

A1. Reproductie

Warming up the use of gerund or infinitive

1. Mary enjoys _____ to music. (listen)
2. I don't mind _____ the washing up. (do)
3. Irregular verbs are not easy _____. (remember)
4. Mathew is really good at _____. (cook)
5. She waited _____ a movie ticket. (buy)
6. The doctor encouraged his patients _____ healthy food. (eat)
7. My flat is easy _____. (find)
8. She is interested in _____ a doctor. (become)
9. He is saving money _____ a new car. (buy)
10. When I met her I couldn't help _____ her. (hug)
11. My favorite hobby is _____. (cook)
12. My father helped me _____ my homework. (do)
13. I'm sick of _____ hamburgers every day. (eat)
14. It is important _____ the net for more information. (surf)
15. She advised me _____ a doctor as soon as possible. (see)
16. I don't feel like _____ English today. (study)
17. Isabel got Mike _____ her car (wash)
18. _____ sport every day is good for your health. (do)
19. At last they decided _____ the apartment. (rent)
20. I pretended _____ asleep. (be)
21. Sheila stopped _____ hello to her friends. (say)
22. It's no use _____ over spilt milk. (cry)
23. The following questions are easy _____. (answer)

24. She told us where _____ the necessary material. (find)
25. Would you mind _____ this letter for me? (post)
26. They suggested _____ by bus. (travel)
27. We plan _____ to Europe this summer (go)
28. It was hard for her _____ smoking. (quit)
29. We were all happy about _____ the New Year in Vienna. (celebrate)
30. It seems difficult _____ everything about the topic. (know)
31. Just avoid _____ unnecessary mistakes. (make)
32. Can you imagine _____ my car before we leave? (finish)
33. We are used _____ up early in the morning. (get)
34. She enjoys _____ . (paint)
35. I forgot _____ the door when I left. (lock)
36. I regret _____ you that your application was rejected. (inform)
37. We intend _____ you next spring. (visit)
38. I decided _____ more often. (exercise)
39. Mary keeps _____ about her problems. (talk)
40. Ireland doesn't allow _____ in bars. (smoke)
41. Nancy seemed _____ disappointed. (be)
42. I can't bear _____ so much responsibility. (have)
43. She is fond of _____ picnics. (have)
44. She promised _____ smoking. (stop)
45. They urge their citizens _____ more waste. (recycle)
46. John is thinking about _____ abroad. (study)
47. She considered _____ to New York. (move)
48. The aquarium needs _____ . (clean)
49. Tom agrees _____ me. (help)

50. She warned him _____ late. (not be)
51. I can't imagine _____ at home. (work)
52. We have decided against _____ a new car. (buy)
53. She seems _____ her new job. (like)
54. The students hope _____ the exam. (pass)
55. He won't go by plane. He is afraid of _____. (fly)
56. I am lazy. I don't feel like _____ any work. (do)
60. Remember _____ the letter. Otherwise they won't get it by Saturday. (post)
61. Have you ever learned how _____ such a plane? (fly)
62. They were too lazy _____ out with us. (go)
63. I always enjoy _____ to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories. (talk)
64. I'm very interested in _____ French. (learn)
65. My pen friend is coming next Friday. I'm really looking forward to _____ her. (meet)
66. Don't you mind _____ away from your family for such a long time? (be)
67. The children promised _____ back by nine. (be)
68. I wanted to go alone but Joe insisted on _____ with me. (come)
69. Tom offered _____ me home. (bring)
70. Why not _____ a weekend in Scotland? (spend)
71. I'm sorry I can't come to your party but thank you for _____ me. (invite)
72. Our neighbors apologized for _____ such noise. (make)
73. Paris is always worth _____ to. (travel)
74. I'm sure I gave him back the money. I remember _____ it back to him. (give)

A2. Reproductie Infinitive and –ING form

Match the halves to make logical sentences:

1	We can't afford	a	driving in crowded streets.	1	b
2	If you don't taken an umbrella, you risk	b	to spend all our holidays abroad.	2	
3	The suspect denied	c	playing tennis.	3	
4	I'm learning	d	getting wet on the way home.	4	
5	I invited him to the meeting but he refused	e	to come.	5	
6	The head teacher threatened	f	to introduce strict measures against smoking.	6	
7	To pass my driving test, I should practise	g	selling stolen goods.	7	
8	If you want your knee to mend, you must give up	h	to play chess but it's hard.	8	

A3. Infinitive or ING-form?

Complete the sentences with the infinitive + to or the _ING form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Many people can't afford _____(**send**) their children to private schools.
2. I've never really enjoyed _____(**visit**) other countries.
3. I didn't manage _____(**meet**) anyone famous when I was in Hollywood.
4. We're looking forward to _____(**see**) Egypt and the Middle East.
5. I'll have to consider _____(**take up**) a job away from the city.
6. He offered _____(**organize**) our trip to Mexico.

7. During the trek in Nepal I sometimes couldn't stand _____ **(sleep)** in a tent.
8. We threatened _____ **(call)** the police if they didn't stop _____ **(make)** a noise.
9. They suggested _____ **(have)** a cup of tea before we left.
10. I don't regret _____ **(go)** to Asia as it was a fascinating journey.

A4. 'To be used to' and 'to get used to'

Complete the sentences with (not) be used to, (not) get used to or used to / didn't use to.

Model: When I started living in the forest I gradually (got used to) the complete silence at night and birds singing at dawn.

1. My granny _____ make up fairy tales for me when I was a little girl.
2. Be careful! The dog _____ being touched by strangers.
3. Farmers in this area _____ buy chemical fertilizers until the 1970's.
4. Don't worry! You will slowly _____ our working hours and even if you _____ getting up so early, you'll soon find finishing work early a great advantage.

5. Travelling _____ be much slower and less comfortable in the old days.
6. We have never been to Africa before and I _____ the hot and humid climate at all.
7. When you start a new job, it can take some time to _____ the different routine.

A5. Verb patterns Circle the verbs that could complete the gap:

1. He was so scared of the storm that he _____ to hide under the table. **(try / attempt / risk / want)**
2. Tessa _____ her children cook lunch on Sunday.
(allow/ let / make / prepare)
3. We _____ to finish the exam before 11 am. **(hope / want / expect / try)**
4. The girl _____ losing the money on her way home.
(happen/ seem / admit / regret)
5. Harry couldn't _____ listening to the director's speech.
(stand / afford / remember / refuse)
6. We finally _____ to go on a short holiday to the mountains.
(arrange / consider / manage / suggest)
7. When I am abroad, I always _____ tasting the local food.
(enjoy / offer / decide / avoid)
8. People nowadays _____ to use a lot of cosmetics.
(seem / tend / admit / risk)

B. Transfer

Gerunds and/or infinitives in context

B1. The infinitive and the –ING form after verbs

Complete the newspaper article by putting in the infinitive or the –ING form of the verbs in brackets

NELLIE WILL STAY

Milchester Council has decided (**let**) 82-year-old Mrs Nellie Battle go on (**live**) at her home at 29 Croft Street. The Council had wanted (**knock**) down all the old houses in the street because they were planning (**build**) a new car park there. The future of this plan is now uncertain.

The story began five years ago when the people of Croft Street agreed (**move**) to new homes. Unfortunately the Council forgot (**ask**) Mrs Battle. When they finally remembered her, everyone had already gone. But the Council failed (**persuade**) Nellie to do the same. 'My grandson's just finished (**decorate**) the sitting-room for me', she said at the time. 'I can't imagine (**leave**) now.

The Council offered (**pay**) Mrs Battle £500 and promised (**give**) her a new house, but she still refused (**move**). 'I can't help (**like**) it here,' she told our reporter, 'I miss (**see**) the neighbours of course. I enjoyed (**talk**) to them. 'Croft Street has stood almost empty for the last five years. There seemed (**be**) no way anyone could move Nellie from number 29.

Now comes the Council's new decision. Mrs Battle is very pleased. 'I kept (**tell**) them I wouldn't move,' she said today. 'I don't mind (**be**) on my own any more. And I expect (**live**) till I'm a hundred. I hope (**be**) here a long time yet.

We have also heard this week that the Council cannot afford (**build**) the car park.

One or two of the people who used **(live)** in Croft Street have suggested **(repair)** the old houses so that they can move back into them. They dislike **(live)** in the new houses they moved into five years ago.

Activity (taaltaak)

Read this paragraph about the Electrobrit company

The union and management at Electrobrit can't agree. The union wants a five per cent increase in wages. The management say the company hasn't got enough money. If they paid higher wages, they might go bankrupt. But they can give the workers an extra week's holiday next year. The union thinks the wages are very low and the workers may go on strike.

Think of some sentences that might be spoken during the discussion. Write two or three of the union's sentences and two or three of the management's. Use an infinitive or an -ING form after e.g. Why do you refuse....., We can't go on....., We're offering....., We can't risk....., We've promised...

B2. In the pet shop

Find suitable forms for the verbs in brackets

He walked into the pet shop, and asked for six rats.

'Well, if you don't mind **(catch)** them yourself,' the assistant said, 'I can't stand **(touch)** those things. They make me **(want)** **(run)** out of the room when I see them **(run)** around in there like that.'

'You needn't **(worry)**, ' he said . 'I used **(help)** my father **(catch)** them on the farm when I was young. I'm quite used to **(touch)** rats.'

He leant over the box, and started **(try)** **(catch)** them.

I forgot **(mention)**,' the assistant said, watching him **(reach)** around in the box, 'these rats bite. I should try **(pick)** them up by the tail. You might avoid **(be bitten)** that way.'

He went on (**chase**) the animals around the box for a moment, and then gave up (**try**) (**catch**) one.

'I don't remember (**have**) this trouble with the rats on the farm.' He said. 'I think, on second thoughts, I'd better (**buy**) a tortoise.'

B3. In a doctor's waiting-room.

Find suitable forms for the verbs in brackets:

A. Excuse me.

B. Oh! You made me (**jump**). I didn't see you (**sit**) there.

A. I'm sorry. I didn't mean (**frighten**) you. It's just that, when I saw you (**come**) in, I thought I knew your face. I'm sure I remember (**meet**) you somewhere.

B. It's quite possible. I seem (**spend**) a lot of time here. I don't like (**be**) here. It's not healthy. You risk (**catch**) all sorts of diseases. You can't avoid (**meet**) all sorts of sick people in a doctor's waiting-room.

A You don't need (**tell**) me. I certainly don't enjoy (**visit**) doctors. I think sick people should be forbidden (**go**) out in public. The government should make them (**stay**) at home. If you don't mind my (**ask**), have you got something dangerous?

B No, not yet. No, you see, I'm the doctor here.

A Oh, that's why I remember (**see**) you before. I'm the Health Officer.

B4. The doctor's advice

Choose suitable forms for the words in brackets, using to + infinitive or infinitive without to or the gerund:

Your father's not well, Mary. We don't want to risk **(he/ catch)** a cold. I advise **(you/ not let) (he/ get)** up for at least a week. We can't help **(he/ want)** to get up, but you wouldn't like **(he/ get)** worse, would you? Tell **(his friends/ come)** and visit him, to stop **(he/ feel)** too sorry for himself. And try to prevent **(he/ get)** too excited. I want **(you/make) (he/rest)** as much as possible.

In the maths exam I caught **(he/ cheat)** three times. He even admitted it. He said he'd seen **(me/ look)** at him. And before the chemistry exam I heard **(he/ tell) (his friend/ not write)** too quickly, but to let **(he/ have)** enough time to copy it. I don't mind **(they/ cheat)** a bit. In fact, you expect **(they / try)** it sometimes. But I don't like **(they/ be)** so obvious about it. I mean, if you notice **(they/ cheat)**, you can't allow **(it/ go)** on. I don't think we can excuse **(he/ behave)** like that.

B5. Too old for the darts team

Choose suitable forms for the words in brackets, using to + infinitive or infinitive without to or the gerund:

It's a very difficult situation. I appreciated **(you/ not say)** anything to him yesterday. It's not possible to prevent **(he/ learn)** about it in the end, but if you don't mind **(I/ say)** so, I'd like **(he/ be told)** by a member of his family. I'd prefer **(he/ not hear)** it from a stranger. I'd prefer **(he/ say)** once that that's what families are for: to help **(we/ make)** life a little easier. I want to be there, to stop **(he/ do)** something silly. After all, no one likes **(people/ tell)** him that he's too old for the darts team.

B6. On my way home

Choose suitable forms for the words in brackets, using to + infinitive or infinitive without to or the gerund:

On my way home, I saw a man **(try) (force)** a first-floor window open, in one of the nearby houses. I told him not **(be)** silly.

'You should try', I said, '**(use)** the front-door, like everyone else.'

He stopped **(struggle)** with the window, looked down at me, and said coldly: 'I'm not used **(be)** given advice by ignorant strangers. But if you insist **(know)**, I didn't remember **(bring)** my keys, so I have been forced **(try) (break)** this window.

However,' he added, 'it is harder than it appears **(be)**, and I would prefer **(be)** able **(do)** it without (cut) myself to death in the process. .So I would appreciate **(you/go)** away and **(leave)** me in peace **(get)** on with it.'

I thought I remembered **(see)** him **(walk)** round the neighbourhood the previous night. I didn't want **(let)** him know I was suspicious of him, so instead of (ask) any more questions, I tried (make) him **(think)** I would help him. '

You'd better not **(try)** any more like that, 'I said. 'Let me go and get some proper tools.'

'I look forward to **(you/ go)**,' he said. 'I dread **(you/ come)** back. Just leave me **(do)** it in my own way.'

I thought **(tell)** the police about it, and then decided not **(bother)**. I object **(do)** other people's work for them.

B7. Airline trouble

Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive with to or the ING-form.

Jenny Adams, an 11-year-old girl travelling from San Diego to Philadelphia by Western American Airlines ended up in Miami instead.

Jenny first flew from San Diego to Denver, where she **managed to get** to the Philadelphia gate just in time. However, the airline staff rushed her through the adjacent gate of the Miami flight, convinced that this was her destination. Seeing that she was being put on a wrong flight, Jenny tried _____ (**protest**) but the airline staff chose _____ (**ignore**) her desperate attempts to change flights.

'When I heard the pilot _____ (**announce**) the estimated landing time in Miami I knew it was too late, there was no point in _____ (**say**) anything to the cabin staff, so I decided _____ (**call**) my mother from Miami and ask her what to do', said Jenny.

In Miami, a passenger who had been sitting next to her agreed _____ (**lend**) her his mobile so that she could call her parents, who, in the meantime had not seen her _____ (**get**) out of the plane in Philadelphia and were seriously worried.

We deeply regret _____ (**trust**) the Western American Airlines. We only let our daughter _____ (**fly**) alone after carefully _____ (**check**) that the airline would take care of her properly. Jenny isn't used to _____ (**travel**) on her own, so we were quite anxious. Ironically we paid an additional £100 for this service', said Marilyn Adams, Jenny's mother.

B8. In the boutique (dialogue)

Make sentences, using either gerund or infinitive:

It's Claire's first day as a shop assistant in a boutique. Unfortunately the shop-keeper is a very difficult person.

S(hop) k(eeper): What happened to the black suit in the shop window?

Claire: remember / sell / American / yesterday

Sk: Why didn't you inform me?

Claire: Sorry / forget / tell

Sk: Why are you leaning against that clothes-horse?

Claire: Stop / moment / take breath

Sk: Put this blouse back where it belongs!

Claire: need / mend

Sk: How did this happen?

Claire: fat lady / warn / not listen / suddenly / see / tear

Sk: Never mind then. Hang it back.

Claire: People / not like / buy / torn

Sk: What's this pinafore doing on the counter? I asked you to wrap it up, didn't I?

Claire: Forget / put / there / this morning

Sk: What are you doing? Have you never learned to wrap things up nicely?

Claire: Had better / watch / you / do

Sk: How many times do I have to tell you to write the invoice clearly?

Claire: Advise / you / give / decent pen

Sk: Getting rude, are we? I bet you talk to the customers in the same way!

Claire: Mother / advise / observe / shop-keeper / behave / customers

B9. The infinitive after the passive

Six members of an organization called Food for the Third World are in Omagua. The group were kidnapped by guerrillas a month ago but have just been released. The leader of the group, Miss Hilary Lester, is telling reporters what happened. Write the sentences as they appear in the newspapers. Use the passive and an infinitive. Remember not to use *let* in the passive.

Model: 'The guerrillas asked me to give them some publicity.' ***Miss Lester was asked to give the guerrillas some publicity.***

'They made us discuss politics.' ***The group were made to discuss politics.***

1. The guerrillas forced us to go with them.
2. They made us walk fifty miles to the guerrilla camp.
3. The guerrillas didn't let me send a message to anyone.
4. They made me carry a heavy bag.
5. They expected us to look after injured guerrillas
6. The guerrillas allowed us to move around the camp.
7. The guerrillas warned me not to try to escape.

Activity (taaltaak)

Up to the year 1865, slavery was allowed in the USA. Write a few sentences saying what slave's life was like. Use the passive and an infinitive.

B10. For + noun phrase + infinitive

Kelly is a seven-year-old girl whose parents have been killed in a road accident. She's living in a children's home, but she isn't happy there. Two social workers, **V(alerie) and R(oy)**, are talking about Kelly.

Rewrite the underlined bold parts using ***for + noun phrase + infinitive***

Model: It'll be the best thing for her to live in a family

V: We've found a family who will have Kelly.

R: That's excellent. I'll be the best thing if she lives in a family.

V: She hasn't accepted the situation. It's been very hard for her.

R: She hasn't felt at home here. It's been impossible. I'm afraid. Will it take long before the boss gives us a definite decision?

V: Well, I've arranged that the psychologist is going to see Kelly on Friday.
Then we'll have to wait until she writes her report.

R: But we're sure, aren't we? There isn't any reason why we should keep her here any longer.

V: Oh, it won't be long. It's quite usual that children are in here for months, you know. It would be a mistake if everything happened in a big hurry.

R: Well, I hope we can explain to Kelly. I think it's important that the children here know about our plans for them.

B11. The 'infinitive with to' and 'without to'

David has just met an old friend of his called Nigel. They're having a cup of coffee together. Nigel has some bad news.

Complete the conversation by putting in an **infinitive with to or without to**. Make use of these verbs: **answer, borrow, do, find, go, hear, know, lend, make, pay, see, spend, stay, think**. You will need to use some of these verbs more than once.

D(avid): Are you still working for Electrobrit, Nigel?

N(igel): No, I'm not. I'm afraid I lost my job there. And Polly's lost her job too. We're having rather a difficult time at the moment.

D: Oh, dear. I'm sorry _____ that.

N: I've been out of work for six months now. I expected _____
a new job fairly quickly, but it isn't so easy, I've discovered.

D: Jobs are hard _____ these days.

N: With Polly not working we've very little money _____.
After I lost my job I managed _____my bank manager
_____us some money, but he won't let us
_____any more now. And there are lots of bills
_____. I really don't know what _____

D: Do you think you might _____ a job if you moved
somewhere else.

N: Well, perhaps. We've talked about it, of course. We've even wondered whether
_____ abroad. We could always _____a fresh start
in a different country. Polly wants me _____ for a job in America.
And I've written to Australia House, although I'm still waiting for them
_____.

D: Do you like the idea of living abroad?

N: I don't know really. I think on the whole I'd rather _____ here if I had a job.
But the situation has made us _____ carefully about our future.

We decided we ought _____ out what possibilities there are. I've agreed _____ about all the possibilities.

D: Well, I hope you find something son.

N: I simply must _____ a job soon, or I don't know what we shall _____

D: Well, let me _____ what happens, won't you? Look, here's my new address and mobile number. Give me a ring or text me some time.

N: OK, David. I'd better _____ now. I've got a bus _____

D: I hope _____ you again soon.

N: Bye, David

B12. Story

Supply infinitive or gerund:

One day, Mervyn Burtenshow got tired of **(laugh at)** because of his balding head. He expected people **(admire)** him when he splashed out £688 on two hand-made wigs.

He hoped them **(improve)** his appearance and **(make)** him look years younger.

But today, six months later, 60-year-old Mr Burtenshow bitterly regrets **(part with)** his cash. People keep **(laugh at)** him. 'I'd sooner **(be)** bald than **(wear)** these large floor

mops, covering my ears and neck and making me **(look)** like a wild-haired pop singer.' In a light wind he says, they blow about so fiercely that they even manage **(cover)** his eyes and nose.

But he has decided **(fight)** a vigorous battle to get back his money. He has asked his solicitor **(take)** action. He showed him how the two wigs had made him a laughing stock.

'You can see the hair **(stick out)** everywhere,' he said. '**(Wear)** my brown woollen beret on top of them, is the only way **(keep)** them down. Even then they look awful.'

Mr Mason, the co-director of the firm Mr Burtenshaw ordered the wigs from says, 'There's no chance of him **(get)** his money back, but I will **(go)** to see him again and treat the wigs. I'm sure I can give him satisfaction.'

B13. Complete the following story. The words are not always gerunds or infinitives.

John Bradley was surprised to find a letter waiting for him on his desk when he arrived at work. Before **(1)** _____ it, he hung up his coat and took out his glasses.

'Dear Mr Bradley', he read, 'we are sorry **(2)** _____ you that your services are no longer required.'

He could not believe it. After **(3)** _____ for the company for thirty years, he had been made redundant, one Monday morning, without **(4)** _____ warned in any way at all.

There was no point **(5)** _____ the letter. The ending was obvious.

'Thank you for your loyalty and dedication over the years, and we hope you will enjoy

(6) _____ more time to spend with your family.

The company wanted **(7)** _____ **(8)** _____ away quietly and enjoy

his premature retirement. He was fifty-two. How could he

(9) _____ find another job at his age? He knew that

firms were not interested **(10)** _____ people over

forty-five, let alone over fifty. Could he still afford

(11) _____ his daughters to their expensive school?

He sat back in his chair and looked out of the window, wondering

(12) _____ next.

He decided **(13)** _____ the office as soon as

possible. He did not want **(14)** _____ him while he felt

so depressed. So he put on his coat and for the last time closed the office door

behind him. He stopped **(15)** _____ 'good bye' to the telephonist,

whom he had known for years, and left the building.

Out in the street, it had begun **(16)** _____. He had forgotten

(17) _____ his umbrella that morning, so he turned up

his overcoat collar and walked towards the station **(18)**

_____ his train home. He didn't know what

(19)_____ to his wife. The

thought of breaking the news to her (20)_____ feel sick.

B14. The gerund after conjunctions and prepositions

This is an article about a woman who is head of a supermarket chain.

Rewrite the sentences with underlining and use an ING-form after conjunctions or prepositions instead of the underlined parts:

Model : *After leaving school at 18, Elaine studied business management at Granby Polytechnic*

Elaine is a 34-year- old woman in a very important job. She's head of the huge Brisco Supermarkets group.

Elaine left school at 18 and then studied business management at Granby

Polytechnic. She left the Polytechnic, **but she didn't take any exams.** Elaine

decided to see the world **and then to make her home in Britain.** She spent four

years in the USA. She thought about her career **during the time she was filling**

shelves in a supermarket.

As soon as she returned to Britain, Ms Archer bought a small food store. She was

soon the owner of a dozen stores in south-east England. She made her stores a

success **because she pleased the customers.** When Brisco took over Archer

Stores, Elaine became south-east area manager of Brisco. She has risen to be head

of the company **in spite of the fact that she is a woman in a man's world.** We

certainly have not heard the last of her.

Activity (taaltaak)

Find out some details of the life of a famous person and write three or four sentences about that person, using the gerund.

B15. Other forms of the infinitive

Complete this newspaper report in the Daily Talk about the racing driver Chuck Loder. Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive form. Use the continuous infinitive (e.g. to be doing), the perfect infinitive (e.g. to have done) or the passive infinitive (e.g. to be done)

LODER OUT OF HOSPITAL SOON

Racing driver Chuck Loder, who had a bad accident in last year's Grand Prix, is likely (come) out of hospital soon. He agreed (interview) by our sports reporter, although he has refused (photograph), as his face still shows the marks of the accident.

Chuck was very cheerful when he spoke to us. His health now seems (improve) slowly. He expects (sit) at the wheel once again before very long.

Many people think that last year's race at Bruckheim ought never (take) place. It was the last race on old track, which is going (rebuild) soon. The owners of the track expect (complete) the work in time for next season.

Chuck hopes (drive) in next year's Grand Prix. We wish him luck. Read his personal story of the Bruckheim accident in next week's Daily Talk.

Activity (taaltaak)

Write a similar story about a yachtsman called Brendan Stiles who was badly injured when his experimental new yacht overturned and sank during an international yacht race which is held every year off the west coast of Australia.

B16. A noun-phrase before an infinitive or gerund

Amanda is a secretary. She's got a new job, but she doesn't like her boss. She's telling her friend about him. Rewrite each sentence or pair of sentences using an infinitive or ING-form:

Model: *The boss insists on everyone being in the office at 9 o'clock. He doesn't allow us to make personal phone calls.*

Amanda Everyone has to be in the office at 9 o'clock. The boss insists on it. And we can't make personal phone calls because he doesn't allow it. We don't have coffee breaks because he's stopped that. We have to work hard – that's what he's always telling us. People can't work at their own speed; he doesn't agree with that. I have to work late because he quite often wants me to. If he asked me occasionally, I wouldn't mind. But I have to spend my life at the office. He seems to expect it. And he watches me all the time, which I don't like. People can't be friendly with him- he hates that.

Activity (taaltaak)

Write three or four similar sentences about your parents. Say what they expect (or don't expect) you to do, or what they insist (or don't insist) on you doing, and so on.

B17. The –ING form after do and other verbs

Wendy and Diane are talking about how much help they get from their husbands with the housework. Complete the conversation by putting the verbs in brackets into the ING-form. Put **the** in front of the –ING-form where necessary

Wendy: Mike's not much good around the house. Do you get any help from Paul?

Diane: Yes, he doesn't mind (**help**) usually.

W: Mike sometimes does (**shop**), but that's all, really. I have to do all (**clean**) of course.

D: Paul does (**iron**) quite often- that's a great help, because I hate (**iron**). And he's a very good cook. He usually does (**cook**) at weekends. We both enjoy (**cook**), in fact.

W: I like (**cook**) too, but Mike's no good at it. I do (**cook**) in our house. And I do all (**wash**). Mike doesn't even know how to use the washing-machine.

Activity (taaltaak)

Talk to a partner. Say what jobs you do (or don't do) around the house. Say if you like doing it.

B18. The infinitive and the –ING form: special cases

Peter and Sue are in the shopping centre. Complete their conversation by putting the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or the –ING form

P(eter): Have we done all the shopping now?

S(ue): Yes, I think so. I must remember (**post**) this letter.

P: I remember (**pass**) a postbox somewhere.

S: Just a minute, where's my purse? It isn't in my handbag.

P: Did you forget (**bring**) it?

S: No, I had it not long ago. And my credit card is in there. Oh, my God, what are we going to do?

P: Just stop (**worry**) and think. You must have put it down somewhere and forgotten (**pick**) it up. Try (**remember**) when you had it last.

S: I remember (**have**) it in the shoe shop.

P: Then you stopped (**buy**) a newspaper.

S: Oh, it's all right. It's here in the shopping bag. Sorry. I can't remember (**put**) it there.

P: You could try (**chain**) it to your hand next time.

Taaltaken

Activity A:

Can you remember things you did when you were very young? Give examples of things you remember doing.

Activity B:

Do you ever forget to do things such as turning off lights or locking doors? Give examples.

Activity C:

What advice would you give to someone who wants to stop smoking? Use the verb 'try'.

B19. The –ING form and the –ED form used as adjectives

Complete the newspaper story about an earthquake in a city called Kitamo. Put in either an –ING form or an –ED form. Use these verbs: break, burn, cry, damage, fall, frighten, injure, smoke. You have to use one of the verbs twice.

KITAMO EARTHQUAKE

There was an earthquake in the Kitamo region at ten o'clock yesterday morning. It lasted about a minute. Many buildings collapsed _____, people ran into the streets. Many were injured by _____ bricks and stones. After the earthquake, buildings in many parts of the city caught fire. The heat was so great that firemen couldn't get near many of the _____ buildings. Hundreds of people have died. The hospital is still standing, but there aren't enough beds for all the _____ people. Things look very bad in Kitamo now. There are hundreds of badly _____ houses and those that caught fire are now just _____ ruins. The streets are covered with _____ glass and _____ trees block the way. Everywhere there is the sound of _____ children.

Activity (taaltaken)

Imagine that instead of suffering from an earthquake, Kitamo and the villages around it were flooded when snow on the mountains suddenly melted and the River Nor burst its banks after heavy rain. Write a short report on the floods. Try to use –ING forms and –ED forms as adjectives. You can use the verbs in the exercise as well as some of these verbs: abandon, continue, expect, float, flood, melt, rise, ruin, shiver, worry etc.

B20. The –ING form and the –ED form in clauses of reasons

A reporter has made some notes about a fire on a passenger aircraft. Combine each pair of sentences. Use the –ED form, -ING form or perfect –ING form.

Models

The plane was delayed by technical problems. It took off one hour late. → ***Delayed by technical problems, the plane took off one hour late.***

The passengers saw smoke. They became alarmed. → ***Seeing smoke, the passengers became alarmed.***

The pilot had travelled only a short distance from Heathrow. He decided to turn back. → ***Having travelled only a short distance from Heathrow, the pilot decided to turn back.***

1. The airport fire service was warned by air traffic control. It prepared to fight the fire.
2. The passengers believed the aircraft was going to crash. Some of them shouted in panic.
3. The pilot brought the plane down safely. Then he felt very relieved.
4. Everyone was worried by the risk of fire. They hurried to get out.
5. The Firemen used chemicals. They soon put out the fire.
6. Most of the passengers had had enough excitement for one day. They put off their journey.

Activity (taaltaak)

Write a paragraph telling the story of a group of people who were picked up from the sea by lifeboat men after the boat on which they were passengers had sunk. Some of these words or phrases may be useful: passenger, alarmed, captain, radio message, life jacket, lifeboat, shocked, experience, hospital.

B21. Past habit: Used to + infinitive

My grandfather used to---

A stranger visits a large castle owned by a man who tries to keep up appearances by boasting about his grandfather---

Visitor: I see you don't cook meals in this enormous kitchen now!

Owner: No, but my grandfather used to have a cook and ten servants working in this kitchen.

Visitor: And you have only one car.

Owner: Yes, but my grandfather used _____

Visitor: Is it true that you don't entertain guests here anymore?

Owner: Yes, but my grandfather used _____

Visitor: I hear you go to Blackpool for your holidays.

Owner: Yes, but my grandfather used _____

Visitor: Excuse my saying this, but your clothes look rather old.

Owner: Yes, indeed, but my grandfather used _____

Visitor: Well, have this pound note! My grandfather used to work here as a gardener and I don't like old friends of his to be poor.