

13-3 VERB + INFINITIVE

(a) Tom offered to lend me some money. (b) I've decided to buy a new car.	Some verbs are followed by an infinitive: AN INFINITIVE = to + <i>the simple form of a verb.</i>																									
(c) I've decided not to keep my old car.	Negative form: not + <i>infinitive.</i>																									
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13-2 GO + -ING

(a) Did you go shopping yesterday? (b) I went swimming last week. (c) Bob hasn't gone fishing in years.	Go is followed by a gerund in certain idiomatic expressions about activities. Notice: There is no to between go and the gerund. <i>INCORRECT: Did you go to shopping?</i>															
<p>COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITH GO + -ING</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>go boating</i></td> <td><i>go dancing</i></td> <td><i>go jogging</i></td> <td><i>go (window) shopping</i></td> <td><i>go (water) skiing</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>go bowling</i></td> <td><i>go fishing</i></td> <td><i>go running</i></td> <td><i>go sightseeing</i></td> <td><i>go skydiving</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>go camping</i></td> <td><i>go hiking</i></td> <td><i>go sailing</i></td> <td><i>go (ice) skating</i></td> <td><i>go swimming</i></td> </tr> </table>		<i>go boating</i>	<i>go dancing</i>	<i>go jogging</i>	<i>go (window) shopping</i>	<i>go (water) skiing</i>	<i>go bowling</i>	<i>go fishing</i>	<i>go running</i>	<i>go sightseeing</i>	<i>go skydiving</i>	<i>go camping</i>	<i>go hiking</i>	<i>go sailing</i>	<i>go (ice) skating</i>	<i>go swimming</i>
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13-4 VERB + GERUND OR INFINITIVE

- (a) It *began raining*.
 (b) It *began to rain*.

Some verbs are followed by either a gerund or an infinitive. Usually there is no difference in meaning. (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

COMMON VERBS FOLLOWED BY EITHER A GERUND OR AN INFINITIVE

<i>begin</i>	<i>like*</i>	<i>hate</i>
<i>start</i>	<i>love*</i>	<i>can't stand</i>
<i>continue</i>		

EXERCISE 9. Gerunds vs. infinitives. (Charts 13-1 → 13-4)

Directions: Work in pairs.

Student A: Read the cues. Your book is open.

Student B: Complete the sentences with either **to go** or **going** + *the name of a place*.
 Your book is closed.

Example:

STUDENT A (*book open*): I expect

STUDENT B (*book closed*): to go (to Mack's Bar and Grill for dinner tonight).

STUDENT A (*book open*): I like

STUDENT B (*book closed*): to go (to Hawaii). OR going (to Hawaii).

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I expect | <i>Switch roles.</i> |
| 2. I like | 13. I enjoy |
| 3. I would like | 14. I don't need |
| 4. I enjoy | 15. I'm going to try |
| 5. I'd love | 16. I hate |
| 6. I promised | 17. I love |
| 7. I can't stand | 18. My friend and I discussed |
| 8. I intend | 19. I've decided |
| 9. I am thinking about | 20. Sometimes I put off |
| 10. Are you considering | 21. Yesterday I forgot |
| 11. I've always wanted | 22. I can't wait |
| 12. I can't afford | 23. My friend and I agreed |
| | 24. Would you mind |

Below are verbs that are used with pronouns or nouns and an infinitive with particle *to* or an infinitive without particle *to*.

Table 1

Verb + (Pro)Noun + Infinitive with to	Examples
advise (smb to do smth)	The doctor advised her to take this medicine.
allow	He allowed me to use his computer.
ask	Mother asked us to help her.
beg	They begged us to let them go to the party.
cause	Her laziness caused her to fail the class.
challenge	He challenged me to race him to the corner.
command	Rick commanded the dogs to sit.
convince	I couldn't convince her to accept the money.
dare	She dared me to do better than she had done.
encourage	My parents always encouraged me to do my best at school.
expect	I expect you to be on time.
forbid	I forbid you to tell her.
force	She forced me to tell the truth.
get	We couldn't get him to stop.
hate	I'd hate you to spend the best years of your life doing that.
help	I helped an old lady to carry her bags into the house.
hire	She hired a nurse to take care of her mother.
instruct	Ms. Reed instructed us to read the text twice.
intend	Did you intend me to use this resource for the report?
invite	I invited Tanya to come to my birthday party.
leave	I think we should leave her to rest.
like	I like my coffee to be hot.
mean	I didn't mean her to read this book by tomorrow.
need	We need Dad to help us fix the bicycle.
oblige	The circumstances obliged him to be careful about his health.
order	The police ordered the driver to stop.
permit	She permitted the children to stay up late.
persuade	I persuaded Mary to write an apology.
prefer (would prefer)	I'd prefer you to come alone.
press	The police pressed me to talk about what had happened there.
recommend	The doctor recommended me to stay at home for two days.





remind	He reminded me to lock the door.
require	Our teacher requires us to be on time.
request	My family requested you to stay with us.
teach	My brother taught me how to swim.
tell	Mother told me to be home by ten.
tempt	Curiosity tempted me to ask her about her husband.
trouble	Catherine, may I trouble you to continue reading?
urge	I urged her to apply for the job.
want	I want you to be happy.
warn	Tara warned me not to drive too fast.
wish	I wish you to do something for me.
would like	I would like you to be my friend.

Table 2



<i>Verb + (Pro)Noun + Infinitive without to</i>	<i>Examples</i>
let	I just want to let you know that I am here if you need me.
make	The teacher made me stay after class for a conversation.
help*	I can help you solve this problem.
hear**	I heard him make arrangements for his journey.
see**	We saw Dad leave the house.
feel**	Lilly felt her heart squeeze.
watch**	I stood in the waiting room and watched them leave.

*Verb *help* can be followed by an infinitive with or without *to*.

**These are verbs of perception. I saw him going out.



