

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 3 Lesson 4

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: -ing and to ... part 3 (Unit 64-68)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 64: <i>to ... , for ... and so that ...</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 65: adjective + to ...	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 66: to ... (afraid to do) and preposition + -ing (afraid of -ing)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 67: <i>see somebody do</i> and <i>see somebody doing</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 68: -ing clauses (He hurt his knee <i>playing football</i>)	☐	☐	/

to ... , for ... and so that ...

A

We say:

- ☐ I called the restaurant **to reserve** a table.
- ☐ What do you need **to make** bread?
- ☐ We shouted **to warn** everybody of the danger.
- ☐ This letter is **to confirm** the decisions we made at our meeting last week.
- ☐ The president has a team of bodyguards **to protect** him.

In these examples **to ... (to reserve ... / to make ... etc.)** tells us the *purpose* of something: why somebody does something, has something, needs something etc., or why something exists.

B

We say 'a place **to park**', 'something **to eat**', 'work **to do**' etc. :

- ☐ It's hard to find **a place to park** in the city centre. (= a place where you can park)
- ☐ Would you like **something to eat**? (= something that you can eat)
- ☐ Do you have **much work to do**? (= work that you must do)

Sometimes there is a preposition (**on, with** etc.) after the verb:

- ☐ Is there **a chair to sit on**? (= a chair that I can sit on)
- ☐ I get lonely if there's **nobody to talk to**.
- ☐ I need **something to open** this bottle **with**.

We also say **money/time/chance/opportunity/energy/courage** (etc.) **to** do something:

- ☐ They gave us **money to buy** food.
- ☐ Do you have **much opportunity to practise** your English?
- ☐ I need **a few days to think** about your proposal.

C

Compare **for ...** and **to ...**

for + noun

- ☐ We stopped **for petrol**.
- ☐ I had to run **for the bus**.

to + verb

- ☐ We stopped **to get** petrol.
- ☐ I had to run **to catch** the bus.

You can say '**for** somebody **to do** something':

- ☐ There weren't any chairs **for us to sit on**, so we sat on the floor.

We use **for (do)ing** to say what something is used for:

- ☐ This brush is **for washing** the dishes.

But we do not use **for -ing** to say why somebody does something:

- ☐ I went into the kitchen **to wash** the dishes. (*not* for washing)

You can use **What ... for?** to ask about purpose:

- ☐ **What** is this switch **for**? (= what is it used for?)
- ☐ **What** did you do that **for**? (= why did you do that?)

D

so that

We use **so that (not to ...)** especially with **can/could** and **will/would**:

- ☐ She's learning English **so that** she **can** study in Canada.
- ☐ We moved to London **so that** we **could** see our friends more often.
- ☐ I hurried **so that** I **wouldn't** be late.
(= because I didn't want to be late)

You can leave out **that**. So you can say:

- ☐ I hurried **so that** I wouldn't be late. or I hurried **so** I wouldn't be late.

Exercises

64.1 Choose from Box A and Box B to make sentences with **to ...**.

A

- 1 I shouted
- 2 I opened the box
- 3 I moved to a new apartment
- 4 I couldn't find a knife
- 5 I called the police
- 6 I called the hotel
- 7 I employed an assistant

B

- 1 I wanted to be nearer my friends
- 2 I wanted someone to help me with my work
- 3 I wanted to report the accident
- 4 ~~I wanted to warn people of the danger~~
- 5 I wanted to see what was in it
- 6 I wanted to chop the onions
- 7 I wanted to find out if they had any rooms free

- 1 I shouted to warn people of the danger.
- 2 I opened the box
- 3 I
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

64.2 Complete these sentences using **to + a suitable verb**.

- 1 The president has a team of bodyguards **to protect** him.
- 2 I don't have enough time all the things I have to do.
- 3 I came home by taxi. I didn't have the energy
- 4 Would you like something ? Coffee? Tea?
- 5 Can you give me a bag these things in?
- 6 There will be a meeting next week the problem.
- 7 Do you need a visa to the United States?
- 8 I saw Helen at the party, but I didn't have a chance to her.
- 9 I need some new clothes. I don't have anything nice
- 10 They've passed their exams. They're going to have a party
- 11 I can't do all this work alone. I need somebody me.
- 12 Why are you so scared? There's nothing afraid of.

64.3 Put in **to** or **for**.

- 1 We stopped **for** petrol.
- 2 We'll need time make a decision.
- 3 I went to the dentist a check-up.
- 4 He's very old. He needs somebody take care of him.
- 5 Can you lend me money a taxi?
- 6 Do you wear glasses reading?
- 7 I put on my glasses read the letter.
- 8 I wish we had a garden the children play in.

64.4 Make one sentence from two, using **so that**.

- 1 I hurried. I didn't want to be late.
I hurried **so that I wouldn't be late.**
- 2 I wore warm clothes. I didn't want to get cold.
I wore warm clothes
- 3 I gave Mark my phone number. I wanted him to be able to contact me.
I gave Mark my phone number
- 4 We spoke very quietly. We didn't want anybody else to hear us.
We spoke very quietly nobody else
- 5 Please arrive early. We want to be able to start the meeting on time.
Please arrive early
- 6 We made a list of things to do. We didn't want to forget anything.
We made a list of things to do
- 7 I slowed down. I wanted the car behind me to be able to overtake.
I slowed down

A hard to understand, interesting to talk to etc.

Compare sentences (a) and (b):

- ☐ James doesn't speak clearly. { (a) It is hard to **understand him**.
(b) **He** is hard to **understand**.

Sentences (a) and (b) have the same meaning. Note that we say:

- ☐ He is hard **to understand**. (*not* He is hard to understand him)

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

easy **nice** **safe** **cheap** **exciting** **impossible**
difficult **good** **dangerous** **expensive** **interesting**

- ☐ Do you think it is **safe to drink this water**?
Do you think this water is **safe to drink**? (*not* to drink it)
☐ The exam questions were very hard. It was **impossible to answer them**.
The exam questions were very hard. They were **impossible to answer**.
(*not* to answer them)
☐ Nicola has lots of interesting ideas. It's **interesting to talk** to her.
Nicola is **interesting to talk to**. (*not* to talk to her)

We also use this structure with *adjective + noun*:

- ☐ This is a **difficult question to answer**. (*not* to answer it)

B nice of (you) to ...

We say 'It's **nice of** somebody **to ...**':

- ☐ It was **nice of** you **to take** me to the airport. Thank you very much.

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

kind **generous** **careless** **silly** **stupid** **inconsiderate** **unfair** **typical**

- ☐ It's **silly of Ruth to give** up her job when she needs the money.
☐ I think it was **unfair of him to criticise** me.

C sorry to ... / surprised to ... etc.

You can use *adjective + to ...* to say how somebody reacts to something:

- ☐ I'm **sorry to hear** that your mother isn't well.

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

glad **pleased** **relieved** **surprised** **amazed** **sad** **disappointed**

- ☐ Was Julia **surprised to see** you?
☐ It was a long and tiring journey. We were **glad to get** home.

D You can use **to ...** after **the next / the last / the only / the first / the second** (etc.):

- ☐ **The next** train **to arrive** at platform 4 will be the 10.50 to Liverpool.
☐ Everybody was late except me. I was **the only** one **to arrive** on time.
☐ If I have any more news, you will be **the first to know**. (= the first person to know.)

E You can say that something is **sure/likely/bound to** happen:

- ☐ Carla is a very good student. She's **bound to pass** the exam. (= she is sure to pass)
☐ It's possible I'll win the lottery one day, but it's not **likely to happen**. (= it's not probable)

Exercises

65.1 Write these sentences in another way, beginning as shown.

- 1 It's hard to understand some things. Some things are hard to understand.
- 2 It was difficult to open the window. The window
- 3 It's impossible to translate some words. Some words
- 4 It's expensive to maintain a car. A
- 5 It's not safe to eat this meat. This
- 6 It's easy to get to my house from here. My

65.2 Make sentences from the words in brackets.

- 1 I couldn't answer the question.
(difficult question / answer) It was a difficult question to answer.
- 2 It's a very common mistake.
(easy mistake / make) It's
- 3 I like living in this town.
(great place / live)
- 4 I wonder why she said that.
(strange thing / say)

65.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

- 1 It's nice of Dan and Kate to invite me to their party.
- 2 I've been travelling a long time. Now I'm to be back home.
- 3 I heard about Tom's accident. I was relieved that he's OK.
- 4 It was nice to remember my birthday.
- 5 Let me know if you need any assistance. I'd be very pleased you.
- 6 I thought James was about 25. I was to discover he was 40.
- 7 It was inconsiderate of our neighbours so much noise.
- 8 My interview went well. I was disappointed to be offered the job.
- 9 It's of me to worry so much about things that are not important.

to hear
to help
~~to invite~~
to make
not
of you
silly
amazed
glad

65.4 Complete the sentences. Use: the first the second the last the only

- 1 Nobody spoke before me. I was the first person to speak.
- 2 Everybody else arrived before Paul.
Paul was
- 3 Emily passed the exam. All the other students failed.
Emily
- 4 I complained to the manager. Another customer had already complained.
I
- 5 Neil Armstrong walked on the moon in 1969. Nobody had done this before him.
Neil Armstrong

65.5 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets and a suitable verb.

- 1 Carla is a very good student.
(she / bound / pass) She's bound to pass the exam.
- 2 I'm not surprised you're tired after your trip.
(you / bound / tired) after such a long journey.
- 3 Andy has a very bad memory.
(he / sure / forget) anything you tell him.
- 4 I don't think you'll need an umbrella.
(it / not / likely / rain)
- 5 The holidays begin this weekend.
(there / sure / be) a lot of traffic on the roads.

to ... (afraid to do) and preposition + -ing (afraid of -ing)

A afraid to (do) and afraid of (do)ing

I am **afraid to do** something =

I don't want to do it because it is dangerous or the result could be bad.

- ☐ This part of town is dangerous. People are **afraid to walk** here at night.
(= they don't walk here at night because it is dangerous)
- ☐ James was **afraid to tell** his parents what had happened.
(= he didn't tell them because he thought they would be angry)

I am **afraid of** something **happening** =

I am afraid that something bad will happen.

- ☐ The path was icy, so we walked very carefully. We were **afraid of falling**.
(= we were afraid that we would fall – *not* afraid to fall)
- ☐ I don't like dogs. I'm always **afraid of being** bitten.
(= I'm afraid that I will be bitten – *not* afraid to be bitten)

So, you are **afraid to do something** because you are **afraid of something happening** as a result:

- ☐ I was **afraid to go** near the dog because I was **afraid of being** bitten.

B interested in (do)ing and interested to (do)

I'm **interested in doing** something = I'm thinking of doing it, I would like to do it:

- ☐ Let me know if you're **interested in joining** the club. (*not* to join)
- ☐ I tried to sell my car, but nobody was **interested in buying** it. (*not* to buy)

I was **interested to hear/see/know** something = it was interesting for me. For example:

- ☐ I was **interested to hear** that Tanya left her job.
(= I heard this and it was interesting for me)
- ☐ I'll ask Mike for his opinion. I would be **interested to know** what he thinks.
(= it would be interesting for me to know what he thinks)

This structure is the same as **surprised to ... / glad to ...** etc. (see Unit 65C):

- ☐ I was **surprised to hear** that Tanya left her job.

C sorry for ... and sorry to ...

We use **sorry for** (doing) to apologise for something:

- ☐ I'm **sorry for shouting** at you yesterday. (*not* sorry to shout)

You can also say:

- ☐ I'm **sorry I shouted** at you yesterday.

We use **sorry to ...** to say that we regret something that happens:

- ☐ I'm **sorry to hear** that Nicky lost her job. (*not* sorry for)
- ☐ I've enjoyed my stay here. I'll be **sorry to leave**.

We also say '**I'm sorry to ...**' to apologise at the time we do something:

- ☐ I'm **sorry to bother** you, but I need to ask you a question.

D

We say:

I want to (do), I'd like to (do)	<i>but</i>	I'm thinking of (do)ing
I hope to (do)		I dream of (do)ing
I failed to (do)		I succeeded in (do)ing
I allowed them to (do)		I prevented them from (do)ing
I plan to (do)		I'm looking forward to (do)ing
I promised to (do)		I insisted on (do)ing

Exercises

66.1 Write sentences using **afraid to ...** or **afraid of -ing**.

- The streets here are not safe at night.
(a lot of people / afraid / go / out) *A lot of people are afraid to go out.*
- We walked very carefully along the icy path.
(we / afraid / fall) *We were afraid of falling.*
- I don't usually carry my passport with me.
(I / afraid / lose / it)
- I thought she would be angry if I told her what had happened.
(I / afraid / tell / her)
- We ran to the station.
(we / afraid / miss / our train)
- In the middle of the film there was a very horrifying scene.
(we / afraid / look)
- The vase was very valuable, so I held it carefully.
(I / afraid / drop / it)
- If there's anything you want to know, you can ask me.
(don't / afraid / ask)
- I was worried because we didn't have much petrol.
(I / afraid / run out of petrol)

66.2 Complete the sentences using **interested in ...** or **interested to ...**. Choose from these verbs:

buy hear know look start study

- I'm trying to sell my car, but nobody is *interested in buying* it.
- Nicola is her own business.
- I saw Joe recently. You'll be that he's getting married soon.
- I didn't enjoy school. I wasn't
- I went to a public meeting to discuss the plans for a new road. I was how people felt about the project.
- Paul doesn't enjoy sightseeing. He's not at old buildings.

66.3 Complete the sentences using **sorry for ...** or **sorry to ...**. Use the verb in brackets.

- I'm *sorry to bother* you, but I need to ask you something. (bother)
- We were that you can't come to the wedding. (hear)
- I'm bad things about you. I didn't mean what I said. (say)
- It's a shame Alan is leaving the company. I'll be him go. (see)
- I'm so much noise last night. (make)

66.4 Complete the sentences in each group using the verb in brackets.

- We wanted *to leave* the building.
 - We weren't allowed the building.
 - We were prevented the building.
- Sam and Chris hoped the problem.
 - Sam failed the problem.
 - Chris succeeded the problem.
- I'm thinking away next week.
 - I'm planning away next week.
 - I'd like away next week.
 - I'm looking forward away next week.
- Helen wanted me lunch.
 - Helen insisted me lunch.
 - Helen promised me lunch.
 - Helen wouldn't dream me lunch.

see somebody do and see somebody doing

A Study this example situation:

Tom got into his car and drove off. You saw this.
You can say:

- ☐ I saw Tom **get** into his car and **drive** off.

We say 'I saw him **do** something' (= he did it and I saw this). In the same way, you can say:

hear	somebody do something something happen
listen to	
watch	
feel	



- ☐ I didn't **hear** you **come** in. (you came in – I didn't hear this)
☐ Lisa suddenly **felt** somebody **touch** her on the shoulder.

B Study this example situation:

Yesterday you saw Kate. She was waiting for a bus.
You can say:

- ☐ I saw Kate **waiting** for a bus.

We say 'I saw her **doing** something' (= she was doing it and I saw this).
In the same way, you can say:

hear	somebody doing something something happening
listen to	
watch	
feel	
smell	
find	



- ☐ I could **hear** it **raining**. (it was raining – I could hear it)
☐ **Listen to** the birds **singing**!
☐ Can you **smell** something **burning**?
☐ We looked for Paul and finally we **found** him **sitting** under a tree **eating** an apple.

C Study the difference in meaning:

I **saw him do** something = he **did** something and I saw this.

I saw the complete action from start to finish:

- ☐ He **jumped** over the wall and **ran** away. I saw this.
→ I **saw** him **jump** over the wall and **run** away.
☐ They **went** out. I heard this. → I **heard** them **go** out.

I **saw him doing** something = he **was doing** something and I saw this.

I saw him *in the middle* of doing something (not from start to finish):

- ☐ I saw Tom as I drove past in my car. He **was walking** along the street.
→ I **saw** Tom **walking** along the street.
☐ I heard them. They **were talking**. → I **heard** them **talking**.

Sometimes the difference is not important and you can use either form:

- ☐ I've never seen her **dance**. or I've never seen her **dancing**.

Exercises

67.1 Complete the sentences with the verb in the correct form:

- 1 a Tom doesn't have the keys. He gave them to Lisa. (give)
b Tom doesn't have the keys. I saw him them to Lisa. (give)
- 2 a A car outside our house, and then it drove off again. (stop)
b We heard a car outside our house, and then it drove off again. (stop)
- 3 a Ben gave me the envelope and watched me it. (open)
b Ben gave me the envelope and I it. (open)
- 4 a Sarah is Canadian. I heard her she's from Toronto. (say)
b Sarah is Canadian. She she's from Toronto. (say)
- 5 a A man over in the street, so we went to help him. (fall)
b We saw a man over in the street, so we went to help him. (fall)

67.2 You and a friend saw, heard or smelt something. Complete the sentences.



- 1 We saw Kate waiting for a bus
- 2 We saw Clare in a restaurant.
- 3 We saw David and Helen
- 4 We could smell something
- 5 We could hear.....
- 6

67.3 Complete the sentences. Use these verbs (in the correct form):

crawl cry explode get happen lie put ride say slam stand tell

- 1 The bus stopped at the bus stop but I didn't see anybody get off.
- 2 I saw two people standing outside your house. I don't know who they were.
- 3 I thought I heard somebody 'Hi', so I turned round.
- 4 There was an accident outside my house, but I didn't see it
- 5 Listen. Can you hear a baby ?
- 6 I know you took the key. I saw you it in your pocket.
- 7 We listened to the old man his story from beginning to end.
- 8 Everybody heard the bomb It was a tremendous noise.
- 9 Oh! I can feel something up my leg. It must be an insect.
- 10 I looked out of the window and saw Dan his bike along the road.
- 11 I heard somebody a door in the middle of the night. It woke me up.
- 12 When I got home, I found a cat on the kitchen table.

-ing clauses (He hurt his knee **playing football.)****A**

Study this example:

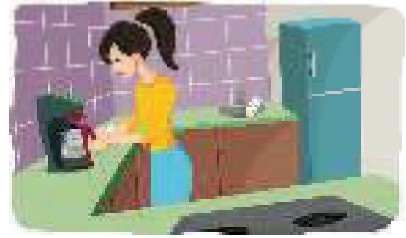
Kate is in the kitchen. She's making coffee.

You can say:

- ☐ Kate is in the kitchen **making coffee**.
-ing clause

You can use **-ing** in this way when two things happen at the same time:

- ☐ A man ran out of the house **shouting**.
 (= he ran out of the house *and* he was shouting)
- ☐ Do something! Don't just stand there **doing nothing**!
- ☐ Be careful **crossing the road**.



We also use **-ing** when one action happens during another action:

- ☐ Joe hurt his knee **playing football**. (= while he was playing)
- ☐ Did you cut yourself **shaving**? (= while you were shaving)

You can also say '**while doing** something' and '**when doing** something':

- ☐ Joe hurt his knee **while playing** football.
- ☐ Be careful **when crossing** the road. (= when you are crossing)

B

When one action happens before something else, we use **having (done)** for the first action:

- ☐ **Having found** a hotel, we looked for somewhere to eat.
- ☐ **Having finished** her work, she went home.

You can also say **after -ing**:

- ☐ **After finishing** her work, she went home.

These structures are used more in written English than in spoken English.

When we begin a sentence with '**Having** (done something)' or '**After** (doing something)', we write a comma (,) after this part of the sentence:

- ☐ **Having finished her work**, she went home.

↑
comma

C

You can also use **-ing** to explain something, or to say why somebody does something.

The sentence usually begins with **-ing**:

- ☐ **Feeling tired**, I went to bed early. (= because I felt tired)
-ing clause
- ☐ **Being** unemployed, he doesn't have much money. (= because he is unemployed)
- ☐ **Not having** a car, she finds it difficult to get around.
 (= because she doesn't have a car)

We use **having (done)** for something that is complete before something else:

- ☐ **Having seen** the film twice, I didn't want to see it again.
 (= because I had seen it twice)

These structures are used more in written English than in spoken English.

When we begin a sentence with **-ing (Feeling tired ... / Not knowing ... / Having seen ... etc.)**, we write a comma (,) after this part of the sentence.

- ☐ **Not knowing what to do**, I called my friend to ask her advice.

Exercises

68.1 Choose from Box A and Box B to make sentences. Use **-ing**.

A

- 1 ~~Kate was in the kitchen.~~
- 2 Amy was sitting in an armchair.
- 3 Nicola opened the door carefully.
- 4 Sarah went out.
- 5 Lisa worked in Rome for two years.
- 6 Anna walked around the town.

B

- She was trying not to make a noise.
- She looked at the sights and took pictures.
- She said she would be back in an hour.
- She was reading a book.
- ~~She was making coffee.~~
- She was teaching English.

- 1 Kate was in the kitchen making coffee.
- 2 Amy was sitting in an armchair
- 3 Nicola
- 4
- 5
- 6

68.2 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 Joe (knee / football / his / hurt / playing) Joe hurt his knee playing football.
- 2 I (in the rain / wet / got / very / walking)
I
- 3 Laura (to work / had / driving / an accident)
Laura
- 4 My friend (off / slipped / a bus / getting / and fell)
My friend
- 5 Emily (trying / her back / a heavy box / to lift / hurt)
Emily
- 6 Two people were (to put out / by smoke / the fire / overcome / trying)
Two people were

68.3 Complete the sentences. Use **Having + a suitable verb**.

- 1 Having finished her work, Katherine left the office and went home.
- 2 our tickets, we went into the theatre and took our seats.
- 3 the problem, I think we'll be able to find a solution.
- 4 he was hungry, Joe now says he doesn't want to eat anything.
- 5 his job recently, James is now unemployed.
- 6 most of his life in London, Sam has now gone to live in a small village in the country.

68.4 Make one sentence from two. Begin with **-ing** or **Not -ing**. Sometimes you need to begin with **Having ...**. Don't forget the comma (,).

- 1 I felt tired. So I went to bed early.
Feeling tired, I went to bed early.
- 2 I thought they might be hungry. So I offered them something to eat.
..... I offered them something to eat.
- 3 Robert is a vegetarian. So he doesn't eat any kind of meat.
..... Robert doesn't eat any kind of meat.
- 4 I didn't have a phone. So I had no way of contacting anyone.
..... I had no way of contacting anyone.
- 5 Sarah has travelled a lot. So she knows a lot about other countries.
..... Sarah knows a lot about other countries.
- 6 I wasn't able to speak the local language. So I had trouble communicating.
..... I had trouble communicating.
- 7 We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay at a hotel.
..... we couldn't afford to stay at a hotel.