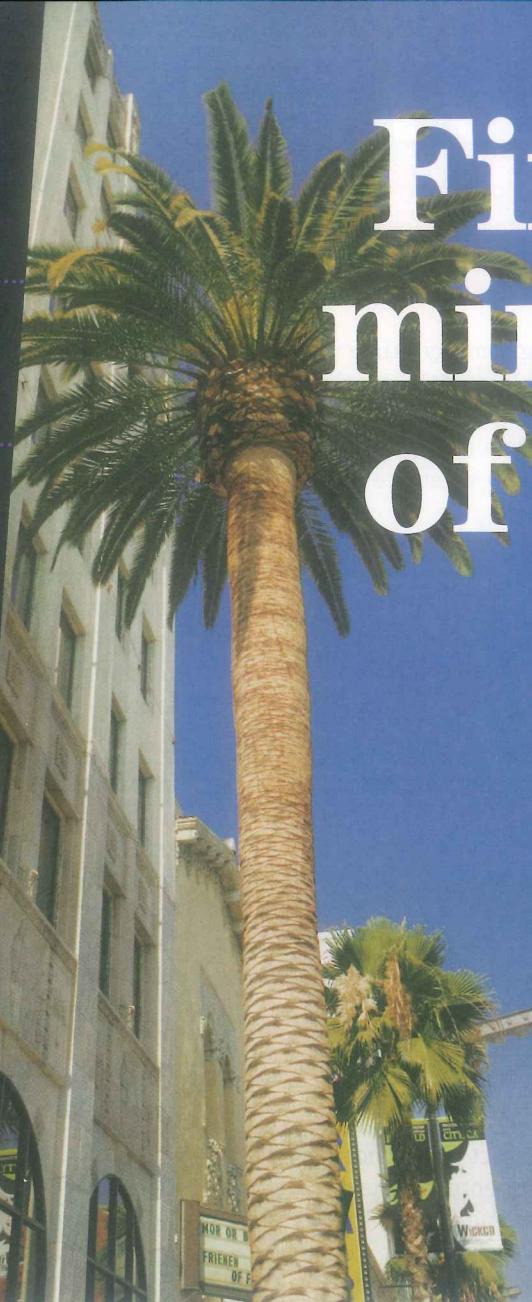


12 FAME

IN THIS UNIT

- Grammar: Use of gerunds and infinitives; Different infinitive and gerund forms
- Vocabulary: Fame
- Task: Hold the floor!
- World cultures: Changing lives in Malawi



Fifteen minutes of fame

In 1968, the artist Andy Warhol predicted that in the future, everyone would be world-famous for 15 minutes. In our modern, celebrity-obsessed world, Warhol's prediction seems to be coming true. But fame wasn't always so easy to get.

Reading and vocabulary **Fame**

- 1 Work in pairs and discuss. Are you interested in celebrities? What about your friends and people in your country generally?
- 2a Work in pairs. Check the meaning of the phrases in bold below. Then choose five of the sentences. Write the name of a well-known person for each sentence.

He/She ...

- has been a **household name** for decades.
- **draws huge crowds** wherever he/she goes.
- is/was an **overnight sensation**.
- has been **splashed across the newspapers** recently.
- has a **reputation** for acting like a diva.
- tries hard to stay in the **media spotlight**.
- is ill-equipped to deal with the pressure of fame.
- is trying to make a **comeback**.

- b Work with a new partner. Take turns to say the names on your list and guess why your partner chose that person.



In ancient times, some of the first celebrities were Roman gladiators. Rather like today's TV talent-show contestants, these men (and occasionally women) fought each other for the audience's entertainment. Gladiators, however, were fighting for their lives, not a record deal! Fast forward to the 18th century, and in the pre-photography age, it was politicians and preachers who were able to become celebrities through public speaking. George Whitefield, for example, a preacher from England, drew a crowd of 30,000 when he visited the US city of Boston. It's no wonder he was called 'Anglo-America's first modern celebrity'.

In the 19th century, the arrival of cheap newspapers created a sudden demand for exciting stories. All kinds of people began to get their 15 minutes (or more) of fame, including the legendary American outlaw and bank robber, Jesse James, and one of the world's first media celebrities, Sam Patch. Patch became famous for jumping into rivers from high places, and he became a household name by leaping into Niagara Falls. He survived every jump ... except the last one into the Genesee River in New York.

In the same way that the media is held responsible for celebrity problems today, people blamed the pressure of the media for Patch's sudden end.

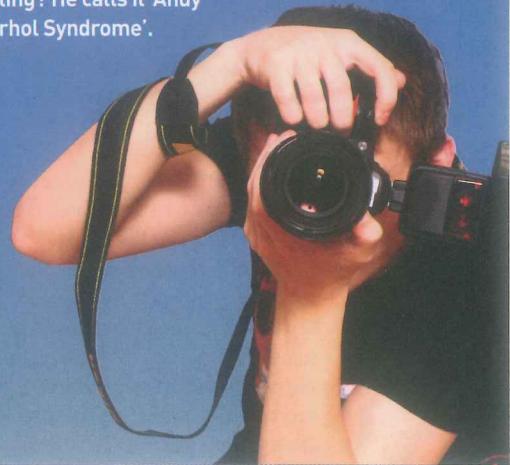
By the end of the 20th century, TV show producers had begun to turn to the cheapest performers available – their audience. Finally, it seemed, anyone who wanted 15 minutes of fame could get it. And some people wanted it far too much.

Richard and Mayumi Heene, for example, launched a large helium balloon 2,000 metres into the air and then called a TV network to say that their six-year-old son, Falcon, was inside it. Planes were rerouted and Denver International Airport was briefly shut down. However Falcon was later found to have been hiding in the family's garage the whole time. The 'balloon boy' incident turned out to be a hoax and the Heenes were accused of doing it in the hope of landing their own reality TV show. Instead, they got a fine and a short prison sentence each – but they were certainly famous for a while.

So do we all want fame? Research suggests that a large number of us do. According to one recent survey, 30 percent of adults regularly daydream about being famous and 40 percent of us expect to experience some kind of fame in our lifetime. Statistics for teenagers are much higher! Perhaps a better question is: should we want to be famous? Do we really want every aspect of our private lives splashed across the newspapers and discussed on television? Some people, such as talent show contestant Susan Boyle, seem ill-equipped to deal with this kind of pressure, despite their talent. Boyle gained international fame for her extraordinary singing voice after appearing on TV talent show Britain's Got Talent and her debut album became the fastest-selling of all time in the UK. But the sudden fame didn't seem easy for her at first, and after the final of the show, Boyle was admitted to a private psychiatric clinic.

Furthermore, people who achieve fame often don't seem to like it once they have it. A survey of celebrities found that they worry about the press and paparazzi, critics, threatening letters, the lack of privacy, stalkers and the effect on their children (in that order). These are hardly worries that ordinary people have to deal with. They also, ironically, worry about what would happen if they were no longer famous. And there are plenty of people to ask about that. Take Donato Dalrymple, for example, a fisherman who rescued a boy from the sea and enjoyed the media spotlight for several months afterwards. When it ended, however, he resumed his job as a toilet cleaner. 'I know I'm a nobody,' he said when the attention had vanished.

'When the person has to go back to everyday life, there's a sense of disappointment, loss and being cheated out of something,' says Dr Robert Cancro of the New York University School of Medicine. And what's the name for this feeling? He calls it 'Andy Warhol Syndrome'.



3a Read the introduction to the article and answer the questions.

- 1 In what ways do you think Warhol's prediction is coming true?
- 2 How do you think it was different in the past?

- b Work in pairs. Read the whole article and discuss. How did the people in the box become famous? Had you heard of any of them before?

George Whitefield Sam Patch Falcon Heene
Susan Boyle Donato Dalrymple

4 Complete the sentences according to the article.

- 1 _____ fight like gladiators for a record deal.
- 2 In the 18th century, there were fewer celebrities because there was no _____.
- 3 In the 19th century, the rise of celebrities was caused by _____.
- 4 Sam Patch died trying to _____.
- 5 On TV, the cheapest entertainers are _____.
- 6 Richard and Mayumi Heene were probably motivated by a desire for _____.

- 7 _____ of teenagers expect to be famous.

- 8 Susan Boyle spent some time in a psychiatric clinic because _____.

- 9 Celebrities' greatest single worry is _____.

- 10 Donato Dalrymple possibly suffers from _____.

5 Work in groups. Discuss the questions below.

- Would you take part in a reality TV show if you had the opportunity? Why/Why not? Which one?
- Do you ever daydream about being famous? If so, what kind of daydreams do you have?
- Why do you think celebrities have become so important in the modern world?
- Are celebrities mainly a good or a bad influence on modern life?

Have you got what it takes to become a celebrity?

Do our quiz and find out.

1 It's a friend's birthday and she wants to go to a club to celebrate, but she's not sure where. What do you do?

- a You suggest going somewhere fun where you're likely to bump into other friends.
- b You don't like making suggestions about where to go. You're happy to let other people decide.
- c You wait and see where your friend decides to go. If it's not 'the right place to be seen', you'll make an excuse and do something else instead.

2 You are at a party where you are introduced to various new people. How do you react?

- a You make a big effort to remember people's names and something about them.
- b You feel too nervous to remember people very well.
- c You expect other people to remember you better than you remember them – that's what usually happens.

3 A friend of yours is marrying someone wealthy, and they are having a big wedding with rich and famous guests. How do you go about choosing an outfit for the big day?

- a You ask other people what they are planning to wear and look for something similar.
- b You look for something special to wear, but it has to be something that you can wear again in the future.
- c You put a lot of effort into finding an outfit that outshines everyone else, including the bride! Impressing the right people at events like this is extremely important.

4 You meet someone who you're desperate to impress. Would you be prepared to tell lies about yourself to make the right impression?

- a No. If people don't respect you as you are, then that's tough.
- b You wouldn't dare tell lies – what if people found out?
- c Why not, if it helps to get you noticed?

5 A rather boring ex-classmate heads towards you at a social gathering. How do you react?

- a You pretend not to remember him and quickly find someone more interesting to talk to.
- b You have a friendly chat, then make an excuse to move on.
- c You are relieved to find someone who won't mind talking to you.

6 You are at a charity event and a reporter from the local newspaper asks you to be in a photograph. How do you react?

- a You aren't especially keen on being photographed, but you co-operate.
- b You pose happily. You've spent ages practising in front of the mirror, so you always look great in photos.
- c You manage to hide behind someone tall.

Scores

Q1: a=2 b=1 c=3, Q2: a=2 b=1 c=3 Q3: a=1 b=2 c=3,
Q4: a=2 b=1 c=3, Q5: a=3 b=2 c=1, Q6: a=2 b=3 c=1

Language focus 1 Use of gerunds and infinitives

1 Work in pairs and discuss. If someone really wants to become a celebrity, what kind of personality are they likely to have? Have you ever met anyone like this?

2a Work in pairs and do the quiz.

b Add up your scores using the key below then turn to page 130 and check the quiz conclusions to find out if you have the kind of personality to become a celebrity. Do you agree with what it says?

GRAMMAR

- 1 Underline all the infinitives (*to + verb*) in the quiz and circle all the gerunds (*verb + -ing*).
1 verb + gerund
You suggest going somewhere fun.
- 2 preposition + gerund
... put effort into finding an outfit
- 3 a gerund that is the subject of a sentence
Being famous is the last thing you would enjoy.
- 4 verb (+ object) + infinitive
A reporter asks you to be in a photo.
- 5 noun + infinitive
You make an effort to remember names.
- 6 adjective + infinitive
You're likely to bump into friends.
- 7 too + adjective + infinitive
You're too sensible to worry about it.
- 8 an infinitive that describes why someone does something (infinitive of purpose)
It's all done to attract attention.
- 9 (some)where/one/thing + (adjective +) infinitive
... suggestions about where to go
- 10 verb + (object) + infinitive without to
You let other people decide.

► Read Study 1, page 164



PRACTICE

- 1a** Complete the quotes below with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

'A celebrity is a person who works all his life ¹ _____ (become) well-known, then wears dark glasses ² _____ (prevent) people from ³ _____ (recognise) him.' *Fred Allen, comedian*

'⁴ _____ (be) a star was never as much fun as ⁵ _____ (dream) about ⁶ _____ (be) a star.' *Marilyn Monroe, film star*

'If you don't want ⁷ _____ (be) forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things that are worth ⁸ _____ (read), or do things that are worth ⁹ _____ (write) about.' *Benjamin Franklin, American statesman*

'A writer's fame is the best kind ¹⁰ _____ (have): it is enough ¹¹ _____ (get) you a good table in a restaurant, but not enough ¹² _____ (mean) that you are interrupted while you are eating.' *Fran Lebowitz, writer*

'I don't want ¹³ _____ (achieve) immortality through my work. I want ¹⁴ _____ (achieve) it through not ¹⁵ _____ (die).' *Woody Allen, film director*

'¹⁶ _____ (be) a sex symbol was rather like ¹⁷ _____ (be) a convict.' *Raquel Welch, actress*

'There is only one thing worse than ¹⁸ _____ (be) talked about, and that is not ¹⁹ _____ (be) talked about.' *Oscar Wilde, playwright*

- b** **12.1** Listen and check. Which quotes do you like best?

- 2a** Complete the questions below with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 How would you feel about _____ (go) to a big social gathering on your own?
- 2 On average, how much time do you spend _____ (get) ready before you go out?
- 3 At parties, etc., are you happy _____ (chat) to people you don't know, or do you tend _____ (stick) with people you know?
- 4 Are you better at _____ (remember) people's names or _____ (remember) their faces?
- 5 Do you mainly choose clothes _____ (get) noticed, _____ (fit) in with other people, _____ (feel) comfortable or some other reason?
- 6 Which do you prefer: _____ (take) photographs, _____ (be) photographed or neither?

- b** Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

> Unit 12, Study & Practice 1, page 164

Listening

Celebrities and the media

- 1** Work in pairs. You are going to hear two news stories about celebrities and the media. Check the meaning of the phrases in the boxes. What do you think each story is about?

Story 1

to have an extra-marital affair	to take legal action
to have a strong family image	to bully and tease someone
to be a hypocrite/hypocritical	to have a right to privacy

Story 2

a tabloid newspaper	to hack into someone's phone
to experience paranoia	to accuse someone wrongly
to appear in court	to receive compensation

- 2** **12.2** Listen to the two news stories and answer the questions.

- 1 Why has the 'unnamed entertainer' taken legal action?
- 2 What happened to Charlotte Morland and her mother?

- 3a** **12.3** Listen to a radio phone-in show. Are most listeners sympathetic to the unnamed entertainer and the Morland family?

- b** Match the listeners to opinions a–f.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Becky | a The public are to blame for buying the newspapers that print such stories. |
| Carl | b X is using his children as an excuse to protect himself. |
| Lesley | c Famous people have the right to privacy. |
| Carol | d It's X's fault if his children are hurt, not the newspaper's. |
| Gemma | e The treatment of the Morland family was wrong. |
| Robert | f If a celebrity creates a certain public image, and then behaves in a different way, people have the right to know. |

- c** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What reasons do they give for their opinions?
- 2 Does the presenter give any opinions?

- 4** Work in groups and discuss the questions below.

- 1 Who do you feel most/least sorry for in the news stories?
- 2 Which listeners in exercise 3a do/don't you agree with? Why/Why not?
- 3 Do things like this happen in your country? Can you give any examples?

Language focus 2

Different infinitive and gerund forms

- 1 Look at the photos. What do you know about each person? If you're not sure who each person is, check on page 130.
- 2 Read the article and match descriptions A–E with the celebrities in the photos.

3 Which celebrity currently earns the most?

4 Complete the article with the phrases below.

- he hated being criticised
- she desperately wanted to be taken seriously
- she often seemed to be suffering
- he became notorious for not looking after himself
- he decided not to focus on music any more
- most men would like to have met
- despite having died in 1977



RICHER DEAD THAN ALIVE

A She died 50 years ago but achieved immortality through her roles in films such as *Some Like it Hot*.¹ _____ as an actor but she found it hard to deal with the pressure of fame and some directors found her unprofessional. Her death at the age of 36 was surrounded in mystery. Since then, she has become 'the most iconic person in the world' according to image experts, and she is still regularly voted the woman that² _____. Her image currently earns around \$27 million a year.

B Not many people know that he started out as an usher, guiding people to their seats in a cinema in Memphis. A recording of *That's Alright* got him noticed and he became an overnight sensation, adored for his good looks, and changing the face of popular music forever. Towards the end of his life, his career went into decline and³ _____ – later photographs of him show that he had become bloated and unhealthy-looking. However,⁴ _____, he still makes over \$55 million a year.

C Together with his band, he recorded his debut album in ten hours while suffering from a cold. The songs he wrote made him a living legend but in 1975⁵ _____ and instead devoted himself to looking

after his young son. Five years later, just as he was making a comeback, he was shot dead in New York. He still sells millions of albums and earns around \$12 million a year.

D He made his musical debut at the age of six, and had his first hit when he was just 11 years old, going on to become the most famous person on the planet. However, he found the media spotlight difficult, and⁶ _____ in the press. Incredibly, in death, he may be making more money from touring than when he was alive, thanks to a stage show bearing his name. Along with sales of his music, he now earns about \$170 million a year.

E Born in 1983, she got her first big break at the age of 16 when a record-company executive heard her demo tape by accident, and gave her a recording contract. She developed a reputation for being unreliable, and⁷ _____ from drink or drug problems but her songs and performances were often brilliant. Tragically, she died of alcohol poisoning at the age of just 27. During her lifetime, albums such as *Back to Black* earned her \$10 million, but after her death, she will probably earn much more.

GRAMMAR

Match the verbs in bold in exercise 4 to the descriptions below.

- 1 a negative infinitive *not to focus*
- 2 a negative gerund
(*not + verb + -ing*) *not to go to a fashion show*
- 3 a passive infinitive
(*be + past participle*) *to be seen at a party*
- 4 a passive gerund
(*being + past participle*) *being seen at a party*
- 5 a continuous infinitive
(*be + verb +-ing*) *to be talking to fans*
- 6 a perfect infinitive
(*have + past participle*) *To have a perfect dress sense*
- 7 a perfect gerund
(*having + past participle*) *Having a perfect dress sense*

► Read Study 2, page 165

PRACTICE

- 1a Read 'Ten things to worry about if you're rich and famous' and choose the correct answers.
- b Read 'Ten things to worry about if you're NOT rich and famous.' Complete the list with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 2a Work in groups. Choose three of the situations below and make a list of five things to not worry about if:

- you're a teenager
- your partner is extremely good-looking and intelligent
- you haven't got a job
- you are a contestant on a reality TV show
- you move to a new city
- you can't speak more than one language
- you hate exercise
- you don't know how to use a computer.

- b Work in pairs and compare lists.

PRONUNCIATION

- 1 **12.4** Listen to six sentences and count the number of words in each (a contraction like *he's* is one word). Then write the sentences.

2a Listen again and mark the stressed words. How are these words pronounced?

b Practise saying the sentences. Listen again if necessary.

> Unit 12, Study & Practice 2, page 165

Ten things to worry about if you're rich and famous

- 1 Whether or not people really like you, or just like ***seeing / being seen*** with someone famous.
- 2 ***Following / Being followed*** by the paparazzi whenever you go to a fashionable party.
- 3 ***Getting / Not getting*** any peace because fans are always trying ***taking / to take*** photographs of you.
- 4 Whether or not your dress sense is going ***to criticise / to be criticised*** by fashion journalists.
- 5 Ex-boyfriends or girlfriends who threaten ***selling / to sell*** their story to the newspapers.
- 6 Whether it's possible for your children to ***have / having*** a normal childhood.
- 7 ***To have / Having*** trouble finding a reliable chauffeur, cleaner and cook.
- 8 Worrying about your family ***kidnapping / being kidnapped***.
- 9 Wondering whether or not it's worth ***selling / to sell*** your third home.
- 10 ***Not knowing / Not to know*** if your accountant is cheating you.

Ten things to worry about if you're NOT rich and famous

- 1 Wondering why all your friends seem *to be* (become) more successful than you.
- 2 Never *to be* (invite) to fashionable parties.
- 3 *Not to be* (not have) enough money *to be* able to go on holiday.
- 4 *Not to be* (not have) any money *To be* (spend) on new clothes.
- 5 Acquaintances who refuse *to be* (see) with you because you're not successful enough.
- 6 Whether or not it was a mistake to *have* children, in your financial position.
- 7 *Not to be* (expect) to do the shopping, clean the house and cook dinner without any help.
- 8 *Not to be* (not have) enough money *to buy* birthday presents for relatives.
- 9 The fact that your bicycle won't last much longer, and whether or not it's time *to sell* it.
- 10 *Not to be given* (give) the wrong change in the supermarket.

Task

Hold the floor!

The Fame Game

The things you would hate about being famous.

What's it like being the child of famous parents?

Why do celebrities' marriages seem to break up more than other people's?

Getting famous via the internet.

A person whose life has been ruined by fame.

Is it easier or more difficult to make friends if you are famous?

A celebrity you can't stand.

Would you ever appear on a reality TV programme?

Hollywood stars.

The things you would enjoy about being famous.

Someone who is famous without having any talent.

If you had to be famous, what would you like to be famous for?

Should there be privacy laws to protect famous people?

Is it possible to be normal if you are a superstar?

Gossip columns and magazines.

RULES

- 1 Work in groups. Take turns to choose and speak about a topic from one of the cards. Each topic can be chosen only once.
- 2 The speaker must attempt to speak on the topic without hesitation or repetition.
- 3 The speaker wins three points if they speak for 30 seconds and 10 points if they speak for a minute. Another member of the group should keep time.
- 4 If the speaker hesitates for too long or repeats the same idea/point, another group member can say 'challenge'. If the group members agree, the speaker loses a point. The speaker should then try to continue speaking for the remaining time.

Preparation Listening and speaking

- 1a** Work in groups. Make a list of situations when you have to speak at length in front of other people.
in meetings at work, ...
- b** How do you feel about 'holding the floor' like this?
- 2a** You are going to play a game in which you speak at length about different topics. Read the rules of the game and check that you understand what to do.
- b**  **12.5** Read the topics on the cards. Then listen to three people playing the game and answer the questions.
- Which topics from the game are they talking about?
 - Who did best and why?
 - What did the unsuccessful players do wrong?

Task Speaking

- 1a** Work in groups of between three and five. Make a list of ideas for each topic before you play the game. Ask your teacher for any words/phrases you need.
- b** Look at the Useful language box and think about how you can use the phrases to express some of your ideas.
- > Useful language a and b
- 2** Play the game, following the rules. Who had the highest score in each group?
- > Useful language c

Follow up Writing

- 1** Choose one of the options below.
- Write a comment for a website about one of the topics in the game, giving your opinion.
 - Write an imaginary interview with a celebrity of your choice in which you ask them about one or more of the topics in the game. Imagine the answers he/she would give.

USEFUL LANGUAGE

a Putting yourself in someone else's position
I (don't) think I would enjoy (being the centre of attention).

I imagine it's very stressful when ...
It must/can't be very easy (to make friends).
It's probably (very strange) when ...
... would be really amazing

b Making points

The way I see it is ...
To my mind ...
I don't like the way ...
It seems right/wrong to me that ...
It must be difficult ...

c Playing the game

Challenge – repetition!
Challenge – you hesitated!
Well done – that's 30 seconds.

SHARE YOUR TASK

Choose one of the topics from the game that interests you and prepare to speak about it for a minute.

Practise speaking until you feel confident.

Film/Record yourself speaking.

Share your film/recording with other students.

WORLD CULTURE



CHANGING LIVES IN MALAWI

Find out first

- 1a Work in pairs. Try to complete the factfile about Malawi by choosing the correct answers.

FACTFILE MALAWI

Population:	Around 15 / 55 / 125 million
Life expectancy:	55 / 65 / 75 years
Average amount to live on per day:	60 pence / £6 / £16
Percentage of adults who can read:	34 / 54 / 74
Extraordinary fact:	20% of land is covered by a desert / water / a forest

- b Go online to check your answers or ask your teacher.

Search: Malawi statistics / Malawi factfile

View

- 2a You are going to watch a video about Martha, a girl from Scotland who changed the lives of children in Malawi. Look at the pictures. How do you think she did this?

- b Watch the video and put the events in the order they happened.

- a Martha and her family flew to Malawi.
- b Martha's local council banned her from taking photos.
- c Martha raised over £100,000 through donations on her site.
- d She started a blog about her school dinners.
- e Martha became fed up with her school dinners.
- f The money was used to build a kitchen in Malawi.
- g The site became even more popular.
- h The blog went viral.

- 3 Match the start of a phrase from the video to an ending. Then watch the video again and check your answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Martha raised | a the headlines at the age of nine. |
| 2 Her simple blog won | b from taking photos. |
| 3 Martha posted photos | c head to Malawi. |
| 4 She didn't expect to hit | d longer go hungry. |
| 5 Her local council banned her | e money to buy meals in Malawi. |
| 6 The donations rolled | f on 60p a day. |
| 7 Martha and family decided to | g worldwide attention. |
| 8 Many Malawians live | h to her blog. |
| 9 Two thousand children will no | i in. |

- 4 Work in pairs. Use your answers to exercise 2b and 3 to retell the story of Martha and her blog.



FIND OUT MORE

6a Have you heard of any of the charity events below? Go online to find out where each event takes place.

- Thrill the World
- Red Nose Day
- The Mongol Rally
- Twestival

b Choose one of the global fundraising events and go online to find out more about it. Make notes about the following points:

- how long it has been going
- what the event involves
- how much money it has raised
- what the money is used for

Search: Thrill the World / Red Nose Day / Mongol Rally / Twestival

Write up your research

7 Write one or two paragraphs about the fundraising event that you researched. Use the prompts below to help you.

- This event has been taking place since ...
- Participants have to ...
- They raise money through sponsorship/donations.
- Each year, the event raises about ...
- Since it began, it has raised around ...
- The money goes towards ... / to help ...

World view

5a Watch five people answering the question 'Have you ever felt moved to donate money to or help a charitable cause?'. Complete the table (some speakers may not answer every question).

	What was the charity/cause?	Why were they moved to help?	What did they do?
Jurgen			
Fauzia			
Helen			
Jeanette			
Martin			

b Work in pairs and compare your answers. If necessary, watch again to complete your notes.

c Work in groups. Choose one of the questions below and discuss it.

- Which of the causes mentioned do you feel most moved by?
- Are there any other charitable causes that you feel strongly about?
- Have you ever donated money or done anything to help a charity? If so what and why?
- Which are the most important or popular charities in your country?

AFTER UNIT 12 YOU CAN ...

Describe and discuss issues relating to celebrity.

Speak at length about a current issue.

STUDY 1

Use of gerunds and infinitives

1 Gerunds

Grammatically, gerunds (the -ing form of the verb) are used in the same way as nouns/pronouns.

(See Unit 2, Study 2 for a comparison between the use of gerunds and nouns.)

- As the subject or object of the sentence.

Too much sunbathing is bad for your skin.

I hate being late.

- After a preposition.

She's very good at organising things.

He acted without thinking.

- Certain verbs are followed by the gerund. These include: *admit, can't stand, consider, deny, enjoy, hate, imagine, like, dislike, love, (don't) mind, miss, practise, risk, suggest*

- There are also some noun phrases which take a gerund, for example: *have difficulty, have trouble*.

We're having trouble recruiting new staff.

- There are also a number of useful patterns with *It + gerund*.

It's worth seeing the gardens in summer.

It's no use talking to her – she won't change her mind.

REMEMBER!

Notice the negative form of the gerund.

I want to achieve immortality through not dying.

2 Infinitives with to

Infinitives are not generally used as the subject of sentences. They are most commonly used in the following constructions.

Verb + infinitive

Certain verbs are followed by the infinitive with *to*. The most important include: *afford, agree, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, tend, threaten, want*.

He has agreed to come into the studio and do an interview.

She refused to answer any questions about her engagement.

Adjective + infinitive

Many adjectives are followed by an infinitive with *to*.

It's easy to see why she's been so successful.

He was the first to suggest a new approach.

Three common constructions with adjective + infinitive with *to* are:

- *too + adjective + infinitive*

He's too experienced to make such a simple mistake.

- *not + adjective + enough + infinitive*

Maria isn't old enough to go out on her own.

- *adjective + for + person + infinitive*

It's easy for people to get information over the internet.

Noun + infinitive

The following nouns are followed by the infinitive with *to: chance, decision, effort, opportunity, time*.

Their best chance to win the game came in the second half.

They really made an effort to make us feel at home.

Something / nowhere, etc. + infinitive

We often use the infinitive with *to* after words like *no one, nothing, nowhere, something, somewhere, what, where, etc.*

There was nowhere to buy a newspaper at that time of night.

Would you like something to eat before you go?

Infinitive of purpose

We use an infinitive with *to* to explain why someone does something – to express purpose.

Helen's gone out to buy a newspaper.

In more formal English, we can use *in order to*.

Taxes have been increased in order to reduce inflation.

REMEMBER!

We form the negative infinitive with *not + to + verb*

I told you not to do that.

3 Infinitives without to

Infinitives without *to* are used:

- after modal verbs.

I can't wait for the weekend.

You must have been waiting for a long time.

- after *had better* and *would rather*.

We'd better go home now.

I'd rather watch a video than go to the cinema.

- after *let, make* and *help*.

She's the kind of person who really makes you laugh.

When I was a teenager, my parents never let me stay out late.

*Can you help me carry the suitcases to the car?**

(* The infinitive with *to* is also possible here.)

PRACTICE 1

1 Are the verbs and phrases in the box followed by the gerund, the infinitive or the infinitive without *to*?

offer enjoy too lazy practise would rather
have trouble had better refuse old enough
suggest miss let don't mind good at seem
it's worth agree pretend

- gerund
- infinitive
- infinitive without *to*

2 Complete the sentences below with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets (with or without *to*).

What celebrities say.

- 1 I would refuse _____ (go) to a club or restaurant that looked cheap or unfashionable.
- 2 I loathe people _____ (ignore) me.
- 3 When I meet new people I expect them _____ (remember) who I am.
- 4 I regularly spend more than an hour _____ (get) ready to go out.
- 5 I would make a special effort _____ (be) nice to someone if I thought they could help me in my career.
- 6 I sometimes make people _____ (wait) _____ (see) me in order _____ (make) them _____ (appreciate) me more.
- 7 I sometimes ignore people if I think they are not worth _____ (know).
- 8 I can't stand _____ (go) to parties where there's no one famous to talk to.
- 9 I sometimes tell lies about myself _____ (make) myself sound more interesting.
- 10 If I'm buying an outfit for an important occasion, I try _____ (find) something that will make people _____ (notice) me.
- 11 I would rather _____ (arrive) at a party a bit late, in order _____ (make) a big entrance.
- 12 I want everyone I meet _____ (like) me.

3a There are eleven mistakes in the questions below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- 1 What are you planning to do this coming weekend?
- 2 Do you miss to be a young child?
- 3 What housework do you hate doing?
- 4 Do you think you can ever be too old to changing career?
- 5 Are you better at talk or listen?
- 6 Would you rather be watch TV or surfing the internet right now?
- 7 Do you tend to be more awake in the morning or evening?
- 8 Have you ever threatened hitting someone?
- 9 Would you let your 16-year-old son to stay out late at night?
- 10 When and where do you practise to speak English?
- 11 Do you have more trouble to write or to speak English?
- 12 Do you refuse giving money to beggars?
- 13 Is it easy for you to understand the news in English?
- 14 Is there anywhere near your house to get a good, cheap meal?

b Choose ten of the questions and write a full answer.

I'm planning to go shopping this weekend.

STUDY 2

Different infinitive and gerund forms

1 Negative forms

Infinitives and gerunds can be used in the negative form.

I told you not to do that.

I want to achieve immortality through not dying.

2 Passive forms

Infinitives and gerunds can be used in the passive form.

I just want to be left alone. (passive infinitive with *to*)

He'd rather not be given money. (passive infinitive without *to*)

She hates being told what to do. (passive gerund)

3 Perfect forms

We use the Perfect infinitive (*to have + past participle*) when the infinitive clause refers to a time before the main clause.

I'd like to visit Rome while I'm in Europe.

I'd like to have visited Rome while I was in Europe, but had no time.

Notice the perfect infinitive form without *to*.

I would rather have known the truth.

The perfect gerund is also possible, but sounds very formal and is often avoided.

I remember having seen them. → *I remember seeing them.*

4 Continuous forms

We use continuous infinitives instead of the Present continuous in infinitive constructions.

The weather seems to be getting better.

I'd rather be lying on a beach than working!

The gerund is not used in the continuous form.

PRACTICE 2

1 Choose the correct verb forms.

- 1 Although it's probably annoying for celebrities ¹*to ask / to be asked* for their autograph in the street, the time ²*to worry / to have worried* is when people stop ³*asking / being asked* them!
- 2 The announcement asked us not ⁴*to take / take* pictures during the play.
- 3 Harrison Ford is thought ⁵*to be / to have been* one of the few movie stars ⁶*to be working / to have worked* as a carpenter.
- 4 I'd like ⁷*being seen / to have seen* the last episode. Let's hope it's going ⁸*to be released / to have released* on DVD.
- 5 Although the food isn't particularly good at San Pedro's, loads of celebrities go there. It's the place ⁹*to see / to be seen*.
- 6 Do you think the media should try ¹⁰*not to interfere / not interfere* in the private lives of famous people?

2 Complete five sentences to make them true for you.

- 1 When I wake up in the morning I just want ...
- 2 I hate being told ...
- 3 I'd like to have learned how to ... when I was younger.
- 4 I once had to ask my neighbour not to ...
- 5 I'd rather be ... than studying English right now.
- 6 I'd really like to be ... right now.
- 7 Sometimes, I pretend to have ... when I haven't really.
- 8 I'm expecting to be given ... on my next birthday.

REMEMBER THESE WORDS

FAME

achieve immortality
his/her career is in decline
celebrity-obsessed
to change the face of
(popular music)
daydream (about ...)
a diva
to draw huge crowds
a household name
ill-equipped to deal with ...
legendary
a living legend

to make a comeback
to make your debut
(at the age of ...)
the media spotlight
threatening letters
an overnight sensation
the pressure of fame
a record deal
a reputation for ...
splashed across the newspapers
to start out as

CONFIDENCE

to be comfortable in your own skin
to believe in yourself
to hide behind other people
to lack confidence

to not lose sleep over something
self-confident
supremely confident

CELEBRITIES AND THE MEDIA

to accuse someone wrongly
to appear in court
to be a hypocrite/hypocritical
to experience paranoia
to have a strong family image
to bully and tease someone
to hack into someone's phone

to have a right to privacy
to have an extra-marital affair
to pose for a photo
to receive compensation
a tabloid newspaper
to take legal action

OTHER

to be introduced to someone
a gladiator

an outfit
make the right impression

PRACTICE

1 Complete the conversations with the noun form of the adjectives in bold. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.

- 1 A: I'm **obsessed** with Angelina Jolie.
B: Why do you have an ____ with her?
- 2 A: I wish I was more **confident**.
B: I don't think you lack ____.
- 3 A: He's a **legendary** guitarist.
B: He can't be much of a ____ – I haven't heard of him.
- 4 A: I want to become **immortal** through my songs.
B: But you can't sing. Maybe you could achieve ____ in other ways.
- 5 A: She became **famous** when she was still a teenager.
B: How did she achieve ____?
- 6 A: She's so **hypocritical**. She shouldn't accuse me of things that she does.
B: I know. I think she's a ____ , too.
- 7 A: I'm feeling a bit **paranoid** today.
B: What is causing your ____?

2 Complete the sentences with an appropriate word.

- 1 If you're a good public speaker you can always ____ a crowd to listen to you.
- 2 The story was ____ across all the newspapers.
- 3 Is Darren Davies really ____ a comeback? I thought he had retired for good.
- 4 I ____ my debut on the stage in my school play.
- 5 I wouldn't ____ any sleep over it. It's not a big deal.
- 6 Hacking into someone's phone is illegal. You should ____ legal action.
- 7 Did you ____ compensation after the accident?
- 8 As a celebrity, you constantly have to ____ for photos.
- 9 Perhaps you should buy a new suit for your interview. You have to ____ the right impression.

3 There are six mistakes in the text below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

My cousin Chloe

My cousin Chloe is an actress and singer. Even when she was a child it was clear that she wanted to be in the media light. 'I'm going to be a live legend,' she said. She's not a legend yet, but she does have a record dealing. I didn't think it was very good, although I didn't tell her that. She's supremely confident and very happy in her own skin. Nonetheless, I think she'll find the pressure of famous hard – it isn't easy having every detail of your life washed across the newspapers.

STUDY TIPS

English outside the classroom (3)

1 People learning English have an advantage over people in the past – the internet. Tick the things you have tried.

- 1 Watch videos in English on sites like YouTube or Vimeo.
- 2 Download podcasts (for example, from the BBC) on topics that interest you.
- 3 Some groups on social networks organise outings and other opportunities for people to meet and practise their English. Sign up to one of these groups.
- 4 Find online practice exercises that cover the grammar or vocabulary that you are studying in class.
- 5 Read about interesting subjects on websites like Wikipedia.
- 6 Go to an online corpus and type in some of the words you are learning. The results will show you how the words are used by native-English speakers and what other words collocate with them.
- 7 Try a language-exchange website where you help a native-English speaker learn your language, and they help you learn English.
- 8 Read the news from an English-language news website.
- 9 Listen to an English-language radio station online.

2 Which of these methods will you use in the future?