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Infinitive / -ing form / Participles



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

You can't go in without **buying** a ticket!



What's the use of **buying** another ticket? I've already bought three. I haven't got enough money **to buy** another one.

If you have already bought three, why don't you go in **to see** the film? Don't you know where **to sit**?



Well, every time I try **to go** inside, that man over there keeps **tearing up** my ticket!

The **to infinitive** is used:

- **to express purpose**
She went out **to buy** some milk.
- **after certain verbs (advise, agree, appear, want, decide, expect, hope, promise, refuse, etc.)**
He **promised to be** back at 10 o'clock.
- **after certain adjectives (angry, happy, lucky, glad, etc.)** She was **glad to see** him.
- **after question words (where, how, what, who, which, but not after why)**
Has she told you **where to meet** them?
BUT I don't know **why** he left so early.
- **after would like / would love / would prefer (to express specific preference)**
I'd **love to go** for a walk. (specific preference)
- **after nouns** It's a **pleasure to work** with you.
- **after too / enough constructions**
He's **too short to reach** the top shelf.
He isn't **tall enough to reach** the top shelf.
- **with it + be + adjective (+ of + object)**
It was **nice of him to remember** my birthday.
- **with 'only' to express unsatisfactory results**
He called me **only to say** that he'd be late.

The **infinitive without to** is used:

- **after modal verbs (must, can, will, etc.)**
You **must be** back at 12 o'clock.
- **after had better / would rather**
I'd **rather have stayed** in last night.
- **after make / let / see / hear / feel + object**
Mum **let me watch** TV. I **made him apologise**.
BUT in the passive form: **be made / be heard / be seen + to infinitive**
He **was made to apologise**.

Note: *help* is followed by a **to infinitive** or an **infinitive without to**.
She **helped me (to) wash** the dishes.

The **-ing form** is used:

- **as a noun** *Swimming is good* for your health.
- **after certain verbs (admit (to), avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, imagine, insist on, involve, keep (= continue), look forward to, mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practise, prevent, report, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, understand, etc.)**
He **admitted (to) stealing** the painting.
- **after love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer (to express general preference)**
He **likes cooking** (in general).
Note: *like + to infinitive = find enjoyable*
I **like to eat** a healthy breakfast.
- **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, be/get used to, be/get accustomed to, have difficulty (in), etc.**
It's **no use complaining**.
- **after 'go' for physical activities**
They **go skiing** every winter.
- **after spend / waste time**
He **wasted his time playing** video games.
- **after prepositions**
He **entered the room without knocking**.
- **after see, hear, listen, watch to express an incomplete action, an action in progress or a long action** I saw Kate **painting** the kitchen. (I saw Kate in the middle of painting. I saw part of the action in progress. I didn't wait until she had finished.)
BUT see, hear, listen, watch + infinitive without to to express a complete action, something that one saw or heard from beginning to end
I **watched Kate paint** the kitchen. It took her two hours. (I saw the whole action from beginning to end.)

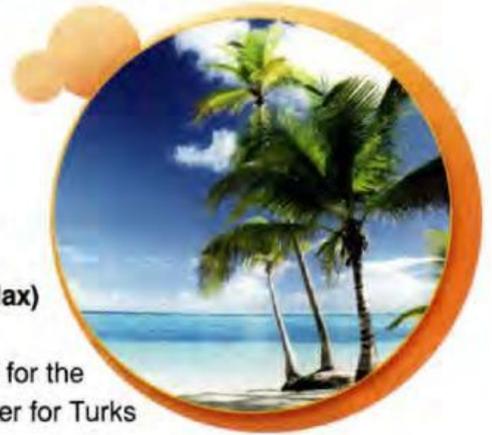
Note: If two infinitives are joined by 'and', the 'to' of the second infinitive can be omitted.
I **want to eat something and have** a rest.

1 Write what each word is followed by: F.I. (full infinitive), B.I. (bare infinitive) or -ing (form).

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 mind + <i>ing</i> ... | 5 decide + | 9 be seen + | 13 can + |
| 2 make + | 6 suggest + | 10 it's no use + | 14 be used to + |
| 3 what + | 7 refuse + | 11 would + | 15 object to + |
| 4 used to + | 8 would love + | 12 risk + | 16 it's worth + |

2 Complete the conversation between a travel agent and a customer using the infinitive or -ing form.

- A: Good morning, sir. Can I 1) *help* (help) you?
 M: Yes. I'm interested in 2) (go) on holiday somewhere in the Caribbean.
 A: OK. And when would you like 3) (travel)?
 M: I fancy 4) (take) a trip sometime in the spring.
 A: Great! And how long are you hoping to stay?
 M: About two weeks. That'll be long enough 5) (relax) and enjoy the sun.
 A: Very good, sir. I can see that there are two package deals available for the first two weeks of May, one for the Dominican Republic and the other for Turks and Caicos.
 M: Turks and Caicos sounds interesting. But will I have to 6) (get) there by boat?
 A: Not necessarily. There's an airport there. However, you may want 7) (take) a boat if you'd like want to go 8) (tour) around the islands.
 M: Sounds good. Can I 9) (book) and pay by credit card now?



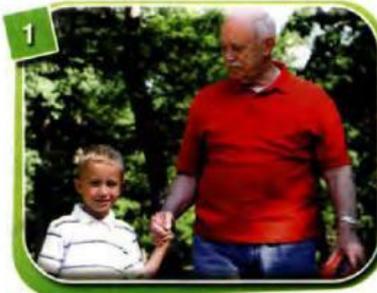
3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

- 1 A: How about *going* (go) to the shops this afternoon?
 B: Great! I need *to buy* (buy) a new dress for the party.
 2 A: Costas has promised (help) me with my homework.
 B: That was nice of him (offer)!
 3 A: I'm hungry. Is there anything (eat)?
 B: There are some sandwiches in the fridge. Help yourself.
 4 A: Dan can't stand (drive) to work every morning.
 B: Then he should consider (take) the train.
 5 A: How do you know that Paola took the letter?
 B: I saw her (put) it in her bag.
 6 A: Why do you keep (look) at your watch?
 B: Because I have an appointment and I don't want (be) late.
 7 A: Is Ben in his room?
 B: Yes, I've just heard him (talk) on his mobile.
 8 A: It was really nice of Jeff and Sally (help) us move house.
 B: Yes, we are lucky (have) such good friends.

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4 Look at the pictures and, in pairs, make up dialogues as in the example:



A: Do you fancy / stop / ice cream / way home?
 B: Yes / I would love / have / one
 A: *Do you fancy stopping for an ice cream on the way home?*
 B: *Yes, I would love to have one.*



A: I / can't / stop / think / about / my trip / Italy
 B: Lucky you / I would / love / go / again



A: Sylvia / suggest / go / to cinema / tonight. What / you / think?
 B: Sorry / I can't / I must / study for / Chemistry exam

5 Complete the questions, then answer them.

- Where do you look forward to *travelling* (travel) to?
 ... *I look forward to travelling to Italy and Spain.*
- What kind of sports do you enjoy (play)?

- How often do you go (shop)?

- What are you tired of (do)?

- What kinds of food do you avoid (eat)?

- What kind of music do you prefer (listen to)?

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

- begin, start, continue** However, we never have two -ing forms together.
 She began **dancing** / **to dance**. BUT It's **beginning to get cold**. (NOT: ~~It's beginning getting cold.~~)
- advise, allow, permit, recommend, encourage** when followed by an object or in the passive form take a to infinitive. They take the -ing form when not followed by an object.
 She **doesn't allow us to eat** here. They **aren't allowed to eat** here. They **don't allow eating** here.
- it needs / it requires / it wants** take the -ing form. **It needs** can also be followed by a passive infinitive.
 The house **needs / requires / wants painting**. The car **needs repairing / to be repaired**.