

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИТМО

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Герундий, Инфинитив и Причастие

Учебное пособие по грамматике

 **УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИТМО**

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Университет ИТМО – ведущий вуз России в области информационных и фотонных технологий, один из немногих российских вузов, получивших в 2009 году статус национального исследовательского университета. С 2013 года Университет ИТМО – участник программы повышения конкурентоспособности российских университетов среди ведущих мировых научно-образовательных центров, известной как проект «5 в 100». Цель Университета ИТМО – становление исследовательского университета мирового уровня, предпринимательского по типу, ориентированного на интернационализацию всех направлений деятельности.

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Миссия университета – генерация передовых знаний, внедрение инновационных разработок и подготовка элитных кадров, способных действовать в условиях быстро меняющегося мира и обеспечивать опережающее развитие науки, технологий и других областей для содействия решению актуальных задач.

КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The department of foreign languages was established on 20 September 1931. At that time the first new structural subdivision was singled out and the first head of the department, the associate –professor Falk K.I. (1931-1941) was assigned.

13 teachers worked at the department, namely, 7 teachers of English and 6 teachers of German.

The department of foreign languages was headed by:

1941-1951 senior teacher Mitskevich Z.P.

1953-1973 senior teacher Lisikhina B.L.

1973-1993 senior teacher Dygina M.S.

1993-2012 professor Markushevskaya L.P.

Assistant professor Protsuto M.V. has headed the department since 2012.

At present the department consists of four sections: English, French, Russian and German, 30 teachers working in the staff.

More than 75 manuals were published at the department. The electronic versions of English Grammar, Computer in Use, Studying Optics have been produced. It helps students to improve their knowledge working on computers.

Much attention is given to working out different tests for distance education and special courses.

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Gerunds, Infinitives and Participles

THEORY

PARTICIPLES are verb forms. A verb's *-ing* form is its PRESENT PARTICIPLE. The *-ed* form of a regular verb is its PAST PARTICIPLE;

IRREGULAR VERBS form their past participles in various ways (for example, *bend, bent; eat, eaten; think, thought*—for a complete list). Participles can function as ADJECTIVES (*a smiling face, a closed book*).

A verb's *-ing* form can also function as a NOUN (*Sneezing spreads colds*), which is called a GERUND. Another verb form, the INFINITIVE, can also function as a noun. An infinitive is a verb's SIMPLE or base FORM, usually preceded by the word *to* (*We want everyone to smile*). Verb forms—participles, gerunds, and infinitives—functioning as nouns or MODIFIERS are called VERBALS.

What are the forms of Infinitives and Gerunds?

	GERUND FORMS	INFINITIVE FORMS
SIMPLE	The teacher enjoys teaching .	The teacher wants to teach .
PASSIVE	The students enjoy being taught .	The students want to be taught .
PERFECT	The retired teacher recalled having taught .	The teacher was expecting to have taught that already.
PASSIVE + PERFECT	The older students recalled having been taught that already.	The students were expecting to have been taught that by now.

How can I use gerunds and infinitives as subjects?

Gerunds are used more commonly than infinitives as subjects. Sometimes, however, either is acceptable.

Choosing the right health club is important.

To choose the right health club is important.

ALERT: When a gerund or an infinitive is used alone as a subject, it is SINGULAR and requires a singular verb. When two or more gerunds or infinitives create a COMPOUND SUBJECT, they require a plural verb.

When do I use a gerund, not an infinitive, as an object?

Some VERBS must be followed by GERUNDS used as DIRECT OBJECTS. Other verbs must be followed by INFINITIVES. Still other verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive.

Yuri **considered** *calling* [not *to call*] the mayor.

He **was having trouble** *getting* [not *to get*] a work permit.

Yuri's boss **recommended** *taking* [not *to take*] an interpreter to the permit agency.

Gerund after *go*

The word *go* is usually followed by an infinitive: *We can go to see* [not *go seeing*] *a movie tonight*. Sometimes, however, *go* is followed by a gerund in phrases such as *go swimming*, *go fishing*, *go shopping*, and *go driving*: *I will go shopping* [not *go to shop*] *after work*.

Gerund after *be* + complement + preposition

Many common expressions use a form of the verb *be* plus a COMPLEMENT plus a PREPOSITION. In such expressions, use a gerund, not an infinitive, after the preposition. Here is a list of some of the most frequently used expressions in this pattern.

SELECTED EXPRESSIONS USING "BE + COMPLEMENT + PREPOSITION"

accustomed to	He is accustomed to having his own office.
addicted to	She is addicted to watching TV.
afraid of	She is afraid of speaking in public.
anxious about	Norma is anxious about making the presentation.
bored of	I am bored of doing the same old job.
capable of	He is capable of winning a gold medal.
committed to	She is committed to improving her English.
concerned about	Nancy was concerned about being late.
content with	Tim is content with winning second place.
dedicated to	The organization is dedicated to ending poverty.
devoted to	The money will be devoted to protecting the environment.
disappointed with	Fiona was disappointed with coming in third place.
discouraged by	He was discouraged by not getting the job.
excited about	The researcher was excited about going to Africa.
famous for	That actor is famous for being extremely weird.
fond of	She is fond of having picnics.
frightened of	She is frightened of being alone at night.
guilty of	The banker was guilty of stealing money.

happy about	He was happy about winning the lottery.
interested in	She is interested in becoming a doctor.
involved in	He was involved in making the movie.
known for	She was known for causing problems.
opposed to	They are opposed to building a new road in the park.
proud of	He was proud of having completed the marathon.
remembered for	She is remembered for protecting mountain gorillas.
responsible for	He is responsible for causing the damage.
scared of	Tina is scared of being alone at night.
terrified of	The surfer is terrified of being attacked by a shark.
tired from	She is tired from working all day.
tired of	Margaret is tired of making dinner every night.
worried about	The hikers were worried about not having enough water.

ALERT: Always use a gerund, not an infinitive, as the object of a preposition. Be especially careful when the word *to* is functioning as a preposition in a PHRASAL VERB:

*We are committed to **changing** [not to change] the rules.*

Noun + Preposition Combinations Followed by Gerunds

addiction to	His addiction to surfing the Internet is a problem.
advantage of	He has the advantage of speaking English fluently.
anxiety about	Her anxiety about speaking in public caused her to lose the job.
belief in	His belief in not harming animals was something he learned from his mother.
credit for	She took credit for improving the filing system.
dedication to	His dedication to teaching was impressive.
delay in	The delay in processing the visa caused problems.
devotion to	His devotion to biking allowed him to win the competition.
disadvantage of	The disadvantage of flying is that you can't see the scenery.
experience in	She has a great deal of experience in introducing new products to international markets. Sometimes with the noun "experience," a gerund is added without the preposition "in". "Experience introducing new products" would also be acceptable.
fear of	His fear of flying made travel difficult.
fondness for	Her fondness for traveling led to her career in the travel industry.
habit of	His habit of smoking in restaurants caused many problems in California.
interest in	Her career as a pilot evolved out of her interest in flying.
knowledge of	Her knowledge of climbing helped her during the competition.
love of	His love of singing developed when he was a child.
memory of	Their memories of traveling in Africa will stay with them forever.

preference for I think his preference for speaking his native language is natural.
 process of The process of painting such a large mural is more complicated
 than you might think.
 reaction to His reaction to winning the prize was quite funny.
 reason for The main reason for taking the course is to improve your language
 skills. regret for The criminal's regret for committing the crime did not
 convince the judge. report on The magazine's report on choosing the right
 car was not well researched. reputation for Her reputation for lying is well
 known. responsibility for His responsibility for
 completing the project on time was acknowledged by the company.
 story about I don't know if I believe his story about seeing a UFO.
 talent for His talent for learning languages was impressive.

Verbs and expressions that must be followed by gerunds

acknowledge	She acknowledged receiving assistance.
admit	He admitted cheating on the test.
advise	The doctor generally advised drinking low-fat milk.
allow	Ireland doesn't allow smoking in bars.
anticipate	I anticipated arriving late.
appreciate	I appreciated her helping me.
avoid	He avoided talking to her.
begin	I began learning Chinese.
can't bear	He can't bear having so much responsibility.
can't help	He can't help talking so loudly.
can't see	I can't see paying so much money for a car.
can't stand	He can't stand her smoking in the office.
cease	The government ceased providing free healthcare.
complete	He completed renovating the house.
consider	She considered moving to New York.
continue	He continued talking.
defend	The lawyer defended her making such statements.
delay	He delayed doing his taxes.
deny	He denied committing the crime.
despise	She despises waking up early.
discuss	We discussed working at the company.
dislike	She dislikes working after 5 PM.
don't mind	I don't mind helping you.
dread	She dreads getting up at 5 AM.
encourage	He encourages eating healthy foods.
enjoy	We enjoy hiking.
feel like	Do you feel like going out?
finish	He finished doing his homework.

forget	I forgot giving you my book.
hate	I hate cleaning the bathroom.
imagine	He imagines working there one day.
involve	The job involves traveling to Japan once a month.
keep	She kept interrupting me.
like	She likes listening to music.
love	I love swimming.
mention	He mentioned going to that college.
mind	Do you mind waiting here for a few minutes.
miss	She misses living near the beach.
need	The aquarium needs cleaning.
neglect	Sometimes she neglects doing her homework.
permit	California does not permit smoking in restaurants.
postpone	He postponed returning to Paris.
practice	She practiced singing the song.
prefer	He prefers sitting at the back of the movie theater.
propose	I proposed having lunch at the beach.
quit	She quit worrying about the problem.
recall	Tom recalled using his credit card at the store.
recollect	She recollected living in Kenya.
recommend	Tony recommended taking the train.
regret	She regretted saying that.
remember	I remember telling her the address yesterday.
report	He reported her stealing the money.
require	The certificate requires completing two courses.
resent	Nick resented Debbie's being there.
resist	He resisted asking for help.
risk	He risked being caught.
start	He started studying harder.
stop	She stopped working at 5 o'clock.
suggest	They suggested staying at the hotel.
tolerate	I tolerated her talking.
try	Sam tried opening the lock with a paperclip.
understand	I understand his quitting.
urge	They urge recycling bottles and paper.

accuse of	They were accused of breaking into a shop.
adjust to	I adjusted to living in the U.S.
agree with	I agree with playing darts.
apologise for	They apologize for being late.
approve of	They approved of doing that.
ask about	She asked about looking after her garden.
ask for	

begin by
believe in
blame for
care for
carry on
complain about
concentrate on
congratulate on
consist of
cope with
decide against
decide for (against)
depend on
die of
dream about/of
escape from
feel like
forgive for
give up
insist on
keep on
look forward to
object to
pay for
prevent sb. from
protect from
put off
rely on
spend money on
spend time on
issue?
succeed in
suspect of
take part in
talk about/of
thank for
think of
warn against
worry about

Let me begin by introducing this lady.
She doesn't believe in getting lost in the wood.
The reporter is blamed for writing bad stories.

She complains about bullying.
Do you concentrate on reading or writing?
I wanted to congratulate you on making such a good speech.

He is not sure how to cope with getting older.
They decided against stealing the car.
We decided against buying that car.
Success may depend on becoming more patient.

Sue dreams of being a pop star.
Boys didn't escape from being caught.
They feel like going to bed.

Tom gave up jogging on weekends.
The girls insisted on going out with Mark.

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.
Does anyone object to saying "thank you"?

How can I prevent Kate from working in this shop?

Jack put off taking a vacation.
He doesn't rely on winning in the casino.
I like to spend money on buying books.
Are you going to spend time on discussing that

How then can I succeed in learning chemistry?

Did you take part in organizing this party?
They often talk about travelling to New Zealand.
I could thank them for saving my life.
Frank thinks of playing chess.
We warned them against using this computer.
The patient worries about having the check-up.

When do I use an infinitive, not a gerund, as an object?

You should remember the lists with selected common verbs and expressions that must be followed by INFINITIVES, not GERUNDS, as OBJECTS.

She **wanted to go** [not *wanted going*] to the lecture.

Only three people **decided to question** [not *decided questioning*] the speaker.

Infinitive after *be* + complement

Gerunds are common in constructions that use a form of the verb *be* plus a COMPLEMENT and a PREPOSITION. However, use an infinitive, not a gerund, when *be* plus a complement is not followed by a preposition.

be amazed	He was amazed to discover the truth.
be anxious	She was anxious to start her new job.
be ashamed	He was ashamed to admit he had lied.
be bound	She is bound to be elected class president.
be careful end.	They were careful not to reveal the winner of the prize until the end.
be certain	She is certain to get the job.
be content competition.	The student was content to receive second place in the competition.
be delighted	We were delighted to be invited to the wedding.
be determined	He was determined to finish the marathon.
be eager	He was eager to begin.
be eligible	They were not eligible to participate in the program.
be fortunate	She was fortunate to receive the research grant.
be glad	I would be glad to help out.
be happy	She was happy to see them at the party.
be hesitant	Mary was hesitant to say anything.
be liable well-made equipment.	The mountain climber is liable to hurt himself if he doesn't use well-made equipment.
be likely	They are likely to show up at any time.
be lucky	You were lucky to have such an opportunity.
be pleased	I am pleased to meet you.
be proud	He was proud to have been chosen to lead the project.
be ready	I'm ready to go now.
be reluctant	The witness was reluctant to reveal what he had seen.
be sad	She was really sad to leave.
be shocked	He was shocked to discover the truth.
be sorry	I am sorry to have to tell you that the tickets are sold out.
be surprised swim.	She was surprised to discover that he had never learned how to swim.

Verbs and expressions that must be followed by infinitives

afford	We cannot afford to hesitate.
agree	Tom agreed to help me.
appear	His health appeared to be better.
arrange	Naomi arranged to stay with her cousin in Miami.
ask	She asked to leave.
beg	I beg to differ with you.
begin	He began to talk.
can't bear	He can't bear to be alone.
can't stand	Nancy can't stand to work the late shift.
care	He doesn't care to participate in the activity.
cease	The government ceased to provide free healthcare.
choose	I chose to help.
claim	She claimed to be a princess.
continue	She continued to talk.
consent	Will you consent to run for office?
decide	We decided to go to Hawaii.
demand	He demanded to speak to Mr. Harris.
deserve	He deserves to go to jail.
dread	I dread to think what might happen.
expect	They expect to arrive early.
fail	He failed to get enough money to pay for the new project.
forget	I forgot to lock the door when I left.
get (be allowed to)	Debbie gets to go to the concert next week! Why can't I?
happen	She happened to be at the bank when it was robbed.
hate	He hates to clean dishes.
hesitate	She hesitated to tell me the problem.
hope	I hope to begin college this year.
intend	We intend to visit you next spring.
learn	I learned to speak Japanese when I was a kid.
like	Samantha likes to read.
love	We love to scuba dive.
manage	He managed to open the door without the key.
need	I need to study.
neglect	She neglected to tell me the date of the meeting.
offer	Frank offered to drive us to the supermarket.
plan	We plan to go to Europe this summer.
prefer	He prefers to eat at 7 PM.
prepare	They prepared to take the test.
pretend	The child pretended to be a monster.
promise	She promised to stop smoking.
propose	Drew proposed to pay for the trip.

refuse	The guard refused to let them enter the building.
regret	I regret to inform you that your application was rejected.
remember	Did you remember to lock the door when you left?
seem	Nancy seemed to be disappointed.
start	Marge started to talk really fast.
swear	She swore to tell the truth.
tend	He tends to be a little shy.
threaten	He threatened to leave forever.
try	Mary tried to lift the table, but it was too heavy.
vow	He vowed to get revenge.
volunteer	Will you volunteer to lead the group?
wait	She waited to buy a movie ticket.
want	I want to study Spanish.
wish	I wish to stay.
would like	We would like to start now.
yearn	Melanie yearns to travel somewhere exotic.

Some common verbs followed by an indirect object plus an infinitive

ask	I must ask you to reconsider your statement.
beg	They begged her to stay for another term.
cause	His findings caused him to investigate further.
challenge	Wilkins challenged Watson to continue the research.
convince	Can we convince them to fund our study?
encourage	She encouraged him to look beyond the obvious.
expect	They did not expect us to win an award.
forbid	The author forbade me to change his wording.
force	They cannot force her to reveal her sources.
hire	Did the department hire him to teach the new course?
instruct	I will instruct her to prepare a handout.
invite	We invite you to attend the ceremony.
need	They need her to show the slides.
order	He ordered the group to leave the building.
persuade	Can we persuade you to contribute again?
remind	Please remind him to check the references.
require	They will require you to submit an outline.
teach	We should teach them to follow standard procedures.
tell	Did she tell him to make three copies?
urge	I urge you to read the instructions before you begin.
want	I do not want you to have an accident.
warn	Why didn't they warn me to turn down the heat?

Nouns Followed by Infinitives

advice	His advice to continue was good.
appeal	The appeal to reduce pollution was ineffective.
attempt	Her attempt to locate them was unsuccessful.
chance	In Britain, you will have a chance to improve your English.
decision	The decision to increase taxes was not popular.
desire	His desire to get a good job motivated him.
dream	Her dream to become an actress was never realized.
goal	His goal to run a marathon seemed unrealistic.
motivation	Her motivation to enter university impressed them.
need	Bob's need to be the center of attention was irritating.
opportunity	The opportunity to live in New York interested Sandra.
order	They followed the general's order to retreat.
permission	Permission to enter the area was difficult to get.
plan	Sandy's plan to move to Madrid bothered her parents.
preparation	NASA's preparations to launch on Monday moved forward.
proposal	Her proposal to host the party impressed the committee.
recommendation	His recommendation to close the school upset the community.
refusal	Debra's refusal to help did not go unnoticed.
reminder	Her reminder to review the vocabulary helped me pass the test.
request	Their request to participate was granted.
requirement	Their requirement to speak four languages was unreasonable.
suggestion	His suggestion to leave seemed like a good idea.
tendency	His tendency to tap his desk during a test annoyed me.
wish	Her wish to be treated normally was respected.
way	One way to improve your English is to read novels.

Infinitive to indicate purpose

Use an infinitive in expressions that indicate purpose: *I read a book **to learn** more about Mayan culture.* This sentence means “I read a book for the purpose of learning more about Mayan culture.” *To learn* delivers the idea of purpose more concisely than expressions such as *so that I can* or *in order to*.

Infinitive with *the first, the last, the one*

Use an infinitive after the expressions *the first, the last, and the one*:
*Nina is the first **to arrive** [not arriving] and the last **to leave** [not leaving] every day. She's always the one **to do** the most.*

Unmarked infinitives

Infinitives used without the word *to* are called **unmarked infinitives**, or sometimes **bare infinitives**. An unmarked infinitive may be hard to recognize

because it is not preceded by *to*. Some common verbs followed by unmarked infinitives are *feel, have, hear, let, listen to, look at, make* (meaning “compel”), *notice, see, and watch*.

Please let me **take** [not *to take*] you to lunch. [unmarked infinitive]

I want **to take** you to lunch. [marked infinitive]

The verb *help* can be followed by a marked or an unmarked infinitive. Either is correct: *Help me **put** [or *to put*] this box in the car.*

ALERT: Be careful to use parallel structure correctly when you use two or more gerunds or infinitives after verbs. If two or more verbal objects follow one verb, put the verbals into the same form.

NO: We went **sailing** and **to scuba dive**.

We went sailing and scuba diving.

Conversely, if you are using verbal objects with COMPOUND PREDICATES, be sure to use the kind of verbal that each verb requires.

NO: We enjoyed **scuba diving** but do not plan **sailing** again. [*Enjoyed* requires a gerund object, and *plan* requires an infinitive object]

We enjoyed **scuba diving** but do not plan **to sail** again.

How does meaning change when certain verbs are followed by a gerund or an infinitive?

1. With “*stop*”

The VERB *stop* followed by a GERUND means “finish, quit.” *Stop* followed by an INFINITIVE means “interrupt one activity to begin another.”

We **stopped eating**. [We finished our meal.]

We **stopped to eat**. [We stopped another activity, such as driving, in order to eat.]

2. With “*remember*” and “*forget*”

The verb *remember* followed by an infinitive means “not to forget to do something”: *I must **remember to talk** with Isa.* *Remember* followed by a gerund means “recall a memory”: *I **remember talking** in my sleep last night.*

The verb *forget* followed by an infinitive means “fail to do something”: *If you **forget to put** a stamp on that letter, it will be returned.* *Forget* followed by a gerund means “do something and not recall it”: *I **forget having put** the stamps in the refrigerator.*

3. With “*try*”

The verb *try* followed by an infinitive means “make an effort”: *I **tried to find** your jacket.* Followed by a gerund, *try* means “experiment with”: *I **tried jogging** but found it too difficult.*

4. With “love/like/hate/prefer”

In the conditional tense these verbs are used with the infinitive.

I'd like to drive. I'd love to drive. I'd hate to drive. I'd prefer to drive.

In other tenses they are used with gerund or infinitive, but both forms have a slightly different meaning.

I like driving. I love driving. I hate driving. I prefer driving.

I like to drive. I love to drive. I hate to drive. I prefer to drive.

Compare:

I like going to the cinema. (I enjoy it.)

I like to go to the dentist twice a year. (I don't enjoy it, but I go there, because it is good for my health.)

I hate ironing. (It is my least favourite activity. I never enjoy it.)

I hate to iron on Sundays. (I don't mind ironing, but not on Sundays.)

5. With “go on”

After dinner he went on showing us his photos.

The gerund is used when we want to say that a previous activity continues.

He gave us a lecture on the Greek history. And then he went on to show us his photos from Greece.

The infinitive is used when we want to describe an activity that follows a previous action and is somehow connected to it.

5. With “stop”

I stopped smoking. (This means that I do not smoke anymore.)

I stopped to smoke. (I made a pause to have a cigarette.)

6. With “mean”

I didn't mean to hurt you. (I say that I didn't do it on purpose.)

We can go to Spain. But it means spending more money. (In this sentence we describe the consequences.)

7. With “be afraid”

She was afraid of getting married. (A marriage is something that frightens her.)

She was afraid to marry Bill. (She doesn't mind getting married, but the marriage with Bill frightens her.)

8. With “I'm sorry”

I'm sorry for telling you. (I apologize for a previous action.)

I'm sorry to tell you that your flight will be delayed. (I apologize for something that will happen.) The infinitive with this expression can also mean sorrow: *I'm sorry to hear that your wife is ill.*

Why is the meaning unchanged whether a gerund or an infinitive follows sense verbs?

Sense VERBS include words such as *see, notice, hear, observe, watch, feel, listen to,* and *look at*. The meaning of these verbs is usually not affected by whether a GERUND or an INFINITIVE follows as the OBJECT. *I saw the water rise* and *I saw the water rising* both have the same meaning in American English.

How do I choose between –ing and -ed forms for adjectives?

Deciding whether to use the *-ing* form (PRESENT PARTICIPLE) or the *-ed* form (PAST PARTICIPLE of a regular VERB) as an ADJECTIVE in a specific sentence can be difficult.

For example, *I am amused* and *I am amusing* are both correct in English, but their meanings are very different.

To make the right choice, decide whether the modified NOUN or PRONOUN is causing or experiencing what the participle describes.

Use a present participle (*-ing* ending) to modify a noun or pronoun that is the agent or the cause of the action.

Micah described your **interesting** plan. [The noun *plan* causes what its modifier describes—interest; so *interesting* is correct.]

I find your plan **exciting**. [The noun *plan* causes what its modifier describes—excitement; so *exciting* is correct.]

Use a past participle (*-ed* ending for regular verbs) to modify a noun or pronoun that experiences or receives whatever the modifier describes.

An **interested** committee wants to hear your plan. [The noun *committee* experiences what its modifier describes—interest; so *interested* is correct.]

Excited by your plan, they called a board meeting. [The pronoun *they* experiences what its modifier describes—excitement; so *excited* is correct.]

Here are frequently used participles that convey very different meanings, depending on whether the -ed or the -ing form is used.

amused, amusing

annoyed, annoying

appalled, appalling

bored, boring

confused, confusing

depressed, depressing

disgusted, disgusting

fascinated, fascinating

frightened, frightening

insulted, insulting

offended, offending

overwhelmed, overwhelming

pleased, pleasing

reassured, reassuring

satisfied, satisfying

shocked, shocking

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Put the verb into the correct form:

1. I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.
2. She avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.
3. I would like _____ (come) to the party with you.
4. He enjoys _____ (have) a bath in the evening.
5. She kept _____ (talk) during the film.
6. I am learning _____ (speak) English.
7. Do you mind _____ (give) me a hand?
8. She helped me _____ (carry) my suitcases.
9. I've finished _____ (cook). Come and eat!
10. He decided _____ (study) Biology.
11. I dislike _____ (wait).
12. He asked _____ (come) with us.
13. I promise _____ (help) you tomorrow.
14. We discussed _____ (go) to the cinema, but in the end we stayed at home.
15. She agreed _____ (bring) the pudding.
16. I don't recommend _____ (take) the bus, it takes forever!
17. We hope _____ (visit) Amsterdam next month.
18. She suggested _____ (go) to the museum.
19. They plan _____ (start) college in the autumn.
20. I don't want _____ (leave) yet.

Exercise 2. Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive with 'to':

1. She delayed _____ (get) out of bed.
2. He demanded _____ (speak) to the manager.
3. I offered _____ (help).
4. I miss _____ (go) to the beach.
5. We postponed _____ (do) our homework.
6. I'd hate _____ (arrive) too late.
7. She admitted _____ (steal) the money.
8. I chose _____ (work) here.
9. She waited _____ (buy) a drink.
10. I really appreciate _____ (be) on holiday.

11. I couldn't help _____ (laugh).
12. It seems _____ (be) raining.
13. I considered _____ (move) to Spain.
14. They practised _____ (speak).
15. Finally I managed _____ (finish) the work.
16. I really can't stand _____ (wait) for the bus.
17. Unfortunately, we can't afford _____ (buy) a new car this year.
18. She risked _____ (be) late.
19. I'd love _____ (come) with you.
20. I prepared _____ (go) on holiday.

Exercise 3. Put the verb into the gerund or the infinitive with 'to':

1. It appears _____ (be) raining.
2. We intend _____ (go) to the countryside this weekend.
3. I pretended _____ (be) sick so I didn't have to go to work.
4. Can you imagine _____ (live) without TV?
5. They tolerate _____ (smoke) but they prefer people not to.
6. I anticipate _____ (arrive) on Tuesday.
7. A wedding involves _____ (negotiate) with everyone in the family.
8. He denies _____ (steal) the money.
9. He claims _____ (be) a millionaire but I don't believe him.
10. I expect _____ (be) there about seven.
11. Julia reported _____ (see) the boys to the police.
12. It tends _____ (rain) a lot in Scotland.
13. Do you recall _____ (meet) her at the party last week?
14. She mentioned _____ (go) to the cinema, but I don't know what she decided to do in the end.
15. The teenager refused _____ (go) on holiday with his parents.
16. I understand _____ (be) late once or twice, but every day is too much!
17. I would prefer you _____ (come) early if you can.
18. That criminal deserves _____ (get) a long sentence.
19. She completed _____ (paint) her flat.
20. We arranged _____ (meet) at four but at four thirty she still hadn't arrived.

Exercise 4. Change the sentence into a sentence with a gerund subject.

1. It is important to eat breakfast every morning.
2. It is not a good idea to step on a scorpion.
3. It takes time to understand the grammar of a new language.
4. It won't be easy to memorize all the irregular verbs.
5. It is a privilege to vote.
6. It is a bad habit to skip breakfast.
7. It makes sense to save as much money as you can.
8. It is hard to write a bestselling book.
9. It is important to practice pronunciation.
10. It can be difficult to find a good job.

Exercise 5. Change the sentence into a sentence with an infinitive subject.

1. Losing your keys is frustrating.
2. Cheating on a test is not a good idea.
3. Being nice to some people can be difficult.
4. Expressing yourself in a new language is hard.
5. Riding a unicycle to work doesn't make sense.
6. Complaining isn't a good idea.
7. Passing the test wasn't easy.
8. Bringing a pen or pencil to class is important.
9. Learning a language in one day is impossible.
10. Winning a pie-eating contest is a piece of cake.

Exercise 6. Are these sentences correct or incorrect? Fix the incorrect ones.

1. Play basketball is fun.
2. Can be difficult to sing a song well.
3. Writing a poem is no problem.
4. It's not easy assemble a new bicycle.
5. Obeying the traffic laws is very important.
6. Playing the drums are a lot of hard work
7. It is not a good idea to leave your car unlocked.
8. Being a fireman is a good job.
9. It's okay to spend all your money on candy.
10. It doesn't make sense getting dressed before you take a shower.

Exercise 7.

Gerund Role Play

Student A – You want to ask a friend out. Persuade him that he can put off his studying and relax! **Use as many gerund constructions as you can.**

Student B – You're asked out to go on the town with the friends, but you've got a test/exam tomorrow. Prove that this is very important for you and you can't go. Use as many gerund constructions as you can.

For example:

- *Do you mind going to the...?*
- *I insist on your coming with us!*
- *I don't feel like joining you today.*
- *Thanks for inviting me.*
- *I'm looking forward to going to that party!*
- *I'm busy in revising for a test.*
- *I hate to miss the opportunity of meeting Jane.*
- *But I think I'll succeed in passing the exam only if I stay up and study.*
- *I'm sure of your passing that exam!*
- *That club is really worth visiting.*
- *One night out won't prevent from your getting into college.*
- *I'm sorry, but our life depends on taking right decisions.*
- *Stop that or I'll burst out crying!*
- *Well, of course you can keep on studying, but...*
- *Just fancy sitting in that luxurious restaurant eating sushi and listening to ethnic Japanese music...*
- *Come on! Leave off/postpone/put off your cramming!*
- *Well, I can't help going with you.....*

Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

1. When I'm tired, I enjoy television. It's relaxing. (watch)
2. It was a nice day, so we decided for a walk. (go)
3. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy for a walk? (go)
4. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
5. They don't have much money. They can't afford out very often. (go)
6. I wish that dog would stop It's driving me mad. (bark)
7. Our neighbour threatened the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
8. We were hungry, so I suggested dinner early. (have)
9. Hurry up! I don't want to risk the train. (miss)
10. I'm still looking for a job but I hope something soon. (find)
11. She doesn't allow in the house. (smoke)
12. I've never been to Iceland but I'd like there. (go)
13. I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me? (do)
14. She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let meit. (read)
15. We were kept at the police station for two hours and then we were allowed

(go)

16. Where would you recommend me for my holidays? (go)
17. I wouldn't recommend in that restaurant. The food is awful. (eat)
18. The film was very sad. It made me (cry)
19. Carol's parents always encouraged her hard at school. (study)

Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

answer apply be be listen make see try
use wash work write

1. He tried to avoid my question.
2. Could you please stop so much noise?
3. I enjoy to music.
4. I considered for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
8. I don't mind you the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy you here! What a surprise!
10. I've put off the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody so stupid?
12. Sarah gave up to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Exercise 10. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

1. He admitted (make) a mistake on the invoice.
2. Do you fancy (come) with us for a drink?
3. Wages tend (rise) faster than inflation.
4. I can't manage (get through) when I call. I keep (get) an engaged tone.
5. Do you mind (wait) for a couple of minutes when I write this email.
6. They agreed (give) us thirty more days to pay the invoice.
7. The transport company deny (cause) the damage.
8. Their negotiating position was very rigid. They refused (compromise).
9. I saw him (unpack) the goods, and there was no damage visible.
10. I can't imagine her(drive) a car.
11. The girl go on(read) the book.
12. He agreed (buy) his son a new CD player.
13. The problem is easy(solve).
14. The man asked me how(get) to the bank.

15. I look forward to(see) you at the weekend.
16. Are you thinking of(visit) New York?
17. We decided (stay) in that beautiful town.
18. The teacher expected Michael(study) hard.
19. He doesn't mind(work) the night shift.
20. I learned(ride) a bike at the age of 6.
21. When I'm tired, I enjoy television. It's relaxing. (watch)
22. It was a nice day, so we decided for a walk. (go)
23. It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy for a walk? (go)
24. I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
25. They don't have much money. They can't afford out very often. (go)
26. I wish that dog would stop It's driving me mad. (bark)
27. Our neighbour threatenedthe police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
28. We were hungry, so I suggested dinner early. (have)
29. Hurry up! I don't want to riskthe train. (miss)
30. I'm still looking for a job but I hope something soon. (find)

Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

1. It's no use (talk) to Bob; he won't change his mind.
2. She will (return) the books next weekend.
3. It was good of you (help) me fix my bicycle.
4. The man suggested (call) the police in, to investigate.
5. I can't get used to (live) in such a hot country.
6. He admitted (rob) the bank.
7. You had better (hurry), or you'll be late for work.
8. They refused (give) me my money back.
9. She is too short (become) a fashion model.
10. My parents let me (stay) up late at weekends.
11. Our teacher makes us (do) homework every evening.
12. The kitchen windows need (clean).
13. They have begun (make) preparations for the party.
14. He advised her (speak) to her boss.
15. I dislike (go) to the theatre alone.
16. Mr. Roberts was seen (leave) his house at 12:15 last night.
17. My sister can't stand (watch) horror films. She gets terribly scared.
18. Can you imagine (spend) your holidays on the moon?
19. There's no point in (call) again. There's no one at home.
20. I don't allow people (smoke) in my house.
21. It was silly of you (forget) to lock the door.
22. He risks (lose) his wallet when he leaves it on his desk.

Exercise 12. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

1. A: Is Anne in the room?

B: Yes. I can see her (dance) with her husband over there.

2. A: Did you see the robber?

B: Yes. I saw him (get) into the car and drive away.

3. A: Is John here today?

B: Yes. I heard him (talk) on the phone as I walked past his office.

4. A: Colin is good at speaking in public, isn't he?

B: Yes. I heard him (make) a speech last month. It was excellent.

5. A: I walked past the sports centre today.

B: So did I, and I stopped for a moment to watch some boys (play) football.

6. A: Your hair looks great today.

B: Thanks. I watched the hairdresser (dry) it so I could learn how to do it myself.

7. A: That's a music school, isn't it?

B: That's right. I often hear the students (sing) as I walk past.

8. A: Did you stay until the end of the contest?

B: Yes. I listened to the chairman (announce) the results before I went home.

9. A: How do you know Tim is at home?

B: I saw him (cut) the grass as I was driving home.

10. A: How do you know that man stole the watch?

B: I saw him (put) it in his pocket and leave the shop without paying.

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

1. I'll never forget (sail) down the Danube on that warm spring night last year.

2. Please don't forget (pay) the bill.

3. John said he remembers (buy) the newspaper, but now he can't find it.

4. Did you remember (post) my letters today?

5. Gloria regrets (shout) at her sister.

6. I regret (inform) you that we cannot give you your money back.

7. The students went on (write) for another hour.

8. After cleaning the windows, he went on (wash) the car.

9. We are sorry (announce) that the 7:15 train to Liverpool has been cancelled.

10. I'm sorry for (miss) your birthday party; I'll make it up to you.
11. She stopped (go) to the gym after she had got back into shape.
12. They stopped (have) a rest before they continued their journey.
13. They tried (open) the door, but it was stuck.
14. You should try (make) your own clothes. It's much cheaper.
15. I'm sorry. I didn't mean (break) your vase.
16. Being a teacher means (correct) a lot of homework.
17. I like (tidy) my room at weekends because I don't have time during the week.
18. They like (play) in the sea on hot days.

Exercise 14. Put in the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Paul dared (argue) with the police.
2. I can't imagine (live) in the country.
3. We've decided..... (go) to the beach.
4. I stopped (play) tennis when I got married.
5. I meant (buy) some butter, but I forgot.
6. Did you promise (take) the children to the zoo?
7. Have the men finished(repair) the roof yet?
8. I'd love (visit) China.
9. You shouldn't avoid (talk) about your problems.
10. Peter refused (help) us.
11. Would you prefer (pay) now or later?
12. I couldn't afford (live) in London.
13. Why does Peter keep(talk) about his mother?
14. John hopes (go) to China next year.

Exercise 15. Insert a gerund or a to-infinitive as adequate. (When the two forms are possible, give both).

1. Are you ready _____(go) now?
2. He had nothing _____(say) about it.
3. Nobody really loves _____(work).
4. They ordered him _____(leave) the room.
5. We couldn't help _____(make) noise.
6. he went home _____(lunch).
7. He didn't know _____(write) his name.
8. Do you really dislike _____(go) out in the evening?
9. We are going to start the class by _____(sing).
10. I hope _____(see) him at the party.

11. After _____(work) all evening, I felt tired.
12. I find _____(read) really difficult on a bus.
13. It's nice of you _____(come).
14. It's difficult _____(keep) the class clean.
15. Stop _____(speak)!
16. They expect us _____(arrive) at seven.
17. Kate suggested _____(go) for a walk.
18. The car seemed _____(be) broken.
19. We don't like _____(have) to do extra work.
20. I'd like _____(know) where they live.
21. They begged me _____(see) the photographs.
22. I've no idea which bus _____(take).
23. It has stopped _____(rain).
24. It was too cool _____(go) out.
25. Carol apologized for _____(be) late.
26. Can you tell me where _____(buy) a ticket?
27. I don't mind _____(talk) to the young man.
28. They finally agreed _____(pay) half of the money in advance.
29. I'd like you _____(help) if you can.
30. He is afraid of _____(hurt) his knee.
31. They started _____(write) the lesson before the teacher came in.
32. My uncle has given up _____(fish).
33. It was too early _____(know) the result of the game.
34. He won't deny _____(be) there on the occasion.
35. I asked him _____(leave).
36. Do you want _____(eat) all those cakes?
37. My secretary used to do a lot of _____(talk).
38. John likes _____(go) to the cinema in the evening.
39. We believe him _____(be) the cleverest of all.
40. She wasn't at all surprised _____(find) that they had gone.

Exercise 16. Decide which beginning, a), b), or both, matches each ending.

1.	a) They stopped to have a drink..... b) They stopped drinking.....	because they were thirsty.
2.	a) He remembered buying some sugar..... b) He remembered to buy some sugar.....	but he couldn't remember where he'd put it.
3.	a) Oliver tried taking some aspirin..... b) Oliver tried to take some aspirin.....	but it didn't make him feel better.
4.	a) The prisoner went on to say that..... b) The prisoner went on saying that.....	she was innocent, again and again and again.
5.	a) She started to talk just..... b) She started talking just.....	at the same moment as me.

6.	a) Simon heard someone screaming ... b) Simon heard someone scream.....	once and then everything went quiet.
7.	a) He began playing the guitar..... b) He began to play the guitar.....	when he was 12 years old.
8.	a) I heard the tap drip..... b) I heard the tap dripping.....	and the noise started to send me to sleep.
	a) They liked playing cards in the evening... b) They liked to play card* in the evening....	but that night they decided to go out instead.

Exercise 17. Read the stories and fill in the gaps with verbs from the box in the correct form.

chew	give up	go	hop	keep away	know	lie	smoke
feed							

The doors were Just about to close on my underground train when I saw a pigeon in. The tourists wantedit with crisps, but the bird wasn't interested. It appeared where it was going and as soon as the doors opened at the next station, it new out.

If you want to give up, you art recommended notelectrical cables to help. An Australian builder chewed almost a meter of cable a day for ten years, and found it had a sweet and pleasant taste. Unfortunately the cables he was eating contained lead and last year doctors found the lead levels in the man's blood were three times the safety limit. Fortunately, his blood is now back to normal but he has failed smoking.

On 29 January a worried resident of Tilehurst Berkshire saw a cobra motionless by the side of the road. He rang the local animal hospital who told him notnear it. As the man waited for help he warned other people When a man arrived from the animal hospital in full protective clothing and approached the snake, he realized it was an old car exhaust pipe.

Exercise 18. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of a verb from the box followed by an appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

begin(2) go on(2) keep manage need remember tend try want

Have I ever told you about the time I ruined a new engine? Well, I (get) a bigger car because the children(get) bigger, so we (look) and we (find) one quite quickly. A few days after I bought it I(put) some fuel in it, so I stopped at a petrol station and started to fill it up. I(not notice) what I'm doing in petrol stations and Ijust(fill up) paying and driving off.

Soon the engine (make) the most awful noise, and I (stop) and starting a couple of times but it just(get) worse, so I pulled in at another garage and of course found out that I'd put diesel in a petrol car. Because I'd (drive) the engine needed 500 pounds' worth of work. Only a week or two old, too.

Exercise 19. Complete this conversation between Janet and Sharon with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Janet: What do your children(want/ do) when they leave school?

Sharon: Well, Ann (enjoy/write), so she's (hope/work) for a newspaper. But I don't know about Paul. He (give up/ study) months ago. He seems to (enjoy/ do) nothing now. He doesn't (deserve/ pass) his exams. And he (refuse/ listen) to us, when we tell him to (keep/ study).

Janet: With our children, in the past, if we (offer/ help) them, they always (promise/study) hard. Nowadays if they (want/ talk) to us, that's fine, but I've learnt to (stop/ ask) them questions. I suppose they (dislike/ listen) to my suggestions. They (seem/ think) that they don't (need/ study) hard, but one day they'll (have/find) a job.

Exercise 20. Use gerund or infinitive of the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. You say that I've met Janet, but I can't remember her.

I can't remember(meet) her.

2. Please remember that you must buy some stamps.

Please remember (buy) some stamps.

3. We wanted to open the door, but we couldn't.

We tried(open) the door.

4. John met Madonna once. He'll never forget it.

John will never forget (meet) Madonna,

5. Sheila intended to phone Peter, but she forgot.

Sheila forgot (phone) Peter.

6. Jenny had a headache. She took an aspirin, but it didn't help.

Jenny tried (take) an aspirin for her headache.

7. I have a special soap that will probably get your hands clean.
Try (wash) your hands with this special soap.

8. It will not be easy to do all the work today.
Well try (finish) the work before tonight.

9. I stayed in Jane's flat while she was on holiday. I remembered that I had to feed her cats every day.
I remembered (feed) Jane's cats every day while she was on holiday.

10. Remember that you must invite Mary to the party next week.
Don't forget (invite) Mary to the party' next week.

Exercise 21. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

My neighbour, Mr Mason, loves 1) (spend) time in his garden. He would rather 2) (work) outside than stay indoors, even when it is snowing! Early in the morning, you can 3) (see) Mr Mason 4) (eat) breakfast in his garden, and late at night he is there again, with a cup of cocoa in his hand. I'd like 5) (help) sometimes when there is lots of work to do, but Mr Mason prefers 6) (do) everything himself. He doesn't mind 7) (get) cold and wet in the winter, and his wife says it's no use 8) (try) to make him wear a waterproof jacket because he hates 9) (wear) them! Mr Mason says he will go on 10) (garden) until he is too old 11) (do) it!

Exercise 22. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

1. I don't know what 1) (do) at the weekend. I fancy 2) (go) to the cinema, but none of my friends enjoy 3) (watch) films very much.

2. Paul had his driving test today. He tried 1) (not/make) any mistakes, but he failed. He expects 2) (pass) the test the next time he takes it.

3. Tom often goes 1) (walk) at the weekends. He doesn't like 2) (take) anyone with him because he prefers 3) (be) alone while he walks.

4. We had better 1) (hurry) home tonight because our parents have promised 2) (take) us out for dinner. I don't know why they want 3) (eat) out, but we must 4) (arrive) home on time.

5. James is rich and can afford 1) (buy) expensive things. He is always willing 2) (lend) money to people who need it, because he enjoys 3) (help) others.

6. My parents let me 1) (stay) at my friend's house last weekend. They agreed 2) (take) me in the car and they made me 3) (promise) to behave myself. It was a great weekend!

Exercise 23. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

Dear Jessica,

How are you? I'm busy 1) (study) for my exam which is next week, but I've decided 2) (take) a break and 3) (write) you a letter. 4) (read) so many notes and 5) (learn) so many facts is making me very tired. I can't wait 6) (finish) my course! Then, I can start 7) (look) for a good job. Sophie started her new job last month. 8) (work) at the hospital suits her — she loves 9) (look) after people. She hopes 10) (stay) in this job for a couple of years and then she intends 11) (try) for a promotion.

By the way, how are you getting on now that you are a manager? I forgot 12) (congratulate) you when I saw you.

Anyway, I've got to go now. Write soon and tell me all your news, won't you?

Best Wishes, Maggie

Exercise 24. Complete the sentences.

1. John said, 'I didn't take the money.' John denied the money.

2. 'I broke the window,' said Gary. Gary confessed to the window.

3. 'Yes, I'll look after your dog for you,' said Anne. Anne agreed after my dog.

4. Alice said, 'I hate travelling by bus.' Alice complained about
by bus.

5. The boss said to the employees, 'You have until 5 o'clock to finish the reports.'

The boss expects his employees the reports by 5 o'clock.

6. My father said to me, 'Don't come home late,' but I didn't listen. My father warned me about home late, but I didn't listen.

7. 'You can all go home early,' said the professor. The professor allowed us home early.

8. The coach said to the players, 'Don't let the ball out of your sight.'

The coach ordered the players the ball out of their sight.

Exercise 25. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

S: Good afternoon, madam. Can I 1) (help) you?

W: Yes, please. I want 2) (buy) a new washing machine.

S: I see. How much money would you like 3) (spend)?

W: I don't want anything too expensive.

S: Alright then, I can 4) (show) you this model over here. It's reliable, and it doesn't cost too much money.

W: Is it very difficult 5) (use)?

S: Not at all, but you must 6) (read) the instruction manual before you try to turn it on.

W: Oh, I always have difficulty in 7) (understand) manuals. Could you 8) (explain) how the machine works?

S: Certainly. You'll soon learn how 9) (operate) it. It's very simple.

W: That's good, because, as a working mother, I don't have much time to spare for things like this.

S: Don't worry, madam. First, you must 10) (put) the clothes in the machine.

Exercise 26. Use the correct form of the infinitive or the -ing form.

1. Will you let me (show) my new picture?
2. It's snowing. It's no good (go) out now.
3. I'm sorry, but I really don't know how (dance) the twist.
4. It was nice of him (help) me with my problems.
- 5 Don't interrupt him. He seems (work) hard on his essay.
6. It's silly of her (not tell) her parent about her engagement.
7. We are looking forward to (listen) to her new song.
8. He rushed to the airport only (know) that the flight was postponed.
9. Jane suggested(phone) to the cinema (find) out what was on.
10. You should (see) his face when we mentioned Sue's name.
11. They have been making the model for a long time without (take) a break.
12. Imagine (spend) your holiday in some exotic place!
13. I am too tired (concentrate) on this problem today. Let's postpone (solve) it.
14. The weather tends (change) for the worse. Let's (put) aside our plans.
15. Try avoid (meet) strangers in this dangerous place.

Exercise 27. Complete the conversation between a travel agent and a customer using the *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

- A: Good morning, sir. Can I 1) (help) you?
M: Yes. I'm interested in 2) (go) on holiday somewhere in the Caribbean.
A: OK. And when would you like 3) (travel)?
M: I fancy 4) (take) a trip sometime in the spring.
A: Great! And how long are you hoping to stay?
M: About two weeks. That'll be long enough 5) (relax) and (enjoy) the sun.
A: Very good, sir. I can see that there are two package deals available for the first two weeks of May, one for the Dominican Republic and the other for Turks and Caicos.
M: Turks and Caicos sounds interesting. But will I have to 6) (get) there by boat?
A: Not necessarily. There's an airport there. However, you may want 7) (take) a boat if you'd like want to go 8) (tour) around the islands.
M: Sounds good. Can I 9) (book) and pay by credit card now?

Exercise 28. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

1. A: How about (go) to the shops this afternoon?
B: Great! I need (buy) a new dress for the party.
- 2 A: Costas has promised (help) me with my homework.
B: That was nice of him (offer)!
- 3 A: I'm hungry. Is there anything (eat)?
B: There are some sandwiches in the fridge. Help yourself.
- 4 A: Dan can't stand (drive) to work every morning.
B: Then he should consider (take) the train.
- 5 A: How do you know that Paola took the letter?
B: I saw her (put) it in her bag.
- 6 A: Why do you keep (look) at your watch?
B: Because I have an appointment and I don't want (be) late.
- 7 A: Is Ben in his room?
B: Yes, I've just heard him (talk) on his mobile.
- 8 A: It was really nice of Jeff and Sally (help) us move house.
B: Yes, we are lucky (have) such good friends.

Exercise 29. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the infinitive or -ing form.

1. Remember (go) to the bank. You've got to pay the bills.
2. I don't remember (see) this film before.
3. After he had written his first book, he went on (write) four more.
4. She went on (talk) even after her friend had fallen asleep.
5. I regret (argue) with my sister. I should apologize.
6. I regret (tell) you that you have failed your exam.
7. He hopes (build) a boat and travel round the world.
8. Doing well on this course means (study) very hard.
9. I've been trying (start) this car for hours.
10. Why don't you try (put) some petrol in the tank?
11. I'm afraid of (go) out alone at night.
- 12 He's afraid (walk) home alone at night.
13. She forgot (invite) one of her best friends to the party .
14. I'll never forget (travel) by plane for the first time.
15. On the way home he stopped (buy) some chocolate.
16. He stopped (study) and turned on the TV.
17. These windows are dirty. They need (wash).
18. I want (speak) to Sally, please.

19. She's really sorry for (shout) at you yesterday.
20. I'm sorry (hear) you've been ill again.

Exercise 30. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive)

1. I am looking forward to (see) you.
2. He dreads (have) to retire.
3. I arranged (meet) them here.
4. He urged us (work) faster.
5. I wish (see) the manager.
6. It's no use (wait).
7. He warned her (not touch) the wire.
8. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
9. My mother told me (not speak) to anyone about it.
10. I can't understand her (behave) like that.
11. He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
12. At dinner she annoyed me by (smoke) between the courses.
13. You are expected (know) the safety regulations of the college.
14. He decided (disguise) himself by (dress) as a woman.
15. I am prepared (wait) here all night if necessary.
16. Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift?
17. After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others (catch up) with us.
18. I am beginning (understand) what you mean.
19. He was fined for (exceed) the speed limit.
20. The boys like (play) games but hate (do) lessons.
21. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
22. I couldn't help (overhear) what you said.
23. Mrs Jones: I don't allow (smoke) in my drawing-room.
Mrs Smith: I don't allow my family (smoke) at all.
24. He surprised us all by (go) away without (say) 'Good-bye'.
25. Please go on (write); I don't mind (wait).
26. He wore dark glasses (avoid) (be) recognized.
27. Before (give) evidence you must swear (speak) the truth.
28. I tried(persuade) him (agree) with your proposal.
29. Your windows need (clean); would you like me (do) them for you?
30. Would you mind (shut) the window? I hate(sit) in a draught.
31. I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from ... (sit) in a draught.
32. Do stop (talk): I am trying (finish) a letter.
33. His doctor advised him (give up) (jog).
34. My watch keeps (stop). ~ That's because you keep (forget) (wind) it.
35. Without (realize) it he hindered us instead of (help) us.

36. People used (make) fire by (rub) two sticks together.

Exercise 31. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive).

1. He hates (answer) the phone, and very often just lets it (ring).
2. If you go on (let) your dog (chase) cars he'll end by (be) run over.
3. I prefer (drive) to (be driven).
4. I advise you (start) (look) for a flat at once.
5. Would you mind (lend) me \$5? I forgot (cash) a cheque.
6. (lie) on this beach is much more pleasant than (sit) in the office.
7. She likes her children (go) to the dentist every six months.
8. By (neglect) (take) ordinary precautions he endangered the life of his crew.
9. An instructor is coming (show) us how (use) the aqualung.
10. I have no intention of (go) to that film; I couldn't bear (see) my favourite actress in such a dreadful part.
11. I suggest (telephone) the hospitals before (ask) the police (look) for him.
12. After (hear) the conditions I decided (not enter) for the competition.
13. Some people seem (have) a passion for (write) to the newspapers.
14. He expects me (answer) by return but I have no intention of (reply) at all.
15. I tried (explain) to him but he refused (listen) and went on (grumble).
16. By (offer) enormous wages he is persuading men (leave) their present jobs and (work) for him.
17. He postponed (make) a decision till it was too late (do) anything.
18. Imagine (have) (get up) at five a.m. every day!
19. Try (forget) it: it isn't worth (worry) about.
20. There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything (help) the people who have (stay) there.
21. The horse won't be well enough (run) in tomorrow's race. He doesn't seem (have recovered) from his long journey.
22. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him but after a while I got tired of (hear) the same story again and again.
23. It is usually easier (learn) a subject by (read) books than by (listen) to lectures.
24. It wouldn't be safe (start) down now; we'll have (wait) till the mist clears.

25. After (discuss) the matter for an hour the committee adjourned without (have reached) any decision.
26. It's not much use (have) a bicycle if you don't know how (ride) it.
27. He didn't dare (leave) the house because he was afraid of (meet) someone who might(recognize) him.
28. I distinctly remember (pay) him. I gave him \$2.
29. Did you remember (give) him the key of the safe? ~ No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now.
30. Please forgive me for (interrupt) you but would you mind (repeat) that last sentence?
31. I know my hair wants (cut) but I never have time (go) to the hairdresser's.
32. He made a lot of money by (buy) tickets in advance and (sell) them for twice the price on the day of the match.
33. She rushed out of the room without (give) me a chance (explain).
34. He keeps (ask) me the time and I keep (tell) him (buy) himself a watch.
35. He has a theory that it is possible (tell) the time in daylight by (look) into a cat's eyes.
36. I'd hate (be) beside a volcano when it started (erupt).

Exercise 32. Put the verbs in brackets into gerund or infinitive.

1. I used (ride) a lot but I haven't had a chance(do) any since (come) here. ~ I ride sometimes. Would you like (come) with me next time?
2. Most people prefer (spend) money to (earn) it.
3. I resented (be) unjustly accused and asked him (apologize).
4. It isn't good for children (eat) too many sweets.
5. I didn't feel like (work) so I suggested (spend) the day in the garden.
6. Why do you keep (look) back? Are you afraid of (be) followed?
7. Do you remember (post) the letter? ~ Yes, I do; I posted it in the letter-box near my gate.
8. Did you remember (lock) the door? ~ No, I didn't. I'd better (go) back and (do) it now.
9. You still have a lot (learn) if you'll forgive my (say) so.

- 10 It's no use (try) (interrupt) him. You'll have (wait) till he stops (talk).
11. I'm for (do) nothing till the police arrive. They don't like you (move) anything when a crime has been committed.
12. He didn't like (leave) the children alone in the house but he had no alternative as he had (go) out to work.
13. Why didn't you drink it?- I didn't like (drink) it as I didn't know what it was.
14. I'm very sorry for (be) late. It was good of you (wait) for me.
15. I keep (try) (make) mayonnaise but I never succeed. ~ Try (add) the yolk of a hard-boiled egg.
16. Do you feel like (go) to a film or would you rather (stay) at home?
17. She told me (look) through her correspondence and (take) out any letters that you had written her. I didn't like (look) through someone else's letters but I had (do) as she said.
18. He took to (get up) early and (walk) noisily about the house.
19. I liked (listen) to folk music much better than (listen) to pop.
20. The car began (make) an extraordinary noise so I stopped (see) what it was.
21. You'll never regret (do) a kind action.
22. He decided (put) broken glass on top of his wall (prevent) boys (climb) over it.
23. He annoyed me very much by (take) the piece of cake that I was keeping (eat) after my supper.
24. He kept (ring) up and (ask) for an explanation and she didn't know what (do) about him.
25. We got tired of (wait) for the weather (clear) and finally decided (set) out in the rain.

26. He made me (repeat) his instructions (make) sure that I understood what I was (do) after he had gone.
27. I suggest (leave) the car here and (send) a breakdown van (tow) it to the garage.
28. She apologized for (borrow) my sewing-machine without (ask) permission and promised never (do) it again.
29. I didn't mean (offend) anyone but somehow I succeeded in (annoy) them all.
30. She claimed (be able) (tell) the future by (gaze) into her crystal ball.
31. He never thinks of (get) out of your way; he expects you (walk) round him.
32. You don't need (ask) his permission every time you want (leave) the room.
33. The police accused him of (set) fire to the building but he denied (have been) in the area on the night of the fire.
34. I left my door open. Why didn't you walk in? ~ I didn't like (go) in when you weren't there.
35. It's much better (go) to a hairdresser than (try) (save) time by (cut) your own hair.
36. I'd rather (earn) my living by (scrub) floors than (make) money by (blackmail) people.

Exercise 33. This exercise includes examples of both “ing forms”, the gerund and the present participle. Either present participle or infinitive without “to” can be used after verbs of the senses. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form.

1. When the painter felt the ladder (begin) (slip) he grabbed the glitter (save) himself from (fall).
2. The snow kept (fall) and the workmen grew tired of (try) (keep) the roads clear.
3. He offered (lend) me the money. I didn't like(take) it but I had no alternative.
4. What was in the letter? ~ I don't know. I didn't like (open) it as it wasn't addressed to me.

5. Do you remember (read) about it? ~ No, at that time I was too young (read) newspapers.

6. Did you remember (book) seats for the theatre tomorrow? ~ Yes, I have the tickets here. Would you like (keep) them? I am inclined (lose) theatre tickets.

7. Try (avoid) (be) late. He hates (be) kept (wait).

8. I didn't know how (get) to your house so I stopped (ask) the way.

9. I wish my refrigerator would stop (make) that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone (speak).

10. This book tells you how (win) at games without actually (cheat).

11. The gunman began (fire). He felt a bullet (graze) his cheek.

12. He heard the clock (strike) six and knew that it was time for him (get) up.

13. I can hear the bell (ring) but nobody seems (be coming) (open) the door.

14. Did you advise him (go) to the police? ~ No, I didn't like (give) any advice on such a difficult matter.

15. He wanted (put) my chameleon on a tartan rug and (watch) it (change) colour.

16. It is easy (see) animals on the road in daylight but sometimes at night it is very difficult (avoid) (hit) them.

17. The tire seems (be) out. ~ It can't be quite out. I can hear the wood (crackle).

18. I caught him (climb) over my wall. I asked him (explain) but he refused (say) anything, so in the end I had (let) him (go).

19. When at last I succeeded in (convince) him that I wanted (get) home quickly he put his foot on the accelerator and I felt the car (leap) forward.

20. I'm not used to (drive) on the left. -

When you see everyone else (do) it you'll find it quite easy (do) yourself.

21. It is pleasant (sit) by the fire at night and (hear) the wind(howl) outside.
22. There was no way of (get) out of the building except by (climb) down a rope and Ann was too terrified (do) this.
23. We heard the engines (roar) as the plane began (move) and we saw the people on the ground (wave) goodbye.
24. It's no good (write) to him; he never answers letters. The only thing (do) is (go) and (see) him.
25. Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) across it? ~ I didn't like (cross) it because of the bull. I never see a bull without (think) that it wants (chase) me.
26. The people in the flat below seem (be having) a party. You can hear the champagne corks (thud) against their ceiling.
27. I don't like (get) bills but when I do get them I like (pay) them promptly.
28. Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door.
29. The boys next door used (like) (make) and (fly) model aeroplanes, but they seem to have stopped (do) that now.
30. I knew I wasn't the first (arrive), for I saw smoke (rise) from the chimney.
31. We watched the men (saw) the tree and as we were walking away heard it (fall) with a tremendous crash.
32. I hate (see) a child (cry).
33. We watched the children (jump) from a window and (fall) into a blanket held by the people below.
34. It is very unpleasant (wake) up and ... (hear) the rain (beat) on the windows.
35. He saw the lorry (begin) (roll) forwards but he was too far away (do) anything (stop) it.
36. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone (slip) on a banana skin.

Exercise 34. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms (gerund, infinitive and present participle). Remember that sometimes a bare infinitive is required.

1. We suggested (sleep) in hotels but the children were anxious (cam) out.
2. Paul: Would you like (come) to a lecture on Wagner tonight?
Ann: No, thanks. I like (listen) to music but I don't like (listen) to people (talk) about it.
3. If you want the milkman (leave) you milk in the morning, remember (put) a milk bottle outside your door.
4. They let us park motorcycles here but they won't allow us (park) cars.
5. They don't allow (smoke) in the auditorium; they don't want (risk) (set) it on fire, but you can (smoke) in the foyer during the interval.
6. Mr Shaw is very busy (write) his memoirs. He is far too busy (receive) callers (he is so busy that he can't receive callers),so you'd better just (go) away.
7. What about (buy) double quantities of everything today? That will save (shop) again later in the week.
8. The inspector asked (see) my ticket and when I wasn't able (find) it he made me (buy) another. ~ He probably suspected you of (try) (travel) without one.
9. Would you like me (turn) down the radio a bit? ~ No, it's all right. I'm used to (work) with the radio on.
10. One of the gang suggested (take) the body out to sea, (drop) it overboard and (pretend) that it had been an accident.
11. I want the boy (grow) up hating violence but his father keeps (buy) him guns and swords. ~ It's almost impossible (prevent) boys (play) soldiers.
12. Would you children mind (keep) quiet for a moment? I'm trying (fill) in a form. ~ It's no use (ask) children (keep) quiet. They can't help (make) a noise.
13. I'm thinking of (go) to Oxford tomorrow on my motorbike. Would you like..... (come)? ~ No, thanks. I want (go) Oxford, but I'd rather (go) by train. I loathe (travel) by road.
14. Let's (go) (fish) today. There's a nice wind. What about (come) with us, Ann? - No, thanks. I'm very willing (cut) sandwiches for you but I've no intention of..... (waste) the afternoon (sit) in a boat (watch) you two (fish).
15. He resented (be) asked (wait). He expected the minister (see) him at once.

16. The police have put up a railing here (prevent) people (rush) out of the station and (dash) straight across the road.
17. All day long we saw the trees (toss) in the wind and heard the waves (crash) against the rocks.
18. I didn't mean (eat) anything but the cakes looked so good that I couldn't resist (try) one.
19. Do you feel like (walk) there or shall we (take) a bus? ~ I'd rather (go) by bus. Besides, it'll take ages (get) there on foot.
20. All right. When would you like (start)? In a few minutes? ~ Oh, let's wait till it stops (rain); otherwise we'll get soaked (walk) to the bus station.
21. The old miser spent all his time (count) his money and (think) up new hiding-places. He kept (move) it about because he was terrified of (be robbed). He used (get) up at night sometimes (make) sure it was still there.
22. Jack suggested (let) one flat and (keep) the other for myself. But Tom advised me (sell) the whole house.
23. The child used (lean) on the gate (watch) the people (go) to work in the mornings and (come) home in the evenings. And he used to hear them (shout) greetings to each other and (talk) loudly.
24. He soon got (know) most of them and even managed (learn) the greetings. Then they began (greet) him too on their way to work and sometimes would stop (talk) to him on their way home.
25. He succeeded in (untie) himself, (climb) out of the window and (crawl) along a narrow ledge to the window of the next room.
26. Did you have any trouble (find) the house? ~ No, but I had a lot of difficulty (get) in. Nobody seemed (know) where the key was.
27. Bill couldn't bear (see) anyone (sit) round idly. Whenever he found me (relax) or (read) he would (produce) a job which, he said, had (be) done at once. I wasted a morning (perform) his ridiculous tasks and spent the rest of the weekend (keep) out of his way.
28. After (spend) a week in the cottage, he decided that he didn't really enjoy (live) in the country and began (think) of an excuse for (sell) the cottage and (return) to London.
29. It's no use (argue) with him. You might as well (argue) with a stone wall. He is incapable of (see) anyone else's point of view.
30. I'm delighted (hear) that you can come on Saturday. We are all looking forward to (see) you. Remember (bring) your rubber boots.

31. He has been charged with (receive) and (sell) stolen goods. He has admitted (receive) but denies (sell) them. The fact is that he hasn't had time (sell) them yet.
32. He noticed the helicopter (hover) over the field. Then, to his astonishment, he saw a rope ladder (be) thrown out and three men (climb) down it. He watched them (run) across the field and out through a gate. Later he saw a car with four men in it (come) out of the lane (lead) to the field,
33. He admitted that it was possible that the car happened (be passing) and that the three men persuaded the driver (give) them a lift; but thought it much more likely that they had arranged for the car (pick) them up and that the driver had been waiting in the lane for I the helicopter (drop) them.
34. What about (have) a picnic in Piccadilly Circus? ~ What an extraordinary place (have) a picnic! Fancy (sit) there with the traffic (swirl) round you and the pigeons (take) bites out of your sandwiches!
35. Would you mind (write) your address on the back of the cheque and (show) us some proof of your identity?
36. Let's (swim) across. ~ I'm not really dressed for (swim). What's wrong with (go) round by the bridge?

Exercise 35. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms (gerund, infinitive and present participle). Note that sometimes a bare infinitive will be required.

1. I was lonely at first,' the old man admitted, 'but after a time I got used to (live) alone and even got (like) it.'
2. Before trains were invented people used (travel) on horseback or in stage coaches. It used (take) a stage coach three days (go) from London to Bath.
3. I meant (buy) an evening paper but I .didn't see anyone (sell) them.
4. Tom: I want (catch) the 7 a.m. train tomorrow.
Ann: But that means (get) up at 6.00; and you're not very good at (get) up early, are you?
5. He accepted the cut in salary without complaint because he was afraid (complain). He was afraid of (lose) his job.
6. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her finger in her mouth. And she remembers her teacher (tell) her (take) it out.
7. Did you remember (lock) the car? ~ No, I didn't. I'd better (go) back and (do) it now.

8. No, I didn't move the bomb. I was afraid (touch) it; I was afraid of (be) blown to pieces!
9. Next time we go (house-hunt), remember (ask) the agent for clear directions. I wasted hours (look) for the last house.
10. Tom: Let's (go) for a swim.
- Ann: I'm not particularly keen on (swim). What about (go) for a drive instead?
11. The hunters expected (be paid) by the foot for the snakes they caught. This meant (take) the snakes out of the sack and (measure) them. They seemed (expect) me (do) it; but I wasn't particularly anxious (be) the first (die) of snakebite.
12. After (spend) two days (argue) about where to go for their holiday they decided (not go) anywhere.
13. He is talking about (give) up his job and(go) (live) in the country.
14. I was just about (leave) the office when the phone rang. It was my wife; she wanted me (call) at the butcher's on my way home.
15. He said, 'I'm terribly sorry to (keep) you (wait).'
- I said, 'It doesn't matter at all,' but he went on(apologize) for nearly five minutes!
16. The lecturer began by (tell) us where the island was, and went on (talk) about its history.
17. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living, but I mean (show) him that he is wrong.
18. Tom: I can't get my car (start) on cold mornings.
- Jack: Have you tried (fill) the radiator with hot water? That sometimes helps.
19. Did he manage (carry) the trunk upstairs? ~ No, he didn't. He isn't strong enough (move) it, let alone (carry) it upstairs.
20. Jack: Don't forget (take) a hacksaw with you.
- Ann: What's a hacksaw? And why should I (take) one with me?
- Jack: It's a tool for (cut) metal. You see, Tom is bound (get) into trouble for (take) photographs of the wrong things, and you'll be arrested with him. With a hacksaw you'll be able (saw) through the bars of your cell and (escape).
21. Peter: Wouldn't it be better (ask) Tom (leave) his camera at home?
- Jack: It would be no good (ask) Tom (do) that. It would be like (ask) a woman (travel) without a handbag.

22. I've got the loaf; now I'm looking for a breadknife (cut) it with. ~ I saw Paul (sharpen) a pencil with the breadknife a minute ago.
23. We stopped once (buy) petrol and then we stopped again (ask) someone the way.
24. When I caught them (cheat) me, I stopped (buy) petrol there and started (deal) with your garage instead.
25. Do you feel like (dine) out or would you rather (have) dinner at home? ~ I'd like (go) out. I always enjoy (have) dinner in a restaurant.
26. Your hair needs (cut). You'd better (have) it done tomorrow—unless you'd like me (have) a go at it for you.
27. I tried (convince) him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) on my own, but he insisted on (help) me.
28. Jack: I don't mind (travel) by bus, but I hate (stand) in queues. Tom: I don't care for (queue) either; and you waste so much time (wait) for buses. I think it's better (go) by tube, or taxi.
29. He took to (follow) me about and (criticize) my work till I threatened (hit) him.
30. I have (stay) here; I'm on duty. But you needn't (wait); you're free (go) whenever you like.
31. In Animal Farm the old pig urged the animals (rebel) against man but he warned them (not adopt) man's habits.
32. There is no point in (arrive) half an hour early. We'd only have (wait). ~ I don't mind (wait). It's better (be) too early than too late.
33. I always try (come) in quietly but they always hear me (go) upstairs. It's impossible (climb) an old wooden staircase at night without (make) a noise.
34. If you agree (work) for me I'll see about (get) you a work permit.
35. We'd better (start) early. We don't want (risk) (get) caught in a traffic jam.
36. He suggested (call) a meeting and (let) the workers (decide) the matter themselves.

Exercise 36. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive)

1. I am looking forward to (see) you.
2. He dreads (have) to retire.
3. I arranged (meet) them here.
4. He urged us..... (work) faster.
5. I wish (see) the manager.
6. It's no use (wait).

7. He warned her (not touch) the wire.
8. Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed.
9. My mother told me (not speak) to anyone about it.
10. I can't understand her (behave) like that.
11. He tried (explain) but she refused (listen).
12. At dinner she annoyed me by (smoke) between the courses.
13. You are expected (know) the safety regulations of the college.
14. He decided (disguise) himself by (dress) as a woman.
15. I am prepared (wait) here all night if necessary.
16. Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift?
17. After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others(catch) with us.
18. I am beginning (understand) what you mean.
19. He was fined for (exceed) the speed limit.
20. The boys like (play) games but hate (do) lessons.
21. I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused.
22. I couldn't help (overhear) what you said.
23. Mrs Jones: I don't allow (smoke) in my drawing-room.
Mrs Smith: I don't allow my family (smoke) at all.
24. He surprised us all by (go) away without (say) 'Good-bye'.
25. Please go on (write); I don't mind (wait).
26. He wore dark glasses (avoid) (be) recognized.
27. Before (give) evidence you must swear (speak) the truth.
28. I tried (persuade) him (agree) with your proposal.
29. Your windows need (clean); would you like me (do) them for you?
30. Would you mind (shut) the window? I hate (sit) in a draught.
31. I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from (sit) in a draught.
32. Do stop (talk): I am trying (finish) a letter.
33. His doctor advised him (give up) (jog).
34. My watch keeps (stop). ~
That's because you keep (forget) (wind) it.
35. Without (realize) it he hindered us instead of (help) us.
36. People used (make) fire by (rub) two sticks together.

Exercise 37. Write the correct form of the verbal object (either a gerund or an infinitive) for each verb in parentheses.

1. Think about (ride) _____ the railroad to work on a rainy Monday morning.
2. The comfortable reclining seats let passengers (take) _____ a relaxing nap on the way to work.

3. Because of the rain, commuters are forced (bring) _____ an umbrella and a raincoat, along with their usual traveling items.
4. Once they reach their destination, passengers forget that they need their umbrellas and raincoats (walk) _____ the few blocks to work.
5. (Step) _____ out into the rain makes the passengers suddenly realize that they've left their umbrellas and raincoats on the train, which has already left the station.
6. However, they need not be angry about (lose) _____ the forgotten item.
7. Many railroads have lost-and-found offices that help (reunite) _____ the rightful owners with their lost possessions.
8. After losing a possession, passengers tend (call) _____ the lost-and-found office in search of the missing article.
9. Some commuters even acknowledge (leave) _____ gifts, false teeth, wooden legs, and bicycles aboard the train.
10. Most times, people can claim their possessions either by (answer) _____ a few questions to ensure proper ownership or by (identify) _____ the lost item.
11. People like (think) _____ that they have a good memory, but everybody shows signs of forgetfulness from time to time.

Exercise 38. Choose the correct participle from each pair in parentheses.

1. The artist Frida Kahlo led an (interested, interesting) life.
2. When Kahlo was eighteen, (horrified, horrifying) observers saw her (injured, injuring) in a streetcar accident.
3. A (disappointed, disappointing) Kahlo had to abandon her plan to study medicine.
4. Instead, she began to create paintings filled with (disturbed, disturbing) images.
5. Some art critics consider Kahlo's paintings to be (fascinated, fascinating) works of art, though many people find them (overwhelmed, overwhelming).
6. While doing research for a paper about birds, I discovered some (interested, interesting) information about ostriches.
7. I encountered an (unsettled, unsettling) passage in a book, which said that ostriches do not, in fact, stick their heads into the sand for protection when they feel fear.
8. This myth about (frightened, frightening) ostriches began among the ancient Arabs and has since been passed on by many reputable writers.
9. In reality, an ostrich does not have to do something as useless as bury its head in the sand when a predator approaches, because a (hunted, hunting) ostrich can reach speeds of nearly 35 mph and can thus outrun most other animals.
10. A (threatened, threatening) ostrich can also kick its way out of many dangerous situations with its powerful legs, and with its 8-foot-tall frame, it presents itself as a (frightened, frightening) opponent.
11. It can be a (satisfied, satisfying) satisfying experience to learn about the lives of artists.

Misrelated participles

A participle is considered to belong to the noun or pronoun that immediately precedes it (which usually, but not necessarily, is the subject of the main verb).

The boy, climbing the tree to get birds' eggs, had a bad fall.

If there is no noun/pronoun in this position the participle is considered to belong to the subject of the following main verb:

Climbing the tree to get birds' eggs, the boy had a bad fall.

Sometimes this principle is disregarded and confusion results:

Climbing down the tree, one of the eggs broke.

This word order makes it appear that the egg was climbing, which is nonsense. A participle linked in this way to the wrong noun/pronoun is said to be 'misrelated'.

The sentence should be rewritten:

Climbing down the tree he broke one of the eggs or

As he was climbing down the tree one of the eggs broke.

Other examples of this type of error are given below. Correct the sentences. Sometimes only a change of order is required.

1. When leaving a car in this car park the brakes must be left off.
2. Wading across the river, the current swept me off my feet.
3. When filling a tank with petrol naked lights should be extinguished.
4. Running into the room, a rug caught her foot and she fell.
5. Reading the letter a second time, the meaning becomes clearer.
6. When carrying a gun it should never be pointed at anyone.
7. When planting these flowers care must be taken not to damage the roots.
8. Riding in his first race, his horse fell at the last jump.
9. When paying by cheque, a bank card should be shown.
10. Knowing me to be the fool of the family, the news that I had won a scholarship astonished him.
11. Believing that his last hour had come, his hands began to tremble.

12. Passing under a ladder, a pot of paint fell on my head.
13. Reading in bed, my hands often get very cold.
14. Leaving the cinema, it seemed to him that the film had been exceptionally bad.
15. Barking furiously, I led the dog out of the room.
16. Having paid my taxes, the amount left in the bank is hardly worth mentioning.
17. Writing my name in the hotel register, a familiar voice attracted my attention.
18. Tied to a post, the sea was tossing the boat up and down.
19. Misunderstanding the question, the wrong answer was sent in.
20. Shining in the sky, we saw the first star.
21. When driving carelessly it is easy to have an accident.
22. Pinned to the door by a knife, the man saw a notice.
23. Written in large letters they read the words 'No Entry'.
24. While cleaning his gun it went off unexpectedly.
25. Wondering where to go. an advertisement caught my eye.
26. Rushing out of (he house, a lorry knocked me over.
27. Sitting by the fire, it all comes back to me.
28. Flailing from such a height, we thought he would never survive.
29. When changing a fuse the electricity should first be switched off.
30. Towed behind the car, I saw a trailer with a boat on it.
31. While sitting at the foot of a cliff a stone fell on him.
32. Driving to work, the traffic jams infuriated him.
33. Dropped by parachute, the country seemed entirely unfamiliar.
34. Sitting in the dentist's chair, an idea suddenly occurred to me.
35. Weakened by his last illness, I felt sure that another winter in this country would kill him.
36. Getting out of bed, a scorpion bit him.

Exercise 39. Complete each sentence, using a gerund or an infinitive.

1. A: Do you want (take)..... a break?
B: No. I'm not tired yet. Let's keep on (work) for another hour or so.
2. My friend offered (help) with my English.
3. I am not good at (remember) names.
4. (play).....violent games can increase feelings of aggression.
5. I am considering (move)..... to a new apartment.
6. Have you finished (paint)..... your flat yet?
7. Teenagers enjoy (watch)..... sports.
8. He quit (read)..... comic books when he was twelve years old.
9. She is bad at (draw) maps.
10. A: Would you mind (open)..... the window?
B: Not at all. I'd be glad to.
11. I apologized for (be) late.
12. Some students are usually afraid (take)..... tests.
- 13.He needs (go)..... to the dentist tomorrow.
14. The bank agreed (finance) our project.
15. Did you remember (feed) the hens this morning?
16. I want (stay) home and (relax).....tonight.
17. I forgot (lock)..... the door when I left my office this morning.
18. I don't go swimming because I am afraid of (drown).....
- 19.He told a really funny joke. We couldn't stop (laugh).
20. I waste a lot of time (watch) TV.
- 21.He spends most of his time (study).....
- 22.Driving is a privilege, not a right.
- 23.He promised not (be) late for the meeting
- 24.I am planning (visit)..... Al Ain next Thursday.
- 25.I'm considering (go) Paris on my vacation.
- 26.He quit (read)..... comic books when he was twelve years old.
- 27.Sometimes students put off (do)..... their homework.
- 28.I enjoy (watch)..... Sports.
- 29.I need (study) tonight.
- 30.She enjoys (cook) Fancy meals.

31. I apologized for (be) late.
32. He needs (go)..... to the shopping mall tomorrow.
33. Have you finished (paint)..... your flat yet?
34. I want (stay) home and (relax).....tonight.
35. My friend offered (help) with my English.
36. Did you remember (paint) the hens this morning?
37. Most students are usually afraid (take)..... tests.
38. I forgot (lock)..... the door when I left my office this morning.
39. I am considering (move)..... to a new apartment.
40. A: Do you want (take)..... a break?
 B: No. I'm not tired yet. Let's keep on (work) for another hour or so.
 A: Would you mind (open)..... the window?
 B: Not at all. I'd be glad to.

Exercise 40. Underline the best option for each sentence.

1. When I retire I'm going to learn to play / playing the saxophone.
2. My crazy dentist wanted taking out / to take out all of my teeth!
3. It's difficult to find / finding a good builder in Valencia.
4. I haven't got any change. Would you mind to lend / lending me a coin for the coffee machine?
5. Finally, at the age of 49, Danny decided getting / to get married.
6. Would you like going / to go out for a drink tomorrow night?
7. Michael isn't allowed drinking / to drink Coke because it's bad for his teeth.
8. If the computer isn't working, why don't we try to hit / hitting it with a hammer?

Exercise 41. Choose the correct form of the verbs brackets to complete the text.

Farmer Jones and his wife

Farmer Jones met Jane when he was just a young man. He couldn't help ... (falling/to fall) in love with her immediately and asked her ... (to marry/marrying)

him. She said yes although she knew it would mean ... (getting/to get) up early to milk the cows for the rest of her life.

“Love means never ... (to have/having) to get up early to milk the cows”, said Farmer Jones, and explained that he would continue ... (getting/to get) up early to milk the cows so Jane could sleep late every day.

Everything went well until they wanted ... (to increase/increasing) their profits. They bought some chickens, but the first night, a fox ate one of them. Farmer Jones decided ... (building/to build) a fence to protect the chickens. But the ground was too hard so he couldn't. He tried ... (using/to use) an axe to break the ground but it was much too hard. So he went to the local shop and attempted ... (to buy/buying) a gun. But he didn't have any identification so he couldn't buy one. He tried ... (borrowing/to borrow) one from his neighbours but they were all worried about the fox too. “I regret not ... (to buy/buying) one when I had those rabbit problems”, he told Jane.

So Jane went to the shop and bought a gun. That night she waited for the fox. At first she tried ... (to scare/scaring) the fox by shooting into the air but it didn't work. So she tried ... (hitting/to hit) the fox but she missed. She called her husband and he ran after the fox in order ... (to catch/catching) it but he wasn't fast enough. They tried ... (shouting/to shout) at the fox, ... (to throw/throwing) things at it and ... (leaving/to leave) other food for the fox but nothing worked.

Soon they had only 1 chicken left. They asked their neighbours ... (helping/to help) them and one of their neighbours advised them ... (putting/to put) tiger dung on the ground. So they went to the local zoo in order ... (to buy/buying) some tiger dung. They put the dung on the ground and they never saw the fox again.

Exercise 42. Complete the sentence with the correct form (infinitive or gerund) of the verb.

1. I intend _____ to Brazil in August. (go)
2. I arranged _____ my vacation during the last two weeks. (take)
3. I considered _____ to Venezuela or Argentina first. (go)
4. But I decided _____ them for next year. (leave)
5. The government has demanded me _____ a visa to go to Brazil. (get)
6. That involves _____ in a long line at the consulate. (stand)
7. I didn't mind _____ the \$45 fee. (pay)
8. But I hate _____ in lines. (wait)
9. I also detest _____ passport photos. (get)

10. I really want _____ the country, so I did it. (see)
11. I haven't begun _____ yet. (pack)
12. I'll start soon because I can't stand _____ in a rush. (pack)
13. I remembered _____ my neighbor to take care of my dog. (ask)
14. He doesn't really mind _____ behind. (stay)
15. But he always loves _____ us come back! (see)

Exercise 43. Complete the sentences with the correct form (infinitive or gerund) of the verb.

Early automobiles

Many inventors were trying _____ (**build**) gas-powered, self-propelled vehicles in the late 1800's. A French inventor succeeded in _____ (**create**) a steam-powered tricycle in 1769. A German engineer, Niklaus August Otto, is known for _____ (**invent**) the four-stroke gas-powered engine in 1876. Both Gottlieb Daimler and Carl Benz managed _____ (**build**) and _____ (**sell**) autos in Germany in the 1880s.

By 1898 there were 50 companies responsible for _____ (**market**) cars in the United States alone. That number happened _____ (**expand**) to 241 by 1908. It was in 1908 when Henry Ford started _____ (**make**) automotive history. It was in that year that he managed _____ (**put**) together the first assembly line and _____ (**lower**) the price of automobiles so that everyone could buy one. He began _____ (**arrange**) workers so that they could each do a small part of the job in sequence. This prevented _____ (**repeat**) a log of unnecessary steps in the assembly process. By 1913 he managed _____ (**produce**) 250,000 cars a year. His first mass-produced car, the Model T, guaranteed _____ (**give**) modest-income Americans decent transportation for a reasonable (\$500 USD!) price.

Henry Ford went on _____ (**lead**) the U.S. automobile industry for many years. Though he tried, he failed _____ (**get**) elected to the U.S. Senate in 1918. His company was started with just \$28,000 and, by 1913, managed _____ (**pay**) dividends of \$11 million.

While Ford declined _____ (**give**) away more than a modest amount during his lifetime, the Ford Foundation arranges _____ (**donate**) millions of dollars each year to deserving causes.

Exercise 44. Fill in the gaps with the necessary form of the verb from the brackets. Add prepositions if necessary.

1. Sheila is very good _____ (to listen) to the children's problems.
2. Students sometimes expect their teachers _____ (to do) all their work for them!

3. Stella got stuck in a traffic jam on the way to the dentist's and I'm afraid she kept him _____ (to wait) for half an hour.
4. When I was having dinner I watched our cat _____ (to play) with her kittens.
5. After a long time James persuaded his brother _____ (to take) him for a meal at a local restaurant.
6. I heard David _____ (to sing) in the bath – it did sound funny!
7. Their parents encourage them _____ (to develop) their talents in music and art.
8. The sergeant expected the soldiers _____ (to obey) every command.
9. Unfortunately nowadays people are getting used to _____ (to watch) violent films on TV.
10. Margaret's employer always avoids _____ (to make) unpleasant decisions.
11. The children in the Kernel family are used to ____ (to get) and not to ____ (to give).
12. Dentists recommend _____ (to brush) our teeth after each meal.
13. In my youth I used to _ (to eat) anything I wanted but now I have __ (to be) careful.
14. I had my tailor _____ (to shorten) the sleeves of my new jacket.
15. Many people enjoy __ (to watch) television instead of __ (to discover) the world of their own.
16. Do you think people __ (to commit) terrible crimes such as murder should be legally executed?
17. The thief crept into the house without ____ (to be seen) by anyone.
18. The bad weather prevented them from ____ (to continue) with the construction of the dam.
19. Their mother never makes them _____ (to do) anything they don't want to.
20. This method hasn't worked. I suggest you _____ (to try) another method.
21. Let the cake _____ (to cool) before _____ (to put) on the icing.
22. The speaker kept on _____ (to talk) even after most of the audience had left the hall.
23. Many people have objected to _____ (to pay) the increased taxes on their homes.
24. He would rather _____ (to work) on a farm than in the office.
25. It's very cold in here. Would you mind _____ (to close) the window?
26. I'd better not _____ (to go) to the movies. I have too much homework _____ (to do).
27. There is a statistical study ____ (to indicate) that the number of crimes has increased.

28. Many people _____ (to have) different views ask why capital punishment should be abolished.
29. He doesn't even bother _____ (to read) letters, let alone _____ (to answer) them.

Exercise 45. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of participles or gerund. Follow the example.

Example. Because she was tired, Katie went to bed. = Feeling tired, Katie went to bed.

1. He was sitting in the garden and he was drinking his tea.
2. After Janet had made dinner, she called the children.
3. The boy who is standing by the door is my brother.
4. Simon cut his hand while he was chopping some wood.
5. Donna had a shower before she went to bed.
6. Because we were late, we took a taxi.
7. Gary opened the window and breathed the fresh air.
8. She was lying on her bed and she was reading a book.
9. The jewels which were taken by the thieves were very valuable.
10. Amy picked up her pen and started to write the letter.
11. The man who is walking towards us is a relative of mine.
12. After the teacher had explained the exercise, he asked the students to do it.
13. Because she had forgotten to take her purse, she had to borrow some money from a colleague.
14. Since I had no reply to my letter I sent John a telegram.
15. As he had lived in France for 5 years, George knew French quite well.
16. As Patrick did not know about the danger lying ahead, he was perfectly calm.
17. After some people showed us the way to the cottage, we found it very soon.
18. Because the book was written by a popular writer it was a great success.
19. As Simon forgot to wind the alarm clock he overslept.
20. As Derek was pressed for time he did not have breakfast.
21. Because Teresa left her credit cards at home she was not able to pay in the supermarket.
22. As Lily did not find the time of the departure she missed her train to Glasgow.
23. As the puppy was brought by the youngest and most favourite son of the head of the family, he was allowed to live in the house.

Exercise 46. Fill in the necessary form of the verbal.

1. Many people endeavor _____ (to learn) another language.
2. Our instructor avoided _____ (to say) yes or no to our questions about the quiz.
3. I hope that you do not resent my _____ (to telephone) at this early hour.

4. Would you care _____(to come) shopping with us?
5. George is considering _____ (to buy) a house.
6. The man who changed my flat tire refused _ (to accept) any payment for doing so.
7. I keep on _____ (to think) about your idea for a book.
8. Everyone at the party seemed _____ (to enjoy) themselves.
9. Ellen suggested our not _____(to go) out this evening.
10. Most of my friends have quitted _____ (to smoke).
11. We have missed _____ (to see) you lately.
12. Will you promise not _____(to tell) my news until tomorrow?
13. Do you often practice _____ (to speak) Italian?
14. Mr. Keith denied _____ (to be) the anonymous donor of a large gift of money to the library.
15. The manufacturer of this cassette guarantees _____ (to give) your money back if you are not satisfied.
16. Patricia barely escaped _____ (to fall) over a cliff on a hike last week.
17. I happened _____ (to run across) an old friend yesterday.
18. We have chosen not _____(to take) a trip next summer.
19. Philip always postpones _____ (to make) decisions.
20. A student demanded _____ (to speak) to the head librarian about an overdue book fine.
21. Have you finished _____ (to study) for the test tomorrow?
22. Please do not hesitate _____ (to ask) for anything you need.
23. John resisted _____ (to go) out for a walk until he finished his studying.
24. I am sorry that I failed _____ (to answer) your letter promptly.
25. Wayne enjoys _____ (to invite) to parties by his friends.

Exercise 47. Paraphrase the sentences given below so that to use any form of verbal. Follow the example.

Example. We are sorry we are so late. = We are sorry to be so late.

1. I am afraid I might have an accident if I go to the mountains with you.
2. Please tell us whether we should wait for you or not.
3. Be careful, you are going to drop that bottle.
4. The accused insist that they are innocent.
5. I cannot understand why you behaved so foolishly yesterday.
6. Henry promised he would buy me a bunch of roses.
7. Anyone who wishes to take a photograph of the view may do so when we come to the next stop.
8. Goods that have been in any way damaged in transit must be returned to the factory at once.

9. It seems to me you have changed your mind about Joe since you met his mother-in-law.
10. When I receive your application I will deal with your case at once.
11. There will be time to discuss that after you have been elected.
12. Smith was a lawyer by training, but when he was forced to be a soldier, he was a very good soldier.
13. Jackson was asked if he could explain why he was absent on Monday, but he could give no answer that was satisfactory.
14. Do not forget you must deposit your key at the reception desk when you leave the hotel.
15. If you work through this book systematically, you can learn how you can use the English verb more efficiently.

Exercise 48. Fill in the necessary form of the verbal.

1. Nate deserved _____ (win) the prize for _____ (write) that amazing short story about _____ (travel) through Peru.
2. I can't believe you wanted _____ (go) _____ (fish), and you forgot _____ (bring) a fishing pole. How did you expect _____ (catch) any fish? Were you just going to sit in the river _____ (try) _____ (catch) fish with your bare hands? You would have had a hard time _____ (do) that!
3. Vince is determined _____ (save) enough money _____ (travel) to South Africa next year. If he avoids _____ (waste) his money and manages _____ (save) what he needs _____ (make) the trip, he plans on _____ (leave) in June.
4. When Sam said _____ (go) _____ (swim), Nina warned him not to go into the river. She explained that the national park did not allow visitors _____ (swim) for several reasons.
5. The Oscar-winning actor avoids _____ (talk) to his fans and refuses _____ (give) out his autograph. Moreover, he has difficulty _____ (give) interviews and he seems _____ (have) problems _____ (interact) with other people. Doesn't he seem way too shy _____ an actor?
6. Sarah and Michael discussed _____ (go) to Tahiti on their honeymoon, but they had very different opinions about _____ (visit) such an expensive destination. Michael said that after such a costly wedding, he didn't want _____ (spend) so much money on a vacation. Sarah defended her decision of _____ (go) to Tahiti by _____ (argue) that a honeymoon is a once in a lifetime experience.
7. _____ (use) a search engine _____ (look) things up on the Internet is a skill that all students need _____ (learn). That is why the government is urging schools

_____ (begin) _____ (teach) basic computer skills in elementary school. Schools also encourage parents _____ (reinforce) these skills at home by _____ (surf) the Internet together with their children.

8. Samantha kept ____ (have) problems with her computer at work. Her co-worker Denise suggested _____ (shut) down the computer and _____ (restart) it ____ (see) if that would solve the problem.

9. Jack's interest in ____ (learn) foreign languages is a major factor in his decision _____ (move) to China. One of his life-long goals is _____ (learn) _____ (speak) Chinese fluently. _____ (learn) Chinese will be quite a challenge, but _____ (live) in China should enable him _____ (achieve) his goal of _____ (master) the language more quickly.

10. Simon's attempts _____ (find) accommodation in Paris were not very successful. He tried _____ (call) every hotel in his guidebook, but he was shocked _____ (discover) they were all full. He called all the youth hostels _____ (find) out if they had any beds, but they were full, too. Another traveler advised him ____ (go) to the tourist information office _____ (ask) for help, but the office was closed. Although Simon hated the idea of _____ (leave) Paris without having seen anything, the thought of _____ (sleep) in the train station or _____ (walk) the streets all night convinced him _____ (take) the train to another city _____ (look) for accommodation there.

Exercise 49. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION.

1. What were you made to do that you were really annoyed about?
2. What were you allowed to do that really surprised you?
3. What were you advised to do that really helped you?
4. What is something you were asked to do and you did though you didn't want to?
5. What were you seen to do that you feel ashamed of?
6. What are you expected to become in future?
7. What does (any of your groupmates) seem to be thinking about?
8. What is (any of your groupmates) likely to do after the lesson?

Exercise 50. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH YOUR ANSWERS.

1. When I saw him _____
I couldn't believe my eyes!
2. When he heard the woman _____
he rushed to help her.
3. My parents always make me _____
It's so annoying!
4. I want my best friend _____.
That would be the best present ever!
5. I hate people _____.
6. Why don't you let me _____
7. We were allowed to _____ at the lesson.
8. He was forced to _____,
and didn't know what to do.
9. That man is considered/believed _____ in town.
10. She is known _____.
11. The teacher expected me _____, but I didn't.
12. That old lady is said to _____.

Exercise 51. Insert "to" where necessary:

- 1) Parents usually expect their children ____ be obedient.
- 2) The inspector would like you ____ explain everything to him.
- 3) He wanted his students ____ learn the poem by heart.
- 4) We believe it ____ be the best way out of this situation.
- 5) People knew him ____ be a great scientist.
- 6) She thought him ____ be a thief, but he wasn't.
- 7) Jane made me ____ tell her all the truth.
- 8) When I was young, my parents didn't let me ____ eat much ice-cream.
- 9) This girl would like you ____ invite her to dance.
- 10) We heard the car ____ stop in front of our house.
- 11) We expected them ____ come in two day.
- 12) I am always made ____ do my bed in the morning.
- 13) Do you want me ____ open the window?
- 14) I'm not allowed ____ watch this horror film.

- 15) The teacher made me _____ do this work again.
- 16) Let me _____ do it.
- 17) I want my girlfriend _____ call me.
- 18) I was made _____ speak in front of the whole class.
- 19) I want my granny _____ take me to the circus.
- 20) The guide let us _____ climb the mountain.
- 21) She would like her children _____ go to the dentist every six months.
- 22) Every teacher asks the students _____ do their homework.
- 23) Tina doesn't let me _____ kiss her.

Exercise 52. Choose 'let' or 'make' and put it into the correct form.

1. John's mother used to _____ him clean up his room.
2. The teacher doesn't _____ her students use their mobile phones in class.
3. Julie's father doesn't _____ her use his car.
4. The professor often _____ the students do a lot of homework.
5. The policeman _____ the teenagers pick up the litter they had dropped.
6. My mother never _____ me stay out late when I was young.
7. The guard _____ her get off the train because she didn't have a ticket.
8. Lucy might _____ you borrow her laptop if you ask her nicely.
9. The comedian really _____ us laugh last night.
10. When people are late it _____ me really annoyed!
11. Doing a lot of exercise _____ me eat as many cakes as I like!
12. The boss often _____ us work late.
13. Joan's new job has _____ her very happy.
14. This card _____ you travel on any bus in the city.
15. My current job _____ me work wherever I want.
16. Your photos _____ me want to visit Columbia – it looks very beautiful.
17. Speaking English _____ you communicate with lots of different people.
18. Robert doesn't _____ his children watch TV.
19. That film _____ me cry – it was so sad.
20. The professor _____ us hand in our essays a day late last term.

Exercise 53. Put in the correct form of 'make' or 'do'.

1. John worked hard and _____ his best at his job, but he still wasn't promoted.
2. The teenagers were _____ such a noise that the neighbour called the police.
3. She _____ a payment on her debt every month. Soon she'll have finished paying it off.
4. So many chores to _____! I need to clean the bathroom and the kitchen, Hoover and change all the beds.
5. Sorry, I _____ a mistake. The restaurant isn't here, but on another street.
6. It's late, and we should go home. Let's _____ a move.
7. Unfortunately his business _____ a huge loss last year and had to close down.
8. If you don't speak English, you'll find it hard to _____ business in the UK.
9. He _____ a promise to his grandmother that he'd never fight anyone ever again.
10. I called the hotel and _____ a reservation for two people for Saturday the 16th.
11. The washing machine flooded and the water _____ a lot of damage. All the carpets had to be replaced.
12. She _____ a lot of lists of things to do, but she never does any of the things!
13. Unfortunately, all the students _____ very badly on the test.
14. Children _____ such a mess! I spend my whole life tidying up! © 2012 www.perfect-english-grammar.com May be freely copied for personal or classroom use.
15. The car was _____ 90 miles per hour on the motorway when it was stopped by the police.
16. John went outside to _____ a phone call.
17. Lucy has decided to _____ a course this autumn. She's going to study Spanish.
18. My grandmother loves _____ crosswords.
19. Anne _____ a good point. She said that it's often cheaper to fly in the UK than take the train.
20. If I were to _____ a prediction, I'd say that it'll rain this afternoon.

Exercise 54. Put in the correct form of 'make' or 'do'.

1. I haven't eaten chocolate for three weeks, but it hasn't _____ any difference to my weight!
2. If you'll _____ the dishes, I'll sweep the floor.
3. Thanks for _____ such lovely comments about my paintings! I'm really glad you like them.
4. Could you call the manager please? I'd like to _____ a complaint.
5. I feel terrible! I really must _____ some more exercise! Will you come for a run with me tomorrow?
6. He's volunteering at a homeless shelter because he wants to _____ good.
7. She needs to _____ a choice. Either move to Madrid or stay in London. She can't keep changing every week!
8. Let's _____ a date to meet and talk about your business idea. How about next Friday?
9. John _____ a decision to take the bus, but it was so delayed that he wished he'd taken the train.
10. Robert spent the weekend _____ the gardening. He mowed the lawn and planted a lot of new plants.
11. The child _____ a face behind the teacher's back.
12. It's freezing! Let's turn on the heating and _____ a fire in the fireplace.
13. I'm not going to go ice skating! I'd only fall over and _____ a fool of myself!
14. Could you possibly _____ me a favour and bring dessert to my dinner party tomorrow. May be freely copied for personal or classroom use.
15. When she was 40 she sold her business and _____ a fortune. She now spends most of her time at the beach.
16. Lucy helped the children to _____ drawings of the flowers.
17. Jill has to _____ three exams this week, so I don't think we'll see her until next week.
18. I'm fine mum! There's no need to call the doctor! Don't _____ a fuss.
19. John _____ a joke at the start of the meeting, but nobody laughed.
20. I really need to _____ some shopping this afternoon. We have no food in the house at all.

Exercise 55. Put in the correct form of 'make' or 'do'.

1. You should eat more fruit and vegetables. It would _____ you good.
2. Traditionally, three people _____ speeches at weddings in the UK. The groom, the father of the bride, and the best man.
3. Lucy _____ all the ironing, washed the floor and made dinner.
4. John decided that he needed to _____ more research before he could write his essay.
5. Could I _____ a suggestion? Maybe we should give up work for today and go and have a drink.
6. I'm too busy to see you now. Please call my secretary and _____ an appointment.
7. I spent a long time _____ my hair, but when I went outside, the wind ruined it in one minute!
8. He _____ an attempt to tidy up before she arrived, but the room was still very messy.
9. How do you like our new kitchen? I think the workmen _____ a good job.
10. They have _____ too many errors in this article. We can't publish it.
11. I know the shop usually closes at six but could you _____ an exception today? I have a busload of tourists who'd like to visit.
12. She tried to _____ her homework early in the evening, so she could relax afterwards.
13. I _____ a great effort to study hard for that exam, but I still didn't pass!
14. I travelled to Paris when I was a child and it _____ a great impression on me. I've always loved France and French things ever since.
15. One tiny piece of chocolate cake won't _____ you any harm! Eat up! May be freely copied for personal or classroom use.
16. He didn't _____ a sound when he got home late, so as not to wake up his wife.
17. Right, could you _____ arrangements for next week? We need to book a restaurant for lunch at 1pm on Saturday, and we need to think of something to do on Sunday too.
18. I spend far too much time _____ housework! I wish I had a cleaner!
19. She _____ certain that she had turned the iron off before she left the house.
20. I enjoy going to new places and _____ new friends.

Exercise 56. Put in the correct form of 'make' or 'do'.

1. How much money does a waitress _____?
2. Could you _____ the laundry today? We have no clean clothes.
3. She spent the evening watching black and white films and _____ her nails.
4. Did their new business _____ a profit last year?
5. The teacher _____ some very positive remarks about Susie's work.
6. There's so much paperwork to _____! I'll be here all night
7. The CEO of the company _____ some interesting observations during his visit to our department.
8. I'd like to _____ Julie an offer of a job. It would be full time in our office.
9. There was a man sitting on the pier earlier. He was _____ a painting of the boats.
10. This lecture is so boring! Let's _____ an escape during the break and go to the café!
11. William _____ an excuse to the teacher about why he was late, but she didn't believe him.
12. Stop talking and _____ some work!
13. Alison can't come tonight. She'd already _____ plans.
14. I'm going to work all weekend. I really want to _____ some progress on this project.
15. Could you please _____ sure that the money has gone into the correct bank account?
16. It takes Lizzie an hour a day to _____ the washing up. She would love to have a dishwasher.
17. I offered the job to Ian, and I said he had until Monday to _____ his mind up. May be freely copied for personal or classroom use.
18. In the morning she gets up, has a shower and gets dressed, then _____ the bed. After that she goes downstairs and has breakfast.
19. John and Lucy _____ their way through the crowded streets to their hotel.
20. Graham _____ really well in the tennis competition. He came second out of over a hundred people.

Exercise 57. Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive':

1. I / live in a flat when I was a child.

2. We / go to the beach every summer?

3. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it.

4. He / not / smoke.

5. I / play tennis when I was at school.

6. She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all.

7. He / play golf every weekend?

8. They both / have short hair.

9. Julie / study Portuguese.

10. I / not / hate school.

Exercise 58. If it's possible, make a sentence with 'would + infinitive'. If it's not possible, use 'used to + infinitive'.

1. I / have short hair when I was a teenager.

2. We / go to the same little café for lunch every day when I was a student.

3. She / love playing badminton before she hurt her shoulder.

4. He / walk along the beach every evening before bed.

5. I / always lose when I played chess with my father.

6. She / be able to dance very well.

7. My grandfather / drink a cup of coffee after dinner every night.

8. Luke / not have a car.

9. We / live in Brazil.

10. My family / often go to the countryside for the weekend when I was young.

Exercise 59. Make sentences using ‘be used to + verb-ing’ or ‘be used to + noun / pronoun’. You need to choose the correct tense.

1. I (live) in London, so the crowds don’t bother me.

2. She (the Tokyo subway) so she doesn’t get lost.

3. He (not / deal) with animals, so he’s a bit scared of the dogs.

4. John (drive) in heavy traffic.

5. I (wake) up in the night with my baby. I drink lots of coffee!

6. It was very hard to get up at five when I first started this job, because I (not / it).

7. She (drink) a lot of coffee, so she doesn’t have a problem with going to sleep afterwards.

8. I’ve lived here in Hokkaido for three years but I (not / the snow).

9. He (do) a lot of exercise, so a ten-mile walk is easy for him.

10. Julie’s flat is in the centre of London. When she visits a friend in the countryside, it’s difficult for her to sleep because she (not / the quiet).

GENERAL REVISION OF VERBALS

Variant 1.

1. I can't imagine _____ at home. (work)
2. We have decided against _____ a new car. (buy)
3. She seems _____ her new job. (like)
4. The students hope _____ the exam. (pass)
5. He won't go by plane. He is afraid of _____. (fly)
6. I am lazy. I don't feel like _____ any work. (do)
7. Remember _____ the letter. Otherwise they won't get it by Saturday.
(post)
8. Have you ever learned how _____ such a plane? (fly)
9. They were too lazy _____ out with us. (go)
10. I always enjoy _____ to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories.
(talk)
11. I'm very interested in _____ French. (learn)
12. My pen friend is coming next Friday. I'm really looking forward _____ her.
(meet)
13. Don't you mind _____ away from your family for such a long time? (be)
14. The children promised _____ back by nine. (be)
15. I wanted to go alone but Joe insisted on _____ with me. (come)
16. Tom offered _____ me home. (bring)
17. Why not _____ a weekend in Scotland? (spend)
18. I'm sorry I can't come to your party but thank you for _____ me.
(invite)
19. Our neighbors apologized for _____ such noise. (make)
20. Paris is always worth _____ to. (travel)
21. I'm sure I gave him back the money. I remember _____ it back to him.
(give)
22. She eventually managed _____ her bike. (repair)

23. Would you like _____ a cup of coffee? (drink)
24. There's no point in _____ the matter. He has already made his decision. (discuss)
25. I prefer _____ to skiing. (snowboard)
26. Do you mind _____ Anita to the doctor? (bring)
27. It is difficult _____ him. (understand)
28. We had difficulties _____ your house. (find)
29. They decided _____ Tennis in the afternoon. (play)
30. We expect him _____ us on Sunday. (join)

Variant 2.

1. _____ is not allowed here. (fish)
2. I heard the TV set _____. (explode)
3. She appeared _____ very nervous. (be)
4. I keep _____ you - it was an accident. (tell)
5. Jack is good at _____ ceilings. (paint)
6. She wondered who _____. (ask)
7. It is difficult _____ him. (understand)
8. She did not know what _____ from them. (expect)
9. My wife warned us _____ the table. (not touch)
10. He refused _____ me what all the fuss was about. (tell)
11. There's no sense in _____ him. He's not at home. (visit)
12. Elephants are known _____ a fantastic memory. (have)
13. I let her _____ on with her work. (get)
14. Colin had no idea of how _____ into the house. (get)
15. I'd rather _____ in bed than go to work. (be)
16. I crossed the road without _____. (look)
17. We advised her _____ a year abroad. (not spend)
18. I always dreamed of _____ in a small house by the seaside. (live)
19. She made us _____ for hours. (wait)
20. She learned _____ pupils with respect. (treat)

21. I couldn't help _____ when I saw the bride in the beautiful white dress. (cry)
22. My uncle has given up _____ and now he prefers _____. (smoke, eat)
23. He wasn't used _____ on the right side of the road. (drive)
24. Would you rather _____ to a restaurant or eat at home. (go)
25. There was a fence _____ people from walking on the grass. (walk)
26. I agreed _____ him if he is in trouble. (help)
27. I'm too old _____ my habits now. (change)
28. Please stop _____. You're making me nervous. (whisper)
29. He was silly enough _____ into the pond without _____ first. (dive, look)
30. I enjoy _____ alone. I never feel lonely. (be)

Variant 3.

1. She is looking forward _____ his aunt in Chicago. (visit)
2. My wife is keen _____ pop songs. (sing)
3. His mother was excited _____ to Africa. (go)
4. The secretary carried _____ the letter. (type)
5. The construction workers worried _____ their jobs. (lose)
6. They tried to cope _____ in bad weather. (work)
7. The pupil is known _____ problems. (cause)
8. My wife apologized _____ late. (be)
9. The teacher always keeps _____ his timetable. (complain)
10. I insisted _____ the dog for a walk myself. (take)
11. The teenager is addicted _____ TV. (watch)
12. The actor is famous _____ crazy once in a while. (be)
13. The money will be devoted _____ the environment. (protect)
14. The au-pair succeeds _____ the children busy for some time. (keep)
15. He blamed me _____ the CD player. (damage)

16. George Clooney is proud _____ in humanitarian projects. (take part)
17. I'm tired _____ the same things over and over again. (repeat)
18. She said she was sorry _____ the vase. (break)
19. She is scared _____ alone at night. (be)
20. I'm very excited _____ tomorrow's game. (attend)
21. Jamie is sick _____ hamburgers all the time. (eat)
22. She ran away _____ behind her. (look)
23. The hikers are worried _____ enough water. (not have)
24. We are accustomed _____ our own bath. (have)
25. He has a habit _____ in the morning. (smoke)
26. The main disadvantage _____ is that planes are often delayed. (fly)
27. Her reputation _____ difficult games is well-known. (win)
28. My sister has got a talent _____ languages. (learn)
29. He took credit _____ the goal. (score)
30. She has a lot of experience _____ with mentally ill patients. (deal)

Variant 4.

1. They are likely _____ up at any time. (show)
2. The man denied _____ the crime. (commit)
3. Their memories of _____ in Africa will stay with them forever.
(travel)
4. He has always been afraid of _____. (fly)
5. _____ is good for your health. (swim)
6. Would you mind _____ me the sugar. (pass)
7. She promised _____ the report as soon as possible. (read)
8. I had a hard time _____ the situation to my husband. (explain)
9. She had some problems _____ without glasses. (read)
10. Paul gave up _____ five years ago. (smoke)

11. What about _____ to the zoo tomorrow? (go)
12. Barca _____ in winning the Spanish championship. (succeed)
13. They had fun _____. (ski)
14. My friend was happy _____ me at the party. (see)
15. He was ashamed _____ that he had lied. (admit)
16. It was very kind of you _____ me. (help)
17. She always wastes her time _____ bad books. (read)
18. We had no problem _____ from the airport to the train station.
(drive)
19. She hadn't expected this task _____ so difficult. (be)
20. It's no use _____ a taxi. We'll be late anyway. (take)
21. Don't forget _____ the document as soon as you are finished.
(sign)
22. She made me _____ like a real man. (feel)
23. _____ video games all the time is very boring. (play)
24. She is fond of _____ comics. (read)
25. Alvaro admitted _____ during the English test. (cheat)
26. The teacher reminded us _____ irregular verbs. (learn)
27. The boy refused _____ what his mother said. (do)
28. Brenda really hates _____. (study)
29. I used _____ basketball during my college years. (play)
30. How long does it take you _____ to the university? (walk)

Variant 5.

1. Don't let them _____ (cross) that dangerous road on their own.
2. What about _____ (have) a last drink ?
3. They accused me of _____ (break) the window.
4. They'd rather _____ (go) to Tuscany than to Ireland.
5. There was a very good reason for _____ (not believe) in what he said.

6. I don't know what _____ (believe) anymore.
7. Remember _____ (phone) Tom tomorrow - OK I won't forget.
8. The teacher watched the pupil _____ (cheat).
9. Why not _____ (spend) our holiday in Florida this year ?
10. She is always the last _____ (arrive)
11. Most teachers insist on their pupils _____ (do) the homework.
12. She has often made me _____ (cry).
13. I expect _____ (hear) from you by Monday.
14. It's no use _____ (pretend) _____ (like) her food.
15. How old were you when you learnt _____ (drive)?
16. I don't mind _____ (walk) home but I'd rather _____ (get) a taxi.
17. I can't make a decision. I keep _____ (change) my mind.
18. We had to keep him from _____ (fall) off the cliff.
19. He had made his decision and refused _____ (change) his mind.
20. It was a good holiday. I enjoyed _____ (be) by the sea.
21. Did I really tell you I was unhappy? I don't remember _____ (say) that.
22. The water here is not very good. I'd avoid _____ (drink) it if I were you.
23. I pretended _____ (be) interested in the conversation.
24. I got up and looked out of the window _____ (see) what the weather was like.
25. I have a friend who claims _____ (be) able to speak 5 languages.
26. I like _____ (think) carefully about things before _____ (make) a decision.
27. Steve used _____ (be) a footballer. He had to stop _____ (play) because of an injury.
28. How do you _____ (make) this machine work? - I'm not sure. Try _____ (press) the button and see what happens!
29. What do you advise me _____ ? (do)
30. They intend _____ a new house next year. (buy)

Variant 6.

1. We encouraged her _____ (succeed in) _____ (become) a top player.
2. It's no good _____ (force) him to go with us.
3. I promised _____ (care) for the cat but I'm not much good at _____ (babysit).
4. The people thanked me for _____ (offer) _____ (help) them.
5. I begged her _____ (not accuse) me of _____ (ruin) her hairstyle by _____ (try) _____ (kiss) her.
6. It is not worth _____ (help) him _____ (do) the job.
7. I let him _____ (choose) between _____ (fly) and _____ (take) the train.
8. The film was really worth _____ (see) so we made Mary _____ (go) to the movies with us.
9. Henry forced us _____ (accept) his offer by _____ (raise) it by 5.
10. Normally I enjoy _____ (go) out but today I'd prefer _____ (stay) indoors.
11. She promised _____ (not object) to his _____ (smoke).
12. They continued _____ (eat) after the interruption.
13. I am not in the habit of _____ (smoke) in the car.
14. Ann reminded me _____ (finish) my work on time.
15. He'd better _____ (get) used to _____ (work) harder.
16. I am capable of _____ (stand) on my head and _____ (play) the saxophone.
17. You'd better _____ (start) _____ (dig) the garden.
18. I expected someone _____ (pick) up these papers.
19. The Romans were quite happy about Hannibal _____ (not attack) Rome.
20. It was interesting _____ (watch) our cat _____ (play).
21. We have taught our children _____ (wash) their hands before _____ (eat).

22. _____ (write) letters is more boring than _____ (phone).
23. Jack decided _____ (have) a break from work.
24. I refused _____ (speak) with them.
25. We agreed _____ (meet) them at the airport.
26. There is no sense in _____ (earn) more money than you can _____ (spend).
27. They made us _____ (leave) the campsite after _____ (make) such a mess.
28. "Do you mind _____ (work) overtime?" asked the boss.
29. She has never known how _____ (fry) a steak.
30. The doctor made him _____ (promise) _____ (reduce) his _____ (smoke).

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