

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?
- They said they were innocent. They **denied doing** anything wrong.

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 or 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.
- Catherine 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.
- Did you really say that? I don't **remember you saying** that.
- '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.

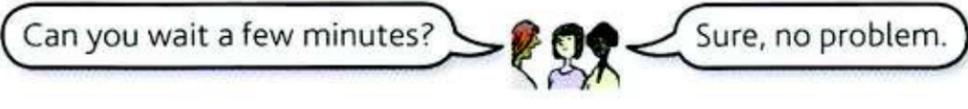
E

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** ...)
- Chris **suggested that** we went to the cinema. (*or* Sam **suggested going** ...)

Exercises

53.1 Complete the sentences for each situation using **-ing**.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 |  | She suggested <u>going to the zoo</u> . |
| 2 |  | He didn't fancy |
| 3 |  | She admitted |
| 4 |  | She suggested |
| 5 |  | He denied |
| 6 |  | They didn't mind |

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

answer	apply	be	forget	listen	live
lose	make	pay	read	try	use

- 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 my phone, but please ask me first.
- 8 My memory is getting worse. I keep things.
- 9 I've put off this bill 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 gamble, you risk your money.

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

- 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 during the rush hour.
- 3 Shall we paint the kitchen next weekend instead of this weekend?
Shall we postpone until next weekend?
- 4 Could you turn the music down, please?
Would you mind, please?
- 5 Please don't interrupt all the time.
Would you mind all the time?

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)
- Andy **suggested meeting** for coffee. (not suggested to meet)
- 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

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)

C

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

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 use** this camera?
- Ask Jack. He'll **tell you what to do**.

Exercises

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 lock the door when you go out.
- There was a lot of traffic, but we managed to the airport in time.
- We couldn't afford in London. It's too expensive.
- We've got new computer software in our office. I haven't learnt it yet.
- Mark doesn't know what happened. I decided not him.
- 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)
- I've decided for another job. I need a change. (look)
- Let's get a taxi. I don't fancy home. (walk)
- I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind (wait)
- Tina ran in a marathon last week, but she failed (finish)
- I wish that dog would stop It's driving me crazy. (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)
- They didn't know I was listening to them. I pretended asleep. (be)

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/where/whether + these verbs:

do ~~get~~ go put ride use

- Do you know how to get to John's house?
- Would you know if there was a fire in the building?
- You'll never forget a bicycle once you've learnt.
- I've been invited to the party, but I haven't decided or not.
- My room is very untidy. I've got so many things and I don't know them.
- I have some clothes to wash. Can you show me the washing machine?

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:

verb + to ...

or

verb + object + to ...

- | | |
|---|---|
| <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)	

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

- Can you **remind me to call** Sam tomorrow?
 Who **taught you to drive**?
 I didn't move the piano by myself. I **got somebody to help** me.
 Joe 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 ask** your advice. (*not* Jane suggested me to ask)

C

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

verb + -ing (without an object)*verb + object + to ...*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I wouldn't advise staying in that hotel. | <input type="checkbox"/> I wouldn't advise 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*):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parking isn't allowed in front of the building. | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 in the *passive* we say '**made to do**' (with **to**):

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

Exercises

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

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

55.2 Complete the sentences for these situations.

- 1  She told him to meet her at the station.
- 2  They invited him _____.
- 3  He reminded her _____.
- 4  She warned _____.
- 5  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 me to use his car.
- 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 At first I didn't want to apply for the job, but Sarah persuaded me. Sarah persuaded _____
- 7 My lawyer said I shouldn't say anything to the police. My lawyer advised _____
- 8 I was told that I shouldn't believe everything he says. I was warned _____
- 9 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.

- 1 They don't allow people to park in front of the building. (park)
- 2 I've never been to Hong Kong, but I'd like _____ there. (go)
- 3 I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me _____ ? (do)
- 4 The film was very sad. It made me _____ . (cry)
- 5 Lisa's parents always encouraged her _____ hard at school. (study)
- 6 If you want to get a cheap flight, I'd advise _____ early. (book)
- 7 Sarah wouldn't let me _____ her car. She doesn't trust me. (borrow)
- 8 If you enter a country with a tourist visa, you are normally not allowed _____ there. (work)
- 9 '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)
- I must **remember to pay** the electricity bill. (= I must not forget to pay 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.
- Do you **regret not going** to college?

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 your application has been unsuccessful.

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 ...** with no difference of meaning:

begin start continue intend bother

So you can say:

- It **started raining**. *or* It **started to rain**.
- Andy **intends buying** a house. *or* Andy **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)

Exercises

56.1 Put the verb into the correct form, **-ing** or **to ...**.

- 1 They denied stealing the money. (steal)
- 2 I don't enjoy very much. (drive)
- 3 I can't afford out tonight. I don't have enough money. (go)
- 4 Has it stopped yet? (rain)
- 5 We were unlucky to lose the game. We deserved (win)
- 6 Why do you keep me questions? Can't you leave me alone? (ask)
- 7 Please stop me questions! (ask)
- 8 I refuse any more questions. (answer)
- 9 The driver of one of the cars admitted the accident. (cause)
- 10 Mark needed our help, and we promised what we could. (do)
- 11 I don't mind alone, but it's better to be with other people. (be)
- 12 The wall was quite high, but I managed over it. (climb)
- 13 'Does Sarah know about the meeting?' 'No, I forgot her.' (tell)
- 14 I've enjoyed to you. I hope you again soon. (talk, see)

56.2 Tom can remember some things about his childhood, but he can't remember others. Complete the sentences.

- 1 He was in hospital when he was a small child. He can still remember this.
He can remember being in hospital when he was a small child.
- 2 He went to Paris with his parents when he was eight. He remembers this.
He remembers with his parents when he was eight.
- 3 He cried on his first day at school. He doesn't remember this.
He doesn't on his first day at school.
- 4 Once he fell into the river. He can remember this.
He
- 5 He said he wanted to be a doctor. He can't remember this.
..... to be a doctor.
- 6 Once he was bitten by a dog. He doesn't remember this.
..... a dog.

56.3 Complete each sentence with a verb in the correct form, **-ing** or **to ...**. Sometimes either form is possible.

- 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 hello to him from me.
- 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 right. I don't regret it.
b I knew they were in trouble, but I regret I did nothing to help them.
c It started to get cold, and he regretted not his coat.
- 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, Lisa was reading a newspaper. She looked up and said hello, and then went on her newspaper.
- 4 a If the company continues money, the factory may be closed.
b Julia has been ill, but now she's beginning better.
c The baby started in the middle of the night.

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 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 get** 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:

- My phone **needs charging**.
(= it needs to be charged)
- Do you think this 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)



She couldn't help laughing.

Exercises

57.1 Make suggestions. Use **try** + one of the following:

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

<p>1 The radio isn't working.</p> <p>2 I can't open the door. The key won't turn.</p> <p>3 The computer isn't working properly.</p> <p>4 Fred isn't answering his phone. What shall I do?</p> <p>5 I've got a terrible headache. I wish it would go.</p>	<p>Have you <u>tried changing the batteries?</u></p> <p>Try _____</p> <p>Have you tried _____</p> <p>You could _____</p> <p>Have you _____</p>
--	--

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. It _____
- 3 The grass is very long. _____
- 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) Gary, 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 really nice 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** (= I **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 shame we didn't see Anna 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 David! I **would hate to have been** in his position.
- I'd **love to have gone** to the party, but it was impossible.

Exercises

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 has his camera with him and takes a lot of pictures.
(he / like / take / pictures) _____
- 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 careful 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 shame I couldn't go to the party. (like) *I would like to have gone to the party.*
- 2 It's a shame I didn't see the programme. (like) _____
- 3 I'm glad I didn't lose my watch. (hate) _____
- 4 It's too bad I didn't meet your parents. (love) _____
- 5 I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not / like) _____
- 6 It's a shame I couldn't travel by train. (prefer) _____

Exercises

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 (go to the cinema / watch DVDs at home)
I _____ to _____ at home.
- 4 (be very busy / have nothing to do)
I _____

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 Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need one word, sometimes more.

A	B
1 Shall we walk home?	I'd rather get a taxi.
2 Do you want to eat now?	I'd prefer to wait till later.
3 Would you like to watch TV?	I'd _____ to listen to some music.
4 Do you want to go to a restaurant?	I'd rather _____ at home.
5 Let's leave now.	_____ wait a few minutes.
6 What about a game of tennis?	I'd prefer _____ for a swim.
7 I think we should decide now.	I'd _____ think about it for a while.
8 Would you like to sit down?	_____ to stand.
9 Do you want me to come with you?	I'd rather _____ alone.

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

- 10 I'd rather get a taxi than walk home.
- 11 I'd prefer _____ for a swim
- 12 I'd rather _____ at home
- 13 I'd prefer _____ about it for a while
- 14 I'd rather _____ 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 Anna what happened or would you rather _____ ?
- 3 Are you going to do the shopping or _____ ?
- 4 Are you going to phone Tanya or _____ ?

59.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1 'Shall I tell Anna what happened?' '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 matter. I'd rather you _____ tell anybody else.
- 5 I don't want to make a decision without Jack and Sue. I'd rather they _____ here.
- 6 A: Do you mind if I put some music on?
B: I'd rather you _____ . I'm trying to study.