

1 To-infinitives



Let's Learn !

To-infinitives: 'to' + the base form of a verb **e.g.** 'to' + 'do' = **to do**

We put to-infinitives in these places in a sentence:

after most verbs	after most adjectives	
	to give reasons	to give opinions
wish, decide, hope, plan, agree, refuse, promise, need, want, afford, prepare, fail, choose, try	happy, surprised, pleased, sad, proud, glad, sorry, delighted, relieved	important, difficult, wrong, dangerous, exciting, amazing, touching, scary
Edmond plans to travel overseas.	Dan is happy to see Ben. (Dan is happy because he sees Ben.)	It is important to do exercise.

A Circle the correct answers.

Marks: ____ /2

I want **i** (travel / to travel) around the world when I grow up.



It is dangerous **ii** (to travel / travelling) alone. Bring me with you!

B The underlined words are wrong. Write the correct forms of the words in the blanks.

Marks: ____ /10

e.g. It is amazing see many of you again here.

to see

- They can't afford buy the flat.
- Susan promised to works harder in the exam next time.
- It is dangerous swimming in the sea during heavy rain.
- I'm pleased to hearing that you've changed your mind.
- We are surprised see a cat on his head!
- The actor refused to accepts the award.
- Brian is relieved knowing that his sister is safe.
- My brother chose to told our father everything.
- The girls are excited meet the movie star.
- We want becoming teachers when we grow up.





Dacey's Tips

Use 'not' before the to-infinitive to form the negative infinitive.

- ✗ My family decided **to not go** travelling.
- ✓ My family decided **not to go** travelling.

- ✗ I am glad **to not miss** the bus.
- ✓ I am glad **not to miss** the bus.

Use 'to be' before adjectives and nouns.

- ✗ It is wrong **to rude** to your friends.
- ✓ It is wrong **to be rude** to your friends.

↑
adjective

- ✗ I want **to a doctor** when I grow up.
- ✓ I want **to be a doctor** when I grow up.

↑
noun



There is one mistake in each line. Find the mistakes and correct them. Follow the examples below.

Marks: _____ /14

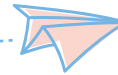
Last year, my cousin Liam decided [^]move to London because he wanted to learn English better. I was not ~~to~~ surprised to hear the news because I knew he wanted to **polishes** his English overseas.

However, it was still sad say goodbye to him. Before he left, we planned to gave him a surprise by holding a farewell party for him.

We gathered at my aunt's house that day and were excited see Liam's reaction. My aunt told Liam not come home until the evening so that we could to have enough time to prepare the party. When Liam came home in the evening, he was **astonished** to seeing us all.

We gave him our card and gifts. He was touched to receiving so many blessings. He tried not to cry but failed do so when he read our card saying 'we are proud to your cousins'. He promised to not to disappoint us.

I often talk to Liam by send him text messages. I am pleased to knowing that he enjoys his new life. It is very brave of him choose to live in another country by himself. I wish to **independent** like him one day.



e.g. _____ to

e.g. _____ to

e.g. _____ polish

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

★ 4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

★ 11 _____

12 _____

13 _____

14 _____



Vocabulary polish (v.) astonished (adj.) independent (adj.)



Revision Test 1



Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the given words.

Marks: _____ /18

Koey: Max, would you like **1** _____ (hang) out with us this Saturday?

Max: Sorry, I plan **2** _____ (do) revision for the whole weekend. I have promised my parents **3** _____ (not let) them down in the coming exam.

Jamie: But it is also important **4** _____ (relax). If you **5** _____ (push) yourself too hard, you **6** _____ (feel) stressed and

7 _____ (not achieve) the expected result. Why don't you

8 _____ (give) yourself a break for a day?

Koey: Jamie, how about **9** _____ (tell) Max our plan first?

Jamie: Sure! We **10** _____ (go) hiking if the weather **11** _____ (be) good. I am asking my brother to join us. If he **12** _____ (come), he **13** _____ (drive) us to the starting point.

Koey: The hiking route **14** _____ (become) slippery if it **15** _____ (rain). If the weather **16** _____ (turn) bad that day, we **17** _____ (not go) out and **18** _____ (play) board games at my home.



Join the sentences with 'either ... or / neither ... nor'.

Marks: _____ /12

1 You can speak English, or you can speak French in this city.

2 Jasmine does not tidy up her room. She does not sweep the floor.

3 Mike does not like swimming. Katy does not like swimming.

4 Miss Chan cleans the blackboard, or the monitors clean the blackboard.

5 I cannot play badminton. I cannot play basketball.

6 I go jogging in the morning, or I go jogging in the evening.

C Fill in the blanks with 'very little / very few / enough / not enough'.

Marks: _____ /12

Mum: There is **1** _____ oil to cook. Can you help buy a bottle for me?

Zac: Sure. I have **2** _____ homework today so I have already finished it.

Mum: Take my shopping bag with you. Yours is too small and can carry **3** _____ things. Do you have **4** _____ money in your wallet?

Zac: Yes, I have used **5** _____ money this week.

Mum: The next bus will arrive in two minutes. There is **6** _____ time for you to catch it.

Zac: I will walk to the supermarket. My notebook has **7** _____ pages left. There is **8** _____ space for me to do revision. I need to stop by the bookshop anyway.

Mum: The small bookshop may not have **9** _____ choices for you. You can use your sister's notebook as she has used it **10** _____ times. She spends **11** _____ time on revision every day.

Zac: But she always makes **12** _____ mistakes in tests and exams.

D Fill in the blanks with the given words.

Marks: _____ /16

so so that because and or but either ... or neither ... nor

Every day, Molly wakes up at 6:45 a.m. **1** _____ gets dressed by herself. Her mum makes her breakfast every morning **2** _____ she doesn't need to cook **3** _____ buy breakfast by herself. Molly takes **4** _____ the bus _____ the MTR to school. She goes to school on foot **5** _____ she wants to do more exercise. When it rains, **6** _____ her dad _____ her mum will drive her to school **7** _____ she will not get wet.

Molly loves walking to school **8** _____ she can chat with her friend Daisy on the way. Daisy is not in her class **9** _____ they are both school librarians. They share the same hobby **10** _____ they became good friends. Molly is not good at Chinese **11** _____ English **12** _____ Daisy is talented in languages. Every Saturday, Molly goes to Daisy's house **13** _____ Daisy can teach her English. Molly likes animals **14** _____ she has **15** _____ a cat _____ a dog at home, **16** _____ she enjoys playing with Daisy's puppy after revision.

Type 3 Conditional Sentences



Get Prepared!



Felix's Notes

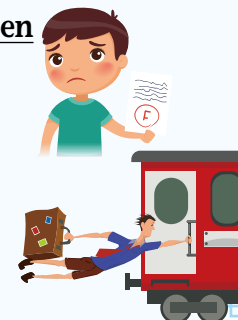


We use Type 3 conditional sentences to talk about things which did not happen in the past.

past perfect tense

would / could / might have + past participle

If	I	had done	revision	,	I	would	have passed	the exam.
	you	had not been	late	,	we	could	have caught	the train.



Circle the correct words.

Marks: _____ /4

- 1 If I (have read / had read) the review before, I would not have chosen this restaurant.
- 2 If she had listened to her mum, she (will not hurt / would not have hurt) herself.
- 3 If they had done more practice, they (could get / could have got) better results.
- 4 Susan could have fallen from the cliff if John (had not pulled / would not have pulled) her back.



Are the underlined words correct? Put a tick (✓) or write the correct forms of the words in the blanks.

Marks: _____ /10

e.g. If I had gone to the party, I would have met Mr Jones. (correct)

_____ ✓

e.g. Katie would have won if she was a few seconds faster. (wrong)

_____ had been

- 1 If I have met Mason, I would have returned his toy to him.
- 2 If the weather had been fine, we would go hiking.
- 3 If he got up early today, he would have taken the earlier bus.
- 4 Mum could not hurt herself if she had been careful.
- 5 Jack would have joined the competition if we encouraged him.
- 6 Dad would not be angry with you if you had not lied.
- 7 The man had missed the bus if he had bought the newspaper.
- 8 If they had stood there, the car would have hit them.
- 9 If Declan talked to Jane politely, she would have helped him.
- 10 If Lily had been more patient, she might have won at chess.





Grammar Summary



Gerunds & Infinitives

Gerunds (verb + '-ing') e.g. 'do' + '-ing' = doing	Before verbs (as the subject) e.g. Flying kites is joyful.
	After certain verbs: enjoy, like, love, start, finish, avoid, spend, keep e.g. Mum started cooking.
	After prepositions: on, in, at, for, about, of, up, off, by, with, after e.g. Kim is tired of walking.
To-infinitives ('to' + base form of a verb) e.g. 'to' + 'do' = to do	After most verbs: refuse, decide, try, prepare, choose, fail, promise, afford e.g. Harris agreed to help me.
	After verb (tell, ask, allow, teach, encourage, advise, remind) + object e.g. Mum told <u>me</u> to stay home.
	After most adjectives: afraid, angry, sad, excited, good, happy, important, nice e.g. I am happy to stay with you.
Bare infinitives (base form of a verb) e.g. 'can' + 'do' = can do	After modal verbs: can, could, must, may, might, should, will, would, ought to e.g. We must wear uniforms to school.
	After verbs of sense: feel, hear, notice, listen, see, smell, observe, watch e.g. I heard the boy sing .
	After certain verbs: help, make, let e.g. He let me use his pen.

Conditional Sentences

Type 0	To talk about facts that are generally true	e.g. If you mix red and yellow, you get orange.
Type 1	To talk about possible results in the future	e.g. If it is cold, Rose will put on a scarf.
Type 2	To talk about unreal situations in the present and the future	e.g. If I were a millionaire, I would build a big castle.

Connectives

so that	To talk about purposes	e.g. We washed our hands so that we would not get sick.
so	To talk about results	e.g. We did not want to get sick (,) so we washed our hands.
because	To talk about reasons	e.g. We washed our hands because we did not want to get sick.
either ... or	To show two options (any one of the two things)	e.g. I want either tea or juice. Either Alan or Peggy can dance.
neither ... nor	To link two negative ideas (none of the two things)	e.g. I want neither tea nor juice. Neither Alan nor Peggy can dance.
unless / if	To talk about things that are likely to happen	e.g. Unless you hurry, you will be late. If you don't hurry, you will be late.
although / but	To join opposite ideas	e.g. Although the weather is good, we stay at home. The weather is good but we stay at home.

Answer Key

Unit 1

A	(i) to travel (ii) to travel
B	1. to buy 2. work 3. to swim 4. hear 5. to see 6. accept 7. to know 8. tell 9. to meet 10. to become
C	1. sad [^] → to 2. <u>gave</u> → give 3. excited [^] → to 4. not [^] → to (to 不定式的否定句在 not 後加上 to。) 5. could to → to 6. <u>seeing</u> → see 7. <u>receiving</u> → receive 8. failed [^] → to 9. to [^] → be 10. promised to → to 11. <u>send</u> → sending (在介詞後的動詞要轉為動名詞 (ing 形動詞) 。) 12. <u>knowing</u> → know 13. him [^] → to 14. to [^] → be

Unit 2

A	(i) opens (ii) will bump
B	1. comes 2. will go 3. finds 4. do not / don't eat 5. has 6. is 7. will stay 8. will not / won't know 9. will not / won't see 10. find
C	1. <u>hits</u> → hit 2. <u>crushes</u> → crush 3. I → If (兩句句子以逗號分隔時，If 應放在句子開首。) 4. don't → won't 5. <u>break</u> → breaking 6. will → will 7. <u>becomes</u> → become 8. will → will 9. it won't → isn't 10. <u>doing</u> → do 11. [^] fail → will 12. <u>Do</u> → Will (這裏是第一類條件句，因此改為以 Will 開首問句。) 13. <u>be</u> → are 14. <u>taught</u> → teach

Unit 3

A	(i) so (ii) because
B	1. so 2. so that 3. so that 4. so 5. because 6. so that 7. because 8. so that 9. because 10. so
C	1. I [^] → was 2. <u>and</u> → but 3. that → that (後面句子並不是目的而是結果，因此刪去 that。) 4. shocked [^] → to 5. curious [^] → so 6. <u>so</u> → because 7. <u>or</u> → and 8. because → because (because 和 so 不可出現於同一句子中，如以 because 開首，兩句要以逗號分隔。) 9. so [^] → that 10. glad [^] → to 11. <u>and</u> → or 12. <u>seeing</u> → see 13. bottle [^] → because 14. so [^] → that

Unit 4

A	(i) enough (ii) very little
B	1. little 2. is 3. is 4. few 5. is 6. are 7. few 8. are 9. little 10. are
C	1. <u>few</u> → little 2. <u>little</u> → few 3. <u>person</u> → people 4. <u>had</u> → did (用 did not have enough 表示不足夠。) 5. not [^] → have 6. there [^] → was 7. <u>was</u> → were 8. <u>place</u> → places 9. <u>little</u> → few 10. decided [^] → to 11. <u>choice</u> → choices 12. <u>times</u> → time (time 在這裏指時間，是不可數名詞。) 13. there [^] → was 14. <u>few</u> → little

Unit 5

A	(i) swimming (ii) Let's
B	1. do 2. Let's 3. play 4. join 5. catch 6. ask 7. to see 8. having 9. go 10. to buy
C	1. <u>going</u> → go 2. [^] take → will 3. don't → not 4. <u>visit</u> → visiting 5. <u>do</u> → don't 6. shall [^] → we 7. <u>wasting</u> → waste 8. to → to 9. <u>booking</u> → book (這裏接前面的 Let's 作提議，因此改為原形動詞。) 10. <u>little</u> → few 11. <u>asks</u> → asking 12. <u>so</u> → because 13. like [^] → to 14. <u>inviting</u> → invite