

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 3 Lesson 3

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: -ing and to ... Part 2 (Unit 59-63)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 59: <i>prefer</i> and <i>would rather</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 60: preposition (<i>in/for/about</i> etc.) + <i>-ing</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 61: <i>be/get used to ... (I'm used to ...)</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 62: verb +preposition + <i>-ing (succeed in -ing / insist on -ing</i> etc.)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 63: <i>there'sno point in -ing, it's worth -ing</i> etc.	☐	☐	/

prefer and would rather

A prefer to ... and prefer -ing

When you say what you prefer in general, you can use **prefer to ...** or **prefer -ing**:

- ☐ I don't like cities. I **prefer to live** in the country. or I **prefer living** in the country.

You can say:

prefer something	to something else
prefer doing something	to doing something else rather than (doing) something else
prefer to do something	rather than (do) something else

- ☐ I **prefer** this coat **to** the other one.
- ☐ I **prefer driving to travelling** by train. *or*
I **prefer driving rather than travelling** by train.
- ☐ I **prefer to drive rather than travel** by train.
- ☐ Sarah **prefers to live** in the country **rather than** in a city.

B would prefer (I'd prefer ...)

We use **would prefer** to say what somebody wants in a specific situation (not in general):

- ☐ 'Would you prefer tea or coffee?' 'Coffee, please.'

We say 'would prefer **to do** something' (*not usually* would prefer doing):

- ☐ 'Shall we go by train?' 'I'd prefer to drive.' (= I would prefer ...)
- ☐ I'd prefer to stay at home tonight rather than go to the cinema.

c would rather (I'd rather ...)

I'd rather = I **would** rather. **I'd rather do** something = I'd prefer to do it.

We say **I'd rather** do (*not* to do). Compare:

- ☐ 'Shall we go by train?' { 'I'd rather drive.' (not to drive)
'I'd prefer to drive.'
- ☐ Which **would** you **rather do**,
Which **would** you **prefer to do**, } go to the cinema or go shopping?

The negative is 'I'd rather not ...':

- ☐ I'm tired. I'd rather not go out this evening, if you don't mind.
- ☐ 'Do you want to go out this evening?' 'I'd rather not.'

We say 'I'd rather do one thing **than** do another':

- ☐ I'd rather stay at home tonight **than go** to the cinema.

D I'd rather somebody **did** something

We say **'I'd rather you did something'** (*not I'd rather you do*):

- ☐ 'Who's going to drive, you or me?' 'I'd rather you **drove**.' (= I would prefer this)
- ☐ 'Jack says he'll repair your bike tomorrow, OK?' 'I'd rather he **did** it today.'
- ☐ Are you going to tell Anna what happened, or **would** you rather I **told** her?

We use the *past* (**drove, did** etc.) here, but the meaning is present *not* past. Compare:

- ☐ I'd rather **make** dinner now.
I'd rather **you made** dinner now. (*not* I'd rather you make)

I'd rather **you didn't** (do something) = I'd prefer you not to do it:

- ☐ I'd rather you **didn't** tell anyone what I said.
- ☐ 'Shall I tell Anna what happened?' 'I'd rather you **didn't**.'
- ☐ 'Are you going to tell Anna what happened?' 'No. I'd rather she **didn't** know.'

Exercises

59.1 Which do you prefer? Write sentences using 'I prefer (something) to (something else)'.

- 1 (driving / travelling by train)
I prefer driving to travelling by train.
- 2 (basketball / football)
I prefer
- 3 (going to the cinema / watching movies at home)
I to
- 4 (being very busy / having nothing to do)
I

Now rewrite sentences 3 and 4 using **rather than**:

- 5 (1) I prefer to drive rather than travel by train.
or I prefer driving rather than travelling by train.
- 6 (3) I prefer
- 7 (4)

59.2 Complete the sentences. Sometimes you need one word, sometimes more.

- | | A | B |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Shall we walk home? | I'd rather get a taxi. |
| 2 | Do you want to eat now? | I'd prefer to wait till later. |
| 3 | Would you like to watch TV? | I'd to listen to some music. |
| 4 | Do you want to go to a restaurant? | I'd rather at home. |
| 5 | Let's go now. | wait a few minutes. |
| 6 | What about a game of tennis? | I'd prefer for a swim. |
| 7 | I think we should decide now. | I'd think about it for a while. |
| 8 | Would you like to sit down? | to stand. |
| 9 | Do you want me to come with you? | I'd rather alone. |

Now use the same ideas to complete these sentences using **than** and **rather than**.

- 10 (1) I'd rather get a taxi than wait for a bus.
- 11 (3) I'd rather some music
- 12 (4) I'd prefer at home
- 13 (6) I'd rather for a swim
- 14 (7) I'd prefer about it for a while

59.3 Complete the sentences using **would you rather I ...**.

- 1 Are you going to make dinner or would you rather I made it ?
- 2 Are you going to pay the bill or would you rather ?
- 3 Are you going to do the shopping or ?
- 4 Are you going to phone Tina or ?

59.4 Use your own ideas (one or two words) to complete these sentences.

- 1 'Shall I tell Anna what happened?' 'No, I'd rather she didn't know.'
- 2 You can stay here if you want to, but I'd rather you with us.
- 3 I don't like this programme. I'd rather not it.
- 4 I'd rather work outdoors work in an office.
- 5 This is a private matter. I'd rather you tell anybody else.
- 6 The weather here isn't bad, but I'd rather it a little warmer.
- 7 I don't want to go to the match. I'd prefer it on TV.
- 8 'Do you mind if I open the window?' 'I'd rather you I'm feeling cold.'
- 9 I hate doing the shopping. I'd rather somebody else it.
- 10 I'd prefer to go to the beach go shopping.

Preposition (in/for/about etc.) + -ing

A If a preposition (**in/for/about** etc.) is followed by a verb, the verb ends in **-ing**:

	<i>preposition</i>	<i>verb (-ing)</i>	
Are you interested	in	working	for us?
I'm not good	at	learning	languages.
Kate must be fed up	with	studying	
What are the advantages	of	having	a car?
Thanks very much	for	inviting	me to your party.
How	about	meeting	for lunch tomorrow?
Why don't you go out	instead of	sitting	at home all the time?
Amy went to work	in spite of	feeling	ill.

You can also say 'instead of **somebody** doing something', 'fed up with **people** doing something' etc. :

- ☐ I'm fed up with **people** telling me what to do.

B We say:

before -ing, after -ing:

- ☐ **Before going** out, I phoned Sarah. (*not* Before to go out)
- ☐ What did you do **after leaving** school?

You can also say '**Before I went** out ...' and '**... after you left** school'.

by -ing (to say *how* something happens):

- ☐ You can improve your English **by reading** more.
- ☐ She made herself ill **by not eating** properly.
- ☐ Many accidents are caused **by people driving** too fast.
- ☐ The burglars got into the house **by breaking** a window and **climbing** in.

without -ing:

- ☐ We ran ten kilometres **without stopping**.
- ☐ It was a stupid thing to say. I said it **without thinking**.
- ☐ She needs to work **without** people **disturbing** her. *or* ... **without being** disturbed.
- ☐ I have enough problems of my own **without having** to worry about yours.

C **to + -ing** (look forward **to doing** something etc.)

We often use **to + infinitive** (**to do** / **to see** etc.):

- ☐ We decided **to travel** by train.
- ☐ Would you like **to meet** for lunch tomorrow?

But **to** is also a *preposition* (like **in/for/about/with** etc.). For example:

- ☐ We went from Paris **to Geneva**.
- ☐ I prefer tea **to coffee**.
- ☐ Are you looking forward **to the weekend**?

If we use a *preposition + verb*, the verb ends in **-ing**:

- ☐ I'm fed up **with travelling** by train.
- ☐ How **about going** away this weekend?

So, when **to** is a preposition and it is followed by a verb, we use **to -ing**:

- ☐ I prefer driving **to travelling** by train. (*not* to travel)
- ☐ Are you looking forward **to going** on holiday? (*not* looking forward to go)

Exercises

60.1 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1 Why is it useful to have a car?
What are the advantages of having a car.....?
- 2 I don't intend to apply for the job.
I have no intention of
- 3 Helen has a good memory for names.
Helen is good at
- 4 You probably won't win the lottery. You have little chance.
You have little chance of
- 5 Did you get into trouble because you were late?
Did you get into trouble for
- 6 We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.
We went to a restaurant instead of
- 7 We got into the exhibition. We didn't have to queue.
We got into the exhibition without
- 8 Amy is 90 years old, but she's fit and healthy.
Amy is fit and healthy despite

60.2 Complete the sentences using *by -ing*. Choose from these verbs:

borrow break drive press put stand

- 1 The burglars got into the house by breaking a window.
- 2 I was able to reach the top shelf on a chair.
- 3 You turn on the computer the button at the back.
- 4 Kevin got himself into financial trouble too much money.
- 5 You can put people's lives in danger too fast.
- 6 We made the room look nicer some pictures on the walls.

60.3 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use only one word each time.

- 1 We ran ten kilometres without stopping.
- 2 Dan left the hotel without his bill.
- 3 It's a nice morning. How about for a walk?
- 4 You need to think carefully before an important decision.
- 5 It was a long trip. We were tired after on a train for 36 hours.
- 6 I'm not looking forward to away. I'd prefer to stay here.
- 7 I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody me.
- 8 After the same job for ten years, Ellie felt she needed a change.
- 9 We got lost because we went straight on instead of left.
- 10 I like these pictures you took. You're good at pictures.
- 11 Can you touch your toes without your knees?
- 12 We've decided to sell our car. Are you interested in it?

60.4 For each situation, write a sentence with *I'm (not) looking forward to*.

- 1 You are going on holiday next week. How do you feel?
I'm looking forward to going on holiday.
- 2 A good friend of yours is coming to visit you soon. It will be good to see her again. How do you feel?
I'm
- 3 You're going to the dentist tomorrow. You don't enjoy visits to the dentist. How do you feel?
I'm not
- 4 Rachel doesn't like school, but she's leaving next summer. How does she feel?
.....
- 5 Joe and Helen are moving to a new apartment soon. It's much nicer than where they live now.
How do they feel?

be/get used to ... (I'm used to ...)**A**

Study this example situation:



Lisa is American, but she lives in Britain.
When she first drove a car in Britain, driving on the left was a problem for her because:

She **wasn't used to it**.

She **wasn't used to driving** on the left.
(because Americans drive on the right)

But after some time, driving on the left became easier.
She **got used to driving** on the left.

Now it's no problem for Lisa:
She **is used to driving** on the left.

B

I'm used to something = it is not new or strange for me

You can say:

be get	used to	something or doing something
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- ☐ Paul lives alone. He has lived alone for a long time, so it is not strange for him. He's **used to it**. He **is used to living** alone.
- ☐ I bought some new shoes. They felt a little strange at first because I **wasn't used to them**.
- ☐ Our new apartment is on a busy street. I expect we'll **get used to the noise**, but at the moment it's very disturbing.
- ☐ Helen has a new job. She has to get up much earlier now than before – at 6.30. She finds this difficult because she **isn't used to getting** up so early.
- ☐ Katherine's husband is often away from home. She doesn't mind this. She's **used to him being** away.

CWe say 'be/get used **to doing** something' (*not I'm used to do*).

- ☐ Lisa is used **to driving** on the left. (*not is used to drive*)
- ☐ I'm used **to living** alone. (*not I'm used to live*)

When we say 'I am used to ...', **to** is a *preposition*:

- ☐ We're not used **to**

{	the noise. it. living here. (<i>not live here</i>)
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Compare **to + infinitive (to do, to live etc.)**:

- ☐ We don't want **to live** here.

DCompare **I am used to doing** and **I used to do**:I **am used to (doing)** something = it isn't strange or new for me:

- ☐ I'm used **to the weather** here.
- ☐ I'm used **to driving** on the left because I've lived in Britain a long time.

I **used to do** something = I did it regularly in the past but no longer do it. We use this only for the past (I **used** ...), not for the present. See Unit 18.

- ☐ I **used to drive** to work every day, but these days I usually go by bike.
- ☐ We **used to live** just outside the town, but now we live near the centre.

Exercises

61.1 Complete the sentences using **used to** + a suitable verb.

- I'm not lonely. I don't need other people. I'm used to being on my own.
- I don't feel good. I stayed up until 3 am. I'm not to bed so late.
- Tomorrow I start a new job. I'll have to get with new people.
- My feet hurt. I can't go any further. I'm not so far.
- I like this part of town. I've been here a long time, so I'm here.

61.2 Read about Sarah and Jack. Complete the sentences using **used to**.

- Sarah is a nurse. A year ago she started working nights. At first it was hard for her.
Sarah wasn't used to working nights. It took her a few months to it.
Now, after a year, it's normal for her. She nights.
- Jack has to drive two hours to work every morning. Many years ago, when he first had to do this, it was hard for him and he didn't like it.
When Jack started working in this job, he driving two hours to work every morning, but after some time he it. Now it's no problem for him. He two hours every morning.

61.3 What do you say in these situations? Use **I'm (not) used to ...**

- You live alone. You don't mind this. You have always lived alone.
FRIEND: Do you get lonely sometimes?
YOU: No, I'm used to living alone.
- You sleep on the floor. It's OK for you. You have always slept on the floor.
FRIEND: Wouldn't you prefer to sleep in a bed?
YOU: No, I
- You have to work long hours in your job. This is not a problem. You have always done this.
FRIEND: You have to work long hours in your job, don't you?
YOU: Yes, but I don't mind that. I
- You've just moved from a village to a big city. It's busy and you don't like the crowds of people.
FRIEND: How do you like living here now?
YOU: It's different from living in a village. I

61.4 Read the situations and complete the sentences using **get/got used to**.

- Some friends of yours have just moved into an apartment on a busy street. It is very noisy.
They'll have to get used to the noise
- The children got a new teacher. She was different from the teacher before her, but this wasn't a problem for the children. They soon
- Kate moved from a big house to a much smaller one. She found it strange at first. She had to in a much smaller house.
- Anna has lived in Britain for ten years. She didn't like the weather when she first came, and she still doesn't like it. She can't
- Lee got a new job, but his new salary was much less. So he had less money.
He had to

61.5 Complete the sentences using only one word each time.

- Lisa had to get used to driving on the left.
- Daniel used to a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.
- I feel very full after that meal. I'm not used to so much.
- I wouldn't like to share a room. I'm used to my own room.
- I used to a car, but I sold it a few months ago.
- When we were children, we used to swimming very often.
- There used to a school here, but it was knocked down a few years ago.
- I'm the boss here! I'm not used to told what to do.

Verb + preposition + -ing (succeed in -ing / insist on -ing etc.)

A

We use some verbs + *preposition* + *object*. For example:

verb + preposition + object

We talked I apologised	about for	the problem. what I said.
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If the *object* is another verb, we use **-ing**:

verb + preposition + -ing

We talked You should apologise	about for	going to South America. not telling the truth.
---	----------------------------	---

You can use these verbs in the same way:

approve of
decide against
dream of
feel like
insist on
look forward to
succeed in
think of/about

He doesn't approve We have decided I wouldn't dream I don't feel They insisted Are you looking forward Has Paul succeeded I'm thinking	of against of like on to in of/about	swearing. moving to London. asking them for money. going out tonight. paying for the meal. going away? finding a job yet? buying a house.
---	---	--

You can also say 'approve of **somebody** doing something', 'look forward to **somebody** doing something' etc.:

- ☐ I don't approve **of people killing** animals as a sport.
- ☐ We are all looking forward **to Andy coming** home next week.

B

Some verbs can have the structure *verb + object + preposition + -ing*.

For example:

verb + object + preposition + -ing

accuse ... of
congratulate ... on
prevent ... from
stop ... from
suspect ... of
thank ... for

He accused We congratulated What prevented The rain didn't stop Nobody suspected I thanked	me Lisa you us the general everyone	of on from from of for	telling lies. winning the first prize. coming to see us? enjoying our holiday. being a spy. helping me.
---	--	---	--

You can say '**stop** somebody **doing**' or '**stop** somebody **from doing**':

- ☐ You can't **stop** me **doing** what I want. or You can't **stop** me **from doing** ...

Note this example with **not -ing**:

- ☐ He accused me of **not telling** the truth.

Some of these verbs are often used in the *passive*. For example:

- ☐ We **were accused of telling** lies. (or ... **accused of lying**.)
- ☐ The general **was suspected of being** a spy.

Note that we say 'apologise **to somebody** for ...':

- ☐ I apologised **to them** for keeping them waiting. (not I apologised them)

Exercises

62.1 Complete the sentences. Use only one word each time.

- Our neighbours apologised for making so much noise.
- I feel lazy. I don't feel like any work.
- I wanted to go out alone, but Joe insisted on with me.
- I'm fed up with my job. I'm thinking of something else.
- We can't afford a car right now, so we've decided against one.
- It took us a long time, but we finally succeeded in the problem.
- I've always dreamed of a small house by the sea.
- It's great that Amy and Sam are coming to visit us. I'm looking forward to them again.

62.2 Complete the sentences. Use a preposition + one of these verbs (in the correct form):

be	eat	get	go out	invite	steal
take off	tell	try	use	walk	

- I don't feel like going out this evening. I'm too tired.
- The police stopped the car because they suspected the driver it.
- Our flight was delayed. Bad weather prevented the plane
- My phone is very old. I'm thinking a new one.
- I didn't want to hear the story but Dan insisted me anyway.
- I'm getting hungry. I'm really looking forward something.
- I think you should apologise to Sarah so rude.
- There's a fence around the lawn to stop people on the grass.
- I'm sorry I can't come to your party, but thank you very much me.
- The man who has been arrested is suspected a false passport.
- I did my best. Nobody can accuse me not

62.3 Complete the sentences on the right.

-  *you*
 *kevin*

It was nice of you to help me. Thanks very much.

Kevin thanked me for helping him.
-  *ann*
 *tom*

I'll take you to the station. I insist.

Tom insisted Ann
-  *you*
 *dan*

I hear you got married. Congratulations!

Dan congratulated me
-  *sue*
 *jen*

It was nice of you to come to see me. Thank you.

Jen thanked
-  *you*
 *kate*

Sorry I'm late.

Kate apologised
-  *you*
 *jane*

You don't care about other people.

Jane accused

there's no point in -ing, it's worth -ing etc.

A

We say:

there's no point in
it's no use
it's no good

doing something

- ☐ There's no point in **having** a car if you never use it.
- ☐ There was no point in **waiting** any longer, so we left.
- ☐ It's no use **worrying** about what happened. There's nothing you can do about it.
- ☐ It's no good **trying** to persuade me. You won't succeed.

We say 'no point in ...' but 'the point of ...':

- ☐ There's **no point in** having a car.
- ☐ What's **the point of** having a car if you never use it?

B

We say:

it's worth
it's not worth

doing something

- ☐ It's a nice town. **It's worth spending** a few days there.
- ☐ Our flight was very early in the morning, so **it wasn't worth going** to bed.

You can say that something is **worth it** or **not worth it**:

- ☐ You should spend a couple of days here. **It's worth it.**
- ☐ We didn't go to bed. **It wasn't worth it.**

You can also say that something is **worth doing**, a movie is **worth seeing** etc.:

- ☐ It's a great movie. It's **worth seeing**.
- ☐ Thieves broke into the house, but didn't take anything. There was nothing **worth stealing**.
- ☐ It's an interesting idea. It's **worth thinking** about.

C

We say:

have

trouble
difficulty
a problem

doing something

- ☐ I had no **trouble finding** a place to stay. (*not* trouble to find)
- ☐ Did you have **a problem getting** a visa?
- ☐ People sometimes have **difficulty reading** my writing.

D

We say:

spend
waste

(time)

doing something

- ☐ He **spent** hours **trying** to repair the clock.
- ☐ I **waste** a lot of time **doing** nothing.

We also say '(be) **busy doing** something':

- ☐ She said she couldn't meet me. She was too **busy doing** other things.

E

We use **go -ing** for sports and other activities. For example:

go sailing
go surfing

go swimming
go scuba diving

go fishing
go skiing

go riding
go jogging

go hiking
go camping

- ☐ How often do you **go swimming**?
- ☐ We **went skiing** last year.
- ☐ Tom isn't here. He's **gone shopping**.
- ☐ I've never **been sailing**.

Exercises

63.1 Which goes with which?

- 1 It's a nice town.
- 2 It's an interesting idea.
- 3 It's no use standing here talking.
- 4 It's not important.
- 5 There's no point in looking for him.
- 6 It's no good apologising to me.
- 7 It's not worth arguing with him.
- 8 The hotel is a short walk from here.

- a I don't believe you're sorry.
- b We'll never find him.
- c It's not worth getting a taxi.
- d We have to do something.
- e He won't change his opinion.
- f ~~It's worth spending a few days here.~~
- g It's not worth worrying about.
- h It's worth considering.

- 1 f
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

63.2 Write sentences beginning **There's no point ...**.

- 1 Why have a car if you never use it?

There's no point in having a car if you never use it.

- 2 Why work if you don't need money?

- 3 Don't try to study if you feel tired.

- 4 Why hurry if you have plenty of time?

63.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I managed to get a visa, but it was difficult.

I had a problem getting a visa

- 2 I find it hard to remember people's names.

I have a problem

- 3 Lucy found a job easily. It wasn't a problem.

She had no trouble

- 4 It will be easy to get a ticket for the game.

You won't have any problems

- 5 It was easy for us to understand one another.

We had no difficulty

63.4 Complete the sentences. Use only **one** word each time.

- 1 I waste a lot of time doing nothing.
- 2 How much time do you spend to and from work every day?
- 3 Karen is going on holiday tomorrow, so she's busy her things ready.
- 4 I waste too much time TV.
- 5 There was a beautiful view from the hill. It was worth to the top.
- 6 We need to stay calm. There's no point in angry.
- 7 Amy is learning to play the guitar. She spends a lot of time
- 8 Gary is enjoying his new job. He's busy on a new project.
- 9 I decided it wasn't worth for the job. I had no chance of getting it.
- 10 It's no good to escape. You won't be able to get out of here.

63.5 Complete these sentences. Choose from the following and put the verb in the correct form.

go riding ~~go sailing~~ go shopping go skiing go swimming

- 1 Ben lives by the sea and he's got a boat, so he often goes sailing.
- 2 It was a very hot day, so we in the lake.
- 3 There's plenty of snow in the mountains, so we'll be able to
- 4 Helen has two horses. She regularly.
- 5 Dan isn't here. He There were a few things he needed to buy.