

5 B

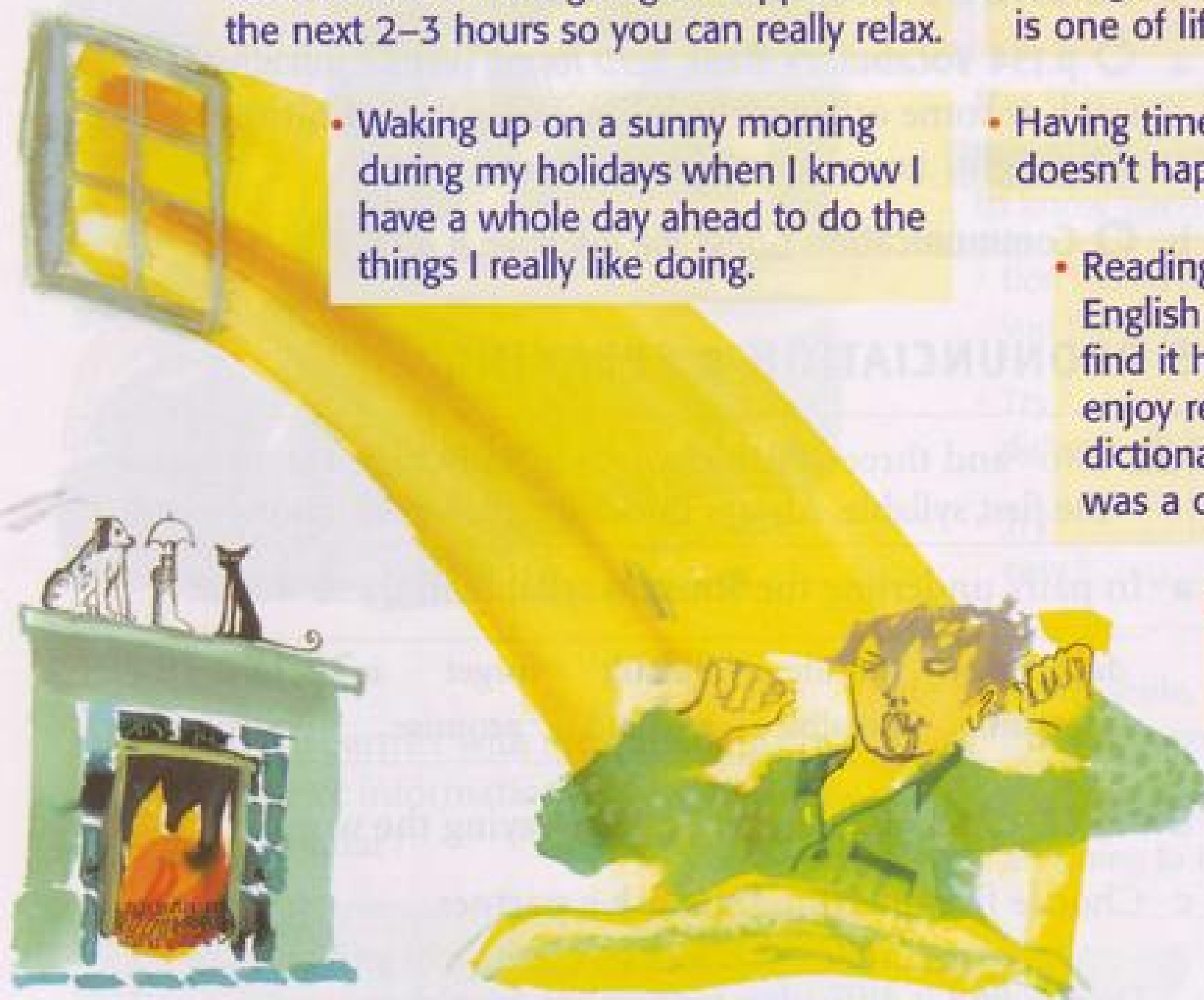
G verb + *-ing*
V verbs describing emotions
P *-ing*

I love waking up on a sunny morning.

What makes you feel good?

We asked readers from all over the world to tell us what makes them feel good

- Eating outside. I love sitting at street cafés or having meals in the garden, even when the weather's not perfect – which it often isn't.
- Getting out of the city. It doesn't matter where to, to the beach, or to the country, or to the forest. Being in the middle of nature makes me feel alive.
- Being with people I like (and not being with people I don't like).
- Watching heavy rain storms through the window from a comfortable, warm room with a fire, and knowing I don't need to go out.
- Sitting on a plane when it takes off – you can't control what's going to happen for the next 2–3 hours so you can really relax.
- Talking to intelligent people: good conversation is one of life's great pleasures.
- Waking up on a sunny morning during my holidays when I know I have a whole day ahead to do the things I really like doing.
- Having time for myself. Unfortunately, it doesn't happen very often.
- Reading books or magazines in English – I'm Hungarian, and I still find it hard to believe that I can enjoy reading without using a dictionary in a language that once was a complete mystery.
- Tidying a cupboard. It stops me from thinking about my problems.



1 READING

- a Read the article once. How many people mention...?
- 1 the weather
 - 2 holidays and travelling
 - 3 housework
 - 4 nature
 - 5 other people
- b Read the article again and tick (✓) the *three* things you agree with most. Then put a cross (✗) next to any you don't agree with. Compare with a partner. Say why.
- c Underline five new words or phrases you want to learn from the text.

2 GRAMMAR verb + *-ing*

- A **Being** with people I like (makes me feel good).
 B I love **sitting** at cafés...
 C I can enjoy reading without **using** a dictionary.

- a Match sentences A–C with rules 1–3. Use the *-ing* form...
- 1 after some verbs (e.g. *like, love, etc.*)
 - 2 when we use a verb as a noun (e.g. as the subject of a sentence)
 - 3 when we use a verb after a preposition
- b Look at the **highlighted** verbs. Can you remember the spelling rules for making the *-ing* form?
- c **p.134 Grammar Bank 5B.** Read the rules and do the exercises.
- d Now write two things that make *you* feel good (that are not in the article). Compare with a partner.

3 PRONUNCIATION -ing

- a **5.3** Listen and repeat the sound picture and the words.



thing bring wrong language
sitting watching thanks think

- b **p.159 Sound Bank.** Look at the typical spellings for this sound.

▲ When we add *-ing* /ɪŋ/ to a verb, the pronunciation of the original verb doesn't change.
do /du:/ → *doing* /'du:wiŋ/
forget → *forgetting*

- c **5.4** Listen and say the *-ing* form of the verbs you hear.

4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING

- a **p.154 Vocabulary Bank Verb forms (Verb + -ing).** Look at other verbs which are followed by the *-ing* form.

- b Work in pairs. Choose five things to talk about from the list below.

a job you **don't mind** doing in the house
a sport you **enjoy** watching
something you **like** doing with your family
something you **love** doing in the summer
something you **hate** doing at work / school
something you **spend** a lot of time doing
somebody you **dream of** meeting
something you **don't like** doing alone
a country you are **interested in** visiting
something you are **thinking of** doing this weekend
something you have **stopped** doing
something you are not very **good at** doing

- c A tell B about the five things. Say why. B ask for more information. Then swap roles.

I don't mind cooking. It's quite relaxing.

Do you cook every day?

5 LISTENING



- a Ask and answer these questions in pairs.

Do you ever sing...?
in the shower
in the car
at karaoke bars
while you're listening to a CD
in a choir /kwaɪə/ or a band

- b In pairs, say if you think sentences 1–7 are T (true) or F (false).

- Singing is good for your health.
- To sing well you need to learn to breathe correctly.
- People who sing are fatter than people who don't.
- Not everybody can learn to sing.
- You need to know how to read music to be able to sing well.
- If you make a surprised face, you can sing high notes better.
- It takes a long time to learn to sing better.

- c **5.5** Now listen to an interview with the director of a singing school and a student who did a course there. Were you right?

- d Listen again. Choose the right answer.

- When you are learning to sing you need to _____ correctly.
a stand b dress c eat
- Singing well is 95% _____.
a repeating b listening c breathing
- Gemma's course lasted _____.
a one day b one week c one month
- Gemma has always _____.
a been good at singing b been in a choir c liked singing
- In the morning the students learnt to _____.
a breathe and sing b listen and breathe c listen and sing
- At the end of the afternoon they could sing _____.
a perfectly b much better c a bit better

5A uses of the infinitive (with *to*)infinitive + *to*

I want **to go** to the party.
I need **to buy** some new clothes.
It'll be nice **to meet** some new people.
It's important **not to be** late.

- Use *to* + the infinitive after:
 - some verbs (*want, need, would like, etc.*) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
 - adjectives
It isn't easy to find a job. Nice to meet you.
- The negative infinitive is *not to* + verb.
Try not to be late tomorrow.

infinitive of purpose

A Why did you go to the party? **B** **To meet** new people.
I went to the party **to meet** new people.

- Use *to* + the infinitive to say why you do something.
I came to this school to learn English. NOT ~~for learn English.~~

5B verb + *-ing*

Eating outside in the summer makes me feel good.
I love **reading** in bed.
I'm thinking of **buying** a new car.

- Use verb + *ing*:
 - as the subject of a sentence
Smoking is bad for you.
 - after some verbs, (*like, love, hate, enjoy, etc.*) See **Verb Forms** p. 154.
I hate getting up early.
- after prepositions
He left without saying goodbye.
- Remember the spelling rules for the *-ing* form (See p. 126 1C)

5C *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't**have to, don't have to*

+	She has to get up at 7.00 every day. You have to drive on the left in the UK.
–	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? Does she have to study tonight?

Don't contract *have* or *has*.
I have to go. NOT ~~I've to go.~~

- Use *have to* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations, or to say something is necessary.
- Use *don't have to* + infinitive to say there is no obligation, or something is not necessary.
- Use *do / does* to make questions and negatives.
Do I have to go? NOT ~~Have I to go?~~

must / mustn't

+	You must do your homework tonight. She must tidy her room before she goes out.
–	You mustn't smoke in class. They mustn't leave their bags here.

Contraction: *mustn't* = must not

- Use *must* + infinitive to talk about rules and obligations.
You must turn off your mobile phones before coming into class.
- *must / mustn't* are the same for all persons. It is not often used in questions (*have to* is more common).
- Use *mustn't* + infinitive to say something is prohibited.
You mustn't smoke here.
- You can use *mustn't* or *can't* to talk about rules.
You mustn't park here. You can't park here.

▲ *Must* and *have to* are very similar, but there is a small difference. We normally use *have to* for a general obligation (a rule at work or a law). We normally use *must* when the speaker imposes the obligation (for example, a teacher to students or a parent to children). But often you can use either.

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

5D expressing movement: *go, etc.* + preposition

The man **went up** the steps and **into** the church.
I **ran over** the bridge and **across** the park.
He **drove out of** the garage and **along** the street.

- To express movement use a verb of movement, for example, *go, come, run, walk, etc.* and a preposition of movement (*up, down, etc.*)

- Be careful with *in / into* and *out / out of*. Use *into / out of* + noun, but if there isn't a noun just use *in* or *out*.
Come into the living room. Come in.
He went out of the house. He went out.



5A

a Complete with *to* + a verb.

I'm planning to have a holiday next month.

do not drive go learn leave not make meet

- A Hi, I'm Dagmara.
B I'm Renata. Nice _____ you.
- What do you want _____ this evening?
- I need _____ to the bank. I don't have any money.
- Try _____ a noise. Your father's asleep.
- I'd really like _____ a new language.
- Be careful _____ too fast on the way home.
- She's decided _____ her husband.

b Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| They want to go to Australia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D | A to celebrate getting the job. |
| 1 He's going to have a party | <input type="checkbox"/> B | B to get some petrol. |
| 2 You'll need a visa | <input type="checkbox"/> C | C to book our tickets. |
| 3 Don't forget to phone the restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> D | D to visit their family there. |
| 4 I stopped at the garage | <input type="checkbox"/> E | E to tell them where we are. |
| 5 She's gone to the supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> F | F to go to China. |
| 6 I went to the travel agent's | <input type="checkbox"/> G | G to book a table. |
| 7 I'll send them a text message | <input type="checkbox"/> H | H to get some food for tonight. |

5B

a Complete the sentences with a verb in the *-ing* form.

be do go learn remember study talk teach

I don't really enjoy doing exercise.

- My mother's very bad at _____ names.
- _____ teenagers is very hard work.
- You can't sing well without _____ to breathe properly.
- My sister spends hours on the phone _____ to her boyfriend.
- I hate _____ the first to arrive at parties.
- _____ by train is cheaper than by plane.
- I'll go on _____ until dinner time.

b Put the verbs in the *-ing* form or infinitive.

I like listening to music. (listen)

- _____ yoga is good for your health. (do)
- We've decided _____ to the party. (not go)
- We won't take the car. It's impossible _____. (park)
- I'm not very good at _____ maps. (read)
- You can borrow the car if you promise _____ slowly. (drive)
- Have you finished _____ your homework? (do)
- I don't mind _____ but I hate _____. (cook, wash up)

5C

a Write sentences with the right form of *have to*.

I / work on Saturday I don't have to work on Saturday.

- Jane / work very hard
- you / wear a uniform
- my sister / go to school
- I / finish this now
- we / get up early tomorrow
- Harry / work tomorrow
- we / hurry or we'll be late

b Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, or *mustn't*.

We don't have to work tomorrow. It's a holiday.

- You _____ touch those animals. They're dangerous.
- We _____ take the bus to school. It's too far to walk.
- The concert is free. You _____ pay.
- It's late. I _____ go now.
- You _____ leave the door open – the cats will come in.
- You _____ come if you don't want to. I can go on my own.
- In Britain you _____ drive on the left.
- You _____ be very tall to play football.

5D

a Cross out the wrong preposition.

My mobile stopped working when we went **across** / **through** a tunnel.

- She ran **to** / **down** the lake, and jumped **into** / **out of** the water.
- If you go **over** / **past** the church, you'll see my house on the left.
- He walked **along** / **across** the street until he got to the chemist's.
- The plane flew **on** / **over** the town and then landed.
- The policeman walked **towards** / **to** me, but then he stopped.
- We drove **over** / **out of** the bridge and **in** / **into** the city centre.
- The cyclists went **round** / **under** the track three times.

b Complete the sentences with *in*, *into*, *out*, or *out of*.

He jumped into his car and drove away.

- I like to go _____ on a Friday night.
- Come _____. The door's open.
- He took his passport _____ his jacket.
- He walked _____ the café and ordered a coffee.

Verb forms

A Verbs + infinitive

decide to	We decided to go to France.
forget to	Don't forget to turn off all the lights.
help to	He helped her to start the car.
hope to	We hope to see you again soon.
learn to	I'm learning to drive.
need to	I need to go the bank. I don't have any money.
offer to	He offered to take me to the airport.
plan to	They're planning to get married soon.
pretend	He pretended to be ill, but he wasn't really.
promise to	He promised to pay me back.
*remember to	Remember to bring your dictionaries tomorrow.
start	She started to cry.
*try to	I'm trying to find a job, but it's very hard.
want to	I want to go home.
would like to	I'd like to buy a new car.

➔ p.53

B Verbs + -ing

enjoy	I enjoy reading in bed.
finish	Have you finished getting dressed.
go on (=continue)	I have to go on working until 9 o'clock.
hate	I hate getting up early.
like	I like having lunch in the garden.
love	I love waking up on a sunny morning.
(don't) mind	I don't mind cooking. It's OK.
spend (time)	She spends hours talking on the phone.
*start	I started reading this book last week.
stop	Please stop talking.

➔ p.55

⚠ *start* can be used with both the infinitive and verb + *-ing* with no real difference in meaning.

It started raining.

It started to rain.

start + -ing is more common when we talk about a habit or a longer activity.

I started working here in 1998.

When did you start playing the piano?

try and *remember* can also be used + *ing* but the meaning is different.













Why don't you try doing yoga? = experiment with something

Do you remember meeting him last year?
= remember something after it happened

After *make* and *let* use the infinitive without *to*.

Singing makes me feel good.

My parents don't let me go out during the week.

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 parrot	p promise possible copy cap pp opposite appearance	
 bag	b belt body probably job cab bb rabbit rubbish	
 keys	c camping across k skirt kind ck neck kick	chemist's stomach
 girl	g grow goat forget begin gg foggy bigger	
 flower	f find afraid safe ph elephant nephew ff off different	enough laugh
 vase	v video visit lovely invent over river	of
 tie	t try tell start late tt better sitting	walked dressed
 dog	d did dead hard told dd address middle	loved tired
 snake	s stops faster ss miss message ce/ci place circle	science
 zebra	z zoo lazy freezing s reason lose has toes	
 shower	sh shut shoes wash finish ti patient information (+ vowel)	sugar sure machine
 television	An unusual sound. revision decision confusion usually garage	

	usual spelling	▲ but also
 thumb	th thing throw healthy tooth maths both	
 mother	th weather the clothes sunbathe that with	
 chess	ch chicken child beach tch catch match t (+ure) picture future	
 jazz	j jacket just journey enjoy dge bridge judge	generous teenager
 leg	l little less plan incredible ll will silly	
 right	r really rest practice trainers rr borrow married	written wrong
 witch	w wet twins worried win wh why which whale	one once
 yacht	y yet year young yoga before u useful uniform	
 monkey	m mountain modern remember smell mm summer swimming	
 nose	n need nephew none any nn funny dinner	knees knock
 singer	ng tongue fingers along thing bring going	think thank
 house	h hit hate ahead perhaps hard	who whose whole