

PART 1: Verb Patterns (-ing vs. to + infinitive)

Task A: Analyze the Sentences

Look at the highlighted verbs in the sentences below and complete the tasks.

1. *I **love travelling** abroad. / I **can't stand waiting** in queues.*
2. *I **hope to see** you later this year. / It **seems to be** a good destination.*
3. *I **enjoy not getting up** early at the weekend.*
4. *I **promise not to be** late.*
5. *I **began reading** the book. / I **began to read** the book.*

Task B: Discover the Rules

Complete the statements using **-ing form** or **to + infinitive**:

1. When two verbs are used together, the form of the second verb depends on the first verb.
2. Verbs like *adore, avoid, enjoy, finish, imagine, keep, suggest* are followed by the _____.
3. Verbs like *agree, decide, expect, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, promise, want* are followed by _____.
4. To make a negative form:
 - For **-ing** verbs, put **not** _____ the verb. (Example: *enjoy not getting up*)
 - For **to + infinitive** verbs, put **not** _____ "to". (Example: *promise not to be late*)
5. Verbs like *begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start* can be followed by **both** forms with _____ (no difference / a big difference) in meaning.

PART 2: Other Uses of -ing and to + Infinitive

Task A: Match the Examples to the Rules

Match the examples (1–3) with the correct rule (A–C):

Examples:

1. ***Travelling** can be very educational.*
2. *I'm usually good at **finding** cheap hotels. / We often think about **travelling** for a year.*
3. *It was amazing **to visit** Chile for the first time.*

Rules:

- [] **Rule A:** We use **to + infinitive** after an adjective.
- [] **Rule B:** We use the **-ing** form when a verb is the **subject** of a sentence.
- [] **Rule C:** We use the **-ing** form when a verb follows a **preposition** (e.g., *at, about, in, on*).