



ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 56 – Verb + -ing or to ... 1
(remember, regret etc.)

tienganh



Verb + -ing or to ... 1 (remember, regret etc.)



VERB + OBJECT + TO ...

A

Some verbs are followed by -ing and some are followed by to

VERBS THAT YOU CAN USE WITH -ING (NOT TO ...)

Admit	avoid	consider
Deny	enjoy	fancy
Finish	imagine	keep (on)
Mind	postpone	risk
Stop	suggest	

For examples, see Unit 53.

VERBS THAT YOU CAN USE WITH TO ... :

Afford	agree	arrange
Decide	deserve	fail
Forget	hope	learn
Manage	offer	plan
Promise	refuse	tend

Verb + -ing or to ... 1 (remember, regret etc.)



VERB + OBJECT + TO ...

B

REMEMBER

I remember doing something =
I did it and now I remember this.

You remember doing something after you have done it.

- EX1: I know I locked the door. I clearly **remember locking it.** (= I locked it, and now I remember this)
- EX2: He could **remember driving** along the road just before the accident, but he couldn't remember the accident itself.

I remembered to do something =
I remembered that I had to do it, so I did it.

You remember to do something before you do it.

- EX3: I **remembered to lock** the door, but I forgot to shut the windows. (= I remembered that I had to lock it, and so I locked it)
- EX4: **Remember to buy** some bananas. (= Don't forget to buy them)

Verb + -ing or to ... 1 (remember, regret etc.)



VERB + OBJECT + TO ...

B

REGRET

I regret doing something =
I did it and now I am sorry about it

- EX5: I now **regret saying** what I said. I shouldn't have said it.
- EX6: Do you **regret not going** to college?

I regret to say / to tell you / to inform you =
I am sorry that I have to say:

- EX7: (from a formal letter) I **regret to say** that we are unable to accept your offer.

GO ON

go on doing something =
continue doing the same thing

- EX8: The president paused for a moment and then **went on talking**.
- EX9: We need to change. We can't **go on living** like this.

go on to do something =
do or say something new

- EX10: After discussing the economy, the president **went on to talk** about foreign policy.

Verb + -ing or to ... 1 (remember, regret etc.)



NO DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN TO INFINITIVE AND V -ING

C

We use the following verbs with -ing or to ... with no difference of meaning:

begin / start / continue / intend / bother

So you can say:

- EX11: It **started raining**. or It **started to rain**.
- EX12: Andy **intends buying** a house. or Andy **intends to buy** ...
- EX13: Don't **bother locking** the door. or Don't **bother to lock** ...

Normally we do not use -ing after -ing:

- EX14: It's **starting to rain**. (not usually It's **starting raining**)

Verb + -ing or to ... 1 (remember, regret etc.)



BÀI TẬP NHANH

Put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to

They denied _____ the money.

- A. to steal
- B. steal
- C. stealing**
- D. stole

Verb + -ing or to ... 1 (remember, regret etc.)



TÓM TẮT

1. Một số động từ có thể được theo sau bởi **động từ nguyên mẫu có “to”** hoặc **động từ dạng “-ing”**.
2. Một số động từ có sự khác biệt về nghĩa giữa cách dùng **“to infinitive”** và **“V -ing”**.
 - **Remember doing something** = nhớ đã làm một việc gì; Còn **Remember to do something** = nhớ phải làm một việc gì.
 - **Regret doing something** = hối hận vì đã làm một việc gì; Còn **regret to do something** = Rất hối hận phải làm một việc gì.
 - **Go on doing something** = tiếp tục làm một việc đang làm; Còn **go on to do something** = tiếp tục làm một việc khác.
3. Một số động từ sau đây không có sự khác biệt về nghĩa giữa cách dùng **“to infinitive”** và **“V -ing”**:
begin / start / continue / intend / bother