



Worksheet number (3) / the ing form and infinitive

Name :

Subject:

Grammar

Class:

10th.grade

Date:

Feb.2026

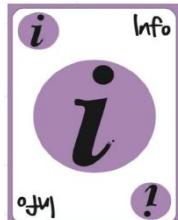
Learning object: students should be able to use the: ing form and infinitive

Using -ing forms and infinitives...

When we use the -ing form...

We use verbs ending in -ing in these situations:

- **As the subject of a sentence or clause**
Example: Exercising regularly helps you stay healthy.
- **After prepositions**
Example: I'm not very good at playing tennis.
- **After the verb go when talking about activities**
Example: We're going camping next weekend.
- **After certain verbs and expressions**
Example: I miss playing football.



When we use to + infinitive...

We use to + base verb in the following cases:

- **To show purpose or reason**
Example: I came to ask you a question.
- **After some adjectives** (such as easy, difficult, happy, afraid, glad, sad, pleased)
Example: I'm happy to see you.
- **After too + adjective or adjective + enough**
Example: I'm too tired to go out.
Example: It's warm enough to swim.
- **After certain verbs and verb phrases**
Example: I promised to work harder.

Infinitive without "to"

We use the **bare infinitive** (no to):

- **After modal verbs** (must, can, should, etc.)
Example: I must leave now.
- **After had better and would rather**
Example: You'd better be on time.
Example: I'd rather stay home.

Using let and make

- **Let + object + infinitive** is used to say someone is allowed to do something.
In passive sentences, we use be allowed to.
Example: The teacher let us leave early. → We were allowed to leave early.
- **Make + object + infinitive** is used when someone is forced to do something.
In the passive form, to + infinitive is used.
Example: My parents made me study. → I was made to study.

After help

After **help**, we can use **to + infinitive** or the **bare infinitive**. Both are correct and mean the same thing.

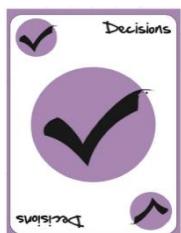
Example: Can you help me (to) clean the house?

Verbs followed by -ing or to + infinitive

- Some verbs can be followed by either form **with no change in meaning**, such as *begin, start, continue, like, love, hate*.
Example: I started reading / to read the book.
- Some verbs can be followed by either form, but **the meaning changes**, such as *remember, forget, stop, try, go on*.
Example:
They went on talking. (*They continued the same activity.*)
They went on to talk about a new topic. (*They changed to a new activity.*)

Section A: Choose the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. _____ (Exercise / Exercising) regularly is good for your health.
2. She is afraid _____ (to speak / speaking) in public.
3. We went _____ (shop / shopping) after school.
4. I'm not very good at _____ (cook / cooking).
5. He promised _____ (to help / helping) me with my homework.
6. I'm too tired _____ (go / to go) out tonight.
7. They let us _____ (leave / to leave) early.
8. My parents made me _____ (clean / to clean) my room.
9. Can you help me _____ (to carry / carry) these bags?
10. I'd rather _____ (stay / to stay) at home today.



Section B: Use the correct form of the verb

(-ing, to + infinitive, or bare infinitive)

1. I miss _____ (play) football with my friends.
2. She came here _____ (ask) a question.
3. It's warm enough _____ (swim) in the sea.
4. He must _____ (finish) his work before leaving.
5. We are thinking about _____ (travel) abroad.
6. The teacher made the students _____ (stay) quiet.
7. They were allowed _____ (use) their phones.
8. I'm happy _____ (see) you again.

Section C: Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. The teacher let us leave early.

→ We were _____.

2. My parents made me study every night.

→ I was _____.

3. I prefer to stay at home.

→ I'd rather _____.

4. He continued talking about the same topic.

→ He went on _____.

5. He stopped working to have a break.

→ He stopped _____.

Section D: Each sentence has **one mistake**. Find it and correct it.

1. I enjoy to watch movies at the weekend. _____

2. She suggested to go shopping after class.

3. He made me to apologize to her. _____

4. I'm looking forward to see you soon.

5. They decided going out for dinner.

Section E: Choose the correct sentence (A or B) according to the meaning in brackets.

1. (He stopped the activity completely.)

- A. He stopped to smoke.
- B. He stopped smoking.

2. (She changed to a new activity.)

- A. She went on talking.
- B. She went on to talk about another topic.