

GRAMMAR

Full infinitive, bare infinitive, -ing form.

I. Look at the examples of *full infinitives* (to go), *bare infinitives* (go) and *-ing forms* (going) and complete the rules.

- Those tricked may **feel** too ashamed **to report** the crime.
- A few days later, he decided **to do** it again.
- Ponzi got rich by **doing** nothing.

The _____ is used after:

- Modal verbs (can, could, must, should, may, etc.)
- Let and make in the active voice.
- Would rather and had better.

The _____ is used after:

- Certain verbs (want, would like, hope, decide, manage, agree, refuse, seem, promise, etc.)
- Be + adjective (it's nice, I was happy, etc.).
- Too and enough.
- Question words (how, what, when, where, etc.)

The _____ is used after:

- Certain verbs (avoid, enjoy, love, hate, finish, imagine, mind, risk, suggest, consider, etc.)
- Certain expressions (how about, don't mind, can't stand, it's not use, it's not good, there's no point in, be used to, etc.).
- Prepositions (for, about, without, etc.)

II. Read the following sets of sentences and match them with the statements a or b which are closer in meaning.

1) I must remember to send the email after lunch.

☐

2) I remember sending the email after lunch.

☐

a	First, I remember, then I do it.
b	I remember that I have done something earlier.

3) She stopped taking pictures when she saw the sign.

☐

4) She stopped to take pictures of the nice view.

☐

a	She took pictures after she stopped doing something else.
b	She stopped taking pictures and then stopped doing it.

5) Ted tried to unlock the door, but he couldn't.

☐

6) Ted tried unlocking the door with a different key.

☐

a	He made an effort.
b	He did something to see what effect it would have.

III. Complete the text with the *full infinitive*, the *bare infinitive* or the *-ing form* of the verbs in brackets.

Fictional land "Poyais" fraud

Con men have existed for many years. Gregor MacGregor, who was a Scottish adventurer and explorer, committed a big scam in 1822, when he made a great deal of money by _____ (CLAIM) he was the leader of the made-up country of *Poyais*, located near the bay of Honduras.

After _____ (SPEND) time in South America, MacGregor returned to London and announced that the king of *Poyais* had appointed him "cacique", a type of leader there. He described the country of *Poyais* as a rich land in need of British investors and residents. Nobody at that time could _____ (IMAGINE) that *Poyais* didn't really exist. He additionally made a guidebook for the new land, which described in detail the landscape and the natural resources available there. Even though things seemed too good

_____ (BE) true, MacGregor had gained a great deal of respect and nobody questioned whether the land actually existed, although they risked _____ (LOSE) their life savings.

He managed _____ (SELL) land to English and Scottish people who were interested in _____ (MOVE) to the new, promising country in South America and prepared ships to leave from ports in England and Scotland.

Doctors, bankers and lawyers, along with their families, took the long journey to the faraway land in hopes of _____ (GET) high positions in the country of *Poyais*.

In September of 1822, when the first people arrived at the point MacGregor had promised would be their new country, they were in a big surprise. "*Poyais*" was a patch of jungle with no sign of civilization. There was no point in _____ (SEARCH) for an explanation; they had been deceived. However, the funny part was that they couldn't _____ (BLAME) MacGregor.

He had been so convincing that they refused _____
(BELIEVE) he was responsible for this, but that it was rather his
advisors and consultants who were to blame. Meanwhile, MacGregor
had already in France "selling" more land. In the end, when the whole
scam was revealed, MacGregor's lawyer cleverly put the blame on
everybody else and MacGregor was considered _____
(BE) innocent.

IV. Complete the text with the *full infinitive*, the *bare infinitive* or
the *-ing form* of the verbs in brackets.

The internet is a place where many crimes can _____
(TAKE) place, that's why people worry about _____
(GET) tricked on the internet. Unfortunately, every day thousands
of people become victims of what is known as cybercrime. Sometimes
it is difficult _____ (RECOGNISE) the dangers on
the Internet. Many criminals want _____ (MAKE)
money by _____ (DECEIVE) others, so they try
_____ (OBTAIN) their personal information to do

so. You may be wondering what you can do _____

(**PROTECT**) yourself from these crimes.

Generally, you should _____ (**BE**) careful when using

the Internet. Avoid _____ (**GIVE**) out personal

information on websites that seem _____ (**BE**)

suspicious as you risk _____ (**FALL**) victim to many

online scams and frauds.

Many experts suggest _____ (**USE**) only trustworthy

sites when making a purchase online. For instance. Furthermore,

having strong antivirus software on your computer helps

_____ (**PROTECT**) you from dangerous websites or

emails. Also, you'd better not _____ (**CLICK**) on links

in suspicious emails, because they could be viruses. If you follow

these simple safety measures, you'll manage _____

(**AVOID**) cybercrime.