

ENGLISH

Chapter 8 Week 8

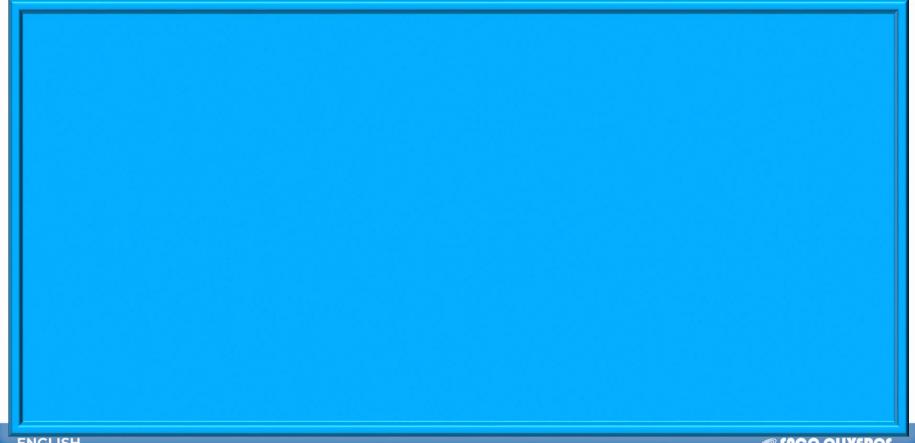




LOOK AFTER YOURSELF



HELICO MOTIVATION





Modal verbs

Read the examples and answer the questions.

Talking about possibility

Eating the right foods can affect the way you feel.

The body **can't** get or make energy without B vitamins.

Talking about obligation/no obligation

You **must** eat regularly to keep your blood sugar level steady.

Normally, I have to have a snack or I have no energy.

You **don't have to** make many changes to have an impact.

Talking about prohibition

You mustn't eat more than 50g of dark chocolate.

- 1 Which modal(s) mean 'this is/isn't possible'?
- Which modal(s) mean 'you are not allowed to do this'?
- **3** Which modal(s) mean 'it is necessary to do this'?
- **4** Which modal(s) mean 'this isn't necessary'?

Modals - third person singular

The modals have to/don't have to change for the third person (he, she, it). The other modals do not.

He doesn't have to study today.

can / can't

mustn't

must / have to

SACO OLIVEROS

don't have to

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb. There may be more than one possibility.
 - 1 You <u>must</u> drink plenty of water to stay hydrated.
 - 2 Eating mangoes <u>can</u> help you feel calm.
 - 3 You mustn't skip meals! It's really bad for you.
 - 4 I <u>can't</u> understand the text. It doesn't make sense.
 - 5 Mark has to study hard if he wants to pass the test.
 - 6 You ____ come to the gym if you don't want to.

Read the examples. Complete the rules with past, specific or general.

Talking generally about the past

I could/was able to focus better.

Before, I **couldn't/wasn't able to** study without eating lots of sugary snacks.

A specific situation in the past

People were able to do better in memory tests using rosemary oil.

They couldn't/weren't able to focus in the exam.

Obligation in the past

I had to rest because I had no energy.

Yesterday, I didn't have to buy any food for dinner.

When we talk about a

general

possibility in the past, we use could/couldn't or

was/wasn't/were/weren't able to.

When we talk about a Specific success in the past, we use was/were able to in the affirmative. However, in the negative, we can use either couldn't or wasn't/weren't able to.

When we talk about obligation in the

past • we use had to. When we talk about

lack of obligation in the past, we use didn't have to.

Gerund and infinitive

- 1 Read the examples. Then match sentences a-f to rules 1–6.
 - a It's hard to think if you haven't slept enough.
 - **b** Starting school later helps prevent accidents.
 - **c** The experts suggested **starting** school later.
 - **d** Teens need **to sleep** eight to ten hours.
 - e Use thick curtains to stop the light coming in.
 - **f** I'm interested in **finding out** more.

We use the gerund ...

- 1 after certain verbs (e.g. enjoy, suggest)
- 2 as the subject of a sentence
- 3 after prepositions

We use the infinitive ...

- 4 after certain verbs (e.g. want, decide, need)
- 5 to talk about purpose
- 6 after adjectives (e.g. necessary, easy)



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Some verbs can take either the gerund or the infinitive with no change of meaning, e.g. *like*, *love*, *hate*, *can't stand*, *prefer*, *continue*. Using the gerund is more common.

I like watching movies. / I like to watch movies.

When we talk about the future or imagine something, we use *would* + verb + infinitive.

I would like to go to Canada one day.

- 2 Circle the correct option. Look at the rules and give reasons for your answers.
 - 1 I go to bed at 9 to get getting enough sleep.
 - 2 It's important to drink drinking plenty of water.
 - 3 To spend Spending time outdoors is healthy.
 - 4 I'm interested in to do doing more exercise.
 - 5 Karen exercises by to bike biking every day.

3 Complete the table with the verbs in the box. Add any others you know.

admit agree can't stand choose plan hope learn miss offer practice prefer promise

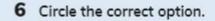
+ infinitive	+ gerund	+ infinitive or gerund
decide, need, want choose agree hope	<i>enjoy</i> admit miss	like can't stand prefer
offer learn plan promise	practice	

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Write four sentences of your own.
 - 1 Mark admitted Osing (lose) the equipment.
 - 2 I want to go (go) swimming later.
 - 3 Will can't stand <u>listening(listen)</u> to people talking about food!
 - 4 They promised to eat (eat) healthy snacks.
 - 5 I'm planning download (download) that app.
 - 6 You missed **Seeing** (see) a great movie.

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Exercise - happy body, happy mind

Exercise is good for the body and the mind. | Exercising (exercise) regularly helps with stress, mood and sleep! When you learn 2 to play (play) a sport and succeed, it's also good for your self-esteem. Many teenagers choose 3 (play) team sports because spending time with others makes them happier. It isn't to fit (fit) exercise into a day, so experts recommend ⁵ always easy 4 (make) it part of your daily routine – for example by ⁶ walking making (walk) to school. They also suggest 7 (do) some exercise outdoors as sunlight contains vitamin D, which lifts your mood.





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GRAMMAR ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

are not alone - und mut it's OK to

talk about it.

Let's talk

Anxiety can be a common problem, but most young people don't like 1 talk/talking about it. YouTube star Zoe Suga hopes 2 to change/changing that. Zoe 3 has/is having a vlog called Zoella with over 8 million followers. She 4 was using/has used her fashion and life vlog to talk about her own experiences of panic attacks and anxiety too. That's why the charity Mind 5 chose/has chosen her as its Digital Ambassador. Zoe launched their new campaign #Don'tPanicButton. People wear the hutton if they suffer from anxiety or if they wan 6 to show/showing their support for others. Both the and me organizers think digital media 7 must can help young people and increase awareness of problems like this by 8 to show / showing them they

HOMEWORK from 1 to 5

