

Fill in the gaps using the word given in a correct form:

Dear sweetheart,

I am sorry for _____ (tell) you this over a letter, but a lot of things have happened. I tried _____ (avoid) you lately by coming home late, but now I hope _____ (solve) our issues in this way. I admit _____ (not talk) to you directly is wrong, however, but this feels like _____ (do) at least something for the two of us.

Lately, I have been unfaithful to you. I did not mean _____ (do) it, it just happened. Now I cannot forget _____ (do) what I have done, and I feel terrible about it. I was very drunk after a work celebration and she appeared _____ (be) very friendly. Before I realized it, we decided _____ (take) a taxi together and I ended up at her house. The rest, I refuse _____ (talk) about as I consider _____ (say) anything more harmful and cruel.

I felt terrible immediately. The next few days, I avoided _____ (meet) her intentionally and then I volunteered _____ (do) extra work to make sure I do not face her or you. I decided _____ (cut) all ties with that person and all other people that knew her to make sure I will stop _____ (see) her forever. I can tell you know with absolute certainty that I managed _____ (get) rid of her completely.

I risk _____ (tell) you this because I still love you more than anything. But I could not carry on _____ (lie) to you like this. I promise _____ (do) everything to make this right again. If I forgot _____ (say) that she means nothing to me, let me repeat it. I happened _____ (do) something really stupid, but I deny _____ (have) any feelings for her.

I expect _____ (read) this must be terrible to you. I decided to give up _____ (drink) completely and I suggest _____ (go) to a marriage counsellor.

With love

Your stupid husband

▶ Grammar reference Unit 2

Modal verbs – speculation, deduction, possibility and probability (continued) (page 25)

In the past, we use:

- **must have** when we are 90 per cent certain that something was true.
- **may have, might have, could have, may not have, mightn't have** when there is a 50 per cent possibility that something was true (or not). We can add **well** after **may, might** and **could** in the affirmative to say that there is a stronger possibility.
- **can't have** when we are 90 per cent certain that something was not true.

Modal verbs – might (page 25)

We can use **might** (or **may**) **as well** (**have** + past participle) when we accept a situation because there is no better alternative.
We might/may as well switch the TV off because there's nothing good on tonight.

We can use **might/may** to admit that something is possibly true, even though we don't want to admit it.
He might/may be rich but he's got very bad taste.

We can use **might** (or **could**) **have** + past participle to criticize somebody who didn't do something we think they should have done.
You might/could have warned me that he was coming.

We can also use **might** (or **could**) **have** + past participle to talk about a possible past situation that didn't actually happen.
She was using the scissors without looking. She might/could have cut herself.

▶ Grammar reference Unit 3

Verb + -ing form and infinitive (page 34)

We use verb + *-ing* form after these verbs:

*admit avoid carry on consider deny face feel like
finish give up include keep (on) practise recommend
risk suggest take up*

We use verb + *to*-infinitive after these verbs:

*afford agree appear arrange decide expect fail
happen help hope manage pretend promise refuse
seem volunteer wait*

We use the gerund or the *to*-infinitive after these verbs with little or no difference in meaning:

*begin bother can't bear can't stand continue hate
love prefer start*

We use the gerund or the *to*-infinitive after these verbs but there is an important difference in meaning:

stop to do: you stop one activity because you want or need to do another activity

stop doing: you are doing something and then you stop

remember to do: you remember you need to do something and then you do it

remember doing: you do something and then you remember it later

forget to do: you don't do something that you intended to do

forget doing: you did something but now you don't remember it

like to do: you do something because you think it's a good idea

like doing: you do something because you enjoy doing it

try to do: you make an effort to achieve something

try doing: you do something as an experiment

mean to do: you intend to do something

mean doing: an action involves something

go on to do: you stop one activity or topic of discussion and start another, new one

go on doing: you continue doing an activity

Verb + object + -ing form and infinitive (page 38)

We use the *-ing* form after these verbs when they are followed by an object:
catch feel find hear notice overhear see

We use the *to*-infinitive after these verbs when they are followed by an object:
*advise allow authorize beg choose encourage force hire inspire invite need order
persuade pick recommend remind send teach tell want warn watch*

We use the infinitive without *to* after these verbs when they are followed by an object:
feel let overhear see

For general rules on when to use the gerund or infinitive, see unit 10.

Verb + -ing form and infinitive

1 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

- I gave up to study/studying French when I was sixteen because I had such a bad memory for vocabulary.
- The price of the sight-seeing tour includes to go on/going on the London Eye in the afternoon.
- After a lot of practice I finally managed to remember/rememering all my lines in the play.
- Dan recommends to see/seeing the new Sherlock Holmes film, which was released last week.
- The new student in our class seems to be/being very friendly.
- When you take these tablets you can expect to feel/feeling a little tired for a while.
- Do you feel like to go/going for a coffee after the lecture?
- Has anyone volunteered to help/helping with the induction day for the new students?

2 One sentence in each group has a mistake in it. Find and correct the mistake.

A sentence 1: remember to bring

- Did you remember bringing your laptop today? We'll need them next lesson.
- I remembered to ask the teacher about the school trip this morning.
- I don't remember doing these last exercises. I was probably pretty tired.

B

- I tried to persuade my dad to lend me his car but he said no.
- Have you tried having a milky drink to make you sleep?
- I must try concentrating more in class and not let my mind wander!

C

- I like to write a translation beside the new English words because it helps me remember them.
- I like listening to my MP3 player while I'm travelling on the train. The Killers are my favourite band.
- I like doing my homework straight after school so that my evenings are free.

D

- My brother can't stop to play computer games. I think he's got a problem.
- On our way to the concert we had to stop to ask directions three times.
- My mum stopped working when she had my baby sister because she needed more time to look after us.

E

- After winning his first big chess competition at the age of eight, Leo went on to win another fifteen competitions before he became a teenager.
- Mum asked my brother to come downstairs for dinner but he went on to play his video game. She wasn't happy!
- Yesterday my dad started a new job and in the evening he went on talking about it for hours!

3 Complete the sentences with the correct option a, b or c.

- Reading early science fiction books inspired me _____ a writer.
a becoming b to become c become
- I overheard our teacher _____ that she was planning to give us a surprise test on Friday morning.
a saying b to say c say
- If anyone is caught _____ in an exam they'll be sent home immediately and the paper discounted.
a cheating b to cheat c cheat
- Can I persuade you _____ me a game of chess when you finish work?
a giving b to give c give
- In history classes the teacher often lets us _____ research on the computer for projects.
a doing b to do c do
- Jason reminded us _____ to his place about seven o'clock to help him do the food for his party.
a going round b to go round c go round

Grammar extension

4 Complete the sentences in your own words so that they are true for you.

- Yesterday I agreed _____.
- This morning I tried _____.
- Last night I didn't remember _____.
- When I was younger I couldn't stop _____.
- At the moment I feel like _____.

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be carry on forget go leave meet
put say take take on work

Last week I arranged **(1)** _____ Rachel Vines, the 65-year-old Irish actress who is starring in the new production of Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* in London's West End at the moment. She apologised for **(2)** _____ late, saying that she had forgotten **(3)** _____ the time in her electronic diary. She went on **(4)** _____ frankly that her memory was getting worse as she was growing older. In fact, she admitted **(5)** _____ her lines several times in the last couple of months. This is obviously a big problem for theatre actors and Rachel is considering **(6)** _____ theatrical work. She would like **(7)** _____ working in film where the problem is not so important but she feels that she cannot risk **(8)** _____ another play in the West End. I asked her whether she had tried **(9)** _____ to a memory trainer but she said that she had decided not **(10)** _____ that path. Rachel has enjoyed **(11)** _____ in the theatre and has given us some memorable performances. I am sure her work in film will bring us many more.

GRAMMAR GUIDE

Verb + -ing form and infinitive

1 Can the -ing forms in bold be changed to a to-infinitive or vice versa? If so, does the meaning of the sentence change?

- a He continues **reciting** decimal points.
- b The calculator has stopped **displaying** them.
- c They struggle **to read** non-verbal signals.
- d They tend **to be** over-literal.
- e The world began **to make** sense.
- f He remembers **sitting** for hours in exactly the same spot.
- g He has learned **to calm** himself by closing his eyes and counting.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE ▶ page 138

2 Put these verbs in the correct column. Then check your answers in the Grammar reference on page 138.

admit afford agree arrange avoid begin
 bother can't bear/stand carry on consider
 continue decide deny expect feel like finish
 give up help include keep (on) manage
 practise promise recommend refuse risk
 start suggest take up volunteer wait

| verb + -ing form | verb + to-infinitive | verb + -ing form or to-infinitive with little or no change in meaning |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| admit | | |

3 Complete the text with the correct form (-ing or to-infinitive) of the verbs given.

In 2009 Daniel Tammet agreed (a) (give) an interview to *Scientific American* magazine. In the interview he suggested (b) (follow) different tips in order to learn (c) (think) better.

In the interview, he admits (d) (find) it hard to imagine how other people see numbers, because of the fact that he sees them as colours, shapes and textures. He says that he struggled (e) (learn) in a normal way at school and that he refuses (f) (believe) in so-called 'intelligence tests' because intelligence itself varies a lot from person to person. Tammet is particularly interested in language learning. He says there is no doubt that learning a language helps (g) (focus) attention. He also recommends (h) (learn) a language in order to stay young and alert.

His tips for improving memory include (i) (use) your imagination, as he says this creates deeper associations with what you are trying to remember. And he also claims that you can manage (j) (recall) more information if the place where you are trying to remember the information has some similarity to the place where you originally learnt it.

4 Work in pairs. Look at these pairs of sentences and discuss how the meaning changes depending on the verb form.

- 1a Remember to bring your dictionaries to class.
- 1b I remember putting the book in my bag yesterday.
- 2a Try to do the exercise, even if it's difficult.
- 2b I tried walking but my leg still hurt.
- 3a As I was leaving I saw Matt and we stopped to chat.
- 3b After half an hour we stopped running and sat down.
- 4a Doing this exam means studying really hard for the next three months.
- 4b I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.
- 5a The teacher first explained the social background and then went on to talk about the economic situation.
- 5b The teacher went on talking for hours and hours.
- 6a I like to study my notes once a week.
- 6b I like meeting new people.

5 Decide if the sentences are correct. Rewrite the incorrect sentences.

- 1 On my way home from school I stopped buying bread.
- 2 Hours after the exam I kept on to think about the mistakes I'd made.
- 3 My younger brother admitted to take my laptop.
- 4 I like to check my emails at least once a day.
- 5 Do you realize that doing this course means paying a fee?
- 6 Don't bother to knock, just come in.
- 7 Have you managed answering all the questions?
- 8 I'm going to volunteer helping them with their equipment.
- 9 I don't mean being rude but I think you've made a mistake.
- 10 Do you feel like coming with me this afternoon?

6 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Talk about:



- 1 something you tried to do but without success.
- 2 something difficult that you managed to do.
- 3 something that you feel like doing this weekend.
- 4 something you can't afford to do but wish you could.
- 5 a hobby or activity that you would like to take up.
- 6 something you'd like to keep on doing when you've left school.
- 7 something you can't stand doing at the weekend.
- 8 something you would avoid doing if you could.