

10.1 Uses of the *-ing* form

GR10.1)))

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| Making an omelette | is | easy. |
| I | avoid | shopping in supermarkets. |

- We can use the *-ing* form of a verb like a noun.
My hobby is baking.
- We usually use the *-ing* form of the verb when it is the subject of a sentence or part of the subject.

Eating a lot of sweet food is bad for you.
Having dinner with friends is fun.

- After certain verbs, we use the *-ing* form when a verb is the object of the sentence. We use the *-ing* form after verbs for likes and dislikes (e.g. *like, love, hate*) and also after:
avoid, consider, prefer (but not *would prefer*)
Avoid eating sugar.
- We also use an *-ing* form after a preposition. We use a preposition + *-ing* form in many different sentence structures:

I'm interested in trying new kinds of food.
(after some adjectives)

You can stay healthy by eating vegetables.
(to explain how something happens)

Are you thinking of having pizza tonight?
(after some verbs)

Thank you for making the dinner.
(to give reasons/purpose)

We use the *-ing* form after these verbs for like and dislikes:
like, love, hate, enjoy, can't stand, don't mind
We also use the *-ing* form after these common verbs:
imagine, keep, go, stop, start, give up, practise

- 1 Complete the article with verbs from the box. Use the *-ing* form.

put keep eat serve drink bake buy

Many of us have a habit of ¹ putting old food in the bin. But ² _____ some foods after the date on the packet is safe. For example, ³ _____ crisps to friends a month after the 'best before' date is not a problem. You can make them tasty again by ⁴ _____ them in the oven with some oil! You can eat old chocolate too, and you can eat eggs 4–5 weeks after ⁵ _____ them, but avoid ⁶ _____ them above 5°C. And what about milk? Most of us hate ⁷ _____ sour milk, but it probably won't hurt you!

- 2 Write a single sentence with the same meaning. Use an *-ing* form.

1 I cooked with my daughter yesterday. It was fun.

Cooking with my daughter was fun.

2 We covered the chicken with herbs. It was a good idea.

3 I drink a bottle of water every day. It helps me stay fit.

4 We found that restaurant. We were lucky.

5 Don't play with knives. It's dangerous.

6 You eat too much chocolate. It isn't good for you.

- 3 Write sentences using the *-ing* form.

1 my friends and I / enjoy / go / for a curry

My friends and I enjoy going for a curry.

2 you / consider / invite / Sandra / to dinner / last weekend ?

3 we / avoid / eat / after 9 p.m.

4 my mother / be / good / at / bake

5 I prefer / eat / fish / to / eat / meat

6 you / think / of / make / a cake for Karen's birthday ?

10.2 The passive

GR10.2))

| Present | Subject | be | Past participle | |
|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | The best pasta | is | produced | in Italy. |
| | The vegetables | aren't | cooked | enough. |
| Past | The restaurant | was | given | an excellent review. |
| | The cars | weren't | made | in this country. |

Active v passive

Active *This factory makes milk cartons.*

Passive *Milk cartons are made in this factory.*

We can often say sentences in two ways, in the active or in the passive.

- We use the active when we want to focus on the person or thing (the 'agent') that does the action.

*My mother **cooks** chicken every Sunday.*

- We use the passive when we want to focus on the person or thing that the action happens to.

*The chicken **is** always **served** with potatoes.*

- We often use the passive when we don't know who the agent is, or when it is obvious or not important.

*The sauce **is made** with honey.*

- After the past participle, we often need a preposition.

*A lot of oranges are grown **in** Spain.*

*Food from around the world is found **on** supermarket shelves.*

- If we want to say who does or did an action (the agent), we use the preposition *by*.

*The menu was designed **by** the chef Rachel Allen.*

In passive sentences it is often not necessary to give information about the agent, or the agent is not known. In these cases we don't include the information about the agent.
An excellent menu was created.

NOT *An excellent menu was created by the restaurant manager.*

- Write sentences in the present or past passive.
 - fresh pizza / sell / in the local supermarket
Fresh pizza is sold in the local supermarket.
 - tomatoes / introduce to Europe / in the fifteenth century

 - where / asparagus / grow ?

 - eat / spicy food / in Mexico ?

 - curry / not eat / in England until the eighteenth century

 - when / butter / first made ?

- Put the words in the right order.

1 celebrities / the / visited / by / restaurant / is / many
The restaurant is visited by many celebrities.

2 served / with / was / soup / bread / the ?

3 bottles / lemonade / sold / is / cans / usually / or / in

4 Europe / not / are / grown / bananas / in

5 this / kept / cupboard / are / glasses / in / the ?

6 often / not / is / served / dinner / 10 p.m. / before

- Complete the article with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Putting mineral water into bottles is quick. When the water comes out of the ground, it ¹ *is taken* (take) just a few metres to a 'bottling hall', where clean bottles ² _____ (fill) with the water. This ³ _____ (do) by a machine. A few seconds later, the plastic tops ⁴ _____ (put) on the bottles by the same machine. Next, each bottle ⁵ _____ (dry) so labels can be stuck on easily. After that, the bottles ⁶ _____ (pack) into trays and then they ⁷ _____ (wrap), before the cases of water ⁸ _____ (deliver) to customers.