

G uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)

V verbs + gerund

P -ing, the letter o

1 VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

verbs + gerund; uses of the gerund

- a Talk to a partner. Is there a book, a movie, or a song that makes you feel happy? What is it?
- b Read about *Happiness is...*, and look at the Instagram posts. Check (✓) the ones you most agree with. Then compare with a partner.
- c Look at the first cartoon. Which verb form do we use after the verb "finish"?
- d **V** p.158 **Vocabulary Bank** Verb forms Do Part 2.
- e Look at the cartoons again. Find an example of a gerund (verb + -ing):
- 1 after a preposition _____
 - 2 used as a noun _____
 - 3 in the negative form _____
- f **G** p.138 **Grammar Bank 7B**
- g Write your own continuation for *Happiness is...*
- h Work in small groups. Read your idea to the group. Do you agree with the other students' ideas of happiness?

Illustrators Ralph Lazar and Lisa Swerling got the idea for *Happiness is...* while sitting together one day in a hot tub at their home in California. Lisa had just finished answering all her emails, and she said, "Happiness is having an empty inbox." Ralph replied, "Happiness is getting into a hot tub." They began to list things that made them happy, and illustrated them. Later they asked people on Facebook "What makes you happy?" and Ralph drew and posted on Instagram the ones they liked best.

HAPPINESS IS



...when a song ends the exact moment you finish parking.

HAPPINESS IS



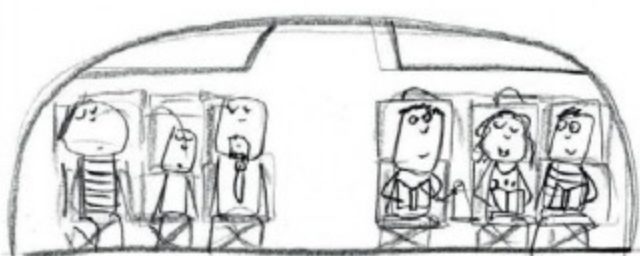
...a free coffee refill without asking.

HAPPINESS IS



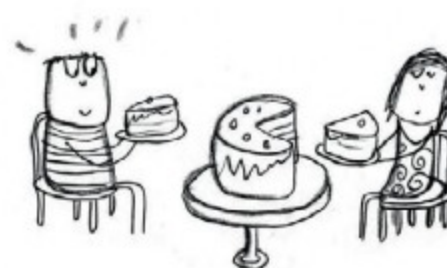
...fitting in to jeans that you haven't worn for a very long time, and THEN, finding money in one of the pockets.

HAPPINESS IS



...sitting next to someone nice on a plane.

HAPPINESS IS



...finding a delicious food with no calories or fat or cholesterol.

HAPPINESS IS



...landing in a new country.

HAPPINESS IS



...reading a really good book and then finding it's a series.

HAPPINESS IS



...finding the other ear ring.

HAPPINESS IS



...not having to set the alarm for the next day.

2 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a You're going to listen to part of a radio money program about the Bank of Happiness in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. What do you think the bank does?



- b **7.8** Listen once. How does the bank work? Choose the correct description.
- 1 You pay money into the bank, and receive help in return.
 - 2 You help somebody, and the bank pays you.
 - 3 You help somebody, and then somebody else helps you.
- c Listen again and choose a, b, or c.
- 1 Tallinn is one of the world's smart cities because _____.
 - a the people who live and work there use a lot of technology
 - b the people are very intelligent
 - c the government wants the people to be more intelligent
 - 2 The Bank of Happiness makes it possible for people to _____.
 - a borrow money cheaply
 - b get services without paying for them
 - c buy property in other countries
 - 3 Which of the following could you post on the Bank of Happiness?
 - a I'm looking for a partner.
 - b I need somebody to lend me money.
 - c I need somebody to give me English lessons.
 - 4 Airi Kivi started the Bank of Happiness because she wanted _____.
 - a people to help each other
 - b to make people richer
 - c to help people who didn't have jobs
 - 5 In the Bank of Happiness, if somebody takes your dog for a walk _____.
 - a you then need to take their dog for a walk
 - b you don't need to do anything for them
 - c you need to do something for them
 - 6 The principle of the Bank is that ____ makes people happy.
 - a having a lot of money and possessions
 - b having a lot of friends
 - c helping other people
- d Answer the questions with a partner.
- 1 Do you think the Bank of Happiness is a good idea? Do you think it could work in your country?
 - 2 Have you heard of any similar projects? Do they work well?
 - 3 Imagine you're a member of the bank. What can you offer to do? What would you like other people to do for you?

3 PRONUNCIATION

-ing, the letter o

- a **7.9** Listen and repeat some words ending in -ing.

| | | | |
|--|--------|----------|---------|
| | singer | shopping | nothing |
| | | ironing | going |
| | | doing | |

- b Listen again. How is the letter o pronounced in the five words in a? Match them to the sound pictures. Then practice saying the words.

| | | |
|---------|------------|---------|
| | | |
| 1 phone | 2 computer | 3 clock |
| | | |
| 4 boot | 5 up | |

- c **7.10** Listen to the pairs of words. Can you hear the difference?
- 1 a bang b bank
 - 2 a thing b think
 - 3 a sing b sink
 - 4 a ping b pink
- d **7.11** Now listen to four sentences. Which word in c did you hear?

4 SPEAKING

- a Choose five things to talk about from the list below.

SOMETHING...

- you **don't mind doing** in the house
- you **like doing** with your family
- you **don't feel like doing** on the weekend
- you **spend too much time doing**
- you **are very good (or very bad) at doing**

SOMEWHERE...

- you **love going to** in the summer
- you **don't like going to** alone
- you are **thinking of going to** this weekend
- you **dream of going to** in the future
- you **hate going to**

- b Work in pairs. **A** tell **B** about the five things. Say why. **B** ask for more information. Then change roles.

(I don't mind cooking. I really like it, and I often cook on the weekend.)

7A uses of the infinitive

- 1 You need **to be** on time.
Try **not to talk** too much.
- 2 It'll be nice **to meet** new people.
It's important **not to be** late.
- 3 I don't know where **to go** or what **to do**.
- 4 **A** Why did you wear a suit?
B To make a good impression.
I wore a suit **to make** a good impression.

 7.3

- The infinitive is the base form of the verb + to. It can be affirmative (e.g., to be) or negative (e.g., not to be).

- We use the infinitive:
 - 1 after some verbs, e.g., want, need, would like, etc.
See **Verb forms** p.158.
 - 2 after adjectives.
 - 3 after questions words, e.g., what, where, when, etc.
 - 4 to say why you do / did something.
*I came to this school **to learn** English. **NOT** ~~for learn~~ English.*



Base form

Remember that we use the base form after auxiliary verbs (do / does / didn't) and after most modal verbs (can, could, will, would, etc.), e.g., **Do you live** near here?

Can you help me? I **won't forget**. What **would** you **do**?

7B uses of the gerund (verb + -ing)

- 1 **Eating** outside in the summer makes me feel good.
Happiness is **getting up** late and **not going** to work.
- 2 I love **having** breakfast in bed.
I hate **not getting** to the airport early.
- 3 I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.
Jim left without **saying** goodbye.

 7.7

- The gerund is the base form of the verb + -ing. It can be affirmative (e.g., going) or negative (e.g., not going).
- We use the gerund:
 - 1 as a noun, e.g., as the subject or object of a sentence.
 - 2 after some verbs, e.g., like, love, hate, enjoy, etc.
See **Verb forms** p.158.
 - 3 after prepositions.
- Remember the spelling rules for the -ing form. See **1C** p.126.

7C have to, don't have to, must, must not, can't

have to, don't have to

- ☒ I **have to** speak English at work.
She **has to** get up at seven every day.
- ☐ We **don't have to** wear a uniform at this school.
He **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays.
- ☐ **Do I have to** buy a grammar book?
What time **does** she **have to** get up in the morning?

 7.13

- We use *have to* + verb (base form) to talk about rules and obligations.
- We use *don't have to* + verb (base form) to say that there is no obligation, or that something is not necessary.
- We use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.
Do I have to go? **NOT** ~~Have I to go?~~
- We don't contract *have* or *has*.
I have to go. **NOT** ~~I've to go.~~

must / must not / can't

- ☒ You **must** do your homework tonight.
She **must** clean up her room before she goes out.
- ☐ You **must not** leave your bags here.
You **can't** bring food into the library.

 7.14

- We use *must* + verb (base form) to talk about rules and obligations.

- Use *can't / must not* + base form to say something is prohibited or to state a rule.
- The words *can't* and *must not* have similar meanings, but *can't* is more common in speaking. You can also use *cannot*.
- The verbs *must / must not* are the same for all persons.
- The verb *must* is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).



must and have to

Must and *have to* are very similar, but *have to* is more common, especially in speaking. *Must* is often used in official forms, notices, and signs.

must not and don't have to

Must not and *don't have to* have completely different meanings. Compare:
You **must not** go. = It's prohibited. Don't go.
You **don't have to** go. = You can go if you want to, but it's not obligatory / necessary.

Impersonal you

We often use *have to* and *must* with impersonal *you* (*you* = people in general), e.g.,
You **have to** wear a seatbelt in a car.
You **must not / can't** take photos in the museum.

7A

a Match the sentence halves.

You need to be ready **B**

- 1 I know you're tired, but try **B**
- 2 In my job it's important **B**
- 3 I don't know where **B**
- 4 We were late, so Tomo offered **B**
- 5 When you give a presentation it's normal **B**

- A to drive us to the train station.
 B to show your ID at the gate.
 C to feel nervous.
 D to dress formally.
 E to park.
 F to stay awake for the party.



b Complete the sentences with an affirmative or negative infinitive.

not be do not drive have learn look for
 not make meet pay

I'm planning to have a party next week.

- 1 **A** Hi, I'm Ji Su. **B** I'm Rosaria. Nice _____ you.
- 2 What do you want _____ tonight? Stay in or go out?
- 3 Let's meet outside the restaurant. I promise _____ late.
- 4 Try _____ a noise. Your father's asleep.
- 5 I'd really like _____ a new language.
- 6 Be careful _____ too fast – the roads are icy.
- 7 My brother has decided _____ a new job.
- 8 The museum is free. You don't need _____ to go in.

← p.55

7B

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the -ing form.

do not know message practice remember
 study swim teach travel

I really enjoy doing yoga. It makes me feel great!

- 1 One thing that always makes me happy is _____ in the ocean.
- 2 You can't learn to play a musical instrument well without _____ regularly.
- 3 My mother's very bad at _____ names.
- 4 _____ teenagers is very hard work.
- 5 My sister spends hours _____ her friends.
- 6 I hate _____ the answer when somebody asks me a question.
- 7 _____ by train is usually cheaper than by plane.
- 8 My brother wants to go on _____ French for as long as he can. He'd like to speak it really fluently!

b Put the verbs in the -ing form or base form.

I like listening to the radio in the mornings. (listen)

- 1 _____ Pilates is good for your health. (do)
- 2 We offered _____ for the meal. (pay)
- 3 We won't take the car. It's so expensive _____. (park)
- 4 I'm not very good at _____ directions. (give)
- 5 You can borrow the car if you remember _____ some gas. (get)
- 6 Has it stopped _____ yet? (rain)
- 7 I don't mind _____, but I don't like _____ the dishes. (cook, do)
- 8 I hate _____ in the dark during the winter. (get up)

← p.56

7C

a Complete the sentences with the correct form of have to.

I don't have to go to school on Saturdays.

- 1 Janice _____ study very hard – she has exams soon.
- 2 You _____ buy a ticket before you get on the bus. It costs \$12 and the machine is over there.
- 3 _____ your sister _____ go to Los Angeles for her job interview?
- 4 Mike _____ wear a really ugly uniform at his new school. He hates it.
- 5 We _____ get up early tomorrow. Our flight leaves at 6:30.
- 6 Harry _____ work today – he has a day off.
- 7 Can you wait a moment? I _____ make a phone call.
- 8 _____ we _____ go to bed? It's only ten o'clock!

b Circle the correct form. Check (✓) if both are possible.

We don't have to / must not go to school next week. It's a holiday.

- 1 You don't have to / must not cross the road when the traffic lights are red.
- 2 What do I have to / must I do when I finish this exercise?
- 3 The concert is free. You don't have to / can't pay.
- 4 We're late for the meeting. We have to / must go now.
- 5 You don't have to / must not leave the door open – the dog will get out.
- 6 I have to / must pay Jane back the money she lent me.
- 7 In the US, you have to / must drive on the right.
- 8 You don't have to / can't be tall to be good at soccer.

← p.59

Verb forms

VOCABULARY BANK

1 VERBS + INFINITIVE

a Complete the **to + verb** column with to + a verb from the list.

be bring buy catch drive find get married go (x2) help pay rain see turn off

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 decide | We've decided <input type="text"/> to France for our vacation. |
| 2 forget | Don't forget <input type="text"/> all the lights. |
| 3 hope | We hope <input type="text"/> you again soon. |
| 4 learn | I'm learning <input type="text"/> . My test is next month. |
| 5 need | I need <input type="text"/> to the supermarket. I don't have any milk. |
| 6 offer | He offered <input type="text"/> me with my suitcase. |
| 7 plan | They're planning <input type="text"/> soon. |
| 8 pretend | He pretended <input type="text"/> sick, but he wasn't really. |
| 9 promise | He's promised <input type="text"/> me back when he gets a job. |
| 10 remember | Remember <input type="text"/> your dictionaries to class tomorrow. |
| 11 start | It was very cloudy and it started <input type="text"/> . |
| 12 try | I'm trying <input type="text"/> a job, but it's very hard. |
| 13 want | I want <input type="text"/> the six o'clock train. |
| 14 would like | I'd like <input type="text"/> a new car next month. |

to + verb

to go

b 7.2 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the **to + verb** column. Say the sentences.

p.55

2 VERBS + GERUND (VERB + -ING)

a Complete the **gerund** column with a verb from the list in the gerund.

be cook do have make rain read talk clean up wake up work

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 enjoy | I enjoy <input type="text"/> in bed. |
| 2 finish | Have you finished <input type="text"/> your room? |
| 3 go on | I want to go on <input type="text"/> until I'm 70. |
| 4 hate | I hate <input type="text"/> late when I'm meeting someone. |
| 5 like | I like <input type="text"/> breakfast in a café. |
| 6 love | I love <input type="text"/> early on a sunny morning. |
| 7 mind | I don't mind <input type="text"/> the ironing. It's very relaxing. |
| 8 spend (time) | She spends hours <input type="text"/> on the phone. |
| 9 start* | It started <input type="text"/> at 5:30 in the morning. |
| 10 stop | Please stop <input type="text"/> so much noise. I can't think. |
| 11 feel like | I don't feel like <input type="text"/> today. Let's go out for lunch. |

gerund

reading

* start can be used with a gerund or infinitive, e.g., *It started raining. It started to rain.*

b 7.6 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the **gerund** column. Say the sentences.

p.56