

the – ing

- As a noun (subject) **form**

e.g. ***Walking*** is a good exercise. ***Doing*** homework is very useful for understanding the subject.

- After the verbs: admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, fancy, go (activities), imagine, keep (=go on=continue), mind, miss, postpone, prevent, resist, quit, suggest, etc.

e.g. You should ***avoid eating*** junk food. They ***discussed selling*** the company.

- after: like, love, enjoy, prefer ((doing) smth to smth), dislike, hate (to express general preference)

e.g. She *likes painting*.

Brian *prefers living* alone. My sister *prefers walking to driving* to work.

- After expressions: I'm busy..., It's no use..., It's no good..., It's (not) worth..., what's the use of..., can't help..., there is no point in..., can't stand ..., have difficulty (in)..., in addition to..., as well as..., have trouble ..., etc.

e.g. I have difficulty (in) *understanding* what he says. I can't help *being* nervous (about the coming exam). I couldn't help *laughing* when I heard a funny story. There is no point (in) *crying* over spilt milk.

- After: spend, waste, lose (time, money, etc.)

e.g. He *spends* an hour *playing* the guitar every day. Don't *waste* your time *playing* games on your tablets.

- After prepositions

e.g. He left the shop *without paying*, so he was accused of stealing. How *about having* a cup of tea? He apologised *for being* late.

- After: look forward to..., be/get used to..., be/get accustomed to..., object to...

e.g. I'm looking forward to *hearing* from you. I'm used to *getting up* very early. Peter objected to *working* extra hours.

- After: hear, listen, notice, see, watch (to express an incomplete action, i.e. somebody saw (or heard) only a part of it.)

e.g. I saw Tim doing his homework. I saw Paul waiting for the bus.

BUT! Hear, listen , see, watch + infinitive *without to* expresses a complete action (smb saw/heard it from beginning to end)

e.g. I saw Tim do his homework. It took him an hour. I saw Paul get on the bus.

the to

Infinitive

- to express purpose

e.g. He went to university **to become** a lawyer.

- After verbs: agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse, want, etc.

e.g. I've decided **to study** Spanish.

He refused **to pay** the bills.

- After: would like, would love, would prefer

e.g. I would like **to see** the manager.

- After: too, enough

e.g. He's too young **to have** his own car.

She's old enough **to take** the responsibility for her actions.

- After adjectives - feelings/emotions (happy, sad, glad, etc.), willingness/unwillingness (eager, reluctant, willing, etc.)

e.g. She was happy **to win** the prize. Who is eager **to answer** the questions?

NB! With adj. that refer to person's character –
impersonal construction: It + be + adjective/noun

e.g. It was **kind of you to lend** me your laptop. It is **generous of him** to offer \$1000.

- After: be + the first/second/next/last

e.g. He was the first **to come** to school. Who is the next **to answer**?

- With *so* + *adjective* + *as*

e.g. Would you be so kind as to help me move the sofa?

- After certain nouns: *honour, goal, way*, etc.

e.g. You can find a better way to spend your time. My goal is to be the best student in the class.

- With *only* (to express unsat.result)

e.g. She drove all the way to the mall only to find it was closed.

- To tell you the truth, To be honest, to sum up, to begin with.

e.g. To sum up, the government needs to take measures to deal with unemployment more effectively.

NB! I would love to go to Paris and _see the museums.