



ENGLISH

Chapter 23
Week 23

4th
SECONDARY

SPORTS



 **SACO OLIVEROS**



1 Read examples a–f and match them to 1–6.

Gerunds and infinitives

- a They wanted **to bring** attention to the refugee crisis.
- b **Being** on an Olympic team is the goal of many athletes.
- c They dream of **winning** a medal.
- d The athletes miss **being** in their own countries.
- e It's important **to remember** that they achieved something incredible.
- f They created the team **to draw** attention to the refugee crisis.

- 1 gerund as subject of sentence **b**
- d** 2 gerund after certain verbs, e.g. *avoid, enjoy, miss*
- 3 gerund after prepositions **c**
- 4 infinitive of purpose. Alternatively, we can use *in order to* **f**
- a** 5 infinitive after certain verbs e.g. *agree, want, decide*
- e** 6 infinitive after adjectives, e.g. *interesting, necessary*

Verbs that take the gerund or infinitive

Some verbs (e.g. *like, prefer, love, hate, begin, continue, start*) can take either gerund or infinitive with little or no change of meaning.

We like **watching** TV.

We like **to watch** TV in the evening.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. If more than one form is possible, write both.

- 1 I usually exercise by playing (play) football.
- 2 I think swimming (swim) is the best exercise.
- 3 I like doing / to do (do) yoga.
- 4 My friends don't enjoy competing (compete) in sports events.
- 5 It's necessary to exercise (exercise) every day.
- 6 My best friend intends to get (get) fitter next month.

Verb + object + infinitive

Some verbs follow the pattern **verb + object + infinitive** e.g. *help, advise, encourage, force, remind*.

*The coach **helped them to improve** their performance.*
*Health experts **advise people to exercise** regularly.*

- 4 Read the examples and complete the rules with *infinitive* or *gerund*.

Verbs that take a gerund or infinitive with a change of meaning

Do you **remember watching** the 2016 Olympics?

I must **remember to find** out more about the team.

They'll never **forget taking** part in the Olympics.

Don't **forget to support** the next refugee team.

I **stopped playing** volleyball, but I miss it.

I was studying, but I **stopped to play** volleyball. I needed a break.

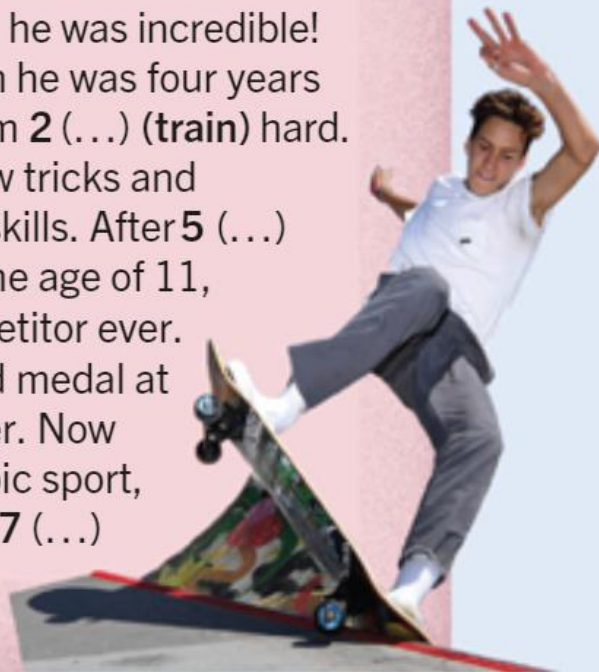
- 1 We use *remember/forget* + gerund to talk about an experience in the past.
- 2 We use *remember/forget* + infinitive to talk about doing something in the future.
- 3 We use *stop* + gerund to talking about finishing an activity and *stop* + infinitive when we stop in order to do a different activity.

5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. watching
2. to train
3. to learn
4. testing
5. competing
6. to win
7. to compete
8. to win

Jagger Eaton

I can remember **1** (...) (**watch**) one of Jagger Eaton's videos on YouTube and he was incredible! He started skateboarding when he was four years old and his dad encouraged him **2** (...) (**train**) hard. It's important **3** (...) (**learn**) new tricks and Jagger enjoys **4** (...) (**test**) his skills. After **5** (...) (**compete**) in the X-Games at the age of 11, he became the youngest competitor ever. He managed **6** (...) (**win**) a gold medal at the games only a few years after. Now that skateboarding is an Olympic sport, Jagger is training hard in order **7** (...) (**compete**) and hopes **8** (...) (**win**) his first Olympic medal.



Quantifiers

- 1 Read the examples and complete the rules with *countable*, *uncountable* or *affirmative*.

not much/many, few, a few, several, lots of/plenty of

Few gymnasts will go on to professional level, but everyone can enjoy gymnastics.

Start by swimming **a few** lengths and then increase the number.

Several listeners asked about rowing.

Most towns and cities have **lots of/plenty of** indoor pools.

There's not **much time** left, so let's talk about our last sport for today.

Not many people like the idea of early practice outside on a cold day.

- 1 We use *few/a few/several/not many/how many?* with countable nouns.
- 2 We use *not much/how much?* with uncountable nouns.
- 3 We use *lots of/plenty of* with both countable and uncountable nouns.
- 4 We usually use *few/a few* in affirmative sentences and *much/many* in negative sentences and questions.

few/a few

We use *few* to emphasize a small number, but *a few* is similar in meaning to *some*.

Few teenagers go skiing. = Not many teenagers.

A few of my friends go skiing. = Some of my friends go skiing.

2 Circle the best option.

- 1 **Few/Plenty of/Several** people play sports every day. It isn't enough! I wish more people did.
- 2 There are **few/lots of/not many** sports centers near me. It's great to have so much choice.
- 3 There are **not many/several/plenty of** famous athletes from my town. I can only think of two.
- 4 Playing team sports has **several/lots/few** benefits.
- 5 We can't swim today because there is **not much/a few/several** water in the pool.
- 6 I want to run a 10-km race next year. I'm going to start by running **plenty of/a few/few** kilometers and then increase gradually.
- 7 There are **several/plenty of/few** exercise machines in the gym, so you never have to wait.

3 Read the examples and match the two parts of the rules.

not enough, enough, too much/many

Experts say **not enough** people participate in sports.

Do you spend **enough** time playing sports?

Fifty metres is far **enough** for me.

People spend **too much** time in front of screens.

Too many people stop playing sports.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| 1 | <i>not enough</i> | → | a | the necessary amount |
| 2 | <i>enough</i> | → | b | more than necessary |
| 3 | <i>too much/many</i> | → | c | less than necessary |

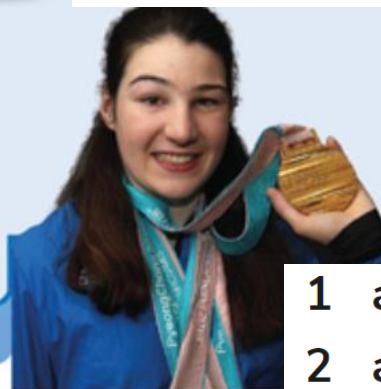
4  **Work in pairs. Complete the sentences so they are true for you.**

- 1 Few people I know ...
- 2 In my town, there aren't enough ...
- 3 I think too many young people ...
- 4 I spend enough time ...
- 5 I ... too much ...
- 6 I have plenty of ...

HOMEWORK

from 1 to 5

5 Circle the correct option.



GRAMMAR ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Menna Fitzpatrick **1** (...) since she was five. She learned to ski by **2** (...) her dad because she is almost blind. Menna, **3** (...) has only 5% vision, skis with her guide, Jennifer Kehoe. It **4** (...) easy coordinating with another person while you are skiing. If Menna **5** (...) a skiing partner, she wouldn't be able to compete at speeds of 80 km an hour. The pair consider **6** (...) a team. They work well together, and at the Winter Paralympics in PyeongChang they won **7** (...) medals! Menna is now Britain's most successful Paralympic skier and no doubt we **8** (...) more of her in the future.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1 a skied | b is skiing | c has been skiing |
| 2 a follow | b following | c to follow |
| 3 a who | b that | c whose |
| 4 a must be | b can't be | c might have been |
| 5 a won't have | b didn't have | c doesn't have |
| 6 <input checked="" type="radio"/> a themselves | b herself | c each other |
| 7 a too many | b enough | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c lots of |
| 8 a hear | b will have heard | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c will be hearing |

