

1 The gerund (verb + -ing)

I don't mind **washing-up** but I hate **ironing**.
I'm afraid of **flying**.
Smoking is bad for your health.

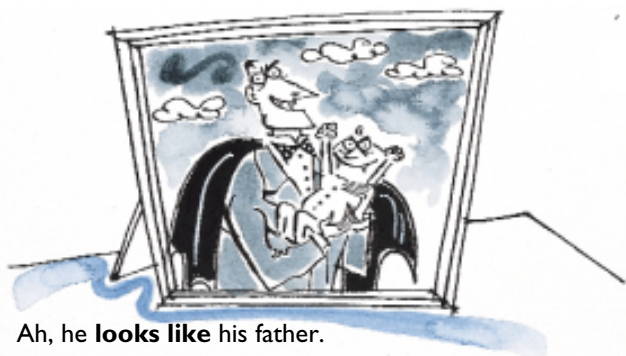
◆ Use the gerund:

- 1 after verbs of feeling:
like, love, hate, enjoy, mind, prefer
I love shopping.
- 2 after prepositions
I'm good **at cooking**.
- 3 as the subject of a sentence
Swimming is the best form of exercise.

◆ Remember:

I **like** travelling. but I'd **like to go** to Australia.

2 Describing people (look / look like)



Ah, he **looks like** his father.

He **looks** friendly.

She **looks like** her sister.

- ◆ Use *look* + adjective. Use *look like* + noun.
- ◆ Use *look / look like* to describe the impression a person gives you.
- ◆ Remember the difference.
What does he **look like**? He's tall, with blue eyes.
= appearance
What's he **like**? He's quite shy but he's very nice.
= personality / appearance

3 Quantities

I've got **a lot of** books, but I haven't got **many** CDs, and I've only got **a few** tapes.
They drank **a lot of** wine, **not much** beer, and **very little** lemonade.

How much coke did they drink? **How many** crisps did they eat?

Were there **many** people? Was there **much** noise?

There was **a lot of** noise. There were **lots of** children.

◆ For large quantities

+	a lot / lots of	a lot / lots of
-	(not) many	(not) much
?	How many ...?	How much ...?
For small quantities		a few / very few
		a little / very little

- ◆ A lot of food words are **U** but the containers are **C**.
How much coke did they drink?
but **How many** cans of coke ...?

4 too, too much / many, (not) enough

I don't want to go out. I'm **too** tired.

I'm stressed. I've got **too much** work.

There are **too many** chairs in this room.

- ◆ To say there's more than you need, use:
too + adjective
too much + **U** nouns
too many + **C** nouns
- ◆ *too, too much / many* have a negative meaning.
My house is **very big**. (It's got five bedrooms.)
My house is **too big**. (I'd like a smaller one.)

Have you got **enough** money?

The table isn't big **enough** for six people.

There isn't **enough** food for everybody.

- ◆ *enough* = all that you need
- ◆ Use *enough* after an adjective but before a noun.

5 one / ones

Which bag do you prefer, the blue **one** or the red **one**?

Which shoes are you going to buy? The cheap **ones**?

- ◆ Use adjective + *one / ones* in place of adjective + noun.
the blue car = the blue **one** not ~~The blue~~.

1 a Gerund and Infinitive Write the gerund.

- 1 be *being*
- 2 hope _____
- 3 fly _____
- 4 listen _____
- 5 run _____
- 6 work _____
- 7 study _____
- 8 write _____

b Put the verbs into the correct form.

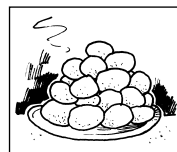
- 1 I hate *cycling* (cycle) to work every day.
I want *to buy* (buy) a motorbike.
- 2 My son's very good at _____
(ski). He'd like _____ (be) a
ski instructor.
- 3 I know you don't like _____
(do) your homework, but you have
_____ (do) it if you want
_____ (pass) your exams.
- 4 _____ (find) a good job is
really hard. You need _____
(have) a lot of luck.
- 5 We enjoy _____ (travel) to
different places. Next summer we've decided
_____ (go) to Iceland.

2 look / look like Complete with a form of look / look like.

- 1 She *looks like* her sister.
- 2 They're very fair – they _____
Swedish.
- 3 He doesn't _____ very
intelligent.
- 4 People say I _____ Barbara
Streisand.
- 5 André _____ about 40, but
he's only 25.
- 6 He's very tall – he _____ a
basketball player.

3 Quantifiers Write questions and answers.

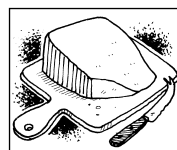
(How) much / many a lot a little a few



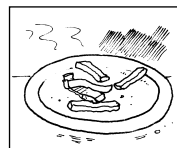
- 1 *How many potatoes are there?*
A lot.



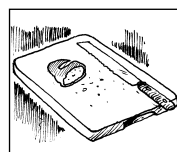
- 2 _____ ?



- 3 _____ ?



- 4 _____ ?



- 5 _____ ?

4 too, too much / many, (not) enough Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 People drive too ~~much~~ fast.
- 2 This room isn't enough big.
- 3 There were too much people.
- 4 Hong Kong's too much crowded.
- 5 There isn't time enough.
- 6 There's too many traffic.

5 one / ones Complete with an adjective + one / ones.

brown ~~cheaper~~ German old short

- 1 This is too expensive. I'd like a *cheaper one*.
- 2 I don't like the black shoes. I prefer the
_____ .
- 3 Do you prefer the modern flat or the
_____ ?
- 4 Which one's your brother, the tall one or the
_____ ?
- 5 Don't buy the English sausages! Get the
_____ .