

a)	stop	enjoy	fancy	admit	consider	miss
	finish	mind	imagine	deny	involve	postpone
	delay	suggest	regret	avoid	practise	risk

If these verbs are followed by another verb, the structure is usually *verb + -ing*:

- Stop talking!
- I'll do the shopping when I've **finished** cleaning the flat.
- I don't **fancy** going out this evening.
- Have you ever **considered** going to live in another country?
- I can't **imagine** George riding a motor-bike.
- When I'm on holiday, I **enjoy** not having to get up early.

The following expressions also take -ing:

give up (= stop)	put off (= postpone)	keep or keep on (= do something continuously or repeatedly)
go on (= continue)	carry on (= continue)	

- Are you going to **give up** smoking?
- She **kept (on)** interrupting me while I was speaking.

Note the *passive* form (**being done / being seen / being told** etc.):

- I don't mind **being told** what to do.

You cannot normally use the *infinitive* (**to do / to dance** etc.) after these verbs and expressions:

- I **enjoy** dancing. (*not* 'to dance')
- Would you **mind** closing the door? (*not* 'to close')
- Tom **suggested** going to the cinema. (*not* 'to go')

b) When you are talking about finished actions, you can also say **having done / having stolen** etc. But it is not necessary to use this form. You can also use the simple **-ing** form for finished actions:

- He admitted **stealing** (*or having stolen*) the money.
- They now regret **getting** (*or having got*) married.

c) With some of the verbs in this unit (especially **admit, deny, regret** and **suggest**) you can also use a **that ...** structure:

- He **denied that** he had stolen the money. (*or denied stealing*)
- Tom **suggested that** we went to the cinema. (*or suggested going*)

For **suggest** see also Unit 35c.

For verbs **+ -ing** see also Units 56 and 57.

53.1 In this exercise you have to complete the sentences with these verbs:

try	steal	meet	look	write	make	be knocked
wash	play	eat	splash	go	drive	take

Example: Do you fancy playing tennis this afternoon?

- 1 Could you please stop so much noise?
- 2 I don't enjoy letters.
- 3 Does your job involve a lot of people?
- 4 I considered the job but in the end I decided against it.
- 5 If you use the shower, try and avoid water on the floor.
- 6 Jack gave up to find a job in Britain and decided to emigrate.
- 7 Have you finished your hair yet?
- 8 The phone rang while Ann was having her dinner. She didn't answer it; she just carried on
- 9 He admitted the car but denied it dangerously.
- 10 Why do you keep on at me like that?
- 11 They had to postpone away because their son was ill.
- 12 If you walk into the road without looking, you risk down by a car.

53.2 This time you have to read a sentence and write a second sentence with the same meaning. Begin your sentence in the way shown.

Examples: Do you have to travel in your job? Does your job involve travelling ?
 He is now sorry that he didn't study harder when he was at college.
 He now regrets not studying harder when he was at college.

- 1 I don't want to go out this evening. I don't fancy
- 2 Are you sorry you didn't take the job? Do you regret
- 3 Why don't you go away tomorrow instead of today?
 Why don't you put off until
- 4 It's not a good idea to travel during the rush-hour.
 It's better to avoid
- 5 Could you turn the radio down, please?
 Would you mind
- 6 The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a licence.
 The driver of the car admitted
- 7 Tom said 'Let's have fish for dinner'.
 Tom suggested

53.3 Now make your own sentences. Complete each sentence using -ing.

Example: I really enjoy going for long walks in the country.

- 1 At weekends I enjoy
- 2 This evening I fancy
- 3 I often regret
- 4 Learning English involves
- 5 I think people should stop

UNIT 54 Verb + infinitive

a)

agree	offer	decide	appear	forget
refuse	attempt	plan	seem	learn (how)
promise	manage	arrange	pretend	dare
threaten	fail	hope	afford	tend

If these verbs are followed by another verb, the structure is usually *verb + to + infinitive*:

- As it was late, we **decided to take** a taxi home.
- I like George but I think he **tends to talk** too much.
- How old were you when you **learnt to drive**? (or 'learnt how to drive')
- They **agreed to lend** me some money when I told them the position I was in.

Note these examples with the *negative not to ...*:

- We **decided not to go** out because of the weather.
- He **pretended not to see** me as he passed me in the street.

With other important verbs you cannot use the infinitive. For example **think** and **suggest**:

- Are you **thinking of buying** a car? (not 'thinking to buy')
- Tom **suggested going** to the cinema. (not 'suggested to go')

b) There is a *continuous* infinitive (**to be doing**) and a *perfect* infinitive (**to have done**). We use these especially after **seem**, **appear** and **pretend**:

- I **pretended to be reading**. (= I pretended that I was reading)
- You **seem to have lost weight**. (= it seems that you have lost weight)

c) After **dare** you can use the infinitive with or without **to**:

- I wouldn't **dare to ask** him. or I wouldn't **dare ask** him.

But after **daren't** you must use the infinitive without **to**:

- I **daren't tell** him what happened. (not 'daren't to tell')

d) After the following verbs you can use a question word (**what/where/how** etc.) + **to + infinitive**:

ask decide know remember forget explain understand

We asked	how	to get	to the station.
Have you decided	where	to go	for your holidays?
Tom explained (to me)	how	to change	the wheel of the car.
I don't know	whether	to go	to the party or not.

Also: **show/tell/ask** someone **what/how/where** to do something:

- Can someone **show me how to change** the film in this camera?
- Ask Jack. He'll **tell you what to do**.

For verbs + infinitive see also Units 55-7.

UNIT 54 Exercises

54.1 In this exercise you have to complete each sentence with a suitable verb.

Example: Don't forget to post the letter I gave you.

- 1 Tom refused me any money.
- 2 Jill has decided not a car.
- 3 The thief got into the house because I forgot the window.
- 4 There was a lot of traffic but we managed to the airport in time.
- 5 I've arranged tennis tomorrow afternoon.
- 6 One day I'd like to learn an aeroplane.
- 7 I shouted to him. He pretended not me but I'm sure he did.
- 8 Why hasn't Sue arrived yet? She promised not late.
- 9 Our neighbour threatened the police if we didn't stop the noise.
- 10 Ann offered after our children while we were out.
- 11 The teacher was very strict. Nobody dared during his lessons.

54.2 This time you have to make sentences with **seem** and **appear**.

Examples: Is he waiting for someone? He appears to be waiting for someone.
 Has she lost weight? She seems to have lost weight.

- 1 Is Tom worried about something? He seems
- 2 Does Ann like Jack? She appears
- 3 Is that man looking for something? He appears
- 4 Has that car broken down? It seems
- 5 Have they gone out? They appear

54.3 Now you have to use the structure in section d. Complete each sentence using **what** or **how** with one of the following verbs:

do say ~~get~~ use ride cook

Example: Do you know how to get to John's house?

- 1 Have you decided what for dinner this evening?
- 2 Can you show me the washing machine?
- 3 Do you know if there's a fire in the building?
- 4 You'll never forget a bicycle once you have learned.
- 5 I was really astonished. I didn't know

54.4 Now make your own sentences. Complete each sentence with **to + infinitive**.

Example: This evening I have arranged to go to the theatre.

- 1 Not many people can afford
- 2 I would like to learn
- 3 One day I hope
- 4 I wouldn't dare
- 5 Sometimes I tend

UNIT 55 Verb + object + infinitive

- a) want ask expect help mean (= intend) would like would prefer

There are two possible structures after these verbs:

<i>verb + to + infinitive</i>	<i>verb + object + to + infinitive</i>
I asked to see the manager.	I asked Tom to help me.
We expected to be late.	We expected him to be late.
He would like to come.	He would like me to come.

After **help** you can use the infinitive with or without **to**:

- Can somebody **help me (to) move** this table?

Be especially careful with **want**. Do not say 'want that ...':

- Everyone **wanted him to win** the race. (*not* 'wanted that he won')
- Do you **want me to come** early? (*not* 'want that I come')

- b) tell order remind warn force invite enable teach (how) persuade get (= persuade)

These verbs have the structure *verb + object + to + infinitive*:

- **Remind me to phone** Ann tomorrow.
- **Who taught you (how) to drive?**
- **He warned me not to touch** anything.
- **I got Jack to repair** my car.

Here is an example in the *passive*:

- **I was warned not to touch** anything.

You cannot use **suggest** with this structure (see also Unit 35c):

- Tom **suggested that I bought** a car. (*not* 'Tom suggested me to buy')

- c) advise recommend encourage allow permit

There are two possible structures after these verbs. Compare:

<i>verb + -ing (without an object)</i>	<i>verb + object + to + infinitive</i> *
He doesn't allow smoking in his house.	He doesn't allow anyone to smoke in his house.
I wouldn't recommend staying at that hotel.	I wouldn't recommend you to stay at that hotel.

- d) **Make and let**

These verbs have the structure *verb + infinitive (without to)*:

- Hot weather **makes me feel** uncomfortable. (= causes me to feel)
- I only did it because they **made me do it**. (= forced me to do it)
- She wouldn't **let me read** the letter. (= allow me to read)

Remember that **make** and **let** have the infinitive without **to**:

- They **made me do it**. (*not* 'they made me to do it')
- Tom **let me drive** his car yesterday. (*not* 'Tom let me to drive')

But in the *passive* **make** has the infinitive with **to**:

- I only did it because I **was made to do it**.

UNIT 55 Exercises

55.1 Read each sentence and write a second sentence from the words given.

Example: Jill didn't have any money.

she / want / Ann / lend her some She wanted Ann to lend her some.

1 Tom's parents were disappointed when he decided to leave home.

they / want / Tom / stay with them

2 Please don't tell anyone that I'm leaving my job.

I / not / want / anyone / know

3 There's a football match next Saturday between England and Scotland.

you / want / Scotland / win?

4 Unfortunately someone had told Sue that I was going to visit her.

I / want / it / be a surprise

55.2 Now you have to read a sentence and then write a second sentence with the same meaning.

Each time begin in the way shown.

Examples: 'Don't touch anything', the man said to me.

The man told me not to touch anything.

My father said I could use his car. My father allowed me to use his car.

1 'Don't forget to post the letter', Jack said to me.

Jack reminded

2 She told me that it would be best if I told the police about the accident.

She advised

3 I told you that you shouldn't tell him anything.

I warned

4 I was surprised that it rained. I didn't expect

5 'Would you like to have dinner with me?' Tom said to Ann.

Tom invited

6 At first I didn't want to play tennis but John persuaded me.

John persuaded

7 The sudden noise caused me to jump. The sudden noise made

8 If you've got a car, you are able to travel around more easily.

Having a car enables

9 She wouldn't allow me to read the letter. She wouldn't let

55.3 Now put the verb in the right form: **-ing, to + infinitive, or infinitive without to**.

Example: Mr Thomas doesn't allow smoking (smoke) in his office.

1 Mr Thomas doesn't let anyone (smoke) in his office.

2 I don't know Jack but I'd like (meet) him.

3 Where would you recommend me (go) for my holidays?

4 I don't recommend (eat) in that restaurant. The food's awful.

5 The film was very sad. It made me (cry).

6 Jack's parents have always encouraged him (study) hard.

7 We were kept at the police station for an hour and then allowed (go).

a)

like	hate	enjoy	can't bear
dislike	love	mind	can't stand

These verbs and expressions are often followed by -ing:

- I enjoy being alone.
- Why do you dislike living here?
- I don't like people shouting at me.
- Ann hates flying.
- Tom doesn't mind working at night.

After love and can't bear, you can use -ing or to + infinitive:

- I love meeting people. or I love to meet people.
- She can't bear being alone. or She can't bear to be alone.

b) Like

Often it doesn't matter whether you say 'I like doing' or 'I like to do'. For example, you can say:

- I like getting up early. or I like to get up early.

We usually say 'I like doing' when 'like' means 'enjoy':

- Do you like cooking? (= do you enjoy it?)
- I don't like driving. (= I don't enjoy it.)

When 'like' does not mean 'enjoy', we use 'I like to do'. I like to do something = I find it is good or right to do something:

- I like to wash my hair twice a week. (This doesn't mean that I enjoy it; it means that I think it is a good thing to do.)
- Tom likes to do the washing-up immediately after the meal.

c) Would like is followed by to + infinitive:

- I would like to be rich.
- Would you like to come to a party?

Notice the difference in meaning between I like and I would like. I would like is a polite way of saying I want. Compare:

- I like playing tennis. (= I enjoy it in general)
- I would like to play tennis today. (= I want to play)

See also Unit 31d.

We also use to + infinitive after would love/hate/prefer:

- Would you prefer to have dinner now or later?
- I'd love to be able to travel round the world.

d) You can also say 'I would like to have done something' (= I regret that I didn't or couldn't do something):

- It's a pity we didn't visit Tom. I would like to have seen him again.
- We'd like to have gone on holiday but we didn't have enough money.

The same structure is possible after would love/hate/prefer:

- Poor old Tom! I would hate to have been in his position.
- I'd love to have gone to the party but it was impossible.

56.1 Answer these questions using the verbs given.

Examples: Why do you never fly? (hate) I hate flying.
 Why does Tom go to the cinema so often? (like) He likes going to the cinema.

- 1 Why do you always wear a hat? (like) I
- 2 Why does Ann watch television so often? (enjoy) She
- 3 Why do you never go to the cinema? (not/like)
- 4 Why does Jack take so many photographs? (like)
- 5 Why don't you work in the evenings? (hate)

56.2 This time put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to + infinitive.

Examples: I enjoy being (be) alone.
 Would you like to come (come) to a party?

- 1 Do you mind (travel) such a long way to work every day?
- 2 Ann loves (cook) but she hates (wash) up.
- 3 I can't stand people (tell) me what to do when I'm driving.
- 4 I don't like that house. I would hate (live) there.
- 5 Do you like (drive)?
- 6 When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried about missing it. So I like (get) to the station in plenty of time.
- 7 I very much enjoy (listen) to classical music.
- 8 I would love (come) to your wedding but it just isn't possible.
- 9 Sometime I'd like (learn) to play the guitar.

56.3 Now you have to make your own sentences. Say whether you like or don't like the things in brackets (...). Choose one of these verbs for each of your sentences:

(don't) like love hate enjoy don't mind can't stand
 Example: (reading) I like reading very much.

- 1 (playing cards) I
- 2 (learning languages)
- 3 (visiting museums)
- 4 (lying on the beach in the sun)
- 5 (shopping)

56.4 Now you have to write sentences like those in section d.

Example: It's a pity I couldn't go to the wedding. (like)
 I would like to have gone to the wedding.

- 1 It's a pity I didn't meet Ann. (love) I would love
- 2 I'm glad I didn't lose my watch. (hate) I
- 3 I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not/like)
- 4 It's a pity I couldn't travel by train. (prefer)
- 5 It's a pity I didn't see the film. (like)

UNIT 57

Infinitive or -ing? (2) – begin, start, intend, continue, remember, try

a) begin start intend continue *both*

These verbs can usually be followed by **-ing** or **to + infinitive**. So you can say:

- The baby **began crying**. or The baby **began to cry**.
- It has **started raining**. or It has **started to rain**.
- John **intends buying** a house. or John **intends to buy** a house.
- He **continued working** after his illness. or He **continued to work** after his illness.

b) *future* Remember to do and remember doing *past*

You **remember to do** something *before* you do it. **Remember to do something** is the opposite of 'forget to do something':

- I **remembered to lock** the door before I left but I forgot to shut the windows. (= I remembered to lock the door and then I locked it)
- Please **remember to post** the letter. (= don't forget to post it)

You **remember doing** something *after* you do it. **I remember doing something** = I did something and now I remember it:

- I clearly **remember locking** the door before I left. (= I locked it and now I clearly remember this)
- He could **remember driving** along the road just before the accident happened but he couldn't remember the accident itself.

c) Try to do and try doing

Try to do = attempt to do, make an effort to do: *stop*

- I was very tired. I **tried to keep** my eyes open but I couldn't.
- Please **try to be** quiet when you come home. Everyone will be asleep.

Try doing

Try also means 'do something as an experiment or test': *previous results*

- **Try** some of this juice – perhaps you'll like it. (= drink some of it to see if you like it)
- We **tried** every hotel in the town but they were all full. (= we went to every hotel to see if they had a room)

If **try** (with this meaning) is followed by a verb, we say **try -ing**:

- 'I can't find anywhere to live.' 'Why don't you **try putting** an advertisement in the newspaper?' (= do this to see if it helps you to find a place to live)
- I've got a terrible headache. I **tried taking** an aspirin but it didn't help. (= I took an aspirin to see if it would stop my headache)

UNIT 57 Exercises

57.1 Here is some information about Tom when he was a child.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 He was in hospital when he was four. | 4 He cried on his first day at school. |
| 2 He went to Paris when he was eight. | 5 He said he wanted to be a doctor. |
| 3 He fell into the river. | 6 He was bitten by a dog. |

He can still remember 1, 2 and 4. But he can't remember 3, 5 and 6. Make sentences beginning He can remember ... or He can't remember ...

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 He can remember being in hospital. | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

57.2 Your friend has some problems and you have to be helpful. For each problem write a question with try.

Example: I can't find anywhere to live. (put an advertisement in the newspaper)
Have you tried putting an advertisement in the newspaper?

- 1 My electric shaver is not working. (change the batteries)
Have you tried
- 2 I can't contact Fred. He's not at home. (phone him at work)
Have you
- 3 I'm having difficulty sleeping at night. (take sleeping tablets)
Have
- 4 The television picture isn't very good. (move the aerial)
.....

57.3 In this exercise you have to put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to + infinitive. (Sometimes either form is possible.)

Examples: Please remember *to post* (post) this letter.
John intends *to buy (or buying)* (buy) a house.

- 1 A: You lent me some money a few months ago.
B: Did I? That's strange. I don't remember (lend) you any money.
- 2 We tried (put) the fire out but we were unsuccessful. We had to call the fire-brigade.
- 3 When you see Tom, remember (give) him my regards, won't you?
- 4 What do you intend (do) about this problem?
- 5 Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember (leave) it by the window and now it has gone.
- 6 When she saw what had happened, she began (laugh) loudly.
- 7 Sue needed some money. She tried (ask) Gerry but he couldn't help her.
- 8 He tried (reach) the shelf but he wasn't tall enough.
- 9 'Did you remember (phone) Ann?' 'Oh no, I completely forgot.'
- 10 I asked them to be quiet but they continued (make) a lot of noise.

a) Be afraid to do and be afraid of -ing

de: fare
I am afraid to do something = I don't want to do something because it is dangerous or the result could be unpleasant:

- The streets in this city are not safe at night. Many people are afraid to go out alone. (= they don't want to go out alone because it is dangerous)
- She was afraid to tell her parents that she had broken the neighbour's window. (= she didn't want to tell her parents because she knew they would be angry)

I am afraid of something happening = there is a possibility that something bad will happen:

- We walked along the path very carefully because it was icy and we were afraid of falling. (*che qualcuno scivola* not 'afraid to fall')
- I don't like dogs. I'm always afraid of being bitten. (*che qualcuno morda* not 'afraid to be bitten')

So, you are afraid to do something because you are afraid of something happening as a result. Compare:

- The boys were afraid to play football in the garden because they were afraid of breaking a window.
- I was afraid to stay in the sun because I was afraid of getting burnt.

b) Need to do and need -ing

I need to do something = it is necessary for me to do something:

- I need to take more exercise.
- He needs to work harder.
- I don't need to come to the meeting, do I?

Need -ing = need to be done (so the meaning is passive):

- The batteries in this radio need changing. (= need to be changed)
- This jacket is rather dirty. It needs cleaning. (= needs to be cleaned)
- Do you think the grass needs cutting? (= needs to be cut)

c) Help

inf con / senza to
Help is followed by the infinitive with or without to:

- Everybody helped (to) clean up after the party.
- Can somebody help me (to) move this table?

But there is also an expression 'can't help doing something'. I can't help doing something =

I can't stop myself from doing something:

- I tried to be serious but I couldn't help laughing.
- I'm sorry I broke the glass. Someone pushed me and I couldn't help dropping it.
- He is stupid but it's not his fault. He can't help being stupid.

can't help + ing

58.1 In this exercise you have to make sentences with afraid. Read each situation and then use the words in brackets to write your sentence.

Examples: The streets are unsafe at night.

(I / afraid / go out / alone) *I'm afraid to go out alone.*

We walked very carefully along the icy path.

(we / afraid / fall) *We were afraid of falling.*

1 I don't usually carry my passport with me.

(I / afraid / lose / it)

2 The sea was very rough.

(we / afraid / go / swimming)

3 We rushed to the station.

(we / afraid / miss / our train)

4 I didn't tell Tom that I thought he had behaved foolishly.

(I / afraid / hurt / his feelings)

5 In the middle of the film there was a particularly horrifying scene.

(we / afraid / look)

6 The glasses were very full, so Ann carried them very carefully.

(she / afraid / spill / the drinks)

7 I didn't like the look of the food on my plate.

a) (I / afraid / eat / it)

b) (I / afraid / make / myself ill)

58.2 Now you have to make sentences with need -ing. Use the verb in brackets.

Example: This coat is rather dirty. (clean) *It needs cleaning.*

1 This room hasn't been painted for years. (paint) It

2 Your hair is too long. (cut) It

3 Those shoes are rather dirty. (polish) They

4 This plant hasn't been watered for some time. (water)

5 Those screws are loose. (tighten)

6 Your jeans are too long. (take up)

58.3 Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to + infinitive.

Examples: If you want to pass your exams, you need *to study* (study) more.

I'm sorry I broke the glass. I couldn't help *dropping* (drop) it.

1 Does this job need (do) now or can I leave it until later?

2 I've got an extra bed, so when you come to stay, you won't need (bring) your sleeping bag.

3 Tom helped his mother (get) the dinner ready.

4 When he told me that everybody had made fun of him, I couldn't help (feel) sorry for him.

5 Those shirts need (iron) but you don't need (do) it now.

6 He looks so funny. When I see him, I can't help (smile).

7 The fine weather helped (make) it a very enjoyable holiday.

a) If a verb comes after a preposition (in/at/with/about etc.), the verb ends in -ing. Study these examples:

Are you interested	in	working	for us?
I'm not very good	at	learning	languages.
I'm fed up	with	studying.	
The children are excited	about	going	on holiday.
What are the advantages	of	having	a car?
This knife is only	for	cutting	bread.
John went to work	in spite of	feeling	ill. (See Unit 109.)
I bought a new bicycle	instead of	going	away on holiday.

b) You can use -ing with before and after:

- Before going out I phoned Ann.
You can also say: 'Before I went out I ...'
- What did you do after leaving school?
You can also say: '... after you left school?'

c) You can use by -ing to say how something happened:

- They got into the house by breaking a kitchen window and climbing in.
- You can improve your English by doing a lot of reading.

d) You can use -ing after without:

- Tom left without finishing his dinner.
- She ran five miles without stopping.
- He climbed through the window without anybody seeing him.
(or '... without being seen.')
- She needs to work without people disturbing her. (or '... without being disturbed.')
- It's nice to go on holiday without having to worry about money.

e) To is often a part of the infinitive. For example:

- They decided to go out.
- I want to play tennis.

But to is also a preposition. For example:

- Tom went to London.
- He gave the book to Ann.
- I prefer cities to the countryside.
- I'm looking forward to the week-end.

If a preposition is followed by a verb, the verb ends in -ing (see section a). So, if to is a preposition and it is followed by a verb, you must say to -ing. For example:

- I prefer cycling to driving (not 'to drive')
- I'm looking forward to seeing Ann again. (not 'to see')

For be/get used to -ing see Unit 62.

59.1 In this exercise you have to read a sentence and then write a second sentence with the same meaning. Each time begin in the way shown.

Example: I phoned Ann and then I went out. After phoning Ann I went out.

- 1 Tom went to bed but first he had a hot drink.
Before
- 2 The plane took off and soon afterwards it crashed.
Soon after
- 3 We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.
Instead of
- 4 You put people's lives in danger if you drive dangerously.
You put people's lives in danger by
- 5 He hurt his leg but he managed to win the race.
In spite of
- 6 Bill is a very good cook. Bill is very good at
- 7 I don't intend to lend her any money. I have no intention of
- 8 George took more exercise and so lost weight.
By
- 9 He was angry with me because I was late. He was angry with me for
- 10 Tom thinks that doing nothing is better than working.
Tom prefers doing nothing to

59.2 Now read each situation and then write a sentence with without -ing.

Examples: She ran five miles. She didn't stop. She ran five miles without stopping.
He left the room. Nobody saw him. He left the room without anyone seeing him.

- 1 He translated the article. He didn't use a dictionary.
He translated the article without
- 2 Look right and left before you cross the road.
Don't cross
- 3 She got married. Nobody knew about it.
She

59.3 This time read each situation and write a sentence with look forward to.

Examples: You are going on holiday next week. How do you feel about this?
I'm looking forward to going on holiday.

Sue is doing an examination next week. She's not very happy about it. How does she feel about it? She is not looking forward to doing the examination.

- 1 A good friend is coming to visit you soon, so you will see him/her again. How do you feel about this? I'm
- 2 You are going to the dentist. You don't like visits to the dentist. How do you feel about it?
- 3 Carol is a schoolgirl. She hates school but she is leaving school next summer. How does she feel about this? She

UNIT 60 Verb + preposition + -ing

a) Many verbs have the structure *verb (V) + preposition (P) + object*. For example, talk about:

– We talked about the problem. (the problem is the *object*)

If the object is another verb, it ends in **-ing**:

– We talked about going to America. (V + P + -ing)

Here are some more verbs which have the structure V + P + -ing:

succeed in	Has Tom succeeded	in	finding a job yet?
feel like*	I don't feel	like	going out tonight.
think about/of	Are you thinking	of/about	buying a house?
dream of	I've always dreamed	of	being rich.
approve/disapprove of	She doesn't approve	of	gambling.
look forward to	I'm looking forward	to	meeting her.
insist on	He insisted	on	buying me a drink.
decide against	We decided	against	moving to London.
apologise for	He apologised	for	keeping me waiting.

* I feel like doing = I'd like to do, I'm in the mood to do.

We say 'apologise to someone for something':

– He apologised to me for keeping me waiting. (not 'he apologised me')

With some of these verbs you can also use the structure *verb + preposition + someone + -ing*. For example:

- We are all looking forward to Peter coming home.
- She doesn't approve of her son staying out late at night.
- They insisted on me (or my) staying with them. (See also Unit 35c.)

b) These verbs have the structure *verb + object + preposition + -ing*:

accuse	They accused	me	of	telling lies.
suspect	Did they suspect	the man	of	being a spy?
congratulate	I congratulated	Ann	on	passing the exam.
prevent	What prevented	him	from	coming to the wedding?
stop	We stopped	everyone	from*	leaving the building.
thank	I thanked	her	for	being so helpful.
forgive	Please forgive	me	for	not writing to you.
warn	They warned	us	against	buying the car.

* After stop you can leave out from. So you can say:

– We stopped everyone leaving (or from leaving) the building.

Some of these verbs are often used in the passive:

- I was accused of telling lies.
- Was the man suspected of being a spy?
- We were warned against buying it.

UNIT 60 Exercises

60.1 In this exercise you have to write the correct preposition and to put the verb into the correct form. Use the verb in brackets at the end of each sentence.

Example: Jack insisted on going out by himself. (go)

- After a long time we eventually succeeded a flat. (find)
- I've been thinking for a new job. (look)
- His parents didn't approve him out so late. (stay)
- I wonder what prevented him to the party. (come)
- I'm getting hungry. I'm looking forward dinner. (have)
- I don't feel today. (study)
- Forgive me you but I must ask you a question. (interrupt)
- The arrested man was suspected into a house. (break)
- Have you ever thought married? (get)
- I've always dreamed on a small island in the Pacific. (live)
- The cold water didn't stop her a swim. (have)
- Have you ever been accused a crime? (commit)
- She apologised so rude to me. (be)
- We have decided a new car. (buy)

60.2 Now you have to change direct speech into reported speech. Begin each of your sentences in the way shown.

Example: 'It was nice of you to help me. Thanks very much.' (George said to you)
George thanked me for helping him.

- 'I'll drive you to the station. I insist.' (Tom said to Ann)
Tom insisted
- 'I hear you passed your examinations. Congratulations!' (Jim said to you)
Jim congratulated
- 'It was nice of you to visit me. Thank you.' (Mrs Dent said to Sue)
Mrs Dent thanked
- 'Don't stay at the hotel near the airport.' (I said to Jack)
I warned
- 'I'm sorry I didn't phone you earlier.' (Margaret said to you)
Margaret apologised not
- 'You didn't pay attention to what I said.' (The teacher said to the boy)
The teacher accused

60.3 Now you can write some sentences about yourself. Use -ing.

- Example: Today I don't feel like going out.
- This evening I feel like
 - I'm looking forward to
 - I'm thinking of
 - I would never dream of

UNIT 61 Expressions + -ing

When these expressions are followed by a verb, the verb ends in -ing:

It's no use / It's no good ...

- It's no use worrying about it. There's nothing you can do.
- It's no good trying to persuade me. You won't succeed.

There's no point in ...

- There's no point in buying a car if you don't want to drive it.
- There was no point in waiting, so we went.

It's (not) worth ...

- My house is only a short walk from here. It's not worth taking a taxi.
 - It was so late when we got home, it wasn't worth going to bed.
- You can say: 'a book is worth reading / a film is worth seeing' etc.:
- Do you think this book is worth reading?
 - You should go and see the film. It's really worth seeing.

(Have) difficulty ...

- I had difficulty finding a place to live. (not 'to find')
 - Did you have any difficulty getting a visa?
 - People often have great difficulty reading my writing.
- Remember that we say 'difficulty' (not 'difficulties'):
- I'm sure you'll have no difficulty passing the examination.
- You can also say '(have) difficulty in -ing':
- He's shy. He has difficulty in talking to people he doesn't know well.

A waste of money/time ...

- It's a waste of time reading that book. It's rubbish.
- It's a waste of money buying things you don't need.

Spend/waste (time) ...

- I spent hours trying to repair the clock.
- I waste a lot of time day-dreaming.

Go -ing

We use go -ing for a number of activities (especially sports):

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| go shopping | go swimming | go skiing | go fishing |
| go climbing | go sailing | go riding | go sightseeing |

- How often do you go swimming?
- I'm going skiing next year.
- I have to go shopping this morning.
- I've never been sailing.

For 'I've been / I've gone' see Unit 13d.

UNIT 61 Exercises

61.1 In this exercise you have to join two sentences to make one sentence.

Examples: Don't worry about it. It's no use. *It's no use worrying about it.*
 Don't get a taxi. It's not worth it. *It's not worth getting a taxi.*

- 1 Don't try to escape. It's no use. It's no use
- 2 Don't smoke. It's a waste of money. It's a waste
- 3 Don't ask Tom to help you. It's no good. It's no good
- 4 Don't hurry. It's not worth it. It's not worth
- 5 Don't study if you're feeling tired. There's no point. There's no point
- 6 Don't read newspapers. It's a waste of time. It's a
- 7 Don't get angry. It's not worth it. It's not
- 8 Don't work if you don't need the money. There's no point. There's no

61.2 Now you have to make sentences with worth.

Examples: I'd read this book if I were you. This book *is worth reading.*
 I wouldn't read this book if I were you. This book *isn't worth reading.*

- 1 I'd visit the museum if I were you. The museum
- 2 I wouldn't repair those shoes if I were you. Those shoes
- 3 I wouldn't keep these old clothes if I were you. These old clothes
- 4 I'd consider the plan if I were you. The plan

61.3 Read these sentences and each time write a new sentence using difficulty.

Example: I found a place to live but it was difficult.
I had difficulty finding a place to live.

- 1 Tom finds it difficult to meet people. Tom has
- 2 He found a job. This wasn't difficult. He had no
- 3 It won't be difficult to get a ticket for the concert. You won't have any
- 4 I find it difficult to understand him when he speaks quickly. I have

Complete these sentences with one of the following expressions. Put the verb into the correct form.

- go skiing go shopping go swimming ~~go sailing~~ go riding

- 1 Barry lives by the sea and he's got a boat, so he often *goes sailing*
- 2 There's plenty of snow in the mountains so we'll be able to
- 3 It was a very hot day, so we in the river.
- 4 Margaret likes horses. She often
- 5 The shops are shut now. It's too late to

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