Unit **60**

Preposition (in/for/about etc.) + -ing

If a preposition (in/for/about etc.) is followed by a verb, the verb ends in -ing: preposition verb (-ing) Are you interested working for us? learning I'm not good at languages. Kate must be fed up studying. with What are the advantages of having a car? Thanks very much **for** inviting me to your party. How **about** meeting for lunch tomorrow? Why don't you go out instead of at home all the time? sitting Amy went to work in spite of feeling You can also say 'instead of **somebody** doing something', 'fed up with **people** doing something' etc.: I'm fed up with **people** telling me what to do. We say: before -ing, after -ing: Before going out, I phoned Sarah. (not Before to go out) ○ What did you do **after leaving** school? You can also say 'Before I went out ... and '... after you left school'. **by** -ing (to say how something happens): You can improve your English **by reading** more. She made herself ill **by** not **eating** properly. Many accidents are caused by people driving too fast. The burglars got into the house **by breaking** a window and **climbing** in. without -ing: We ran ten kilometres without stopping.

She needs to work **without** people **disturbing** her. *or* ... **without being** disturbed.

☐ I have enough problems of my own **without having** to worry about yours.

C t	o + -ing (look forward t	to doing something etc.)

We often use **to** + *infinitive* (**to do** / **to see** etc.):

- We decided to travel by train.
- Would you like to meet for lunch tomorrow?

But to is also a preposition (like in/for/about/with etc.). For example:

It was a stupid thing to say. I said it without thinking.

- We went from Paris to Geneva.
- I prefer tea to coffee.
- Are you looking forward to the weekend?

If we use a *preposition + verb*, the verb ends in -ing:

- I'm fed up with travelling by train.
- How about going away this weekend?

So, when to is a preposition and it is followed by a verb, we use to -ing:

- I prefer driving to travelling by train. (not to travel)
- Are you looking forward **to going** on holiday? (not looking forward to go)

60.1	Co	omplete tl	he second s	sentence s	o that it m	eans th	e same as	the first.	
	1	1 Why is it useful to have a car?							
		What are the advantages of having a car ?							
	2	I don't intend to apply for the job.							
		I have no intention of							
	3	Helen has a good memory for names.							
		Helen is good at							
	4	You probably won't win the lottery. You have little chance. You have little chance of							
	_							······································	
	5	5 Did you get into trouble because you were late? Did you get into trouble for?							
	6	, .							
	O	6 We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead. We went to a restaurant instead of							
	7	7 We got into the exhibition. We didn't have to queue.							
		We got into the exhibition without							
	8	8 Amy is 90 years old, but she's fit and healthy.							
		Amy is fit	and healthy	despite					
60.2	٠,	amplata ti	ho contone	oc ucina by	, ing Cha	oco fro	m thaca w	orbs.	
60.2			he sentence					erbs:	
		borrow	break	drive	press	put	stand		
	1	The hurgl	ars got into	the house	by break	ing an	window		
								on a chair.	
								e button at the back.	
								too much money.	
		_						too fast.	
	6	We made	the room lo	ook nicer				some pictures on the walls.	
60.3	c	nmnlete ti	he sentenc	es with a s	uitable wo	rd Use	only one	word each time.	
00.5			n kilometre				only one	word caen time.	
			ne hotel wit						
			morning. F				r a walk?		
								tant decision.	
								rain for 36 hours.	
								o stay here.	
	7	I was ann	oyed becau	se the deci	sion was m	nade wit	hout anyb	ody me.	
	8	8 Afterthe same job for ten years, Ellie felt she needed a change.							
								left.	
		I like these pictures you took. You're good atpictures.							
			ouch your t						
	12	We've ded	cided to sell	our car. Ar	re you inter	ested in	•····	it?	
60.4	Fo	or each sit	uation, wri	te a sente	nce with I'	m (not)	looking f	forward to.	
			oing on holi						
	Ť								
	2							ood to see her again. How do you feel?	
	3							o the dentist. How do you feel?	
								······································	
	4							ow does she feel?	
	5							ch nicer than where they live now.	
		How do tl	hey feel?						