



Scan the text. What is the name of one board game that is mentioned by the writer?



Skim the text. Is the writer positive or negative about play?

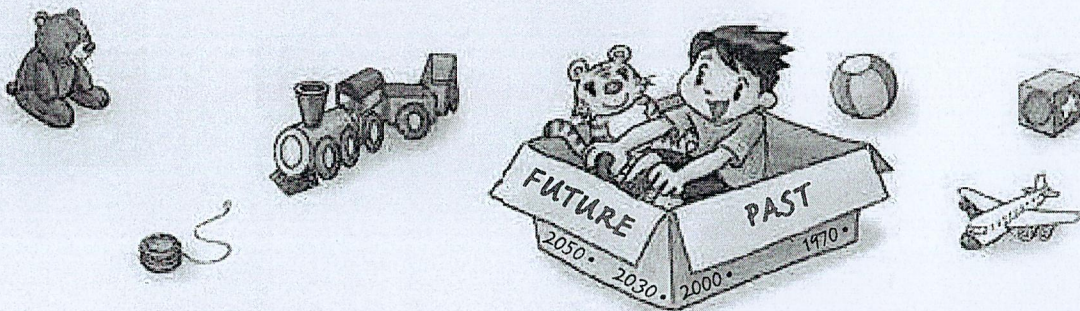
Do you make time to play? Read about why it might be important.

Text 1



Play: It's not

① Humans love to play. As babies, we play with our fingers and toes. As toddlers, we play with anything: keys, pots and pans, a new toy (or the box it came in 😊). As preschoolers, we play 'pretend'. For example, we pretend to talk on the phone or drive a car. Can you remember what fun you used to have when you were little?



5

Never too old

② Play isn't just for little kids though. Many teenagers and adults enjoy dressing up too — just look around at Halloween! In fact, people of all ages enjoy a card game such as Uno or a board game from time to time. For example, The Hunger Games: District 12 (a board game based on the highly successful science-fiction adventure film) is popular among older teens in Hong Kong.



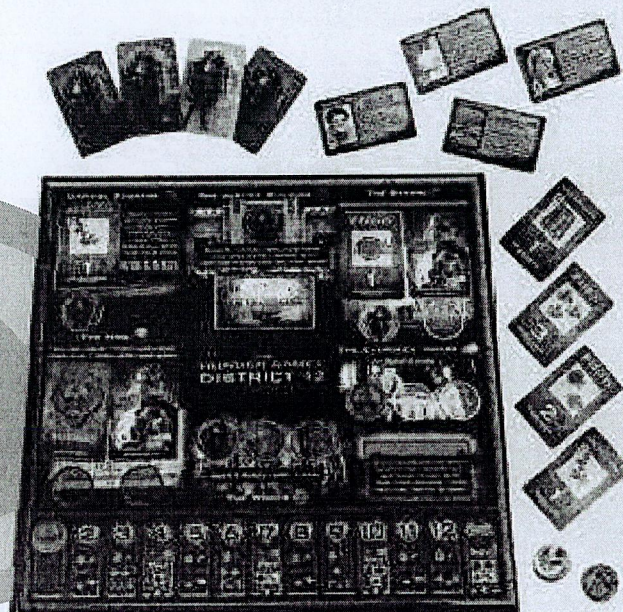


just for fun

③ Then there's long-time favourite Monopoly. Many Hong Kong families have enjoyed
15 playing the original version of this best-selling property game. Nowadays there are
many different worldwide editions, including one for Hong Kong.

More than just fun?

- ④ Play may actually make us smarter. Games give us the opportunity to try new
things, solve problems and think quietly about something: all important
20 21st-century learning skills.
- ⑤ Play is also good for creativity. If you want to be creative, think like a child. Making
time to play will help you stay young at heart.
- ⑥ Of course, some kinds of play may be better than others. But wouldn't it be funny
if parents began nagging their children to play computer games more often? Plenty of
25 young people would be happy about that!



Check your understanding

A Answer the questions using information from Text 1. For multiple-choice questions, blacken one circle only.

1 Text 1 is about _____.

- A free-time activities
B Monopoly
C the benefits of play
D the best board games

A B C D
○ ○ ○ ○

2 What examples does the writer give in paragraph 1 to show that humans love to play?

Babies: _____

Toddlers: _____

Preschoolers: _____



3 According to paragraph 2, when do teenagers and adults enjoy wearing costumes?

4 Decide whether the following statements are True, False or if the information is Not Given in paragraph 2.

- a) Uno is the most popular card game among older teens.
b) Only older people like board games.
c) The Hunger Games: District 12 is a computer game.
d) The Hunger Games: District 12 is based on a film.

T F NG
○ ○ ○
○ ○ ○
○ ○ ○
○ ○ ○

5 The subheading 'Never too old' (line 5) can be replaced by '_____'.
A Everyone enjoys playing
B Games for teens
C Just for the young
D Most popular games of all times

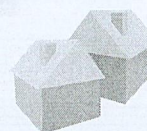
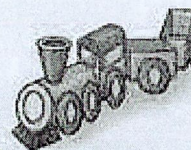
A B C D
○ ○ ○ ○



6 Which phrase is used to show that Monopoly has been popular for many years?

7 What THREE 21st-century learning skills are mentioned in the text?

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____



8 According to paragraphs 4 and 5, what are TWO benefits of play?

- a) _____
b) _____

9 Complete the sentence by crossing out one word.

In paragraph 6, the writer says 'wouldn't it be funny' because he or she thinks it is (*likely / unlikely*) that parents will tell their children to play computer games more often.

B Complete the following paragraph using words or phrases from Text 1. Fill in each blank with one word only.

(1) _____ is a part of being human. As babies and toddlers, we'll play with just about anything. Later, we like to (2) _____ to do the things we see adults do, like talking on the phone or driving a bus. Adults like playing too — (3) _____ at Halloween and playing all kinds of games. We play because it's (4) _____, but it's important too. It can give us useful (5) _____, and it can also make us more creative.

THINK!

What game do you think is good for your brain? Why?
Do you agree that play makes you smarter and more creative. Why or why not?



C Find adjectives in Text 1 to match the following definitions.

| Definition | Adjective |
|--|-----------|
| 1 liked by a lot of people (paragraph 2) | |
| 2 being the earliest form of something (paragraph 3) | |
| 3 very popular and bought by many people (paragraph 3) | |
| 4 everywhere in the world (paragraph 3) | |

D Complete the following sentences with the adjectives above.

- a) Chinese Chess is a _____ game. People have enjoyed playing it for hundreds of years.
b) Over 350 million people have bought a Rubik's Cube since it was invented. It is the _____ puzzle toy of all time.
c) Monopoly Junior is an easier version of the _____ Monopoly game.
d) Uno is a popular game _____. It is played in many different countries.

Do you know how long computer games have been around? Read about their history.

- Skim the first two paragraphs. Why did the writer write this text?
- Scan the text. Which decades are mentioned in it?



Text 2

A short history of computer games

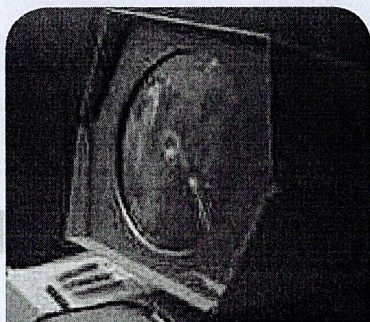


Posted on 8 May 20__ by suzyleehk

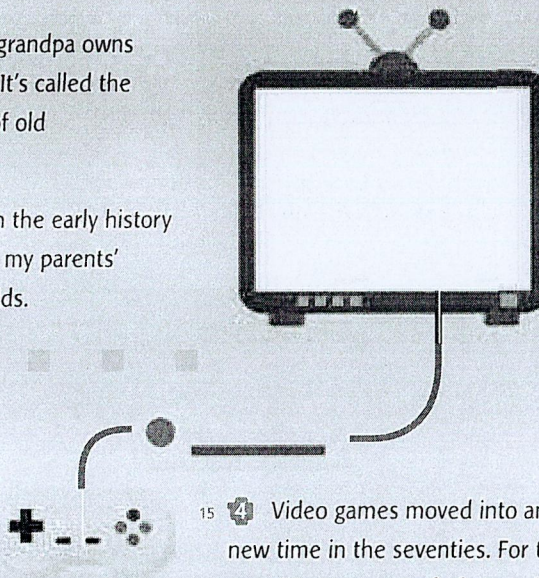
- 1 I found out something amazing today — my grandpa owns one of the world's first computer game consoles. It's called the Magnavox Odyssey and it's part of his collection of old gaming equipment.
- 5 2 This exciting discovery has led me to research the early history of computer games. I was interested to learn that my parents' generation was the first to play these games as kids.



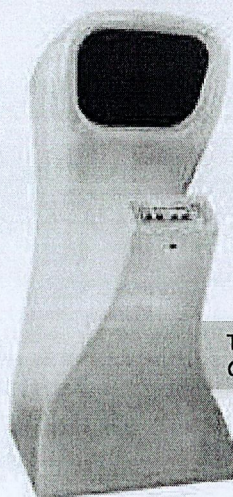
- 3 In the fifties and sixties, scientists started to create games for computers. At the time, computers were still very basic. They were big, heavy, difficult to use and slow, and they didn't have colour screens! One of the earliest games, *Spacewar!*, could only be played by people working at certain US universities.



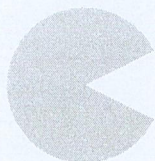
This is *Spacewar!*



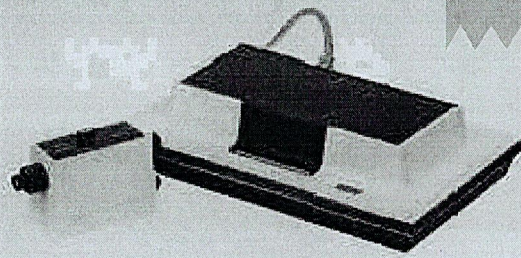
- 15 4 Video games moved into an exciting new time in the seventies. For the first time, computers were made for gaming only. However, you couldn't play at home. To play a game like *Computer Space*, you had to go to an arcade — an amusement centre with coin-operated machines.



The 1970s arcade game *Computer Space*



- 5 The Magnavox Odyssey, released in 1972, marked the beginning of home gaming. Small and without a keyboard, it plugged into a TV. It wasn't cheap! It cost US\$100 — that's about US\$500 or HK\$4,000 in today's money.



Grandpa's Magnavox Odyssey



A Pong console

- 6 My dad can't remember the Magnavox Odyssey, but he used to play *Pong* against his sister (she always beat him!). It was a game based on table tennis.

- 7 In the eighties, arcade and home computer games like *Pac-Man* were huge. *Pac-Man* was the first maze chase game ever, and players loved the dot-eating *Pac-Man*. They still do! It's still very popular. Now you can play it on computers and smartphones too.
- 8 I've tried this game, and it's really fun. The only problem is, once you start playing, it's hard to stop!

Check your understanding

A Answer the questions using information from Text 2. For multiple-choice questions, blacken one circle only.

- 1 Complete the sentence:

This text is mainly about early video games that you could play in _____ or at _____ on a computer.

- 2 What is the Magnavox Odyssey?



- 3 What is the writer referring to when she mentions 'This exciting discovery' (line 5)?

4 The phrase 'my parents' generation' (lines 6–7) refers to _____.

- A childhood friends of the writer's grandpa
 B children who grew up in the forties
 C computer games that belonged to the writer's parents
 D people of about the same age as the writer's parents

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐



5 Underline the ways in which early computers were 'basic' (line 10).

hard to see hard to use difficult to carry not fast simple design

6 What was unusual about the game *Spacewar!*?

7 Which adjective in paragraph 4 shows that arcade games were not free? _____



8 In which decade did home gaming begin? _____

9 What does 'it' (line 31) refer to? _____

10 Find one example of each of the following types of video games in the text.

a) A fighting game: _____

b) A maze game: _____

c) A sports game: _____

THINK!

What is your favourite computer game?
 Why do you like it?

Do you think people will still be playing
 it in thirty years' time? Why or why not?

B Complete the following summary with the correct form of words from Text 2. Fill in each blank with one word only.

Creating computer games began in ⁽¹⁾ _____ and ⁽²⁾ _____,

but slow computers and their black-and-white ⁽³⁾ _____ meant that the games were not very exciting.

In ⁽⁴⁾ _____ we had arcade games, as well as the first game console for home use.

The Magnavox Odyssey could be ⁽⁵⁾ _____ a television and did not have

a ⁽⁶⁾ _____. By ⁽⁷⁾ _____, gaming had become much more popular with games such as *Pac-Man*.



Which of the answers in the summary are related to computers and gaming? Write them below.

Unit 7
Part A

| Word/Phrase | Page No. | Line No. | Part of Speech | Meaning |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|---------|
| 1. toddlers | 46 | 1 | | |
| 2. preschoolers | 46 | 2 | | |
| 3. pretend | 46 | 3 | | |
| 4. adults | 46 | 7 | | |
| 5. dressing up | 46 | 7 | phr. v | |
| 6. science-fiction | 46 | 12 | | |
| 7. long-time | 47 | 14 | | |
| 8. original | 47 | 15 | | |
| 9. version | 47 | 15 | | |
| 10. best-selling | 47 | 15 | | |
| 11. property game | 47 | 15 | n phr | |
| 12. worldwide | 47 | 16 | | |
| 13. editions | 47 | 16 | | |
| 14. opportunity | 47 | 18 | | |
| 15. solve | 47 | 19 | | |
| 16. century | 47 | 20 | | |
| 17. young at heart | 47 | 22 | phr | |
| 18. history | 50 | | | |
| 19. owns | 50 | 1 | | |
| 20. game consoles | 50 | 2 | n phr | |
| 21. collection | 50 | 3 | | |
| 22. discovery | 50 | 5 | | |
| 23. led (lead) | 50 | 5 | | |
| 24. research | 50 | 5 | | |
| 25. generation | 50 | 7 | | |
| 26. amusement centre | 50 | 20 | n phr | |
| 27. machines | 50 | 21 | | |
| 28. released | 51 | 22 | | |
| 29. marked | 51 | 22 | | |
| 30. chase | 51 | 31 | | |

Part B Word families

| | verb (v) | noun (n) | adjective (adj) |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. | originate () | origin () | original () |
| 2. | edit () | edition () | --- |
| 3. | solve () | solution () | --- |
| 4. | discover () | discovery () | --- |
| 5. | collect () | collection () collectable () | collectable () |
| 6. | mark () | mark () | marked () |

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of words in the brackets. One has been done as an example.

- There are toys like transforming robots, robot pets and _____ (collect) card games like Pokemon.
- The government believes that the easiest _____ (solve) to this social unrest is to hand out cash to every permanent resident.
- The students _____ (mark) the test date down on the school calendar as Ms. Cheung had told.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) is alerted by Chinese government of pneumonia in Wuhan. Patients are quarantined and work has begun on finding out the _____ (origin) of the virus.
- Instead of typing the script again, I tend to _____ (edition) on the paper for the sake of speed.

Exercise 2

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

- Just calm down! Shouting won't solution / solving / solve anything.
- His newest album showed his talent as a serious music writer of origin / originate / original works.
- Although the technology origin / originate / originated in the UK, it has been developed in the US.
- My mother always checks goods in the shop for damage or mark / marked / marks, especially if the item is in a sale.
- Parents are in the best position to help their babies in the process of discover / discovered / discovery.

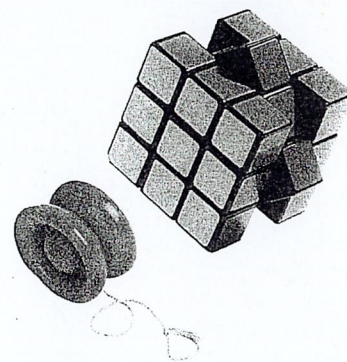
Fun and games

Lego has captured the imagination of children for generations and remains one of the world's top toys — but why? Read the following article to find out the secret to Lego's success.

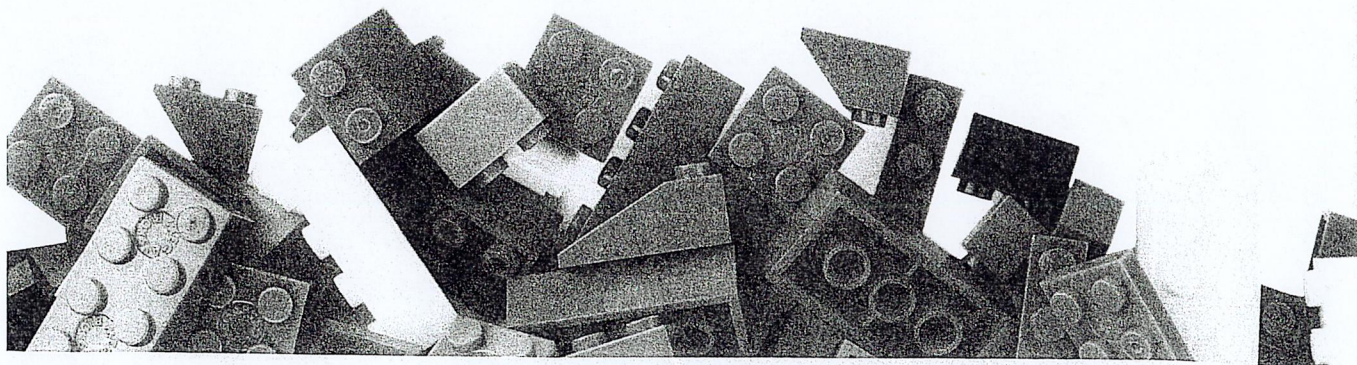
Feature magazine

Engaging imaginations — one piece at a time!

1 Have you ever noticed that the simplest toys also tend to be the most popular? Take the Rubik's Cube and the yo-yo for example — the long-time favourite puzzle toy and the string-and-disks toy that has recently started to make a comeback. There is another simple toy that people love even more — the well-known building-blocks game system called Lego.



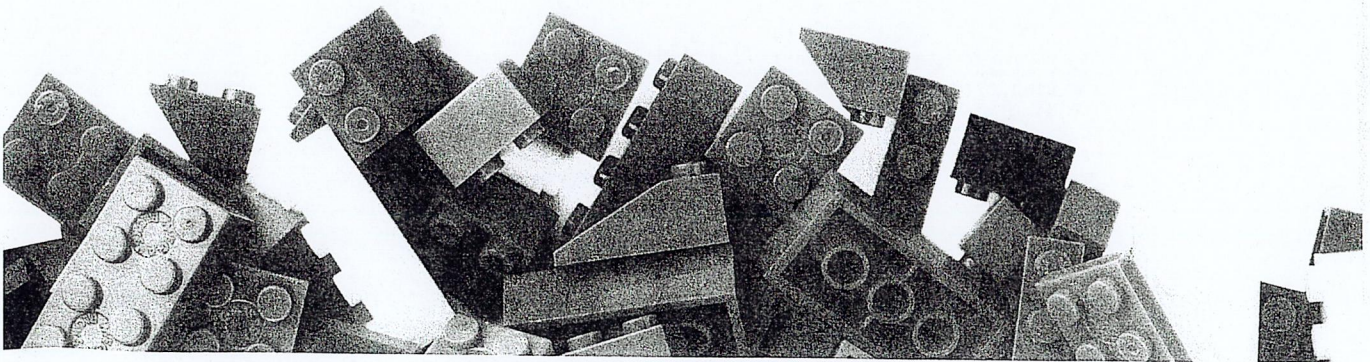
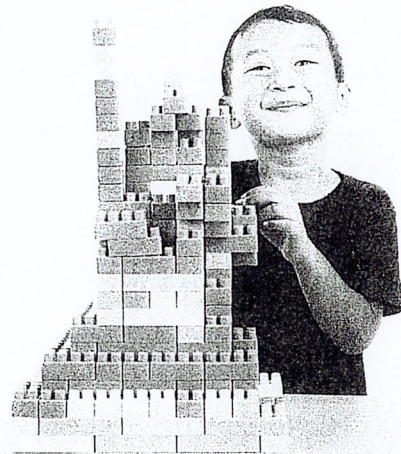
2 Nowadays, seeing Lego products in shops is a familiar experience, but the company used to produce only wooden toys in Denmark. The company got its start in 1932, when a Danish carpenter named Ole Kirk Kristiansen built toys and blocks out of wood in his workshop in Billund, Denmark. Two years later, Kristiansen came up with the company name 'Lego' — based on the Danish phrase *leg godt*, which means 'play well'. In 1947, Lego began making plastic toys, and two years later, it released its first version of 'Automatic Binding Bricks'.



August 2017 Issue

15 **3** Since 1949, Lego has become a best-selling toy brand that includes theme-based sets of building bricks, films and TV shows, books, clothing and even eight Legoland amusement parks around the world — with three more soon to open. In 2011, NASA astronauts took thirteen Lego kits into space to see how the blocks would work without gravity. Two years later, a team used more than five million pieces to build the world's
20 largest-ever Lego model — a full-sized *Star Wars* X-Wing fighter. In 2015, Lego was named the world's most powerful brand.

4 Despite Lego's amazing growth over the past eighty-five years, the toy's worldwide popularity still depends on a simple fact: children love to use their imagination. If they
25 want to follow the instructions included with the set, they can. If they are more interested in putting the pieces together on their own, they can do that too. They don't need to read confusing instructions to figure out how the pieces work. They just need to
30 click them together. The only limit is their imagination — and this is the true secret to Lego's ongoing success.



Check your understanding

A Can you answer the questions using information from the article? Blacken the appropriate circles or write your answers in the spaces provided. (Accept any reasonable answers.)

1 In line 3, what does 'the long-time favourite puzzle toy' refer to?

2 When did the Lego company get its name?

3 Paragraph 2 is about ____.

A how Lego got its name

B the history of Lego

C the person who invented Lego

D where people can see the most Lego shops

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A | B | C | D |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

4 Decide whether the following statements are True, False or the information is Not Given in paragraphs 1-2.

a) Yo-yos have become more popular in recent years.

b) Ole Kirk Kristiansen was born in Billund, Denmark.

c) Automatic Binding Bricks were first released in 1947.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| T | F | NG |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

5 There will be _____ Legoland amusement parks in the near future.

6 In paragraph 3, why does the writer give information about astronauts taking Lego kits into space?

A to demonstrate how popular Lego has become

B to describe the benefits of playing with Lego

C to explain how Lego works without gravity

D to prove that Lego blocks can be used in space

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A | B | C | D |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

7 According to paragraph 4, what are the reasons for Lego's popularity? Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X).

a) It is simple to play with.

b) It requires children to use their imagination.

c) There is a limit to children's imagination.

| |
|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |

THINK!

Do you like playing with Lego? Why or why not?

- B** Can you complete the diary entry with words from the article? Fill in each blank with one word only. You should make sure your answers are grammatically correct.

Dear Diary

23rd August 2017

I just read an article about my favourite toy — Lego. It included lots of interesting information about Lego's history. For example, I didn't realise that Lego was over ⁽¹⁾ _____ decades old, or that Lego building blocks used to be made of ⁽²⁾ _____. I knew that Lego is a ⁽³⁾ _____ company, but I had no idea that its ⁽⁴⁾ _____ means 'play well'. I was also surprised to find out that the Lego brand is more ⁽⁵⁾ _____ than any other brand in the world.

Marks

/ 5



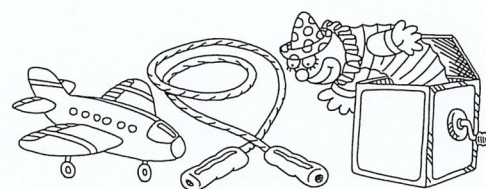
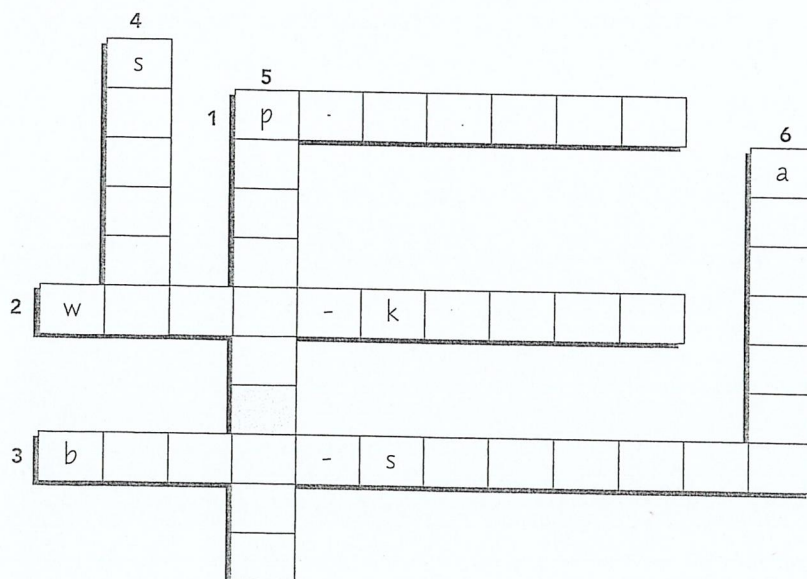
- C** Now complete the crossword with words and a phrase from the article.

Across

- 1 liked by a lot of people (paragraph 1)
- 2 famous or recognised by people (paragraph 1)
- 3 used to describe a very popular product that many people buy (paragraph 3)

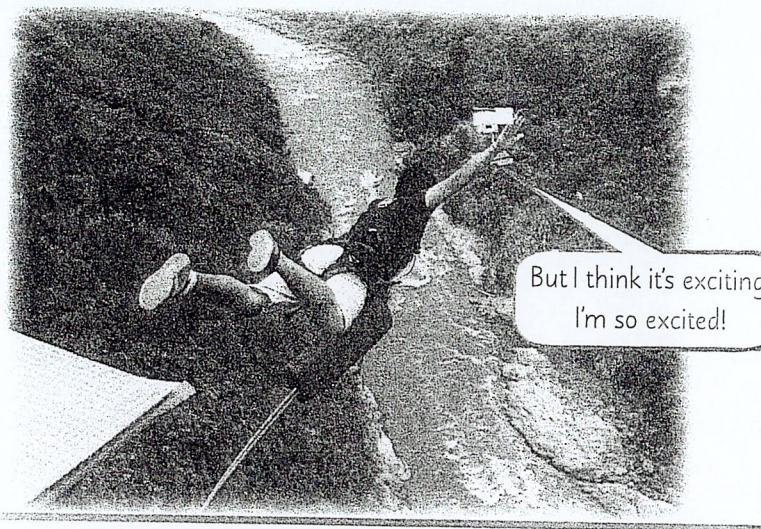
Down

- 4 not difficult to do or understand (paragraph 4)
- 5 a toy or game that involves thinking hard to solve a difficult question or problem (paragraph 1)
- 6 very good, especially in an unexpected way (paragraph 4)



Marks

/ 6



1 Adjectives with nouns and verbs

1.1 We use adjectives to describe people, things and places. We usually put adjectives:

- before nouns/noun phrases

*He is a funny **person**.*

*That's a cute **teddy bear**.*

- after linking verbs (e.g. *be, become, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste*)

*It **is** cold outside.*

*You don't **look** well.*

*Jill **seems** unhappy.*

*That **sounds** good.*

You can go to Book 2 Unit 4 for more information on adverbs of degree.

1.2 We often use adverbs of degree (e.g. *quite, really, very*) with adjectives.

*The film was **quite** popular with teenagers.*

*It's **very** hot in this room and I feel **really** thirsty.*

1.3 When we use more than one adjective before a noun, we usually put the adjectives in the following order:

You could mention that we rarely use more than three adjectives together.

| | opinion | size | age | shape | colour | pattern | origin | material | |
|---|---------|--------|-----|-------|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| a | lovely | | old | | | | Chinese | | picture |
| | | little | | round | | | | wooden | table |
| | | small | | | red | striped | | | carpet |

1.4 When we use more than one adjective of the same type before a noun, we usually put *and* before the last adjective.

*Robert bought a red **and** white sports bag.*

*I have a plastic **and** leather chair.*

Common errors

- Some adjectives can only be used before a noun (e.g. *elder, indoor, main, only, outdoor*).
 ✓ *The indoor swimming pool is closed.*
 ✗ *The swimming pool is indoor.*
- Some adjectives can only be used after a verb (e.g. *afraid, alone, awake, glad, ill*).
 ✓ *Sally was ill yesterday.*
 ✗ *Ill Sally stayed at home.*

2 -ing and -ed adjectives

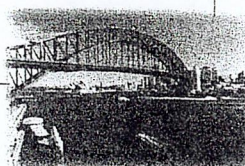
- 2.1 Some adjectives end in *-ing* or *-ed*. We use adjectives that end in *-ing* to describe something that causes our feelings. We use adjectives that end in *-ed* to describe how we feel.

This book is boring. (The book makes me feel bored.)

I was bored reading the book. (I felt bored because of the book.)

- 2.2 Here are some other common examples of *-ing* and *-ed* adjectives:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| amazing | Sydney is an amazing city. |
| amazed | We are amazed by its beautiful harbour. |
| amusing | I saw an amusing show. |
| amused | I was amused by the show. |
| exciting | The speedboat ride was exciting. |
| excited | I felt excited on the speedboat ride. |
| frightening | Bungee jumping is frightening. |
| frightened | Before the jump, we all felt frightened. |
| interesting | The trip was interesting. |
| interested | The tourists were interested in the trip. |
| tiring | Swimming is tiring. |
| tired | Dan gets tired swimming. |



Common errors

We never use *-ing* adjectives to describe how we feel, but we can use *-ing* adjectives to describe a person's quality.

✗ *I am boring. What can we do?*

✓ *I am bored. What can we do?*

✓ *He is a boring person.* (He makes others feel bored.)



Exercise 1

Exercise 1 provides contextualised practice of using adjectives before nouns and after verbs, as well as the order of adjectives.

Florence is writing an email to her classmate. Help her complete the email with the adjectives given. Use each adjective once only. Use the pictures to help you.

We're having a ⁽¹⁾ lovely time here in Vietnam. So far, the weather has been great, although today it's quite ⁽²⁾ windy.

There's a ⁽³⁾ beach right outside our hotel.

It's very ⁽⁵⁾ — I think ten MTR trains can line up along it!

Usually it's ⁽⁶⁾ with tourists. However, it's almost

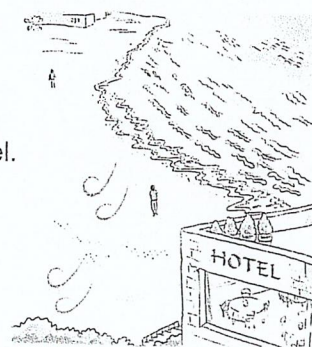
⁽⁷⁾ today, as the sea is a bit ⁽⁸⁾. I feel

⁽⁹⁾ when I look at it!

We're staying at a ⁽¹⁰⁾, ⁽¹¹⁾ hotel (it was built more than 50 years ago and has only ten rooms). However, it's actually quite ⁽¹²⁾ on the inside.

Right now, I'm resting by the pool and typing this email on my ⁽¹³⁾ laptop (I bought it last week). It's very ⁽¹⁴⁾ — the sun is strong, so I'm sitting in the shade under a ⁽¹⁵⁾ umbrella. My brother Tom is lying next to me. He isn't feeling ⁽¹⁶⁾ because he ate too much at a barbecue last night. He's really ⁽¹⁷⁾ at times!

That's all for now. I'll see you back at school next week!



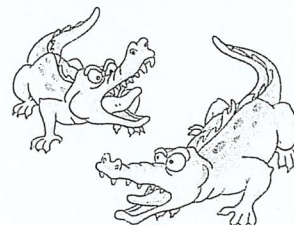
- crowded
- empty
- giant
- greedy
- hot
- long
- lovely
- modern
- new
- old
- rough
- sandy
- seasick
- small
- well
- white
- windy

Exercise 2

Exercise 2 provides practice of -ing and -ed adjectives.

Complete the sentences with the adjectives given. Use each adjective once only.

- 1 Your holiday sounds _____. I'm really _____ that you went diving.
- 2 Climbing the mountain was _____. When we went to bed, we were all very _____.
- 3 The Chinese New Year parade was very _____. We were all _____ watching it.
- 4 Rick is a really _____ guide. The people on his tours are _____ by his stories.
- 5 Joseph is _____ in wild animals. He likes to find out _____ facts about them.
- 6 The crocodile farm was a _____ place. I certainly felt _____ when they opened their mouths!



- amazed
- amazing
- amused
- amusing
- excited
- exciting
- frightened
- frightening
- interested
- interesting
- tired
- tiring

Exercise 3

Elaine is writing an email to her aunt. Help her complete the email with the adjectives in the word box. Use each adjective once only. For questions 17 and 18, put the adjectives in the correct order.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------|------------|--------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| amazing | amused | angry | annoyed | boring | different | disappointed | excited |
| famous | frightening | heavy | interested | old | slippery | tired | tiring |

From: Elaine

To: Auntie Agnes

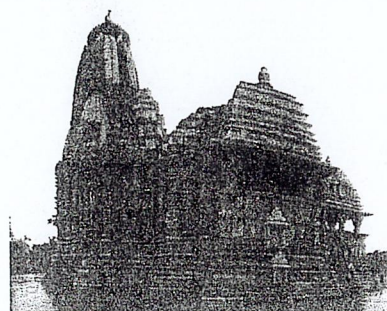
Dear Auntie Agnes

I've just got back from my school trip to India. It was really ⁽¹⁾ _____. There were so many activities. At the end of every day, we were all very ⁽²⁾ _____ and fell asleep immediately. However, it was a great trip. I was really looking forward to it and I wasn't ⁽³⁾ _____ at all. I still feel ⁽⁴⁾ _____ about it and can't believe I've been to India.

We went to a lot of ⁽⁵⁾ _____ places. As you know, I'm very ⁽⁶⁾ _____ in temples — well, we saw quite a lot! The temples we visited are all ⁽⁷⁾ _____ attractions, so there were lots of tourists. The temples were very ⁽⁸⁾ _____ too.

One of them was built over 1,000 years ago, and it took almost 100 years to build! That's ⁽⁹⁾ _____, isn't it?

Unfortunately, some of the other students thought temples were ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ and weren't happy. They looked ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ each time we visited another one.



Oh! One day, in a small village, we had some very ⁽¹²⁾ _____ rain. It didn't last long, but it was quite ⁽¹³⁾ _____. We couldn't see our hands in front of our faces, and all the roads became ⁽¹⁴⁾ _____! I slipped and hit our guide. He fell down and was covered in dirt. Luckily, he wasn't ⁽¹⁵⁾ _____ with me. In fact, he seemed quite ⁽¹⁶⁾ _____!

PS I've bought a ⁽¹⁷⁾ _____, _____ (big / round / silk) cushion for you, and a ⁽¹⁸⁾ _____, _____ (Indian / lovely / old) painting for Uncle George. I hope you like them.

Elaine

Exercise 4

Ben is writing an article about a trip to New Zealand. Help him complete the article. Choose the best word(s) to complete each blank and circle the correct letter.

A VISIT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE WORLD

The flight to New Zealand was (1), but none of us (2) when we arrived. We were all (3) to be at 'the bottom of the world'! On the map, New Zealand (4), but we were (5) as we travelled around it. It seems (6). It takes a whole day to go from the north to the south, flying over (7) spaces with very few people. But travelling quickly isn't so (8) as you don't get to explore.

Most visitors go to Queenstown in the south. This isn't (9), as it is 'the adventure capital of the world'. We went there too, and did lots of (10) things. One day, we did a bungee jump off a bridge — I was so (11)! We also went on a jet boat. Later, we went snowboarding on a nearby mountain. It (12) to look at, but was actually quite difficult!

In the north, we stayed in Auckland. It is a fascinating city. We loved its (13) harbour. Overall, it was (14) trip. We were all (15) when we left, and want to go back soon.



- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 A new B long C cute | 2 A felt tired B tired C were tiring | 3 A interesting B amusing C excited |
| 4 A small B looks small C is a small | 5 A surprised B boring C amazing | 6 A really large B a very large C the large |
| 7 A opening B crowded C open | 8 A dull B interesting C interested | 9 A amazed B worrying C surprising |
| 10 A exciting B frightened C excited | 11 A frightening B exciting C frightened | 12 A was frightened B seemed easy C attractive |
| 13 A beautiful quiet B quiet and beautiful C beautiful and awful | 14 A interesting B an amazing C fascinated | 15 A bored B busy C sad |

Gerunds and to-infinitives

I **enjoy** looking at the stars.
I **hope** to be an astronaut
when I grow up.

When we use one verb directly after another verb, the second verb usually takes the form of either a gerund (-ing form of a verb) or a to-infinitive (to + base form of a verb). We often use gerunds and to-infinitives to talk about activities, likes, dislikes and want.

1 Talking about activities

- 1.1 We often use gerunds to talk about activities. A gerund acts as a noun. When it is used as the subject of a sentence, it takes a singular verb.

Richard's favourite activities are running and reading.

Subj
Dancing is a good form of exercise.

Subj
Singing always makes me happy.

- 1.2 We sometimes use 'go + a gerund' to talk about sports and leisure activities.

In summertime, Sam often goes swimming after school.

Would you like to go fishing tomorrow?

- 1.3 We can use 'do + the/some + a gerund' to talk about housework.

Mum usually does the shopping at the weekend.

Jerry, can you help me do some cleaning?

2 Talking about likes, dislikes and want

- 2.1 We often use gerunds and to-infinitives after verbs to talk about what we like, dislike or want. Some verbs are always followed by gerunds.

I dislike playing computer games.

Sue enjoys watching game shows.

- 2.2 Some verbs are always followed by to-infinitives.

What do you want to be when you grow up?

We wish to see the principal.

Paul hopes to study biology at university.

2.3 Some verbs can be followed by either gerunds or *to*-infinitives.

Kelly **hates** *doing* / *to do* housework.

My cousins **like** *eating* / *to eat* Japanese food.

(but My cousins **dislike** *eating* Japanese food.)

Raymond **loves** *wearing* / *to wear* jeans.

Dad **prefers** *travelling* / *to travel* to work by MTR.

We can use *hate*, *like*, *love* and *prefer* with *would* ('d). They are followed by a *to*-infinitive.

I'd like/love to have
a burger for lunch.

(= I want to have)



I'm very tired.
I'd prefer to go to
bed now.



2.4 Prepositions and adjective-preposition phrases are always followed by gerunds. Below are some common adjective-preposition phrases:

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| afraid of | bored with | fond of | good/bad at | happy about |
| interested in | keen on | sorry for | tired of | worried about |

Thanks **for** lending me the umbrella, Annie.

Sarah is **fond of** cooking. She's **good at** making western dishes.

I'm **tired of** staying home all day. Let's go out for a walk.

Common errors

1 Gerunds always take a singular verb.

✓ Bob thinks **making models** is great fun.

X ~~Bob thinks making models are great fun.~~

2 *Like* and *love* are frequently used in speech and writing. Avoid making the following mistakes:

X ~~I like/love listening to music.~~

X ~~I like/love to listening to music.~~

✓ I like/love listening / to listen to music.

Exercise 1

John is writing a letter to his teacher. Help him complete the letter using the correct form of the verbs given. Use each verb once only.

Exercise 1 provides contextualised practice of gerunds.

- be
- become
- do
- fail
- fall
- get
- improve
- manage
- play
- solve
- study

Dear Mrs Chan

I am so sorry for ⁽¹⁾ _____ asleep in class this morning. I was too tired because I revised for my Maths test until late last night. I was very disappointed with the result of my last test and am afraid of ⁽²⁾ _____ Maths this term. I dislike ⁽³⁾ _____ low marks. Therefore, I am trying to improve my marks by ⁽⁴⁾ _____ harder. However, I am very bad at ⁽⁵⁾ _____ my time. Can you help me with this? ⁽⁶⁾ _____ my time management skills will surely help me study more efficiently and get better marks.

Maths is one of my favourite subjects. I enjoy ⁽⁷⁾ _____ difficult problems, at home and in class, and one of my hobbies is ⁽⁸⁾ _____ Maths games. I also think that Maths will be useful for my future career — ⁽⁹⁾ _____ an engineer ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ one of my dreams. At present, however, I am very worried about ⁽¹¹⁾ _____ badly in my tests. I hope you have some advice for me.

Yours sincerely

John Lee

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs given. Use each verb once only.

Exercise 2 provides practice of to-infinitives.

- buy
- eat
- eat out
- learn
- make
- travel
- try out
- visit

- 1 Sarah is a foodie. She loves _____ different kinds of dishes.
- 2 I want _____ the Wetland Park and see the mangroves.
- 3 Mr and Mrs Smith hope _____ around the world after they retire.
- 4 I don't want _____ tonight. I'd prefer _____ at home. I'll cook now.
- 5 Mr Tong wishes _____ a lot of money and buy a house for his family.
- 6 I'd love _____ to play a musical instrument. What do you think of saxophone?
- 7 Tom would like _____ a new games console with his pocket money. So far, he has saved about five hundred dollars.

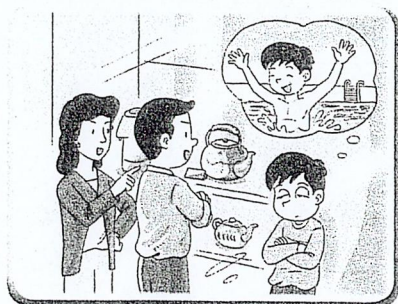
Exercise 3

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Bill looks upset. He is worried about _____ (fail) the exam.
- 2 Sometimes, I enjoy _____ (sit) by the sea watching the waves. It's so relaxing.
- 3 It's so hot today! I'd prefer not _____ (go) out — I don't like _____ (walk) in the burning sun.
- 4 Mum is doing the _____ (iron) at the moment. She will prepare dinner after that.
- 5 I hate _____ (get) all those spam emails. What can I do?
- 6 More and more young people prefer _____ (pay) their bills by credit card.
- 7 _____ (talk) on the mobile phone loudly on public transport is quite annoying indeed.
- 8 My grandpa is fond of _____ (garden). He spends a lot of time in his little garden.
- 9 Kelly has been cheated by a shop owner. She wishes _____ (make) a complaint to the Consumer Council.
- 10 Many women think going _____ (shop) is the best way to relax.
- 11 Jenny enjoys _____ (make) new friends. She has over three hundred friends on her social networking site.
- 12 I hate _____ (tidy up) after a party. It took me three hours to clear up the mess last time.
- 13 Derek dislikes _____ (work) overtime. He hopes _____ (spend) more time with his family. That is why he would like _____ (change) his job.
- 14 I love _____ (live) in the country. I'm quite fed up with the busy traffic and poor air quality in the city.
- 15 A: Do you want _____ (try out) this karaoke app?
B: No, thanks. I'm really bad at _____ (sing).
- 16 A: We're going _____ (camp) this weekend. Would you like _____ (join) us?
B: I'd love to. Thanks for _____ (ask) me.

Exercise 4

Look at the pictures. Complete the descriptions using the words in brackets. Use the simple present and the correct gerunds or 'to'-infinitives.



There's no school today. Christopher is usually ⁽¹⁾ _____

(happy about, have) holidays, but not today ...

He ⁽²⁾ _____ (would like, go,

swim) with his friends. He ⁽³⁾ _____

(not, enjoy, shop) with his parents. In fact, he really ⁽⁴⁾ _____

_____ (hate, walk) around shopping centres.

Sue usually ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (go, run) in the morning. She

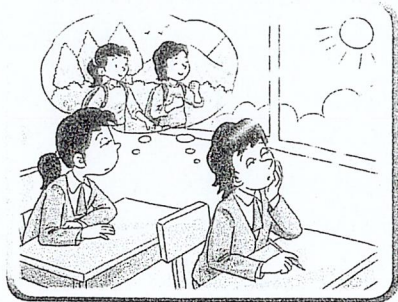
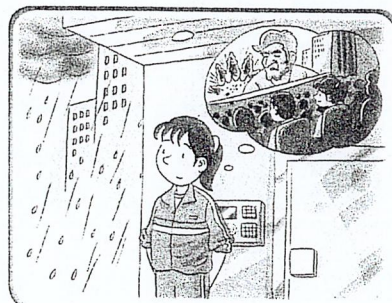
thinks ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (run, be) a very good form of

exercise. She ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (prefer, go) in the morning

because the air is fresher. Unfortunately it's raining today and she

⁽⁸⁾ _____ (dislike, run) in the rain. She

⁽⁹⁾ _____ (would prefer, go) to the cinema instead.



Amy and Ivy are good friends. They both ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____

(love, hike) in country parks. They're also ⁽¹¹⁾ _____

(fond of, take) photos of the beautiful scenery. It's such a lovely day

today. They ⁽¹²⁾ _____ (not, like, be) inside

the classroom the whole day. They both ⁽¹³⁾ _____

(want, have) a holiday soon.

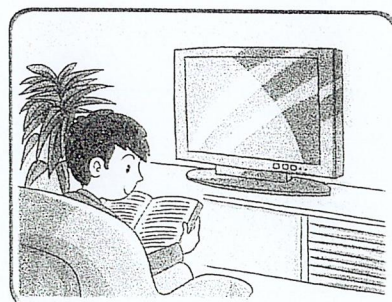
Mike ⁽¹⁴⁾ _____ (enjoy, read) when he has free time.

He ⁽¹⁵⁾ _____ (love, borrow) books of different

fields from the library because he ⁽¹⁶⁾ _____ (hope,

gain) more knowledge. He ⁽¹⁷⁾ _____

(not, interested in, watch) TV. He thinks it's a waste of time.



Exercise 5

Angela is talking to her sister Paula. Read their conversation. Are the underlined words used correctly? If yes, put a tick (✓). If not, write the correct answers in the spaces provided.

Angela: Paula, what are you doing in the kitchen?

Paula: I ⁽¹⁾ want prepare dinner tonight.

Angela: Are you sure you can do that? Do you ⁽²⁾ want me to help you?

Paula: No, thanks. You always ⁽³⁾ do the cook. ⁽⁴⁾ I'd like cooking for you, Mum and Dad tonight. Actually, I quite ⁽⁵⁾ enjoy to cook. I've found a few recipes online and I ⁽⁶⁾ hope making something really special for you all tonight.

Angela: Well, OK. Let me teach you how to fry the vegetables first, though. If you cook them too long, they won't taste good.

Paula: Don't worry! ⁽⁷⁾ I'd love to do everything by myself. Just let me try. Oh yes, I just need you to do one thing for me.

Angela: Oh really? What's that?

Paula: Could you help me ⁽⁸⁾ do the washing-up? ⁽⁹⁾ Do all this work make me feel really tired! You know, I've always ⁽¹⁰⁾ hated to doing housework.

Angela: Sure, no problem.



(Two hours later)

Paula: I'm really ⁽¹¹⁾ sorry for to keep you waiting. Dinner is ready, finally!

Angela: Great! I'll set the table then ... Oh, no! What a mess in the kitchen!

Paula: I'm sorry, my dear sister ...

Angela: I think ⁽¹²⁾ we'd all prefer eat out next time, haha.

- 1 _____
- 3 _____
- 5 _____
- 7 _____
- 9 _____
- 11 _____

- 2 _____
- 4 _____
- 6 _____
- 8 _____
- 10 _____
- 12 _____

Exercise 6

Joe is writing an email to his friend Eddie in Australia. Help him complete the email. Choose the best word(s) to complete each blank and circle the correct letter.

Hi Eddie



Thanks for (1) me a birthday card. I'm sorry for not (2) sooner as it's a busy time at school. Actually, I'm quite free now, but I'm going to go (3) with my mum later. I don't want (4), but she needs me to carry things for her. Yuck! I really hate (5) shopping. I'm just tired of (6) around shopping centres! My brother's lucky — Mum never asks him to go with her.

Never mind. After that, I'm going to go (7) with some friends. I really enjoy (8) that, as I'm sure you remember from your trip here. I must take some sunscreen, though. The sun is really strong and I don't want (9) burnt.

I hope (10) you in Perth soon, but Mum isn't happy about (11) me fly alone. She wants me to grow up, but won't let me do things like this! She says (12) alone is too dangerous for me. She'd prefer (13) with me. Is your mum the same? I suppose a lot of parents are afraid of letting their kids do things on their own, and they like (14) everything for them! Oh, Mum's calling me now. She's telling me to get ready. Please reply soon — I'm always interested in (15) your news.

Joe

- 1 A send
B sending
C to send

- 2 A replying
B replied
C to reply

- 3 A to shop
B shopping
C to shopping

- 4 A go
B going
C to go

- 5 A go
B going
C to going

- 6 A walk
B walking
C to walk

- 7 A swim
B to swim
C swimming

- 8 A do
B to do
C doing

- 9 A getting
B to get
C get

- 10 A visit
B visiting
C to visit

- 11 A lets
B to let
C letting

- 12 A fly
B flying
C to flying

- 13 A to fly
B flying
C flies

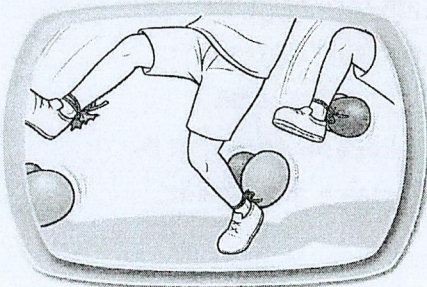
- 14 A plan
B to plan
C to planning

- 15 A hear
B hearing
C to hear

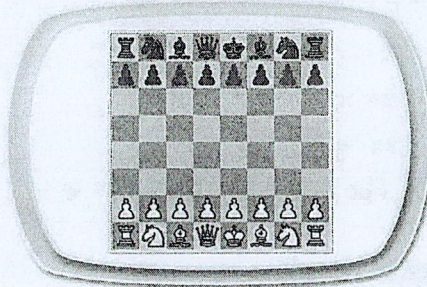
Task 1 Listening and Guessing Meanings (5 marks)

Listen to five short conversations. Decide what game or toy the speakers are talking about. Write the number of each conversation in the appropriate box. Two pictures will not be used. You now have 30 seconds to study the task.

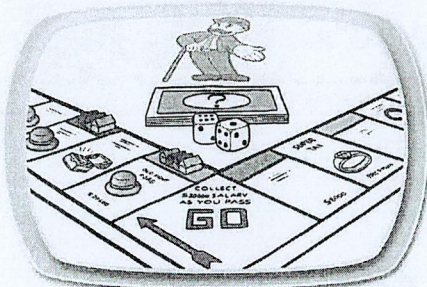
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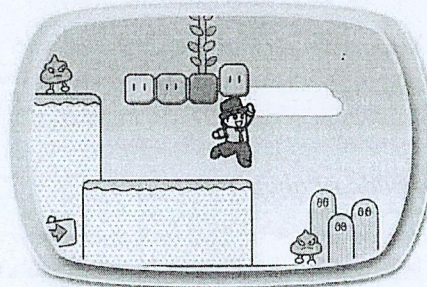
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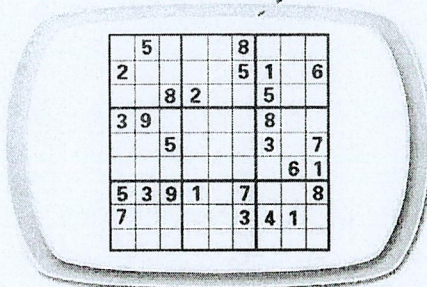
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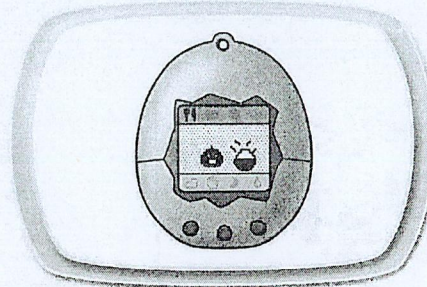
4.



5.



6.



7.



Vocabulary Help

- Backyard
- Challenge
- Digital pet
- Handheld
- Logic
- Reasoning
- To checkmate
- To download
- To exchange gifts
- To tap
- Workout

GRADED TASK 10



Task 2

Listening for Likes and Dislikes (7 marks)



You are Margaret Lee. Your teacher, Mr. Brown, has asked you to help organise a Games Day for students. He has suggested three fun games for the event. You are now doing a survey to find out what students think of the games. You now have 30 seconds to study the task.

Rating the games:

- (1) ☞ Put numbers 1, 2 and 3 to indicate how much the student likes each game. Use each number **ONCE** only.

1 = Most favourite

3 = Least favourite

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Balloon stomp | |
| Treasure hunt | |
| Chess | |

Vocabulary Help

Board games

Chess

Favourite

Least

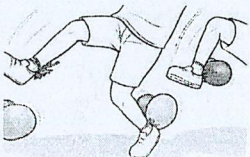

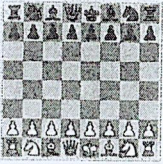
Particular reason

To introduce

To rate

To stomp

Treasure hunt

| Game | Reason(s) given for liking or disliking the game |
|--|---|
| Balloon stomp  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is (2) _____ |
| Treasure hunt  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is (3) _____ It requires you to (4) ☞ _____ |
| Chess  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is (5) ☞ _____ It is <u>interesting</u> _____ |

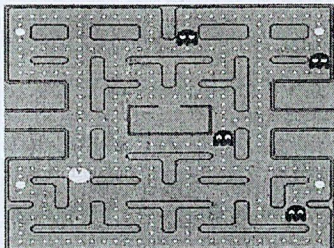
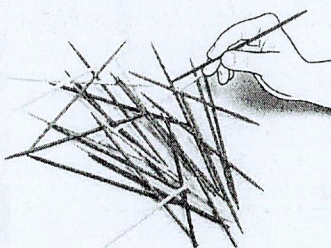
GRADED TASK 11

**Task 3** Completing a Table (8 marks)

The Lee family is in a toy museum. They are talking about what they have just seen. Listen and fill in the missing information in the spaces below. You now have 30 seconds to study the task.

Exhibition seen by Mr. Lee and his daughter, Claire**Vocabulary Help**

Exhibit
Exhibition
Player
Popularity
Stick
To allow
To get into trouble
To involve
To release
Video game

| Exhibit | Details |
|---|---|
| Exhibit 1: Pac-Man  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A popular (1) _____ video game It was released in (2) _____. People could only play the game at (3) _____ centres. <p>Reasons for its popularity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was really (4) _____. It was (5) _____ and (6) _____ to play. |
| Exhibit 2: Pick-up sticks  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least (7) _____ players One player tries to (8) _____ a stick without moving any other sticks. |

Assessment Worksheet



(Tracks 34–36)

Situation



You are Annie Wong. You are doing a survey about the new board game café at your school. You will have two tasks to do. You now have two minutes to familiarise yourself with Tasks 1 and 2.



Task 1

Completing a Survey Form (8 marks)

You are now asking a student about her opinion of the board game café. Listen and complete the survey form below. You now have 30 seconds to study the task.

Vocabulary Help

Atmosphere
Background
Length of stay
Lights
Satisfactory
Tuck shop
Variety

SKU Secondary School

Survey Form

Frequency of use: (Tick the correct box.)

(1) ☐ Often

☐ Sometimes

☐ Rarely

Length of stay: (2) _____ minutes

Opinion of the facilities and features: (Circle the correct options.)

| (3) Facility/Feature | Rating | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----|-----|---|
| | (1 = Very good; 2 = Good; 3 = Satisfactory; 4 = Poor) | | | |
| Board games | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Atmosphere | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 |
| Food | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 |
| Drinks | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Likes

A good variety of (4) _____

Nice background (5) _____

Dislikes

Too (6) _____

Suggestion for improvement:

Use (7) _____ lights

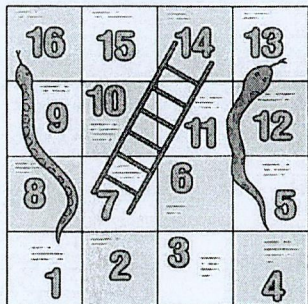
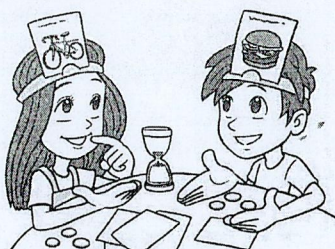



Task 2

Completing a Table (8 marks)



You are having a discussion with your classmate, James Ho, about which new board games to buy for the board game café. Listen to the discussion and complete the table below. You now have 30 seconds to study the task.

| Game | Buy (✓) Do not buy (✗) | Reasons for buying or not buying |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Snakes and Ladders  | ✓ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very (8) _____ with students (9) _____ to play |
| Hedbanz  | (10) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A (11) _____ game It is (12) _____ |
| Guess Who?  | (13) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too (14) _____ Too (15) _____ |

Vocabulary Help

Card
Confused
False clues
Mystery
Online
Shopping cart
Surprised
To figure out
To guess
To lie
To refuse
To roll a dice
To solve
To strap