



## Infinitives: To-infinitive with Adjectives, Too & Enough

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

1. She was happy \_\_\_\_ the good news from her family.  
a) hearing  
b) to hear  
c) hear  
d) heard
2. The box was too heavy \_\_\_\_ without help.  
a) to lift  
b) lifting  
c) lift  
d) lifted
3. He is old enough \_\_\_\_ on his own now.  
a) living  
b) live  
c) to live  
d) lived
4. I don't know what \_\_\_\_ about this problem.  
a) doing  
b) done  
c) do  
d) to do
5. We are ready \_\_\_\_ the exam now.  
a) to take  
b) taking  
c) take  
d) took
6. She was surprised \_\_\_\_ him at the airport.  
a) seeing  
b) to see  
c) see  
d) seen
7. The water is too cold \_\_\_\_ in today.  
a) swimming  
b) swim  
c) to swim  
d) swam
8. He wasn't sure where \_\_\_\_ for dinner.  
a) going  
b) went  
c) go  
d) to go
9. The children are likely \_\_\_\_ tired after the long trip.  
a) to be  
b) being  
c) be  
d) been
10. She was delighted \_\_\_\_ an award for her work.  
a) receiving  
b) to receive  
c) receive  
d) received
11. This suitcase is light enough \_\_\_\_ with one hand.  
a) carrying  
b) carry  
c) to carry  
d) carried





## Answers

1. b) to hear
2. a) to lift
3. c) to live
4. d) to do
5. a) to take
6. b) to see
7. c) to swim
8. d) to go
9. a) to be
10. b) to receive
11. c) to carry
12. d) to get
13. a) to work
14. b) to drink
15. c) to solve
16. d) to leave
17. a) to meet
18. b) to drive
19. c) to attend
20. d) to go



# Explanations

## 1. “to hear” (b)

After adjectives describing feelings (happy, glad, pleased, sad, surprised), use a to-infinitive. 'She was happy to hear' is correct.

## 2. “to lift” (a)

The pattern 'too + adjective + to-infinitive' means 'so much that it is not possible'. 'Too heavy to lift' = so heavy that no one can lift it.

## 3. “to live” (c)

The pattern 'adjective + enough + to-infinitive' means 'sufficiently'. 'Old enough to live on his own' = sufficiently old to live independently.

## 4. “to do” (d)

After question words (what, how, where, when, which), use a to-infinitive. 'I don't know what to do' is correct.

## 5. “to take” (a)

After the adjective 'ready', use a to-infinitive. 'We are ready to take the exam' is correct.

## 6. “to see” (b)

After adjectives describing feelings (surprised, shocked, amazed), use a to-infinitive. 'She was surprised to see' is correct.

## 7. “to swim” (c)

'Too + adjective + to-infinitive' means 'so much that it is not possible'. 'Too cold to swim in' = so cold that swimming is not possible.

## 8. “to go” (d)

After question words (where, what, how, when), use a to-infinitive. 'He wasn't sure where to go' is correct.

## 9. “to be” (a)

After the adjective 'likely', use a to-infinitive. 'They are likely to be tired' means it is probable that they will be tired.

## 10. “to receive” (b)

After adjectives describing feelings (delighted, pleased, thrilled), use a to-infinitive. 'She was delighted to receive' is correct.

## 11. “to carry” (c)

'Adjective + enough + to-infinitive' means 'sufficiently'. 'Light enough to carry with one hand' = sufficiently light for one-handed carrying.

## 12. “to get” (d)

After question words (how, what, where, when), use a to-infinitive. 'How to get to the station' is correct.

## 13. “to work” (a)

After the adjective 'willing', use a to-infinitive. 'He was willing to work' is correct.

## 14. “to drink” (b)

'Too + adjective + to-infinitive' means 'so much that it is not possible'. 'Too hot to drink' = so hot that you cannot drink it yet.

**15. “to solve” (c)**

'Adjective + enough + to-infinitive' means 'sufficiently'. 'Clever enough to solve' = sufficiently clever to find the solution.

**16. “to leave” (d)**

After question words (when, where, how, what), use a to-infinitive. 'When to leave' is correct.

**17. “to meet” (a)**

After adjectives describing feelings (pleased, happy, glad), use a to-infinitive. 'I'm pleased to meet you' is a common greeting.

**18. “to drive” (b)**

'Too + adjective + to-infinitive' means 'so much that it is not possible'. 'Too young to drive' = not old enough to be allowed to drive.

**19. “to attend” (c)**

After 'able' and 'unable', use a to-infinitive. 'She wasn't able to attend' = she could not attend.

**20. “to go” (d)**

After question words (which, what, where, how), use a to-infinitive. 'Which university to go to' is correct.