

Verb + -ing (enjoy doing / stop doing etc.)

A

Look at these examples:

- I **enjoy** reading. (*not* I enjoy to read)
- Would you **mind** closing the door?
(*not* mind to close)
- Chris **suggested** going to the cinema.
(*not* suggested to go)

After **enjoy**, **mind** and **suggest**, we use **-ing** (*not* to ...).Some more verbs that are followed by **-ing**:

stop	postpone	admit	avoid	imagine
finish	consider	deny	risk	fancy

- Suddenly everybody **stopped** talking. There was silence.
- I'll do the shopping when I've **finished** cleaning the flat.
- He tried to **avoid** answering my question.
- I don't **fancy** going out this evening. (= I'm not enthusiastic about it)
- Have you ever **considered** going to live in another country?

The negative form is **not -ing**:

- When I'm on holiday, I **enjoy not having** to get up early.



B

We also use **-ing** after:

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

- I've **given up** reading newspapers. I think it's a waste of time.
- Jenny doesn't want to retire. She wants to **go on working**. (*or ... to carry on working.*)
- You **keep interrupting** when I'm talking! *or* You **keep on interrupting** ...

C

With some verbs you can use the structure *verb* + somebody + **-ing**:

- I can't **imagine** George riding a motorbike.
- You can't **stop me** doing what I want.
- 'Sorry to **keep you** waiting so long.' 'That's all right.'

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

- I don't **mind being kept** waiting. (= I don't mind people keeping me ...)

D

When you are talking about finished actions, you can say **having done/stolen/said** etc. :

- They admitted **having stolen** the money.

But it is not necessary to use **having** (done). You can also say:

- They admitted **stealing** the money.
- I now regret **saying** (*or having said*) what I said.

For **regret**, see Unit 56B.

E

After some of the verbs on this page (especially **admit/deny/suggest**) you can also use **that ...** :







- They **denied that** they had stolen the money. (*or They denied stealing ...*)
- Sam **suggested that** we went to the cinema. (*or Sam suggested going ...*)

53.1 Complete each sentence with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

~~answer~~ apply be forget listen live lose make read try use write

- 1 He tried to avoid answering my question.
- 2 Could you please stop so much noise?
- 3 I enjoy to music.
- 4 I considered for the job, but in the end I decided against it.
- 5 Have you finished the newspaper yet?
- 6 We need to change our routine. We can't go on like this.
- 7 I don't mind you the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
- 8 My memory is getting worse. I keep things.
- 9 I've put off the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- 10 What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody so stupid?
- 11 I've given up to lose weight – it's impossible.
- 12 If you invest your money on the stock market, you risk it.

53.2 Complete the sentences for each situation using -ing.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | What shall we do? |  | We could go to the zoo. | She suggested <u>going to the zoo</u> . |
| 2 | Do you want to play tennis? |  | No, not really. | He didn't fancy |
| 3 | You were driving too fast. |  | Yes, it's true. Sorry! | She admitted |
| 4 | Why don't we go for a swim? |  | Good idea! | She suggested |
| 5 | You broke the CD player. |  | No, I didn't! | He denied |
| 6 | Can you wait a few minutes? |  | Sure, no problem. | They didn't mind |

53.3 Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence. Use -ing.

- 1 I can do what I want and you can't stop me.
You can't stop me doing what I want.
- 2 It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour.
It's better to avoid
- 3 Shall we paint the kitchen next weekend instead of this weekend?
Shall we postpone until ..?
- 4 Could you turn the radio down, please?
Would you mind ..?
- 5 Please don't interrupt me all the time.
Would you mind ..?

53.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use -ing.

- 1 She's a very interesting person. I always enjoy talking to her.
- 2 I'm not feeling very well. I don't fancy
- 3 I'm afraid there aren't any chairs. I hope you don't mind
- 4 It was a beautiful day, so I suggested
- 5 It was very funny. I couldn't stop
- 6 My car isn't very reliable. It keeps

Verb + to ... (decide to ... / forget to ... etc.)

A

offer	decide	hope	deserve	promise
agree	plan	manage	afford	threaten
refuse	arrange	fail	forget	learn

After these verbs you can use **to ... (infinitive)**:

- It was late, so we **decided to take** a taxi home.
- Simon was in a difficult situation, so I **agreed to help** him.
- How old were you when you **learnt to drive**? (*or learnt how to drive*)
- I waved to Karen, but **failed to attract** her attention.

The negative is **not to ...** :

- We **decided not to go** out because of the weather.
- I **promised not to be** late.

After some verbs **to ...** is not possible. For example, **enjoy/think/suggest**:

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

For verb + **-ing**, see Unit 53. For verb + preposition + **-ing**, see Unit 62.

B

We also use **to ...** after:

seem appear tend pretend claim

For example:

- They **seem to have** plenty of money.
- I like Dan, but I think he **tends to talk** too much.
- Ann **pretended not to see** me when she passed me in the street.

There is also a *continuous* infinitive (**to be doing**) and a *perfect* infinitive (**to have done**):

- I **pretended to be reading** the newspaper. (= I pretended that I **was reading**)
- You **seem to have lost** weight. (= it seems that you **have lost** weight)
- Martin **seems to be enjoying** his new job. (= it seems that he is enjoying it)

C

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

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

But after **dare not (or daren't)**, you must use the infinitive without **to**:

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

D

After some verbs you can use a question word (**what/whether/how** etc.) + **to ...**. We use this structure especially after:

ask decide know remember forget explain learn understand wonder

We asked	how	to get	to the station.
Have you decided	where	to go	for your holidays?
I don't know	whether	to apply	for the job or not.
Do you understand	what	to do?	

Also **show/tell/ask/advise/teach** somebody **what/how/where** to do something:

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

54.1 Complete the sentences for these situations.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 |  | They decided <u>to get married</u> . |
| 2 |  | She agreed |
| 3 |  | He offered |
| 4 |  | They arranged |
| 5 |  | She refused |
| 6 |  | She promised |

54.2 Complete each sentence with a suitable verb.

- Don't forget to post the letter I gave you.
- There was a lot of traffic, but we managed to the airport in time.
- Jill has decided not a car.
- We've got a new computer in our office. I haven't learnt it yet.
- Karen failed a good impression at the job interview.
- We were all afraid to speak. Nobody dared anything.

54.3 Put the verb into the correct form, to ... or -ing. (See Unit 53 for verbs + -ing.)

- When I'm tired, I enjoy watching television. It's relaxing. (watch)
- It was a nice day, so we decided for a walk. (go)
- It's a nice day. Does anyone fancy for a walk? (go)
- I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
- They don't have much money. They can't afford out very often. (go)
- I wish that dog would stop It's driving me mad. (bark)
- Our neighbour threatened the police if we didn't stop the noise. (call)
- We were hungry, so I suggested dinner early. (have)
- Hurry up! I don't want to risk the train. (miss)
- I'm still looking for a job, but I hope something soon. (find)

54.4 Make a new sentence using the verb in brackets.

- You've lost weight. (seem) You seem to have lost weight.
- Tom is worried about something. (appear) Tom appears
- You know a lot of people. (seem) You
- My English is getting better. (seem)
- That car has broken down. (appear)
- David forgets things. (tend)
- They have solved the problem. (claim)

54.5 Complete each sentence using what/how/whether + the following verbs:

do ~~get~~ go ride say use

- Do you know how to get to John's house?
- Can you show me this washing machine?
- Would you know if there was a fire in the building?
- You'll never forget a bicycle once you've learnt.
- I was really astonished. I didn't know
- I've been invited to the party, but I haven't decided or not.

Verb (+ object) + to ...
(I want you to ... etc.)

A

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

These verbs are followed by **to ... (infinitive)**. The structure can be:

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---|
| <i>verb + to ...</i> | <i>or</i> | <i>verb + object + to ...</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We expected to be late. | | <input type="checkbox"/> We expected Dan to be late. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Would you like to go now? | | <input type="checkbox"/> Would you like me to go now? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> He doesn't want to know . | | <input type="checkbox"/> He doesn't want anybody to know . |

Do not say 'want that':

- Do you **want me to come** with you? (*not* Do you want that I come)

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

- Can you help me **to move** this table? *or* Can you help me **move** this table?

B

tell	remind	force	encourage	teach	enable
order	warn	invite	persuade	get (= persuade, arrange for)	

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

- Can you **remind me to phone** Sam tomorrow?
- Who **taught you to drive**?
- I didn't move the piano by myself. I **got somebody to help** me.
- Jim said the switch was dangerous and **warned me not to touch** it.

In the next example, the verb is *passive* (I was warned / we were told etc.):

- I **was warned not to touch** the switch.

You cannot use **suggest** with the structure *verb + object + to ...* :

- Jane **suggested that I should ask** your advice. (*not* Jane suggested me to ask)

C

After **advise**, **recommend** and **allow**, two structures are possible. Compare:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>verb + -ing</i> (without an object) | <i>verb + object + to ...</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I wouldn't advise/recommend staying in that hotel. | <input type="checkbox"/> I wouldn't advise/recommend anybody to stay in that hotel. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> They don't allow parking in front of the building. | <input type="checkbox"/> They don't allow people to park in front of the building. |

Study these examples with (be) **allowed** (*passive*):

- Parking **isn't allowed** in front of the building.
- You **aren't allowed to park** in front of the building.

D

Make and **let**

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

- I **made him promise** that he wouldn't tell anybody what happened. (*not* to promise)
- Hot weather **makes me feel** tired. (= causes me to feel tired)
- Her parents wouldn't **let her go** out alone. (= wouldn't allow her to go out)
- Let me carry** your bag for you.

We say '**make somebody do**' (*not* to do), but the *passive* is '(be) **made to do**' (with **to**):


- We **were made to wait** for two hours. (= They **made us wait** ...)


55.1 Complete the questions. Use *do you want me to ... ?* or *would you like me to ... ?* with these verbs (+ any other necessary words):


~~come~~ lend repeat show shut wait


- Do you want to go alone, or do you want me to come with you ?
- Do you have enough money, or do you want
- Shall I leave the window open, or would you
- Do you know how to use the machine, or would
- Did you hear what I said, or do
- Can I go now, or do


55.2 Complete the sentences for these situations.

- 

She told him to lock the door .
- 

They invited him
- 

She wouldn't let
- 

She warned
- 

He asked

55.3 Complete each second sentence so that the meaning is similar to the first sentence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 My father said I could use his car. | My father allowed <u>me to use his car</u> . |
| 2 I was surprised that it rained. | I didn't expect |
| 3 Don't stop him doing what he wants. | Let |
| 4 Tim looks older when he wears glasses. | Tim's glasses make |
| 5 I think you should know the truth. | I want |
| 6 Don't let me forget to phone my sister. | Remind |
| 7 At first I didn't want to apply for the job, but Sarah persuaded me. | Sarah persuaded |
| 8 My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police. | My lawyer advised |
| 9 I was told that I shouldn't believe everything he says. | I was warned |
| 10 If you've got a car, you are able to get around more easily. | Having a car enables |

55.4 Put the verb into the correct form: infinitive (do/make/eat etc.), to + infinitive, or -ing.

- They don't allow people to park in front of the building. (park)
- I've never been to Iceland, but I'd like there. (go)
- I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me ? (do)
- The film was very sad. It made me (cry)
- Diane's parents always encouraged her hard at school. (study)
- I don't recommend in that restaurant. The food is terrible. (eat)
- She said the letter was personal and wouldn't let me it. (read)
- We are not allowed personal phone calls at work. (make)
- 'I don't think Alex likes me.' 'What makes you that?' (think)

Verb + -ing or to ... 1
(remember/regret etc.)

A Some verbs are followed by **-ing** and some are followed by **to ...**.

Verbs usually followed by **-ing**:

admit	fancy	postpone
avoid	finish	risk
consider	imagine	stop
deny	keep (on)	suggest
enjoy	mind	

For examples, see Unit 53.

Verbs usually followed by **to ...**:

afford	fail	offer
agree	forget	plan
arrange	hope	promise
decide	learn	refuse
deserve	manage	threaten

For examples, see Unit 54.

B Some verbs can be followed by **-ing** or **to ...** with a difference of meaning:

remember

I remember doing something = I did it and now I remember this.

You **remember doing** something *after* you have done it.

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

I remembered to do something = I remembered that I had to do it, so I did it.

You **remember to do** something *before* you do it.

- I **remembered to lock** the door, but I forgot to shut the windows.
(= I remembered that I had to lock it, and so I locked it)
- Please **remember to post** the letter.
(= don't forget to post it)

regret

I regret doing something = I did it and now I'm sorry about it:

- I now **regret saying** what I said. I shouldn't have said it.
- It began to get cold and he **regretted not wearing** his coat.

I regret to say / to tell you / to inform you = I'm sorry that I have to say (etc.):

- (*from a formal letter*) We **regret to inform** you that we cannot offer you the job.

go on

Go on doing something = continue with the same thing:

- The president paused for a moment and then **went on talking**.
- We need to change. We can't **go on living** like this.

Go on to do something = do or say something new:

- After discussing the economy, the president then **went on to talk** about foreign policy.

C The following verbs can be followed by **-ing** or **to ...**:

begin start continue intend bother

So you can say:

- It has **started raining**. *or* It has **started to rain**.
- John **intends buying** a house. *or* John **intends to buy** ...
- Don't **bother locking** the door. *or* Don't **bother to lock** ...

But normally we do not use **-ing** after **-ing**:

- It's **starting to rain**. (*not* It's starting raining)

56.1 Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to Sometimes either form is possible.

- 1 They denied stealing the money. (steal)
- 2 I don't enjoy very much. (drive)
- 3 I don't want out tonight. I'm too tired. (go)
- 4 I can't afford out tonight. I don't have enough money. (go)
- 5 Has it stopped yet? (rain)
- 6 Our team was unlucky to lose the game. We deserved (win)
- 7 Why do you keep me questions? Can't you leave me alone? (ask)
- 8 Please stop me questions! (ask)
- 9 I refuse any more questions. (answer)
- 10 One of the boys admitted the window. (break)
- 11 The boy's father promised for the window to be repaired. (pay)
- 12 If the company continues money, the factory may be closed. (lose)
- 13 'Does Sarah know about the meeting?' 'No, I forgot her.' (tell)
- 14 The baby began in the middle of the night. (cry)
- 15 Julia has been ill, but now she's beginning better. (get)
- 16 I've enjoyed you. I hope you again soon. (meet, see)

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

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

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

- 1 He can remember being in hospital when he was four.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

56.3 Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form, -ing or to

- 1 a Please remember to lock the door when you go out.
 b A: You lent me some money a few months ago.
 B: Did I? Are you sure? I don't remember you any money.
 c A: Did you remember your sister?
 B: Oh no, I completely forgot. I'll phone her tomorrow.
- d When you see Steve, remember him my regards.
- e Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember it by the window and now it has gone.
- 2 a I believe that what I said was fair. I don't regret it.
 b I knew they were in trouble, but I regret I did nothing to help them.
- 3 a Ben joined the company nine years ago. He became assistant manager after two years, and a few years later he went on manager of the company.
 b I can't go on here any more. I want a different job.
 c When I came into the room, Liz was reading a newspaper. She looked up and said hello, and then went on her newspaper.

Verb + -ing or to ... 2 (try/need/help)

A

Try to ... and try -ing

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

- 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 also means 'do something as an experiment or test'. For example:

- These cakes are delicious. You should **try one**. (= you should have one to see if you like it)
- We couldn't find anywhere to stay. 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**:

- A: The photocopier doesn't seem to be working.
- B: **Try pressing** the green button.
(= press the green button – perhaps this will help to solve the problem)

Compare:

- I **tried to move** the table, but it was too heavy. (so I couldn't move it)
- I didn't like the way the furniture was arranged, so I **tried moving** the table to the other side of the room. But it still didn't look right, so I moved it back again.

B

Need to ... and need -ing

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

- I **need to take** more exercise.
- He **needs to work** harder if he wants to make progress.
- I don't **need to come** to the meeting, do I?

Something needs doing = it needs to be done:

- The batteries in the radio **need changing**.
(= they need to be changed)
- Do you think my jacket **needs cleaning**?
(= ... needs to be cleaned)
- It's a difficult problem. It **needs thinking** about very carefully. (= it needs to be thought about)



C

Help and can't help

You can say **help to do** or **help do** (with or without to):

- Everybody **helped to clean up** after the party. *or*
Everybody **helped clean up** ...
- Can you **help me to move** this table? *or*
Can you **help me move** ...

I **can't help doing** something = I can't stop myself doing it:

- I don't like him, but he has a lot of problems. I **can't help feeling** sorry for him.
- She tried to be serious, but she **couldn't help laughing**.
(= she couldn't stop herself laughing)
- I'm sorry I'm so nervous. I **can't help it**.
(= I can't help **being** nervous)

57.1 Make suggestions. Each time use try + one of the following suggestions:

- phone his office move the aerial ~~change the batteries~~
 turn it the other way take an aspirin

- 1 The radio isn't working. I wonder what's wrong with it.
 2 I can't open the door. The key won't turn.
 3 The TV picture isn't very good. What can I do about it?
 4 I can't contact Fred. He's not at home. What shall I do?
 5 I've got a terrible headache. I wish it would go.

Have you tried changing the batteries?

Try

Have you tried

Why don't you

Have you

57.2 For each picture, write a sentence with need(s) + one of the following verbs:

- ~~clean~~ cut empty paint tighten



- 1 This jacket is dirty. It needs cleaning.
 2 The room isn't very nice.
 3 The grass is very long. It
 4 The screws are loose.
 5 The bin is full.

57.3 Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 a I was very tired. I tried to keep (keep) my eyes open, but I couldn't.
 b I rang the doorbell, but there was no answer. Then I tried (knock) on the door, but there was still no answer.
 c We tried (put) the fire out but without success. We had to call the fire brigade.
 d Sue needed to borrow some money. She tried (ask) Gerry, but he was short of money too.
 e I tried (reach) the shelf, but I wasn't tall enough.
 f Please leave me alone. I'm trying (concentrate).
- 2 a I need a change. I need (go) away for a while.
 b My grandmother isn't able to look after herself any more. She needs (look) after.
 c The windows are dirty. They need (clean).
 d Your hair is getting very long. It needs (cut).
 e You don't need (iron) that shirt. It doesn't need (iron).
- 3 a They were talking very loudly. I couldn't help (overhear) what they said.
 b Can you help me (get) the dinner ready?
 c He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help (smile).
 d The fine weather helped (make) it a very enjoyable holiday.

Verb + -ing or to ... 3 (like / would like etc.)

A Like / love / hate

When you talk about repeated actions, you can use **-ing** or **to ...** after these verbs.

So you can say:

- Do you **like getting up** early? *or* Do you **like to get up** early?
- Stephanie **hates flying**. *or* Stephanie **hates to fly**.
- I **love meeting** people. *or* I **love to meet** people.
- I **don't like being** kept waiting. *or* ... **like to be** kept waiting.
- I **don't like friends calling** me at work. *or* ... **friends to call** me at work.

but

(1) We use **-ing** (*not to ...*) when we talk about a situation that already exists (or existed).

For example:

- Paul lives in Berlin now. He **likes living** there. (He **likes living** in Berlin = He lives there and he likes it)
- Do you **like being** a student? (You are a student – do you like it?)
- The office I worked in was horrible. I **hated working** there. (I worked there and I hated it)

(2) There is sometimes a difference between **I like to do** and **I like doing**:

I like doing something = I do it and I enjoy it:

- I **like cleaning** the kitchen. (= I enjoy it.)

I like to do something = I think it is a good thing to do, but I don't necessarily enjoy it:

- It's not my favourite job, but I **like to clean** the kitchen as often as possible.

Note that **enjoy** and **mind** are always followed by **-ing** (*not to ...*):

- I **enjoy cleaning** the kitchen. (*not* I enjoy to clean)
- I **don't mind cleaning** the kitchen. (*not* I don't mind to clean)

B Would like / would love / would hate / would prefer

Would like / would love etc. are usually followed by **to ...** :

- I'd **like** (= **would like**) to go away for a few days.
- Would you like to come** to dinner on Friday?
- I **wouldn't like to go** on holiday alone.
- I'd **love to meet** your family.
- Would you prefer to have** dinner now or later?

Compare **I like** and **I would like** (I'd like):

- I **like playing** tennis. / I **like to play** tennis. (= I like it in general)
- I'd **like to play** tennis today. (= I want to play today)

Would mind is always followed by **-ing** (*not to ...*):

- Would you mind closing** the door, please?

C I would like to have done something = I regret now that I didn't or couldn't do it:

- It's a pity we **didn't see** Val when we were in London. I **would like to have seen** her again.
- We'd **like to have gone** away, but we were too busy at home.

You can use the same structure after **would love / would hate / would prefer**:

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

58.1 Write sentences about yourself. Say whether you like or don't like these activities. Choose one of these verbs for each sentence:

like / don't like love hate enjoy don't mind

- 1 (fly) I don't like flying. or I don't like to fly.
- 2 (play cards)
- 3 (be alone)
- 4 (go to museums)
- 5 (cook)

58.2 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use -ing or to Sometimes either form is possible.

- 1 Paul lives in Berlin now. It's nice. He likes it.
(he / like / live / there) He likes living there.
- 2 Jane is a biology teacher. She likes her job.
(she / like / teach / biology) She
- 3 Joe always carries his camera with him and takes a lot of photographs.
(he / like / take / photographs)
- 4 I used to work in a supermarket. I didn't like it much.
(I / not / like / work / there)
- 5 Rachel is studying medicine. She likes it.
(she / like / study / medicine)
- 6 Dan is famous, but he doesn't like it.
(he / not / like / be / famous)
- 7 Jennifer is a very cautious person. She doesn't take many risks.
(she / not / like / take / risks)
- 8 I don't like surprises.
(I / like / know / things / in advance)

58.3 Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form, -ing or to In one sentence either form is possible.

- 1 It's good to visit other places – I enjoy travelling .
- 2 'Would you like down?' 'No, thanks. I'll stand.'
- 3 I'm not quite ready yet. Would you mind a little longer?
- 4 When I was a child, I hated to bed early.
- 5 When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried that I'll miss it. So I like to the station in plenty of time.
- 6 I enjoy busy. I don't like it when there's nothing to do.
- 7 I would love to your wedding, but I'm afraid it isn't possible.
- 8 I don't like in this part of town. I want to move somewhere else.
- 9 Do you have a minute? I'd like to you about something.
- 10 If there's bad news and good news, I like the bad news first.

58.4 Write sentences using would ... to have (done). Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It's a pity I couldn't go to the wedding. (like) I would like to have gone to the wedding.
- 2 It's a pity I didn't see the programme. (like)
- 3 I'm glad I didn't lose my watch. (hate)
- 4 It's a pity I didn't meet your parents. (love)
- 5 I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not / like)
- 6 It's a pity I couldn't travel by train. (prefer)

Prefer and would rather

A

Prefer to do and prefer doing

You can use 'prefer to (do)' or 'prefer -ing' to say what you prefer in general:

- I don't like cities. I **prefer to live** in the country. *or* I **prefer living** in the country.

Study the differences in structure after **prefer**. We say:

	I prefer something	to something else.
	I prefer doing something	to doing something else.
<i>but</i>	I prefer to do something	rather than (do) something else.

- I **prefer this coat to** the coat you were wearing yesterday.

- I **prefer driving to** travelling by train.

but I **prefer to drive rather than** travel by train.

- Sarah **prefers to live in the country rather than** (live) in a city.

B

Would prefer (I'd prefer ...)

We use **would prefer** to say what somebody wants in a specific situation (not in general):

- 'Would you **prefer tea or coffee?**' 'Coffee, please.'

We say 'would prefer to do something' (*not* doing):

- 'Shall we go by train?' 'I'd **prefer to drive.**' (*not* I'd prefer driving)

- I'd **prefer to stay at home tonight rather than** go to the cinema.

C

Would rather (I'd rather ...)

Would rather (do) = would prefer (to do). We use **would rather + infinitive** (without **to**).

Compare:

- 'Shall we go by train?' { 'I'd **prefer to drive.**'
'I'd **rather drive.**' (*not* to drive)
- 'Would you **rather have tea or coffee?**' 'Coffee, please.'

The negative is 'I'd **rather not** (do something)':

- I'm tired. I'd **rather not go** out this evening, if you don't mind.

- 'Do you want to go out this evening?' 'I'd **rather not.**'

We say '**would rather do something than do something else**':

- I'd **rather stay at home tonight than** go to the cinema.

D

I'd rather you did something

We say 'I'd **rather you did something**' (*not* I'd rather you do). For example:

- 'Shall I stay here?' 'I'd **rather you came** with us.' (= I would prefer this)
- 'I'll repair your bike tomorrow, OK?' 'I'd **rather you did** it today.'
- 'Are you going to tell them what happened?' 'No. I'd **rather they didn't** know.'
- Shall I tell them, or **would you rather they didn't** know?

In this structure we use the *past* (**came, did** etc.), but the meaning is present *not* past.

Compare:

- I'd rather **make** dinner now.

I'd rather you **made** dinner now. (*not* I'd rather you make)

I'd rather you **didn't** (do something) = I'd prefer you not to do it:

- I'd **rather you didn't** tell anyone what I said.
- 'Shall I tell Linda what happened?' 'I'd **rather you didn't.**'

59.1 Which do you prefer? Write sentences using 'I prefer (something) to (something else)'. Put the verb into the correct form where necessary.

- 1 (drive / travel by train) *I prefer driving to travelling by train.*
- 2 (basketball / football)
I prefer
- 3 (phone people / send emails)
I to
- 4 (go to the cinema / watch videos at home)
.....

Now rewrite sentences 3 and 4 using the structure 'I prefer to (do something)'.

- 5 (1) *I prefer to drive rather than travel by train.*
- 6 (3) I prefer to
- 7 (4)

59.2 Write sentences using I'd prefer ... and I'd rather ... + the following:

eat at home ~~get a taxi~~ go alone wait a few minutes listen to some music
stand go for a swim ~~wait till later~~ think about it for a while

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Shall we walk home? 2 Do you want to eat now? 3 Would you like to watch TV? 4 Do you want to go to a restaurant? 5 Let's leave now. 6 Shall we play tennis? 7 I think we should decide now. 8 Would you like to sit down? 9 Do you want me to come with you? 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(prefer)</td> <td><i>I'd prefer to get a taxi.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(rather)</td> <td><i>I'd rather wait till later.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(rather)</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(prefer)</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(rather)</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(rather)</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(prefer)</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(rather)</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(prefer)</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> </table>	(prefer)	<i>I'd prefer to get a taxi.</i>	(rather)	<i>I'd rather wait till later.</i>	(rather)	(prefer)	(rather)	(rather)	(prefer)	(rather)	(prefer)
(prefer)	<i>I'd prefer to get a taxi.</i>																		
(rather)	<i>I'd rather wait till later.</i>																		
(rather)																		
(prefer)																		
(rather)																		
(rather)																		
(prefer)																		
(rather)																		
(prefer)																		

Now use the same ideas to complete these sentences using than and rather than.

- 10 I'd prefer to get a taxi *rather than walk home.*
- 11 I'd prefer to go for a swim
- 12 I'd rather eat at home
- 13 I'd prefer to think about it for a while
- 14 I'd rather listen to some music

59.3 Complete the sentences using would you rather I

- 1 Are you going to make dinner or *would you rather I made it* ?
- 2 Are you going to tell Liz what happened or would you rather ?
- 3 Are you going to do the shopping or ?
- 4 Are you going to phone Diane or ?

59.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 'Shall I tell Ann the news?' 'No, I'd rather she *didn't* know.'
- 2 Do you want me to go now or would you rather I here?
- 3 Do you want to go out this evening or would you rather at home?
- 4 This is a private letter addressed to me. I'd rather you read it.
- 5 I don't really like these shoes. I'd rather they a different colour.
- 6 A: Do you mind if I turn on the radio?
B: I'd rather you I'm trying to study.

Preposition (in/for/about etc.) + -ing

A

If a preposition (*in/for/about* etc.) is followed by a verb, the verb ends in *-ing*:

	<i>preposition</i>	<i>verb (-ing)</i>	
Are you interested	in	working	for us?
I'm not very good	at	learning	languages.
Sue must be fed up	with	studying.	
What are the advantages	of	having	a car?
Thanks very much	for	inviting	me to your party.
How	about	meeting	for lunch tomorrow?
Why don't you go out	instead of	sitting	at home all the time?
Carol went to work	in spite of	feeling	ill.

You can also say 'instead of somebody doing something', 'fed up with people doing something' etc. :

- I'm fed up with people telling me what to do.

B

Note the use of the following prepositions + *-ing*:

before -ing and **after -ing**:

- Before** going out, I phoned Sarah. (*not* Before to go out)
- What did you do **after** leaving school?

You can also say '**Before** I went out ...' and '... **after** you left school'.

by -ing (to say *how* something happens):

- The burglars got into the house **by** breaking a window and climbing in.
- You can improve your English **by** reading more.
- She made herself ill **by** not eating properly.
- Many accidents are caused **by** people driving too fast.

without -ing:

- We ran ten kilometres **without** stopping.
- It was a stupid thing to say. I said it **without** thinking.
- She needs to work **without** people disturbing her. (*or* ... **without** being disturbed.)
- I have enough problems of my own **without** having to worry about yours.

C

To -ing (look forward to doing something etc.)

To is often part of the *infinitive* (to do / to see etc.):

- We decided **to go** out.
- Would you like **to meet** for lunch tomorrow?

But **to** is also a *preposition* (like *in/for/about/from* etc.). For example:

- We drove from London **to** Edinburgh.
- I prefer tea **to** coffee.
- Are you looking forward **to** the weekend?

If a preposition is followed by a verb, the verb ends in *-ing*:

in doing **about meeting** **without stopping** (etc.)

So, when **to** is a preposition and it is followed by a verb, you must say **to -ing**:

- I prefer driving **to travelling** by train. (*not* to travel)
- Are you looking forward **to going** on holiday? (*not* looking forward to go)

60.1 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- Why is it useful to have a car?
What are the advantages of having a car ?
- I don't intend to apply for the job.
I have no intention of
- Helen has a good memory for names.
Helen is good at
- Mark won't pass the exam. He has no chance.
Mark has no chance of
- Did you get into trouble because you were late?
Did you get into trouble for ..?
- We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.
Instead of
- We got into the exhibition. We didn't have to queue.
We got into the exhibition without
- Our team played well, but we lost the game.
Our team lost the game despite

60.2 Complete the sentences using **by -ing**. Use the following (with the verb in the correct form):

borrow too much money ~~break a window~~ drive too fast
put some pictures on the walls stand on a chair turn a key

- The burglars got into the house by breaking a window
- I was able to reach the top shelf
- You start the engine of a car
- Kevin got himself into financial trouble
- You can put people's lives in danger
- We made the room look nicer

60.3 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use only one word each time.

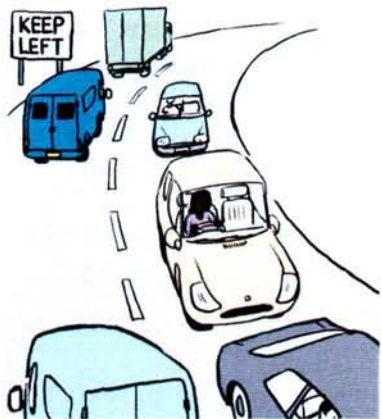
- We ran ten kilometres without stopping ..
- He left the hotel without his bill.
- It's a nice morning. How about for a walk?
- We were able to translate the letter into English without a dictionary.
- Before to bed, I like to have a hot drink.
- It was a long journey. I was very tired after on a train for 36 hours.
- I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody me.
- After the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change.
- We lost our way because we went straight on instead of left.
- I like these photographs you took. You're good at photographs.

60.4 For each situation, write a sentence with **I'm (not) looking forward to**.

- You are going on holiday next week. How do you feel?
I'm looking forward to going on holiday.
- Diane is a good friend of yours and she is coming to visit you soon. So you will see her again soon. How do you feel? I'm
- You are going to the dentist tomorrow. You don't enjoy going to the dentist. How do you feel?
I'm not
- Carol is a student at school. She hates it, but she is leaving school next summer.
How does she feel?
- You've arranged to play tennis tomorrow. You like tennis a lot. How do you feel?
.....

Be/get used to something (I'm used to ...)

A Study this example situation:



Lisa is American, but she lives in Britain. When she first drove a car in Britain, she found it very difficult because she had to drive on the left, not on the right. Driving on the left was strange and difficult for her because:

She **wasn't used to it**.

She **wasn't used to driving** on the left.

But after a lot of practice, driving on the left became less strange. So:

She **got used to driving** on the left.

Now it's no problem for Lisa:

She **is used to driving** on the left.

B I'm used to something = it is not new or strange for me:

- Frank lives alone. He doesn't mind this because he has lived alone for 15 years. It is not strange for him. He **is used to it**. He **is used to living** alone.
- I bought some new shoes. They felt a bit strange at first because I **wasn't used to them**.
- Our new flat is on a very busy street. I expect we'll **get used to the noise**, but at the moment it's very disturbing.
- Diane has a new job. She has to get up much earlier now than before – at 6.30. She finds this difficult because she **isn't used to getting** up so early.
- Barbara's husband is often away from home. She doesn't mind this. She **is used to him being** away.

C After **be/get used** you cannot use the infinitive (**to do / to drive** etc.). We say:

- She is used **to driving** on the left. (*not* She is used to drive)

When we say 'I **am used to something**', **to** is a *preposition*, not a part of the infinitive.

So we say:

- Frank is used **to living** alone. (*not* Frank is used to live)
- Lisa had to get used **to driving** on the left. (*not* get used to drive)

D Do not confuse **I am used to doing** and **I used to do**:

I am used to (doing) something = it isn't strange or new for me:

- I **am used to the weather** in this country.
- I **am used to driving** on the left because I've lived in Britain a long time.

I used to do something = I did it regularly in the past but no longer do it. You can use this only for the past, not for the present.

The structure is '**I used to do**' (*not* '**I am used to do**')

- I **used to drive** to work every day, but these days I usually go by bike.
- We **used to live** in a small village, but now we live in London.

61.1 Look again at the situation in Section A on the opposite page ('Lisa is American ...'). The following situations are similar. Complete the sentences using *used to*.

- 1 Juan is Spanish and went to live in England. In Spain he usually had dinner late in the evening, but in England dinner was at 6 o'clock. This was very early for him and he found it very strange at first.

When Juan first went to England, he dinner so early, but after some time he it. Now he finds it normal. He at 6 o'clock.

- 2 Julia is a nurse. A year ago she started working nights. At first she found it hard and didn't like it.

She nights and it took her a few months to it. Now, after a year, she's quite happy. She nights.

61.2 What do you say in these situations? Use *I'm (not) used to ...*.

- 1 You live alone. You don't mind this. You have always lived alone.

FRIEND: Do you get a bit lonely sometimes?

YOU: No, *I'm used to living alone.*

- 2 You sleep on the floor. You don't mind this. You have always slept on the floor.

FRIEND: Wouldn't you prefer to sleep in a bed?

YOU: No, I

- 3 You have to work long hours in your job. This is not a problem for you. You have always worked long hours.

FRIEND: You have to work very long hours in your job, don't you?

YOU: Yes, but I don't mind that. I

- 4 You usually go to bed early. Last night you went to bed very late (for you) and as a result you are very tired this morning.

FRIEND: You look tired this morning.

YOU: Yes,

61.3 Read the situations and complete the sentences using *used to*.

- 1 Some friends of yours have just moved into a flat on a busy street. It is very noisy.

They'll have to *get used to the noise.*

- 2 The children at school had a new teacher. She was different from the teacher before her, but this wasn't a problem for the children. They soon

- 3 Sue moved from a big house to a much smaller one. She found it strange at first. She had to in a much smaller house.

- 4 Some people you know from Britain are going to live in your country. What will they have to get used to?

They'll have to

61.4 Complete the sentences using only one word each time (see Section C).

- 1 Lisa had to get used to *driving* on the left.

- 2 We used to *live* in a small village, but now we live in London.

- 3 Dan used to a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.

- 4 I feel very full after that meal. I'm not used to so much.

- 5 I wouldn't like to share an office. I'm used to my own office.

- 6 I used to a car, but I sold it a few months ago

- 7 When we were children, we used to swimming very often.

- 8 There used to a cinema here, but it was knocked down a few years ago.

- 9 I'm the boss here! I'm not used to told what to do.

Verb + preposition + -ing (succeed in -ing / accuse somebody of -ing etc.)

A Many verbs have the structure *verb + preposition (in/for/about etc.) + object*.
For example:

<i>verb + preposition + object</i>		
We talked	about	the problem.
You must apologise	for	what you said.

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

<i>verb + preposition + -ing (object)</i>		
We talked	about	going to America.
You must apologise	for	not telling the truth.

Some more verbs with this structure:

succeed (in)	Have you succeeded	in	finding a job yet?
insist (on)	They insisted	on	paying for the meal.
think (of)	I'm thinking	of	buying a house.
dream (of)	I wouldn't dream	of	asking them for money.
approve (of)	He doesn't approve	of	swearing.
decide (against)	We have decided	against	moving to London.
feel (like)	Do you feel	like	going out tonight?
look forward (to)	I'm looking forward	to	meeting her.

You can also say 'approve of somebody doing something', 'look forward to somebody doing something':

- I don't approve of people killing animals for fun.
- We are all looking forward to Peter coming home.

B The following verbs can have the structure *verb + object + preposition + -ing*:

	<i>verb + object + preposition + -ing (object)</i>		
congratulate (on)	I congratulated	Liz	on getting a new job.
accuse (of)	They accused	us	of telling lies.
suspect (of)	Nobody suspected	the general	of being a spy.
prevent (from)	What prevented	you	from coming to see us?
stop (from)	The rain didn't stop	us	from enjoying our holiday.
thank (for)	I forgot to thank	them	for helping me.
excuse (for)	Excuse	me	for being so late.
forgive (for)	Please forgive	me	for not writing to you.

You can say 'stop somebody doing' or 'stop somebody from doing':

- You can't stop me doing what I want. *or* You can't stop me from doing what I want.

Some of these verbs are often used in the *passive*. For example:

- We were accused of telling lies.
- The general was suspected of being a spy.

Note that we say 'apologise to somebody for ...':

- I apologised to them for keeping them waiting. (*not* I apologised them)

62.1 Complete each sentence using only one word.













- Our neighbours apologised for making so much noise.
- I feel lazy. I don't feel like any work.
- I wanted to go out alone, but Joe insisted on with me.
- I'm fed up with my job. I'm thinking of something else.
- We have decided against a new car because we can't really afford it.
- I hope you get in touch with me soon. I'm looking forward to from you.
- The weather was extremely bad and this prevented us from out.
- The man who has been arrested is suspected of a false passport.
- I think you should apologise to Sue for so rude to her.
- Some parents don't approve of their children a lot of television.
- I'm sorry I can't come to your party, but thank you very much for me.

62.2 Complete each sentence using a preposition + one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

carry cause escape ~~go~~ interrupt live see solve spend walk

- Do you feel like going out this evening?
- It took us a long time, but we finally succeeded the problem.
- I've always dreamed in a small house by the sea.
- The driver of the other car accused me the accident.
- There's a fence around the lawn to stop people on the grass.
- Excuse me you, but may I ask you something?
- Where are you thinking your holiday this year?
- The guards weren't able to prevent the prisoner
- My bag wasn't very heavy, but Dan insisted it for me.
- It's a pity Paul can't come to the party. I was really looking forward him.

62.3 Complete the sentences on the right.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | 
YOU | 
KEVIN | It was nice of you to help me. Thanks very much. | Kevin thanked <u>me for helping him</u> . |
| 2 | 
ANN | 
TOM | I'll drive you to the station. I insist. | Tom insisted
..... |
| 3 | 
YOU | 
DAN | I hear you got married. Congratulations! | Dan congratulated me
..... |
| 4 | 
SUE | 
JENNY | It was nice of you to come to see me. Thank you. | Jenny thanked
..... |
| 5 | 
YOU | 
KATE | I'm sorry I didn't phone earlier. | Kate apologised
..... |
| 6 | 
YOU | 
JANE | You're selfish. | Jane accused
..... |

Expressions + -ing

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

It's no use / It's no good

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

There's no point in

- There's no point in** having a car if you never use it.
- There was no point in** waiting any longer, so we went.

But we usually say 'the point of doing something':

- What's the point of** having a car if you never use it?

It's (not) worth

- I live only a short walk from here, so **it's not worth** taking a taxi.
- Our flight was very early in the morning, so **it wasn't worth** going to bed.

You can say that a film is **worth seeing**, a book is **worth reading** etc. :

- What was the film like? Was it **worth seeing**?
- Thieves broke into the house but didn't take anything. There was nothing **worth stealing**.

B Have difficulty -ing, have trouble -ing

We say 'have difficulty doing something' (*not* to do):

- I had no **difficulty** finding a place to live. (*not* difficulty to find)
- Did you have any **difficulty** getting a visa?
- People often have **difficulty** reading my writing.

You can also say 'have trouble doing something':

- I had no **trouble** finding a place to live.

C We use -ing after:

a waste of money / a waste of time

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

spend/waste (time)

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

(be) busy

- She said she couldn't see me. She was too **busy** doing other things.

D Go swimming / go fishing etc.

We use **go -ing** for a number of activities (especially sports). For example, you can say:

go swimming go sailing go fishing go climbing go skiing go jogging

Also go shopping, go sightseeing

- How often do you **go swimming**?
- I'd like to **go skiing**.
- When did you last **go shopping**?
- I've never **been sailing**. (For gone and been, see Unit 7D.)

63.1 Make sentences beginning **There's no point ...** .

- Why have a car if you never use it?
There's no point in having a car if you never use it.
- Why work if you don't need money?

- Don't try to study if you feel tired.

- Why hurry if you've got plenty of time?

63.2 Complete the sentences on the right.

- Shall we get a taxi home?
- If you need help, why don't you ask Dave?
- I don't really want to go out tonight.
- Shall I phone Liz now?
- Are you going to complain about what happened?
- Do you ever read newspapers?
- Do you want to keep these old clothes?

- No, it isn't far. It's not worth *getting a taxi* .
 It's no use He won't be able to do anything.
 Well, stay at home! There's no point if you don't want to.
 No, it's no good now. She won't be at home.
 No, it's not worth Nobody will do anything about it.
 No, I think it's a waste
 No, let's throw them away. They're not worth

63.3 Write sentences using **difficulty**.

- I managed to get a visa, but it was difficult. I had difficulty *getting a visa* .
- I find it hard to remember people's names.
 I have difficulty
- Lucy managed to get a job without difficulty.
 She had no
- It won't be difficult to get a ticket for the game.
 You won't have any

63.4 Complete the sentences. Use only one word each time.

- It's a waste of money *buying* things you don't need.
- Every morning I spend about an hour the newspaper.
- 'What's Sue doing?' 'She's going away tomorrow, so she's busy ?'
- I think you waste too much time television.
- There's a beautiful view from that hill. It's worth to the top.
- It's no use for the job. I know I wouldn't get it.
- Just stay calm. There's no point in angry.

63.5 Complete these sentences with the following (with the verb in the correct form):

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

- Barry lives by the sea and he's got a boat, so he often *goes sailing* .
- It was a very hot day, so we in the lake.
- There's plenty of snow in the mountains, so we'll be able to
- Helen has got two horses. She regularly.
- 'Where's Dan?' 'He's There were a few things he needed to buy.'

To ... , for ... and so that ... (purpose)

A

We use **to ...** to say why somebody does something (= the purpose of an action):

- 'Why are you going out?' 'To **post** a letter.'
- A friend of mine phoned to **invite** me to a party.
- We shouted to **warn** everybody of the danger.

We use **to ...** to say why something exists (= its purpose):

- This wall is to **keep** people out of the garden.
- The president has a team of bodyguards to **protect** him.

B

We use **to ...** to say what can be done or must be done with something:

- It's difficult to find a **place to park** in the centre. (= a place where you can park)
- Would you like **something to eat**?
- Have you got **much work to do**? (= work that you must do)
- I get lonely if there's **nobody to talk to**.
- I need **something to open** this bottle **with**.

Also **money/time/chance/opportunity/energy/courage** etc. to (do something):

- They gave us **some money to buy** some food.
- Do you have **much opportunity to practise** your English?
- I need **a few days to think** about your proposal.

C

For ... and to ...

Compare:

for + noun

- I'm going to Spain **for a holiday**.
- What would you like **for dinner**?
- Let's go to the pool **for a swim**.

to + verb

- I'm going to Spain **to learn** Spanish.
(*not for learn, not for learning*)
- What would you like **to eat**?
- Let's go to the pool **to have** a swim.

You can say '**for** (somebody) **to** (do something)':

- There weren't any chairs **for us to sit on**, so we had to sit on the floor.

You can use **for -ing** or **to ...** to talk about the general purpose of something, or what it is generally used for:

- Do you use this brush **for washing** the dishes? (*or ... to wash* the dishes?)

You can use **What ... for?** to ask about purpose:

- What** is this switch **for**?
- What** did you do that **for**?

D

So that

Sometimes you have to use **so that** for purpose.

We use **so that** (*not to ...*) especially

when the purpose is *negative* (**so that ... won't/wouldn't**):

- I hurried **so that I wouldn't** be late. (= because I didn't want to be late)
- Leave early **so that you won't** (*or don't*) miss the bus.

with **can** and **could** (**so that ... can/could**):

- She's learning English **so that she can** study in Canada.
- We moved to London **so that we could** see our friends more often.

64.1 Choose from Box A and Box B to make a new sentence with to ...

A

- 1 ~~I shouted~~
- 2 I had to go to the bank
- 3 I'm saving money
- 4 I went into hospital
- 5 I'm wearing two sweaters
- 6 I phoned the police

B

- I want to keep warm
- I wanted to report that my car had been stolen
- I want to go to Canada
- I had to have an operation
- I needed to get some money
- ~~I wanted to warn people of the danger~~

- 1 I shouted to warn people of the danger.
- 2 I had to go to the bank
- 3 I
- 4
- 5
- 6

64.2 Complete these sentences using a suitable verb.

- 1 The president has a team of bodyguards to protect him.
- 2 I didn't have enough time the newspaper today.
- 3 I came home by taxi. I didn't have the energy
- 4 'Would you like something?' 'Yes, please. A cup of coffee.'
- 5 We need a bag these things in.
- 6 There will be a meeting next week the problem.
- 7 I wish we had enough money another car.
- 8 I saw Helen at the party, but we didn't have a chance to each other.
- 9 I need some new clothes. I don't have anything nice
- 10 They've just passed their exams. They're having a party
- 11 I can't do all this work alone. I need somebody me.

64.3 Put in to or for.

- 1 I'm going to Spain for a holiday.
- 2 You need a lot of experience this job.
- 3 You need a lot of experience do this job.
- 4 We'll need more time make a decision.
- 5 I went to the dentist a check-up.
- 6 I had to put on my glasses read the letter.
- 7 Do you have to wear glasses reading?
- 8 I wish we had a garden the children play in.

64.4 Write sentences with so that.

- 1 I hurried. I didn't want to be late. I hurried so that I wouldn't be late.
- 2 I wore warm clothes. I didn't want to be cold.
I wore
- 3 I left Dave my phone number. I wanted him to be able to contact me.
I
- 4 We whispered. We didn't want anybody else to hear our conversation.
..... nobody
- 5 Please arrive early. We want to be able to start the meeting on time.
Please
- 6 Jennifer locked the door. She didn't want to be disturbed.
.....
- 7 I slowed down. I wanted the car behind me to be able to overtake.
.....

Adjective + to ...

A Difficult to understand etc.

Compare sentences (a) and (b):

- Jim doesn't speak very clearly. { (a) It is difficult to understand him .
(b) He is difficult to understand.

Sentences (a) and (b) have the same meaning. Note that we say:

- He is difficult to understand. (*not* He is difficult to understand him.)

You can use the same structures with:

easy hard impossible dangerous safe expensive cheap nice
good interesting exciting

- Do you think it is safe (for us) to drink this water?
Do you think this water is safe (for us) to drink? (*not* to drink it)
- The questions in the exam were very difficult. It was impossible to answer them.
The questions in the exam were very difficult. They were impossible to answer.
(*not* to answer them)
- Jill has lots of interesting ideas. It's interesting to talk to her.
Jill is interesting to talk to. (*not* to talk to her.)

You can also use this structure with *adjective + noun*:

- This is a difficult question (for me) to answer. (*not* to answer it)

B (It's) nice of (you) to ...

You can say 'It's nice of somebody to do something':

- It was nice of you to take me to the airport. Thank you very much.

You can use many other adjectives in this way. For example:

kind clever sensible mean silly stupid careless unfair considerate:

- It's silly of Mary to give up her job when she needs the money.
 I think it was very unfair of him to criticise me.

C I'm sorry to ... / I was surprised to ... etc.

You can use *adjective + to ...* to say how somebody reacts to something:

- I was sorry to hear that your father is ill.

You can use many other adjectives in this way. For example:

happy glad pleased sad disappointed surprised amazed astonished relieved

- Was Julia surprised to see you?
 It was a long and tiring journey. We were glad to get home.

D The first / the next (etc.) + to ...

You can use *to ...* after **the first/the last, the next, the only, the second** (etc.):

- If I have any more news, you will be the first (person) to know.
 The next train to arrive at platform 4 will be the 10.50 to Cardiff.
 Everybody was late except me. I was the only one to arrive on time.

E You can say that something is sure/certain/likely/bound to happen:

- Carla is a very good student. She's bound to pass the exam. (= she is sure to pass)
 I'm likely to be late home this evening. (= I will probably be late home)

65.1 (Section A) Write these sentences in another way, beginning as shown.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 It's difficult to understand him. | He <u>is difficult to understand.</u> |
| 2 It's easy to use this machine. | This machine is |
| 3 It was very difficult to open the window. | The window |
| 4 It's impossible to translate some words. | Some words |
| 5 It's expensive to maintain a car. | A |
| 6 It's not safe to stand on that chair. | That |

65.2 (Section A) Complete the second sentence. Use the adjective in brackets and to ... as in the example.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 I couldn't answer the question. (difficult) | It was a <u>difficult question to answer.</u> |
| 2 Everybody makes that mistake. (easy) | It's an |
| 3 I like living in this place. (nice) | It's a |
| 4 We enjoyed watching the game. (good) | It was a |

65.3 (Section B) Make a new sentence beginning It Use one of these adjectives each time:

careless inconsiderate ~~kind~~ nice

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Sue has offered to help me. | <u>It's kind of Sue to offer to help me.</u> |
| 2 You make the same mistake again and again. | It |
| 3 Dan and Jenny invited me to stay with them. | |
| 4 The neighbours make so much noise at night. | |

65.4 (Section C) Use the following words to complete these sentences:

sorry / hear glad / hear ~~pleased / get~~ surprised / see

- | |
|---|
| 1 We <u>were pleased to get</u> your letter last week. |
| 2 I got your message. I that you're keeping well. |
| 3 We Paula at the party. We didn't expect her to come. |
| 4 I that your mother isn't well. I hope she gets better soon. |

65.5 (Section D) Complete the second sentence using the words in brackets + to

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Nobody left before me. (the first) | I was <u>the first person to leave.</u> |
| 2 Everybody else arrived before Paul. (the last) | Paul was the |
| 3 Fiona passed the exam. All the other students failed. (the only) | Fiona was |
| 4 I complained to the restaurant manager about the service. Another customer had already complained. (the second) | I was |
| 5 Neil Armstrong walked on the moon in 1969. Nobody had done this before him. (the first) | Neil Armstrong was |

65.6 (Section E) Complete these sentences using the words in brackets and a suitable verb.

- | |
|--|
| 1 Diane is a very good student. She <u>is bound to pass</u> the exam. (bound) |
| 2 I'm not surprised you're tired. After such a long journey you tired. (bound) |
| 3 Andy has a very bad memory. He what you tell him. (sure) |
| 4 I don't think you need to take an umbrella. It (not likely) |
| 5 The holidays begin this weekend. There a lot of traffic on the roads. (likely) |

To ... (afraid to do) and
preposition + -ing (afraid of -ing)

A Afraid to (do) and afraid of (do)ing

I am **afraid to do** something = I don't want to do it because it is dangerous or the result could be bad.

We use **afraid to do** for things we do intentionally; we can choose to do them or not:

- This part of town is dangerous. People are **afraid to walk** here at night.
(= they don't want to walk here because it is dangerous – so they don't)
- James was **afraid to tell** his parents what had happened.
(= he didn't want to tell them because he knew they would be angry, worried etc.)

I am **afraid of something happening** = it is possible that something bad will happen (for example, an accident).

We do not use **afraid of -ing** for things we do intentionally:

- The path was icy, so we walked very carefully. We were **afraid of falling**.
(= it was possible that we would fall – *not* we were afraid to fall)
- I don't like dogs. I'm always **afraid of being** bitten. (*not* afraid to be bitten)

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

- I was **afraid to go** near the dog because I was **afraid of being** bitten.

B Interested in (do)ing and interested to (do)

I'm **interested in doing** something = I'm thinking of doing it, I would like to do it:

- Let me know if you're **interested in joining** the club. (*not* to join)
- I tried to sell my car, but nobody was **interested in buying** it. (*not* to buy)

We use **interested to ...** to say how somebody reacts to what they **hear/see/read/learn/know/find**.

For example, 'I was **interested to hear** it' = I heard it and it was interesting for me:

- I was **interested to hear** that Tanya has left her job.
- Ask Mike for his opinion. I would be **interested to know** what he thinks. (= it would be interesting for me to know it)

This structure is the same as **surprised to ... / glad to ...** etc. (see Unit 65C):

- I was **surprised to hear** that Tanya has left her job.

C Sorry to (do) and sorry for/about (do)ing

We use **sorry to ...** to say we regret something that happens (see Unit 65C):

- I was **sorry to hear** that Nicky lost her job. (= I was sorry when I heard that ...)
- I've enjoyed my stay here. I'll be **sorry to leave**.

We also say **sorry to ...** to apologise at the time we do something:

- I'm **sorry to phone** you so late, but I need to ask you something.

You can use **sorry for** or **sorry about** (doing something) to apologise for something you did before:

- I'm **sorry for (or about) shouting** at you yesterday. (*not* sorry to shout)

You can also say:

- I'm **sorry I shouted** at you yesterday.

D We say:

I want to (do) / I'd like to (do)	<i>but</i>	I'm thinking of (do)ing / I dream of (do)ing
I failed to (do)	<i>but</i>	I succeeded in (do)ing
I allowed them to (do)	<i>but</i>	I prevented them from (do)ing
		I stopped them from (do)ing

For examples, see Units 54–55 and 62.

66.1 Use the words in brackets to write sentences. Use *afraid to ...* or *afraid of -ing*.

- The streets are unsafe at night.
(a lot of people / afraid / go / out) *A lot of people are afraid to go out.*
- We walked very carefully along the icy path.
(we / afraid / fall) *We were afraid of falling.*
- I don't usually carry my passport with me.
(I / afraid / lose / it)
- I thought she would be angry if I told her what had happened.
(I / afraid / tell / her)
- We rushed to the station.
(we / afraid / miss / our train)
- In the middle of the film there was an especially horrifying scene.
(we / afraid / look)
- The vase was very valuable, so I held it carefully.
(I / afraid / drop / it)
- I thought the food on my plate didn't look fresh.
 - (I / afraid / eat / it)
 - (I / afraid / get / sick)

66.2 Complete the sentences using *in ...* or *to ...*. Use these verbs:

~~buy~~ get know look read start

- I'm trying to sell my car, but nobody is interested *in buying* it.
- Julia is interested her own business.
- I was interested your letter in the newspaper last week.
- Ben wants to stay single. He's not interested married.
- I met Mark a few days ago. You'll be interested that he's just got a job in Paris.
- I don't enjoy sightseeing. I'm not interested at old buildings.

66.3 Complete each sentence using *sorry for/about ...* or *sorry to ...*. Use the verb in brackets.

- I'm *sorry to phone* you so late, but I need to ask you something. (phone)
- I was that you didn't get the job you applied for. (hear)
- I'm all those bad things about you. I didn't mean them. (say)
- I'm you, but do you have a pen I could borrow? (disturb)
- I'm the book you lent me. I'll buy you another one. (lose)

66.4 Complete each sentence using the verb in brackets.

- We wanted *to leave* the building. (leave)
 - We weren't allowed the building. (leave)
 - We were prevented the building. (leave)
- Peter failed the problem. (solve)
 - Chris succeeded the problem. (solve)
- I'm thinking away next week. (go)
 - I'm hoping away next week. (go)
 - I'd like away next week. (go)
 - I'm looking forward away next week. (go)
- Helen wanted me lunch. (buy)
 - Helen promised me lunch. (buy)
 - Helen insisted me lunch. (buy)
 - Helen wouldn't dream me lunch. (buy)

See somebody do and see somebody doing

A Study this example situation:

Tom got into his car and drove away. You saw this.

You can say:

- I saw Tom **get** into his car and **drive** away.

In this structure we use **get/drive/do** etc.

(*not* to get / to drive / to do).

Somebody **did** something + I saw this

I saw somebody **do** something



TOM

But after a *passive* ('he was seen' etc.), we use to:

- He was seen to get in the car.

B Study this example situation:

Yesterday you saw Kate. She was waiting for a bus.

You can say:

- I saw Kate **waiting** for a bus.

In this structure we use **-ing** (waiting/doing etc.):

Somebody **was doing** something + I saw this

I saw somebody **doing** something



KATE

C Study the difference in meaning between the two structures:

I saw him **do** something = he **did** something (*past simple*) and I saw this. I saw the complete action from beginning to end:

- He **fell** off the wall. I saw this. → I saw him **fall** off the wall.
- The accident **happened**. Did you see it? → Did you see the accident **happen**?

I saw him **doing** something = he **was doing** something (*past continuous*) and I saw this. I saw him when he was in the middle of doing it. This does not mean that I saw the complete action:

- He **was walking** along the street. I saw this when I drove past in my car. } I saw him **walking** along the street.

Sometimes the difference is not important and you can use either form:

- I've never seen her **dance**. or I've never seen her **dancing**.

D We use these structures with **see** and **hear**, and a number of other verbs:

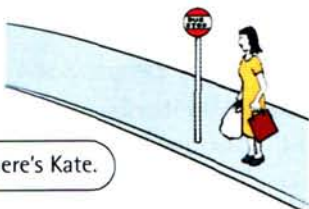





- I **didn't hear** you **come** in. (you came in – I didn't hear this)
- Liz suddenly **felt** somebody **touch** her on the shoulder.
- Did you **notice** anyone **go** out?
- I **could hear** it **raining**. (it was raining – I could hear it)
- The missing children were last **seen playing** near the river.
- Listen to** the birds **singing**!
- Can you **smell** something **burning**?
- I **found** Sue in my room **reading** my letters.

67.1 Complete the answers to the questions.

- 1 Did anybody go out?
- 2 Has Sarah arrived yet?
- 3 How do you know I took the money?
- 4 Did the doorbell ring?
- 5 Can Tom play the piano?
- 6 Did I lock the door when I went out?
- 7 How did the woman fall?

- I don't think so. I didn't see anybody go out .
 Yes, I think I heard her
 I know because I saw you
 I don't think so. I didn't hear
 I've never heard
 Yes, I saw
 I don't know. I didn't see

67.2 In each of these situations you and a friend saw, heard or smelt something. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

<p>1</p>  <p>Look! There's Kate.</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Look! There's Dave and Helen.</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>Look! There's Clare.</p>
<p>4</p>  <p>Listen! That's Bill.</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Can you smell burning? Yes! It's the dinner.</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>Look! There's Linda.</p>

- 1 We saw Kate waiting for a bus
- 2 We saw Dave and Helen
- 3 We saw in a restaurant.
- 4 We heard
- 5 We could
- 6

67.3 Complete these sentences. Use the following verbs (in the correct form):

climb ~~come~~ crawl cry explode ride run say ~~sing~~ slam sleep tell

- 1 Listen to the birds singing !
- 2 I didn't hear you come in.
- 3 We listened to the old man his story from beginning to end.
- 4 Listen! Can you hear a baby ?
- 5 I looked out of the window and saw Dan his bike along the road.
- 6 I thought I heard somebody 'Hi', so I looked round.
- 7 We watched two men across the garden and through an open window into the house.
- 8 Everybody heard the bomb It was a tremendous noise.
- 9 Oh! I can feel something up my leg! It must be an insect.
- 10 I heard somebody the door in the middle of the night. It woke me up.
- 11 When we got home, we found a cat on the kitchen table.

-ing clauses

(Feeling tired, I went to bed early.)

A

Study these situations:

Joe was playing football. He hurt his knee.

You can say:

- Joe hurt his knee **playing** football.

You were feeling tired. So you went to bed early.

You can say:

- Feeling** tired, I went to bed early.

'Playing football' and 'feeling tired' are **-ing** clauses.If the **-ing** clause is at the beginning of the sentence (as in the second example), we write a comma (,) after it.

B

When two things happen at the same time, you can use an **-ing** clause.

- Kate is in the kitchen **making** coffee.
(= she is in the kitchen *and* she is making coffee)
- A man ran out of the house **shouting**.
(= he ran out of the house *and* he was shouting)
- Do something! Don't just stand there **doing** nothing!

We also use **-ing** when one action happens during another action. We use **-ing** for the longer action:

- Joe hurt his knee **playing** football. (= while he was playing)
- Did you cut yourself **shaving**? (= while you were shaving)

You can also use **-ing** after **while** or **when**:

- Jim hurt his knee **while** playing football.
- Be careful **when** crossing the road. (= when you are crossing)

C

When one action happens before another action, we use **having (done)** for the first action:

- Having found** a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.
- Having finished** her work, she went home.

You can also say **after -ing**:

- After finishing** her work, she went home.

If one short action follows another short action, you can use the simple **-ing** form (**doing** instead of **having done**) for the first action:

- Taking** a key out of his pocket, he opened the door.

These structures are used more in written English than in spoken English.

D

You can use an **-ing** clause to explain something, or to say why somebody does something.The **-ing** clause usually comes at the beginning of the sentence:

- Feeling** tired, I went to bed early. (= because I felt tired)
- Being** unemployed, he hasn't got much money. (= because he is unemployed)
- Not having** a car, she finds it difficult to get around.
(= because she doesn't have a car)
- Having** already seen the film twice, I didn't want to go to the cinema.
(= because I had already seen it twice)

These structures are used more in written English than in spoken English.

68.1 Choose from Box A and Box B to make sentences. Use an **-ing** clause.

- A
- 1 ~~Kate was in the kitchen.~~
 - 2 Diane was sitting in an armchair.
 - 3 Sue opened the door carefully.
 - 4 Sarah went out.
 - 5 Linda was in London for two years.
 - 6 Mary walked around the town.

- B
- 1 She was trying not to make a noise.
 - 2 She looked at the sights and took photographs.
 - 3 She said she would be back in an hour.
 - 4 She was reading a book.
 - 5 ~~She was making coffee.~~
 - 6 She worked as a tourist guide.

- 1 Kate was in the kitchen making coffee.
- 2 Diane was sitting
- 3 Sue
- 4
- 5
- 6

68.2 Make one sentence from two using an **-ing** clause.

- 1 Joe was playing football. He hurt his knee. Joe hurt his knee playing football.
- 2 I was watching television. I fell asleep.
I
- 3 A friend of mine slipped and fell. He was getting off a bus.
A friend of mine
- 4 I was walking home in the rain. I got very wet.
I
- 5 Laura was driving to work yesterday. She had an accident.
.....
- 6 Two firefighters were overcome by smoke. They were trying to put out the fire.
.....

68.3 Make sentences beginning **Having ...**.

- 1 She finished her work. Then she went home. Having finished her work, she went home.
- 2 We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.
.....
- 3 They had dinner and then they continued their journey.
.....
- 4 After I'd done the shopping, I went for a cup of coffee.
.....

68.4 Make sentences beginning **-ing** or **Not -ing** (like those in Section D). Sometimes you need to begin with **Having** (done something).

- 1 I felt tired. So I went to bed early.
Feeling tired, I went to bed early.
- 2 I thought they might be hungry. So I offered them something to eat.
.....
- 3 She is a foreigner. So she needs a visa to work in this country.
.....
- 4 I didn't know his phone number. So I wasn't able to contact him.
.....
- 5 Sarah has travelled a lot. So she knows a lot about other countries.
.....
- 6 I wasn't able to speak the local language. So I had trouble communicating.
.....
- 7 We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay at a hotel.
.....

50.2

- 1 Do you know where she has gone?
- 2 I don't suppose you know when she'll be back / she will be back.
- 3 Do you happen to know if/whether she went out alone?

50.3

- 2 He asked me where I'd been. / ... where I had been.
- 3 He asked me how long I'd been back. / ... how long I had been back.
- 4 He asked me what I was doing now.
- 5 He asked me why I'd come back. / ... why I had come back. or ... why I came back.
- 6 He asked me where I was living.
- 7 He asked me if/whether I was glad to be back.
- 8 He asked me if/whether I had any plans to go away again.
- 9 He asked me if/whether I could lend him some money.

UNIT 51

51.1

- 2 doesn't
- 3 was
- 4 will
- 5 am ... isn't or 'm not ... is
- 6 should
- 7 won't
- 8 do
- 9 could
- 10 would ... could ... can't

51.2

- 3 Do you? I don't.
- 4 Didn't you? I did.
- 5 Haven't you? I have.
- 6 Did you? I didn't.

51.3

Example answers:

- 3 So did I. or Did you? What did you watch?
- 4 Neither will I. or Won't you? Where will you be?
- 5 So do I. or Do you? What sort of books do you like?
- 6 So would I. or Would you? Where would you like to live?
- 7 Neither can I. or Can't you? Why not?

51.4

- 2 I hope so.
- 3 I expect so.
- 4 I don't think so.
- 5 I'm afraid not.
- 6 I'm afraid so.
- 7 I suppose so.

8 I hope not.

9 I think so.

UNIT 52

52.1

- 3 haven't you
- 4 were you
- 5 does she
- 6 isn't he
- 7 hasn't she
- 8 can't you
- 9 will he
- 10 aren't there
- 11 shall we
- 12 is it
- 13 aren't I
- 14 would you
- 15 hasn't she
- 16 should I
- 17 had he
- 18 will you

52.2

- 2 It's (very) expensive, isn't it?
- 3 The course was great, wasn't it?
- 4 You've had your hair cut, haven't you?
- 5 She has a good voice, hasn't she? or She's got / She has got ...
- 6 It doesn't look very good, does it?
- 7 This bridge isn't very safe, is it?

52.3

- 2 Joe, you couldn't get (me) some stamps, could you?
- 3 Kate, you don't know where Diane is, do you? or ... you haven't seen Diane, have you?
- 4 Helen, you haven't got a bicycle pump, have you? or ... you don't have a bicycle pump, do you?
- 5 Ann, you couldn't take me to the station, could you? or ... you couldn't give me a lift to the station, could you?
- 6 Robert, you haven't seen my keys, have you?

UNIT 53

53.1

- 2 making
- 3 listening
- 4 applying
- 5 reading
- 6 living
- 7 using
- 8 forgetting
- 9 writing
- 10 being
- 11 trying
- 12 losing

53.2

- 2 playing tennis
- 3 driving too fast
- 4 going for a swim
- 5 breaking the CD player
- 6 waiting a few minutes

53.3

- 2 travelling during the rush hour
- 3 painting the kitchen until next weekend
- 4 turning the radio down
- 5 not interrupting me all the time

53.4

Example answers:

- 2 going out
- 3 sitting on the floor
- 4 having a picnic
- 5 laughing
- 6 breaking down

UNIT 54

54.1

- 2 to help him
- 3 to carry her bag (for her)
- 4 to meet at 8 o'clock
- 5 to tell him her name / to give him her name
- 6 not to tell anyone

54.2

- 2 to get
- 3 to buy / to have / to rent / to hire
- 4 (how) to use / (how) to operate
- 5 to make
- 6 say or to say

54.3

- 2 to go
- 3 going
- 4 waiting
- 5 to go
- 6 barking
- 7 to call
- 8 having
- 9 missing
- 10 to find

54.4

- 2 Tom appears to be worried about something.
- 3 You seem to know a lot of people.
- 4 My English seems to be getting better.
- 5 That car appears to have broken down.
- 6 David tends to forget things.
- 7 They claim to have solved the problem.

54.5

- 2 how to use
- 3 what to do
- 4 how to ride

- 5 what to say / what to do
6 whether to go

UNIT 55

55.1

- 2 or do you want me to lend you some
3 or would you like me to shut it
4 or would you like me to show you
5 or do you want me to repeat it
6 or do you want me to wait

55.2

- 2 to stay with them
3 him use her phone
4 him to be careful
5 her to give him a hand

55.3

- 2 I didn't expect it to rain.
3 Let him do what he wants.
4 Tim's glasses make him look older.
5 I want you to know the truth.
6 Remind me to phone my sister.
7 Sarah persuaded me to apply for the job.
8 My lawyer advised me not to say anything to the police.
9 I was warned not to believe everything he says.
10 Having a car enables you to get around more easily.

55.4

- 2 to go
3 to do
4 cry
5 to study
6 eating
7 read
8 to make
9 think

UNIT 56

56.1

- 2 driving
3 to go
4 to go
5 raining
6 to win
7 asking
8 asking
9 to answer
10 breaking
11 to pay
12 losing or to lose
13 to tell
14 crying or to cry
15 to get
16 meeting ... to see

56.2

- 2 He can remember going to Paris when he was eight.

- 3 He can't remember crying on his first day at school.
4 He can remember falling into the river.
5 He can't remember saying he wanted to be a doctor. or He can't remember wanting to be a doctor.
6 He can't remember being bitten by a dog.

56.3

- 1 b lending
c to phone / to call
d to give
e leaving/putting
2 a saying
b to say
3 a to become
b working
c reading

UNIT 57

57.1

- 2 Try turning it the other way.
3 Have you tried moving the aerial?
4 Why don't you try phoning his office?
5 Have you tried taking an aspirin?

57.2

- 2 It needs painting.
3 It needs cutting.
4 They need tightening.
5 It needs emptying.

57.3

- 1 b knocking
c to put
d asking
e to reach
f to concentrate
2 a to go
b looking
c cleaning
d cutting
e You don't need to iron ... It doesn't need ironing
3 a overhearing
b get or to get
c smiling
d make or to make

UNIT 58

58.1

- Example answers:*
2 I don't mind playing cards.
3 I don't like being alone. or ... to be alone.
4 I enjoy going to museums.
5 I love cooking. or I love to cook.

58.2

- 2 She likes teaching biology.

- 3 He likes taking photographs. or He likes to take photographs.
4 I didn't like working there.
5 She likes studying medicine.
6 He doesn't like being famous.
7 She doesn't like taking risks. or She doesn't like to take risks.
8 I like to know things in advance.

58.3

- 2 to sit
3 waiting
4 going or to go
5 to get
6 being
7 to come / to go
8 living
9 to talk
10 to have / to know / to get / to hear / to be told

58.4

- 2 I would like / I'd like to have seen the programme.
3 I would hate / I'd hate to have lost my watch.
4 I would love / I'd love to have met your parents.
5 I wouldn't like to have been alone.
6 I would prefer / I'd prefer to have travelled by train. or I would have preferred to travel ...

UNIT 59

59.1

Example answers:

- 2 I prefer basketball to football.
3 I prefer sending emails to phoning people.
4 I prefer going to the cinema to watching videos at home.
6 I prefer to send emails rather than phone people.
7 I prefer to go to the cinema rather than watch videos at home.

59.2

- 3 I'd rather listen to some music.
4 I'd prefer to eat at home.
5 I'd rather wait a few minutes.
6 I'd rather go for a swim.
7 I'd prefer to think about it for a while.
8 I'd rather stand.
9 I'd prefer to go alone.
11 I'd prefer to go for a swim rather than play tennis.
12 I'd rather eat at home than go to a restaurant.
13 I'd prefer to think about it for a while rather than decide now.

- 14 I'd rather listen to some music than watch TV.

59.3

- 2 (would you rather) I told her
3 would you rather I did it
4 would you rather I phoned her

59.4

- 2 stayed/remained/waited
3 stay
4 didn't
5 were
6 didn't

UNIT 60

60.1

- 2 applying for the job
3 remembering names
4 passing the exam
5 being late
6 eating at home, we went to a restaurant
7 having to queue or queuing
8 playing well

60.2

- 2 by standing on a chair
3 by turning a key
4 by borrowing too much money
5 by driving too fast
6 by putting some pictures on the walls

60.3

- 2 paying/settling
3 going
4 using
5 going
6 being/travelling/sitting
7 asking/telling/consulting
8 doing/having
9 turning/going
10 taking

60.4

- 2 I'm looking forward to seeing her/Diane.
3 I'm not looking forward to going to the dentist (tomorrow).
4 She's looking forward to leaving school (next summer).
5 I'm looking forward to playing tennis (tomorrow).

UNIT 61

61.1

- 1 When Juan first went to England, he **wasn't used to having** dinner so early, but after some time he **got used to** it. Now he finds it normal. He **is used to eating / is used to having** dinner at 6 o'clock.

- 2 She **wasn't used to working** nights and it took her a few months to **get used to** it. Now, after a year, she's quite happy. She **is used to working** nights.

61.2

- 2 No, I'm used to sleeping on the floor.
3 I'm used to working long hours.
4 Yes, I'm not used to going to bed so late.

61.3

- 2 They soon got used to her. / ... to the/their new teacher.
3 She had to get used to living in a much smaller house.
4 (*example answers*) They'll have to get used to the weather. / ... to the food. / ... to speaking a foreign language.

61.4

- 3 drink
4 eating
5 having
6 have
7 go
8 be
9 being

UNIT 62

62.1

- 2 doing
3 coming/going
4 doing/trying
5 buying/having
6 hearing
7 going
8 having/using
9 being
10 watching
11 inviting/asking

62.2

- 2 in solving
3 of living
4 of causing
5 (from) walking
6 for interrupting
7 of spending
8 from escaping
9 on carrying
10 to seeing

62.3

- 2 on driving Ann to the station
3 on getting married
4 Sue for coming to see her
5 (to me) for not phoning earlier
6 me of being selfish

UNIT 63

63.1

- 2 There's no point in working if you don't need money.
3 There's no point in trying to study if you feel tired.
4 There's no point in hurrying if you've got plenty of time.

63.2

- 2 asking Dave
3 in going out
4 phoning her/Liz
5 complaining (about what happened)
6 of time reading newspapers
7 keeping

63.3

- 2 remembering people's names
3 difficulty getting a job
4 difficulty getting a ticket for the game

63.4

- 2 reading
3 packing / getting ready
4 watching
5 going/climbing/walking
6 applying
7 getting / being

63.5

- 2 went swimming
3 go skiing
4 goes riding
5 gone shopping

UNIT 64

64.1

- 2 I had to go to the bank to get some money.
3 I'm saving money to go to Canada.
4 I went into hospital to have an operation.
5 I'm wearing two sweaters to keep warm.
6 I phoned the police to report that my car had been stolen.

64.2

- 2 to read
3 to walk / to go on foot
4 to drink
5 to put / to carry
6 to discuss / to consider / to talk about
7 to buy / to get
8 to talk / to speak
9 to wear / to put on
10 to celebrate
11 to help / to assist

64.3

- 2 for
3 to

- 4 to
- 5 for
- 6 to
- 7 for
- 8 for ... to

64.4

- 2 I wore warm clothes so that I wouldn't be cold.
- 3 I left Dave my phone number so that he could contact me. / ... would be able to contact me.
- 4 We whispered so that nobody else would hear our conversation. / ... so that nobody else could hear ... / would be able to hear ...
- 5 Please arrive early so that we can start the meeting on time. / ... so that we'll be able to start ...
- 6 Jennifer locked the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed.
- 7 I slowed down so that the car behind me could overtake. / ... would be able to overtake.

UNIT 65

65.1

- 2 This machine is easy to use.
- 3 The window was very difficult to open.
- 4 Some words are impossible to translate.
- 5 A car is expensive to maintain.
- 6 That chair isn't safe to stand on.

65.2

- 2 It's an easy mistake to make.
- 3 It's a nice place to live. *or* ... a nice place to live in.
- 4 It was a good game to watch.

65.3

- 2 It's careless of you to make the same mistake again and again.
- 3 It was nice of them to invite me (to stay with them). / It was nice of Dan and Jenny to ...
- 4 It's inconsiderate of them to make so much noise (at night). / It's inconsiderate of the neighbours to ...

65.4

- 2 'm/am glad to hear *or* was glad to hear
- 3 were surprised to see
- 4 'm/am sorry to hear *or* was sorry to hear

65.5

- 2 Paul was the last (person) to arrive.

- 3 Fiona was the only student to pass (the exam). / ... the only one to pass (the exam).
- 4 I was the second customer/person to complain.
- 5 Neil Armstrong was the first person/man to walk on the moon.

65.6

- 2 're/are bound to be
- 3 's/is sure to forget
- 4 's/is not likely to rain *or* isn't likely to rain
- 5 's/is likely to be

UNIT 66

66.1

- 3 I'm afraid of losing it.
- 4 I was afraid to tell her.
- 5 We were afraid of missing our train.
- 6 We were afraid to look.
- 7 I was afraid of dropping it.
- 8 a I was afraid to eat it.
b I was afraid of getting sick.

66.2

- 2 in starting
- 3 to read
- 4 in getting
- 5 to know
- 6 in looking

66.3

- 2 sorry to hear
- 3 sorry for saying / sorry about saying
- 4 sorry to disturb
- 5 sorry for losing / sorry about losing

66.4

- 1 b to leave
c from leaving
- 2 a to solve
b in solving
- 3 a of/about going
b to go
c to go
d to going
- 4 a to buy
b to buy
c on buying
d of buying

UNIT 67

67.1

- 2 arrive
- 3 take it / do it
- 4 it ring
- 5 him play / him playing
- 6 you lock it / you do it
- 7 her fall

67.2

- 2 We saw Dave and Helen playing tennis.

- 3 We saw Clare eating in a restaurant. / ... having a meal in a restaurant.
- 4 We heard Bill playing his guitar.
- 5 We could smell the dinner burning.
- 6 We saw Linda jogging/running.

67.3

- 3 tell
- 4 crying
- 5 riding
- 6 say
- 7 run ... climb
- 8 explode
- 9 crawling
- 10 slam
- 11 sleeping

UNIT 68

68.1

- 2 Diane was sitting in an armchair reading a book.
- 3 Sue opened the door carefully trying not to make a noise.
- 4 Sarah went out saying she would be back in an hour.
- 5 Linda was in London for two years working as a tourist guide.
- 6 Mary walked around the town looking at the sights and taking photographs.

68.2

- 2 I fell asleep watching television.
- 3 A friend of mine slipped and fell getting off a bus.
- 4 I got very wet walking home in the rain.
- 5 Laura had an accident driving to work yesterday.
- 6 Two firefighters were overcome by smoke trying to put out the fire.

68.3

- 2 Having bought our tickets, we went into the theatre.
- 3 Having had dinner, they continued their journey.
- 4 Having done the shopping, I went for a cup of coffee.

68.4

- 2 Thinking they might be hungry, I offered them something to eat.
- 3 Being a foreigner, she needs a visa to work in this country.
- 4 Not knowing his phone number, I wasn't able to contact him.
- 5 Having travelled a lot, Sarah knows a lot about other countries.

- 6 Not being able to speak the local language, I had trouble communicating.
7 Having spent nearly all our money, we couldn't afford to stay at a hotel.

UNIT 69

69.1

- 3 We went to a very nice restaurant ...
4 OK
5 I use a toothbrush ...
6 ... if there's a bank near here?
7 ... for an insurance company
8 OK
9 OK
10 ... we stayed in a big hotel.
11 ... I hope we come to a petrol station soon.
12 ... I have a problem.
13 ... It's a very interesting idea.
14 John has got an interview for a job tomorrow.
15 ... It's a good game.
16 OK
17 Jane was wearing a beautiful necklace.

69.2

- 3 a key
4 a coat
5 sugar
6 a biscuit
7 electricity
8 an interview
9 blood
10 a question
11 a moment
12 a decision

69.3

- 2 days
3 meat
4 a queue
5 letters
6 friends
7 people
8 air
9 patience
10 an umbrella
11 languages
12 space

UNIT 70

70.1

- 2 a a paper
b paper
3 a a light
b Light
4 a time
b a wonderful time
5 a nice room
6 advice
7 nice weather
8 bad luck

- 9 job
10 journey
11 total chaos
12 some
13 doesn't
14 Your hair is ... it
15 The damage

70.2

- 2 information
3 chairs
4 furniture
5 hair
6 progress
7 job
8 work
9 permission
10 advice
11 experience
12 experiences

70.3

- 2 I'd like some information about places to see in the town.
3 Can you give me some advice about which courses to do? / ... courses I can do?
4 What time is the news on (TV)?
5 It's a beautiful view, isn't it?
6 What horrible/awful weather!

UNIT 71

71.1

- 3 It's a vegetable.
4 It's a game. / It's a board game.
5 They're musical instruments.
6 It's a (tall/high) building.
7 They're planets.
8 It's a flower.
9 They're rivers.
10 They're birds.
12 He was a writer / a poet / a playwright / a dramatist.
13 He was a scientist / a physicist.
14 They were U.S. presidents / American presidents / presidents of the U.S.
15 She was an actress / a film actress / a film star.
16 They were singers.
17 They were painters / artists.

71.2

- 2 He's a waiter.
3 She's a travel agent.
4 He's a surgeon.
5 He's a chef.
6 She's a journalist.
7 He's a plumber.
8 She's an interpreter.

71.3

- 4 a
5 an
6 - (Do you collect stamps?)
7 a

- 8 Some
9 - (Do you enjoy going to concerts?)
10 - (I've got sore feet.)
11 a
12 some
13 a ... a
14 - (Those are nice shoes.)
15 some
16 You need a visa to visit some countries
17 Jane is a teacher. Her parents were teachers too.
18 He's a liar. He's always telling lies.

UNIT 72

72.1

- 1 ... and a magazine. The newspaper is in my bag, but I can't remember where I put the magazine.
2 I saw an accident this morning. A car crashed into a tree. The driver of the car wasn't hurt, but the car was badly damaged.
3 ... a blue one and a grey one. The blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who the owner of the grey one is.
4 My friends live in an old house in a small village. There is a beautiful garden behind the house. I would like to have a garden like that.

72.2

- 1 a a
b the
c the
2 a a
b a
c the
3 a a
b the
c the
4 a an ... The
b the
c the
5 a the
b a
c a

72.3

- 2 the dentist
3 the door
4 a mistake
5 the bus station
6 a problem
7 the post office
8 the floor
9 the book
10 a job in a bank
11 a small flat in the city centre
12 a supermarket at the end of the street