

UNIT 2

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

The Infinitive/ The -ing form



Ken and Nancy
enjoy gardening.
They **could hire** a
gardener, but they
prefer to do the
work themselves.

Forms of the Infinitive

	Active	Passive
Present	(to) lose	(to) be lost
Pres. Cont.	(to) be losing	_____
Perfect	(to) have lost	(to) have been lost
Perf. Cont.	(to) have been losing	_____

Active

- ◆ **present infinitive:** refers to the present or future
e.g. He expects **to stay** here for a week.
present cont. infinitive: (to) be + -ing
Refers to an action happening now.
e.g. He seems **to be working** hard.
perfect infinitive: (to) have + past participle
Refers to the past and shows that the action of the infinitive happened before the action of the verb.
e.g. He claims **to have won** a lot of money. (First he won the money, then he claimed that he had won it.)
perfect cont. infinitive: (to) have + been + -ing
Refers to the past and emphasises the duration of the action of the infinitive, which happened before the action of the verb.
e.g. He's got a headache. He claims **to have been working** on the computer all morning. (We emphasise what he has been doing all morning.)

The perfect infinitive is used with verbs such as **seem, appear, believe, know, claim, expect** and **modal verbs**.

Passive

- ◆ **present infinitive:** (to) be + past participle
e.g. He hopes **to be offered** a promotion.
- ◆ **perfect infinitive:** (to) have been + past participle
e.g. She is believed **to have been kidnapped**.

The verb tenses corresponding to the tenses of the infinitive are as follows:

Verb tenses	Infinitive
he works / will work	→ to work
he is working / will be working	→ to be working
he worked / has worked / had worked / will have worked	→ to have worked
he was working / has been working / had been working / will have been working	→ to have been working

Forms of the -ing form

	Active	Passive
Simple	losing	being lost
Perfect	having lost	having been lost

The simple -ing form refers to the present or future.
e.g. **Swimming** is an energetic form of exercise. The perfect -ing form shows that the action of the -ing form happened before the action of the verb. e.g. He denied **having lied** to his parents. We can use the simple -ing form instead of the perfect -ing form with no difference in meaning.







e.g. He admitted **to having stolen/stealing** the car.

1

In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

SA: Has he lost his keys?

SB: Yes. He seems to have lost his keys.

		
1 Has he lost his keys?	2 Has he hurt his finger?	3 Has he been sleeping?
		
4 Is he building a house?	5 Have they been running?	6 Is she painting a picture?

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

Use

The to - infinitive is used:

- ◆ **to express purpose**
e.g. Sam went to the bank **to get** some money.
- ◆ **after certain verbs (agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, etc.).**
e.g. He **promised to help** us with the decorations.
- ◆ **after adjectives which a) describe feelings/emotions (happy, glad, etc.), b) express willingness/unwillingness (willing, eager, reluctant, anxious, unwilling, etc.), c) refer to a person's character (mean, clever, etc.) and also with the adjectives lucky and fortunate.**
e.g. I was **annoyed to hear** that he had left.
He is **reluctant to help**.
You were **clever not to believe** them.
- Note:** With adjectives which refer to character we can also use an impersonal construction.
It + be + adjective + of + noun/ pronoun.
e.g. **It was clever of you not to believe** them.
- ◆ **after certain nouns and pronouns such as something, somewhere, anyone, nothing, etc. usually to show that something is necessary or possible.**
e.g. We've got a lot of **homework to do**.
Take **something to drink** on the bus.
- ◆ **after too/enough.**
e.g. She is **too young to stay** out so late.
- ◆ **with it + be + adjective/noun**
e.g. **It is important to get** there on time.
It is her ambition to open her own shop.
- ◆ **to talk about an unexpected event which can be unpleasant, usually with only.**
e.g. She came home **to find** her sister waiting for her.
They rushed to the airport **(only) to be informed** that the flight had been cancelled.
- ◆ **after: be + the first/second, etc./next/last/best, etc.**
e.g. He **was the first to arrive**.
- ◆ **after verbs and expressions such as ask, learn, find out, wonder, want to know, decide, explain, etc. when they are followed by question words (who, what, where, how, etc.). 'Why' is followed by a subject + verb, not by an infinitive.**
e.g. He **explained how to operate** the machine.
I don't know **why he left**.
- Note:** If two to -infinitives are joined with 'and' or 'or', the 'to' of the second infinitive can be omitted.
e.g. He agreed **to come and help** us.

The -ing form is used:

- ◆ **as a noun.**
e.g. **Cycling** is a popular form of exercise.
- ◆ **after certain verbs (admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go (for activities), imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand, etc.).**
e.g. They **considered moving** abroad.
He **avoided answering** my question.
- ◆ **after: dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer to express general preference.**
e.g. She **likes painting**.
- BUT:** **would like/would love/would prefer + to -inf to express specific preference.**
e.g. I **would like to paint** your portrait.
- ◆ **after expressions such as be busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), have trouble, have a hard/difficult time, etc.**
e.g. **What's the use of waiting** for an answer?
She **is busy writing** the wedding invitations.
- ◆ **after: spend, waste, lose (time, money, etc.).**
e.g. We **wasted** a lot of time **trying** to find a parking space.
He **lost** £100,000 **investing** in unsuccessful companies.
- ◆ **after prepositions.**
e.g. He was found guilty **of lying** in court.
- ◆ **after the preposition 'to' with verbs and expressions such as look forward to, be used to, get round to, object to, in addition to, prefer (doing sth to doing sth else), etc.**
e.g. She **objects to working** on Saturdays.
- ◆ **after the verbs: hear, listen to, notice, see, watch, and feel to describe an incomplete action, that is to say that somebody saw, heard, etc. only a part of the action.**
e.g. I **listened to** James **singing** a song. (I listened to part of the song. I didn't listen to the whole song.)
- BUT:** **hear, listen to, notice, see, watch, feel + bare infinitive to describe a complete action, something that somebody saw, heard, etc. from beginning to end.**
e.g. I **listened to** James **sing** a song. (I listened to the song from beginning to end.)

UNIT 2

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

The bare infinitive is used:

- ◆ **after modal verbs (can, should, must, etc.).**
e.g. He **should apologise** to his parents.
BUT: Ought is followed by to -infinitive.
e.g. She **ought to find** a job.
- ◆ **after the verbs let, make, see, hear and feel.**
e.g. They **saw her talk** to the manager.
BUT: be made, be heard, be seen + to -infinitive (passive).
e.g. She **was seen to talk** to the manager.
When see, hear and watch are followed by an -ing form, there is no change in the passive.
e.g. I **saw her getting** into a taxi.
She **was seen getting** into a taxi.
can/could + see/hear + -ing form.
e.g. We **could see smoke coming** out of the building.
(NOT: We could see smoke ~~come~~...)
- ◆ **after had better and would rather.**
e.g. You **had better see** a doctor.
- ◆ **Help is followed by either the to -infinitive or the bare infinitive.**
e.g. She **helped me (to) fill** in my application form.

2

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- 1 A: Have you decided where ...**to spend**... (spend) your holiday?
B: Yes. I would like (go) to a Greek island.
- 2 A: I hate (clean) the house.
B: Me too. I wish I could afford (employ) a cleaner.
- 3 A: Jane seems (sleep) for hours.
B: Yes. She must (be) very tired.
- 4 A: What are you doing this weekend?
B: Well, Tom suggested (drive) to the seaside.
- 5 A: Steve claims (travel) around the world.
B: Yes. He seems (go) to a lot of places.
- 6 A: It was nice of John (visit) us yesterday.
B: Yes. I was happy (see) him.
- 7 A: I'm sure I've failed my exam.
B: Well, there's no point in (worry) until you get your results.
- 8 A: We should (tell) Sue about the party.
B: Yes. We had better (invite) Tony, too.
- 9 A: Did the police arrest that man?
B: Yes. He admitted to (steal) a car.
- 10 A: Did you have a nice evening?
B: Not really. I arrived home only (find) that I'd left my keys at work.

3

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- 1 Simon was the last person ...**to arrive**... (arrive) at the office.
- 2 She can't get used to (work) for such a large company.
- 3 It's no use (ask) Paul. He won't be able to help you.
- 4 Peter denied (break) the classroom window.
- 5 I will (feed) the dog this afternoon.
- 6 We had better (run) or we will miss the train.
- 7 It was kind of him (help) me tidy the house.
- 8 She refused (answer) his questions.
- 9 He is far too young (stay) out late at night.
- 10 Her teacher let her (bring) her lunch into the classroom.
- 11 I don't mind (help) you with your homework.
- 12 We don't allow students (talk) to each other during exams.
- 13 She dislikes (wear) suits to work.
- 14 It was a mistake (leave) the door unlocked.
- 15 The thieves were seen (drive) a stolen car.
- 16 I advise you (look for) a new job.
- 17 There's no point in (get) angry with him. It's not his fault.
- 18 I'll take a book (read) on the plane.

4

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- A Sue has decided **1) ...to apply...** (apply) for a new job. Her mother advised her **2)** (write) to several different companies. Sue would like **3)** (work) for a large company where she can **4)** (meet) new people.
- B Carol is too ill **1)** (go) to work today. She has managed **2)** (drink) some tea and now she wants **3)** (sleep). Her husband offered **4)** (call) the doctor, but Carol would prefer **5)** (wait) and see if she feels better tomorrow.
- C Daniel would like **1)** (get) his teacher a present, but he doesn't know what **2)** (choose). He is thinking of **3)** (buy) her a book because he knows that she enjoys **4)** (read). His sister will help him **5)** (pick) a good one.

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- D** I dislike **1)** (shop) because I can't stand **2)** (be) in crowded places. If I have to **3)** (go) into town, I avoid **4)** (visit) shops where there are a lot of people.
- E** Joan can't afford **1)** (go) on holiday this year, but she intends **2)** (save) up so that she can manage **3)** (travel) around Europe next summer. She is looking forward to **4)** (visit) a lot of exciting places.

Subject of the infinitive/-ing form

- ◆ The subject of the infinitive or the -ing form is omitted when it is the same as the subject of the main verb.

e.g. *I would like to help with the preparations.*

When it is different, however, it is not omitted. The subject of the infinitive can be an object pronoun, a name or a noun.

e.g. *I would like her/Mary/my assistant to help with the preparations.*

The subject of the -ing form can be an object pronoun, a possessive adjective, a name or a possessive case.

e.g. *I remember him/his/Steve/Steve's winning the gold medal.*

- ◆ We use **for + noun/pronoun** to introduce the subject of the infinitive in the following cases:

a) with verbs such as **arrange, hope, long, prepare, ask, wait, etc.**

e.g. *We've arranged for the plumber to come tomorrow.*

b) with adjectives such as **anxious, cheap, convenient, dangerous, difficult, important, necessary, etc.**

e.g. *I'm anxious for Beth to go to university.*

c) with nouns such as **advantage, disadvantage, demand, disaster, idea, mistake, etc.**

e.g. *It was a mistake for you to lend him the money.*

d) with **too/enough**.

e.g. *It was easy enough for her to find a job.*

e) when the **to**-infinitive expresses purpose.

e.g. *There are benches for people to sit on in the park.*

5

Rephrase the following sentences, as in the example.

- 1** I don't think Ann should watch the late film.
I don't want ...*Ann to watch the late film*...

- 2** She is going to tidy her clothes away. Her mother asked her to do it.
Her mother wants
- 3** It's Mary's turn to do the washing-up. I insist on it.
I insist on
- 4** Why don't you come to my party?
I would like
- 5** Mark fell into the swimming pool on his wedding day. I'll never forget that.
I'll never forget
- 6** You have to finish this project today.
I need
- 7** I don't think my secretary should attend the meeting.
I don't want

6

Rewrite the sentences using for, as in the example.

- 1** He shouldn't play his music so loud. It's too late.
It's too late ...*for him to play his music so loud*...
- 2** Barry must go to the bank today. It's necessary.
It's necessary
- 3** They must finish their homework. It's important.
It's important
- 4** No one has taken my order yet. I'm still waiting.
I'm still waiting
- 5** You should move to the town centre. It will be more convenient.
It will be more convenient
- 6** John should learn a foreign language. That would be a good idea.
It would be a good idea
- 7** There are shops in the hotel. Guests can do their shopping.
There are shops in the hotel
- 8** The teacher spoke loudly. Everyone could hear him.
The teacher spoke loudly enough
- 9** I've brought some magazines so that you can read them.
I've brought some magazines
- 10** Children shouldn't play with matches. It's dangerous.
It's dangerous

7

Complete the sentences, as in the example.

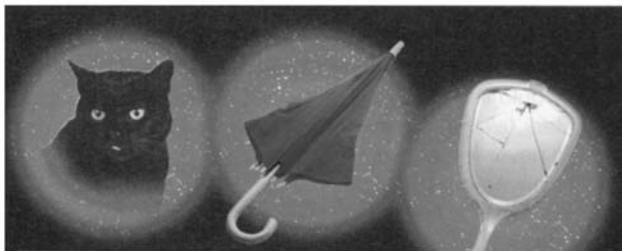
- 1** The supermarket has a car park for the customers ...*to park their cars in*...
- 2** The hotel has a gym for the guests
- 3** The school has a playground for the children
- 4** The office block has a restaurant for the staff
- 5** The bus has a bin for the passengers
- 6** The plane has lockers for the passengers
- 7** The youth club has a cloakroom for the members

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8

Underline the correct item.



Countries all over the world have superstitions which some people believe and others don't. Several superstitions are the same in many countries.

Many people avoid 1) walking/to walk under ladders, as this is believed to bring bad luck. Some people expect things 2) go/to go wrong on the thirteenth day of the month, particularly if it's a Friday. Some say you must never 3) put/to put up an umbrella inside the house or 4) to place/place a pair of new shoes on the table. In many places, it is considered unlucky 5) to see/seeing a black cat, while in others this is thought 6) to be/be a symbol of good luck. 7) Break/Breaking a mirror results in seven years of bad luck and if you spill salt, you must 8) to throw/ throw a pinch of it over your left shoulder immediately.

These are just a few superstitions which some people believe in. Do you know any more?

9

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- 1 A: Is Sue in the office today?
B: Yes. I saw her ...typing... (type) a report as I came in.
- 2 A: I walked past the lake yesterday.
B: So did I. I stood for a moment to watch some children (feed) the ducks.
- 3 A: Marie is good at playing the piano, isn't she?
B: Yes. I heard her (perform) in a concert last week. She was wonderful.
- 4 A: Is Paul at home?
B: No. I saw him (leave) for work as I passed by.
- 5 A: How do you know that Steve took the letter?
B: I noticed him (put) it in his briefcase.
- 6 A: Did Malcolm wash up properly?
B: Yes. I watched him (do) it to make sure.
- 7 A: Is that Joanne's fiancé?
B: Yes. I noticed them (hold) hands as they went into the cinema.
- 8 A: Are there any children living next door?
B: Yes. I often hear them (play) as I'm hanging out the washing.
- 9 A: Did Sarah miss the train?
B: No, she didn't. I watched her (get on) the train before I left the station.

10

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 '...B... is very relaxing.'
'I don't agree. I think it's boring.'
A Fish B Fishing C To fish
- 2 'I can't decide what to the party.'
'Why don't you wear your blue dress?'
A wear B wearing C to wear
- 3 'Did you go to the cinema last night?'
'No. My parents made me for the exam instead.'
A to study B studying C study
- 4 'Did you enjoy your holiday?'
'Yes, but I am glad home again.'
A being B to be C be
- 5 'Shall we go to a restaurant this evening?'
'I'd rather at home. I'm exhausted.'
A stay B staying C to stay
- 6 'Why did you go to the library?'
'..... some books to read.'
A Get B Getting C To get
- 7 'Why do you want to buy a car?'
'Because I hate for the bus every day.'
A waiting B wait C to wait
- 8 'Do you have any plans for the summer?'
'Well, Danny suggested to Spain for a week.'
A go B going C to go
- 9 'Shall we go for a picnic on the beach?'
'Oh, no! It's far too cold to the beach today.'
A going B to go C go
- 10 'What is the matter with Peter?'
'There's no point in me. I have no idea.'
A ask B asking C to ask

11

Complete the sentences, as in the example.

- 1 'Yes, I'll wash your car for you,' said Stuart.
Stuart agreed ...to wash... my car.
- 2 Julia said to Sam, 'I didn't eat your sweets.'
Julia denied Sam's sweets.
- 3 'I scratched the CD,' said Tom.
Tom confessed to the CD.
- 4 Amanda said, 'I hate living in the city.'
Amanda complained about in the city.
- 5 Mrs Smith said to the children, 'You have until Tuesday to finish your projects.'
Mrs Smith expects the children their projects by Tuesday.
- 6 Her mother said, 'Don't touch the iron!' but she didn't listen.
Her mother warned her about the iron, but she didn't listen.

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

Verbs taking the to -infinitive or the -ing form with a change in meaning

- ◆ **forget + to - inf = not remember**
e.g. I have to go out. I **forgot to buy** a newspaper.
forget + -ing form = not recall
e.g. I'll never **forget travelling** by plane for the first time.
- ◆ **remember + to - inf = not forget**
e.g. Did you **remember to tell** Sam about the meeting?
remember + -ing form = recall
e.g. I **remember talking** to him before.
- ◆ **go on + to - inf = then**
e.g. She introduced herself and **went on to talk** about her new book.
go on + -ing form = continue
e.g. He **went on writing** letters until 10.00.
- ◆ **mean + to - inf = intend to**
e.g. She **means to buy** a new car soon.
mean + -ing form = involve
e.g. She is determined to get a ticket for the concert, even if it **means paying** a lot of money.
- ◆ **regret + to - inf = be sorry to (it is normally used in the present simple and is followed by verbs such as say, tell, inform)**
e.g. We **regret to inform** you that you have failed.
regret + -ing form = feel sorry about
e.g. He **regretted selling** his house.
- ◆ **try + to - inf = attempt, do one's best**
e.g. We **tried to move** the heavy branch to the side of the road.
try + -ing form = do sth as an experiment
e.g. If you can't go to sleep, **try drinking** some milk.
- ◆ **stop + to - inf = stop briefly to do sth else**
e.g. He **stopped to fill** the tank with petrol, then continued driving.
stop + -ing form = finish, give up
e.g. He **stopped drinking** coffee because it upset his stomach.
- ◆ **be sorry + to - inf = apologise for a present action**
e.g. I'm **sorry to say** this, but your work is rather unsatisfactory.
be sorry for + -ing form = apologise for an earlier action
e.g. We **are sorry for keeping** you waiting.
- ◆ **like + to - inf = think that sth is good or right to do**
e.g. I **like to pay** my bills as soon as I get them.
like + -ing form = enjoy (general preference)
e.g. Tom **likes meeting** new people.
would like + to - inf = want (specific preference)
e.g. I **would like to go** to that new restaurant.

- ◆ **be afraid + to - inf = the subject is unwilling to do sth**

e.g. He **is afraid to touch** the dog in case it bites him.

- be afraid of + -ing form = (the subject is afraid that what is described by the -ing form may happen)**

e.g. She doesn't want to drive her father's car.
She's **afraid of crashing** it.

Verbs taking the to -infinitive or the -ing form without a change in meaning

- ◆ **begin, start, continue, propose, bother, intend**
We never have two -ing forms together.
e.g. We **continued to discuss/discussing** the plans.
Don't **bother to lay/laying** the table.
It's **starting to get** cold. (NOT: ~~It's starting getting cold.~~)
- ◆ **advise, allow, permit, recommend, encourage**
take the to-infinitive when they are followed by an object or when they are in the passive form. They take the -ing form when they are not followed by an object.
e.g. He **advised us to book** in advance. (object)
We **were advised to book** in advance. (passive)
We **advise booking** in advance. (no object)
- ◆ **need/require/want + -ing form**
This construction often shows that it is necessary to repair or improve something. 'Need' can also be followed by a passive infinitive.
e.g. The carpet **needs Hoovering**.
The carpet **needs to be hoovered**.

12

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- 1 Jane went on **sleeping**. ... (sleep) for another two hours.
- 2 He told us his name and went on (introduce) us to his wife.
- 3 We didn't mean (interrupt) you.
- 4 Being a doctor means (work) long hours.
- 5 She tried (finish) her homework, but it was too difficult.
- 6 You should try (eat) more fruit. It's good for your health.

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- 7 He regrets (argue) with his best friend.
- 8 We regret (inform) you that tonight's performance will be cancelled.
- 9 Oh, no! I forgot (lock) the front door.
- 10 I'll never forget (meet) my favourite film star.
- 11 Claire likes (ski). She says it's very exciting.
- 12 I like (go) to the dentist every six months.
- 13 I must remember (post) these letters today.
- 14 I remember (read) the book, but I don't know who wrote it.
- 15 I'm sorry for (forget) your birthday. It was awful of me.
- 16 I'm sorry (say) that you have failed the exam.
- 17 She is afraid (climb) the tree in case she falls.
- 18 Mary never wears her diamond ring. She is afraid of (lose) it.
- 19 I have stopped (watch) horror films because they give me nightmares.
- 20 We stopped (buy) some food before continuing our journey.

- 2 A: Do her new shoes fit her?
B: No. They are (small)
- 3 A: Have you finished your homework?
B: I can't. It's (difficult)
- 4 A: Did you hear the announcement?
B: No. It wasn't (loud)
- 5 A: Can you open the window, please?
B: I can't. I'm not to reach it. (tall)
- 6 A: It's in here. (hot)
B: Why don't you take your coat off, then?
- 7 A: Did you enjoy the party last night?
B: No. We were to enjoy it. (tired)
- 8 A: Why don't you drink your tea?
B: It's not for me to drink. (sweet)

14

Fill in too or enough and one of the adjectives from the list to write sentences as in the example. Add an object where necessary.

heavy, cold, old, quiet, tired, cool, tall, boring

- 1 I went to bed early last night because I was ...*too tired to stay*... (stay) up late.
- 2 The soup is too hot. It isn't (eat) yet.
- 3 She isn't (reach) the top shelf, so she uses a ladder.
- 4 The children aren't (attend) school yet.
- 5 It's (go) outside without a coat today.
- 6 The film was (watch), so we went for a meal instead.
- 7 Close the door, please. It isn't (work) in here.
- 8 The bag is (carry). Someone else will have to take it.

15

Complete the sentences, as in the example.

- 1 He is very short. He can't be a basketball player. He is too ...*short to be a basketball player*...
- 2 She has saved enough money. She can go on holiday. She has saved
- 3 This tea is very hot. I can't drink it. This tea is
- 4 Daisy is very young. She can't go to school. Daisy is
- 5 They have got lots of space. They can have a party. They have got
- 6 Paul is rich. He can buy a yacht. Paul is
- 7 It's hot outside. You can't wear a coat. It's
- 8 Mary is mature. She can make her own decisions. Mary is
- 9 This flat is small. We can't live in it any more. This flat is
- 10 Ron has a lot of patience. He can look after the children. Ron has

Too - Enough

◆ **Too** has a negative meaning. It shows that something is more than enough, necessary or wanted. It is used in the following patterns:

a) **too + adjective/adverb + to -infinitive**

e.g. It is *too cold to go* swimming.

b) **too ... for somebody/something**

e.g. This coffee is *too sweet for me*.

c) **too ... for somebody/something + to -infinitive**

e.g. This house is *too small for us to live in*.

◆ **Enough** has a positive meaning. It shows that there is as much of something as is wanted or needed. It is used in the following patterns:

a) **adjective/adverb + enough + to -infinitive**

e.g. She is *old enough to go* out on her own.

BUT: not + adjective/adverb + enough + to -infinitive (negative meaning)

e.g. He *did not run fast enough to win* the race.

b) **enough + noun + to -infinitive**

e.g. We've got *enough room to put* you up.

13

Complete the sentences with too or enough and the adjective in brackets.

- 1 A: Did you go to the beach yesterday?
B: No. It wasn't ...*warm enough*... to go to the beach. (warm)

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

Participles

The participles are:

- a) present participles (staying, leaving, etc.),
- b) past participles (stayed, left, etc.) and
- c) perfect participles (having left, etc.).

- ◆ Present and past participles can be used as adjectives. The **present participle (-ing)** describes what somebody or something is (it answers the question 'What kind?'). The **past participle (-ed)** describes how somebody feels (it answers the question 'How do you feel?').

e.g. It was an **embarrassing** situation.

(What kind of situation? Embarrassing.)

He was **embarrassed**. (How did he feel?
Embarrassed.)

Participles can also be used:

- ◆ instead of a relative pronoun and full verb.

e.g. The woman **waving** at me is my aunt.

(= The woman **who is waving** at me is my aunt.)

The new shampoo **advertised** on TV is very expensive.

(= The new shampoo **which is advertised** on TV is very expensive.)

- ◆ to express reason.

e.g. **Feeling shy**, Laura didn't talk to Ben.

(= **Because she was shy**, ...)

Having seen the film before, I decided to stay at home.

(= **Because I had seen the film** before, I decided to stay at home.)

- ◆ to express time.

e.g. **After taking/having taken his Master's degree**, he applied for a job.

Having taken his Master's degree, he applied for a job.

(= **After he had taken his Master's degree**, he applied for a job.)

We met John **while shopping**.

(= We met John **while we were shopping**.)

- ◆ instead of the past simple in narratives when we describe actions happening immediately one after the other.

e.g. **Hearing the news**, she **fainted**.

(= She **heard the news** and she **fainted**.)

- ◆ to avoid repeating the past continuous in the same sentence.

e.g. He was walking down the street **whistling** a tune.

(= He was walking down the street **and he was whistling** a tune.)

16

Underline the correct word.

- 1 A: Did you enjoy the horror film?
B: No. It was very frightened/frightening.
- 2 A: Mark is always biting his nails.
B: I know. It's an extremely annoyed/annoying habit.
- 3 A: Why doesn't John study French?
B: He is not interested/interesting in learning a foreign language.
- 4 A: What did you think of that new restaurant?
B: It was awful! The food was disgusted/disgusting.
- 5 A: Miss Shaw is a wonderful teacher.
B: Yes. She is always encouraged/encouraging in her attitude towards the students.
- 6 A: Do you like windsurfing?
B: Yes. I find it very excited/exciting.
- 7 A: Vicky is good at art, isn't she?
B: Yes. I was impressed/impressing by her paintings.
- 8 A: Did you see the fireworks last night?
B: Yes. It was an amazed/amazing display.

17

Rewrite the sentences using participles.

- 1 Because she was tired, Katie went to bed.
...Being tired, Katie went to bed...
- 2 He was sitting in the garden and he was drinking his tea.
.....
- 3 After Janet had made dinner, she called the children.
.....
- 4 The boy who is standing by the door is my brother.
.....
- 5 Simon cut his hand while he was chopping some wood.
.....
- 6 Donna had a shower before she went to bed.
.....
- 7 Because we were late, we took a taxi.
.....
- 8 Gary opened the window and breathed the fresh air.
.....
- 9 She was lying on her bed and she was reading a book.
.....
- 10 The jewels which were taken by the thieves were very valuable.
.....
- 11 Amy picked up her pen and started to write the letter.
.....
- 12 The man who is walking towards us is a relative of mine.
.....
- 13 After the teacher had explained the exercise, he asked the students to do it.
.....
- 14 Because she had forgotten to take her purse, she had to borrow some money from a colleague.
.....

UNIT 2

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

18

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

- Flight Attendant: Welcome aboard, sir. I hope you enjoy the flight.
- Passenger: Thank you. Unfortunately, I'm afraid of **1** ...*flying*... (fly).
- Flight Attendant: Don't worry, sir. Just remember **2** (fasten) your seatbelt and everything will be fine.
- Passenger: I don't mean **3** (be) difficult, but I would like **4** (sit) next to the window. Is that alright?
- Flight Attendant: Of course. This seat is free. You can sit here. Would you like a newspaper to read?
- Passenger: No, thank you. I prefer **5** (read) books to reading newspapers.
- Flight Attendant: Well, I must **6** (check) on the other passengers now.
- Passenger: Oh. I'm sorry for **7** (talk) too much. I'm just very nervous about the flight.
- Flight Attendant: Just try **8** (relax) a little bit, sir. I'll stop **9** (see) how you are later.
- Passenger: Thank you very much. I hate **10** (be) so much trouble.

19

Complete the sentences using an infinitive or an -ing form.

- They delayed ...*taking*... the decision until they had read the report.
- He refused the book back to the shop.
- We'd rather not with you. We'll stay at home.
- It's not worth John to the party. He won't come.
- I'm really looking forward to to the theatre on Saturday.
- Mark was kind you home after the party.
- They were very happy the good news.
- You can all now if you want.
- She walked out of the office without goodbye.
- They made her the letter again.
- She has gone to the post office some stamps.
- You must hard for your exams.
- You had better or you'll miss the train.
- She spends most of her spare time the piano.
- You're too young at home by yourself.
- He opened the door only that the room was empty.

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- I think it's difficult to raise children nowadays.
raising I think **raising children is** difficult nowadays.
- It's too dark to see anything in here.
bright It **isn't bright enough** to see anything in here.
- She made him accept full responsibility for the accident.
was He **was made to accept** full responsibility for the accident.
- Could you post this letter for me, please?
mind Would **you mind posting** this letter for me, please?
- She was amused by the story and burst out laughing.
found She **found the story amusing** and burst out laughing.
- He had difficulty finding her house.
difficult It was **difficult for him to find** her house.
- They let me watch the rehearsal.
allowed I **was allowed to watch** the rehearsal.
- The party was so boring that we didn't enjoy ourselves.
too The party was **too boring for us to enjoy** ourselves.
- Someone saw Ben throw an envelope in the rubbish bin.
was Ben **was seen to throw** an envelope in the rubbish bin.
- Using the office photocopier is not allowed.
allow We do not **allow anyone to use** the office photocopier.

20

Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- Could you give me a lift to the office, please?
mind Would ...*you mind giving*... me a lift to the office, please?
- The ring was so expensive that he couldn't afford to buy it.
too The ring was to buy.
- I think it's interesting to learn about other cultures.
learning I think interesting.
- They let Edward go out with his friends last night.
allowed Edward with his friends last night.
- They heard Fiona quarrel with her brother last night.
was Fiona with her brother last night.

Infinitive/The -ing form/Too-Enough/Participles

- 6 Mum was annoyed by Tina's behaviour and sent her to her room.

found Mum
and sent her to her room.

- 7 This knife is too blunt for me to cut the bread with.

sharp This knife isn't
to cut the bread with.

- 8 He made us help with the cleaning.

were We
with the cleaning.

- 9 She had difficulty reading his handwriting.

difficult It was
his handwriting.

- 10 Making personal phone calls is not allowed.

allow We do not
personal phone calls.

- 11 The pool isn't deep enough for you to dive into.

shallow The pool to dive into.

21

Correct the mistakes.

- 1 You would better stay in bed today.
- 2 Mum has stopp'd to drink fizzy drinks. She is on a diet.
- 3 This bag is too expensive for me to buy it.
- 4 Smoking it is dangerous for your health.
- 5 Would you mind to open the window?
- 6 I'd love eating a pizza tonight.
- 7 I stopp'd at the bakery for to buy some bread.
- 8 They made me to pay for the broken window.
- 9 I heard the Taylors to argue.
- 10 I'd better to ask someone for help.
- 11 I forgot calling you last night. I'm sorry.
- 12 He left the shop without to pay for the shirt.
- 13 You shouldn't to be rude to your parents.
- 14 He is enough old to drive a car.

Common mistakes

- **Eating** junk food **it** is unhealthy. **X**
Eating junk food **is** unhealthy. ✓
- I'd **better to leave** now. **X**
I'd **better leave** now. ✓
- You **would better** see a doctor. **X**
You **had better** see a doctor. ✓
- They **made me to reveal** the plans. **X**
They **made me reveal** the plans. ✓
- He **stopp'd to eat** fried food as it gave him indigestion. **X**
He **stopp'd eating** fried food as it gave him indigestion. ✓
- Did you **remember buying** some bread? **X**
Did you **remember to buy** some bread? ✓
- I'd **like going** to the cinema tonight. **X**
I'd **like to go** to the cinema tonight. ✓
- You **must to work** harder. **X**
You **must work** harder. ✓
- The soup is too hot to eat **it**. **X**
The soup is too hot to eat. ✓
- Would you **mind to give** me a lift? **X**
Would you **mind giving** me a lift? ✓
- I am **enough strong** to lift this box. **X**
I am **strong enough** to lift this box. ✓
- She left the house **without to lock** the door. **X**
She left the house **without locking** the door. ✓
- I went to the library **for to borrow** some books. **X**
I went to the library **to borrow** some books. ✓
- I **saw** a burglar **to break into** my neighbour's house. **X**
I **saw** a burglar **break into** my neighbour's house. ✓

22

Cross out the unnecessary word.

- 1 He went to the florist's for to buy a bouquet of flowers.
- 2 Emily is not so talented enough to enter the competition.
- 3 I don't go for camping very often.
- 4 Mrs Keaton made her daughter to stay at home during the holidays.
- 5 I hope that to hear from you soon.
- 6 We saw Helen to get into her car and drive away at top speed.
- 7 Bungee jumping it is a dangerous activity.
- 8 She will always remember about cruising the Caribbean.
- 9 The tickets were too expensive for me to buy them.
- 10 He dislikes to being alone at the weekends.
- 11 You had better not to leave without your passport.
- 12 The house needs being painting.
- 13 Children would love being given toys.
- 14 To spending a lot of money on clothes is foolish.

23

Underline the correct preposition.

- 1 Adam complained of/about/for having a sore throat.
- 2 She was concentrating of/on/for writing the report when the phone rang.
- 3 The two men were charged for/with/of armed robbery.
- 4 I take care about/for/of my neighbour's cat when she goes on holiday.
- 5 The politician refused to comment on/for/about the new law.
- 6 Sheila's friends congratulated her on/for/about passing her exams.
- 7 Contrary with/of/to what had been written in the papers, the three women were proved innocent.
- 8 The new teacher found it hard to cope about/for/with the naughty children.