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

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7 Listen and repeat. Then act out.





	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.*

1 Write the correct form of the *infinitive*.

1 I went ...to have gone...
2 she has been playing .....
3 he had worked .....
4 it was read .....
5 they have been informed .....
6 he is writing .....
7 it is fixed .....
8 he will type .....
9 he was cleaning .....
10 she will be sleeping .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

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.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

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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*.**

1 My boss expects me to work **(work)** overtime tonight.
2 The suspect claimed ..... **(work)** at the time of the robbery.
3 I was sorry ..... **(hear)** that she had failed the exam.
4 The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems ..... **(force)**.
5 "Robert appears ..... **(overtake)** John on the last lap." "Yes, he's passed him!"
6 Mike was the last runner ..... **(finish)** the marathon.
7 I'd like ..... **(book)** a return ticket to London, please.
8 Stop pretending ..... **(eat)** your food – just finish it up, please.
9 It was very kind of Paula ..... **(lend)** me her laptop.
10 Leslie seems ..... **(enjoy)** her new job.
11 Kim plans ..... **(start)** her own business after she graduates.
12 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.**

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS