Name :

Class :

Module 7

Infinitive

We use the **to-infinitive** (***to*** + base form of the **verb**):

- to express purpose.
  He called to wish me happy birthday!
- after certain verbs: *afford, agree, appear, arrange, choose, decide, forget, hope, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, try, want, would like, would love, etc.*
  Laura needs to buy a new car.
- after the objects of certain verbs: *advise, allow, encourage, expect, invite, order, persuade, remind, teach, tell, etc.*
  It was Glen who persuaded me to apply for this job.
- with **too** and **enough**.
  The soup is too hot to eat.
- after the structure **it + be + adjective**.
  It's difficult to read his handwriting.
- after certain adjectives: *afraid, surprised, free, happy, ready, sorry.*
  At last he was free to do what he wanted.
- after verbs followed by a **question word** (who, what, which, where, how, **but not** why)
  Have you decided where to go for your holidays?

We use the **infinitive without to** (base form of the verb **without to**):

- after modal verbs (*can, could, will, would, should, may, might, must*).
  Can you tell me what's wrong?
  We may go to the cinema tonight.
- after the verbs **let** and **make**.
  Fay always makes me laugh.
  My brother doesn't let me drive his car.
- after **would rather** and **had better**.
  I'd rather go to the cinema tonight.
  You'd better tell me the truth.

-ing form (gerund)

We use the **-ing form (gerund)** (base form of the verb + *-ing*) as a noun. We use *-ing* forms (gerunds):

- as subjects.
  Fishing can be very relaxing.
- after certain verbs: *like, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, consider,*
  continue, stop, finish, start, keep, avoid, begin, imagine, practise, suggest, risk, spend (time), etc.
  Ken just finished washing the car.
- after certain expressions: *don't mind, can't stand, be interested in, it's worth, how about, can't help, feel like, there's no point in, it's no use, it's no good, be/get used to, etc.*
  Louis is interested in taking up a language course.
- after prepositions (for, of, about, without, etc.).
  Helen is thinking of buying a new car.
  That knife is for cutting meat, not cheese.
- after the verb **go** to indicate physical activities.
  We go skiing every year.

Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Roger was very happy _____ (see) his friends after the holidays.
2. My brother's angry at me. I promised _____ (help) him with a project, but in the end I couldn't make it and I forgot _____ (call) home _____ (say) I'd be late.
3. I don't mind _____ (stay) alone at home during the day, but I can't stand _____ (be) alone in the house at night.
4. What would you like me _____ (do) after I have finished _____ (feed) the animals?
5. There's no point in _____ (run) for the bus. It has already left.
6. Fay thinks she must _____ (lose) some weight so she's considering _____ (go) on a diet.
7. The authorities made all the people _____ (leave) the scene of the accident.

LIVEWORKSHEETS