

Verb + -ing (enjoy doing / stop doing etc.)

A

We say:

- I **enjoy reading**. (*not* I enjoy to read)
- Would you **mind closing** the door?
(*not* mind to close)
- Chris **suggested going** to the cinema.
(*not* suggested to go)



After **enjoy**, **mind** and **suggest**, we use **-ing** (*not to* ...).

Some more verbs that are followed by **-ing**:

stop	recommend	admit	avoid	imagine
finish	consider	deny	risk	fancy

- Suddenly everybody **stopped talking**. There was silence.
- I'll do the shopping when I've **finished cleaning** the flat.
- He tried to **avoid answering** my question.
- I don't **fancy going** out this evening. (= I'm not enthusiastic about it)
- Have you ever **considered going** to live in another country?
- They said they were innocent. They **denied doing** anything wrong.

The negative form is **not -ing**:

- When I'm on holiday, I enjoy **not having** to get up early.

B

We also use **-ing** after:

give up (= stop)
put off (= delay until later)
go on or carry on (= continue)
keep or keep on (= do something continuously or repeatedly)

- I've **given up buying** newspapers. I don't read them any more.
- You shouldn't **put off telling** him what happened. You need to tell him now.
- Katherine doesn't want to retire. She wants to **go on working**. *or* ... to **carry on working**.
- You **keep interrupting** when I'm talking. *or* You **keep on interrupting** ...

C

With some verbs you can use the structure *verb* + somebody + **-ing**:

- You can't **stop people doing** what they want.
- I can't **imagine George riding** a motorbike.
- Did she really say that? I don't **remember her saying** that.
- Sorry to **keep you waiting** so long.

D

When you talk about finished actions, you can say **having done/stolen/said** etc.:

- They admitted **having stolen** the money.

But it is not necessary to use **having** (done). You can say:

- They admitted **stealing** the money.
- I now regret **saying** that. *or* I now regret **having said** that.












E

Other structures are possible with **admit**, **deny**, **suggest** and **recommend**. For example, you can say:

- They **denied** (that) **they had done** anything wrong. (= They **denied doing** ...)
- Chris **suggested** (that) **we go** to the cinema. (= Chris **suggested going** ...)
- I **recommend** (that) **you travel** by train. (= I **recommend travelling** ...)

Exercises

53.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use -ing.

- 1  What shall we do?  We could go to the zoo.
- 2  Do you want to play tennis?  No, not really.
- 3  Let's go for a walk.  Good idea!
- 4  You caused the accident.  No, I didn't.
- 5  Can you wait a few minutes?  Sure, no problem.
- 6  You didn't tell the truth.  That's right. I didn't.

- She suggested going to the zoo
- He didn't fancy
- She suggested
- He denied
- They didn't mind
- She admitted

53.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from these verbs (in the correct form):

answer apply forget interrupt listen live
lose make pay read travel try

- 1 He tried to avoid answering my question.
- 2 I'm trying to concentrate. Please stop so much noise!
- 3 I enjoy to music.
- 4 I considered for the job, but in the end I decided against it.
- 5 Have you finished the newspaper yet?
- 6 We need to change our routine. We can't go on like this.
- 7 It's better to avoid during the rush hour.
- 8 My memory is getting worse. I keep things.
- 9 I've put off this bill so many times. I really must do it today.
- 10 I've given up to learn Japanese. I was making no progress.
- 11 If you gamble, you risk your money.
- 12 Would you mind not me all the time? Let me speak!

53.3 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 Did she really say that? I (that / remember / her / saying / don't).
I don't remember her saying that.
- 2 It's OK if you want to drive my car. I (driving / don't / it / you / mind).
I
- 3 What a stupid thing to do! Can (imagine / so stupid / being / you / anybody)?
Can
- 4 We can't control the weather. We (raining / stop / it / can't).
We
- 5 I'll be as quick as I can. I (waiting / want / keep / you / don't / to).
I

53.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use -ing.

- 1 She's a very interesting person. I always enjoy talking to her
- 2 I'm not feeling very well. I don't fancy
- 3 I'm afraid there aren't any chairs. I hope you don't mind
- 4 It was a beautiful day, so I suggested
- 5 The movie was very funny. I couldn't stop
- 6 My car is unreliable. It keeps

Verb + to ... (decide to ... / forget to ... etc.)

A After these verbs you can use **to ...** (*infinitive*):

offer	plan	manage	deserve
agree	arrange	fail	afford
refuse	hope	promise	learn
decide	forget	threaten	tend

- It was a long way to walk, so we **decided to take** a taxi home.
- Simon was in a difficult situation, so I **agreed to help** him.
- I waved to Karen, but **failed to attract** her attention.
- I like Dan, but I think he **tends to talk** too much.
- How old were you when you **learnt to drive**?
or ... learnt **how** to drive?



Dan **tends to talk** too much.

The negative is **not to ...**:

- We **decided not to go** out because of the weather.
- I **promised not to be** late.

After some verbs, we use **-ing** (*not to ...*). For example, **enjoy/think/suggest**:

- I **enjoy reading**. (*not enjoy to read*)
- Andy **suggested meeting** for coffee. (*not suggested to meet*)
- Are you **thinking of buying** a car? (*not thinking to buy*)

For verb + **-ing**, see Units 53 and 62.

B After **dare** you can use the infinitive with or without **to**:

- I didn't **dare to tell** him. or I didn't **dare tell** him.

But after **dare not** (or **daren't**), we do not use **to**:

- I **daren't tell** him what happened. (*not I daren't to tell him*)

C We also use **to ...** after **seem, appear, pretend** and **claim**. For example:

- They **seem to have** plenty of money.
- Ann **pretended not to see** me when she passed me in the street.

You can also use **to be -ing** (*continuous infinitive*) and **to have (done)** (*perfect infinitive*):

- I **pretended to be reading** the newspaper. (= I pretended that I **was reading**)
- Have you seen my keys? I **seem to have lost** them. (= it seems that I **have lost** them)
- She **claimed not to have seen** me. (= she claimed that she **hadn't seen** me)

D After these verbs you can use a question word (**what/how** etc.) + **to ...**

ask know decide remember forget learn explain understand wonder

For example:

We asked	how	to get	to the station.
Have you decided	where	to go	on holiday?
I don't know	whether	to apply	for the job or not.
Do you understand	what	to do?	

also

show/tell/ask/advise/teach somebody **what/how/where** to do something:

- Can somebody **show me how to use** this camera?
- Ask Jack. He'll **tell you what to do**.

Exercises

54.1 Complete the sentences for these situations.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 |  | They decided <u>to get married</u> . |
| 2 |  | She agreed |
| 3 |  | He offered |
| 4 |  | They arranged |
| 5 |  | She refused |
| 6 |  | She promised |

54.2 Complete the sentences. Use a suitable verb.

- Don't forget to lock the door when you go out.
- There was a lot of traffic, but we managed to the airport in time.
- We couldn't afford in London. It's too expensive.
- I can't play a musical instrument, but I'd like to learn the guitar.
- I don't want Mark to know what happened. I decided not him.
- We were all afraid to speak. Nobody dared anything.

54.3 Put the verb into the correct form, to ... or -ing. (See Unit 53 for verbs + -ing.)

- When I'm tired, I enjoy watching TV. It's relaxing. (watch)
- I've decided for another job. I need a change. (look)
- I'm not going anywhere! I refuse (move)
- I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
- Tina ran in a marathon last week, but she failed (finish)
- I wish that dog would stop It's driving me crazy. (bark)
- They didn't know I was listening to them. I pretended asleep. (be)
- We were hungry, so I suggested dinner early. (have)
- Hurry up! I don't want to risk the train. (miss)
- David is very quiet. He tends not much. (say)

54.4 Make a new sentence using the verb in brackets.

- I've lost my keys. (seem) I seem to have lost my keys.
- Tom is worried about something. (appear) Tom appears
- You know a lot of people. (seem) You
- My English is getting better. (seem)
- That car has broken down. (appear)
- Rachel is enjoying her job. (seem)
- They have solved the problem. (claim)

54.5 Complete each sentence using what/how/where/whether + these verbs:

do get go put ride use

- Do you know how to get to the airport from here?
- Would you know if there was a fire in the building?
- You'll never forget a bike once you've learnt.
- I've been invited to the party, but I haven't decided or not.
- My room is very untidy. I've got so many things and I don't know them.
- I have some clothes to wash. Can you show me the washing machine?

Verb (+ object) + **to ...** (I want you to ...)

A We say:

verb + to ...			verb + <i>object</i> + to ...	
want		<i>and</i>	want	
expect	to go		expect	
ask	to be		ask	somebody
help	to work		help	something
would like	etc.		would like	
would prefer			would prefer	
				to go
			to be	
			to work	
			etc.	

- We **expected to be** late.
- We expected **Dan to be** late.
- Would you **like to go** now?
- Would you like **me to go** now?
- He doesn't **want to know**.
- He doesn't want **anybody to know**.

We do not usually say 'want that':

- Do you **want me to come** with you? (*not* want that I come)

You can use **help** with or without **to**. You can say:

- Can you help me **to move** this table? *or* Can you help me **move** this table?

B These verbs have the structure *verb + object + to ...*:

verb + <i>object</i> + to ...		
tell	<i>somebody</i>	to do to be to work etc.
advise		
remind		
warn		
invite		
encourage		
persuade		
get		
force		
teach		
allow		
enable		

- It's not a nice hotel. I wouldn't **advise you to stay** there.
- Can you **remind me to call** Sam tomorrow?
- Joe said the switch was dangerous and **warned me not to touch** it.
- I didn't move the piano by myself. I **got somebody to help** me.
- Who **taught you to drive**?
- They don't **allow people to park** in front of the building.

In these examples, the verb is *passive* (**I was warned** / **we are allowed** etc.):

- I was warned not to touch** the switch.
- Are we allowed to park** here?

We do not use **suggest** with **to ...**:

- Jane **suggested that I ask** you for advice. (*not* Jane suggested me to ask)

C We say '**make** somebody **do** something', '**let** somebody **do** something' (without **to**):

- I **made him promise** that he wouldn't tell anybody what happened. (*not* made him to promise)
- Hot weather **makes me feel** tired. (= causes me to feel tired)
- Her parents wouldn't **let her go** out alone. (= wouldn't allow her to go out)
- Let me carry** your bag for you.

We say '**make** somebody **do**', but in the *passive* we say '(be) **made to do**' (with **to**):

- We were made to wait** for two hours. (= They **made us wait ...**)

Exercises

55.1 Complete the questions. Use **do you want me to ... ?** or **would you like me to ... ?** with these verbs (and any other necessary words):

come lend repeat show shut wait

- Do you want to go alone, or do you want me to come with you.....?
- Do you have enough money, or do you want.....?
- Shall I leave the window open, or would you.....?
- Do you know how to use the printer, or would.....?
- Did you hear what I said, or do.....?
- Can I go now, or do.....?

55.2 Complete the sentences for these situations.

- 1 Meet me at the station.  OK.

She told him to meet her at the station.....
- 2 Why don't you come and stay with us?  That would be nice.

They invited him.....
- 3 Don't forget to call Joe.  No, I won't forget.

He reminded her.....
- 4 Be careful.  Don't worry. I will.

She warned.....
- 5 Can you give me a hand?  Sure.

He asked.....

55.3 Complete the second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first sentence.

- My father said I could use his car. My father allowed me to use his car......
- I was surprised that it rained. I didn't expect.....
- Don't stop him doing what he wants. Let.....
- Tom looks older when he wears glasses. Tom's glasses make.....
- I think you should know the truth. I want.....
- At first I didn't want to apply for the job, but Sarah persuaded me. Sarah persuaded.....
- My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police. My lawyer advised.....
- I was told that I shouldn't believe everything he says. I was warned.....
- If you've got a car, you are able to get around more easily. Having a car enables.....

55.4 Which is right?

- You aren't allowed take / to take pictures here. (to take is correct)
- I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me do / to do?
- The film was very sad. It made me cry / to cry.
- Lisa's parents always encouraged her study / to study hard at school.
- Please don't interrupt me. Let me finish / to finish.
- You can't make people do / to do things they don't want to do.
- You can't force people do / to do things they don't want to do.
- Sarah won't let me drive / to drive her car. She doesn't trust me.
- Why did you change your decision? What made you change / to change your mind?
- If you enter a country with a tourist visa, you are not allowed work / to work there.

Verb + **-ing** or **to** ... 1 (remember, regret etc.)

A Some verbs are followed by **-ing** and some are followed by **to** ...

Verbs that you can use with **-ing** (*not to* ...):

admit	fancy	postpone
avoid	finish	risk
consider	imagine	stop
deny	keep (on)	suggest
enjoy	mind	

For examples, see Unit 53.

Verbs that you can use with **to** ...:

afford	fail	offer
agree	forget	plan
arrange	hope	promise
decide	learn	refuse
deserve	manage	tend

For examples, see Unit 54.

B Some verbs can be followed by **-ing** or **to** ... with a difference of meaning:

remember

I **remember doing** something = I did it and now I remember this.

You **remember doing** something *after* you have done it.

- I know I locked the door. I clearly **remember locking** it.
(= I locked it, and now I remember this)
- He could **remember driving** along the road just before the accident, but he couldn't remember the accident itself.

I **remembered to do** something =

I remembered that I had to do it, so I did it.

You **remember to do** something *before* you do it.

- I **remembered to lock** the door, but I forgot to shut the windows.
(= I remembered that I had to lock it, and so I locked it)
- Remember to buy** some bananas.
(= Don't forget to buy them)

regret

I **regret doing** something = I did it and now I am sorry about it:

- I now **regret saying** what I said. I shouldn't have said it.
- Do you **regret not** going to college?

I **regret to say / to tell** you / **to inform** you = I am sorry that I have to say:

- (*from a formal letter*) I **regret to say** that we are unable to accept your offer.

go on

go on doing something = continue doing the same thing:

- The president paused for a moment and then **went on talking**.
- We need to change. We can't **go on living** like this.

go on to do something = do or say something new:

- After discussing the economy, the president **went on to talk** about foreign policy.

C We use the following verbs with **-ing** or **to** ... with no difference of meaning:

begin start continue intend bother

So you can say:

- It **started raining**. or It **started to rain**.
- Andy **intends buying** a house. or Andy **intends to buy** ...
- Don't **bother locking** the door. or Don't **bother to lock** ...

Normally we do not use **-ing** after **-ing**:

- It's **starting to rain**. (*not usually* It's starting raining)

Exercises

56.1 Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to

- 1 They denied stealing the money. (steal)
- 2 I don't enjoy very much. (drive)
- 3 I can't afford away. I don't have enough money. (go)
- 4 Have you ever considered to live in another country? (go)
- 5 We were unlucky to lose the game. We played well and deserved (win)
- 6 Why do you keep me questions? Leave me alone! (ask)
- 7 Please stop me questions! (ask)
- 8 I refuse any more questions. (answer)
- 9 The driver of one of the cars admitted the accident. (cause)
- 10 Mark needed our help, and we promised what we could. (do)
- 11 I don't mind alone, but I'd rather be with other people. (be)
- 12 The wall was quite high, but I managed over it. (climb)
- 13 Sarah doesn't know about the meeting. I forgot her. (tell)
- 14 I've enjoyed to you. I hope you again soon. (talk, see)

56.2 Tom can remember some things about his childhood, but he can't remember others. Write sentences with He remembers ... or He doesn't remember

- 1 He was in hospital when he was a small child. He can still remember this.
He remembers being in hospital when he was a small child.
- 2 He cried on his first day at school. He doesn't remember this.
He doesn't on his first day at school.
- 3 Once he fell into the river. He remembers this.
He
- 4 He said he wanted to be a doctor. He doesn't remember this.
..... to be a doctor.
- 5 Once he was bitten by a dog. He doesn't remember this.
..... a dog.
- 6 His sister was born when he was four. He remembers this.
.....

56.3 Complete the sentences with a suitable verb in the correct form, -ing or to

- 1 a Please remember to lock the door when you go out.
b He says we've met before, but I don't remember him.
c Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember it by the window and now it isn't there.
d When you see Steve, remember hello to him from me.
e A: You lent me some money a few months ago.
B: Did I? Are you sure? I don't remember you any money.
f A: Did you remember your sister?
B: No, I forgot. I'll phone her tomorrow.
- 2 a The course I did wasn't very good, but I don't regret it.
b I knew they were in trouble, but I regret I did nothing to help them.
c It started to get cold, and he regretted not his coat.
d I now regret my job. It was a big mistake.
- 3 a Ben joined the company nine years ago. He became assistant manager after two years, and a few years later he went on manager of the company.
b I can't go on here any more. I want a different job.
c When I came into the room, Lisa was reading a book. She looked up and said hello, and then went on her book.
d Food prices have gone up again. How are we going to manage if prices go on ?

Verb + **-ing** or **to** ... 2 (try, need, help)

A try to ... and try -ing

try to do = attempt to do, make an effort to do:

- I was very tired. I **tried to keep** my eyes open, but I couldn't.
- Please **try to be** quiet when you come home. Everyone will be asleep.

try something or **try doing something** = do it as an experiment or test:

- These cakes are delicious. You should **try one**. (= have one to see if you like it)
- We couldn't find anywhere to stay. We **tried every hotel** in the town, but they were all full. (= we went to every hotel to see if they had a room)
- A: The photocopier doesn't seem to be working.
B: **Try pressing** the green button.
(= press the green button – perhaps this will help to solve the problem)

Compare:

- I **tried to move** the table, but it was too heavy. (so I couldn't move it)
- I didn't like the way the furniture was arranged, so I **tried moving** the table to the other side of the room. But it didn't look right, so I moved it back again.
(I **tried moving** it = I moved it to see if it looked better)

B need to ... and need -ing

I need to do something = it is necessary for me to do it:

- He **needs to work** harder if he wants to make progress.
- I don't **need to come** to the meeting, do I?

You can say that something **needs -ing**:

- My phone **needs charging**. (= it **needs to be charged**)
- Does your suit **need cleaning**? (= ... **need to be cleaned**)
- It's a difficult problem. It **needs thinking about** carefully.
(= it **needs to be thought about** carefully)

Compare:

- I **need to charge** my phone.
but **My phone needs charging**.



C help and can't help

You can say **help to do** or **help do** (with or without **to**):

- Everybody **helped to clean** up after the party. *or*
Everybody **helped clean** up ...
- Can you **help** me **move** this table? *or*
Can you **help** me **to move** ...

I can't help doing something = I can't stop myself doing it:

- I don't like him, but he has a lot of problems.
I **can't help feeling** sorry for him.
- She tried to be serious, but she **couldn't help laughing**.
(= she couldn't stop herself laughing)
- I'm sorry I'm so nervous. I **can't help it**.
(= I can't help **being** nervous)



She **couldn't help laughing**.

Exercises

57.1 Put the verb into the correct form.

- I was very tired. I tried to keep my eyes open, but I couldn't. (keep)
- I tried the shelf, but I wasn't tall enough. (reach)
- I rang the doorbell, but there was no answer. Then I tried on the window, but there was still no answer. (knock)
- We tried the fire out, but without success. We had to call the fire brigade. (put)
- Please leave me alone. I'm trying (concentrate)
- Sue needed to borrow some money. She tried Carl, but he didn't have any. (ask)
- Mr Bennett isn't here right now. Please try later. (call)
- The woman's face was familiar. I tried where I'd seen her before. (remember)
- If you have a problem with the computer, try it. (restart)

57.2 For each picture, write a sentence with need(s) + one of the following verbs:

clean cut empty paint tighten



- This room isn't very nice. It needs painting
- The grass is very long. It
- The windows are dirty. They
- The screws are loose.
- The bin is full.

57.3 Which is right?

- We spend too much time sitting down. We need getting / to get more exercise. (to get is correct)
- These clothes are dirty. They all need washing / to wash.
- My grandmother isn't able to look after herself any more. She needs looking / to look after.
- I can't make a decision right now. I need thinking / to think about it.
- Your hair is getting very long. It will need cutting / to cut soon.
- I need a change. I need going / to go away for a while.
- That shirt looks fine. You don't need ironing / to iron it.
- That shirt looks fine. It doesn't need ironing / to iron.

57.4 Put the verb into the correct form.

- I don't like him, but I can't help feeling sorry for him. (feel)
- I've lost my phone. Can you help me for it? (look)
- They were talking very loudly. We couldn't help what they said. (overhear)
- He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help (smile)
- The fine weather helped it a really nice holiday. (make)
- Did you help the meeting? (organise)
- I think about what happened all the time. I can't help about it. (think)
- I can't help you a job. You have to find one yourself. (get)

Verb + **-ing** or **to** ... 3 (like / would like etc.)

A like / love / hate

When you talk about repeated actions, you can use **-ing** or **to** ... after these verbs.
So you can say:

- Do you **like getting** up early? or Do you **like to get** up early?
- Stephanie **hates flying**. or Stephanie **hates to fly**.
- I **love meeting** people. or I **love to meet** people.
- I don't **like being** kept waiting. or ... **like to be** kept waiting.
- I don't **like** friends **calling** me at work. or ... friends **to call** me at work.

but

(1) We use **-ing** (*not to* ...) when we talk about a situation that already exists (or existed).

For example:

- Paul lives in Berlin now. He **likes living** there.
(he lives there now and he likes it)
- Do you **like being** a student? (you are a student – do you like it?)
- The office I worked in was horrible. I **hated working** there. (I worked there and I hated it)

(2) There is sometimes a difference between **I like to do** and **I like doing**:

I like doing something = I do it and I enjoy it:

- I **like cleaning** the kitchen. (= I enjoy it.)

I like to do something = I choose to do it (but maybe I don't enjoy it):

- It's not my favourite job, but I **like to clean** the kitchen as often as possible.

Note that we use **-ing** (*not to* ...) with **enjoy** and **mind**:

- I **enjoy cleaning** the kitchen. (*not* I enjoy to clean)
- I **don't mind cleaning** the kitchen. (*not* I don't mind to clean)

B would like / would love / would hate / would prefer

Would like / would love etc. are usually followed by **to** ... :

- I'd **like** (= I **would like**) to go away for a few days.
- What **would** you **like to do** this evening?
- I **wouldn't like to go** on holiday alone.
- I'd **love to meet** your family.
- Would** you **prefer to eat** now or later?

Compare **I like** and **I would like** (I'd like):

- I **like playing** tennis. / I **like to play** tennis. (= I like it in general)
- I'd **like to play** tennis today. (= I want to play today)

Would mind is followed by **-ing**:

- Would** you **mind closing** the door, please? (*not* mind to close)

C I would like to have (done something)

I would like **to have done** something = I regret now that I didn't or couldn't do it:

- It's a shame we didn't see Anna. I **would like to have seen** her again.
- We'd **like to have gone** away, but we were too busy at home.

We use the same structure after **would love / would hate / would prefer**:

- Poor David! I **would hate to have been** in his position.
- I'd **love to have gone** to the party, but it was impossible.

Exercises

58.1 Write sentences about yourself. Do you like these activities? Choose from these verbs:

like / don't like love hate enjoy don't mind

- 1 (flying) *I don't like flying.* or *I don't like to fly.*
- 2 (playing cards)
- 3 (being alone)
- 4 (going to museums)
- 5 (cooking)
- 6 (getting up early)

58.2 Make sentences using -ing or to Sometimes either form is possible.

- 1 Paul lives in Berlin now. It's nice. He likes it.
(He / like / live / there) *He likes living there.*
- 2 Jane is a biology teacher. She likes her job
(She / like / teach / biology) She
- 3 Joe always has his camera with him and takes a lot of pictures.
(He / like / take / pictures)
- 4 I used to work in a supermarket. I didn't like it much.
(I / not / like / work / there)
- 5 Rachel is studying medicine. She likes it.
(She / like / study / medicine)
- 6 Dan is famous, but he doesn't like it.
(He / not / like / be / famous)
- 7 Jennifer is a very careful person. She doesn't take many risks.
(She / not / like / take / risks)
- 8 I don't like surprises.
(I / like / know / things / in advance)

58.3 Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form, -ing or to In two sentences either form is possible.

- 1 It's fun to go to new places – I enjoy *travelling*
- 2 'Would you like down?' 'No, thanks. I'll stand.'
- 3 The music is very loud. Would you mind it down?
- 4 How do you relax? What do you like in your spare time?
- 5 When I have to take a train, I'm always worried that I'll miss it. So I like to the station in plenty of time.
- 6 I enjoy busy. I don't like it when there's nothing to do.
- 7 I would love to your wedding, but I'm afraid I'll be away.
- 8 I don't like in this part of town. I want to move somewhere else.
- 9 Do you have a minute? I'd like to you about something.
- 10 If there's bad news and good news, I like the bad news first.
- 11 Shall we leave now, or would you prefer a little?
- 12 Steve wants to win every time. He hates

58.4 Write sentences using would ... to have (done). Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It's a shame I couldn't go to the party. (like) *I would like to have gone to the party.*
- 2 It's a shame I didn't see the programme. (like)
- 3 I'm glad I didn't lose my watch. (hate)
- 4 It's too bad I didn't meet your parents. (love)
- 5 I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not / like)
- 6 We should have travelled by train. (prefer)