## INFINITIVE OR -ING-FORM (1)

### Study table 37. Learn the examples (*in italics*) by heart. Be ready to answer your teacher’s questions.

Table 37 (beginning)

**Word combinations with the Infinitive**

|  |
| --- |
| The infinitive WITHOUT to is used   * After: most modal verbs (can, must, will etc).   *You can leave now if you want.*   * After: had better / would rather.   *I’d rather not go out tonight. I’d better stay at home.*   * After: make / let / see / hear / feel+ object.   *They made him pay for the damage.*  but: in the passive: be made / be heard / be seen + to -infinitive.  *He was made to pay for the damage.*   * "Know" and "help" are followed by a to-infinitive or bare infinitive.   *I’ve never known him (to) be so mean. Could you help me (to) fix the car?*  but: in the passive: be known, be helped + to-infinitive.  *She was known to have worked as a teacher.* |
| Verbs taking to-infinitive or -ing form WITHOUT a change in meaning |
| * Begin, continue, intend, start + to-inf or -ing form. However, we don’t normally have two -ing forms together.   *She began crying / to cry.*  *The days are beginning to get shorter. not: ~~The days are beginning getting shorter.~~*   * Advise, allow, encourage, permit, recommend, require when followed by an object or in passive forms take a to-infinitive. They take the -ing form when they are not followed by an object.   *The teacher doesn’t allow us to eat in class. We aren’t allowed to eat in class.*  *They don’t allow eating in class.*   * Need, require, want are followed by to-inf, the -ing form or the passive infinitive.   *You need to polish your shoes. Your shoes need polishing.*  *Your shoes need to be polished.* |

Table 37 (end)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Verbs taking to-infinitive or -ing form WITH a change in meaning | |
|  forget + to-inf (= forget to do sth)  *I’m sorry, I forgot to lock the car.*  forget + -ing form (= forget a past event)  *We’ll never forget visiting Paris* | try + to-inf (= do one’s best; attempt) *She tried hard to cope with her new job.* try + -ing form (= do sth as an experiment) *Try adding some more sauce to your pasta* |
|  remember + to-inf (= remember to do sth)  *Remember to read the instructions.* remember + -ing form (= recall a past event)  *I don’t remember meeting Al before* |  want + to-inf (= wish)  *I* want to *find a better job.*  want + -ing form (= sth needs to be done)  *Your dress wants cleaning* |
| Verbs taking to-infinitive or -ing form  WITH a change in meaning | |
|  mean + to-inf (= intend to)  *He means to move to Newcastle.*  mean + "ing form (= involve)  *Working harder means getting more money* |  stop + to-inf (= pause temporarily)  *He stopped to buy some milk on his way home.*  stop + -ing form (= finish; cease)  *Stop talking to each other, please!* |
|  go on + to-inf (= finish doing sth and start doing sth else)  *After finishing her BA, she went on to get a master’s degree.*  go on + -ing form (= continue)  *She went on watching TV* |  be sorry + to-inf (= regret)  *I’m sorry to hear he has been injured.*  be sorry for + -ing form (= apologise)  *I’m sorry for misunderstanding / having mis- understood what you said* |
|  regret + to-inf (= be sorry to)  *I regret to tell you that you have failed.* regret + -ing form (= have second thoughts about sth already done)  *I regret telling lies* |  hate + to-inf (= hate what one is about to do)  *I* hate to *interrupt, but I must talk to you.*  hate + -ing form (= feel sorry for what one is doing)  *I* hate *making you feel uncomfortable* |
|  would prefer + to-inf (specific preference)  *I’d prefer to have an early night tonight.*  prefer + -ing form (in general)  *I prefer reading a book to watching TV.* prefer + to-inf + (rather) than + inf without to  *I prefer to read a book (rather) than*  *watch TV* |  be afraid + to-inf (= be too frightened to do sth)  *I’m afraid to drive over the old bridge.*  be afraid of + -ing form (= be afraid that what is referred to by the -ing form may happen)  *She is afraid of breaking her leg if she jumps over the wall* |

1. **Read the first sentence. Then decide if the second sentence is**

True **(**T**) or** False **(**F**).**

1. Marta remembered meeting Mr. Jackson.

Marta has already met Mr. Jackson.

1. Richard stopped smoking.

\_ Richard doesn’t smoke anymore.

1. She didn’t remember to buy a cake for the party.

\_ She bought a cake.

1. She stopped eating desserts.

\_She used to eat desserts.

1. Richard forgot to invite his boss to the party.

\_ Richard invited his boss.

1. Richard forgot inviting his neighbor to the party.

\_ Richard invited his neighbor.

1. Richard thinks giving a party is fun.

\_ Richard thinks it’s fun to give a party.

1. Marta likes going to parties.

\_ Marta likes to go to parties.

**253. Circle the correct words to complete these ideas from a book called *Super Memory*.**

1. Get in the habit of (repeating) / to repeat things aloud.
2. Never rely on someone else’s memory. Learn trusting / to trust your

own.

1. It’s easy forgetting / to forget what you don’t want remembering / to

remember.

1. Study immediately before going / to go to sleep. You'll remember a lot more the next day.
2. Our memories are filled with things we never even meant remembering

/ to remember.

1. Make it a habit to pass in front of your car every time you get out, and you’ll never forget turning off / to turn off your headlights.
2. Playing / To play games is a fun way of improving / to improve your memory skills.

Douglas J. Hermann, *Super Memory: A Quick Action Program for Memory Improvement*

(Avenel, NJ: Wings Books, 1991).

1. **Complete this advice. Use the Gerund or Infinitive form of the verb in parentheses.**

1) … (Study) for an exam is different from 2) … (try) 3) … (remember) someone’s name.

Here are some tips:

* Group information by dates, people, or places. It may help 4) … (make) a chart.
* Color code. 5) … (Use) colored pens helps many people retain new information.
* Use different senses. Try 6) … (learn) new information by 7) … (read), 8) … (write), 9) … (speak), and 10) … (listen). Some people need 11) … (use) two or more senses.
* Remember 12) … (review) frequently. It’s important 13) … (go over) infor- mation again and again.

1. **How do you feel and act in new social situations? Complete these sentences. Use the Gerund or the Infinitive. Then discuss your answers with a partner.**

When I’m in a new social situation, I...

1. enjoy
2. always expect
3. never hesitate
4. dislike
5. don’t mind
6. am afraid of
7. avoid
8. often regret
9. keep
10. always try
11. believe it’s important
12. feel nervous about
13. **Fill in with the appropriate preposition (or particle) and -ing forms.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

As I dine out regularly in good quality restaurants I am accustomed 1) … (re- ceive) service of the highest standard. The staff at your establishment could cer- tainly not be accused 2) … (provide) this! In addition 3) … (be) extremely rude, the waitress who served us was also guilty 4) … (get) our order wrong twice. My wife was also very upset 5) … (be) told that she shouldn’t be so impatient. The chef too, seemed incapable 6) … (do) anything right. As well 7) … (forget) to heat up our soup, he burnt my steak and overcooked my wife’s vegetables. All I can say is that he is obviously used 8) … (cook) for very uncritical diners. To make matters worse, the waitress tried to prevent us 9) … (leave) the restau- rant because we hadn’t left a tip! I’m not interested 10) … (get) my money back but I am looking forward 11) … (hear) from you in the near future with a full apology to my wife and myself 12) … (spoil) our 25th wedding anniversary.

Yours faithfully, Michael Crawford

1. **Put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the Infinitive.**

The Jackal is known 1) … (be) one of the most dangerous criminals in the world. 2) … (rob) banks is his speciality, although he also enjoys 3) … (kidnap) every now and again. So far, the police have failed 4) … (catch) him, and they would be very happy 5) … (receive) any information that could lead to his ar- rest. The public have been warned 6) … (not/approach) the Jackal if they see him, as he has a gun and he doesn’t mind 7) … (use) it. The last person 8) … (try) to arrest him was shot in the foot. Fortunately, we are unlikely 9) … (come across) the Jackal in this country in the near future. He was last seen 10) … (sunbathe) on a beach in Brazil.

1. **Complete the sentences using an Infinitive or an -ing form.**
2. City life is too busy for me; I really miss … in the country.
3. We had to postpone … tennis because of the bad weather.
4. She goes… at the pool every weekend.
5. If you will keep … so much, you’re bound to get fat.
6. She’s been training so hard recently that she deserves… the race.
7. He couldn’t sleep, so I suggested his … some warm milk.
8. Because of his fear of jellyfish, he doesn’t like… in the sea.
9. I’d really like … my uncle in Chicago one day.
10. That man seems to be having trouble… his car. Why don’t you give him a push?
11. Mr Roberts is much too old … …. like he used to.
12. Before the interview, I was required … an application form.
13. The dog seems… hungry – you’d better feed him.
14. Becoming an Olympic athlete involves … for years.
15. Would you ever consider… married to someone twice your age?
16. I much prefer… letters to … on the telephone.
17. Let me be the first… you on your remarkable success.
18. I’m sorry … that I’ll be unable to attend the meeting tomorrow.
19. He said he would prefer… the train to London rather than … his mother’s old car.
20. It’s no use … to university if you don’t intend to study.
21. I think you should give up … because you have a very poor voice.
22. **Put the verbs in brackets into the Infinitive or the -ing form.**

I hate1) … (sit) in this awful cell day after day. I must admit that I regret

2) … (rob) that bank but I regret 3) … (be) caught even more! I tried so hard 4)

… (become) a successful criminal because I’ve never really wanted 5) … (work). My mother meant 6) … (bring me up) properly, but she failed. I re-

member 7) …. (lie) and 8) …. (steal) when I was a teenager and I stopped 9) … (go) to school when I was 15. I’ll never forget the police 10) … (arrest) me for the first time. I still went on 11) … (break) the law when I got out of prison. Be- ing a criminal means 12) … (spend) most of your life in prison. When I get out of here. I'm going to try very hard 13) … (stay) out of trouble.

### Translation box (Russian  English)

1. Они продолжали разговаривать, хотя учитель сделал им уже замечание.
2. Тучным людям следует избегать переедания особенно в вечернее время.
3. Мы сожалеем о зря проделанной работе.
4. Из-за плохой погоды нам бы не хотелось рисковать лететь самолетом. Но, увы, мы взяли билеты.
5. Поторопись, Лена! Нам не следует пропускать эту электричку.
6. Я получаю удовольствие, слушая старые записи Сергея Лемешева и Ивана Козловского.
7. Кристина избегает вступать в дискуссии на темы, касающиеся экономики.
8. Мы продолжали получать на почте корреспонденцию «до востребования» (“Post restante”).
9. Вера не представляет себе жизни без своей работы.
10. Я не могу себе представить грузного (тучного) Тома, катающегося на роликовых коньках.
11. Так как задержанный не соглашался подписать протокол, был приглашен его адвокат.
12. Нарушитель общественного порядка (public peace) продолжал от- казываться добровольно (voluntarily) пройти в полицейский участок.
13. Кредитор обещал предоставить заем (to give a loan) нашей фирме в один миллион долларов в конце месяца.
14. Мне не удалось дойти до последнего экзамена, хотя я работала по 12 часов в сутки.
15. Мы притворялись, что не знаем, что разыграли (to joke at smb) Петю 1 апреля, и не могли удержаться от смеха.
16. Продавец предложил купить комплект видеофильмов из пяти кассет, но я отказался. Мне нужны были только две.
17. Я надеюсь попасть в театр, хотя у меня и нет билета.