

5.1 -ing form and infinitive with to

GR5.1)))

- 1 They **finished filming** in January.
- 2 I **don't feel like going** out tonight.
- 3 I **ran** five kilometres **without stopping**.
- 4 We **agreed to meet** at 6.30.
- 5 Carole **chose not to go** to the party as she had a job interview the next day.

When a verb which isn't a modal verb is followed by another verb, the second verb is either in the *-ing* form (e.g. *I like **watching** TV*) or the infinitive with *to* (e.g. *I want **to watch** TV*).

-ing form

- We use the *-ing* form after the following verbs: *admit, avoid, consider, deny, finish, help, imagine, miss, practise, recommend, suggest*.
*David **recommended seeing** the latest Bond film.*
- We also use the *-ing* form after verbs expressing likes and dislikes, such as: *can't stand, enjoy, feel like, hate, like, love, (don't) mind, prefer*.
*I really **enjoy going** to the cinema.*
- We also use the *-ing* form after prepositions such as: *about, after, at, before, by, in, of, on, to, without*.
*Justyna insisted **on paying** for the meal.*
*We're thinking **of going** to the cinema tonight.*

Infinitive with to

- We use the infinitive with *to* after the following verbs: *afford, agree, aim, appear, arrange, attempt, choose, decide, demand, expect, fail, forget, hope, intend, manage, need, offer, plan, start, seem, tend, want, would like*.
*Amir **offered to give** us a lift to the conference.*
*I **promise not to tell** anyone.*

Note that *to* form the negative, we put *not* between the two verbs.

*I **decided not to say** anything.*

-ing form or infinitive with to

- The following verbs can be followed by both the *-ing* form and the infinitive with *to*, with little or no change in meaning: *attempt, begin, can't stand, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start, stop*.
*We **continued working**. We **continued to work**.*
- We don't usually use two *-ing* forms next to each other.
*I'm **starting to feel** better.* NOT ~~*I'm starting feeling better.*~~

Spelling rules

Note that we sometimes make changes to the spelling of a word when we add *-ing*. For example, we may drop the final *-e*, change *-ie* to *-y* and sometimes we double the final letter.
make → making lie → lying begin → beginning

1 Make sentences using the prompts.

- 1 I / want / see / the new James Bond film .
I want to see the new James Bond film.
- 2 my friend / insisted on / pay / for the cinema tickets / last night .

- 3 Adam / hopes / get / to London / at about two-thirty .

- 4 I / didn't expect / enjoy / the film / so much .

- 5 let's / watch / a film at home tonight / instead of / go / to the cinema .

- 6 we / have / great memories of / live / in Austria .

- 7 did you / manage / finish / write / your report ?

2 Complete the conversations with the verbs in the box. Use the *-ing* form or infinitive with *to*.

act become come do (x2) go (x3) take

- 1 A We're thinking of *going* to see a film. Would you like _____ with us?
B Great, thanks. I'd do anything to avoid _____ this work!
- 2 A I'm thinking of _____ acting lessons.
B You're going to start _____! I never knew you were interested in _____ an actor.
- 3 A Are you interested in _____ to that film exhibition? I'm going with Francesca tomorrow.
B I'd really like to, but I've promised _____ out for the day with my mum. I think she's planning _____ all sorts of things. I can't let her down.

3 Rewrite the sentences to make one sentence with similar meaning. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 He was late. He didn't apologize. (for)
*He **didn't apologize for being** late.*
- 2 Francesco left. He didn't say goodbye. (without)

- 3 Carmen plays the guitar. She's very good. (at)

- 4 Ingrid wants a new a car. She can't afford it. (buy)

- 5 I take my driving test tomorrow. I'm nervous. (about)

- 6 I didn't book the tickets. I didn't remember. (forgot)

5.2 Time expressions with present perfect and past simple

GR5.2)))

- Marco's **eaten** three bars of chocolate **so far today**. He'll be sick.
- A** When **did** you **arrive**?
B We've **been** here **since** Tuesday.
- A** **Have** you **ever been** to Egypt?
B Yes, I **went** about four years ago. It was fantastic.

We can think of time periods as being unfinished (e.g. *this week, recently*) or finished (e.g. *yesterday, in 2014*).

Unfinished time periods

We generally use the present perfect for unfinished time periods. *I've sent lots of emails today.*

Have you seen Okito recently?

We've been here since nine o'clock.

Expressions of unfinished time that we often use with the present perfect include:

recently, already, just, never, ever, yet, so far, for (ten minutes, three weeks, etc.), since (2013, ten o'clock, etc.), over the past (two days, six months, etc.), since

Finished time periods

We generally use the past simple for finished time periods.

I got my first games system when I was ten.

I finally went to bed at midnight.

Did you see Jamal last week?

Expressions of finished time that we often use with the past simple include:

yesterday, last (night, weekend, year, etc.), in (January, 2012, the summer, etc.), on (Wednesday, my birthday, etc.), (a few days, three years, etc.) ago, when (I was at university, etc.), recently

Unfinished or finished time periods

Note that some time expressions can refer to both unfinished or finished time, depending on the context.

Have you seen Luciana this morning?

(it is still this morning)

Did you see Luciana this morning?

(the morning is finished)

I've bought a few new video games recently.

(focus on time until now)

I bought a new phone recently.

(focus on the time of buying the phone)

1 Choose the correct options to complete the conversations.

- A** When did you move / *have you moved* to Frankfurt?
B *Six months ago* / *Since six months*.
- A** I've been very busy *yesterday* / *recently*.
B Me too. I started a new project at work *since last week* / *last week*.
- A** I haven't had lunch *yet* / *already*. I'm starving.
B Oh, I *went* / *'ve been* to that new café for lunch. It *was* / *has been* really good. You should go there.
A Yes, I went there *a few days ago* / *already*. I agree – it's good.
- A** I *didn't see* / *haven't seen* Junko's new apartment yet.
Did / *Have* you?
B Yes, I *saw* / *'ve seen* it a few days ago.
- A** We *lived* / *'ve lived* in Venice for seven years. From 2005 to 2012.
B I *never went* / *'ve never been* to Venice. I hear it's beautiful.
- A** Have you finished your exams *on Friday* / *yet*?
B No, I've done two of them *last week* / *so far*.

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or present perfect.

Video games ¹ *have existed* (exist) for over sixty years. The first video games ² _____ (appear) in the 1940s, when academics ³ _____ (begin) designing simple games, simulations, and artificial intelligence programs as part of their computer science research. However, video gaming ⁴ _____ (not/reach) mainstream popularity until the 1970s and 1980s, when arcade games, gaming consoles and home video games ⁵ _____ (become) available to the general public. Before the development of realistic computer graphics that ⁶ _____ (occur) recently, the games that ⁷ _____ (drive) the industry in the 1970s ⁸ _____ (be) basic games like *Ping Pong* and, a little later, *Space Invaders*. Since then, video gaming ⁹ _____ (become) a popular form of entertainment and a part of modern culture in most parts of the world, and today almost everyone under the age of fifty ¹⁰ _____ (play) a video game at least once.