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Laboratorio de 3ra y 5ta op. de **Inglés Prog. 4**  
**Academia de idiomas centro**  
**Sem agosto-diciembre 2019**



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**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]

**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 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 (dissatisfied / 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 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.

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) \_\_\_\_\_ 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 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 really 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.

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 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 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 bussinesses

plenty of satistaction

**most** managers  
**all** young people  
**more** countries

**most** dissatisfaction  
**all** innovation  
**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.