

Gerunds / -ing-forms

Task 1

Complete the grammatical explanation with the words in the box.

gerund infinitive noun object subject verbs prepositions

A _____¹ is the *-ing*-form of the verb: *cook – cooking, smoke – smoking, swim – swimming.*

We use it as a _____² and it can be either the _____³ or the _____⁴ of the sentence: *Smoking is a bad habit. Dad wants to give up smoking.*

We use the *-ing*-form after _____⁵ and certain _____⁶:
I'm good at swimming. I enjoy windsurfing and sailing, too.

We can use either a gerund or the _____⁷ with *to* after these verbs: *begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, start.*

Task 2

Complete the sentences with the *-ing*-form of the underlined verbs.

1. I'm sorry, but you can't smoke here.

Excuse me. _____ isn't allowed here.

2. Martin loves sports. He loves to run and jump.

Martin's favourite sports are _____ and _____.

3. Jackie tries very hard to play every game well.

_____ a game well is important to Jackie.

4. I write all my letters on the computer now. It's easier.

_____ letters on the computer is easier.

5. She began to read when she was only three years old.

She began _____ when she was only three years old.

6. Don't sit at home and feel lonely. It won't help you.

_____ at home and _____ lonely won't help you.

Gerunds/ -ing-forms

Task 3  "Track 6"

Underline the correct forms in the brackets. Then listen to the CD and check your answers.

1. We're looking forward to (meet • meeting) your new boyfriend, Jane.
2. We're dying (to see • seeing) what he looks like.
3. Don't worry. We'll avoid (to ask • asking) too many personal questions.
4. Mum will enjoy (to show • showing) him your baby photos.
5. Did you remember (to tell • telling) him the way here from the bus stop?
6. Do you remember (to invite • inviting) your last boyfriend home? What a catastrophe!
7. His name was Arnold, wasn't it? You stopped (to see • seeing) him after that, didn't you?
8. Don't forget (to buy • buying) some biscuits when you go shopping.

Task 4

Underline the correct translation in the brackets.

1. *Sie vergaß, eine Fahrkarte zu kaufen.*
She forgot (to buy • buying) a ticket.
2. *Sie vergaß, dass sie schon eine Fahrkarte gekauft hatte.*
She forgot (to buy • buying) a ticket.
3. *Er hörte auf, die Pizza zu essen.*
He stopped (eating • to eat) the pizza.
4. *Er hielt an, um eine Pizza zu essen.*
He stopped (eating • to eat) a pizza.
5. *Sie hörte auf zu atmen.*
She stopped (to breathe • breathing).
6. *Sie hielt an, um zu atmen.*
She stopped (to breathe • breathing).
7. *Er erinnert sich daran, ein rotes Auto gesehen zu haben.*
He remembers (seeing • to see) a red car.



Passive (1)

Task 1

Complete the sentences below with one of the English verbs from the box. Use the passive form. The first sentence is done for you.

deliver watch ~~paint~~ close call wash play employ

- The walls of my room are painted in a light shade of green.
- I know a supermarket which _____ never _____.
- Twenty-two disabled people _____ in this factory.
- Hollywood films _____ all over the world.
- Cricket _____ also _____ in Pakistan and India.
- Our car _____ once a month.
- Our local newspaper _____ every morning.
- My dog _____ Hoover because he'll eat anything.

Task 2  **“Track 7”**

Listen to the CD and answer the quiz questions.

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|---|---------------------|
| 1. The most coffee is grown in | a) Mumbai/Bombay. |
| 2. Panda bears are found in | b) forest. |
| 3. A place with lots of trees is called a | c) Scotland. |
| 4. Hindi is spoken in | d) studio. |
| 5. Rolls-Royce cars are made in | e) Brazil. |
| 6. Kilts are worn in | f) ranch. |
| 7. The most tortillas are eaten in | g) England. |
| 8. Bollywood films are made in | h) kettle. |
| 9. New York is often called | i) China. |
| 10. TV programmes are made in a | j) India. |
| 11. Water is often boiled in a | k) showroom. |
| 12. An American cattle farm is called a | l) Mexico. |
| 13. New cars are usually sold in a | m) the 'Big Apple'. |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13