## Gerunds and infinitives: Activity 1

Read Grammar Bank 6B. Then complete the sentences with the gerund, an infinitive form (with *to*), or base form (without *to*) of a verb from the box.

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| Grammar Bank  **6B** gerunds and infinitiives  **verbs followed by the gerund, the infinitive, or the base form**  EXAMPLES **1** I **enjoy listening** to music. We **couldn’t help laughing**.  **2** I’m really **looking forward to seeing** you.     I think you should **give up drinking** coffee after dinner.  **3** I **want to speak** to you. They **can’t afford to buy** a new car.  **4** I**’d rather eat in** than go out tonight. She **let** him **borrow** her car. **5** It **started to rain**. It **started raining**.   * When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb + *-ing*) or the infinitive (with to), or the base form (without to).   FORM **1** Use the gerund after certain verbs and expressions, e.g., *enjoy, can’t help, feel like*.  **2** When a phrasal verb is followed by another verb, the second verb is in the gerund.  **3** Use the infinitive (with *to*) after certain verbs, e.g., *want, afford*.  **4** Use the **base form** (without *to*) after modal verbs and some expressions, e.g., *might, would rather,* and after the verbs *make* and *let*. **5** Some verbs, e.g., *start, begin* and *continue* can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) with no difference in meaning.  Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) with a change of meaning.  ***like, love, hate,* and *prefer***  *like, love, hate,* and *prefer* are usually used with the gerund in English, but they can also be used with the infinitive.  We tend to use the gerund when we talk generally and the infinitive when we talk specifically, e.g.,  *I like swimming*. (general)  *I like to swim first thing in the morning*. (specific)  When *like, love, hate,* and *prefer* are used with *would*, they are always followed by *to* + infinitive, e.g.,  *I’d prefer to stay at home tonight*.  **verbs that can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive with a change in meaning** EXAMPLES **1 Remember to lock** the door.     I **remember going** to Lima as a child.  **2** Sorry, I **forgot to do** it.     I’ll never **forget seeing** the Taj Mahal.  **3** I **tried to open** the window.  **Try calling** Yi Yi on her cell phone.  **4** You **need to clean** the car.     The car **needs cleaning**. FORM **1 *remember*** + i**nfinitive** = not forget to do something, to do what you have to do  ***remember* + gerund** = (remember doing something) have or keep an image in your memory of something you did or that happened in the past  **2 *forget* + infinitive** = not remember to do something that you have to do  ***forget* + gerund** = be unable to remember something that you did or that happened in the past  **3 *try* + infinitive** = make an attempt or effort to do something difficult  ***try* + gerund** = use, do, or test something in order to see if it is good, suitable, etc.  **4 *need* + gerund** is a passive construction, e.g., *the car needs cleaning* = needs to be cleaned **NOT** *needs to clean*. |

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| **call   carry   clean   come   do   drive   eat out   take   wait   work** **1.**﻿I suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the airport tomorrow. It’ll be much quicker.  **2.**   Even though the snow was really deep, we managed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the local store and back.  **3.**  We’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some shopping – there isn’t much food for the weekend.  **4.**  I’m very impatient. I can’t stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in lines.  **5.**I wasn’t feeling well and a young man offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my bags.  **6.**My parents used to make me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my room.  **7.**  We threatened \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the police if the boys didn’t stop throwing stones.  **8.**  Do you feel like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the gym with me?  **9.**I’d prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of getting takeout.  **10.** I don’t mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late tonight if you want me to. |  |

## Gerunds and infinitives: Activity 2

Read Grammar Bank 6B. Then choose the correct answers. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **6B** gerunds and infinitiives  **verbs followed by the gerund, the infinitive, or the base form**  EXAMPLES **1** I **enjoy listening** to music. We **couldn’t help laughing**.  **2** I’m really **looking forward to seeing** you.     I think you should **give up drinking** coffee after dinner.  **3** I **want to speak** to you. They **can’t afford to buy** a new car.  **4** I**’d rather eat in** than go out tonight. She **let** him **borrow** her car. **5** It **started to rain**. It **started raining**.   * When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb + *-ing*) or the infinitive (with to), or the base form (without to).   FORM **1** Use the gerund after certain verbs and expressions, e.g., *enjoy, can’t help, feel like*.  **2** When a phrasal verb is followed by another verb, the second verb is in the gerund.  **3** Use the infinitive (with *to*) after certain verbs, e.g., *want, afford*.  **4** Use the **base form** (without *to*) after modal verbs and some expressions, e.g., *might, would rather,* and after the verbs *make* and *let*. **5** Some verbs, e.g., *start, begin* and *continue* can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) with no difference in meaning.  Some verbs can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with *to*) with a change of meaning.  ***like, love, hate,* and *prefer***  *like, love, hate,* and *prefer* are usually used with the gerund in English, but they can also be used with the infinitive.  We tend to use the gerund when we talk generally and the infinitive when we talk specifically, e.g.,  *I like swimming*. (general)  *I like to swim first thing in the morning*. (specific)  When *like, love, hate,* and *prefer* are used with *would*, they are always followed by *to* + infinitive, e.g.,  *I’d prefer to stay at home tonight*.  **verbs that can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive with a change in meaning** EXAMPLES **1 Remember to lock** the door.     I **remember going** to Lima as a child.  **2** Sorry, I **forgot to do** it.     I’ll never **forget seeing** the Taj Mahal.  **3** I **tried to open** the window.  **Try calling** Yi Yi on her cell phone.  **4** You **need to clean** the car.     The car **needs cleaning**. FORM **1 *remember*** + **infinitive** = not forget to do something, to do what you have to do  ***remember* + gerund** = (remember doing something) have or keep an image in your memory of something you did or that happened in the past  **2 *forget* + infinitive** = not remember to do something that you have to do  ***forget* + gerund** = be unable to remember something that you did or that happened in the past  **3 *try* + infinitive** = make an attempt or effort to do something difficult  ***try* + gerund** = use, do, or test something in order to see if it is good, suitable, etc.  **4 *need* + gerund** is a passive construction, e.g., *the car needs cleaning* = needs to be cleaned **NOT** *needs to clean*. |

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| 1.  I’ll never forget seeing / to see the Grand Canyon for the first time.  2.  I need to call / calling the helpline. My computer has crashed.  3.  Have you tried taking / to take a pill to help you sleep?  4.  I must have my keys somewhere. I can remember locking / to lock the door this morning.  5.  I had to run home because I'd forgotten turning / to turn the oven off.  6.  Our house needs painting / to paint . Do you know any good house painters?  7.  Did you remember sending/ to send your sister a card? It’s her birthday today.  8.  We tried reaching / to reach the top of the mountain, but we had to turn back because of the bad weather. |  |

**Music: Activity 1**

Listen to some instruments and musicians. Write the correct number 1–11 next to the word. Then check your answer as you hear the word.

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| \_\_\_ a bass guitar  \_\_\_ a cello  \_\_\_ a choir  \_\_\_ a conductor  \_\_\_ drums  \_\_\_ a flute  \_\_\_ a keyboard  \_\_\_ an orchestra  \_\_\_ a saxophone  \_\_\_ a soprano  \_\_\_ a violin |  |

**Music: Activity 2**

Read and listen. Then say and record.

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| 1.concerto |  |
| 2.mezzo-soprano |  |
| 3.chorus |  |
| 4.rhythm |  |
| 5.symphony |  |
| 6.ballet |  |
| 7.encore |  |
| 8.genre |  |

## Words from other languages

Match the words to the languages. Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

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| philosophy graffiti bouquet fiancé psychic  villa cappuccino chef psychologist  chic barista macchiato chauffeur microphone  hypochondriac croissant architecture paparazzi |  |

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| **From Italian** | **From Greek** | **From French** |
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## Alien tunes: Activity 1

Read the first paragraph of a newspaper article. Then match the bold words or phrases in the text to the definitions.

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| **What music would you play to an alien?**  "I can hear music for the first time ever," wrote Austin Chapman, a 23-year-old filmmaker from California. "What should I listen to?"  Austin, you see, was born **profoundly** deaf. For his whole life, music has been a mystery. "I had seen people **make a fool of themselves**, singing or moving wildly on the dance floor," he says. "I had also seen people **moved to tears** by a song, which was probably the hardest thing for me to understand." Then, just a few weeks ago, his parents suggested that he try a newly developed hearing aid that they had heard about. He went to the doctor’s **with no great expectations**. But when the doctor switched on the hearing aid, he was stunned. "I sat in the doctor’s office, frozen as **a cacophony** of sounds attacked me. The **whir** of the computer, the **hum** of the air conditioning, the **clacking** of the keyboard, the sound of my friend’s voice." Austin could hear. And for the first time ever the world of music was open to him. |

1.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a mixture of loud and unpleasant sounds

2.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ started crying because of strong emotion

3.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a soft, continuous sound, for example a wheel turning very quickly

4.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ completely

5.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a short loud sound made by two objects hitting each other

6.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behave in a way that makes other people think you are stupid

7.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a low continuous sound made by a machine when it's working

8.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not thinking that anything positive would happen

## Alien tunes: Activity 2

Read the article again. Then match the music and artists with the reasons why they are mentioned.

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| Read  **What music would you play to an alien?**  “I can hear music for the first time ever,” wrote Austin Chapman, a 23-year-old filmmaker from California. “What should I listen to?”  Austin, you see, was born profoundly deaf. For his whole life, music has been a mystery. “I had seen people make a fool of themselves, singing or moving wildly on the dance floor,” he says. “I had also seen people moved to tears by a song, which was probably the hardest thing for me to understand.” Then, just a few weeks ago, his parents suggested that he try a newly developed hearing aid that they had heard about. He went to the doctor’s with no great expectations. But when the doctor turned on the hearing aid, he was stunned. “I sat in the doctor’s office, frozen as a cacophony of sounds attacked me. The whir of the computer, the hum of the air conditioning, the clacking of the keyboard, the sound of my friend’s voice.” Austin could hear. And for the first time ever the world of music was open to him.  It didn’t take him long to decide what to do: he was going to listen to music nonstop. Later that day, he heard his first piece, Mozart’s beautiful *Lacrimosa* (from his Requiem), in a friend’s car. He wept. So did everybody else in the car. The experience, he says, was “like the first time you kiss a girl”. His friends went on to play him the Rolling Stones, Michael Jackson, Sigur Rós, Radiohead, Elvis, and Pink Floyd. But Austin knew that there was a vast universe of music to explore, so he decided to seek further help. He described his situation on reddit.com and so far, he’s received more than 14,000 suggestions. As a strategy, he has decided to follow the advice of someone who posted this message on the site: “This is like introducing an alien to the music of Earth. Once you’ve tired of classical, you could start with music from the fifties and progress through each decade. That way you can really see the growth of modern music.”  Austin adopted that system, but chose to start much earlier, with a piece by Guillaume de Machaut called *Agnus Dei*, from the 14th century. Currently, he’s listening to four or five hours of music a day. As he had never heard music before, Austin isn’t influenced by nostalgia and, via the internet, he can listen to just about anything ever composed. Consequently, his experience may help us to understand more about musical taste. So what has he been listening to? It seems that no one genre dominates (although he says he doesn’t really like country music – too depressing). His favorite piece – for now – is Queen’s *Bohemian Rhapsody*. He’s also keen on Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony and Frank Sinatra’s *Fly Me to the Moon*. But so far he has not listened to the most recommended band, the Beatles. “I’m waiting for a special occasion,” he says.  Austin is also learning how to hear. When we met at a café in West Hollywood, we took a table far from the street to avoid the background noise of traffic. The ability to ignore unwanted noise is something that will take him time. This may help explain why Austin says that “silence is still my favorite sound. When I turn my hearing aid off, my thoughts become clearer; it’s absolutely peaceful.” |

## 1. \_\_\_ the *Lacrimosa* from Mozart’s Requiem 2. \_\_\_ the Rolling Stones, Michael Jackson, Sigur Rós, Radiohead, Elvis, and Pink Floyd 3. \_\_\_ music from the fifties 4. \_\_\_ Guillaume de Machaut’s *Agnus Dei* 5. \_\_\_ country music 6. \_\_\_ Queen’s *Bohemian Rhapsody* 7. \_\_\_ Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony and Sinatra’s *Fly Me to the Moon* 8. \_\_\_ the Beatles  9. \_\_\_ silence A  music Austin's friends played for him B  music that Austin doesn't like very much C  the first piece of music Austin listened to, which made him cry  D  music that he hasn't listened to yet E  music recommended to him in response to his post on a website F  two pieces of music he also really likes G  the oldest piece of music Austin listened to H  Austin's favorite sound of all, which makes him feel calm I  the piece of music Austin likes best, for the time being