

Grammar



-ing form or infinitive

Part I



Contents

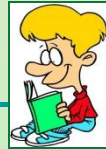
1. Verb/noun/adjective phrase + -ing form
2. Verb/noun/adjective phrase + full infinitive



3. Watch out! (1)
4. Watch out! (2)



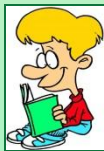
5. Ex. I Ex. I, Ex. I



6. Verb + bare infinitive
7. Watch out! (3)



8. Ex. III



9. Verb + full infinitive or -ing-form with a little or no change in meaning

11. Verb + full infinitive or -ing-form with a change in meaning

12. Ex. IV

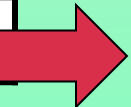


Verb/noun/adjective phrase + -ing form



Some verb, noun and adjective phrases are usually followed the **-ing form**. These include:

admit	escape	Mind возражать, иметь что-л. против
appreciate	face	miss
avoid	fancy	Postpone откладывать
can't help	feel like	practise
delay	finish	put off
deny	give up	resist сопротивляться, противостоять
detest ненавидеть	involve	risk
discuss	keep (on)	suggest
dislike	mention	understand
enjoy		



Watch
out!

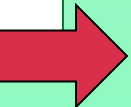


- Some of the verbs, nouns and adjectives in the list above can also be followed by an object **before** the -ing form.

*Ex. I can't stand **people cheating** in exams.*

When we put a verb after a preposition, we **almost always** use an -ing form.

*Ex. I'm interested **in hearing** more about that course.*

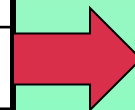


Verb/noun/adjective phrase + full infinitive

Some verb, noun and adjective phrases are usually followed by the **full infinitive**. These include:



able	encourage	prepare
afford <small>быть в состоянии (сделать что-л.); позволить себе (что-л.)</small>	expect	pretend
agree	fail	promise
appear	happen	refuse
arrange	help	seem
ask	hope	tend
attempt <small>пытаться, стараться, стремиться, прилагать усилия, пробовать, делать попытку</small>	manage	want
beg	offer	wish
choose	plan	would like
decide	pleased	



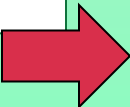
Watch
out!



- Some of the verbs, nouns and adjectives in the list above can also be followed by an object **before** the full infinitive.

Ex. *I didn't want to take the exam.*

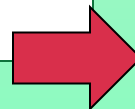
*My mum didn't want **me** to take the exam.*



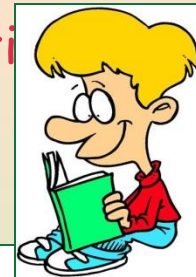
Ex.I Circle the correct word or phrase.



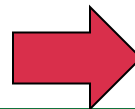
1. I really don't feel like **going** / to go out tonight. Do you?
2. Everyone expected his business **failing** / to fail within the first few month.
3. What would you like **doing** / to do this evening?
4. We discussed **turning** / to turn the attic into a spare bedroom with the architect.
5. She wasn't able **speaking** / to speak very clearly after her accident.
6. Do you mind **moving** / to move your car, please? You're blocking the road.
7. They're going to postpone **making** / to make a decision until next month.
8. Are you planning of **getting** / to get a new DVD player?
9. Are you thinking of **getting** / to get a Play Station?
10. I'm very pleased **telling** / to tell you that you've passed!
11. Sarah's offered **putting** / to put us up for this weekend!
12. I'm really looking forward to **going** / to go on the cruise.



Ex. II Complete using the correct form (-ing form or full infinitive) of the verb in brackets. You may need to use the passive voice.



1. I'll never forgive June for **lying** (lie) to me like that.
2. Ivan's not very good at **making** (make) friends.
3. I can't resist **buying** (buy) things when they're in the sales.
4. We've got to encourage students **to study** (study), not blame them for not studying.
5. I don't know how you managed **to persuade** (persuade) the bank manager to lend you so much money!
6. Does Jessica dislike **walkin^g** (walk) so much that she's not going to come with us?
7. Do you deny **stealin^g** (steal) the money? Yes or no?
8. The kids were **pretendin^g to be** (be) asleep, but they didn't fool me for a second.
9. I refuse **to accept** (accept) that there's no alternative.
10. No one understands how Jill can afford **to go** (go) on so many holidays.
11. He only just escaped **being sent** (send) to prison.
12. He expected **to be given** (give) a brand new computer for Christmas, but all he got was a second-hand watch!

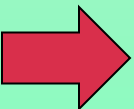


Verb + bare infinitive



Some verbs can be followed by an object + the bare infinitive
These include:

feel-	let-	notice-	watch-
hear-	make-	see-	



Watch
out!



- The verbs **feel**, **hear**, **notice**, **see** and **watch** can also be followed by the **-ing form**.

We often use the bare infinitive for a **completed action** (from start to finish).

We often use the -ing form for an **action in progress at the time**.

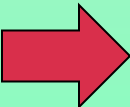
Ex. *I heard Miss Jenkins **tell** Julie not to do that. (= I heard all of it.)*

*I heard Miss Jenkins **telling** Julie not to do that. (= I heard part of it.)*

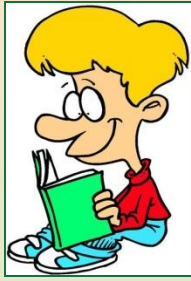
- In the passive, **hear**, **make** and **see** are followed by the full infinitive.

Ex. *Active: The teacher **made** me **stand** in the corner.*

*Passive: I **was made** **to stand** in the corner (by the teacher).*



Ex. III Complete using the correct form (-ing form, bare infinitive or full infinitive) of the verb in the box. Use each verb only once.



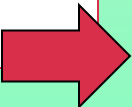
achieve; be; behave; come; do; hope; improve; learn; listen;
make; play; sit down; take; tell; try; use; work

Report: William Watson

William Watson sometimes seems to be afraid of **working** hard. He can't help **trying** to avoid **doing** anything that involves **using** his brain, particularly on Friday afternoons. He seems to detest **taking** life seriously, and pretends he isn't capable of **achieving** anything of worth. This is unfortunate as, with a little more effort, William could succeed in **making** great progress.

However, at present he frequently just wants **to play** the fool. He enjoys **telling** jokes. Presumably, he imagines this **to be** the best way to make friends, but in fact he often just ends up preventing the other students from **learning**. He has promised on several occasions **to improve** his behaviour in class, but then he just keeps on **behaving** in exactly the same way. Recently, I have had to beg him **to sit down** and be quiet in the classroom, but it's difficult to know how to make him **come** to his senses. He just doesn't seem interested in **listening** to my opinion. I'm tempted to give up even **hoping** that he might improve. Having said that though, Mr Watson is an extremely good maths teacher!

Julie Cross-5A



Verb + full infinitive or -ing-form with a little or no change in meaning



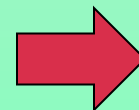
Some verbs can be followed by the full infinitive or the -ing form with a little or no change in meaning.

*We continued **to do** experiments in the lab all afternoon.*

*We continued **doing** experiments in the lab all afternoon.*

These include:

begin	continue	intend	prefer
can't bear/stand	hate	love	start



Verb + full infinitive or -ing-form with a change in meaning



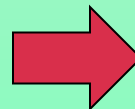
Some verbs can be followed by the full infinitive or the -ing form. The choice depends on the meaning.

*I remember teachers at my school **hitting** children when they were naughty!*

*Did you remember **to do** your homework?.*

These include:

consider	imagine	mean	stop
forget	learn	regret	teach
go on	like	remember	try



Forget

Forget + to do - забыть сделать (что-то не сделано).

I forgot to make a shopping list. - Я забыла составить список покупок.

Forget + doing - забыть о чем-то (что-то сделано, но нет воспоминаний).

I forgot taking pictures of this monument. - Я забыл, как фотографировал этот памятник. = Я не помню, что сфотографировал этот памятник.

Go on

Go on + to do - продолжить, начав новое действие.

The lecturer closed the door and went on to explain the material. - Лектор закрыл дверь и продолжил объяснять материал.

Go on + doing - продолжить начатое действие.

She asked them to be quiet, but they went on chatting anyway. - Она попросила их вести себя тихо, но они все равно продолжали болтать.

Mean

Mean + to do - намереваться, собираться.

I think they meant to interrupt our conversation. - Я думаю, они собирались прервать наш разговор. (сделали это намеренно)

Mean + doing - значить.

I'm applying for a job. It means filling in this application form. - Я подаю документы на работу. Это означает заполнить этот бланк заявления.

Need, want, require

Need + to do - иметь необходимость что-то сделать.

I need to wash my scarf. - Мне нужно постирать шарф.

Need + doing - нуждаться в чем-то (для вещей и предметов).

His bike needs repairing. - Его велосипед нуждается в ремонте.

Want + to do - хотеть что-то.

I want to become a doctor. - Я хочу стать врачом.

Want + doing - требовать, нуждаться в чем-то (для вещей и предметов).

The windows want cleaning. - Окна нуждаются в мойке.

Require + to do - требовать сделать что-то.

The agreement requires all parties to find the common ground in this question. - Соглашение требует, чтобы все стороны нашли общий язык в этом вопросе.

Require + doing - обязательно к выполнению, необходимо сделать.

Her book is now required reading on most literature courses. - Ее книга является обязательной к прочтению на большинстве литературных курсов.

Regret

Regret + to do - сожалеть о чем-то (что происходит или еще не сделано).

We regret to inform you that he was fired. - Нам жаль сообщать Вам, что его уволили.

Regret + doing - сожалеть о чем-то (содеянном в прошлом).

I regret telling her their secret. - Я сожалею, что рассказал ей об их секрете.

Remember

Remember + to do - помнить, не забыть сделать (что-то не сделано еще).

Remember to turn off the lights when you leave. - Не забудь выключить свет, когда уйдешь.

Remember + doing - помнить о чем-то, не забыть (что уже было сделано).

We will always remember visiting Krakow. - Мы всегда будем помнить, как были в Кракове. = Мы никогда не забудем, как были в Кракове.

Stop

Stop + to do - остановиться, чтобы что-то сделать.

She stopped to make a call. - Она остановилась, чтобы позвонить.

Stop + doing - прекращать что-то делать.

He stopped playing baseball a year ago when he broke his arm. - Он перестал играть в бейсбол год назад, когда сломал руку.

Try

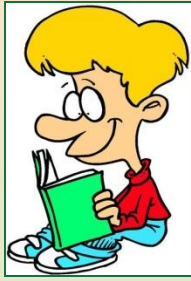
Try + to do - пытаться, стараться, прилагать усилие.

I've tried to meet Sally, but she was in the meeting room. - Я попытался встретиться с Салли, но она была в комнате для переговоров.

Try + doing - пробовать, экспериментировать.

If you can't lose weight, try doing some sports twice a week. - Если Вы не можете похудеть, попробуйте заниматься спортом 2 раза в неделю.

Ex. IV Complete each second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between two and five words in each gap.



forgot

never

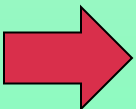
remember

likes

regrets

regret

1. I should have taken my medicine this morning, but I didn't remember.
I **forgot to take** my medicine this morning.
2. I'll always remember the time when I went up Mont Blanc.
I'll **never forget going up** Mont Blanc.
3. I must hang up the washing later.
I **must remember to hang** up the washing later.
4. Darren thinks that wearing a suit to work is appropriate.
Darren **likes to wear** a suit to work.
5. Jackie wishes she hadn't said that to Allie.
Jackie **regrets saying/ having said** that to Allie.
6. I'm sorry, but your credit card has been cancelled by the bank.
I **regret to tell/inform you** your credit card has been cancelled by the bank.



В презентации использованы:

*Учебное пособие для подготовки к ЕГЭ по
английскому языку: Грамматика и лексика
Macmillan Exam Skills for Russia.*

Grammar and Vocabulary.

Авторы: Malcolm Mann

Steve Taylore-Knowles

Консультант: Елена Клековкина

Издательство Macmillan, Oxford



www.macmillan.ru