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Academia de idiomas

Guía de inglés progresivo IV

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**Word skills. Using participial adjectives**

**The present and past participle forms of many verbs fuctions 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]

**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 lees (depressed / depressing).

**3**. Patients find some types of music to be very (soothed / soothing).

**4**. For patients in physical 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 very (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).

**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 (dissapointed / 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]

**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.

**In the following passive-voice sentences, use can, can't, might, might now, shouldn't, and don't have to with the verb in patentheses. 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 enojoying** 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**

**Remeber to make** time for the important people in your life.

I have to **remember to send** an e-mal 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 verb 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.

**Complete each sentence with a gerund or an infinitve.**

**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) \_\_\_\_\_\_ flowerd, so we stopped (pick up) \_\_\_\_\_\_ some on the way to the party.

**6**. I remember (celebrate) \_\_\_\_\_ holidays with my family when I was young.

**Circle the gerund or infinitves 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 really not capable of slowing / to slow down.

**4**. She's sorry disappointing / to disappoint her family, but she's also worried about advacing / 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.

**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**

**1**. Pam doesn't want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about new products.

**2**. Alex can't stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by telemarketers.

**3**. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by funny comercials.

**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** bussinesses **several** women

**many** young people **a mojority of** professionals

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

**a little** comformity **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** satistaction

**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.

A majority of **the population prefers** a strict dress code.

**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.