



Worksheet number (3) / the ing form and infinitive

Name :

Subject:

Grammar

Class:

10th.grade

Date:

Feb.2026

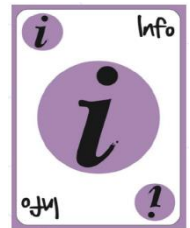
Learning object: students should be able to use the: ing form and infinitive

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*.

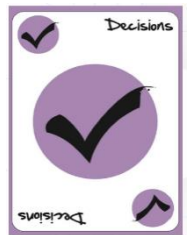
Example:

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.