

## Verb + infinitive or -ing form

I can identify and use different verb patterns.

## 1 Circle the correct verb form in these sentences.

Tick the box if both forms are correct.

- 1 My friends agreed **paying** / **to pay** for my ticket.
- 2 I don't mind **cycling** / **to cycle** in the rain.
- 3 I've started **learning** / **to learn** the saxophone.
- 4 Two men have admitted **stealing** / **to steal** the painting.
- 5 We ended up **staying** / **to stay** at the hotel for a week instead of two nights.
- 6 Do you like **going** / **to go** for walks on the beach?
- 7 I hate **seeing** / **to see** animals in pain.
- 8 I don't expect **passing** / **to pass** all my exams.
- 9 She offered **phoning** / **to phone** me later.

## 2 Complete the text with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes both are correct.



At the end of a long journey, most people prefer <sup>1</sup>to get (get) home and relax as soon as possible. They don't fancy <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (shop), but they don't want <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home with nothing to eat.

Now, travellers who pass through Gatwick Airport in London can avoid <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (return) home to an empty fridge by choosing <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) a virtual shop. There are no real products in the shop, only images on ten large screens. When you decide <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) something, you use your smartphone to scan it. You keep <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (scan) items until you've found everything you need, then you pay. After that, you can spend a week or two <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) your holiday. The shop promises <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) your shopping soon after you get home. According to the retailer, the virtual shop is a perfect combination of traditional and online shopping. People enjoy <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (look) around shops, but they also love <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (shop) online because it's so convenient.

## 3 Study the dictionary entries and answer the questions.

- 1 How many meanings are there for each verb?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which verb takes an infinitive? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Which verb takes an -ing form? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which entry shows the verb pattern at the start of one meaning? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Which entry only shows the verb pattern in an example? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Which entry uses **bold and italic type** for two words that often go together? \_\_\_\_\_

**fail** / feɪl / verb [I, T] to not be successful in sth: *She failed her driving test • I feel that I've failed – I'm 25 and I still haven't got a job* 2 [I] **fail to do sth** to not do sth *She failed to notice that the front door was open.*

**risk** / rɪsk / verb [T] 1 to put sth or yourself in a dangerous position: *The man risked his life to save the little boy* 2 to take the chance of sth unpleasant happening: *If you don't work hard now, you risk failing your exams.*

## VOCAB BOOST!

When you learn new verbs, it is a good idea to learn the verb pattern at the same time, if there is one. You can write it like this:

*suggest doing something*

*refuse to do something*

Writing an example is a good way to learn the pattern. An example that is true for you might make it easier to remember:

*My brother always suggests playing video games.*

*My sister refuses to help me with my homework.*

## 4 Write example sentences to show the verb patterns for these verbs.

- 1 hope \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 fancy \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 pretend \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 can't stand \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_