

GRAMMAR 2 EXTRA PRACTICE: INFINITIVES Vs. GERUNDS

A. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. I really don't feel like **going/ to go** out tonight. Do you?
2. Everyone expected his business **failing/ to fail** within the first few months.
3. What would you like **doing/ to do** this evening?
4. We discussed **turning/ to turn** the attic into a space bedroom with the architect.
5. She wasn't able **speaking/ to speak** very clearly after her accident.
6. Do you mind **moving/ to move** your car, please? You're blocking the road.
7. They're going to postpone **making/ to make** a decision until next month.
8. Are you **planning of getting/ to get** a new DVD player?
9. Are you **thinking of getting/ to get** a Play Station?
10. I'm very pleased **telling/ to tell** you that you've passed.
11. Sarah's offered **putting/ to put** us up for the weekend.
12. I'm really looking forward **to going/ to go** on the cruise.

B. Complete using the correct form (-ing form or full infinitive) of the verb in brackets.**You may need to use the passive voice.**

1. I will never forgive June for (lie)... **lying** ... to me like that.
2. Daniel's not very good at (make) friends.
3. I can't resist (buy) things when they are in the sales.
4. We've got to encourage students (study) , not blame them for not studying.
5. I don't know how you managed (persuade) the bank manager to lend you so much money.
6. Does Jessica dislike (walk) so much that she's not going to come with us?
7. Do you deny (steal) the money? Yes or no?
8. The kids were pretending (be) asleep but they didn't fool me for a second.
9. I refuse (accept) that there's no alternative.
10. No one understands how Jill can afford (go) on so many holidays each year.
11. He only just escaped (send) to prison. Next time, the judge won't be so forgiving.
12. He expected (give) a brand new computer for Christmas, but all he got was a second-hand watch.

D. Complete using the correct form (-ing form, bare infinitive or full infinitive) of the verbs in the box. Use each verb only once.

achieve	be	behave	come	do	hope	improve	learn
listen	make	play	sit down	take	tell	try	use
work							

REPORT: WILLIAM WATSON

William Watson sometimes seems to be afraid of (1) **working** hard. He can't help (2) to avoid (3) anything that involves (4) his brain, particularly on Friday afternoons. He seems to detest (5) life seriously, and pretends he isn't capable of (6) anything of worth. This is unfortunate as, with a little more effort, William could succeed in (7) great progress.

However, at present he frequently just wants (8) the fool. He enjoys (9) jokes. Presumably, he imagines this (10) the best way to make friends, but in fact he often ends up preventing the other students from (11) He has promised on several occasions (12) his behavior in class, but then he just keeps on (13) in exactly the same way. Recently, I have had to beg him (14) And be quite in the classroom, but it's difficult to know how to make him (15) to his senses. He just doesn't seem interested in (16) to my opinion. I'm tempted to give up even (17) that he might improve. Having said that though, Mr. Watson is an extremely good maths teacher.

Julie Cross – 5A

E. For each pair of sentences, put a tick (✓) if both sentences mean the same thing. Put a cross (✗) if they have different meanings.

1. a. I can't bear being ticked!
b. I can't bear to be ticked!
2. a. My boss went on saying that he was very proud of us all.
b. My boss went on to say that he was proud of us all.
3. a. Have you stopped having lunch yet?
b. Have you stopped to have lunch yet?
4. a. Have you started having lunch yet?
b. Have you started to have lunch yet?
5. a. They continued climbing the mountain.
b. They continued to climb the mountain.
6. a. We all saw the reporter interviewing the witness.
b. We all saw the reporter interview the witness.
7. a. I love playing practical jokes on my younger brother.
b. I love to play practical jokes on my younger brother.
8. a. Why don't you try holding your breath for a minute or two?
b. Why don't you try to hold your breath for a minute or two?
9. a. I hate being cheated by taxi drivers.
b. I hate to be cheated by taxi drivers.

F. Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.

1. I **should have taken** my medicine this morning **but I didn't remember**. (*forgot*)

→ I forgot **forgot to take** my medicine this morning.

2. I'll always remember the time when I went up Mont Blanc. (**never**)

→ I'll Mont Blanc.

3. I must hang up the washing later. (**remember**)

→ I up the washing later.

4. Darren thinks that wearing a suit to work is appropriate. (**likes**)

→ Darren a suit to work.

5. Jackie wishes she hadn't said that to Allie. (**regrets**)

→ Jackie that to Allie.

6. I'm sorry but your credit card has been cancelled by the bank. (**regret**)

→ I your credit card has been cancelled by the bank.

7. Crashing the car wasn't my intention, you know! (**mean**)

→ I the car, you know!

8. If I take that job, I'll have to do a lot more travelling. (**mean**)

→ Taking that job to do a lot more travelling.

9. Jim's mum made him tidy his room before he could go and play in the park. (**made**)

→ Jim his room before he could go and play in the park.

10. I don't suppose you watched that film last night on BBC, did you? (**happen**)

→ You that film last night on BBC, did you?

11. People often think that learning Latin is a waste of time. (**considered**)

→ Learning Latin a waste of time.

G. Each of the words or phrases in bold is incorrect. Rewrite them correctly.

1. I generally prefer coffee **from** tea. **to**

2. Do you prefer watching a DVD at home **to go** to the cinema.

3. I **had** prefer to meet you a bit later, if that's all right with you.

4. He'd **prefer** not have to get up so early tomorrow morning, but he will if he has to.
.....

5. I'd rather you **write** your essay in a notebook, to be honest.

6. Would you prefer to get a pizza rather **from** go out tonight?

7. You **would** better see a doctor if you're not feeling well.

8. I **had** rather be poor and happy than rich and lonely.

9. I'd prefer **having** an early night tonight, if that's okay with you.

10. She'd **rather** start revising if she wants to do well in the exam next week.

11. Shona prefers **to not** wear make-up to work.

H. Write one word in each gap.

1. I prefer pop music ... **to** rock, to be honest.

2. I would prefer to go to the concert tomorrow than on Saturday.

3. I playing the piano on my own to performing.

4. I'd rather to that jazz club than a night club.

5. I'd you didn't practice playing the trumpet while I'm trying to study.

6. You'd get tickets soon as they're running out.

7. We queued up early in to get good seats.

8. We waited for hours so not to miss the VIPs arriving.

9. I called the theatre find out what time the concert started.

10. I actually prefer to music through speakers, it sounds so much better through headphones.

11. Don't you think we better turn the music down a bit.

I. Choose the correct answer.

Approaches to learning

People appear (1) in different ways. Some people expect (2) mistakes in their studies and are capable of (3) from their mistakes. They don't mind (4) by their teacher and indeed often ask (5) corrected.

Others, however, dislike (6) mistakes. They try to avoid (7) anything which they might do badly. They would rather (8) something in small steps and be sure they have got it right (9) attempt to do a task based on a subject they don't feel they have finished (10) yet.

Both ways of learning seem (11) equally valid, but a combination of the two may be the best solution. In (12) to learn effectively, students have to remember (13) risks sometimes. But they also have to feel comfortable and secure with what they're doing so (14) not to become demotivated. All students should at least think about (15) the way that they approach learning.

1. A. learning	B. to learn	C. learn	D. having learnt
2. A. making	B. to make	C. make	D. having made
3. A. benefiting	B. to benefit	C. benefit	D. to have benefited
4. A. correcting	B. being corrected	C. to correct	D. to be corrected
5. A. being	B. be	C. to have been	D. to be
6. A. making	B. to make	C. to be making	D. make
7. A. doing	B. to do	C. having done	D. to have done
8. A. to perfect	B. perfecting	C. perfect	D. be perfected
9. A. to	B. from	C. that	D. than
10. A. explore	B. to explore	C. exploring	D. being explored
11. A. that	B. to be	C. as	D. being
12. A. desire	B. demand	C. need	D. order
13. A. to take	B. taking	C. to have taken	D. having been
14. A. that	B. much	C. as	D. many
15. A. to question	B. questioning	C. question	D. to be questioned