

# Grammar



-ing form or infinitive

Part II



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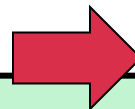
8. Ex. V



# Prefer, would rather, had better



Form	Use	Example
<i>prefer</i> + <i>noun/-ing</i> + <i>to noun/-ing</i>	expressing <b>general</b> preference	• <i>I prefer biology <u>to</u> history.</i> • <i>I prefer reading English books <u>to</u> speaking English.</i>
<i>would prefer</i> + <i>full infinitive</i> + <i>rather than</i> (+ bare infinitive)	expressing <b>specific</b> preference (on this occasion)	• <i>I'd prefer to have the lesson on Monday rather than (to have it) on Tuesday, if that's possible.</i>
<i>would prefer</i> + <i>bare infinitive</i> + <i>than</i> (+ bare infinitive)	expressing <b>general or specific</b> preference	• <i>I'd rather have the lesson on Monday than (have it) on Tuesday, if that's possible.</i>
<i>would rather</i> + <i>sb</i> + <i>past simple/past continuous</i>	expressing <b>general or specific</b> preference (about someone else)	• <i>I'd rather you didn't sit next to Brian.</i>
<i>had better</i> + <i>bare infinitive</i>	giving <b>advice</b>	• <i>You'd better ask your parents if you can come on the school trip.</i>

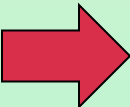


Watch  
out!

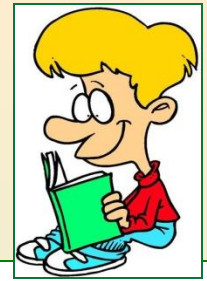


- We don't usually say *I don't prefer...*  
We use *I prefer not to....*

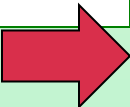
**Ex.** *I prefer not to have music on when I'm studying.*



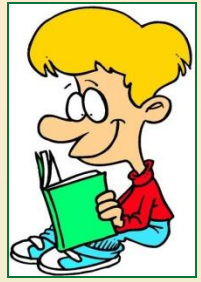
**Ex.I** Each of the words and phrases in **bold**.  
Rewrite them correctly.



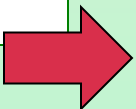
1. I generally prefer coffee **from** tea. **to**
2. Do you prefer watching a DVD at home to **go** to the cinema. **going**
3. I **had** prefer to meet you a bit later, if that's all night with you. **would**
4. He'd **prefer** not have to get up so early tomorrow, but he will if he has to. **rather**
5. I'd rather you **write** your essay in a notebook, to be honest. **wrote**
6. Would you prefer to get a pizza rather **from** go out tonight. **than**
7. You **would** better see a doctor if you're not feeling well. **had**
8. I **had** rather be poor and happy than rich and lonely. **would**
9. I'd prefer **having** an early night tonight, if that's okay with you. **to have**
10. She'd **rather** starts revising if she wants to do well in the exam next week. **better**
11. Shona prefers **to not** wear make-up to work. **not to**



## Ex.II Write one word in each gap.



1. I prefer pop music **to** rock, to be honest.
2. I would prefer to go to the concert tomorrow **rather** than on Saturday.
3. I **prefer** playing the piano on my own performing.
4. I'd rather **go** to that jazz club than a nightclub.
5. I'd **rather** you didn't practise playing the trumpet while I'm trying to study.
6. You'd **better** get tickets soon as they're running out.
7. I actually prefer **not** to listen to music through speakers; it sounds so much better through headphones.



# Infinitives of purpose



When we want to talk about someone's purpose (the reason they do something), we can use:

- the full infinitive

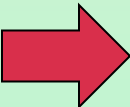
*I went to university to avoid getting a job!*

- in order + full infinitive

*I went to university in order to avoid getting a job!*

- so as + full infinitive

*I went to university so as to avoid getting a job!*





- We can also express the same idea using *so (that)*.

**Ex.** I went to university *so (that)* I could avoid getting a job!

- With a negative purpose we don't normally use *the full infinitive* on its own.

**Ex.** I went to university *in order not to get* a job!

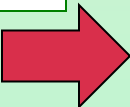
I went to university *so as not to get* a job!

I went to university *not to get* a job! (incorrect!)

- We can also use *so (that)* with can and could.

**Ex.** She's learning English *so that* she can study in Canada.

We moved to London *so that* we could visit our friends more often.





Watch  
out!



## «For...» and «to...»

- We use **for** + **noun** but **to** + **verb**

Ex. I'm going to Spain **for** a holiday.

I'm going to Spain **to** learn Spanish.

Let's go to the pool **for** a swim.

Let's go to the pool **to** have a swim.

- We can say ...**for** (somebody) **to** (do something).

Ex. There weren't any chairs **for** us **to** sit on, so we had to sit on the floor.

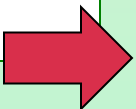
- We can use **for** + **-ing form** to say what the general purpose of a thing is.

Ex. This knife is only **for** cutting bread. (or **to** cut bread.)

- We can use **What .....for?** to ask about purpose.

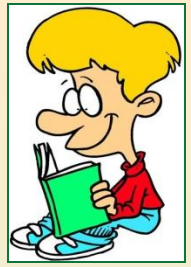
Ex. **What** is this knife **for**?

**What** did you do that **for**?



### Ex.III Put in *to* or *for*.

1. He's going to France *for* a holiday.
2. You need a lot of experience *for* this job.
3. You need a lot of experience *to* do this job.
4. We'll need more time *to* make decision.
5. I went to the dentist *for* a check-up.
6. I had to put on my glasses *to* read the letter.
7. Do you wear glasses *for* reading.
8. I wish we had a garden *for* children *to* play in.



### Ex.IV Write sentences with *so that*.

I hurried. I didn't want to be late.



*I hurried so that I wouldn't be late.*

We wore warm clothes. We didn't want to get cold.



*We wore warm clothes so that we wouldn't get cold.*

The man spoke very slowly. He wanted me to understand what he said.

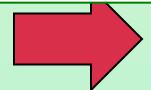


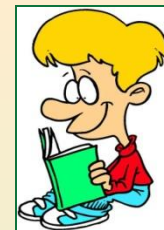
*The man spoke very slowly so that I could understand what he said.*

She locked the door. She didn't want to be disturbed.



*She locked the door so that she wouldn't be disturbed.*



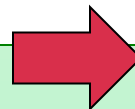


## Ex.V Choose the correct form .

People appear **to learn** (**learn**) in different ways. Some people expect **to make** ..... (**make**) mistakes in their studies and are capable of **benefiting** ..... (**benefit**) from their mistakes. They don't mind **being corrected** ..... (**correct**) by their teachers and indeed often ask **to be** ... (**be**) corrected.

Others, however, dislike **making** ..... (**make**) mistakes. They try to avoid **doing** .. (**do**) anything which they might do badly. They would rather **perfect** (**perfect**) something in small steps and be sure they have got it right (**to; from; that; than**) attempt to do a task based on a subject they don't feel they have finished **exploring** ..... (**explore**) yet.

Both ways of learning seem (**that; to be, as; being**) equally valid, but a combination of the two may be the best solution. In (**desire; demand; need; order**) to learn effectively, students have to remember **to take** ..... (**take**) risks sometimes. But they also have to feel comfortable and secure with what they're doing so (**that; much; as; many**) not to become demotivated. All students should at least think about **questioning** ..... (**question**) the way that they approach learning.



## В презентации использованы:

1. Учебное пособие для подготовки к ЕГЭ по  
английскому языку: Грамматика и лексика  
*Macmillan Exam Skills for Russia.*

*Grammar and Vocabulary.*

Авторы: Malcolm Mann

Steve Taylore-Knowles

Консультант: Елена Клековкина

Издательство Macmillan, Oxford, 2006

2. *English Grammar In Use*

Автор: Raymond Murphy

Издательство Cambridge University Press, 1994