

Grammar



-ing form or infinitive

Part I

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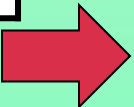


Verb/noun/adjective phrase + -ing form



Some verb, noun and adjective phrases are usually followed the **-ing form**. These include:

admit	escape	mind
appreciate	face	miss
avoid	fancy	postpone
can't help	feel like	practise
delay	finish	put off
deny	give up	resist
detest	involve	risk
discuss	keep (on)	suggest
dislike	mention	understand
enjoy		



Watch
out!

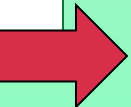


- Some of the verbs, nouns and adjectives in the list above can also be followed by an object **before** the -ing form.

*Ex. I can't stand **people cheating** in exams.*

When we put a verb after a preposition, we **almost always** use an -ing form.

*Ex. I'm interested **in hearing** more about that course.*

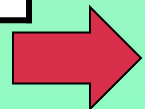


Verb/noun/adjective phrase + full infinitive



Some verb, noun and adjective phrases are usually followed by the **full infinitive**. These include:

able	encourage	prepare
afford	expect	pretend
agree	fail	promise
appear	happen	refuse
arrange	help	seem
ask	hope	tend
attempt	manage	want
beg	offer	wish
choose	plan	would like
decide	pleased	



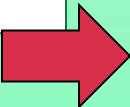
Watch
out!



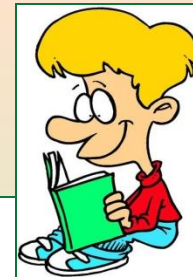
- Some of the verbs, nouns and adjectives in the list above can also be followed by an object **before** the full infinitive.

Ex. *I didn't want to take the exam.*

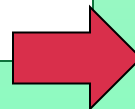
*My mum didn't want **me** to take the exam.*



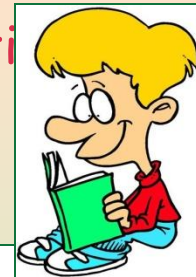
Ex.I Circle the correct word or phrase.



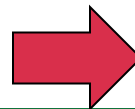
1. I really don't feel like **going** / to go out tonight. Do you?
2. Everyone expected his business **failing** / **to fail** within the first few month.
3. What would you like **doing** / **to do** this evening?
4. We discussed **turning** / to turn the attic into a spare bedroom with the architect.
5. She wasn't able **speaking** / **to speak** very clearly after her accident.
6. Do you mind **moving** / to move your car, please? You're blocking the road.
7. They're going to postpone **making** / to make a decision until next month.
8. Are you planning of **getting** / **to get** a new DVD player?
9. Are you thinking of **getting** / to get a Play Station?
10. I'm very pleased **telling** / to tell you that you've passed!
11. Sarah's offered **putting** / to put us up for this weekend!
12. I'm really looking forward **to going** / to go on the cruise.



Ex. II Complete using the correct form (-ing form or full infinitive) of the verb in brackets. You may need to use the passive voice.



1. I'll never forgive June for **lying** (lie) to me like that.
2. Ivan's not very good at **making** (make) friends.
3. I can't resist **buying** (buy) things when they're in the sales.
4. We've got to encourage students **to study** (study), not blame them for not studying.
5. I don't know how you managed **to persuade** (persuade) the bank manager to lend you so much money!
6. Does Jessica dislike **walkin^g** (walk) so much that she's not going to come with us?
7. Do you deny **stealin^g** (steal) the money? Yes or no?
8. The kids were **pretendin^g to be** (be) asleep, but they didn't fool me for a second.
9. I refuse **to accept** (accept) that there's no alternative.
10. No one understands how Jill can afford **to go** (go) on so many holidays.
11. He only just escaped **being sent** (send) to prison.
12. He expected **to be given** (give) a brand new computer for Christmas, but all he got was a second-hand watch!

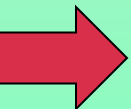


Verb + bare infinitive



Some verbs can be followed by an object + the bare infinitive
These include:

feel-	let-	notice-	watch-
hear-	make-	see-	



Watch
out!



- The verbs *feel*, *hear*, *notice*, *see* and *watch* can also be followed by the *-ing* form.

We often use the bare infinitive for a *completed action* (from start to finish).

We often use the -ing form for an *action in progress at the time*.

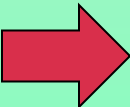
Ex. *I heard Miss Jenkins tell Julie not to do that.* (= I heard all of it.)

I heard Miss Jenkins telling Julie not to do that. (= I heard part of it.)

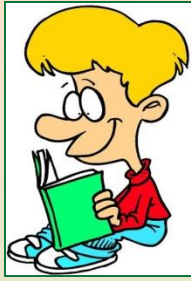
- In the passive, *hear*, *make* and *see* are followed by the full infinitive.

Ex. *Active: The teacher made me *stand* in the corner.*

*Passive: I was made *to stand* in the corner (by the teacher).*



Ex. III Complete using the correct form (-ing form, bare infinitive or full infinitive) of the verb in the box. Use each verb only once.



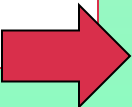
achieve; be; behave; come; do; hope; improve; learn; listen;
make; play; sit down; take; tell; try; use; work

Report: William Watson

William Watson sometimes seems to be afraid of **working** hard. He can't help **trying** to avoid **doing** anything that involves **using** his brain, particularly on Friday afternoons. He seems to detest **taking** life seriously, and pretends he isn't capable of **achieving** anything of worth. This is unfortunate as, with a little more effort, William could succeed in **making** great progress.

However, at present he frequently just wants **to play** the fool. He enjoys **telling** jokes. Presumably, he imagines this **to be** the best way to make friends, but in fact he often just ends up preventing the other students from **learning**. He has promised on several occasions **to improve** his behaviour in class, but then he just keeps on **behaving** in exactly the same way. Recently, I have had to beg him **to sit down** and be quiet in the classroom, but it's difficult to know how to make him **come** to his senses. He just doesn't seem interested in **listening** to my opinion. I'm tempted to give up even **hoping** that he might improve. Having said that though, Mr Watson is an extremely good maths teacher!

Julie Cross-5A



Verb + full infinitive or -ing-form with a little or no change in meaning



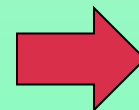
Some verbs can be followed by the full infinitive or the -ing form with a little or no change in meaning.

*We continued **to do** experiments in the lab all afternoon.*

*We continued **doing** experiments in the lab all afternoon.*

These include:

begin	continue	intend	prefer
can't bear/stand	hate	love	start



Verb + full infinitive or -ing-form with a change in meaning



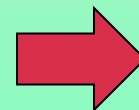
Some verbs can be followed by the full infinitive or the -ing form. The choice depends on the meaning.

*I remember teachers at my school **hitting** children when they were naughty!*

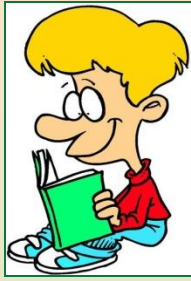
*Did you remember **to do** your homework?.*

These include:

consider	imagine	mean	stop
forget	learn	regret	teach
go on	like	remember	try



Ex. IV Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.



forgot

never

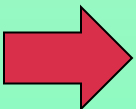
remember

likes

regrets

regret

1. I should have taken my medicine this morning, but I didn't remember.
I **forgot to take** my medicine this morning.
2. I'll always remember the time when I went up Mont Blanc.
I'll **never forget going up** Mont Blanc.
3. I must hang up the washing later.
I **must remember to hang** up the washing later.
4. Darren thinks that wearing a suit to work is appropriate.
Darren **likes to wear** a suit to work.
5. Jackie wishes she hadn't said that to Allie.
Jackie **regrets saying/ having said** that to Allie.
6. I'm sorry, but your credit card has been cancelled by the bank.
I **regret to tell/inform you** your credit card has been cancelled by the bank.



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