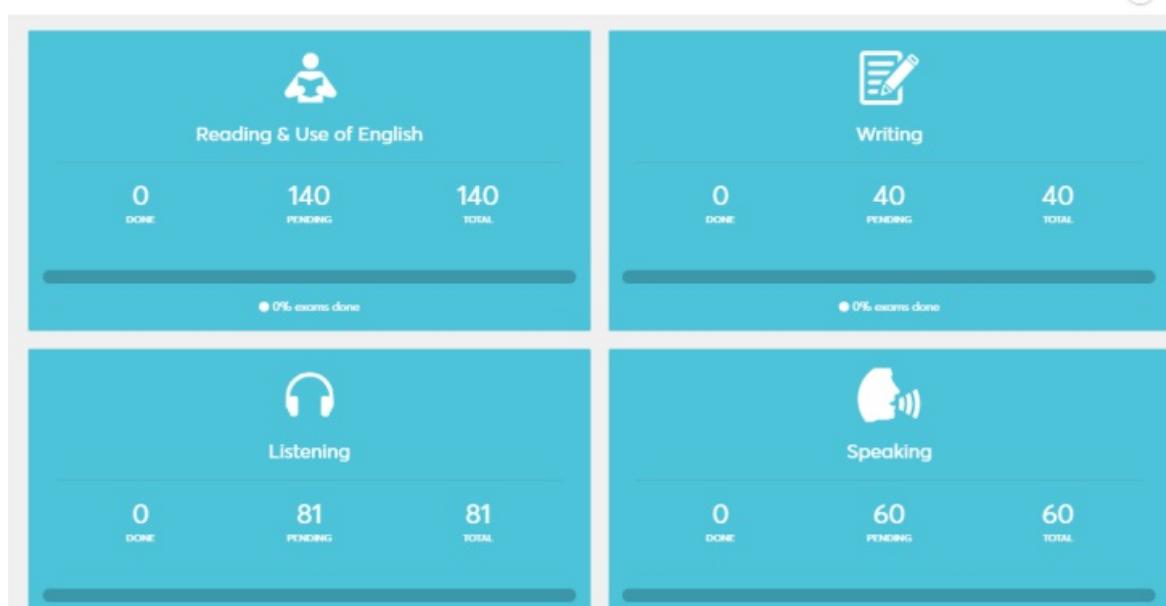


Premium B2 Lesson 27

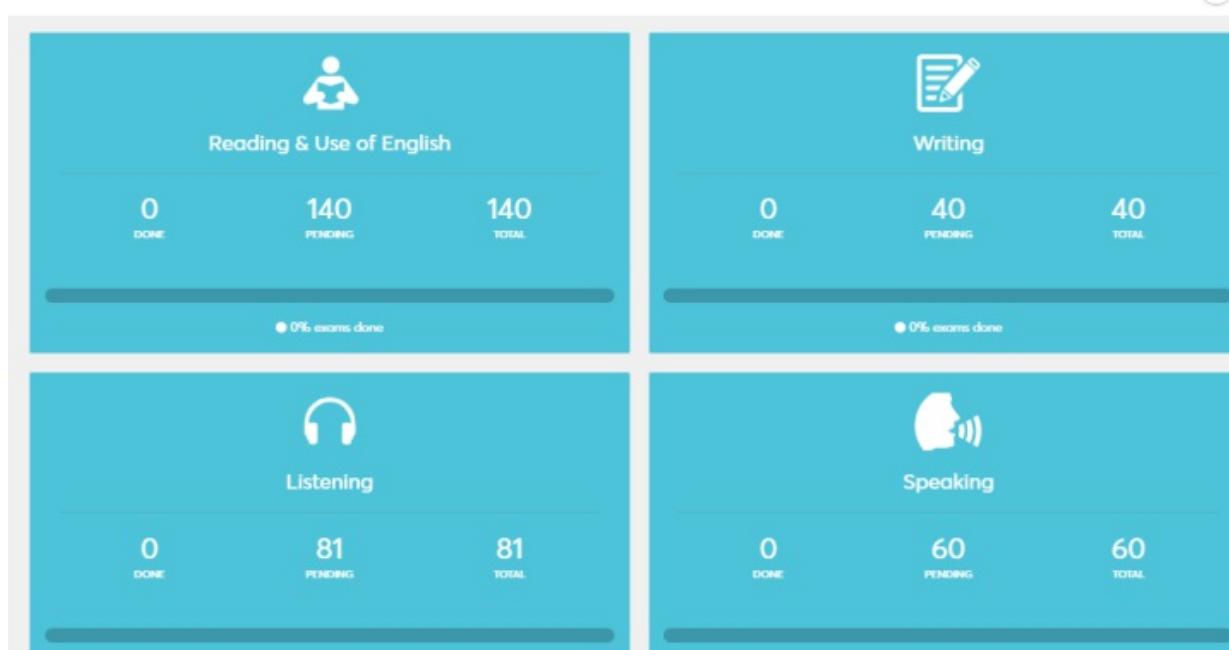
Sentence transformations 126 - 130

Verb patterns 2

Exam practice Listening part 2



**Are you on track to do 80% of the
content on the exam lab platform?
Your second opportunity to do Lingua
skill relies on it!**



It's not too late! Start today!

Can you remember these the last class?

121 I promise that I won't disturb you any more.

WORD I that I won't disturb you any more.

122 The director has postponed the performance for a month.

OFF The performance has by the director for a month.

123 People admire him for his integrity and courage.

LOOK People him for his integrity and courage.

124 You only get into trouble because of your stupid behaviour.

STUPIDLY If you, you wouldn't get into trouble.

125 I find Tom's behaviour really annoying.

GETS Tom's behaviour really nerves.

Today's sentences from your notes

126 I can't be sure that Susan will help me because she is always busy.

RELY I can't me because she's always busy.

127 I'm certain that David is going to pass his driving test.

DOUBT I that David is going to pass his driving test.

128 There were very few guests at Paula's wedding yesterday.

CAME Hardly Paula's wedding yesterday.

129 The athlete wasn't successful in breaking the world high jump record.

VAIN The athlete tried the world high jump record.

130 He appears to be fighting with that man over there.

AS It looks with that man over there.

Answers

126 I can't be sure that Susan will help me because she is always busy.

RELY I can't **rely on Susan to help** me because she's always busy.

127 I'm certain that David is going to pass his driving test.

DOUBT I **have no doubt** that David is going to pass his driving test.

128 There were very few guests at Paula's wedding yesterday.

CAME Hardly **anybody/anyone came to** Paula's wedding yesterday.

129 The athlete wasn't successful in breaking the world high jump record.

VAIN The athlete tried **in vain to break** the world high jump record.

130 He appears to be fighting with that man over there.

AS It looks **as if he is fighting** with that man over there.



tenidiomas

Grammar

Verb patterns

ing/to... -ing/to...
ke infinitiv
member
be Gerund
ee continuo
stop would like

Grammar

Infinitive and verb+ ing

1 These sentences (some of which are from the article you have just read) are examples of when to use the infinitive and when to use the verb + -ing form. Decide which sentence (a–i) is an example (1–10) for each of the rules on this page. You can use some of the sentences as examples for more than one rule.

- a Not finishing that race was the most valuable lesson I could have learned.
- b I promised then to come back one day and finish the race.
- c In fact, what I did involved simply running, biking and paddling a kayak as much and as hard as I could.
- d There is a lot to be said for just gaining experience.
- e I was training a couple of hours a day during the week to get fit.
- f There are medical teams to take care of injured runners.
- g He was just too tired to carry on.
- h It's no use entering a race if you haven't prepared properly.
- i Two of my team-mates decided not to continue the race after just a day and a half.

Using the infinitive and verb + -ing

The infinitive is used:

- 1 to say why you do something (sentence)
- 2 to say why something exists (sentence)
- 3 after too and enough (sentence
- 4 after these verbs (there is a more complete list on page 166): agree, appear, ask, arrange, decide, expect, fail, help, promise (sentences and)
- 5 The negative is formed by placing not before the infinitive (sentence

The verb + -ing is used:

- 6 after prepositions (sentence
- 7 as subjects or objects of a verb (sentence
- 8 after these verbs (there is a more complete list on page 166): admit, enjoy, finish, involve, mind, postpone, risk, suggest (sentence
- 9 after these expressions: it's no good, it's not worth, it's no use, it's a waste of time, spend time, can't help (sentence
- 10 The negative is formed by placing not before the verb + -ing (sentence

Grammar

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- 5 The negative is formed by placing not before the infinitive (sentencej.....)

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- 10 The negative is formed by placing not before the verb + -ing (sentencea.....)

Grammar

Infinitive and verb+ ing

2 Complete these sentences by writing the verb in brackets in the correct form in the gaps.

- 1 Carlos has suggested *starting* (*start*) a five-a-side football team. What do you think?
- 2 I don't think the weather is good enough (*go*) sailing this afternoon.
- 3 We've decided (*hold*) the race early in the morning before it gets too hot.
- 4 (*train*) is essential if you want to perform well.
- 5 I've joined a gym (*get*) myself fitter.
- 6 If you train too hard, you risk (*Injure*) yourself before the race.
- 7 It's no good (*run*) in a marathon if you're not wearing the right shoes.
- 8 She was disqualified from the race for (*push*) an opponent.

Grammar

Infinitive and verb+ ing

2 Complete these sentences by writing the verb in brackets in the correct form in the gaps.

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- 2 I don't think the weather is good enough **to go** (go) sailing this afternoon.
- 3 We've decided **to hold** (hold) the race early in the morning before it gets too hot.
- 4 **Training** (train) is essential if you want to perform well.
- 5 I've joined a gym **to get** (get) myself fitter.
- 6 If you train too hard, you risk **injuring** (injure) yourself before the race.
- 7 It's no good **running** (run) in a marathon if you're not wearing the right shoes.
- 8 She was disqualified from the race for **pushing** (push) an opponent.

Grammar

Infinitive and verb+ ing



Candidates often make mistakes with the infinitive and verb + -ing. Some of these sentences are correct. Find and correct the mistakes.

- 1 Students are not allowed running along school corridors.
- 2 Few people choose spending their time taking exercise.
- 3 The Internet means that we spend more time sitting at home, but we cannot imagine to live without it.
- 4 Being fit and healthy does not mean to run 20 km a day.
- 5 Many students would prefer to cycle to school than go by school bus.
- 6 Many people only think about take exercise when they are overweight.
- 7 Unless they try to compete as a team, they will not succeed to win the competition.
- 8 Doing a sport is a good alternative if you are bored to sit and read a book.
- 9 It may be good to use a bicycle instead of going by public transport.
- 10 There are several good reasons for ride a bike.

Grammar

Infinitive and verb+ ing

to run

to spend

living

running



taking

in winning

sitting and reading



riding

» **O** Candidates often make mistakes with the infinitive and verb + -ing. Some of these sentences are correct. Find and correct the mistakes.

- 1 Students are not allowed ~~running~~ along school corridors.
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- 8 Doing a sport is a good alternative if you are bored ~~to sit and read~~ a book.
- 9 It may be good to use a bicycle instead of going by public transport.
- 10 There are several good reasons for ~~ride~~ a bike.

RUOE part 4

Choose the correct answer A - D. **Why are the other answers incorrect?**

1 Why don't we start jogging if we want some exercise?

TAKING

He suggested in order to get some exercise.

- A that they should take up jogging
- B taking up jogging
- C to take up jogging
- D going jogging

RUOE part 4

Choose the correct answer A - D. **Why are the other answers incorrect?**

Why don't we start jogging if we want some exercise?

TAKING

He suggested in order to get some exercise.

- A that they should take up jogging
- B taking up jogging**
- C to take up jogging
- D going jogging

- A too many words
- B correct
- C suggest is not followed by the infinitive, and the option doesn't use the word given without changing it**
- D doesn't use the word given

2 She won the match without difficulty.

EASY

She found the match.

- A it easy to win
- B that it was easy to win
- C she could easily win
- D it simple to win

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- C she could easily win
- D it simple to win

- 2 A correct
- B too many words
 - C changes the word given
 - D doesn't use the word given

2 Now do these Part 4 questions. Use the clues below each question to help you.

1 Marianne prepared for the race by training every evening.

READY

Marianne trained every evening for the race.

- Can you think of an expression with *ready* which means *prepare*?
- Why did Marianne train every evening?
- Do you use the verb + -ing or an infinitive to say why she trained every evening?

2 I found it impossible not to laugh at his efforts.

HELP

I at his efforts.

- You need an expression with *help* which means 'find it impossible'.
- Your answer needs to be in the same tense.

3 Cycling on the pavement is prohibited.

USE

Cyclists the pavement.

- How do you use *allowed* to mean it's prohibited?
- Do you use the verb + -ing or an infinitive after *allowed*?

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(in order / so as) to get ready

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could not help laughing

I at his efforts.

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- Your answer needs to be in the same tense.

3 Cycling on the pavement is prohibited.

USE

are not allowed to use

Cyclists the pavement.

- How do you use *allowed* to mean it's prohibited?
- Do you use the verb + -ing or an infinitive after *allowed*?

3 Now do these Part 4 questions.

- 1 We'd like all our students to participate in the sports programme.

PART

We are keen on all our students the sports programme.

- 2 Buying the equipment for this sport is cheaper than hiring it.

MORE

It's the equipment for this sport than to buy it.

- 3 You should have phoned her to tell her the game was cancelled.

GIVE

You were supposed to tell her the game was cancelled.

- 4 Mateo managed to win the race.

SUCCEEDED

Mateo the race.

- 5 'I'll never get angry with the referee again,' said Martin.

TEMPER

Martin promised never the referee again.

- 6 Tanya found windsurfing easy to learn.

DIFFICULTY

Tanya to windsurf.

3 Now do these Part 4 questions.

- 1 We'd like all our students to participate in the sports programme.

PART

We are keen on all our students **taking part in** the sports programme.

- 2 Buying the equipment for this sport is cheaper than hiring it.

MORE

It's **more expensive to hire** the equipment for this sport than to buy it.

- 3 You should have phoned her to tell her the game was cancelled.

GIVE

to give her a ring/call

You were supposed to tell her the game was cancelled.

- 4 Mateo managed to win the race.

SUCCEEDED

succeeded in winning

Mateo the race.

- 5 'I'll never get angry with the referee again,' said Martin.

TEMPER

Martin promised never the referee again.

- 6 Tanya found windsurfing easy to learn.

DIFFICULTY

had no difficulty (in) learning

Tanya to windsurf.

Language focus Infinitives after passives

- 1 Infinitive forms (*to do*, *to be doing*, *to have done*) can be used after the passive of a number of verbs to talk about beliefs and opinions which are shared by many people.

Young children are known to lie to avoid punishment.

This has the same meaning as:

It is known that young children lie to avoid punishment.

Change the following sentence in the same way.

He is believed to have made up the story about being mugged.

It _____.

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Change the following sentence in the same way.

He is believed to have made up the story about being mugged.

It _____ that he made up the story about being mugged.

connection to exam



For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Be sure to use the correct form of the verbs in bold.

- 1 It is **believed** that continual nose touching **indicates** that someone is lying.

Continual nose touching is _____ that someone is lying.

- 2 It is **said** that people who repeatedly cover their mouth **are trying** to hide the truth.

People who repeatedly cover their mouth _____ to hide the truth.

- 3 It is **considered** that avoiding eye contact **is** a sure sign of deception.

Avoiding eye contact _____ a sure sign of deception.

- 4 People **think** that we **use** fewer hand gestures when telling a lie.

We _____ fewer hand gestures when telling a lie.

- 5 Everyone **knows** he **lied** because he kept moving about in his chair.

He _____ because he kept moving about in his chair.

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- 1 It is **believed** that continual nose touching **indicates** that someone is lying.

Continual nose touching is _____ **believed to indicate** _____ that someone is lying.

- 2 It is **said** that people who repeatedly cover their mouth **are trying** to hide the truth.

People who repeatedly cover their mouth _____ **are said to be trying** _____ to hide the truth.

- 3 It is **considered** that avoiding eye contact **is** a sure sign of deception.

Avoiding eye contact _____ **is considered to be** _____ a sure sign of deception.

- 4 People **think** that we **use** fewer hand gestures when telling a lie.

We _____ **are thought to use** _____ fewer hand gestures when telling a lie.

- 5 Everyone **knows** he **lied** because he kept moving about in his chair.

He _____ **is known to have lied** _____ because he kept moving about in his chair.



Work

1

Put the words into the correct column in the table.

duty earnings hire income position profession take on task

Responsibility	Salary	Job	Employ
.....
.....

Work

1

Put the words into the correct column in the table.

duty earnings hire income position profession take on task

Responsibility	Salary	Job	Employ
duty	earnings	position	hire
task	income	profession	take on

 Track 5 You will hear a young woman called Jenny Smythe talking about her job as an events organiser. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Jenny Smythe: Events organiser

The events Jenny prefers to organise are (1)

Jenny is currently organising a street fair in the (2) quarter of her town.

Jenny feels (3) about the event she's currently organising.

When Jenny takes on a job, she makes something she calls a '(4)'

After talking to clients, Jenny then contacts (5), who offer the necessary services.

Jenny uses the word '(6)' to describe how she feels when an event goes well.

Jenny studied (7) before she became an events organiser.

Jenny believes that being (8) is the most important requirement for her job.

When Jenny had a problem with one event, she used the (9) she had made.

Jenny recommends getting experience in any kind of (10) job, like the one she did.

Track 5 You will hear a young woman called Jenny Smythe talking about her job as an events organiser. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

Jenny Smythe: Events organiser

The events Jenny prefers to organise are (1) **festivals**

Jenny is currently organising a street fair in the (2) **jewellery** quarter of her town.

Jenny feels (3) **nervous** about the event she's currently organising.

When Jenny takes on a job, she makes something she calls a '(4) **to-do list**'.

After talking to clients, Jenny then contacts (5) **suppliers**, who offer the necessary services.

Jenny uses the word '(6) **satisfying**' to describe how she feels when an event goes well.

Jenny studied (7) **tourism** before she became an events organiser.

Jenny believes that being (8) **determined** is the most important requirement for her job.

When Jenny had a problem with one event, she used the (9) **backup plan** she had made.

Jenny recommends getting experience in any kind of (10) **customer service** job, like the one she did.

6



You are going to read an article about returning to work after being away on holiday. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (37–42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Just because I've been on holiday doesn't mean I have to be happy

'Holiday hangover', 'back-to-work blues', 'post-travel depression' – it's a well-known condition, and I'm suffering from it.

It's an extreme case of being selfishly miserable. To have had a lovely sunshine break and then return to the office, where everyone has been working hard without restaurant lunches or morning swims, with a face like thunder is terribly bad manners. **37** Given the number of names for it – 'holiday hangover', 'back-to-work blues', 'post-travel depression' – it's a well-known condition.

- A By September, on the other hand, when the schools go back and the main summer-holiday season is over, I'll be back to normal.
- B The most content, with both their home and working life, appear to be those who stay at home all summer.
- C For instance, that highly important task you left with a colleague that's been ignored and later caused your email inbox to turn toxic.
- D At least, though, I'm not the only fed-up wage slave to feel like this.
- E The next one is making sure I have a day off everything between getting home and going to work.
- F Also, over two-thirds of them answered the next question, 'Are you usually glad to be home after a holiday abroad?' with a – presumably unhappy-sounding – 'No'.
- G Longer by at least a fortnight, I'd guess, than the holiday they'd taken.

It's an extreme case of being selfishly miserable. To have had a lovely sunshine break and then return to the office, where everyone has been working hard without restaurant lunches or morning swims, with a face like thunder is terribly bad manners.

37 D Given the number of names for it – 'holiday hangover', 'back-to-work blues', 'post-travel depression' – it's a well-known condition.

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My cat. My tortoise. My friends. My bed. The list reads the same every time, but I still write it. I write it on the last day of every holiday, to convince myself that going home isn't so bad. Then I feel utterly miserable. There are plenty of things I'm not great at – driving, maths, returning library books on time – but the thing I'm worst at is coming back to work after a holiday.

It's an extreme case of being selfishly miserable. To have had a lovely sunshine break and then return to the office, where everyone has been working hard without restaurant lunches or morning swims, with a face like thunder is terribly bad manners. **37** Given the number of names for it – 'holiday hangover', 'back-to-work blues', 'post-travel depression' – it's a well-known condition.

In a recent survey conducted by a travel website, 82 per cent of the 1,254 people asked experienced post-holiday misery. **38** Probably just before they logged on to a job vacancy website or started fantasising about retraining for work in the countryside.

Even if you manage to avoid end-of-holiday panic, and you feel refreshed, relaxed and ready to face the world of work, you're guaranteed to walk into stress, conflict and injustice. **39** Or the surprise departmental reorganisation that took place while you were away.

Still, it could be worse. Over three-quarters of people questioned said that their holiday depression lasted for a

month. **40** Perhaps they should have saved their cash and not bothered going.

After years of practice, I've come up with a few things that help. A bit. The first is the list mentioned above. **41** Unlike some people I know, I can't just roll off an intercontinental flight and roll in to the office. The third is concentrating on getting through the first day back at work without running away, making a grand plan for a new life or spending (too much) time on my own tearfully looking at my holiday photos saying to myself: 'I can't believe this is my life.'

I feel sorry for my poor colleagues having to look at my long face today, but at least by having my break now I'm getting my bad mood in early. **42** Then I can support them in their hour (month?) of need. I might even lend them one of my pets.



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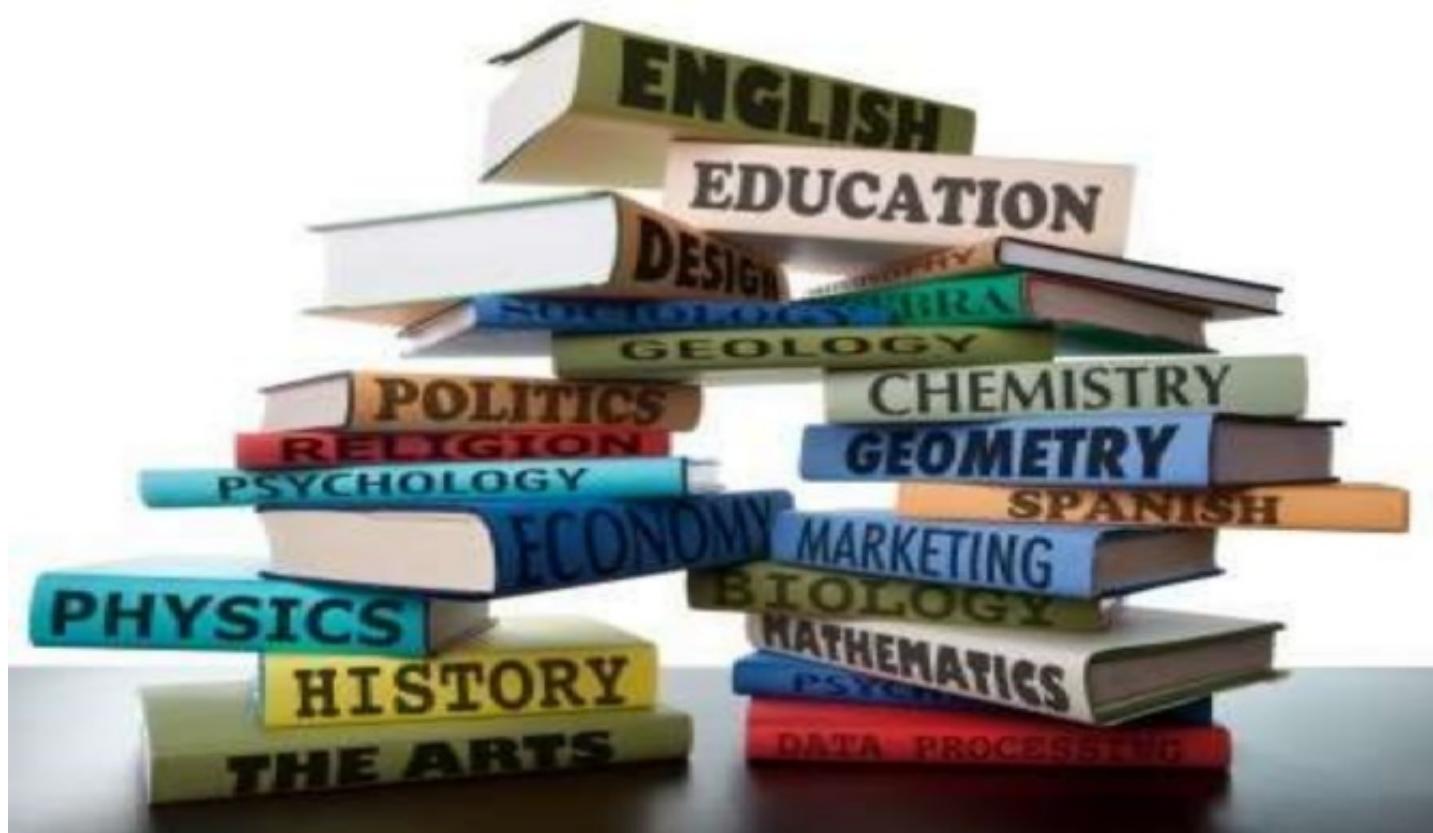
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I feel sorry for my poor colleagues having to look at my long face today, but at least by having my break now I'm getting my bad mood in early. **42** **A** Then I can support them in their hour (month?) of need. I might even lend them one of my pets.



Exam practice

Speaking part 3



Part 3

4 minutes (5 minutes for groups of five)

Interlocutor Now, I'd like you to talk about something together for about two minutes. (3 minutes for groups of three)

I'd like you to imagine that a local college is organising courses to encourage people to take up new hobbies. Here are some of the courses they are offering and a question for you to discuss.

First you have some time to look at the task.

Show candidates the diagram on page C17. Allow 15 seconds.

Now, talk to each other about **why people might find each course interesting**.

Allow two minutes (three minutes for groups of three).

Interlocutor: Thank you. Now you have a minute to decide **which course people might find most interesting**.

Allow one minute for pairs or groups of three.

Thank you.

**collecting
antiques**

**Why might people
find each course
interesting?**

photography

modern dancing

creative writing

**painting and
drawing**



Prepare sentence transformations 131 - 135
Homework Lesson 27