

# Free-time activities

**INFINITIVE AND PRESENT  
PARTICIPLE (ING)  
COMPLETERS**

# Verbs that express preference

- ▶ We generally use VERB+ING after verbs that express general preference, such as:
  - love, like, enjoy, dislike, hate and prefer
- ▶ We also use –ING after certain verbs:
  - consider, avoid, deny, look forward to, confess to, fancy, involve, mention, risk, spend, mind, regret, admit, suggest, imagine, etc.

Some verbs take verbal completers that behave like nouns.

These verbal completers may be infinitives or present participles. (The gerund is the *-ing* form of a verb when it's used as a noun. When the same form is used as a modifier, it's called present participle.)

- ▶ She encourages him to eat at her house.
- ▶ *Encourage* is a verb that takes an infinitive completer.
- ▶ He appreciates knowing that he was welcome there.
- ▶ *Appreciate* is a verb that takes a gerund completer.)
- ▶ The family love to see him. (US English) **OR**  
The family love seeing him. (UK English)
- ▶ *Love* takes either an infinitive or a gerund, depending on the dialect.

There's no simple way of knowing whether a verb takes an infinitive or gerund completer. Some verbs of Preference take the present participle in British English and the infinitive in American English:

- ▶ I like to swim, but he hates to swim. (US) **OR**  
I like swimming, but he hates swimming. (UK)
- ▶ *Like* and *hate* can take the infinitive in American English, but the gerund in British English.
- ▶ I enjoy swimming, but he dislikes swimming.
- ▶ *Enjoy* and *dislike* take gerunds only. Although they are similar to *like* and *hate*, they cannot take infinitives.
- ▶ *Prefer* can take either the infinitive or the gerund.

# Leisure activities



make a scrapbook



collect things



ride bikes



play with trains



play with dolls



play cards



email friends



watch TV



paint pictures



do puzzles



play games with Grandpa



fly a kite



read a book



play video games



race remote-control cars



build models



put on a puppet show



jump rope

# Leisure activities



go for a walk



exercise



carve things



collect things



make pottery



talk on the phone



make things



bake



lift weights



practice darts



play cards



build things



sew



take pictures



do word puzzles



practice pool



do magic tricks



do some gardening

# Adding -ING to a verb

- ▶ We generally add ING to a verb to form the present participle
  - Example: I like **doing** exercise
- ▶ If the verb ends in **consonant + e**, we drop the e and add ING
  - Example: I'm **having** a good time
- ▶ If the verb ends in **consonant + vowel + consonant and a stressed syllable**, we double the final consonant (except travel)
  - Example: I'm **beginning** to understand this.
- ▶ In **one syllable** verbs ending in **vowel + consonant**, we double the consonant
  - Example: I hate **stopping** at traffic lights
- ▶ Exceptions: verbs ending in **-ie**

# Adding *ing* to typical verbs

jump

▶ jumping

cry

▶ crying

enjoy

▶ enjoying

look

▶ looking

read

▶ reading

say

▶ saying

talk

▶ talking

walk

▶ walking

work

▶ working

sleep

▶ sleeping

# Adding *ing* to typical verbs

hope

► hoping

write

► writing

dance

► dancing

make

► making

like

► liking

smile

► smiling

come

► coming

ride

► riding

love

► loving

waste

► wasting

# Adding *ing* to typical verbs

hop
run
chat
sit
shop
drop
rob
drag
slip
grin

▶ hopping

▶ running

▶ chatting

▶ sitting

▶ shopping

▶ dropping

▶ robbing

▶ dragging

▶ slipping

▶ grinning

# Making sentences

Gardening
Kitesurf
Cooking
Doing homework
Ironing
Going out

- ▶ I like gardening.
- ▶ She hates kitesurfing.
- ▶ We love cooking.
- ▶ He dislikes doing homework.
- ▶ You love ironing.
- ▶ They enjoy going out.