

1 Read the text, then answer the question below.

Kamal is an ambitious kid who **loves** discovering new things every day. He always **tries** to learn something new, whether it's a sport or a skill. Kamal **enjoys** exploring the world around him, and he never **hesitates** to take risks. He often **avoids** staying in his comfort zone because he **believes** that trying new things **helps** him grow. His friends **encourage** him to follow his dreams, and Kamal **wants** to make the most of his youth. Though he sometimes **struggles** to focus on one thing at a time, he **knows** that being young means having the freedom to be adventurous and bold. Kamal thinks that he **must** be successful.

1. Which activities does Kamal enjoy?

2. What goals does Kamal have?



2 Complete the table below from the text.

Gerund (verb + ing)	Infinitive with to (to + verb)	Infinitive without to (bare infinitive)

The Gerund How is the Gerund used.

A gerund is a verb form that ends in **-ing** and functions as a **noun** in a sentence. Examples: reading, swimming, eating...

1 Gerund as a subject

1. **Reading** is enjoyable.
2. **Smoking** is dangerous.
3. **Running** is good for your health.

Reading, smoking and running are the subjects of these sentences.

2 Gerund as an object

1. She enjoys **cooking**.
2. They like **jogging**.
3. She likes **singing**.

Cooking, jogging and singing are the objects of these sentences.

3 Gerund after prepositions

1. She is interested **in learning** new languages.
2. He apologized **for being** late.
3. They talked **about going** on vacation.
4. I'm tired **of waiting**.

for • in • about • on
at • of • by • without
after • before
against ...

4 Gerund after some expressions

1. **Do you mind closing** the window?
2. He **can't stand listening** to loud music.
3. I'm **looking forward to meeting** you tomorrow.
4. They **can't help laughing** at the joke.

Do you mind...? • Don't mind • Be / get used to • Can't stand / bear • Can't resist • Can't help • Look forward to • Be worth / busy • It's no use • Feel / don't feel like ...

5 Gerund after some verbs

1. She **loves reading** on weekends.
2. I **enjoy watching** movies.
3. They **miss going** to the beach.
4. He **adores cooking** new recipes.
5. She **avoids running** in the rain.
6. We **keep practicing** for the performance.
7. The teacher **forbids talking** during tests.
8. He **denied stealing** cookies.
9. She **admitted forgetting** her homework.

enjoy, miss, adore, avoid, keep, forbid, deny, admit, imagine, finish, consider, mind, discuss, practice, permit, allow.

The Infinitive How is the infinitive used.

An **infinitive** is the base form of a verb, often preceded by the word **to**. There are two types of infinitives: infinitive with to and infinitive without to. Examples: **read, to read / speak, to speak...**

1 Infinitive with to as a subject

1. **To read** every day is a good habit.
2. **To exercise** regularly keeps you healthy.
3. **To learn** a new language takes time and effort.

to read, to exercise and to help are the subjects of these sentences.

2 Infinitive with to as an object

1. She wants **to learn** Spanish.
2. They decided **to visit** the museum.
3. He promised **to help** with the project.

to learn, to visit and to help are the objects of these sentences.

3 Infinitive without to after adjectives

1. She is **eager to learn** new things.
2. I am **happy to help** you with this.
3. He is **afraid to speak** in public.
4. They were **surprised to see** him.
5. He is **afraid to speak** in public.
6. It's **important to stay** focused.

Happy / sad, glad / honored, possible / impossible, easy / difficult, hard / ready, polite / impolite, interesting, necessary, important, sorry / afraid, surprised, eager ...

4 Infinitive with to after some expressions

1. She was **the first to arrive** at the party.
2. He **was able to solve** the puzzle.
3. **It's fun to play** in the snow.
4. **It's time to go** home.
5. I **would like to travel** this summer.

The first / only / last
Be able to
It's fun / It's time
Would like / love / prefer

5 Infinitive with to after question words

1. Can you show me **how to cook** this dish?
2. I'm not sure **what to say** in my speech.
3. I don't know **where to go** next.

How, what, when, where, which, who, whether

6 Infinitive with to after nouns

1. She made a **decision to leave** early.
2. This is a great **opportunity to learn** new skills.
3. Her **plan to start** a new project is exciting.
4. I have a **wish to visit** all seven continents.
5. I got the **chance to meet** my favorite player.

ability, decision, desire, chance, opportunity, plan, promise, wish, intention, aim

7 Infinitive with to after some verbs

1. She **wants to travel** the world.
2. They **plan to start** a new project.
3. He **wants to learn** to play the guitar.
4. She **warned him to be** careful.
5. I **hope to finish** my degree by next year.
6. They **asked her to join** the team.
7. He **agreed to help** with the project.
8. I **need to buy** groceries for dinner.
9. She will **try to finish** the report today.

want, plan, learn, warn, hope, ask, agree, need, try, offer, tend, help, force, tell, order, seem, invite, accept, refuse, disagree, manage, expect, decide, promise, deserve, remind, encourage, pretend, teach, advise, oblige, convince

REMINDER Gerund and Infinitive with to are used after some verbs

1. She **continues studying** late into the night.
2. She **continues to study** late into the night.
3. They **started playing** soccer every Saturday.
4. They **started to play** soccer every Saturday.
5. I **prefer traveling** by train.
6. I **prefer to travel** by train.

continue, begin, start, love, like, hate, detest, forget, try, stop, prefer, remember, suggest



Some verbs like **stop, remember, and forget** can take both forms but the meaning changes.

1. He **stopped smoking**. (He no longer smokes.)
2. He **stopped to smoke**. (He paused his current activity in order to smoke.)
3. **Remember visiting** Paris. (I have a memory of visiting Paris.)
4. **Remember to visit** Paris. (Don't forget that you need to visit Paris.)

The infinitive without to How is the infinitive without to used.

The **infinitive without "to"** is often called the **bare infinitive**. It's used in specific cases, especially after certain verbs, modals, and expressions.

1 Infinitive without to after modal verbs

1. She **can swim** very well.
2. I **have to attend** the meeting.
3. They **may join** us later.
4. You **might want** to reconsider.
1. **shall call** you tomorrow.

• can • could • might • may • shall • should • will • would • ought to • need to • must • needn't • had better • have to

2 Infinitive without to after some expressions

1. I **would rather stay** home than go out tonight.
2. **Why not join** us for dinner?
3. **Let's go** for a walk in the park.
4. She **used to play** the piano when she was younger.

• Would rather
• Why not ...?
• Let's (let us)
• Used to
• Had better

3 Infinitive without to after some verbs

1. She **let him play** outside.
2. The teacher **made the students rewrite** their essays.
3. Can you **help me clean** the house?
4. I **recommend you try** the new restaurant.
5. Did you **hear her sing** at the concert?

• Let
• Make
• Help
• Recommend
• Hear

Activity 1 Choose the correct answer

1. You should begin the books assigned.
 a) read b) reading c) to read
2. Our teacher insists on us assignments every day.
 a) to give b) giving c) give
3. I'd be happy with that.
 a) helping b) to help c) help
4. I couldn't help at the situation.
 a) laugh b) to laugh c) laughing
5. He pretended sick so as to skip classes.
 a) being b) be c) to be
6. They plan a vacation next summer.
 a) taking b) to take c) take
7. She enjoys in the park.
 a) walk b) walking c) to walk
8. He suggested a meeting tomorrow.
 a) to have b) have c) having
9. I forgot my keys at home.
 a) to bring b) bringing c) bring
10. We discussed the project together.
 a) to finish b) finishing c) finish
11. You need more time to complete the task.
 a) to allow b) allowing c) allow
12. The coach encouraged us our best during the game.
 a) to do b) do c) doing
13. She avoided about the topic.
 a) talk b) talking c) to talk
14. They promised the report by Friday.
 a) to submit b) submitting c) submit
15. I hope you at the event.
 a) see b) seeing c) to see
16. She admitted the mistake.
 a) making b) to make c) make

Activity 2 Correct the underlined mistakes

1. Our teacher encourages us use a dictionary.
2. You should finish up your food before to go out.
3. I think you should calling your grandparents.
4. I don't know what say after this incident.
5. She suggested me to go to the doctor.
6. They made him to apologize for the mistake.
7. We heard her singing in the concert last night.
8. He avoids to speak in public.
9. I am too tired finish the project.
10. They want him to bring the materials.
11. I managed completing the task on time.
12. We practiced to speak English every day.

Activity 3 Give the right form to the verbs between brackets

1. Young people should avoid (take) any drugs.
2. You'd better (prepare) well for the interview.
3. I hope (meet) a lot of interesting people while I'm there.
4. Majd's mother is looking forward to (see) her grandchildren.
5. I used to (enjoy) (listen) to pop music.
6. I wish my mom would let me (go) out with friends.
7. Excuse me, but would you mind (open) the door for me?
8. The lesson is complicated. It is difficult (understand).
9. They advised us (be) more careful next time.
10. We practiced (speak) English every day.
11. He forgot (bring) the materials to the meeting.
12. She suggested (go) to the new restaurant downtown.

Activity 4 Writing a paragraph

Write a short paragraph describing a memorable experience or daily routine. In your paragraph, use at least 5 gerunds, 5 infinitive with "to", and 5 bare infinitive (infinitive without "to").

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