

The Infinitive / -ing form / -ing/-ed adjectives

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Listen and repeat. Then act out.

We believe *in making* our guests feel welcome. The best way to do this is *to call* them by their names. You *can find out* their names *by reading* their luggage labels.



	Forms of the Infinitive		Forms of the -ing form	
	Active voice	Passive voice	Active voice	Passive voice
Present	(to) repair	(to) be repaired	repairing	being repaired
Present Continuous	(to) be repairing	—	—	—
Perfect	(to) have repaired	(to) have been repaired	having repaired	having been repaired
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been repairing	—	—	—

- The **Present Infinitive** refers to the present or future. *I hope to meet her tonight.* The **Present Continuous Infinitive** expresses an action happening now. *He must be sleeping now.* The **Perfect Infinitive** is used to show that the action of the infinitive happened before the action of the verb. *He claims to have worked here before.* (First he worked here, then he claimed he had worked here.) The **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** is used to emphasise the duration of the action of the infinitive, which happened before the action of the main verb. *He looks tired. He seems to have been studying for the test all night.* The Present Cont., the Perfect and the Perfect Cont. Infinitives are used with the verbs: appear, claim, happen, pretend, seem etc and with modal verbs. (see p. 40)
- The **Present Gerund** (-ing form) refers to the present or future. *Ann enjoys walking in the woods.* The **Perfect Gerund** (-ing form) shows that the action of the -ing form has happened before the action of the main verb. We can use the Present Gerund instead of the Perfect Gerund without a difference in meaning. *He denied having killed James.* OR *He denied killing James.*

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Write the correct form of the infinitive.

- I went *to have gone*
- she has been playing
- he had worked
- it was read
- they have been informed

- he is writing
- it is fixed
- he will type
- he was cleaning
- she will be sleeping

The **to infinitive** is used:

- to express purpose. *He went to university to become a lawyer.* (in order to become)
- after certain verbs such as agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, etc. *He refused to pay the bill.*
- after certain adjectives which describe feelings/emotions (happy, glad, sorry, etc.). *She was happy to win the prize.*
- after would like / would love / would prefer, etc. to express a specific preference.
I would like to see the manager.
- after certain nouns.
What a surprise to see him there!
- after too / enough.
He's too young to have his own car.
He's clever enough to do the crossword.
He's got enough money to live on.
- with it + be + adjective (+ of + noun / pronoun).
It was generous of him to offer £1,000.
- with so + adjective + as. *Would you be so kind as to help me move the sofa?*
- with only to express an unsatisfactory result.
She came in only to find Bob had left.
- after be + the first/second, etc. / next / last / best, etc. *He was the last to come to work.*
- in the expression for + noun / pronoun + to infinitive.
For him to be so rude was unforgivable.
- in the expressions to tell you the truth, to begin with, to be honest, etc.
To be honest, I don't like him.

Note: If two infinitives are joined by **and** or **or**, the **to** of the second infinitive can be omitted. *I want to call Mr Jones and fax or post him a letter.*

The **-ing** form is used:

- as a noun. *Walking is good exercise.*
- after certain verbs (admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go (for activities), imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand, etc.).
They discussed selling the company.
"Let's go jogging!" "No, I'd rather go sailing."
- after dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer to express general preference. *She likes painting.* (in general)
Note: like + to infinitive = it is considered a good idea
I like to wash my hair every day.
- after I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard/difficult time.
He can't stand being treated like a slave.
He had difficulty finding his way back.
- after spend / waste (time, money, etc.).
He spends his free time digging (in) the garden.
- after prepositions. *He left the shop without paying, so he was accused of stealing.*
- after look forward to, be / get used to, be / get accustomed to, object to, admit (to), etc.
I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.
- after hear, listen, notice, see, watch to express an incomplete action, i.e. somebody saw or heard only a part of the action. *I saw Tim doing his homework.* (I saw part of the action in progress. I didn't wait until he had finished.)
BUT hear, listen, see, watch + infinitive without **to** express a complete action, i.e. something that somebody saw or heard from beginning to end. *I saw Tim do his homework. It took him an hour.* (I saw the whole action from beginning to end.)

The **infinitive without to** is used:

- after most modal verbs (can, must, will, etc.). *You can leave now if you want.*
- after had better / would rather. *I'd rather not go out tonight. I'd better stay at home.*
- after make / let / see / hear / feel + object. *They made him pay for the damage.* **BUT** in the passive be made / be heard / be seen + to infinitive. *He was made to pay for the damage.*
- know and help are followed by a to infinitive or an infinitive without to. *I've never known him (to) be so mean. Could you help me (to) fix the car? BUT in the passive be known, be helped + to infinitive. She was known to have worked as a teacher.*

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- 2 Write what each verb/phrase is followed by: *to infinitive*, *infinitive without to* or *-ing form*.

1 enjoy	+	ing form.....	10 agree	+	.....
2 promise	+	.....	11 can	+	.....
3 be made	+	.....	12 would like	+	.....
4 object to	+	.....	13 would	+	.....
5 it's no use	+	.....	14 refuse	+	.....
6 can't stand	+	.....	15 spend time	+	.....
7 can't help	+	.....	16 avoid	+	.....
8 had better	+	.....	17 be the first	+	.....
9 resist	+	.....	18 tolerate	+	.....

- 3 Fill in the correct form of the *infinitives*.

- My boss expects me *to work* (work) overtime tonight.
- The suspect claimed (work) at the time of the robbery.
- I was sorry (hear) that she had failed the exam.
- The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems (force).
- "Robert appears (overtake) John on the last lap." "Yes, he's passed him!"
- Mike was the last runner (finish) the marathon.
- I'd like (book) a return ticket to London, please.
- Stop pretending (eat) your food – just finish it up, please.
- It was very kind of Paula (lend) me her laptop.
- Leslie seems (enjoy) her new job.
- Kim plans (start) her own business after she graduates.
- Jane appears (get) annoyed with her neighbour now.

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

- It was difficult for Laura to get used to / with *living* (live) in a foreign country.
- David is looking forward about / to (travel) across Asia this summer.
- In addition of / to (clean) his room, Bob also did the washing-up.
- Peter is accustomed to / in (work) long hours in the office.
- There's no point in / about (ask) me again – I've made up my mind.
- Lisa admitted to / in (wear) her sister's top without asking.
- What's the use of / with (paint) the house if we are going to sell it soon?
- As well as / with (raise) money for children, the charity offers advice to parents.