

Gerund, Infinitive, Adverbs, Adjectives

EXERCISES

Discuss the difference in meaning between these sentences. Then decide how each one might continue, as in the examples:

They went on running.....even though they were tired.

They went on..... to run ten more miles.

- 1a We stopped to take photos but.....
- 1b We stopped taking photos but.....
- 2a Did you remember to send the fax or.....?
- 2b Do you remember sending the fax or.....?
- 3a I am not used to using a car but.....
- 3b I used to use a car but.....

Complete the sentences with your own ideas, using *-ing* or *to*:

1. To get from the airport to the hotel I recommend you.....
2. I've never been to America but I hope.....
3. After doing the first exercise I gave up.....
4. Some people enjoy..... but I prefer.....
5. The book was so interesting that I kept on.....
6. I don't mind.....
7. I'd love
8. I am sorry but I can't afford.....
9. Believe me, I wouldn't dare.....
10. I haven't seen you for ages, you seem.....
11. It's a pity that she doesn't allow.....
12. I will tell you the secret but you have to promise.....

Difference between *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives: **-ing** adjectives describe **something**, **-ed** adjectives describe **someone**: it's a pleasing result, I'm pleased with the result.

Complete the sentences using one of the words: amusing/amused; annoying/annoyed; boring/bored; confusing/confused; disgusting/disgusted; exciting/excited; exhausting/exhausted; interesting/interested; surprising/surprised

1. He works very hard. It's notthat he's always tired.
2. I've got nothing to do, I'm.....
3. The explanation was..... Most of the students did not understand it.
4. The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really.....
5. I seldom visit art galleries. I am not particularly in art.
6. There's no need to get just because I'm a few minutes late.
7. The lecture was I fell asleep.
8. I asked Emily if she wanted to come out with us but she wasn't
9. I've been working very hard all day and now I'm.....
10. I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite.....

11. He is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very.....
12. Alice is a very person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

Some adjectives can be used immediately **after** the noun: the crowds **watching**, the rooms **used** /similar use to defining relative clauses – the crowds that were watching, the room that was used/ , the candidates **applying**

Some adjectives are used immediately **after or before** the noun : the area **infected**, or the **infected** area.

Discuss the difference in meaning between these pairs of sentences:

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|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. She has a talking parrot. | Have you heard her parrot talking? |
| 2. She is an old friend. | My friend is quite old. |
| 3. The members of staff present. | The members of present staff. |
| 4. Is he the person responsible? | Is he a responsible person? |
| 5. I have a friend living in London. | She has no living relatives |
| 6. He is a complete idiot. | The complete meal was quite cheap. |

Pay attention to the following adverbs and adjectives:

Free /for no money/	freely /willingly/
Late /not on time/	lately /recently/
Direct /without stopping/	directly /very soon/
Hard /with efforts/	hardly / scarcely/
High /about altitude/	highly /a lot/
Wide /completely/	widely /in many places/

Complete the sentences with appropriate forms of the adverbs above:

1. She gave me her ticket, she did not want any money for it.
2. She helped me really.....she was willing to help me.
3. You can get there, you don't have to change the train.
4. I'll be with you....., you don't have to wait for me.
5. The country is developed, the standard of living is very good.
6. He kicked the ball..... over the goal.
7. The door wasopen so I went straight in.
8. The book is available, it won't be difficult to get it.