



V-ING FORMS AND INFINITIVE

10 form Spotlight

THE -ING FORMS IS USED:

❖ As a noun in the function of the subject

Sunbathing is very dangerous. **Swimming** is useful for our health.

❖ After the verbs: admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, deny, fancy, imagine, mind, miss, practice, prevent, save, suggest

She avoided **meeting** me. I practised **driving**. Jane suggested **going** to the club.

❖ After the verbs: love, like, enjoy, prefer, dislike, hate

She **likes playing** football. I **prefer being** alone. I **hate doing** homework but I must

❖ After expressions such as: to be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there is no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty in, have trouble

I'm busy with **organizing** the party. What's the point of **doing** it?

❖ **After the verbs: spend, waste, lose (time, money)**

He **spends** an hour **learning** English every day. It's a waste of time **doing** this work.

❖ **After the preposition to with verbs and expressions such as: look forward to, to be used to, in addition to, object to, prefer (doing smth. to smth. else)**

She **prefers** **reading** to **watching** TV. I'm looking forward to **visiting** London.

❖ **after other prepositions:**

He apologised **for** being late. He is good **at** **telling** anecdotes.

❖ **After the verbs: hear. Listen to, notice, see, watch and feel to describe incomplete action.**



I **see** Paul **waiting** for the bus. (only see part of the action)

❖ **BUT we use the infinitive without to with **hear, listen to, notice, see watch and feel** to describe the complete action.**

I didn't **see** Paul **get** on the bus.



THE TO – INFINITIVE IS USED

- **to express purpose**

He went to London **to study** English.

- **after certain verbs that refer to the future (agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, want)**

He **agreed to do** it. Tom **promised to come**. I **want to help** him.

- **after would like, would prefer, would love**

I **would like to go** to the cinema. They **would prefer to do** gardening. I **would love to go** to London and **see** the Tower.

- **After adjectives which describe feelings, emotions, willingness or unwillingness , person's character:**
happy, glad, sad, clever, kind, eager

I'm sorry to hear that. I'm glad to see you. Tom was lucky to pass the exam.

▪ After be+ First/second/next/last

Yuri Gagarin was the first to fly in space. Jane was the last to come to my birthday party.

- after verbs and expressions such as: ask, decide, explain, find out, learn, want, want to know, when they are followed by a question word

She asked me why to go to the village.

▪ after too/enough

He was too young to play this computer game.

- in the expressions: to tell the truth, to be honest, to sum up, to begin with

To tell the truth I didn't want to go there.



- with **so +adjective + as**

Would you be **so kind as to help** me with the door.

- In the expressions for + noun/pronoun + to –inf-

It was very unusual **for Tom to speak** so rudely.



The infinitive without to

□ after modal verbs:

She **can** play the piano. Paul **must** be at home in time.

□ After the verbs let, make, see, hear and feel

My mother **make** me **do** the washing.

□ We use the to-infinitive after **be made, be seen, be heard**

He **was heard to live** in New York.

□ after **had better** and **would rather**

I **would rather go** to the theatre. I **had better stay** at home.

