports by 5 o'clock.
- My father said to me, 'Don't come home late,' but I didn't listen.
My father warned me about home late, but I didn't listen.
- 'You can all go home early,' said the professor.
The professor allowed us home early.
- The coach said to the players, 'Don't let the ball out of your sight.'
The coach ordered the players the ball out of their sight.

20

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- S: Good afternoon, madam. Can I 1) *help* (help) you?
 W: Yes, please. I want 2) (buy) a new washing machine.
 S: I see. How much money would you like 3) (spend)?
 W: I don't want anything too expensive.
 S: Alright then, I can 4) (show) you this model over here. It's reliable, and it doesn't cost too much money.
 W: Is it very difficult 5) (use)?
 S: Not at all, but you must 6) (read) the instruction manual before you try to turn it on.
 W: Oh, I always have difficulty in 7) (understand) manuals. Could you 8) (explain) how the machine works?
 S: Certainly. You'll soon learn how 9) (operate) it. It's very simple.
 W: That's good, because, as a working mother, I don't have much time to spare for things like this.
 S: Don't worry, madam. First, you must 10) (put) the clothes in the machine

21

Choose the correct answer.

- 'Welcome home.'
'Thanks. It's very nice ... *A* ... back.'
A to be B be C to being
- '..... is good for your health.'
'I know, but I don't enjoy it.'
A To have exercised B Exercising
C To exercising
- 'You have to home early tonight.'
'I will.'
A be coming B come C coming
- 'Do you watch TV very often?'
'No. I consider it a waste of time.'
A to be B being C is
- 'Did you enjoy the play?'
'Yes. Were you involved in the scenery?'
A make B to make C making
- 'Does your son study very much?'
'No, he spends his time television.'
A to watch B watching C watch
- 'Did anyone help you with your homework?'
'No. I managed it by myself.'
A do B to do C doing
- 'Let's go out tonight.'
'I'd rather at home. I'm tired.'
A staying B to stay C stay

- 9 'Why did you go to the supermarket?'

'..... some flour.'

A To buy B Buy C Buying

- 10 'Do you know who to in the office?'

'Yes, Mrs Jacobs.'

A speaking B speak C to speak

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- Spending a lot of money on clothes is foolish.
to It is **foolish to spend** a lot of money on clothes.
- This car is too expensive for me to buy.
enough This car **is not cheap enough** for me to buy.
- The tea is so hot that I can't drink it.
too The tea is **too hot for me** to drink.
- The teacher made us learn the poem by heart.
made We **were made to learn** the poem by heart by the teacher.
- Eating is not allowed in the office.
eat Nobody **is allowed to eat** in the office.
- Your room needs cleaning.
cleaned Your room needs **to be cleaned**.

22

Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- The jumper is so small that I can't wear it.
too The jumper is *too small for me* to wear.
- Staring at people is rude.
to It is at people.
- Your hair needs cutting.
cut Your hair needs
- This house is too small for our family to live in.
enough This house for our family to live in.
- Father made me clean my room yesterday.
made I my room yesterday by Father.
- Pictures are not allowed to be taken inside the museum.
take Visitors pictures inside the museum.
- Speaking with your mouth full is bad manners.
to It is with your mouth full.
- The ground is so slippery that I can't walk on it.
too The ground to walk on.