

# 53 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**:

<b>stop</b>	<b>postpone</b>	<b>admit</b>	<b>avoid</b>	<b>imagine</b>
<b>finish</b>	<b>consider</b>	<b>deny</b>	<b>risk</b>	<b>fancy</b>

- 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:

<b>give up</b> (= stop)
<b>put off</b> (= postpone)
<b>go on or carry on</b> (= continue)
<b>keep or keep on</b> (= 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 | 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.  |  | You're right. Sorry!    | She admitted .....                      |
| 4 | Let's go swimming.          |  | Good idea!              | She suggested .....                     |
| 5 | You broke the DVD player.   |  | No, I didn't!           | He denied .....                         |
| 6 | Can you wait a few minutes? |  | Sure, no problem.       | 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

- He tried to avoid answering my question.
- Could you please stop ..... so much noise?
- I enjoy ..... to music.
- I considered ..... for the job, but in the end I decided against it.
- Have you finished ..... the newspaper yet?
- We need to change our routine. We can't go on ..... like this.
- I don't mind you ..... my phone, but please ask me first.
- My memory is getting worse. I keep ..... things.
- I've put off ..... this bill so many times. I really must do it today.
- What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ..... so stupid?
- I've given up ..... to lose weight – it's impossible.
- If you gamble, you risk ..... your money.

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

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

- She's a very interesting person. I always enjoy talking to her.
- I'm not feeling very well. I don't fancy .....
- I'm afraid there aren't any chairs. I hope you don't mind .....
- It was a beautiful day, so I suggested .....
- It was very funny. I couldn't stop .....
- 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 <b>asked</b>	<b>how</b>	<b>to get</b>	to the station.
Have you <b>decided</b>	<b>where</b>	<b>to go</b>	for your holidays?
I don't <b>know</b>	<b>whether</b>	<b>to apply</b>	for the job or not.
Do you	<b>what</b>	<b>to do?</b>	
<b>understand</b>			

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 | Shall we get married?         |  | Yes, let's.                | They decided <u>to get married</u> . |
| 2 | Please help me.               |  | OK.                        | She agreed .....                     |
| 3 | Can I carry your bag for you? |  | No, thanks. I can manage.  | He offered .....                     |
| 4 | Let's meet at 8 o'clock.      |  | OK, fine.                  | They arranged .....                  |
| 5 | What's your name?             |  | I'm not going to tell you. | She refused .....                    |
| 6 | Please don't tell anyone.     |  | I won't. I promise.        | 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 <b>expected to be</b> late.   | We expected <b>Dan to be</b> late.       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Would you like to go now?</b> | Would you like <b>me to go</b> now?      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> He doesn't <b>want to know</b> . | He doesn't want <b>anybody to know</b> . |

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 <b>advise staying</b> in that hotel.           | I wouldn't <b>advise anybody to stay</b> in that hotel.          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> They don't <b>allow parking</b> in front of the building. | They don't <b>allow people to park</b> in front of the building. |

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parking <b>isn't allowed</b> in front of the building. | You <b>aren't allowed to park</b> 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 ...**)

## 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)

## 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**.

**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

- 1 The radio isn't working.
- 2 I can't open the door. The key won't turn.
- 3 The computer isn't working properly.
- 4 Fred isn't answering his phone. 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 .....

You could .....

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. 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.

**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) \_\_\_\_\_