

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

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

- ◆ **forget + to - inf** = not remember
e.g. I have to go out. I **forgot to buy** a newspaper.
forget + -ing form = not recall
e.g. I'll never **forget travelling** by plane for the first time.
- ◆ **remember + to - inf** = not forget
e.g. Did you **remember to tell** Sam about the meeting?
remember + -ing form = recall
e.g. I **remember talking** to him before.
- ◆ **go on + to - inf** = then
e.g. She introduced herself and **went on to talk** about her new book.
go on + -ing form = continue
e.g. He **went on writing** letters until 10.00.
- ◆ **mean + to - inf** = intend to
e.g. She **means to buy** a new car soon.
mean + -ing form = involve
e.g. She is determined to get a ticket for the concert, even if it **means paying** a lot of money.
- ◆ **regret + to - inf** = be sorry to (it is normally used in the present simple and is followed by verbs such as say, tell, inform)
e.g. We **regret to inform** you that you have failed.
regret + -ing form = feel sorry about
e.g. He **regretted selling** his house.
- ◆ **try + to - inf** = attempt, do one's best
e.g. We **tried to move** the heavy branch to the side of the road.
try + -ing form = do sth as an experiment
e.g. If you can't go to sleep, **try drinking** some milk.
- ◆ **stop + to - inf** = stop briefly to do sth else
e.g. He **stopped to fill** the tank with petrol, then continued driving.
stop + -ing form = finish, give up
e.g. He **stopped drinking** coffee because it upset his stomach.
- ◆ **be sorry + to - inf** = apologise for a present action
e.g. I'm **sorry to say** this, but your work is rather unsatisfactory.
be sorry for + -ing form = apologise for an earlier action
e.g. We **are sorry for keeping** you waiting.
- ◆ **like + to - inf** = think that sth is good or right to do
e.g. I **like to pay** my bills as soon as I get them.
like + -ing form = enjoy (general preference)
e.g. Tom **likes meeting** new people.
would like + to - inf = want (specific preference)
e.g. I **would like to go** to that new restaurant.

- ◆ **be afraid + to - inf** = the subject is unwilling to do sth

e.g. He **is afraid to touch** the dog in case it bites him.

- 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 drive** her father's car.

She's **afraid of crashing** it.

Verbs taking the to -infinitive or the -ing form without a change in meaning

- ◆ **begin, start, continue, propose, bother, intend**
We never have two -ing forms together.
e.g. We **continued to discuss/discussing** the plans.
Don't **bother to lay/laying** the table.
It's **starting to get** cold. (NOT: ~~It's starting getting cold.~~)
- ◆ **advise, allow, permit, recommend, encourage**
take the to-infinitive when they are followed by an object or when they are in the passive form. They take the -ing form when they are not followed by an object.
e.g. He **advised us to book** in advance. (object)
We **were advised to book** in advance. (passive)
We **advise booking** in advance. (no object)
- ◆ **need/require/want + -ing form**
This construction often shows that it is necessary to repair or improve something. 'Need' can also be followed by a passive infinitive.
e.g. The carpet **needs Hoovering**.
The carpet **needs to be hoovered**.

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

- 1 Jane went on **sleeping**. ... (sleep) for another two hours.
- 2 He told us his name and went on (introduce) us to his wife.
- 3 We didn't mean (interrupt) you.
- 4 Being a doctor means (work) long hours.
- 5 She tried (finish) her homework, but it was too difficult.
- 6 You should try (eat) more fruit. It's good for your health.

UNIT 2

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

- 7 He regrets (argue) with his best friend.
- 8 We regret (inform) you that tonight's performance will be cancelled.
- 9 Oh, no! I forgot (lock) the front door.
- 10 I'll never forget (meet) my favourite film star.
- 11 Claire likes (ski). She says it's very exciting.
- 12 I like (go) to the dentist every six months.
- 13 I must remember (post) these letters today.
- 14 I remember (read) the book, but I don't know who wrote it.
- 15 I'm sorry for (forget) your birthday. It was awful of me.
- 16 I'm sorry (say) that you have failed the exam.
- 17 She is afraid (climb) the tree in case she falls.
- 18 Mary never wears her diamond ring. She is afraid of (lose) it.
- 19 I have stopped (watch) horror films because they give me nightmares.
- 20 We stopped (buy) some food before continuing our journey.

Too - Enough

◆ **Too** has a negative meaning. It shows that something is more than enough, necessary or wanted. It is used in the following patterns:

a) **too + adjective/adverb + to -infinitive**

e.g. It is **too cold** to go swimming.

b) **too ... for somebody/something**

e.g. This coffee is **too sweet** for me.

c) **too ... for somebody/something + to -infinitive**

e.g. This house is **too small** for us to live in.

◆ **Enough** has a positive meaning. It shows that there is as much of something as is wanted or needed. It is used in the following patterns:

a) **adjective/adverb + enough + to -infinitive**

e.g. She is **old enough** to go out on her own.

BUT: not + adjective/adverb + enough + to -infinitive (negative meaning)

e.g. He **did not run fast enough** to win the race.

b) **enough + noun + to -infinitive**

e.g. We've got **enough room** to put you up.

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Complete the sentences with too or enough and the adjective in brackets.

- 1 A: Did you go to the beach yesterday?
B: No. It wasn't ... **warm enough** ... to go to the beach. (warm)

- 2 A: Do her new shoes fit her?
B: No. They are (small)
- 3 A: Have you finished your homework?
B: I can't. It's (difficult)
- 4 A: Did you hear the announcement?
B: No. It wasn't (loud)
- 5 A: Can you open the window, please?
B: I can't. I'm not to reach it. (tall)
- 6 A: It's in here. (hot)
B: Why don't you take your coat off, then?
- 7 A: Did you enjoy the party last night?
B: No. We were to enjoy it. (tired)
- 8 A: Why don't you drink your tea?
B: It's not for me to drink. (sweet)

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Fill in too or enough and one of the adjectives from the list to write sentences as in the example. Add an object where necessary.

heavy, cold, old, quiet, tired, cool, tall, boring

- 1 I went to bed early last night because I was ... **too tired to stay** ... (stay) up late.
- 2 The soup is too hot. It isn't (eat) yet.
- 3 She isn't (reach) the top shelf, so she uses a ladder.
- 4 The children aren't (attend) school yet.
- 5 It's (go) outside without a coat today.
- 6 The film was (watch), so we went for a meal instead.
- 7 Close the door, please. It isn't (work) in here.
- 8 The bag is (carry). Someone else will have to take it.

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Complete the sentences, as in the example.

- 1 He is very short. He can't be a basketball player. He is too ... **short to be a basketball player** ...
- 2 She has saved enough money. She can go on holiday. She has saved
- 3 This tea is very hot. I can't drink it. This tea is
- 4 Daisy is very young. She can't go to school. Daisy is
- 5 They have got lots of space. They can have a party. They have got
- 6 Paul is rich. He can buy a yacht. Paul is
- 7 It's hot outside. You can't wear a coat. It's
- 8 Mary is mature. She can make her own decisions. Mary is
- 9 This flat is small. We can't live in it any more. This flat is
- 10 Ron has a lot of patience. He can look after the children. Ron has