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Ю. С. ГЛАДЕНКО

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Учебно-методическое пособие по практической грамматике английского
языка для студентов 2 курса
направления подготовки 45.03.01 «Филология»

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Рецензенты: Л. В. Халезова, к. филос. н., доцент кафедры «Иностранные языки и методика обучения» Гуманитарно-педагогического института ФГАОУ ВО «Севастопольский государственный университет»; Дорошенко Л. А., доцент кафедры общеобразовательных дисциплин Севастопольского филиала ФГБОУ ВПО «РЭУ им. Г. В. Плеханова»

Составитель: Ю. С. Гладенко, преподаватель кафедры «Иностранные языки и методика обучения» Гуманитарно-педагогического института ФГАОУ ВО «Севастопольский государственный университет»

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The Verbals

General Information

There are three verbals in English: the infinitive, the -ing form and the participle.

The infinitive is a plain verb stem which is usually preceded by the unstressed particle to, e.g. to take. In addition to the simple form, the infinitive has the following analytical forms: continuous — to be taking, perfect — to have taken, perfect continuous — to have been taking, simple passive — to be taken, perfect passive — to have been taken.

The -ing form is built up by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb, e.g. to take — taking

The -ing form also has analytical forms: perfect — having taken, passive — being taken, perfect passive — having been taken.

The participle of regular verbs is formed by adding the suffix -ed to the stem. The participle of irregular verbs may be formed in different ways. The participle has only one form — it is invariable.

The forms of the infinitive and the gerund are presented below:

The Infinitive

	Active	Passive
Simple	to take	to be taken
Perfect	to have taken	to have been taken
Continuous	to be taking	—
Perfect	to have been	—

The ing-form

	Active	Passive
Simple	taking	being taken
Perfect	having taken	having been taken

The infinitive and the -ing form, like the finite forms, are always associated with a subject but the way their subject is expressed differs greatly from that of the finite forms.

Since the finite forms have the function of the predicate in the sentence, their subject is always the grammatical subject of the sentence. But the subject of the verbals may be expressed differently.

In a number of functions the subject of the verbals is the same as the subject of the sentence and, consequently, of the finite verb.

e.g. He struggled to find the first words of his story.
She wasn't used to being miserable without doing something about it.

But in certain other functions the subject of the verbal is frequently expressed by some secondary parts of the sentence.

e.g. He gave her permission to leave.

Seeing you there, by the door, made me remember what I had to do.

For the most part she was silent, the effort of speaking was too much for her.

Moreover, the subject of the infinitive and the ing-form may be found in a neighbouring clause or even in a different sentence.

e.g. She told him what a wonderful place it was to take her to. There was a vast useless stretch of time to fill. I occupied my mind with the memories of my childhood.

Starting this relationship seems to me one of the better things you've ever done, however it ends.

"You won't do the same thing again, will you?" "I can't explain, but having done it just once is enough."

In all the above cases the relation between the action of the verbal and its subject becomes clear from the context as the subject is not expressed by any grammatical means.

Verbals, like the finite forms, can be used in the active and in the passive. Accordingly, their subject may be either the doer (agent) of the action expressed by the verbal or may undergo this action, be acted upon.

e.g. I have not come here to be insulted but to talk to you as a friend.

I watched her for a little while without being seen.

He left us without saying good-bye.

The two different kinds of subject may be called the active subject and the passive subject of the infinitive or of the -ing form.

With regard to their meaning and function, the infinitive and the -ing form, like the finite forms, can be classed into two groups:

1. They can serve as notional verbs.

e.g. It amused him to tease the girl.

He went downstairs, holding on to the banister.

2. They may also serve as structural words. Some of them, mainly the verb to be, may be used as link-verbs.

e.g. He is said to be a good chap.

Tom said something about it being pretty late.

3. The verb to have may be used as a modal verb.

e.g. Well, I'm sorry to have to tell you that.

He looked at his wrist-watch and talked about having to make a few calls before the visitor arrived.

The infinitive and the ing-form may also be used as auxiliary verbs to build up analytical forms, e.g. to be taking, to have taken, to have been taking, etc., having taken, being taken, etc.

The Participle

Although the participle has the same lexical meaning as the corresponding verb, it differs considerably from the finite forms as well as from the infinitive and the -ing form.

As the participle has only one form, it does not possess any of the grammatical categories of the infinitive and the -ing form. Nevertheless, this form has its own grammatical meaning. The grammatical meaning of the participle is closely connected with the lexical character of the verb.

The participle is, in the main, formed from transitive verbs and has passive meaning

e.g. He had suits, and coats, and shirts made to order.

It was a question put down by one of the correspondents.

When the participle is formed from transitive terminative verbs, it denotes a state resulting from a previously accomplished action. This resultant state is simultaneous with the action expressed by the predicate verb.

e.g. On arriving at the small building on the top of the mountain, she found it locked.

Alfred, left alone, stood motionless for some minutes.

A participle formed from a transitive durative verb denotes an action, it is simultaneous with the action expressed by the predicate verb.

e.g. Tom was the happy husband, adoring and adored,

At last the Colonel, accompanied by his two daughters, made his appearance in the park.

The number of participles formed from intransitive verbs is very limited. They have active meaning and usually denote an action preceding that of the predicate verb.

e.g. She sat down on a fallen tree to have a short rest.

The house was made of unpainted plank, gone grey now.

Sometimes the participle is formed from an intransitive meaning of a polysemantic verb.

e.g. His face was like a withered apple. She looked at the faded photograph.

The Use of the Infinitive

The to-infinitive is used:

1) to express purpose

e.g. Sam went to the bank to get some money.

2) after certain verbs (agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, etc.).

e.g. He promised to help us with the decorations.

3) after adjectives which a) describe feelings or emotions (happy, glad, etc.); b) express willingness or unwillingness (willing, eager, reluctant, anxious).

unwilling. etc.); c) refer to a person's character (mean, clever, etc.) and also with the adjectives *lucky* and *fortunate*.

e.g. I was annoyed to hear that he had left.

He is reluctant to help

You were clever not to believe them.

Note: With adjectives which refer to character we can also use an Impersonal construction.

If + be + adjective + of + noun/ pronoun.

e.g. It was clever of you not to believe them.

4) after certain nouns and pronouns such as something, somewhere, anyone, nothing, etc. usually to show that something is necessary or possible.

e.g. We've got a lot of homework to do.

Take something to drink on the bus.

5) after too and enough

e.g. She is too young to stay out so late.

with it + be + adjective noun

e.g. It is important to get there on time.

It is her ambition to open her own shop.

6) to talk about an unexpected event which can be unpleasant, usually with only.

e.g. She came home to find her sister waiting for net.

They rushed to the airport (only) to be informed that the flight had been cancelled.

7) after: be + the first, second etc. next, last, best, etc.

e.g. He was the first to arrive.

8) after verbs and expressions such as ask, learn, find out, wonder, want to know, decide, explain. etc. when they are followed by question words (who, what, where, how. etc.). "Why" is followed by a subject + verb, not by an infinitive.

e.g. He explained how to operate the machine. I don't know why he left.

Note: If two to -Infinitives are joined with "and" or "or", the "to" of the second infinitive can be omitted.

e.g. He agreed to come and help us.

The Use of the -Ing Form

The -ing form is used:

1) as a noun

e.g. Cycling is a popular form of exercise.

2) after certain verbs (admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go (for activities), imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, postpone,

practise, prevent, quit, retail. recollect, report. resent. resist, risk, save. stand, suggest. tolerate. understand, etc.).

e.g. They considered moving abroad.

He avoided answering my question.

3) after: dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer to express general preference.

e.g. She likes painting.

BUT: would like, would love, would prefer + to -infinitive to express specific preference.

e.g. I would like to paint your portrait.

4) after expressions such as be busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), have trouble, have a hard/difficult time, etc.

e.g. What's the use of waiting for an answer?

She is busy writing the wedding invitations.

5) after: spend, waste, lose (time, money. etc.).

e.g. We wasted a lot of time trying to find a parking space.

He lost \$ 100 000 investing in unsuccessful companies.

6) after prepositions.

e.g. He was found guilty of lying in court.

She objects to working on Saturdays

7) after the verbs: hear, listen to, notice, see, watch and feel to describe an incomplete action, that is to say that somebody saw, heard, etc. only a part of the action.

e.g. I listened to James singing a song. (I listened to part of the song. I didn't listen to the whole song.)

BUT: hear, listen to, notice, see, watch, feel + bare infinitive to describe a complete action, something that somebody saw, heard, etc. from beginning to end.

e.g. I listened to James sing a song. (listened to the song from beginning to end.)

The Use of the Bare Infinitive

The bare infinitive is used:

1) after modal verbs (can, should, must, etc.).

e.g. He should apologise to his parents.

BUT: **Ought** is followed by to -infinitive.

e.g. She ought to find a job.

2) after the verbs let, make, see, hear and feel.

e.g. They saw her talk to the manager.

BUT: be made, be heard, be seen + to -infinitive (passive).

e.g. She was seen to talk to the manager.

When see, hear and watch are followed by an -ing form, there is no change in the passive.

e.g. I saw her getting into a taxi.

She was seen getting into a taxi.

Can/could + see/hear + ing form.

e.g. We could see smoke coming out of the building.

(NOT: We could see smoke come.)

3) after had better and would rather.

e.g. You had better see a doctor

Note: "Help" is followed by either the to -infinitive or the bare infinitive.

e.g. She helped me (to) fill in my application form.

Subject of the infinitive and the -ing form:

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

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

When it is different, however, it is not omitted.

The subject of the infinitive can be an object pronoun, a name or a noun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e.g. I am anxious for Beth to go to university.

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

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

d) with **too** and **enough**.

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

e) when the to -infinitive expresses purpose.

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

Verbs Taking the To-Infinitive or the -Ing Form with a Change in Meaning

1) forget to do = not remember

e.g. I have to go out. I forgot to buy a newspaper.

forget + doing = not recall

e.g. I'll never forget travelling by plane for the first time.

2) remember + to do = not forget

e.g. Did you remember to tell Sam about the meeting?

remember + doing = recall

e.g. I remember talking to him before.

3) go on to do = then

e.g. She introduced herself and went on to talk about her new book.

go on doing = continue

e.g. He went on writing letters until 10.00.

4) mean to do = intend to

e.g. She means to buy a new car soon.

mean + doing = involve

e.g. She is determined to get a ticket for the concert, even if means paying a lot of money.

5) regret to do = be sorry to (it is normally used in the present simple and is followed by verbs such as say, tell, inform)

e.g. We regret to inform you that you have failed.

regret + doing = feel sorry about

e.g. He regretted selling his house.

6) try + to do = attempt to do one's best

e.g. We tried to move the heavy branch to the side of the road.

try + doing = do something as an experiment

e.g. If you can't go to sleep, try drinking some milk.

7) stop + to do = stop briefly to do something else

e.g. He stopped to fill the tank with petrol, then continued driving.

stop + doing = finish, give up

e.g. He stopped drinking coffee because it upset his stomach.

8) be sorry + to do = apologise for a present action

e.g. I am sorry to say this, but your work is rather unsatisfactory.

be sorry for + doing = apologise for an earlier action

e.g. We are sorry for keeping you waiting.

9) like + to do = think that something is good or right to do

e.g. I like to pay my bills as soon as I get them.

like + doing = enjoy (general preference)

e.g. Tom likes meeting new people.

would like + to do = want (specific preference)

e.g. I would like to go to that new restaurant.

10) be afraid + to do = the subject is unwilling to do something

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

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

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

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

1) begin, start, continue, propose, bother, intend

We never have two -ing forms together.

e.g. We continued to discuss/discussing the plans.

Don't bother to lay/laying the table.

It's starting to get cold. (NOT: It's starting getting cold)

2) advise, allow, permit, recommend, and encourage take the to-infinitive when they are followed by an object or when they are in the passive form. They take the -ing form when they are not followed by an object.

e.g. He advised us to book in advance. (object)

We were advised to book in advance. (passive)

We advise booking in advance. (no object)

3) need, require, want + -ing form

This construction often shows that it is necessary to repair or improve something. "Need" can also be followed by a passive infinitive.

e.g. The carpet needs hoovering.

The carpet needs to be hovered.

The use of **too** and **enough**:

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

a) too + adjective/adverb + to -infinitive

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

b) too ... for anybody/something

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

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

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

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

a) adjective/adverb + enough + to -infinitive

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

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

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

b) enough + noun + to -infinitive

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

The Use of the Participles

The participles are:

1) present participles (staying, leaving. etc.).

2) past participles (stayed, let, etc.)

3) perfect participles (having left, etc.).

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

e.g. It was an embarrassing situation. (What kind of situation? Embarrassing.)

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

Participles can also be used:

a) instead of a relative pronoun and full verb.

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

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

The new shampoo advertised on TV Is very expensive.

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

b) to express reason.

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

(= Because she was shy, ...)

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

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

c) to express time.

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

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

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

We met John while shopping

(= We met John while we were shopping.)

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

e.g. Hearing the news, she fainted.

(= She heard the news and she fainted.)

e) to avoid repeating the past continuous in the same sentence.

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

The List of Verbs Followed by the -Ing Form

Study the following examples. Verbs with a bullet (•) can also be followed by infinitives.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. admit | He <i>admitted stealing</i> the money. |
| 2. advise• | She <i>advised waiting</i> until tomorrow. |
| 3. anticipate | I <i>anticipate having</i> a good time on vacation. |
| 4. appreciate | I <i>appreciated hearing</i> from them. |
| 5. avoid | He <i>avoided answering</i> my question. |

6. can't bear•	I <i>can't bear</i> waiting in long lines.
7. begin•	It <i>began</i> raining.
8. complete	I finally <i>completed</i> writing my term paper.
9. consider	I <i>will consider</i> going with you.
10. continue•	He <i>continued</i> speaking.
11. delay	He <i>delayed</i> leaving for school.
12. deny	She <i>denied</i> committing the crime.
13. discuss	They <i>discussed</i> opening a new business.
14. dislike	I <i>dislike</i> driving long distances.
15. enjoy	We <i>enjoyed</i> visiting them.
16. finish	She <i>finished</i> studying about ten.
17. forget•	I <i>II never forget</i> visiting Napoleon's tomb.
18. hate•	I <i>hate</i> making silly mistakes.
19. can't help	I <i>can't help</i> worrying about it.
20. keep	I <i>keep</i> hoping he will come.
21. like•	I <i>like</i> going to movies.
22. love•	I <i>love</i> going to operas.
23. mention	She <i>mentioned</i> going to a movie.
24. mind	<i>Would you mind</i> helping me with this?
25. miss	I <i>miss</i> being with my family.
26. postpone	Let's <i>postpone</i> leaving until tomorrow.
27. practice	The athlete <i>practiced</i> throwing the ball.
28. prefer•	Ann <i>prefers</i> walking to driving to work.
29. quit	He <i>quit</i> trying to solve the problem.
30. recall	I <i>don't recall</i> meeting him before.
31. recollect	I <i>don't recollect</i> meeting him before.
32. recommend	She <i>recommended</i> seeing the show.
33. regret•	I <i>regret</i> telling him my secret.
34. remember•	I <i>can remember</i> meeting him when I was a child.
35. resent	I <i>resent</i> her interfering in my business.
36. resist	I <i>couldn't resist</i> eating the dessert.
37. risk	She <i>risks</i> losing all of her money.
38. can't stand•	I <i>can't stand</i> waiting in long lines.
39. start•	It <i>started</i> raining.
40. stop	She <i>stopped</i> going to classes when she got sick.
41. suggest	She <i>suggested</i> going to a movie.
42. tolerate	She <i>won't tolerate</i> cheating during an examination.
43. try•	I <i>tried</i> changing the light bulb, but the lamp still didn't work.
44. understand	I <i>don't understand</i> his leaving school.

The List of Verbs Followed by the To-Infinitive

Study the following examples. Verbs Followed Immediately by an Infinitive
(Verbs with a bullet (•) can also be followed by gerunds)

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. afford | <i>I can't afford to buy it.</i> |
| 2. like• | <i>I like to go to the movies.</i> |
| 3. agree | <i>They agreed to help us.</i> |
| 4. love• | <i>I love to go to operas.</i> |
| 5. appear | <i>She appears to be tired.</i> |
| 6. manage | <i>She managed to finish her work early.</i> |
| 7. arrange | <i>I'll arrange to meet you at the airport.</i> |
| 8. mean | <i>I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.</i> |
| 9. ask | <i>He asked to come with us.</i> |
| 10. need | <i>I need to have your opinion.</i> |
| 11. can't bear • | <i>I can't bear to wait in long lines.</i> |
| 12. offer | <i>They offered to help us.</i> |
| 13. beg | <i>He begged to come with us.</i> |
| 14. plan | <i>I'm planning to have a party.</i> |
| 15. begin• | <i>It began to rain.</i> |
| 16. prefer • | <i>Ann prefers to walk to work.</i> |
| 17. care | <i>I don't care to see that show.</i> |
| 18. prepare | <i>We prepared to welcome them.</i> |
| 19. claim | <i>She claims to know a famous movie star.</i> |
| 20. pretend | <i>He pretends not to understand.</i> |
| 21. promise | <i>I promise not to be late.</i> |
| 22. consent | <i>She finally consented to marry him.</i> |
| 23. refuse | <i>I refuse to believe his story.</i> |
| 24. continue• | <i>He continued to speak.</i> |
| 25. regret • | <i>I regret to tell you that you failed.</i> |
| 26. decide | <i>I have decided to leave on Monday.</i> |
| 27. remember• | <i>I remembered to lock the door.</i> |
| 28. demand | <i>I demand to know who is responsible.</i> |
| 29. seem | <i>That cat seems to be friendly.</i> |
| 30. can't stand | <i>I can't stand to wait in long lines.</i> |
| 31. deserve | <i>She deserves to win the prize.</i> |
| 32. start• | <i>It started to rain.</i> |
| 33. expect | <i>I expect to enter graduate school in the fall.</i> |
| 34. struggle | <i>I struggled to stay awake.</i> |
| 35. swear | <i>She swore to tell the truth.</i> |
| 36. fail | <i>She failed to return the book to the library on time.</i> |
| 37. talk | <i>He tends to talk too much.</i> |
| 38. threaten | <i>She threatened to tell my parents.</i> |

39. forget•	<i>I forgot to mail the letter.</i>
40. try•	<i>I'm trying to learn English.</i>
41. hate•	<i>I hate to make silly mistakes.</i>
42. volunteer	<i>He volunteered to help us.</i>
43. hesitate	<i>Don't hesitate to ask for my help.</i>
44. wait	<i>I'll wait to hear from you.</i>
45. hope	<i>Jack hopes to arrive next week.</i>
46. want	<i>I want to tell you something.</i>
47. intend	<i>He intends to be a firefighter.</i>
48. wish	<i>She wishes to come with us.</i>
49. learn	<i>He learned to play the piano.</i>

The List of Verbs Followed by a Pronoun + an Infinitive

1. advise	<i>She advised me to wait until tomorrow.</i>
2. invite	<i>Harry invited the Johnson to come to his party.</i>
3. allow	<i>She allowed me to use her car.</i>
4. need	<i>We needed Chris to help us figure out the solution.</i>
5. ask	<i>I asked John to help us.</i>
6. beg	<i>They begged us to come.</i>
7. order	<i>The judge ordered me to pay a fine.</i>
8. cause	<i>Her laziness caused her to fail.</i>
9. permit	<i>He permitted the children to stay up late.</i>
10. challenge	<i>She challenged me to race her to the corner.</i>
11. persuade	<i>I persuaded him to come for a visit.</i>
12. convince	<i>I couldn't convince him to accept our help.</i>
13. remind	<i>She reminded me to lock the door.</i>
14. require	<i>Our teacher requires us to be on time.</i>
15. dare	<i>He dared me to do better than he had done.</i>
16. teach	<i>My brother taught me to swim.</i>
17. encourage	<i>He encouraged me to try again.</i>
18. tell	<i>The doctor told me to take these pills.</i>
19. expect	<i>I expect you to be on time.</i>
20. forbid	<i>I forbid you to tell him.</i>
21. urge	<i>I urged her to apply for the job.</i>
22. force	<i>They forced him to Militia truth.</i>
23. want	<i>I want you to be happy.</i>
24. hire	<i>She hired a boy to mow the lawn.</i>
25. warn	<i>I warned you not to drive too fast.</i>
26. instruct	<i>He instructed them to be careful.</i>

Practice

Ex. 1. 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

1. The doors were just about to close on my underground train when I saw a pigeon 1)... in. The tourists wanted 2)... it with crisps, but the bird wasn't interested. It appeared 3)... where it was going and as soon as the doors opened at the next station, it flew out.

2. If you want to give up 4)... , you are recommended not 5)... electrical cables to help. An Australian builder chewed almost a metre 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 6)... smoking.

3. On 29 January a worried resident of Tilehurst, Berkshire saw a cobra 7)... motionless by the side of the road. He rang the local animal hospital who told him not 8)... near it. As the man waited for help he warned other people 9)... . When a man arrived from the animal hospital in full protective clothing and approached the snake, he realised it was an old car exhaust pipe.

Ex. 2. 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 begin go on go on keep manage need remember tend try want

Have I ever told you about the time I ruined a new engine? Well, I 1)... (get) a bigger car because the children 2)... (get) bigger, so we 3)... (look) and we ...4) (find) one quite quickly.

A few days after I bought it, I 5)... (put) some fuel in it, so I stopped at petrol station and started to fill it up. I 6)... (not notice) what I'm doing in petrol stations and I 7)... just (fill up), paying and driving off. Soon the engine 8)... (make) the most awful noise, and I

9)... (stop) and starting a couple of times but it just 10)... (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 11)... (drive) the engine needed 500 pounds' worth of work. Only a week or two old, too.

Ex. 3. Put in *to* or nothing (-).

1. I don't want ... stay at school.
2. What time does the train...leave?
3. Do you...play golf?
4. It's nice...be at home again.

5. It may...snow this weekend.
6. I must...remember...phone Andy.
7. Do we...need...buy petrol?
8. Jane seems...be tired today.

Ex. 4. Put in words given below, with or without *to*.

ask buy go hear help learn lend see

1. I'm writing...for your help.
2. I'd like...you for a minute.
3. Can you...me some money?
4. Where did you...those boots?
5. Maria went to America...English.
6. I expect...from my family soon.
7. Can you...me with the cooking?
8. I don't want...by bus.

Ex. 5. Put in *not to* with infinitives from the box.

break go to sleep have have laugh make talk

1. Please try....when Bill sings.
2. It's nice...a headache any more.
3. Be careful...those glasses.
4. Please try...in the lessons.
5. Tell the children...so much noise.
6. I'd like...so much work.
7. Bill must learn...about himself all the time.

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences with the infinitives of the verbs given below.

ask for buy catch drive finish meet learn turn on wait for

1. Use this button to...the computer.
2. Oliver got up early...Mark to the station.
3. I was late, so I ran...my bus.
4. Ann wrote to me...Joe's address.
5. I sat in the waiting room...the doctor.
6. Bob's gone to the airport... his uncle.
7. I went to town on Saturday...a present for my cousin's birthday.
8. I stayed up late last night...my English homework.
9. Alice went to Beijing...Chinese.

Ex. 7. Write sentences with Infinitives.

1. We wanted to go to the cinema, so Mum gave us some money.
2. I wanted to clean the top of the fridge, so I stood on a chair.

3. Roger wants to buy a book, so he's gone to town.
4. We wanted to get warm, so we moved closer to the fire.
5. If you want to open the front door, use this key.
6. I wanted to tell George about the meeting, so I left a note.
7. Jane wanted to earn some pocket money, so she got a part-time job.

Ex. 8. Make sure you know the words in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then complete the sentences.

VERBS: bake boil cut fry measure mix weigh

NOUNS: bowl frying pan jug knife oven saucepan scales

1. You use a measuring jug... water, milk etc.
2. You use scales...things.
3. You use an oven...things.
4. You use a frying pan...things.
5. You use a saucepan...things.
6. You use a bowl...things.
7. You use a knife...things.

Ex. 9. Complete the sentences with verbs from the boxes and *to*.

agree decide expect need plan try

1. Alice: "The exam seemed easy. I was surprised when I got a low mark."
2. David and Cathy have got plane tickets and hotel reservations for Corsica.
3. Annie is going to Singapore. A visa is necessary, and she hasn't got one.
4. Jane: "Could you possibly lend me \$5?" Amy: "Sure."
5. Joe: "Shall I go to the cinema or stay at home? Cinema, perhaps? No. I'll stay at home."
6. Lizzie was expecting a call from Sarah. Sarah rang the number, but it was engaged.

forget learn promise refuse start want

7. Oliver lives in the US, but he took all his driving lessons in France.
 8. Patrick: "I will write to you every day, Barbara."
 9. Bob: "I was going to post a birthday card to my mother, but I didn't remember."
 10. Philip: "Please, please lend me your car." "Agnes: 'No, no, no and no.'"
 11. Helen's parents are sending her to England for two weeks. Helen is not happy.
 12. Susan said her first word when she was seven months old.
- begin continue hope prefer seem*
13. Mark plays the piano and the trumpet. The trumpet is his favourite.
 14. Annie usually stops work at 5.00, but yesterday she didn't stop until 7.00.
 15. John swims every day; he's going to try for the national team next year.

16. "I'm not sure, but I think Rebecca was worried yesterday evening."
 17. Lee sat down to write a letter to her brother yesterday, but she didn't finish it.

Ex. 10. Write sentences with infinitives.

1. Angela carries all her money in one bag. She's wrong.
2. Annie got to the airport early. She was clever.
3. Eleanor listens to Mark. She's silly.
4. Elizabeth took the train without a ticket. She was wrong.
5. I sat on my glasses. I was stupid.
6. I washed a white shirt with a red one. I was wrong.
7. You believe Luke. You're silly.
8. You eat a good breakfast. You're right.
9. You lent money to Chris. You were crazy.

Ex. 11. Complete the text with expressions from the boxes.

*glad to leave happy not to have pleased to find sorry to say
 unhappy to think*

Five years ago, I went to Australia to start a new job. I was 1)...London, but I was very 2)...goodbye to my friends and family, and my mother was 3)...that I would be so far away.

I was a bit afraid of my new life, so I was 4)...any problems when I arrived. Sydney was beautiful, and I was 5)...friendly people in the office, an interesting job and a lovely apartment.

happy to be pleased to see surprised to find

Everything went well in Australia, but I never felt really at home there, and in the end I decided to come back. Today I arrived in London, for the first time in five years. I was 6)...so many changes, but I am really 7)... here again. On the way from the airport I started to cry - I was so 8)...a big red London bus.

Ex. 12. Make sentences with the infinitives of verbs given below.

*clean climb pronounce remember see you
 understand wear*

1. My phone number / easy
2. It/good
3. Grammar / sometimes difficult
4. That mountain / impossible
5. This shirt / nice
6. The word 'sixth' / hard
7. This furniture / easy

Ex. 13. Change two sentences into one. Use too ... to ...

1. I'm very sleepy. I can't drive.
2. Helen is very ill. She can't work.
3. My grandfather is very old. He can't travel.
4. I'm very bored. I can't listen any longer.
5. Cara's very hot. She can't play tennis.
6. I'm very hungry. I can't work.

Ex. 14. Make sentences with too ... to ...

1. This homework / difficult / do
2. This box / heavy / lift
3. This soup / salty / eat
4. This book / boring / finish
5. That plate / hot / touch
6. Some animals / small / see
7. That sign / dirty I read

Ex. 15. Complete the sentences with the expressions given below.

dress to wear friend to see homework to do letters to post shopping to do stories to tell video to watch

1. My uncle always has very interesting...about his year in Nepal.
2. Please can I go out tonight, Dad? I've got no... .
3. I'm going to the post office—have you got any... ?
4. I think I will stay at home tonight. I'm a bit tired, and I've got a good... .
5. Have you got a...to the party, or will you have to buy one?
6. If you've got any...we can go to the supermarket later.
7. I'll be home a bit late tonight—I've got a...after work.

Ex. 16. Complete the sentences with somebody etc. and the verbs in italics.

1. POLICEMAN: Move on, please. There's (see)... .
2. I can't go to the party: I don't have (wear)... .
3. Could I possibly use this table? I need (work)... .
4. When I arrived, there was (do)...—all the work was finished.
5. Everyone in our class was ill today, so our teacher had (teach)... .
6. I'll be with you in a few minutes—I have (finish)... .
7. All my friends are out of town tonight, and I've got (go)... .
8. Everybody needs (love)... .
9. My brother couldn't find (stay)...in Bristol.
10. Have you found (help)...you with the disco on Saturday?
11. Your arms are full—give me (carry)... .

Ex. 17. Complete these sentences about a summer holiday. Use *It was* and words given below.

*a bit hard to understand dangerous to swim expensive to eat
impossible to be interesting to see nice to have really good to
get away very easy to make*

1. ...from home and work.
2. ...sunshine every day.
3. ...how other people live.
4. Sometimes...the language if people talked fast.
5. ...friends.
6. ...in restaurants, but the food was wonderful.
7. The sea was beautiful, but
8. There were so many things to do that ...bored.

Ex. 18. What is important? Make sure you know the words in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary. Then make sentences with It's important to ..., It's not necessary to ... or It's important not to... .

*bilingual comprehension correctness immediate mistake practice
pronunciation regularly results rules translate vocabulary*

Learning

1. study regularly
2. study six hours a day
3. expect immediate results
4. practise grammar
5. translate everything
6. read a lot
7. read things that interest you

Pronunciation

8. have perfect pronunciation
9. have good enough pronunciation

Grammatical correctness

10. make too many mistakes
11. speak without mistakes

Comprehension

12. practise listening to English

Vocabulary

13. know 3.000-5.000 words
14. know 50,000 words
15. have a good English-English dictionary
16. have a good bilingual dictionary

Ex. 19. Complete the following sentences. Add five more examples.

1. ... is slower than ... (running; swimming)
2. ... is more dangerous than... (reading; skiing)
3. ... is faster than ... (flying; going by train)
4. ... costs more than ... (washing; eating)
5. ... is easier than ... (speaking; writing)
6. ... is harder than ... (listening; understanding)
7. ... is more interesting than ... (shaving; shopping)

Ex. 20. Put in -ing forms of the verbs given below.

get up play study wash watch wear work

1. I hate...in the winter before the sun is up.
2. George dislikes...dishes, so he often eats out.
3. I don't like playing baseball, but I like...it.
4. I don't mind...late if my boss asks me.

5. Joe's two-year-old sister loves...with her toys in the bath.
6. Jan and her sister like...each other's clothes.
7. When I was at school, I hated...history.

Ex. 21. Add -ing forms of the verbs given below.

be go hear smokewash watch

1. Alice dreams of...an opera singer, but she can't sing very well.
2. I'm tired of...the same old stories; doesn't John realise he's boring us?
3. Which British Prime Minister was famous for...big cigars?
4. I'm thinking of...to Greece next summer—have you ever been there?
5. Eric's interested in...football on television, but not in playing it.
6. Don't worry about...the dishes—I'll wash them in the morning.

Ex. 22. Make sentences with by...ing or without ...ing.

1. When I left the house this morning, I didn't close the windows.
2. Al got a wonderful job. He was in the right place at the right time.
3. Ellie stayed awake. She drank lots of coffee.
4. Eric drank three glasses of water. He didn't stop.
5. Charles woke us up. He turned the TV on.
6. You can find out the meaning of a word. Use a dictionary.
7. Mike paid for his new house. He didn't borrow any money.
8. Sue lost her driving licence. She drove too fast, too often.
9. Cad did all his homework. He didn't ask for any help.
10. Teresa cooks all her food. She doesn't use any salt.

Ex. 23. Rewrite the expressions in italics, using -ing forms.

1. Jack usually has a cup of hot milk *before he goes to bed*.
2. I always wash my hair *after I swim*.
3. *Since she passed her exam*, Cynthia has seemed much happier.
4. *We always phone Aunt Jane before we visit her*.
5. My grandmother was never really well *after she broke her leg*.
6. *Before he crashed his car*, Luke always drove too fast.
7. Jane's bought a lot of new clothes *since she got her new job*.

Ex. 24. Complete the sentences by using gerunds. Add a preposition after the gerund if necessary.

1. It was cold and rainy yesterday, so we postponed...zoo.
2. The Porters' house is too small. They're considering...a bigger house.
3. We discussed...Colorado for our vacation.

4. When Martha finished...the floor, she dusted the furniture.
5. Sometimes students put off...their homework.
6. We had a blizzard yesterday, but it finally stopped...around 10:00 pm.
7. I quit...comic books when I was twelve years old.
8. I'm thinking about...a biology course next semester.
9. Beth doesn't like her job. She's talking about...a different job.
10. I enjoy...sports.
11. I'm considering...New York City.
12. A: Are you listening to me?
B: Yes. Keep... . I'm listening.
13. A: Do you want to take a break?
B: No. I'm not tired yet. Let's keep on...for another hour or so.
14. A: Would you mind...the window?
B: Not at all. I'd be glad to.
15. A: I'm thinking about not...the meeting tomorrow.
B: Really? Why? I hope you decide to go. We need your input.

Progress Test

Circle the correct answer.

1. I would like see/to see you again.
2. Can you help/to help me?
3. Is it necessary buy/to buy a ticket now?
4. I hope go/to go to America in July.
5. Try not to/to not forget your keys.

Put in the correct form of the verb.

1. I promise...you every day. (phone)
2. She suggested...a doctor. (see)
3. We agreed...together. (work)
4. I didn't expect...John there. (see)
5. I'm really going to stop... . (smoke)
6. I can't keep...—I'm too tired. (drive)
7. Ann has decided...a car. (buy)
8. The boss refused...to me. (talk)
9. I thought of...you a birthday card, but I forgot. (send)
10. They still haven't finished... . (talk)
11. Bill doesn't want...with us. (come)
12. Your English is good, but you must practice... .(speak)

Circle the correct answer.

1. We need ... tickets.

A to get B getting
 2. It is important ... 'No' sometimes.
 A to say B say C saying
 3. ... to work takes a lot of time.
 A To drive B Drive C Driving
 4. You can't live without
 A to eat B eat C eating
 5. I came here ... my sister.
 A to see B for see C for seeing
 6. After ... work, I went home.
 A finish B to finish C finished D finishing

Rewrite the sentences with infinitives.

1. I saw Mary. I was happy.
2. I found a cat in my bed. I was surprised.
3. I didn't have time to phone you. I was sorry.
4. You can easily remember my phone number.

Rewrite the sentences with *too* or *enough*.

1. It's very heavy. Nobody can lift it. (too)
2. He's 18 so he can vote. (enough)
3. I'm very tired. I can't drive. (too)

Write sentences with *want* or *would like*.

1. BOSS: Mary, can you answer the phone? (want) The boss... .
2. Ann: Pat, could you look after the children? (would like)

Ex. 25. Complete the sentences in the dialogues. Use the expressions in the list or your own words. Be sure to use a gerund in each sentence.

buy a new car rain do my homework read a good book
do things repeat that get a Toyota smoke try
go to the zoo on Saturday tap your fingernails on the table help him

1. A: Would you like to go for a walk?
 B: Has it stopped ...?
 A: Yes.
 B: Let's go.
2. A: I've been having a lot of trouble with my old Volkswagen the last couple of months. It's slowly falling apart. I'm thinking about...
 B: Do you think you'll get another Volkswagen?
 A: No. I'm considering... .
3. A: What do you usually do in your free time in the evening?

B: I enjoy... .

4. A: Good news! I feel great. I don't cough any more, and I don't run out of breath when I walk up a hill.

B: Oh?

A: I quit... .

That's wonderful!

5. A: I've been working on this math problem for the last half hour, and I still don't understand it.

B: Well, don't give up. Keep... . If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

6. A: Are you a procrastinator?

B: A what?

A: A procrastinator. That's someone who always postpones... .

B: Oh. Well, sometimes I put off... .

7. A: What are you doing?

B: I'm helping Teddy with his homework.

A: When you finish..., could you help me in the kitchen?

B: Sure.

8. A: Could you please stop doing that?

B: Doing what?

A: Stop.... It's driving me crazy!

9. A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?

B: Henry and I talked about

10. A: I didn't understand what you said. Would you mind

B: Of course not. I said, "Three free trees."

Ex. 26. Complete the sentences in Column A by using a verb from Column B and your own words. Use the verbs in Column B only once.

Column A	Column B	
1. I often postpone	buy	listen
2. I enjoy	close	love
3. I'm considering	do	make
4. Would you mind	eat	open
5. I finished	exercise	play
6. I'll never stop	finish	take
7. Do you ever think about	give	teach
8. You should keep	go	try
9. Sometimes I put off ...	help	visit
	learn	watch
	leave	write

Ex. 27. Answer the questions. Use the expressions with go+ -ing.

1. Ann often goes to the beach. She spends hours in the water. What does she like to do?
2. Nancy and Frank like to spend the whole day on a lake with poles in their hands. What do they like to do?
3. Last summer Adam went to a national park. He slept in a tent and cooked his food over a fire. What did Adam do last summer?
4. Tim likes to go to stores and buy things. What does he like to do?
5. Laura takes good care of her health. She runs a couple of miles every day. What does Laura do every day?
6. On weekends in the winter, Fred and Jean sometimes drive to a resort in the mountains. They like to race down the side of a mountain in the snow. What do they like to do?
7. Joe likes to take long walks in the woods. What does Joe like to do?
8. Sara prefers indoor sports. She goes to a place where she rolls a thirteen-pound ball at some wooden pins. What does Sara often do?
9. Liz and Greg know all the latest dances. What do they probably do a lot?
10. The Taylors are going to go to a little lake near their house tomorrow. The lake is completely frozen now that it's winter. The ice is smooth. What are the Taylors going to do tomorrow?
11. Alex and Barbara live near the ocean. When there's a strong wind, they like to spend the whole day in their sailboat. What do they like to do?
12. Tourists often get on buses that take them to see interesting places in an area. What do tourists do on buses?
13. Colette and Ben like to jump out of airplanes. They don't open their parachutes until the last minute. What do they like to do?
14. What do you like to do for exercise and fun?

Ex. 28. Complete the sentences by using infinitives. Add a preposition after the infinitive if necessary.

1. I'm planning...Chicago next week.
2. I've decided...a new apartment.
3. Jack promised not...late for the wedding.
4. I forgot...some rice when I went to the grocery store.
5. I would like...the Grand Canyon.
6. My husband and I would love...Arizona.
7. I need...my homework tonight.
8. What time do you expect...Chicago?
9. I want...a ball game on TV after dinner tonight.
10. You seem...in a good mood today.
11. Susie appeared...asleep, but she wasn't. She was only pretending.

12. Susie pretended...asleep. She pretended not...when I spoke to her.
13. The Millers can't afford...a house.
14. George is only seven, but he intends...a doctor when he grows up.
15. My friend offered...me a little money.
16. Tommy doesn't like peas. He refuses...them.
17. My wife and I wanted to do different things this weekend. Finally, I agreed...a movie with her Saturday, and she agreed...the football game with me on Sunday.
18. I hope...all my courses this term. So far my grades have been pretty good.
19. I try...class on time every day.
20. I can't wait...my family again! It's been a long time!
21. I'm sorry. I didn't mean...you.
22. I learned (how)...when I was around six or seven.

Ex. 29. Discuss what you like and don't like to do. Use the given ideas to make sentences that begin with words from this list.

I like I love I enjoy I don't like I don't mind I hate I can't stand

1. cook
2. live in this city
3. wash dishes
4. fly
5. wait in airports
6. read novels in my spare time
7. eat a delicious meal slowly
8. speak in front of a large group
9. play cards for money
10. drive on city streets during rush hour
11. go to parties where I don't know a single person
12. listen to the sounds of the city while I'm trying to get to sleep
13. visit friends I haven't seen in a long time
14. get in between two friends who are having an argument
15. travel to strange and exotic places

Ex. 30. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund form of the words in parentheses.

1. I need (study) tonight.
2. I enjoy (cook) fancy meals.
3. Ellen started (talk) about her problem.
4. Bud and Sally have decided (get) married.
5. We finished (eat) around seven.
6. I like (meet) new people.
7. My roommate offered (help) me with my English.

8. I'd just begun (watch) a movie on TV when the phone rang.
9. Please stop (crack) your knuckles!
10. Did you remember (feed) the cat this morning?
11. I won't be late. I promise (be) on time.
12. I'm considering (move) to a new apartment.
13. Some children hate (go) to school.
14. I forgot (lock) the door when I left my apartment this morning.
15. I don't mind (live) with four roommates.
16. Shhh. My roommate is trying (take) a nap.
17. My boss refused (give) me a raise, so I quit.
18. The company will continue (hire) new employees as long as new production orders keep (come) in.
19. That's not what I meant! I meant (say) just the opposite.
20. I want (go) (shop) this afternoon.
21. Alex seems (want) (go) (sail) this weekend.
22. My wife can't stand (sleep) in a room with all of the windows closed.
23. Sam's tomato crop always failed. Finally he quit (try) (grow) tomatoes in his garden.
24. I enjoy (be) a teacher.

Ex. 31. Work in pairs and complete the sentences with either to go or going + the name of a place.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I expect | 13. I can't stand... . |
| 2. I like | 14. I've decided... . |
| 3. I enjoy | 15. I intend |
| 4. I dislike | 16. Sometimes I put off |
| 5. I don't need... . | 17. I am thinking about |
| 6. I would like | 18. Yesterday I forgot... . |
| 7. I'm going to try | 19. Are you considering... . |
| 8. I hate... . | 20. I can't wait |
| 9. I'd love | 21. I've always wanted... . |
| 10. I hope... . | 22. My friend and I agreed |
| 11. I promised | 23. I can't afford |
| 12. My friend and I discussed... . | 24. Would you mind |

Ex. 32. Complete the sentences with a form of the words in parentheses.

1. I want (stay) home tonight.
2. I want (relax) tonight.
3. I want (stay) home and (relax) tonight.
4. I want (stay) home, (relax), and (go) to bed early tonight.
5. I enjoy (get) up early in the morning.

6. I enjoy (watch) the sunrise.
7. I enjoy (get) up early in the morning and (match) the sunrise.
8. I enjoy (get) up early in the morning, (watch) the sunrise, and (listen) to the birds.
9. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are thinking about (sell) their old house and (buy) a new one.
10. Kathy plans (move) to New York City, (find) a job, and (start) a new life.
11. Have you finished (paint) your apartment yet?
12. Steve needs (go) to the shopping mall tomorrow and (buy) winter clothes.
13. Do you enjoy (go) to an expensive restaurant and (have) a gourmet dinner?
14. Most nonsmokers can't stand (be) in a smoke-filled room.
15. Let's postpone (go) abroad until the political situation improves.
16. The children promised (stop) (make) so much noise.
17. Kevin is thinking about (quit) his job and (go) back to school.
18. Linda plans (leave) for Chicago on Tuesday and (return) On Friday.
19. I often put off (wash) the dinner dishes until the next morning.
20. Don't forget (unplug) the coffee pot, (turn off) all the lights, and (lock) the door before you leave for work this morning.
21. Sometimes when I'm listening to someone who is speaking English very fast, I nod my head and pretend (understand).
22. After Isabel got a speeding ticket and had to pay a big fine, she decided (stop) (drive) over the speed limit on interstate highways.
23. I've been trying (reach) Carol on the phone for the last three days, but she is never at home. I intend (keep) (try) until I finally get her.

Ex. 33. Create sentences from the given words. Use any tense. Work in pairs.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. want and go | 15. would love and take |
| 2. plan and go | |
| 3. consider and go | 16. would like and go and swim |
| 4. offer and lend | 17. promise and come |
| 5. like and visit | 18. finish and study |
| 6. enjoy and read | 19. would mind and help |
| 7. intend and get | 20. hope and go |
| 8. decide and get | 21. think about and go |
| 9. seem and be | 22. quit and try |
| 10. put off and write | 23. expect and stay |
| 11. forget and go | 24. stop and eat |
| 12. can't afford and buy | 25. refuse and lend |
| 13. try and learn | 26. agree and lend |
| 14. need and learn | 27. postpone and go |

28. begin and study
29. continue and warn

30. talk about and go
31. keep and try and improve

Ex. 34. Complete the sentences with the correct form, gerund or infinitive, of the words in parentheses.

A: Have you made any vacation plans?

B: I was hoping 1) (go) to an island off the Atlantic coast, but my wife wanted 2) (drive) down the Pacific coast. We've decided 3) (compromise) by going to neither coast. We've agreed 4) (find) a place where both of us want 5) (go).

A: So where are you going?

B: Well, we've been considering 6) (go) 7) (fish) in Canada. We've also discussed 8) (take) a train across central and western Canada. We've also been talking about 9) (rent) a sailboat and 10) (go) 11) (sail) in the Gulf of Mexico.

Ex. 35. Complete the sentences with a preposition and the given words.

1. I'm looking forward + go to the zoo
2. Thank you + open the door
3. I'm worried+ be late for the concert
4. Are you interested+ go to the museum with us
5. I apologized+ be late
6. Are you afraid+ fly in small planes
7. Are you nervous+ take your driver's test

Complete the sentences with a preposition and the given words.

1. I'm looking forward + go to the zoo
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4. Are you interested+ go to the museum with us
5. I apologized+ be late
6. Are you afraid+ fly in small planes
7. Are you nervous+ take your driver's test
8. We're excited+ go to a soccer game
9. Jack insisted+ pay the restaurant bill
10. Annie dreams+ be a horse trainer someday
11. I don't feel+ eat right now
12. Please forgive me+ not call you sooner
13. I'm tired+ live with five roommates
14. I believe+ be honest at all times
15. Let's plan+ meet at the restaurant at six
16. Who's responsible+ clean the classroom
17. The police stopped us+ enter the building
18. Jake's not very good+ cut his own hair

Ex. 36. Using the verbs in parentheses, complete the sentences with prepositions and gerunds.

1. I believe (tell) the truth no matter what.
2. I wish the weather would get better. I'm tired (be) inside all the time.
3. I don't go swimming because I'm afraid (drown).
4. Greg is nervous (meet) his girlfriend's parents for the first time.
5. I don't know how to thank you (help) me.
6. Are you interested (go) to a bullfight?
7. I just can't get excited (visit) Disneyland for the third time in two years.
8. Why do you constantly worry (please) your parents?
9. Every summer, I look forward (take) a vacation with my family.
10. Do you feel (tell) me why you're so sad?
11. I apologize (lie), but I was trying to protect you from the truth. Sometimes the truth hurts.
12. I want you to know that I'm sorry. I don't know if you can ever forgive me (cause) you so much trouble.
13. I'm not very good (remember) names.
14. Why do you always insist (pay) for everything when we go out for dinner?
15. I'm not happy in my work. I often dream (quit) my job.
16. How do you stop someone (do) something you know is wrong?
17. I'm too tired to cook, but I hadn't planned (eat) out tonight.
18. Who's responsible (spill) these coffee beans over the floor?
19. Anna made lot of big mistakes at work. That's why she was afraid (lose) her job.

Ex. 37. Using the verbs in parentheses, complete the sentences with prepositions and gerunds.

1. I believe (tell) the truth no matter what.
2. I wish the weather would get better. I'm tired (be) inside all the time.
3. I don't go swimming because I'm afraid (drown).
4. Greg is nervous (meet) his girlfriend's parents for the first time.
5. I don't know how to thank you (help) me.
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13. I'm not very good (remember) names.
14. Why do you always insist (pay) for everything when we go out for dinner?
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18. Who's responsible (spill) these coffee beans over the floor?
19. Anna made lot of big mistakes at work. That's why she was afraid (lose) her job.

Ex. 38. Complete the following by using by + a gerund. Use the words in the list or your own words.

eat drink guess smile stay take wag wash watch leave write

1. Students practice written English by... compositions.
2. We clean our clothes ...them in soap and water.
3. Khalid improved his English... a lot of TV.
4. We show other people we are happy... .
5. We satisfy our hunger...something.
6. We quench our thirst...something.
7. I figured out what "quench" means... .
8. Alex caught my attention...his arms in the air.
9. My dog shows me she is happy...her tail.
10. Carmen recovered from her cold...in bed and care of herself.

Ex. 39. Complete the following with your own word. Use by and gerund.

1. You can destroy bacteria in meat...it.
2. You can cook an egg...it, ...it, or ...it.
3. We can improve our English... .
4. Each of us, in our own small way, can help conserve the world's natural resources... .
5. You can favorably impress a job interviewer... .
6. People can improve their health
7. Parents can help their young children learn to read... .
8. We can make the world a better place for future generations... .

Ex. 40. Create sentences with the same meaning by using a gerund as the subject.

1. It is important to get daily exercise.
2. It isn't hard to make friends.
3. It is easy to cook rice.
4. It is relaxing to take a long walk.

5. Is it difficult to learn a second language?
6. It is wrong to cheat during a test.
7. Is it expensive to live in an apartment?
8. It isn't easy to live in a foreign country.
9. It takes time to make new friends.

Ex. 41. Create sentences with the same meaning by using it + an infinitive.

1. Having good friends is important.
2. Playing tennis is fun.
3. Being polite to other people is important.
4. Learning about other cultures is interesting.
5. Walking alone at night in that part of the city is dangerous.
6. Is riding a motorcycle easy?
7. Having a cold isn't much fun.
8. Learning a second language takes a long time.
9. Cooking a soft-boiled egg takes three minutes.

Ex. 42. Discuss the following questions in pairs.

1. Which is more fun: to study at the library or to go to a movie?
2. Which is more difficult: to write English or to read English?
3. Which is easier: to write English or to speak English?
4. Which is more expensive: to go to a movie or to go to a concert?
5. Which is more interesting: to talk to people or to watch people?
6. Which is more comfortable: to wear shoes or to go barefoot?
7. Which is more satisfying: to give gifts or to receive them?
8. Which is more dangerous: to ride in a car or to ride in an airplane?
9. Which is more important: to come to class on time or to get an extra hour of sleep in the morning?
10. Which is better: to light one candle or to curse the darkness?

Ex. 43. Use the given information to complete each sentence. Use *for* (someone) and an infinitive phrase in each completion.

1. Students should do that homework.
It's important... .
2. Teachers should speak clearly.
It's important... .
3. You don't have to hurry.
There's plenty of time. It isn't necessary... .
4. A fish can't live out of water for more than a few minutes.
It's impossible... .
5. Students have to budget their time carefully.

It's necessary... .

6. A child usually can't sit still for a long time.

It's difficult... .

7. My family always eats turkey on Thanksgiving Day.

It's traditional... .

8. People can take trips to the moon.

Will it be possible...within the next fifty years?

9. I usually can't understand Mr. Alvarez.

It's hard... . He talks too fast.

10. The guests usually wait until the hostess begins to eat.

At a formal dinner party, it's customary... . After she takes the first bite, the guests also start to eat.

11. The bride usually feeds the groom the first piece of wedding cake.

It's traditional... .

12. I can understand our teacher.

It's easy... .

Ex. 44. Create sentences by combining ideas from Column A and Column B. Use gerund subjects or it + an infinitive.

Column A

1. ride a bicycle
2. read newspapers
3. study grammar
4. play tennis
5. steal cars
6. listen to a two-hour speech
7. predict the exact time of an earthquake
8. forget someone's name
9. walk alone through a dark forest at night
10. go fishing with your friends
11. know the meaning of every word in a dictionary
12. be honest with yourself at all times
13. change a flat tire
14. visit museums
15. log on to the Internet

Column B

- a) against the law
- b) boring
- c) dangerous
- d) easy
- e) educational
- f) embarrassing
- g) exciting
- h) frightening
- i) fun
- j) hard
- k) important
- l) impossible
- m) relaxing
- n) waste of time

Ex. 45. Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. It's easy for ... to
2. It's traditional for...to... .
3. It's impossible for ... to
4. It takes (a length of time) for ... to....
5. It's sensible for ... to....
6. Is it necessary for ... to ... ?
7. It's important for ... to... .
8. It's difficult for ... to... .

Ex. 46. Use your own words to complete the sentences.

1. It takes time for ... to
2. It takes a lot of money to
3. It takes ... minutes to
4. How long does it take to ... ?
5. It will take ... years for ... to
6. It takes patience / courage / skill to....
7. It takes hard work for ... to
8. It takes stamina and determination to...

Ex. 47. Add *in order* to the sentences whenever possible.

1. I went to the bank to cash a check.
2. I'd like to see that movie.
3. Sam went to the hospital to visit a friend.
4. I need to go to the bank today.
5. I need to go to the bank today to deposit my paycheck.
6. On my way home from school, I stopped at the drugstore to buy some shampoo.
7. Carmen looked in her dictionary to find the correct spelling of a word.
8. Masako went to the cafeteria to eat lunch.
9. Jack and Linda have decided to get married.
10. Pedro watches TV to improve his English.
11. I didn't forget to pay my rent.
12. Kim wrote to the university to ask for a catalog.
13. Sally touched my shoulder to get my attention.
14. Donna expects to graduate next spring.
15. Jerry needs to go to the bookstore to buy a spiral notebook.

Ex. 48. Complete the sentences in Column A by using the ideas in Column B. Connect the ideas with (*in order*) to.

Column A

1. I called the hotel desk ...

Column B

- A. keep their feet warm and dry

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 2. I turned on the radio ... | B. reach the top shelf |
| 3. I looked on the Internet ... | C. listen to a ball game |
| 4. People wear boots ... | D. find the population of Malaysia |
| 5. Andy went to Egypt ... | E. ask for an extra pillow |
| 6. Ms. Lane stood on tiptoes ... | F. chase a stray dog away |
| 7. The dentist moved the light... closer to my face ... | G. help her pay the rent |
| 8. I clapped my hands and yelled ... | H. get some fresh air and exercise |
| 9. Maria took a walk in the park ... | I. see the ancient pyramids |
| 10. I offered my cousin some money ... | J. look into my mouth |

Ex. 49. Complete the sentences by using *to* or *for*.

1. I went to Chicago...a visit.
2. I went to Chicago...visit my aunt and uncle.
3. I take long walks...relax.
4. I take long walks...relaxation.
5. I'm going to school...a good education.
6. I'm going to school...get a good education.
7. I'm not going to school just...have fun.
8. I'm not going to school just...fun.
9. I turned on the radio...listen to the news.
10. I listened to the radio...news about the earthquake in Peru.
11. I sent a card to Carol...wish her a happy birthday.
12. Two police officers came to my apartment...ask me about my cousin.
13. Mr. Wong works in his garden...the pure pleasure of it.
14. I looked in the encyclopedia...information about Ecuador.
15. My three brothers, two sisters, and parents all came to town attend my graduation.

Ex. 50. Answer why-questions in your own words. Show purpose by using an infinitive phrase or a for-phrase. Work in pairs.

1. Yesterday you turned on the TV. Why?
2. You went to the supermarket. Why?
3. You need to go to the bookstore. Why?
4. You went to the post office. Why?
5. You went to the health clinic. Why?
6. You reached into your pocket/purse. Why?
7. You came to this school. Why?
8. You borrowed some money from your friend. Why?

9. You stopped at the service station. Why?
10. You play (soccer, tennis, etc.). Why?
11. You had to go out last night. Why?

Ex. 51. Combine the sentences.

PART 1. Use *too*.

1. We can't go swimming today. It's very cold.
2. I couldn't finish my homework last night. I was very sleepy.
3. This jacket is very small. I can't wear it.
4. Mike couldn't go to his aunt's housewarming party. He was very busy.
5. I live far from school. I can't walk there.
6. Some movies are very violent. Children shouldn't watch them.

PART 2. Use *enough*.

1. I can't reach the top shelf. I'm not that tall.
2. I can't lift a horse. I'm not that strong.
3. It's not warm today. We can't go outside in shorts and sandals.
4. I didn't stay home and miss work. I wasn't really sick, but I didn't feel good all day.

Ex. 52. Complete the sentences by choosing from the given words. Use *too* or *enough* + *an infinitive*.

1. strong/lift I'm not...a refrigerator.
2. weak/lift Most people are...a refrigerator without help.
3. busy/answer I was...the phone. I let it keep ringing until the caller gave up.
4. early/get We got to the concert...good seas.
5. full/hold My suitcase is...any more clothes.
6. large/hold My suitcase isn't...all the clothes I want to take on my trip.
7. big/get Rex is...into Bobo's doghouse.
8. big/hold Julie's purse is... her dog Pepper.

Ex. 53. Complete the sentences with *too* and *enough*. Use -- if nothing is needed.

1. Alan is...smart...to make that kind of mistake.
 2. Alan is...smart...to understand how to solve that problem.
 3. My pocket is...big...to hold my wallet. I always carry my wallet there.
 4. A horse is...big...for a person to lift.
 5. I'm uncomfortable. This room is...hot... . Why don't you open the window?
 6. That watch is...expensive... . I can't afford it.
 7. Are you...tall...to reach that book for me? The green one on the top shelf.
- Thanks.
8. Ask John to move that box. He's...strong...to lift it.

9. I am...busy...to help you right now.

Ex. 54. Complete the following sentences. Use infinitives in the completions.

1. I'm too short
2. I'm not tall enough
3. I'm not strong enough
4. Last night I was too tired....
5. Yesterday I was too busy....
6. A Mercedes-Benz is too expensive
7. I don't have enough money
8. Yesterday I didn't have enough time
9. A teenager is old enough but too young
10. I know enough English but not enough

Ex. 55. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses: gerund or infinitive.

1. It's difficult for me (remember) phone numbers.
2. My cat is good at (catch) mice.
3. I bought a newspaper (look) at the ads for apartments for rent.
4. Tourists like (go) (swim) in the warm ocean in Hawaii.
5. I called my friend (invite) her for dinner.
6. Hillary talked about (go) to graduate school.
7. Sarosh found out what was happening by (listen) carefully to everything that was said.
8. Children, stop (draw) pictures on the tablecloth!
9. Professor Amani has a strong accent. It is difficult for his students (understand) him. He needs (improve) his pronunciation if he wants (be) a good lecturer. (lecture) requires good communication skills.
10. A: Hi! I'm home!
B: Welcome back. Did you have a good trip?
A: Yes, thanks. How's everything? How are my goldfish? I hope you didn't forget (feed) them.
B: Oh, my gosh!
11. Dan's goldfish died when he was away on a trip because his roommate forgot (feed) them. Dan is considering (get) a new roommate.
12. My friend Akihiko has goldfish in a pond in his garden. He enjoys (feed) them one by one with chopsticks.
13. MichelleYinYin Ko works sixteen hours a day (earn) enough money (take) care of her elderly parents and her three children.
14. It takes care, patience, and a little luck (take) a really good photograph of wildlife.

15. No matter how wonderful a trip is, it's always good (get) back home and (sleep) in one's own bed.
16. A: Quit (stare) at the phone. Greg isn't going to call.
B: I keep (think) the phone will ring any second.
A: I don't mean (be) unsympathetic, but I think you'd better forget about Greg. It's over.
17. It's important to your health for you (work) at a job you like. If you hate (go) to your job, you should seriously think about (look) for a different kind of job. The stress of (do) work you hate day in and day out can damage your health.
18. (ask) others about themselves and their lives is one of the secrets of (get) along with other people. If you want (make) and (keep) friends, it is important (be) sincerely interested in other people's lives.
19. I keep (forget) (call) my friend Louise. I'd better write myself a note.
20. I like (travel) to out-of-the-way places. I don't like (go) to usual tourist places when I'm on holiday.
21. Large bee colonies have 80,000 workers. These worker bees must visit fifty million flowers (make) one kilogram (2.2 pounds) of honey. It's no wonder that "busy as a bee" is a common expression.
22. Exercise is good for you. Why don't you walk up the stairs instead of (take) the elevator?
23. Stop (crack) those nuts with your teeth! Here. Use a nutcracker. Do you want (be) toothless by the time you're thirty?
24. Different cultures have different gestures. When North Americans meet someone, they usually offer a strong handshake and look the other person straight in the eye. In some countries, however, it is impolite (shake) hands firmly, and (look) a person in the eye is equally rude.
25. How close do you stand to another person when you are speaking? North Americans prefer (stand) just a little less than an arm's length from someone. Many people in the Middle East and Latin America like (move) in closer than that during a conversation. (smile) at another person is a universal, cross-cultural gesture. Everyone throughout the world understands the meaning of a smile.

Ex. 56. Correct the errors.

1. Do you enjoy go the zoo?
2. I went to the store for getting some toothpaste.
3. Did you go to shopping yesterday?
4. I usually go to the cafeteria for to get a cup of coffee in the morning.
5. Bob needed to went downtown yesterday.
6. I cut the rope by a knife.
7. I thanked him for drive me to the airport.
8. Is difficult to learn a second language.

9. It is important getting an education.
10. Timmy isn't enough old too get married.
11. Do you want go to swimming tomorrow?
12. I went to the bank for cashing a check.
13. I was too sleepy to finish my homework last night.
14. Is easy this exercise to do.
15. Last night too tired to do my homework.
16. I've never gone to sailing, but I would like to.
17. Reading it is one of my hobby.
18. The man began to built a wall around his garden.
19. I like to travel because you learn too much about other countries and cultures.
20. Instead of settle down in one place, I'd like to travel around the world.
21. My grandmother likes to fishing.
22. Mary would like to has a big family.

Ex. 57. Complete each sentence with a preposition and a form of *go*.

1. We thought...to the beach.
2. We talked...there.
3. We're interested...there.
4. My family is excited...there.
5. The children insisted...there.
6. They're looking forward...there.
7. The rain prevented us...there.
8. A storm kept us...there.

Ex. 58. Complete each sentence with a preposition and a form of the verb in parentheses.

SITUATION 1: An airplane flight.

1. Two children are excited (take) their first flight.
2. They have been looking forward (be) above the clouds.
3. A first-time flyer is worried (fly) in stormy weather.
4. One passenger is blaming another passenger (spill) his coffee.
5. A man is complaining (have) an aisle seat rather than a window seat.
6. The pilot was late, but he had an excuse (be) late.
7. The co-pilot will be responsible (fly) the plane.
8. Security personnel are prohibiting a woman (get) on the flight.

SITUATION 2: At a police station.

1. The teenager has been accused (steal) a purse.
2. An elderly woman said he was responsible (take) it.
3. The police are blaming him (do) it.
4. The teenager said he was trying to prevent someone else (take) it.

5. He is upset. The police are listening to the woman instead (listen) to his version of the story.
6. He has not yet succeeded (convince) the police of his innocence.

Ex. 59. Complete each sentence with an appropriate preposition and the -ing form of the given verb.

1. look Alice isn't interested...for a new job.
2. do You are capable...better work.
3. have I'm accustomed...a big breakfast.
4. help Thank you...me carry my suitcases.
5. know Mrs. Grant insisted...the whole truth.
6. be I believe...honest at all times.
7. live You should take advantage...here.
8. go, not Fatima had a good reason...to class yesterday.
9. search Everyone in the neighborhood participated...for the lost child.
10. make I apologized to Yoko...her wait for me.
11. go In addition...to school full-time, Spiro has a part-time job.
12. run I stopped the child...into the street.
13. go Where should we go for dinner tonight? Would you object...to an Italian restaurant?
14. clarify The mayor made another public statement for the purpose...the new tax proposal.
15. wear Larry isn't used...a suit and tie every day.

Ex. 60. Answer the questions in complete sentences. Use prepositions followed by gerunds in your answers. Work in pairs.

1. Your friend was rude. Did she apologize?
2. Your neighbor helped you carry heavy boxes. Did you thank him/her?
3. You're going to visit your friends in another town this weekend. Are you looking forward to that?
4. You didn't come to class on time yesterday. Did you have a good excuse?
5. You're living in a cold/warm climate. Are you accustomed to that?
6. You're going to a tropical island for vacation. Are you excited?
7. A customer interrupted you while you were talking to the store manager. Did she apologize?
8. The students in the class did role-plays. Did all of them participate?
9. Someone broke the window. Do you know who was responsible?
10. People in some countries have their biggest meal at lunch. Are you used to doing that?
11. The weather is hot/cold. What does that prevent you from doing?
12. The advanced students have to do a lot of homework. Do they complain?

13. Your wallet was missing after your friend visited. Do you blame him?
14. You didn't study grammar last night. What did you do instead?
15. You studied last weekend. What did you do in addition?

Ex. 61. Answer the questions with by + a gerund or gerund phrase to express how something is done. Work in pairs.

1. How do you turn off a cell phone?
2. How can students improve their listening comprehension?
3. How do people satisfy their hunger?
4. How do people quench their thirst?
5. How did you find out what quench means?
6. What are some ways employees get in trouble with their manager?
7. How do dogs show they are happy?
8. In a restaurant, how do you catch the server's attention?

Ex. 62. Make sentences with the given words. Use any tense and subject. Work in pairs.

1. enjoy \ drink tea
2. mind \ open the window
3. finish \ eat dinner
4. get through \ eat dinner
5. stop \ rain
6. keep \ work
7. keep on \ work
8. postpone \ do my work
9. put off \ do my work
10. delay \ leave on vacation
11. consider \ get a job
12. talk about \ go to a movie
13. mention \ go out of town

Ex. 63. Complete the sentences with appropriate gerunds.

1. When Beth got tired, she stopped....
2. Would you mind...the door? Thanks.
3. I have a lot of homework tonight, but I'd still like to go with you later on. I'll call you when I get through....
4. Where are you considering...for your break?
5. Sometimes I put off...my apartment.
6. You have to decide where you want to go to school next year. You can't postpone...that decision much longer.
7. I wanted to go to Mexico. Sally suggested...to Hawaii.

8. Tony mentioned...the bus to school instead of walking.
9. I appreciate...able to study in peace and quiet.

Ex. 64. Complete the sentences with appropriate -ing verbs.

1. We had a lot of fun...games at the picnic.
2. I have trouble...Mrs. Maxwell when she speaks. She talks too fast.
3. I spent five hours...my homework last night.
4. Olga is standing at the corner...for the bus.
5. Ricardo is sitting in class...notes.
6. It was a beautiful spring day. Dorothy was lying under a tree...to the birds sing.
7. We wasted our money...to that movie. It was very boring.
8. Ted is an indecisive person. He has a hard time up his mind about...anything.
9. I wondered what the children were doing while I was gone. When I got home, I found them...TV.
10. When Mr. Chan walked into the kitchen, he caught the children...some candy even though he'd told them not to spoil their dinners.

Ex. 65. Work with a partner. Complete a sentence about yourself using an -ing verb. Ask your partner, "How about you?"

1. Sometimes I have trouble understanding spoken English. How about you?
2. Every week I spend at least an hour
3. In my free time, I have fun
4. Sometimes I sit in class
5. Sometimes I waste money... .
6. If you come to my home at midnight, you will find me... .
7. I think it's fun to spend all day
8. Sometimes I have trouble
9. You will never catch me
10. I am not a decisive person. I have a hard time
11. When I'm on a picnic, I always have a good time

Ex. 66. Report what was said by using the verbs in the list to introduce an infinitive phrase.

*advise encourage order require allow expect permit tell ask
force remind warn*

1. The professor said to Alan, "You may leave early."
2. Roberto said to me, "Don't forget to take your book back to the library."
3. Mr. Chang thinks I have a good voice, so he said to me, "You should take singing lessons."

4. Mrs. Alvarez was very stern and a little angry. She shook her finger at the children and said to them, "Don't play with matches!"
5. I am very relieved because the Dean of Admissions said to me, "You may register for school late."
6. The law says, "Every driver must have a valid driver's license."
7. My friend said to me, "You should get some automobile insurance."
8. The robber had a gun. He said to me, "Give me all of your money."
9. My boss said to me, "Come to the meeting ten minutes early."

Ex. 67. Complete each sentence with a gerund or an infinitive.

1. We're going out for dinner. Would you like...us?
2. Jack avoided...me.
3. I was broke, so Jenny offered...me a little money.
4. Would you mind...the door for me?
5. Even though I asked the people in front of me at the movie...quiet, they kept... .
6. Lucy pretended...the answer to my question.
7. The teacher seems...in a good mood today, don't you think?
8. I don't mind...alone.
9. Mrs. Jackson warned her young son not...the hot stove.
10. Residents are not allowed...pets in my apartment building.
11. All applicants are required...an entrance examination.
12. My boss expects me...the work ASAP.
13. Joan and David were considering...married in June, but they finally decided...until August.
14. Jack advised me...a new apartment.
15. I was advised...a new apartment.
16. Jack advised...a new apartment.
17. Jack suggested...a new apartment.
18. When we were in New York, we had a really good time...in Central Park on sunny days.
19. This is my first term at this school. I haven't really had any problems, but sometimes I have trouble...the lectures. Some professors speak too fast.
20. Ms. Gray is a commuter. Every workday, she spends almost two hours...to and from work.

Ex. 68. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I always remember (turn) off all the lights before I leave my house.
2. I remember (play) with dolls when I was a child.
3. What do you remember (do) when you were a child?

4. What do you remember (do) before you leave for class every day?
5. What did you forget (do) before you left for class this morning?
6. I won't ever forget (watch) our team score the winning goal in the last seconds of the championship game.
7. Don't forget (do) your homework tonight.
8. Please stop (bite) your fingernails.
9. I stopped (get) gas yesterday and was shocked at the high price.
10. I stopped (drive) so much because of the high price of gas.

Ex. 69. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Maria loves (swim) in the ocean.
2. After a brief interruption, the professor continued (lecture).
3. I hate (see) any living being suffer. I can't bear (watch) news reports of children who are starving. I can't stand (read) about animals that have been cruelly abused by people.
4. I'm afraid of flying. When a plane begins (move) down the runway, my heart starts (race) Uh-oh! The plane is beginning (move), and my heart is starting (race).
5. When I travel, I prefer (drive) to (take) a plane.
6. I prefer (drive) rather than (take) a plane.
7. I regret (inform) you that your loan application has not been approved.
8. I regret (listen, not) to my father's advice. He was right.
9. When a student asks a question, the teacher always tries (explain) the problem as clearly as possible.
10. I tried everything, but the baby still wouldn't stop (cry). I tried (hold) him, but that didn't help. I tried (feed) him, but he refused the food and continued (cry). I tried (burp) him. I tried (change) his diaper. Nothing worked. The baby wouldn't stop crying.

Ex. 70. Complete each sentence with an appropriate form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Mary reminded me (be, not) late for the meeting.
2. I've volunteered (help) at the local school during my time off and (paint) the lunchroom.
3. We discussed (quit) our jobs and (open) our own business.
4. I'm getting tired. I need (take) a break.
5. Sometimes students avoid (look) at the teacher if they don't want (answer) a question.
6. Most children prefer (watch) television to (listen) to the radio.
7. The taxi driver refused (take) a check. He wanted the passenger (pay) cash.

8. The travel agent advised us (wait, not) until August (make) a reservation.
9. Keep (talk) I'm listening to you.
10. Linda offered (water) my plants while I was out of town.
11. Igor suggested (go) (ski) in the mountains this weekend. How does that sound to you?
12. The doctor ordered Mr. Gray (smoke, not).
13. Don't tell me his secret. I prefer (know, not).
14. Toshi was allowed (renew) his student visa.
15. Don't forget (tell) Jane (call) me about (go) (swim) tomorrow.
16. Sally reminded me (ask) you (tell) Bob (remember) (bring) his soccer ball to the picnic.
17. Recently, Jo has been spending most of her time (do) research for a book on pioneer women.
18. The little boy had a lot of trouble (convince) anyone he had seen a mermaid.

Ex. 71. Make sentences beginning with *it*. Use a form of the given word followed by an infinitive phrase for each sentence.

1. be dangerous
2. be important
3. not be easy
4. be silly
5. must be interesting
6. be always a pleasure
7. be smart
8. not cost much money
9. be necessary
10. take time

Ex. 72. Add *for (someone)* and any other words to give a more specific and accurate meaning to each sentence.

1. It isn't possible to be on time.
2. It's easy to speak Spanish.
3. It's important to learn English.
4. It is essential to get a visa.
5. It's important to take advanced math courses.
6. It's difficult to communicate.
7. It was impossible to come to class.
8. It is a good idea to study gerunds and infinitives.

Ex. 73. Work with a partner. Speaker A gives the cue. Speaker B completes the sentence with an infinitive phrase. Speaker A restates the sentence using a gerund phrase as the subject.

1. It's dangerous ...
2. It is wrong ...
3. It's easy ...
4. It takes a lot of time ...
5. It's impolite ...
6. It's a good idea ...
7. It is important ...
8. Is it difficult ... ?

Ex. 74. Interview each other.

1. What is easy for you?
2. What is hard for you?
3. What is or isn't interesting for you?
4. What has been a good experience for you?
5. What sounds like fun to you?
6. What is considered impolite in your country?
7. What is a complicated process?
8. What demands patience and a sense of humor?

Ex. 75. Work with a partner. Partner A gives the cue. Partner B completes the sentence with *doing it* or *to do it*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I promise ... | 18. I warned him not ... |
| 2. We plan ... | 19. We prepared ... |
| 3. I can't afford ... | 20. I don't recall ... |
| 4. She didn't allow me ... | 21. We decided ... |
| 5. I don't care ... | 22. He resented... |
| 6. Please remind me ... | 23. When will you finish ... ? |
| 7. I am considering . | 24. Did you practice ... |
| 8. Our director postponed ... | 25. She agreed ... |
| 9. He persuaded me ... | 26. They consented ... |
| 10. I don't mind ... | 27. Stop .. . |
| 11. Everyone avoided ... | 28. I didn't force him ... |
| 12. I refused ... | 29. I couldn't resist ... |
| 13. I hope ... | 30. Somehow, the cat managed ... |
| 14. She convinced me ... | 31. Did the little boy admit ... ? |
| 15. He mentioned ... | 32. He denied |
| 16. I expect ... | 33. I didn't mean ... |
| 17. I encouraged him ... | 34. She swore ... |

35. I volunteered ...
36. He suggested ...
37. He advised me...
38. He struggled ...
39. I don't want to risk ...
40. Do you recommend ... ?
41. I miss ...
42. I can't imagine ...
43. She threatened ...

44. He seems to dislike ...
45. The children begged ...
46. She challenged me ...
47. Did he deny ... ?
48. She taught me ...
49. Do you anticipate ... ?
50. I don't recollect ...
51. I'll arrange ...

Ex. 76. Choose the correct form of the verbs given. In some sentences, both verbs are correct.

1. Hassan volunteered *bringing* / *to bring* some food to the reception.
2. The students practiced *pronouncing* / *to pronounce* the "th" sound in the phrase "these thirty-three dirty trees."
3. In the fairy tale, the wolf threatened *eating* / *to eat* a girl named Little Red Riding Hood.
4. The movers struggled *lifting* / *to lift* the piano up the stairs.
5. Anita demanded *knowing* / *to know* why she had been fired.
6. My skin can't tolerate *being* / *to be* in the sun all day. I get sunburned easily.
7. Mr. Kwan broke the antique vase. I'm sure he didn't mean *doing* / *to do* it.
8. Fred Washington claims *being* / *to be* a descendant of George Washington.
9. Linda failed *passing* / *to pass* the entrance exam.
10. I hate *getting* / *to get* to work late.
11. I can't bear *seeing* / *to see* animals suffer.
12. Ming Wan just started a new business. He risks *losing* / *to lose* everything if it doesn't succeed.

Ex. 77. Complete each sentence with an appropriate form of the verb in parentheses.

1. How did you manage (*find*) out about the surprise party?
2. I think Sam deserves (*have*) another chance.
3. Olga finally *admitted* (*be*) responsible for the problem.
4. Mrs. Freeman can't help (*worry*) about her children.
5. Children, I forbid you (*play*) in the street. There's too much traffic.
6. Lori suggested (*leave*) around six. Is that too early for you?
7. I urged Omar (*return*) to school and (*finish*) his education.
8. Oscar keeps (*hope*) and (*pray*) that things will get better.
9. Nadia keeps (*promise*) (*visit*) but she never does.
10. My little cousin is a blabbermouth! He can't resist (*tell*) my secrets!
11. Margaret challenged me (*race*) her across the pool.

12. I finally managed (*persuade*) Yoko (*stay*) in school and (*finish*) her degree.

Ex. 78. Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. I don't mind to have a roommate.
2. Most students want return home as soon as possible.
3. Learning about another country it is very interesting.
4. I tried very hard to don't make any mistakes.
5. The task of find a person who could tutor me in English wasn't difficult.
6. All of us needed to went to the ticket office before the game yesterday.
7. I'm looking forward to go to swimming in the ocean.
8. Ski in the Alps it was a big thrill for me.
9. Don't keep to be asking me the same questions over and over.
10. During a fire drill, everyone is required leaving the building.
11. I don't enjoy to play card games. I prefer to spend my time for read or watch movies.
12. Is hard for me understand people who speak very fast.
13. When I entered the room, I found my young son stand on the kitchen table.
14. When I got home, Irene was lying in bed think about what a wonderful time she'd had.

Ex. 79. Complete the sentences with your own words. Express the purpose of the action.

1. I went to Chicago to....
2. Ron went to Chicago for....
3. I went to the grocery store for....
4. Reisa went to the grocery store to....
5. I went to the doctor to....
6. My son went to the doctor for....
7. I swim every day to....
8. Kevin swims every day for....

Ex. 80. Add *in order* wherever possible. If nothing should be added, write --.

1. I went to the garden center...to get some fertilizer for my flowers.
2. When the teacher asked him a question, Scott pretended...to understand what she was saying.
3. My roommate asked me...to clean up the dishes after dinner.
4. Mustafa climbed onto a chair...to change a light bulb in the ceiling.
5. Rita has to work at two jobs...to support herself and her three children.
6. I really want...to learn Italian before I visit Venice next year.
7. I jog three times a week...to stay healthy.
8. Karen finally went to the dentist...to get some relief from her toothache.

9. It's easier for me...to understand written English than it is to understand spoken English.
10. Is it important...to speak English without an accent as long as people understand what you're saying?

Ex. 81. Complete the sentences. Use infinitive phrases in your completions.

1. Nicole always speeds on the expressway.
2. I've worked hard all day long. Enough's enough! I'm
3. Next month, I'm going to a family reunion — the first one in 25 years. I'm very much looking forward to it. I'm
4. Some children grow up in unhappy homes. My family, however, has always been loving and supportive. I'm
5. Ivan's run out of money again, but he doesn't want anyone to know his situation. He needs money desperately, but he's
6. Rosalyn wants to become an astronaut. That has been her dream since she was a little girl. She has been working hard toward her goal and is
7. Our neighbors had extra tickets to the ballet, so they invited us to go with them. Since both of us love the ballet, we were
8. Andrea recently told me what my wayward brother is up to these days. I couldn't believe my ears! I was

Ex. 82. Make questions using the words in parentheses. Answer the questions.

1. What are children sometimes (afraid \ do)?
2. When you're tired in the evening, what are you (content \ do)?
3. What should drivers be (careful \ do) in traffic?
4. If one of your friends has a problem, what are you (willing \ do)?
5. What are people who don't speak English well (reluctant \ do)?
6. What are you (determined \ do) before you are too old?
7. What are some things people are (ashamed \ do)?
8. Can you tell me something you were (shocked \ find out)?
9. Can you tell me something you were (sad \ hear)?
10. What are you (eager \ do) in the near future?

Ex. 83. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive form* or the *-ing form*.

- 1 A: Have you decided where (spend) your holiday?
B: Yes. I would like (go) to a Greek island.
- 2 A: I hate (clean) the house.
B: Me too. I wish I could afford (employ) a cleaner.
- 3 A: Jane seems (sleep) for hours.

B: Yes. She must (be) very tired.
 4 A: What are you doing this weekend?
 B: Well. Tom suggested (drive) to the seaside.
 5 A: Steve claims (travel) around the world.
 B: Yes. He seems (go) to a lot of places.
 6 A: It was nice of John (visit) us yesterday.
 B: Yes. I was happy (see) him.
 7 A: I'm sure I've failed my exam.
 B: Well. There's no point in (worry) until you get your results.
 8 A: We should (tell) Sue about the party.
 B: Yes. We had better (invite) Tony, too.
 9 A: Did the police arrest that man?
 B: Yes. He admitted to (steal) a car.
 10 A: Did you have a nice evening?
 B: Not really. I arrived home only (find) that I'd left my keys at work.

Ex. 84. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive form* or the *-ing form*.

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

Ex. 85. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive form* or the *-ing form*.

A Sue has decided 1) (apply) for a new job. Her mother advised her 2) (write) to several different companies. Sue would like 3) (work) for a large company where she can 4) (meet) new people.

B Carol is too ill 1) (go) to work today. She has managed 2) (drink) some tea and now she wants 3) (sleep). Her husband offered 4) (call) the doctor, but Carol would prefer 5) (wait) and see if she feels better tomorrow.

C Daniel would like 1) (get) his teacher a present, but he doesn't know what 2) (choose). He is thinking of 3) (buy) her a book because he knows that she enjoys 4) (read). His sister will help him 5) (pick) a good one.

D I dislike 1) (shop) because I can't stand 2) (be) in crowded places. If I have to 3) (go) into town, I avoid 4) (visit) shops where there are a lot of people.

E Joan can't afford 1) (go) on holiday this year, but she intends 2) (save) up so that she can manage 3) (travel) around Europe next summer. She is looking forward to 4) (visit) a lot of exciting places.

Ex. 86. Rephrase the following sentences.

1. I don't think Ann should watch the late film.

I don't want

2. She is going to tidy her clothes away. Her mother asked her to do it.

Her mother wants

3. It's Mary's turn to do the washing-up. I insist on it.

I insist on

4. Why don't you come to my party?

I would like

5. Mark fell into the swimming pool on his wedding day. I'll never forget that.

I'll never forget

6. You have to finish this project today.

I need

7 I don't think my secretary should attend the meeting

I don't want

Ex. 87. Rewrite the sentences using *for*.

1. He shouldn't play his music so loud. It's too late.

It's too late

2. Barry must go to the bank today. It's necessary.

It's necessary

3. They must finish their homework. It's important.

It's important

4. No one has taken my order yet. I'm still waiting.

I'm still waiting

5. You should move to the town centre. It will be more convenient.

It will be more convenient

6. John should learn a foreign language. That would be a good idea.

It would be a good idea

7. There are shops in the hotel. Guests can do their shopping.

There are shops in the hotel

8. The teacher spoke loudly. Everyone could hear him.

The teacher spoke loudly enough

9. I've brought some magazines so that you can read them.

I've brought some magazines

10 Children shouldn't play with matches. It's dangerous

It's dangerous

Ex. 88. Complete the following sentences.

1. The supermarket has a car park for the customers...

2. The hotel has a gym for the guests...

3. The school has a playground for the children...

4. The office block has a restaurant for the staff ...

5. The bus has a bin for the passengers...

6. The plane has lockers for the passengers ...

7. The youth club has a cloakroom for the members...

Ex. 89. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive form* or the *-ing form*.

1. A: Is Sue in the office today?

B: Yes. I saw her (type) a report as I came in.

2 A: I walked past the lake yesterday.

B: So did I. I stood for a moment to watch some children (feed) the ducks.

3. A: Marie is good at playing the piano, isn't she?

B: Yes. I heard *her* (perform) in a concert last week. She was wonderful.

4. A: Is Paul at home?

B: No. I saw him (leave) for work as I passed by.

5. A: How do you know that Steve took the letter?

B: I noticed him (put) it in his briefcase.

6. A: Did Malcolm wash up properly?

B: Yes. I watched him (do) it to make sure.

7. A: Is that Joanne's fiancé?

B: Yes. I noticed them (hold) hands as they went into the cinema.

8. A: Are there any children living next door?

B: Yes. I often hear them (play) as I'm hanging out the washing.

9 A: Did Sarah miss the train?

B: No. she didn't. I watched her (get on) the train before I left the station.

Ex. 90. Choose the correct answer.

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

Ex. 91. Complete the following sentences.

1. “Yes. I’ll wash your car for you,” said Stuart.
Stuart agreed...my car.
2. Julia said to Sam, “I didn’t eat your sweets.”
Julia denied...Sam’s sweets.
3. “I scratched the CD.” said Tom.
Tom confessed to...the CD.
4. Amanda said, “I hate living in the city.”

Amanda complained about...in the city.

5. Mrs Smith said to the children, "You have until Tuesday to finish your projects."

Mrs Smith expects the children...their projects by Tuesday.

6. Her mother said, "Don't touch the iron!" but she didn't listen.

Her mother warned her about...the iron, but she didn't listen.

Ex. 92. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive form* or the *-ing form*.

1. He regrets (argue) with his best friend.

2. We regret (inform) you that tonight's performance will be cancelled.

3. Oh, no! I forgot (lock) the front door.

4. I'll never forget (meet) my favourite film star.

5. Claire likes (ski). She says it's very exciting.

6. Hike (go) to the dentist every six months.

7. I must remember (post) these letters today.

8. I remember (read) the book, but I don't know who wrote it.

9. I'm sorry for (forget) your birthday. It was awful of me.

10. I'm sorry (say) that you have failed the exam.

11. She is afraid (climb) the tree in case she falls.

12. Mary never wears her diamond ring. She is afraid of (lose) it.

13. I have stopped (watch) horror films because they give me nightmares.

14. We stopped (buy) some food before continuing our journey.

Ex. 93. Decide which beginning, a), b), or both, matches each ending and tick (✓) your choice.

1. a) They liked playing cards in the evening but that night they decided to go out instead.

b) They liked to play cards in the evening

2. a) They stopped to have a drink because they were thirsty.

b) They stopped drinking

3. a) He remembered buying some sugar but he couldn't remember where he'd put it.

b) He remembered to buy some sugar

4. a) Oliver tried taking some aspirin but it didn't make him feel better.

b) Oliver tried to take some aspirin

5. a) The prisoner went on to say that she was innocent, again and again and again.

b) The prisoner went on saying that

6. a) She started to talk just at the same moment as me.

b) She started talking just

7. a) Simon heard someone screaming once and then everything went quiet.
 b) Simon heard someone scream
8. a) He began playing the guitar when he was 12 years old.
 b) He began to play the guitar
9. a) I heard the tap drip and the noise started to send me to sleep.
 b) I heard the tap dripping

Ex. 94. Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the adjective in brackets.

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

Ex. 95. Fill in *too* or *enough* and one of the adjectives from the list to write sentences. Add an object where necessary.

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

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

Ex. 96. Complete the following sentences.

- He is very short. He can't be a basketball player.
 He is too

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

Ex. 97. Underline the correct word.

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

Ex. 98. Rewrite the sentences using participles.

1. Because she was tired. Katie went to bed.
2. He was sitting in the garden and he was drinking his tea.

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

Ex. 99. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive form or the -ing form.

Flight Attendant: Welcome aboard, sir. I hope you enjoy the flight.

Passenger: Thank you. Unfortunately, I'm afraid of 1) (fly).

Flight Attendant: Don't worry, sir. Just remember 2) (fasten) your seatbelt and everything will be fine.

Passenger: I don't mean 3) (be) difficult, but I would like 4) (sit) next to the window. Is that alright?

Flight Attendant: Of course. This seat is free. You can sit here. Would you like a newspaper to read?

Passenger: No, thank you. I prefer 5) (read) books to reading newspapers.

Flight Attendant: Well, I must 6) (check) on the other passengers now.

Passenger: Oh. I'm sorry for 7) (talk) too much. I'm just very nervous about the flight.

Flight Attendant: Just try 8) (relax) a little bit, sir. I'll stop (see) how you are later.

Passenger: Thank you very much. I hate 10) (be) so much trouble.

Ex. 100. Complete the sentences using an infinitive or an -ing form.

1. They delayed...the decision until they had read the report.
2. He refused...the book back to the shop.
3. We'd rather not...with you. We'll stay at home.
4. It's not worth...John to the party. He won't come.
5. I'm really looking forward to...to the theatre on Saturday.
6. Mark was kind...you home after the party.
7. They were very happy...the good news.
8. You can all...now if you want.

9. She walked out of the office without...goodbye.
10. They made her...the letter again.
11. She has gone to the post office...some stamps.
12. You must...hard for your exams.
13. You had better...or you'll miss the train.
14. She spends most of her spare time...the patio.
15. You're too young...at home by yourself.
16. He opened the door only...that the room was empty.

In Other Words

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

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

Ex. 101. Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

1. Could you give me a lift to the office, please?
mind Would...me a lift to the office, please?
2. The ring was so expensive that he couldn't afford to buy it.
too The ring was...to buy.
- 3 I think it's interesting to learn about other cultures.
learning I think...interesting.

4. They let Edward go out with his friends last night.
allowed Edward...with his friends last night.
5. They heard Fiona quarrel with her brother last night.
was Fiona...with her brother last night.
6. Mum was annoyed by Tina's behaviour and sent her to her room.
found Mum...and sent her to her room.
7. This knife is too blunt for me to cut the bread with.
sharp This knife isn't...to cut the bread with.
8. He made us help with the cleaning.
were We...with the cleaning.
9. She had difficulty reading his handwriting.
difficult It was...his handwriting.
10. Making personal phone calls is not allowed.
allow We do not...personal phone calls.
11. The pool isn't deep enough for you to dive into.
shallow The pool...to dive into.

Common Mistakes

- Eating junk food it is unhealthy. X
 Eating junk food is unhealthy. ✓
 I'd better to leave now. X
 I'd better leave now. ✓
 You would better see a doctor. X
 You had better see a doctor. ✓
 They made me to reveal the plans. X
 They made me reveal the plans. ✓
 He stopped to eat fried food as it gave him indigestion. X
 He stopped eating fried food as it gave him indigestion. ✓
 Did you remember buying some bread? X
 Did you remember to buy some bread? ✓
 I'd like going to the cinema tonight. X
 I'd like to go to the cinema tonight. ✓
 You must to work harder. X
 You must work harder. ✓
 The soup is too hot to eat it. X
 The soup is too hot to eat. ✓
 Would you mind to give me a lift? X
 Would you mind giving me a lift? ✓
 I am enough strong to lift this box. X
 I am strong enough to lift this box. ✓

She left the house without to lock the door. X
 She left the house without locking the door. ✓
 I went to the library for to borrow some books. X
 I went to the library to borrow some books. ✓
 I saw a burglar to break into my neighbours house. X
 I saw a burglar break into my neighbours house. ✓

Ex. 102. Correct the mistakes.

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

Ex. 103. Cross out the unnecessary word.

1. He went to the florist's for to buy a bouquet of flowers.
2. Emily is not so talented enough to enter the competition.
3. I don't go for camping very often.
4. Mrs. Keaton made her daughter to stay at home during the holidays.
5. I hope that to hear from you soon.
6. We saw Helen to get into her car and drive away at top speed.
7. Bungee jumping it is a dangerous activity.
8. She will always remember about cruising the Caribbean.
9. The tickets were too expensive for me to buy them.

Revision

Ex. 104. Choose between the infinitive and the ing-form to use it as predicative in the following sentences.

1. "My job is ... everyone alike, and be courteous, even when passengers are not," said the stewardess. (to treat)
2. But the difficulty was ... an excuse for absence from home. (to find)
3. The place was cheerful and he felt relaxed. It was like ... warm in bed. (to be)
4. My idea was ... a fuller explanation of what they plan to discuss. (to demand)

5. All you can do is (to obey)
6. His request meant ... further than I was prepared to go. (to go)
7. The only thing to do was ... who she was. (to explain)
8. He didn't know what to talk to him about. It was like ... an unknown brother. (to meet)
9. All he wanted to do was ... and (to sit, to dream)
10. To love John was like ... alive. (to burn)
11. The first objective was ... ourselves a suitable house to live in. (to find)
12. "To say that you are a fool is ... it very mildly," said Douglas. (to put)
13. All I wanted to do was ... the formalities short. (to cut)
14. The loss of his job meant ... poor again. (to be)

Ex. 105. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form as part of a compound verbal predicate in the following sentences.

1. I seem ... my life saying good-bye. (to spend)
2. I left the clothes lying wherever they happened (to fall)
3. She waited while Johnson went round ... hands with everybody. (to shake)
4. When they chanced ... she always gave him a friendly smile. (to meet)
5. As I stood ... on the corner of the street, Gerald Sutton came by. (to wait)
6. Caro sat ... the side of her glass. (to stroke)
7. I happened ... into her in the library. (to run)
8. Then a cricket ball came ... through the window and rolled underneath the piano. (to smash)
9. The print seemed ... before his eyes. (to blur)
10. I find plenty to do. I have a very nice neighbour. We go ... and ... together. (to fish, to sail)
11. Tom never seemed ... his mother to know what he had been doing. (to want)
12. I woke abruptly from sleep and sat up (to listen).
13. Martha was out ... her friend. (to meet)
14. He doesn't seem ... what love means. (to know)
15. Dick considered her suggestion and appeared ... it acceptable. (to find)
16. Her office turned out ... in one of the back streets. (to be)
17. So I sat ... at the diary, as at a blank space in a crossword puzzle. (to stare)
18. Jimmy proved ... a good teacher. (to be)
19. "So what?" she eyed me curiously. There seemed ... a faint foreign accent in her voice. (to be)
20. I sat ... from time to time that he would just go away. (to wish)

Ex. 106. Use the required form of the infinitive in its function of part of a compound verbal predicate.

1. He seemed ... all the friendliness he had shown at our previous meeting. (to lose)
2. "I happen ... her lawyer and she telephoned to me," I said to the man. (to be)
3. It became clear that Charles was still idle. He seemed ... scarcely any law. (to read)
4. The cat seems ... missing for about three weeks. (to be)
5. He appeared ... that they had had the first serious difference of opinion in the whole of their married life. (to forget)
6. "Dr Salt, what do you think you're doing?" "People seem ... me that for days," said Dr Salt mildly. (to ask)
7. Not going home, in fact, seemed lately ... the pattern of his life. (to become)
8. My mother thought that his hobbies would get him nowhere. In this she turned out ... wrong. (to be)
9. It seemed ... in the room. The floor, the chair, the desk were covered in drifts of white. It was torn paper. (to snow)
10. She leant far over the banister and strained her ears. All the family seemed ... at once. (to talk)
11. The general seemed ... a great deal. (to age)
12. Charles met me the first day I came to London, and our friendship seemed ... a long time. (to establish)
13. He did not even seem ... what the fuss was about. (to understand)
14. In front of one window there was a small table and Harry was sitting at it, peering at a pile of papers which he seemed ... or (to copy, to translate)
15. When I arrived there I didn't see the dog. Not much else seemed (to change)
16. Then I caught sight of her on the far side of the square. She seemed ... good-bye to someone. (to say)

Ex. 107. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form as a second action accompanying the action of the predicate verb.

1. I returned to my room one afternoon ... Rex waiting for me. (to find)
2. That evening they sat on the back porch, ... the twilight filter down through the leaves of the trees. (to watch)
3. I looked at her for a minute, not (to understand)
4. Michael went home ... that his little son was taken ill. (to hear)
5. And so I spent three years ... an immense amount of very dull stuff, not one-tenth of which I ever used. (to learn)
6. She was approaching slowly, ... her feet. (to drag)
7. He arrived on the door step ... Peter fumbling with the lock, and they entered together. (to find)
8. I spent the rest of the day ... whether I was annoyed or not. (to wonder)

9. They went off, ... us to face the situation. (to leave)
- 10.... to Sam talking of his sister, I thought of Ellen alone in her flat in the same town. (to listen)
- 11.I came home one evening ... him sitting on the stairs outside the front door of the flat. (to discover)
12. He must have had a jolly time at lunch ... there ignored. (to sit)
13. My father was out and returned ... me in a condition of feverish anxiety. (to find)
14. Next morning, ... me in the hall, she told me that she was too tired to go out. (to meet)
15. He relapsed into sullenness, ... that he was too busy. (to say)
16. Sam spent some of his money ... her a present for her looking after his mother. (to buy)
- 17.... out of the house, Cliff practically walked into me. (to come)
18. The French teacher sat at her desk ... papers when Rudy led his father into the classroom. (to correct)
19. The snow turned into a cold rain. He awakened many times... it falling on his face. (to feel)
20. They had difficulty ... new clothes for her. (to find)
21. We sat down out there, not quite ... what to do next. (to know)
22. As she talked to me, she took me by the arm, ...towards the door. (to walk)
23. She reached her house that night ... her manager waiting for her. (to find)
- 24.I spent hours ... the pros and cons of either course of action. (to balance)
25. We wouldn't have much trouble ... it. (to prove)

Ex. 108. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form.

1. I wished...quite fair. (to be)
2. I expected...him in the drawing-room but he wasn't there. (to find)
3. I enjoyed ... to her talk of Viennese society in the days of her youth. (to listen)
4. Reggie promised ... in. (to look)
5. I wanted ... him up. (to cheer)
6. Jerry was enjoying himself and did not want ... away. I suggested... him and ... him meet us at the station. (to come, to leave, to let)
7. Everything you've planned ... is sensible. (to do)
8. Riley offered ... into town and ... some coffee. (to drive, to get)
9. He longs ... down and ... a quiet country life. (to settle, to live)
10. Kate avoided ... John alone. (to see)
11. You keep ... things in Latin and you know I can't understand, (to say)
12. He proceeded ... this by his own story. (to illustrate)

13. Her eyes were full and bright. She did not pretend ... her nervousness. (to hide)
14. Jack asked the stewardess for some stationery and, when it came, set about ... a letter to his son. (to compose)
15. Renny was often dead right, more often than I cared.... (to remember)
16. He sat there sullenly and refused ... (to answer)
17. I didn't mind ... about them a bit. (to think)
18. He had just finished ... up a suitcase. (to strap)
19. He did not hesitate ... such methods. (to employ)
20. We arranged (to meet)
21. He stopped ... and went into the bathroom to turn the water at for the bath. (to whistle)
22. His sister-in-law certainly needed ... after. (to look)
23. As I grew ... him I began ... him. (to know, to like)
24. We can't afford ... you. (to waste)
25. I can't help ... Sophy. (to like)
26. Arthur had managed ... It his way. (to do)
27. I couldn't resist ... such a lovely hat. (to bug)
28. She says she can't imagine not ... his key in the lock. (to hear)
29. I hadn't understood why, the previous summer, he had given upRoger. (to attempt, to see)
30. I notice that you took the trouble ... your picture into all the papers. (to get)
31. I have been meaning ... you about it. (to ask)
32. Then he condescended ... himself. (to explain)
33. He denied ... anything about the missing document. (to know)
34. Last week you mentioned ... us a different reading book. We're nearly finished ... this one. (to get, to read)
35. You certainly mustn't miss ... this wonderful film. (to see) 36, Mary tended ... upset by her failures. (to be)
37. Tears filled her eyes and ran down her cheeks. She did not trouble ... them away. (to wipe)
38. He is considering ... a book about his war experience. (to write)
39. She put off ... the news to her father. (to break)
40. Looking back on it, I think it would have been better, for all concerned, if we had never attempted (to interfere) 41. He got out of bed and prepared (to shave)
42. I wondered If you felt like ... out for a dance? (to come) 43. He had made up his mind ... in Dick. (to confide)

44. I considered ... the ceiling blue. (to paint)
45. He asked... the cheque, and it was produced. (to see)
46. She couldn't go on ... alone in that great house. (to live)
47. I've got a fifty percent chance of doing what I set out (to do)

Ex. 109. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form as direct object after verbs that admit of both forms.

1. She tried ... an interest In my work. (to take)
2. To learn to write I tried ... words or the order in which they were set. (to alter)
3. Why didn't you try ... yourself a job? (to find)
4. She tried...but her fingers were numb. (to knit)
5. Margaret and I were upset and the others went on us up. (to try, to cheer)
6. The article went on ... that Miss MacLean was born in Dublin and still had relations living there. (to say)
7. He went on ... about his children. (to talk)
8. He proposed ... to the theatre that night, but Elise said she was tired. (to go)
9. I propose ... a boat with the money. (to buy)
10. In the following pages I propose ... the story of Goethe's life. (to tell)
11. One of them proposed ... out later on to watch the children dancing. (to go)
12. I must remember ... the others not to mention it to Willy. (to tell)
13. Yes, I remember ... the letter on the mantelpiece. (to see)
14. I remember ... for a drive by a kind lady who wanted to show me round. (to take)
15. I must remember ... through my pockets. (to look)
16. I remember ... to hear endless incidents from my mother's childhood. (to have)
17. I must remember not ..., he thought, and must lose some weight. I look like a fat grocer. (to slouch)
18. The general never forgot ... his boys out for a drive one Sunday day in June. (to take)
19. Don't forget ... the door when you decide to go to bed. (to lock)
20. I now regretted not ... with her, but it was too late to run after her. (to go)
21. I regret ... you but you ought to know the facts. (to disappoint)
22. I think he was beginning ... it. (to doubt)
23. She could not begin (to unpack)
24. Harriet cleared her throat and began ... her pockets for cigarettes. (to search)
25. He began ... the draft of a new plan that afternoon, just to see how it looks. (to write)
26. Without waiting for his reply she began ... the plums. (to gather)
27. Meanwhile he never ceased ... at his art. (to work)

28. I have now eaten turtle soup so often that I have ceased ... upon it as a luxury. (to look)
29. Margaret continued ... his wife in hospital. (to visit)
30. He continued ... the tune. (to hum)
31. I liked ... with the dog. (to play)
32. I liked ... lodgings of my own, where I could be by myself. (to have)
33. He liked ... up late into the night smoking his pipe and drinking a glass of whiskey. (to sit)
34. She asked him whether he hated ... as much as she did. (to fly)
35. I hated ... of her wishes being forced in any way. (to think)
36. She hates ... for television. (to work)
37. I hate ... it, but, I think I can understand her Daddy. (to admit)
38. Outside, the church bells started (to ring)
39. He started ... back to the hotel. (to walk)
40. It's started... . (to rain)

Ex. 110. Use the required form of the infinitive or the -ing form in their function of direct object.

1. He enjoyed (to need)
2. Willy began ... softly. (to whistle)
3. In my experience most people mind ... at. (to laugh)
4. I don't suppose your wife wants ... with me now. (to bother)
9. I knew that Charles had regretted ... me. (to invite)
6. He pretended ... when his mother came into his room to look at him. (to steep)
7. She didn't like ... with. (to differ)
8. He pretended not ... as if the compliment were purely formal. (to hear)
9. He prefers ... by the name of John Brown. (to know)
10. I don't like ... with. (to interfere)
11. I set about ... all the names from the diary. (to erase)
12. Bob asked ... to a room where he could wash and change his clothes. (to show)
13. I disliked ... Harry. (to call)
14. We stopped in front of the dance hall and pretended ... inside. (to look)
15. Maurice sat on the bench, with the picture on his knee, as though he would not risk ... from it. (to part)
16. I didn't want ... his feelings. (to hurt)
17. He said it was too late, and in any case he didn't like ... off. (to see)

Ex. 111. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form to use it as direct object to an adjective.

1. Dick was clearly anxious ..., and I was rather hurt ... Clare apparently equally keen ... so. (to go, to find, to do)
2. Words have weight, sound and appearance; it is only by considering these that you can write a sentence that is good at and good ... to. (to look, to listen)
3. I was busy ... to figure out whether he had told me the truth. (to try)
4. His brother's emotion was not easy (to discern)
5. His proposition was worth (to consider)
6. Everyone in this room is competent ... an opinion. (to express)
7. The picture is definitely worth (to buy)
8. You see, a lot of us are prone ... it. (to forget)
9. The girl was very wisetheir advice. (to take)
10. He was busy ... on the new play. (to work)
11. I was fascinated ... the two of them together. (to watch)
12. Charles was slow ... what Mr March was feeling. (to see)
13. The little girl was busy ... out pages from the telephone directory. (to tear)
14. It must be admitted that this writer is not hard (to imitate)

Ex. 112. Supply the necessary prepositions for the -ing forms used as prepositional objects to adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The man of letters is accustomed ... writing.
2. I became aware of the specific benefit I was capable ... getting from travel.
3. Mrs Attley was very skillful ... directing the table talk away from her daughter.
4. Some people were nice ... turning me down.
5. I'm sick...doing things for you.
6. You seem upset ... losing Jones.
7. She was set ... helping him.
8. I don't say I'm proud ... cheating him out of 300 dollars.
9. Your colleagues are good ... keeping a secret, aren't they?
10. He is usually fairly careful ... making his statements.
11. He is quite excited ... being among us again.
12. It was five minutes later than my usual bedtime and I felt guilty ... being still up.
13. She was quick ... finding out things.
14. Dolly seemed relieved ... not having to make a scene.
16. I tried to be as nice as possible ... refusing.
17. You seem very fond ... saying things behind my back.
17. But he was slow ... replying.
18. He selected a dingy little place where he felt sure ... not meeting any acquaintances.

Ex. 113. Use the required -ing form in its function of prepositional object to an adjective in the following sentences.

1. From the age of four, I had been used to ... with ideas. (to live)
2. I was not used to ... by a sensitive and nervous host. (to entertain)
3. How proud I was of ... the code. (to invent)
4. I was tired of always ... charity clothes. (to wear)
5. In the morning she was ashamed of herself for ... so rude the night before. (to be)
6. He's merely used to ... what he wants to know. (to tell)
7. He was grateful to Finch for him to come. (to persuade)
8. But they are used to ... with real men. (to deal)
9. She wasn't fond of (to interview)
10. At the time I was very keen on ... an independent income. (to get)

Ex. 114. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form in the following sentences.

1. It is not necessary, Steve, ... everything that comes to your mind. (to say)
2. Wouldn't it be prudent ... with the problem before it got talked about? (to deal)
3. It was impossible not ... a touch of pity for him. (to feel)
4. It was hard ... his age. (to judge)
5. It's absolutely monstrous ... Charles for a brother! (to have)
6. It is hard ... the difference between the two pictures. (to tell)
7. It was difficult ... on the beach. (to walk)
8. Well, it's nasty ... this mess up. (to clear)
9. The weather was shocking: it rained every day, and it was impossible even ... for boring walks. (to go)
10. I dare say it would have been more reasonable ... this proposal. (to decline)
11. It's slightly embarrassing ... under suspicion, isn't it? (to be)
12. It isn't easy ... all this. (to explain)
13. It seemed to me a little ungracious ... the invitation of that sort. (to decline)
14. Oh, dear, it's very difficult ... a good wife. (to be)
15. It will be great ... you with us for the summer. (to have)

Ex. 115. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form.

1. He was left ... a couple of hours. (to sleep)
2. When the car was heard the people fled anywhere to avow the police. (to approach)
3. He was understood ... the new teacher. (to be)
4. Her brother was reported ... alive in Europe. (to be)
5. I don't see how anyone can be expected ... a case like this. (to tackle)

6. His book was found ... a fine piece of writing. (to be)
7. In your story he is shown ... a lot for other people. (to do)
8. I was made ... at the gate. (to stand)
9. She may have found the note because she was seen ... through the book. (to look)
10. He has never been known ... his temper at rehearsals. (to lose)
11. I think you'd like to know, sir, that the train has been heard . (to whistle)
12. People can feel satisfaction if they are made ... they are doing a useful service. (to feel)
13. When they were getting into the car he was heard ... good luck to the girl. (to wish)
14. From the hill a man could be seen ... half a mile away. (to run)
15. He was instructed ... for a special grant. (to apply)
16. It was a two-storey grey building with a porch that no one was meant ... on. (to sit)
17. The strong currents were thought ... bathing dangerous. (to make)
18. She was found ... herself by the fire. (to warm)
19. He was forced ... out of his present job. (to get)
20. She was understood as ... any interviews. (to refuse)
21. Renny was heard ... gaily in his room. (to whistle)
22. The game was intended ... time until about nine o'clock. (to kill)
23. She was heard ... the light on. (to turn)
24. He has been known ... his temper occasionally. (to show)
25. Meg was called upon ... her opinion. (to express)
26. Two constables were left ... his arrival. (to await)
27. He was found ... a well-read man. (to be)
28. His clothes were left... wherever they happened to fall. (to lie)
29. "You were seen ... the ring." "I took it but I didn't steal it." (to take)
30. The car belonged to the firm, and I wasn't supposed to ... it for my own pleasure. (to use)
31. The invitation was treated as ... a good sign. (to be)
32. He is in hospital. And his condition is reported as ... serious. (to be)

Ex. 116. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form in the following sentences.

1. My will was weakened. I wanted someone ... on. (to lean)
2. We stood for a while watching a man ... an Alsatian puppy. (to train)
3. I can imagine people not ... him. (to like)
4. Although he was very tired he made himself ... up and ... into the bedroom. (to stand, to move)
5. He ordered a bottle of beer and some cheese ... up to his room. (to send)

6. There was a lot of noise all around now, and amongst it you could hear a plane ... unusually low. (to fly)
7. I heard Arthur ... a slight noise which may have been a sigh or a chuckle. (to make)
8. "Why do you always have him ... around?" "He likes it." (to hang)
9. I don't like girls It takes away the fragrance of youth. (to smoke)
10. After supper Willy switched on the wireless and John left him round the drawing-room to the sound of Mozart's piano concerto in C minor. (to dance)
11. We left him ... the afternoon with his family. (to spend)
12. I can't imagine you ... anything but what you are. (to be)
13. I saw Mother ... at me. (to took)
14. I saw Mother ... at me and ... away. (to took, to turn)
15. Adeline found her husband ... in the middle of the room waiting for her. (to stand)
16. He found you ... pretty liberal about your children. (to be) 17. Now I was overconfident. I expected things ... my way. (to be)
18. He guessed her age ... about eighteen. (to be)
19. I caught her ... at me. (to look)
20. James proved himself ... a man of his word. (to be)
21. We left the others ... outside the house. (to chat)
22. I left him ... with the issue by himself. (to deal)
23. He explained his behaviour as ... to make up their quarrel. to try)
24. If you go on talking like this you'll have me.... (to cry)
25. I found myself ... almost entirely on the grapes which the cook found it hard to spoil. (to live)
26. They always treated her as ... superior in every way. (to be)
27. "I've got a pupil ... at ten o'clock." "Can't you put him off?" (to come)
28. They watched me ... away, wiping my nose on my arm. (to walk)
29. He was content just to watch her (to think)
30. I watched him ... down the path toward the other men. (to hurry)
31. I watched him ... the hall. (to leave)
32. It was the only word I heard him ... that day. (to say)
33. He knew that for the moment they must not hear him ... in the night. (to sob)
34. Who was the man I saw you ... with yesterday? (to chat)
35. The whole village turned out to see them (to leave)
36. I saw him ... up, ... to another man and ... out. (to get, to whisper, to stroll)
37. Through the car window I saw Rose and Dick ... together. (to walk)
38. I stood there watching him ... down the street and ... round the corner. (to walk, to turn)
39. I didn't expect her ... specially concerned. (to be)
40. Everyone thought you ... away. (to be)

41. They did not want there ... any occasion when their presence might embarrass anyone. (to be)

Ex. 117. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form.

1. He had errands ... first. (to do)
2. There was a shrivelled potato ... on the ground. I picked it up. (to tie)
3. Alec was not at all an easy man ... presents to. (to give)
4. You remember I told you I'd something ... you? (to tell)
5. I wondered if he was trying to break some news ... me. (to affect)
6. I expect there'll be a lot ... up with. (to put)
7. They were used to having a ... man to spend a night or two in their inn. (to travel)
8. He took a last look at his calmly ... friend. (to sleep)
9. I guessed that I had disadvantages ... (to overcome)
10. John had nothing more ... him. (to show)
11. It's very good for them to have an older man with plenty of experience ... to for advice. (to come)
12. When I reached the bridge there was a swan ... downstream so the wide river. (to drift)
13. He's been used to comfort and to having someone ... after him. (to look)
14. The slowly ... circle of light from the torch revealed a shop full of steps. (to move)
15. I met your friend Ann Simon ... by Lewis. (to escort)
16. George was a tempting person ... about. (to gossip)
17. There was little in the forest ... to the romantic. (to appeal)
18. Mr Brady, there is someone ... to look after you. (to come)
19. He gave her an ... look. (to admire)
20. I just want something..., something ... myself busy. (to do, to keep)
21. On the other hand, it would be a quite interesting game (to try)
22. The lights in the house were out, but a ... moon gleamed against one window. (to rise)
23. They reached a hotel ... Central Park. (to overlook)
24. The proper place ... at the house from was the lawn. (to look)
25. I particularly wanted to see John for a minute but there were patients ... to see him. (to wait)
26. She was much given to ... fits. (to cry)

Ex. 118. Choose between the infinitive and the -ing form in the following sentences.

1. He had to make an effort ... his voice. (to control)

2. Mel resisted the temptation ... and ... the search himself. (to take over, to direct)
3. He liked to practise his English but he did not have much opportunity ... so during the voyage. (to do)
4. I had no chance ... on his opinion. (to check)
5. I don't recognize their claim.... (to interfere)
6. Bill set about the problem ... a home for the Connolleys with zeal and method. (to find)
7. He seemed in the best of tempers at the prospect ... the evening away from his family. (to spend)
8. Talking to them I enjoyed the sense ..., ... part of a community. (to belong, to be)
9. Ordinarily, the process ... clothes irked me. (to buy)
10. He had a gift now and then ... nice things. (to say)
11. I dreaded the task ... him away. (to take)
12. I was spared the trouble ... because Bessie seemed in too great a hurry to listen to explanations. (to answer)
13. He had the great misfortune ... by his father. (to see)
14. He established us in groups of three with no chance (to transfer)
15. He would sit up straight in his bed with his feet tucked under him so that you had the impression ... by a rajah. (to receive)
16. His stamps mean a lot to him. He won't miss this chance ... them cheaply. (to add)
17. He had taken the precaution ... that I was the landlady's cousin. (to mention)
18. Sheila was gay, and had set herself the task ... me to take an interest in painting. (to teach)
19. The pebbles gave a general impression ... either white or maim. (to be)
20. Can you see any way ... the risk? (to avoid)
21. But after a while they asked permission ... him out and lay him in the sun. (to carry)
22. You are getting into a bad habit ... to yourself. (to talk)
23. Tom and Dave were both in the highest spirits, and had clearly no intention ... from me. (to part)
24. He was aware that his refusal ... now made the thing look graver than it was. (to explain)
25. John spoke well and enjoyed the chance (to show off)
26. He showed a disinclination ... my friend. (to meet)
27. It would give me the opportunity ... the full facts before you. (to put)
28. He sat by Roger's side, like one who is above the necessity (to talk)
29. If he drove to town, he knew he would have a chance ... out what was going on. (to find)

30. The joy ... home counteracted all the disadvantages. (to be)
31. After this, he often took the opportunity ... sneering things to me. (to say)
32. He had the satisfaction ... that he had done a good job. (to know)
33. I was torn between the fear ... a nice woman's feelings and the fear ... in the way. (to hurt. to be)
34. Also there was always the possibility ... into Ann herself. (I, to run)
35. I didn't have the opportunity ... him my brother's message. (to give)
36. "You've no right ... her that," I said. (to ask)
37. We wished to express our desire ... with our families at the earliest possible moment. (to re-unite)
38. He was oblivious of everything in his effort ... what he wanted. (to get)
39. He gulped a cup of coffee in the hope ... his stomach. (to pacify)
40. The thought even ... to him makes me feel giddy. (to write)
41. I felt in myself, too, the desire ... the whole thing out of my mind. (to get)
42. He didn't want to run the risk ... Tom coming back from work. (to meet)
43. The idea ... out made her shudder. (to go)
44. He felt a holiday desire ... the occasion. (to mark)
45. The cat will be all right. I'm sure. There is no need ... about the cat. (to worry)
46. In fact, I had little hope ... her. (to trace)
47. When I asked him what first gave him the idea ... a painter, he was unable or unwilling to tell me. (to be)
48. He was frightened at the thought ... home. (to leave)

Ex. 119. Supply infinitives or -ing forms in the following sentences.

1. It was quite late when they saw Trasker ... up the other side of the street. They saw him ... in front of his house.... up at it and his cigarette away. (to come, to pause, to took, to throw)
2. ... the truth, he felt disgusted with himself. (to tell)
3. Even when my mother was alive it was considered ... a great extravagance ... to a hotel for dinner. (to be, to go)
4. Meg was not much surprised in the morning ... that her uncle was too unwell..., though he hoped ... his work in the afternoon. (to learn, to appear, to resume)
5. He knew that he ought to feel ashamed ... on ... his father's money when he made no effort ... himself, but it did not seem ... and he just went on (to keep, to take, to support, to matter. to sketch)
6. I love you so much that I still can't stop my heart ... fast when I see you ... something as ordinary as ... the table. (to beat, to do, to lay)
7. ... on the deck Father surveyed the passengers ... up the gangway. (to stand, to come)

8. He insisted upon her ... a maid ... in three afternoons a week ... with the cleaning and ironing. (to have, to come, to help)
9. He thought of ... out and ... a note to his wife ... that he had been called away. (to go, to leave, to say)
10. ... frank, it Is a great shock to me. (to be)
11. Smith got into the car and slammed the door. Barber watched him ... sharply away from the kerb, ... a taxi-driver behind him ... on his brakeshim. (to pull, to make, to lain, is avoid, to butt)
12. Barbara sat beside him She heard him ... and put out sisterly hand ... his hair. "It's terribly cold," she said. "I wonder if it would be any good on the gas boiler." (to read, to sigh, to touch, to try, to turn)
13. In the darkness I heard footsteps ... toward me. Quickly I began ... a cigarette, for the thought of someone ... into me filled me with alarm. (to come, to light, to bang)
14. He talked about the difficulty of ... history readable without... it into fiction. (to make, to turn)
15. Michael drove very slowly towards the ... troops. (to approach)
16. He had trouble ... his way and several times came close to (to find, to lose)
17. He wanted Francis ... about it, yet he also wanted...him. (to know, to avoid, to tell)
18. "Write her a letter then." "Why ... that, when she's upstairs?" (to do)
19. I was worried, but found it difficult ... what ... for him. (to know, to do)
20. When I refused ... she sulked, but then she began ... that she would enjoy ... alone for a change. (to stay, to think, to be)
21. "Why not ... a gentleman and ... thank you for the offer?" she said. (to be. to say)
22. "It's no good ... a fool of myself," she said, ... her eyes. "The only thing is ... what is the best thing" (to make, to dry, to decide, to do)
23. Casie spent most of her life ... her ailing mother. (to tend)
24. She turned to the window and threw it open. "Why ... that?" he said sharply. "You'll catch cold in that dress." (to do)
25. His impulse was ... from the room, but he restrained himself. (to rush)
26. She had trouble ... her suitcase. (to find)
27. I tried ... and in order not ... the bitterness in my heart I did my best ... the conversation ... on one topic and another. (to eat, to show, to keep, to go)
28. The young Russian was supposed ... a life of Peter the Great and ... over to England for the purpose of ... the documents to the Tsar's residence in this country as a ship carpenter. (to write, to come, to study, to relate)
29. Con's family were, in fact, in the process of ... tea when we arrived, but were obviously too accustomed to Con's eccentricities ... disturbed by his ... in a stranger. (to have, to be, to bring)

30. it's simply no good ... Dick ... reasonable. (to expect, to be)
31. He accepted with his usual indifference my refusal ... to Cambridge. (to go)
32. He was too selfish ... anyone a good turn. (to do)
33. If I went ... for a house myself, my enthusiasm would die before I found the right spot. (to search)
34. I found myself ... very worried by ... what ... cigarettes might do to me. So I gave up..., not (to become, to read, to smoke. to read. to smoke)
35. In the harbour there was a barge ... gracefully not far away and smaller boats ... around it. (to move, to fuss)
36. A car was glimpsed ... slowly up the drive. "That's our little friend 'Tom ...,'" said Chris. (to come, to arrive)
37. I sat down in the sun on the steps of the old church, ... until it was four o'clock before ... back to the office. (to wait, to go)
38. What about ... to the pictures with me one evening? (to come)
39. He laughed so uproariously that the people ... near us looked round, and some of them began ... too. (to sit, to laugh)
40. But it is enough ... us ... not ... any personal dealings with you. (to make, to prefer, to have)
41. He kept me ... an Interest in his work. (to try, to induce, to take)
42. That's preposterous! A man not ... what he had on! (to know)

Ex. 120. Revision: supply the appropriate verbals.

1. They stared at each other, Dan still ... with his tea cup and Willy ... out in the chair. (to stand, to stretch)
2. While ... for a flight, and without ever ... the terminal, a visitor could have his hair ..., suit ... and shoes (to wait to leave, to cut, to press, to shine)
3. The snow never stopped ... that afternoon. It was dreadful outdoors. (to fall, to be)
4. Then we strolled round the place ... preparations up the tent. (to watch, to make, to set)
5. The door did not open. She left off..., and, ... down at the top of the stairs, buried her face in her hands. (to ring, to sit)
6. The thought came ... into his mind. (to flash)
7. ... them in so short a time would have been next to impossible. (to find)
8. She took up the eggcup and held it to the light ... if it might be tarnished a little. Then she set about ... the egg. (to see, to chip)
9. I spent some time with Tom ... maps of the country. (to study)
10. He was accustomed to ... through the morning noises of the neighbourhood. (to sleep)
11. The confusion that followed would be impossible (to describe)
12. He was beyond ... about what was going to happen to him. (to care)

13. She could not help ... into her conversation the names of the people she knew. (to bring)
14. The state I'm in I'm liable ... out ... (to burst, to cry)
15. It is true that...is...and.... (to understand, to pity, to forgive)
16. I sat ... at him. (to gaze)
17. "I cannot see what my ... three times has to do with my books," he said. (to divorce)
18. He walked down the street, not ... where ... or what.... (to know, to turn, to do)
19. At the top of the third flight she paused for breath, and ... on to the banisters, stood (to hold, to listen)
20. Bob glanced away from his mother so as not ... the tears in her eyes. (to see)
21. The girl was only four but it delighted us ... with her. (to talk)
22. I had seen too many examples of the process not ... it now. (to recognize)
23. ... gradually his small fortune, he preferred ... on the generosity of others rather than (to waste, to live, to work)
24. She tried ... on ... with me, but I finally managed ... her out of it. (to insist, to come, to talk)
25. I've seen many a man ... through ... extravagant habits. (to ruin, to have)
26. She woke at half past ten in the morning ... her husband (to find, to go)
27. They said that Roger had been known ... her between five and seven in the evening, on the dates ... down. (to visit, to set)
28. When Hugh came in he found the painter ... the ... touches to a picture of a beggar-man. The beggar himself was standing on a ... platform in a corner of the studio. He was an old man, with a face like ... parchment. (to put, to finish, to raise, to wrinkle)
29. There were several ships ... in the harbour. (to anchor)
30. Since then I've made a point of ... with the largest sack ... for ... linen and ... it to the brim with books ... every possible octagon and every mood. (to travel, to make, to carry, to soil, to fill, to suit)
31. He went out through the window so as not ... the front door (to leave, to unfasten)
32. My uncle had a workshop with a lathe and various other tools for carpentry or metal-work. He kept ... me ... an interest in it; it was the joy of his life and he wanted ... me ... it. He made me while he worked at it. (to try, to induce. to take, to see, to share, to stand, to watch)
33. He felt drowsy all the way in the train, ... a couple of newspapers and then ... out of the window at the ... scene. (to read, to look, to change)
34. The thing ... was ... the police. (to do. to call)
35. She opened the door just in time ... Tom ... round the corner. (to see, to disappear)

36. Not ... your letters, I haven't the faintest idea what you are talking about. (to read)
37. He took the first opportunity ... for his rudeness. (to apologize)
38. I'm too old ... my ways. (to change)
39. I couldn't resist...my money or ... it ... my friends. (to show, to spend, to treat)
40. He sat for hours by the river as the trains ran ... across bridge. (to shriek)
41. It might be worth (to try)
42. After some thinking he decided how he would go about ... information. (to obtain)
43. He was sitting with his hands ... round his knee, ... at the water. (to clasp, to stare)
44. The buildings were kept ... and in repair by a group of workmen. (to paint)

Extra Activities

Activity 1

BEGINNINGS CARDS	ENDINGS CARDS	BEGINNINGS CARDS	ENDINGS CARDS
 He kept	 talking	 He agreed	 to talk
 I enjoy	 going on holiday	 We decided	 to go on holiday
 He admitted	 taking the money	 He refused	 to take the money
 I tried to avoid	 arguing with her	 I don't want	 to argue with her
 I don't feel like	 going out clubbing tonight	 I'd like	 to go out clubbing tonight
 I've finished	 cooking the dinner	 John offered	 to cook the dinner

Activity 1

BEGINNINGS CARDS	ENDINGS CARDS	BEGINNINGS CARDS	ENDINGS CARDS
 We postponed	 holding the meeting	 He promised	 to hold a meeting
 I hope	 to go to London next week	 I can't face	 going to London next week
 Would you risk	 making a parachute jump?	 Would you dare	 to make a parachute jump?
 We've put off	 having the party next week	 We expect	 to have the party next week
 I failed	 to see her	 I missed	 seeing her
 He pretended	 to be very rich	 I sometimes imagine	 being very rich

Activity 2

VERB AND PREPOSITION CARDS

VERB	PREPOSITION	VERB	PREPOSITION
be looking forward	to	be interested	in
be bad	at	be good	at
be fed up	with	be excited	about
be used	to	have no intention	of
apologise	for	succeed	in
think	of	dream	of
approve	of	disapprove	of
insist	on	decide	to

Activity 3

QUESTIONNAIRE

I am looking forward

I am interested

I am bad

I am good

At the moment I am fed up

I get excited

I am used

I have no intention

I often think

I sometimes dream

I approve

I disapprove

I always insist

Last week I decided

PICTURE CARDS



Activity 4

Student A

- Ask B your questions. Remember to ask for more information. Then answer his / her questions.
 - 1 When you have a technical problem, e.g. with a smartphone or tablet, do you ask someone to help you or do you try to sort it out yourself?
 - 2 Who taught you to swim? How quickly did you learn?
 - 3 What three things would you recommend tourists to do if they were visiting your town for 24 hours?
 - 4 How long does it normally take you to get ready in the morning or before a night out?
 - 5 How would you try to persuade someone to do you a really big favour?
 - 6 How do you think computer and video games might make young people behave violently?
 - 7 Is there any aspect of your daily life which involves you speaking English?
 - 8 What do you dislike other people doing when you're watching a film at the cinema?
 - 9 What things did your parents let you do as a child that parents probably wouldn't allow their children to do nowadays?
 - 10 How do you think local councils could encourage people to recycle more?
-

Student B

- Answer A's questions. Then ask him / her your questions. Remember to ask for more information.
- 1 What apps or websites do you use which help you improve your English outside the classroom?
- 2 What kinds of excuses do you give when someone invites you to do something or go somewhere and you don't really want to?
- 3 If a friend asked you to look after their pet while they went on holiday, would you? Why (not)?
- 4 Is there anything that sometimes prevents you from sleeping at night? What do you do when you can't sleep?
- 5 If you have to do something you don't really want to, like homework or housework, what 'distractions' do you find to stop yourself from having to do it?
- 6 How could governments encourage citizens to use public transport rather than cars?
- 7 Which country or city that you have been to would you recommend someone to go to for an unforgettable holiday? Why?
- 8 If a friend wanted to contact you, would you prefer them to call you or send you an instant message? Why?
- 9 Do you prefer shop assistants to help you to choose new clothes or leave you alone to choose yourself?
- 10 What gadgets or techniques do you use to help you remember important dates like birthdays?

Activity 5

- a** Complete the **verb** column with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
- b** Ask your partner the questions in **a**.
- c** Answer **B**'s questions.

- 1 Could you manage ☐ for a week without your phone? (**live**)
- 2 Do you ever get the chance to practise ☐ English outside class? (**speak**)
- 3 If you really hated your friend's partner, would you pretend ☐ him / her? (**like**)
- 4 Is there any kind of housework you can't stand ☐ ? (**do**)
- 5 Would you ever risk ☐ something which was past its sell-by-date? (**eat**)
- 6 Is there anything that you think you ought to give up ☐ ? (**do**)
- 7 What kind of things do you tend ☐ about? (**worry**)
- 8 Did your parents let you ☐ in the street when you were a child? (**play**)
- 9 Do you sometimes forget ☐ things or do you have a good memory? (**do**)
- 10 Is there a city or country that you really fancy ☐ ? (**visit**)
- 11 Are there any apps you'd recommend ☐ ? (**get**)
- 12 Is there a TV programme you can't help ☐ even though you don't think it's very good? (**watch**)

Verb

FOLD

- a** Complete the verb column with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
- b** Ask your partner the questions in **a**.
- c** Answer **A**'s questions.

- 1 Do you think it's worth ☐ a yearly medical check up? (**have**)
- 2 Is there anything that really needs ☐ to your house or flat? (**do**)
- 3 Have you ever tried ☐ flat pack furniture? (**assemble**)
- 4 Can you imagine ☐ to another country? (**emigrate**)
- 5 Would you rather ☐ an e-book or a paper book? (**read**)
- 6 Are there any jobs in the house that you don't mind ☐ ? (**do**)
- 7 Do you remember ☐ your best friend for the first time? (**meet**)
- 8 Have you ever had to stop ☐ a type of food because you were told it wasn't good for you? (**eat**)
- 9 Did your parents ever make you ☐ something you really didn't enjoy? (**learn**)
- 10 Do you think that you'll carry on ☐ English next year? (**study**)
- 11 Is there a film you're looking forward to ☐ at the cinema? (**see**)
- 12 Would you prefer ☐ a week on the beach or a week in the country? (**spend**)

Verb

FOLD

Activity 6

Worksheet 71: TIC TAC TOE

be interested	accuse	be capable
be dedicated	forgive	be known
approve	be worried	be innocent

insist	be fond	object
forget	prevent	be prepared
be tired	complain	be concerned

count	be addicted	be excited
feel	dream	excuse
be proud	prohibit	be done

Activity 7



it's disappointing	not to receive any mail
not receiving any mail	is disappointing
it's crazy	to wear a heavy coat in August
wearing a heavy coat in August	is crazy
it is polite	to listen to your teacher
listening to your teacher	is polite
it is frightening	to walk in downtown Los Angeles at night
walking in downtown Los Angeles at night	is frightening

Activity 7



it's unusual	to wear pink shoes
wearing pink shoes	is unusual
it is dangerous	to drink and drive
drinking and driving	is dangerous
it is impolite	to speak your native language in English class
speaking your native language in English class	is impolite
it is easy	to ride a bicycle
riding a bicycle	is easy

Activity 8

With your partner, decide which of the meanings at the bottom of the page best matches the meaning in each sentence.

1. I remembered to pay my bills this past weekend. _____
2. I often forget to put money in the parking meter. _____
3. I remember watering my garden when I lived in England.
It took three hours because the garden was so big. _____
4. How can you forget visiting Thailand? _____
5. I'll never forget buying my first car. _____
6. I regret to tell you that Arthur Ashe has died. I know
how much you admired him. _____
7. She regrets to tell us that she can't come to our party. _____
8. I regret starting to smoke when I was 13 years old. _____
9. We regret moving to New York City. _____
10. I have tried to learn Spanish, but I'm not a good student. _____
11. He tries to exercise every day. _____
12. Andrea tried sleeping on the floor, but her backache
continued. _____
13. If you burn yourself, try putting ice on the burn
immediately. _____

-
- a. duty or responsibility
 - b. to recall or not recall the past
 - c. wishing you had not done something in the past
 - d. telling bad news
 - e. experiment with new approaches or solutions
 - f. make an effort

Activity 9

1. What must you remember to do before you leave home?
2. What have you forgotten to bring to class?
3. What do you remember doing on your last vacation?
4. What can you never forget eating?
5. What do you regret not doing in the past?
6. What news would you have for your parents that might start out "I regret to tell . . .?"
7. If you have a sunburn, what could you try doing?
8. What have you tried to do but were not successful at?

Activity 10

Choose the best answer to each of your teacher's five questions. Then discuss your choices with your group. Your teacher will repeat a question if there is disagreement within your group.

1. a. John stopped to buy premium gas last week.
 b. John stopped buying premium gas last week.

2. a. Mary remembered to lock the door before she left.
 b. Mary remembered putting the cat out before she left.

3. a. I regret telling you the secret about Jennifer.
 b. I regret to tell you that I wrecked your car.

4. a. Thu was very hot, so she tried to turn on the air conditioner.
 b. Thu was very hot, so she tried turning on the air conditioner.

5. a. Kim did not forget to tell you about the test.
 b. Kim did not forget receiving your letter.

Activity 11



Situation #1 Plan a birthday party, complete with entertainment and food, for a classmate. Verb suggestions: advise, stop, consider, recommend, enjoy, ask, plan, prepare, remember, want, (don't) forget, promise	Situation #2 A classmate wants to be accepted at a prestigious university, but he/she is nervous about the oral interview. Give advice. Verb suggestions: advise, avoid, finish, (don't) delay, mention, practice, remember, dislike, (don't) quit, decide, need, want, wait
Situation #3 Complain about the rising cost of living such as health care, car insurance, etc. Try to end the conversation on a positive note. Verb suggestions: admit, deny, anticipate, dislike, can't help, regret, tolerate, claim, afford, hesitate, pretend, understand, learn, want, appreciate, wish	Situation #4 Give advice on (a) losing weight and (b) gaining confidence to make a good impression on people (boss, spouse, girlfriend/boyfriend, etc.). Verb suggestions: advise, avoid, keep, (don't) miss, postpone, suggest, expect, hope, seem, need, struggle, learn, offer, want, plan

Activity 12



What is something you can't stand _____?	What have you asked a friend _____?
What would you be happy _____ for me?	What did you promise your parents not _____ when you left home?
What are you afraid of my _____?	A person can lose weight by _____ what?
What are you interested in _____ while you're in the U.S.?	What is something your parents told you not _____?
What are you too embarrassed _____?	What are you thinking about _____ this weekend?
What are you worried about your family's _____?	What have you seen children _____?

Activity 13



What did you hear a family member/roommate _____ last night?	What do you prefer _____ in the evenings?
What have you noticed me _____?	What do you think I should begin _____?
What would you keep _____ even if your parents asked you to stop?	What do you often postpone _____?
What do you recommend _____ tonight?	What have you agreed _____ for a friend?
What would you like to quit _____?	What do you enjoy _____ on vacations?
What do you suggest _____ after class?	What are you considering _____ when you return home?
What have you been angry enough _____?	What are you too young _____?

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Гладенко Юлия Сергеевна

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