

Verb + infinitive or *-ing* form

I can identify and use different verb patterns.

- 1 Circle the correct verb form in these sentences. Tick the box if both forms are correct.

- My friends agreed **paying** / **to pay** for my ticket.
- I don't mind **cycling** / **to cycle** in the rain.
- I've started **learning** / **to learn** the saxophone.
- Two men have admitted **stealing** / **to steal** the painting.
- We ended up **staying** / **to stay** at the hotel for a week instead of two nights.
- Do you like **going** / **to go** for walks on the beach?
- I hate **seeing** / **to see** animals in pain.
- I don't expect **passing** / **to pass** all my exams.
- She offered **phoning** / **to phone** me later.

- 2 Complete the text with the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes both are correct.



At the end of a long journey, most people prefer <sup>1</sup> *to get* (get) home and relax as soon as possible. They don't fancy <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shop), but they don't want <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home with nothing to eat.

Now, travellers who pass through Gatwick Airport in London can avoid <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (return) home to an empty fridge by choosing <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) a virtual shop. There are no real products in the shop, only images on ten large screens. When you decide <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) something, you use your smartphone to scan it. You keep <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (scan) items until you've found everything you need, then you pay. After that, you can spend a week or two <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) your holiday. The shop promises <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) your shopping soon after you get home. According to the retailer, the virtual shop is a perfect combination of traditional and online shopping. People enjoy <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look) around shops, but they also love <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) online because it's so convenient.

- 3 Study the dictionary entries and answer the questions.

- How many meanings are there for each verb?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which verb takes an infinitive? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which verb takes an *-ing* form? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which entry shows the verb pattern at the start of one meaning? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which entry only shows the verb pattern in an example? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which entry uses **bold and italic type** for two words that often go together? \_\_\_\_\_

**fail** / feɪl / verb [I, T] 1 to not be successful in sth: *She failed her driving test • I feel that I've failed – I'm 25 and I still haven't got a job* 2 [I] **fail to do sth** to not do sth *She failed to notice that the front door was open.*

**risk** / rɪsk / verb [T] 1 to put sth or yourself in a dangerous position: *The man risked his life to save the little boy* 2 to take the chance of sth unpleasant happening: *If you don't work hard now, you risk failing your exams.*

## VOCAB BOOST!

When you learn new verbs, it is a good idea to learn the verb pattern at the same time, if there is one. You can write it like this:

*suggest doing something*

*refuse to do something*

Writing an example is a good way to learn the pattern. An example that is true for you might make it easier to remember:

*My brother always suggests playing video games.*

*My sister refuses to help me with my homework.*

- 4 Write example sentences to show the verb patterns for these verbs.

- hope \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- fancy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- pretend \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- can't stand \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_