

## **ENGLISH**

Chapter 23
Session A

5th

EN

Make a difference



## HELICOMOTIVATION



#### Grammar



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1 Read the examples and complete the rules with infinitive or gerund.

#### Gerunds and infinitives

Emoji are easy to understand.

The campaign wants to promote peace.

New emoji were added to represent people with disabilities.

Imagine seeing an emoji you've created.

Emoji are an effective way of sharing information.

Communicating only with images might be a dream, but it could happen.



- 1 We use the <u>infinitive</u> to express purpose, after certain verbs and after adjectives.
- We use the **gerund** as the subject of a sentence, after certain verbs and after prepositions.

# 2 Complete the sentences with gerunds or infinitives.

- 1 Last week, I forgot to clean (clean) my bedroom.
- 2 I really want to travel (travel) the world.
- 3 She can't stand **Getting Upget up)** early.
- 4 Last year, I stopped eating (eat) meat.
- 5 It's important to listen (listen) to others.
- 6 <u>Using</u> (use) emoji helps me because I spend less time typing.
- 7 I used the emoji to show (show) how sad I felt.

4 Complete the rules with *gerund* or *infinitive*.

## try, regret

They tried **using** different animal emoji.

I've tried **to design** a new emoji, but I couldn't.

I regret not **sending** my proposal. I wish I had!

We regret **to inform** you that your proposal has been unsuccessful.

1 We use *try* + infinitive to talk about something that was difficult or impossible to achieve.

We use try + gerund to talk about experimenting with something to see if it achieves the result you want.

We use regret + gerund to talk about something we wish we had/hadn't done in the past.

**4** We use regret + infinitive to give bad news formally: the meaning is similar to be sorry to say.

1 I regret not to study/studying harder for my exams. It was a mistake.

P

- We experimented with different face designs.
  We even tried to have/having green ones!
- 3 I tried to explain/explaining how to use emoji, but it didn't work.
- 4 I regret to say/saying that there will be no sports events this year. It's impossible.

Read the examples and circle the correct option to complete the rules.

## Verb + object + (not) infinitive

It helps them to work on their own ideas.

Do you expect us to believe you?

The teacher encouraged the students not to work alone.

- 1 After some verbs (invite, persuade, warn, remino etc.), we need an object + gerund/infinitive.
- 2 The object can be a noun or pronoun/adjective.

- 7 Write sentences with the correct form of the words in parentheses.
  - 1 Can you remind me to call Sam later?
  - 2 They advised us not to travel | during the storm.
  - 3 Sara is good at math, so Dave wanted (she / her to help him with his homework.
    - 4 The teacher told them not to talk in class.

- Correct the mistakes. One sentence is correct.
  - 1 I'm delighted to be here today.
  - 2 He's finished designing a new emoji.
  - 3 Katia is good atlistening 1 to people.
  - 4 I don't want them to tell Sam my secret.
  - Next week I must not forget to hand in my project.
  - 6 After to watching J the video, we can have lunch.

#### Grammar



### used to, be used to, get used to

1 Read the examples and match 1–3 with a–c to make rules.

Lual used to live in a refugee camp in Uganda.

Where did Lual use to live?

Most teens are used to playing video games.

What are most teens used to doing?

He **isn't getting used to living** in the USA. It's very different.

Where is Lual getting used to living?

### Grammar



**1** We use used to + base form ...

b

2 We use be used to + gerund ...

С

3 We use get used to + gerund ...

- a
- a to talk about the process of becoming familiar with something.
- **b** to talk about past habits and states.
- c to talk about something we are accustomed to doing.

- 1 I'm used to **speak/speaking** English in class. We usually do it.
- 2 My friend used to **live/living** in a different town.
- When I was younger, I wasn't used to **learn/ learning** a foreign language, but now I am.
- 4 I didn't use to **be/being** such a good swimmer, but I practiced a lot.
- When I started high school, I wasn't used to be/being with so many other students, but I've gotten used to see/seeing everyone now.

Read the sentences. Where do nouns and object pronouns go?

## be used to/get used to + noun/pronoun

I lived in a small town before, but I'm used to **the city** now.

I found the buses hard to use at first, but I'm used to **them** now.

Living in an apartment is different, but I'm sure I'll get used to it.

After "be" or

I'm getting used to the traffic. "get used to"

## Correct the mistakes. There is one correct sentence.

- 1 I didn't USE to like going shopping, but now I often go on the weekend.
- 2 She used to live ing somewhere quiet before. She's not used to the noise here.
- 3 I never used to go to bed so late, but I've gotten useddoing it now.
- 4 As a vegetarian, he's used to not eating meat, though he used to eat it every day.
- 5 These headphones felt strange when I first used them, but I've gotten used to them, now.

#### Homework SRAMMAR ROUND-UP

#### 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Amira Odeh Quiñones, 1 who/whose/whom is from Puerto Rico, is a regional organizer for 350.org, an international climate organization that campaigns for clean energy. Why does she think it's so important? Amira has seen the effects of climate change first-hand. She remembers 2 swim/swimming/to swim in a coral reef as a child, but the reef 3 is being/ has been/was destroyed since then. In 2017, Puerto Rico 4 had suffered/suffered/ has been suffering from the effects of a

Homework SRAMMAR ROUND-UP

terrible hurricane. 5 Seeing/Seen/To see that devastation made her 6 almost/by far/ significantly more determined to act. Amira has recommended 7 focused/that people focus/to focus on the needs of local communities. I admire Amira – if only more people 8 are/had been/were like her! We 9 can/might/must act now to build a better world. If we 10 didn't/don't/wouldn't, then

things will get worse.