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Laboratorio de 3ra y 5ta op. de **Inglés Prog. 4**
Academia de inglés centro



Name _____ ID number: _____ Date: _____

Word skills. Using participial adjectives

The present and past participle forms of many verbs function as adjectives. The past participle has passive meaning. Most sentences using past participles can be restated with a by phrase.

The patient is **depressed**. = The patient is depressed [by his life]
I'm **bored**. = I'm bored [by this movie]

The present participle does not have a passive meaning. Most sentences using present participles can be restated with an active verb.

That book is **depressing**. = That book depresses [everyone]
It's so **boring**. = It bores [me]

I. Circle the correct adjective to complete the sentence about music therapy.

1. Music can make patients feel (relaxed / relaxing).
2. Listening to music makes patients feel less (depressed / depressing).
3. Patients find some types of music to be very (soothed / soothing).
4. For patients in pain, the benefits of music can be (surprised / surprising).
5. Studies show that a student's ability to learn is (stimulated / stimulating) by music.
6. For patients with emotional problems, music can be (comforted / comforting).
7. Many doctors report they are (pleased / pleasing) by the effect music has on their patients.
8. Many patients say that music therapy is (entertained / entertaining).

II. Circle the correct adjective and then complete each sentence with your own words.

1. I'm (soothed / soothing) by _____.
2. I find _____ to be very (entertained / entertaining).
3. I try to avoid _____ because it's so (depressed / depressing).
4. I was (disappointed / disappointing) when I found out that _____.
5. I'm (pleased / pleasing) that _____.

Grammar. The passive voice with modals

Can for present possibility or ability

Alternatives **can be found** for medical research on animals.

Might (not) and could for present or future possibility

New medicines **might be discovered** through animal testing.

Cattle **might not be mistreated** if people knew about the conditions.

A lot **could be done** to improve conditions.

Couldn't and can't for present impossibility.

Research **couldn't be done** today without animals.

Sometimes testing on animals **can't be helped**.

Should and shouldn't for advisability

Corporate chicken farms **should be shut down**.

People **shouldn't be prohibited** from hunting.

Have to and must for necessity

Some animals **have to be killed**.

Traditions like bullfighting **must be preserved**.

NOTE: Must is rarely used in informal English.

Yes / no questions

Can other types of research **be found**?

Should factory farms **be shut down**?

Must animals **be used** for research?

Do animals **have to be used** for research?

Information questions

How **can** animals **be trained** to help humans?

What **could be done** to improve conditions?

Why **must** their lives **be respected**?

Why **do** their lives **have to be respected**?

BE CAREFUL! Don't have to / doesn't hate to expresses a lack of necessity, but must not expresses prohibition.

Animals **don't have to be killed** for research.

[= it is not necessary]

Animals **must not be killed** for research.

[= it should be prohibited]

I. Write sentences using modals and the correct form of the passive voice.

1. People / should / allow to hunt deer.
2. Alternatives to animals research / might / discover.
3. Wild animals / shouldn't / keep as pets.
4. Fox hunting / should / ban.
5. The treatment of animals / could / improve.

II. In the following passive-voice sentences, use can, can't, might, might now, shouldn't, and don't have to with the verb in parentheses. Use each modal only once.

1. Dogfighting is illegal in all fifty U.S. states. Dogs _____
(raise) for fighting in the United States.

2. Animals _____ (harm) for sport or entertainment. Hunting, animal fighting, animal racing, and use of animals in circuses should be illegal in all countries.

3. Animals _____ (kill) for their hides and fur. It's not necessary, because there are so many man-made materials that can keep people just as warm.

4. The cruel practice of testing cosmetics on animals _____
(eliminate) if everyone buys only from companies that don't test on animals.

5. Pets _____ (mistreat) if there were more laws protecting them.

6. Alternatives to animal testing _____ (develop) in the next decade.

Grammar. Gerund and infinitives: changes in meaning

Some examples are followed by either a gerund or an infinitive with no change in meaning.

For example: love, hate, can't stand, like, prefer, begin, start, continue.

Begin **enjoying** the simple things in life. OR **Begin to enjoy** the simple things in life.

Some verbs change meaning, depending on whatever they are followed by a gerund or an infinitive.

remember + infinitive = remember to do something

Remember to make time for the important people in your life.

I have to **remember to send** an e-mail to my friend.

remember + gerund = remember something that happened in the past

I **remember having** more time for myself.

Do you **remember going** there when you were a kid?

forget + infinitive = forget to do something

Don't forget to turn your cell phone off.

He always **forgets to call** on my birthday.

forget + gerund = forget something that happened in the past

I'll never **forget seeing** the mountains for the first time.

Can you ever **forget going** to the beach?

stop + infinitive = stop in order to do something

Stop to smell the roses.

Can you **stop to pick up** some chocolates for the party?

stop + gerund = stop an ongoing action

Stop over-scheduling and spend quality time with friends and family.

You need to **stop worrying** so much.

REMEMBER

Some verbs are followed by infinitives.

Learn to live in the present.

Some verbs are followed by gerunds.

I enjoy spending time with my friends.

Some verbs are followed by objects and infinitives.

He reminded me to call my mother.

I. Complete each sentence with a gerund or an infinitive.

1. I'll never forget (travel) _____ abroad for the first time.
2. When I feel stressed out, I remember (put) _____ things in perspective.
3. You need to stop (try) _____ to do everything at once.
4. If I forget (send) _____ a card for a friend's birthday, I try to remember (call) _____.
5. We forgot (buy) _____ flowers, so we stopped (pick up) _____ some on the way to the party.
6. I remember (celebrate) _____ holidays with my family when I was young.

II. Circle the gerund or infinitives form of the verb to correctly complete each sentence.

1. Mr. Banks often urges his wife coming / to come home from work earlier.
2. He wants her spending / to spend more time with her family.
3. She promises trying / to try, but she's not capable of slowing / to slow down.

4. She's sorry disappointing / to disappoint her family, but she's also worried about advancing / to advance in her career.
5. Mrs. Banks knows it's important living / to live a balanced life, but she keeps working / to work late and bringing / to bring work home on the weekends.
6. She plans taking / to take some time off next month, but don't be surprised if demands at work prevent her from doing / to do so.

III. Complete each sentence with the passive form of a gerund or and infinitive. Use verbs from the box.

Ask	entertain	ignore	treat	call	force	inform
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1. Pam doesn't want _____ about new products.
2. Alex can't stand _____ by telemarketers.
3. I enjoy _____ by funny commercials.
4. We hate _____ to watch ads before movies.
5. I appreciate _____ to join this company.
6. Scott hates _____.
7. My daughter dislikes _____ like a baby.

Grammar. Quantifiers

Some quantifiers can only be used with singular count nouns.

one person each manager every employee

Some quantifiers can only be used with plural count nouns.

two problems a couple of employees both companies
a few managers a number of businesses several women
many young people a majority of professionals

Some quantifiers can only be used with non-count nouns.

a little conformity much choice a great deal of interest
less productivity not as much satisfaction

Some quantifiers can be used with both count and non-count nouns.

no people no choice
some / any employees some / any conformity
a lot of / a lots of companies a lot of / lots of individuality
a third of the companies a third of the money
plenty of businesses plenty of satisfaction
most managers most dissatisfaction
all young people all innovation
more countries more interest

NOTE: the quantifier a majority of can also be used with singular count nouns that include more than one person. Use a third-person singular verb.

A majority of the class thinks business casual is a good idea.

I. Circle the correct quantifier.

1. (Most / Much) business people today prefer to dress casually.
2. (A number of / A great deal of) companies would prefer not to change their dress codes.
3. (All / Every) manager has to decide what is best for the company and its employees.
4. (One / Several) company in New Zealand decided to try a "casual summer" because the summers are always so hot.
5. Research has shown that business casual dress code has resulted in (less / a few) job dissatisfaction among professionals.
6. (A little / A few) companies are returning to a more formal dress code.