

8<sup>th</sup> grade

# Key Skills

The 1<sup>st</sup> of December, Wednesday

# Homework

1. Read World Nuclear Association: Overview of nuclear energy.
2. Check LMS (Chapter 3. Writing Persuade), take a note of INFINITIVE and GERUND with the examples.
3. Write to persuade – on the topic of “**Animal research**” animal testing

**A4 paper – 300 words**

LMS – Reading: The shame of our silence –.

# Gerund VS Infinitive

I enjoy talking. (*gerund* – verb + *ing*)

I want to see a movie. (*infinitive* – *to* + *base verb*)

# INFINITIVES – Pg. 13

To do

To eat

To be

To go

To take

1. I love *to speak* English.

2. She likes *to swim*.

Infinitive As the subject of a verb.

*1. To advise others* is easy.

*2. To learn* English is difficult.

*3. To please Mary* is hard.

Infinitive As the object of a transitive verb

1. I wish *to become a poet.*

2. He likes *to read books.*

3. We propose *to visit Korea.*

Infinitive As the complement of a verb

1. Our greatest pleasure is *to help the poor.*

2. My ambition is *to marry her.*

3. Her plan is *to settle in Australia.*

Infinitive As the object of a preposition

1. I had no choice *but to give up my hope.*

2. We are *about to begin our work.*

# Infinitive As an object complement

1. We heard him *speak to his father.*
2. We found her *open the door.*
3. I noticed John *smile at me.*

Infinitive To qualify **a verb** to express purpose

• **Examples:**

1. I wanted *to marry Emily*.

2. We have come to *see you*.

3. I read books *to increase my knowledge*.

Infinitive To qualify an **adjective**

• **Examples:**

1. We are very happy to sit in the garden.

2. It is hard *to please Mary.*

3. English is difficult *to learn.*

Infinitive to qualify a **noun**

• **Examples:**

1. It is not the time *to sleep*.

2. I have the letters *to post*.

3. She has a child *to look after*

# Infinitive to qualify a sentence

## • **Examples:**

*1. To tell the truth,* we have no problem with you.

*2. To explain bluntly,* we are in need of money.

*3. To tell you frankly,* I am not able to help you.

# GERUNDS – Pg. 45

A gerund is a verbal that ends in *-ing* and functions as a noun.

*(gerund – verb + ing)*

- Sing -> singing
- Play -> playing
- Be -> being
- Go -> going

- Gerunds can be used in a sentence as either the subject or the object of another verb.

- For example:

- Singing is an enjoyable activity.

- I enjoy singing.

# The gerund as the subject of the sentence

1. Hunting tigers is dangerous.
2. Brushing your teeth is important.
3. Smoking causes lung cancer.
4. Walking is a good exercise for health.
5. Reading books increases our knowledge.
6. Working hard makes you successful.

# Object of a transitive verb.

- He dislikes sleeping long.
- She hates worrying about the future.
- I prefer studying computer science.

# The gerund as the complement of the verb 'to be'

1. One of his duties **is attending** meetings.
2. The hardest thing about learning English **is understanding** the gerund.
3. One of life's pleasures **is having** breakfast in bed.

## The gerund after prepositions

1. Can you sneeze **without opening** your mouth?
2. She is good **at singing**.
3. She avoided him **by walking** on the opposite side of the road.
4. We arrived in Madrid **after driving** all night.
5. My father decided **against postponing** his trip to Korea.
6. There's no point **in waiting**.

## The gerund after phrasal verbs

1. When will you **give up smoking**?
2. She always **puts off going** to the dentist.
3. He **succeeded in passing** the examination
4. They're **thinking of moving** to America
5. He **kept on asking** for money.
6. Jim **ended up buying** a new TV after his old one broke.

## The gerund in compound nouns

1. I am giving Sally a **driving lesson**.
2. They have a **swimming pool** in their back yard.
3. I bought some new **running shoes**.

Use gerunds in the following sentences :

1. Always check the oil, before you start the car

***Answer:*** Always check the oil, before starting the car

2. She loves to sing songs.

3. I am tired to wait

4. To walk is a good exercise

5. He is afraid to hurt your feelings

6. Nobody really loves to work

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