

Chapter 13: Gerunds and Infinitives

1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 13-8)

Agree or disagree with these statements.

Em đồng ý hay không đồng ý với những ý kiến dưới đây.



In my culture ...

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. it is common for people to shake hands when they meet. | YES | NO |
| 2. it is important for people to look one another in the eye when they are introduced. | YES | NO |
| 3. it is strange for people to kiss one another on the cheek when they meet. | YES | NO |

13-8 *It + Infinitive: Using for (Someone)*

- (a) **You** should study hard.
- (b) It is important **for you** to study hard.
- (c) **Mary** should study hard.
- (d) It is important **for Mary** to study hard.
- (e) **We** don't have to go to the meeting.
- (f) It isn't necessary **for us** to go to the meeting.
- (g) **A dog** can't talk.
- (h) It is impossible **for a dog** to talk.

Examples (a) and (b) have a similar meaning.

Notice the pattern in (b):

It is + adjective + for (someone) + infinitive phrase

Ví dụ (a) và (b) đồng nghĩa với nhau.

Chú ý ở ví dụ (b):

***It is** + tính từ + **for** (someone) + cụm động từ nguyên mẫu*

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Chart 13-8)

Complete the sentences with the given information. Use **for (someone)** and an infinitive phrase in each completion.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau với thông tin cho trước. Sử dụng **for (someone)** và cụm động từ.*

1. Students should do their homework.

→ It's really important for students to do their homework.

2. Teachers should speak clearly.

→ It's very important _____.

3. We don't have to hurry. There's plenty of time.

→ It isn't necessary _____.

4. A fish can't live out of water for more than a few minutes.

→It's impossible _____.



5. Working parents have to budget their time carefully.

→It's necessary _____.

6. A young child usually can't sit still for a long time.

→It's difficult _____.

7. My family spends birthdays together.

→It's traditional _____.

8. My brother would love to travel to Mars someday.

→Will it be possible _____

to Mars someday?

9. I usually can't understand Mr. Alvarez. He talks too fast. How about you?

→Is it easy _____?



3. Exercise 3. Reading and grammar. (Charts 13-7 and 13-8)

Part I. Read the passage.

Phần I: Đọc đoạn văn sau.



Body Language

Different cultures use different body language. In some countries, when people meet one another, they offer a strong handshake and look the other person straight in the

eye. In other countries, however, it is impolite to shake hands firmly, and it is equally rude to look a person in the eye.

How close do people stand to another person when they are speaking to each other? This varies from country to country. In the United States and Canada, people prefer standing just a little less than an arm's length from someone. But many people in the Middle East and Latin America like moving in closer during a conversation.

Smiling at another person is a universal, cross-cultural gesture. Although people may smile more frequently in some countries than in others, people around the world understand the meaning of a smile.

Part II. Complete the sentences with information about body language.

Phần II: Hoàn thành các câu sau với thông tin ở trên đoạn văn.

1. In some countries, it is important _____.
2. In some countries, _____ is impolite.
3. In my country, _____ is important.
4. In my country, it is impolite _____.

4. Exercise 4. Warm-up..(Chart 13-9)

Check (✓) all the sentences that are grammatically correct.

Chọn câu có ngữ pháp đúng.

1. I went to the store because I wanted to buy groceries.
2. I went to the store in order to buy groceries.
3. I went to the store to buy groceries.
4. I went to the store for groceries.
5. I went to the store for to buy groceries.



13-9 Expressing Purpose with *In Order To* and *For*

-Why did you go to the post office?

- (a) I went to the post office *because I wanted to mail a letter.*
- (b) I went to the post office *in order to mail a letter.*
- (c) I went to the post office *to mail a letter.*
- (d) I went to the post office *for some stamps.*
- (e) I went to the post office *to buy some stamps.*

In order to expresses purpose. It answers the question "Why?"

In order to diễn tả mục đích của hành động. Nó trả lời cho câu hỏi "Tại sao?"

In (c): *in order* is frequently omitted. Examples (a), (b), and (c) have the same meaning.

Ở ví dụ (c): in order to đã được lược bỏ. Ví dụ (a), (b) và (c) đồng nghĩa với nhau.

For is also used to express purpose, but it is a preposition and is followed by a noun phrase, as in (d).

INCORRECT: I went to the post office for to buy some stamps.

INCORRECT: I went to the post office for buying some stamps.

For cũng dùng để diễn tả mục đích nhưng nó là một giới từ và thường đứng trước danh từ, như ở ví dụ (d)

5. Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Chart 13-9)

Make sentences by combining the phrases in Column A with those in Column B.
Connect the ideas with (in order) to.

Kết hợp các vế ở cột A và cột B thành câu hoàn chỉnh. Nối ý bằng in order to.

Example: I called the hotel desk ...

→ I called the hotel desk (in order) to ask for an extra pillow

Column A

1. I called the hotel desk ___e___.
2. I turned on the radio_____.
3. Andy went to Egypt_____.
4. People wear boots_____.
5. I looked on the Internet_____.
6. Ms.Lane stood on her tiptoes_____.
7. The dentist moved the light closer to my face_____.
8. I clapped my hands and yelled_____.
9. Maria took a walk in the park_____.
10. I offered my cousin some money_____.

Column B

- a. keep their feet warm and dry
- b. reach the top shelf
- c. listen to a ball game
- d. find the population of Malaysia
- ✓ ~~e. ask for an extra pillow~~
- f. chase a mean dog away
- g. help her pay the rent
- h. get some fresh air and exercise
- i. see the ancient pyramids
- J. look into my mouth

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

10.

6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Chart 13-9)

Add in order to the sentences whenever possible.

*Thêm **In order to** vào vị trí thích hợp trong câu, viết lại câu.*

1. I went to the bank to cash a check.

→ I went to the bank in order to cash a check.

2. I'd like to see that movie.

→ (No change. The infinitive does not express purpose.)

Không cần thay đổi vì cụm động từ trong câu này không diễn tả mục đích

3. Steve went to the hospital to visit a friend.

→

4. I need to go to the bank today.

→

5. I need to go to the bank today to deposit my paycheck.

→

6. On my way home, I stopped at the store to buy some shampoo.

→

7. Masako went to the cafeteria to eat lunch.

→

8. Jack and Katya have decided to get married.

→

9. Pedro watches TV to improve his English.

→

10. I didn't forget to pay my rent.

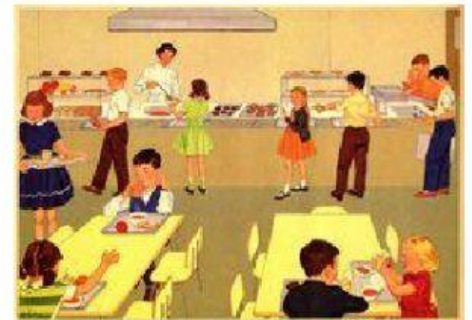
→

11. Donna expects to graduate next spring.

→

12. Jerry needs to go to the bookstore to buy school supplies.

→



7. Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Chart 13-9)

Complete the sentences with **to** or **for**.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng **to** hoặc **for***

1. I went to Chicago for a visit.

2. I went to Chicago to visit my aunt and uncle.

3. I take long walks _____ relax.
4. I take long walks _____ relaxation.
5. I'm going to school _____ a good education.
6. I'm going to school _____ get a good education.
7. I sent a card to Carol _____ wish her a happy birthday.
8. Two police officers came to my apartment _____ ask me about a neighbor.
9. I looked on the Internet _____ information about Ecuador.
10. My three brothers, two sisters, and parents all came to town _____ my graduation.



8. Exercise 8. Reading and grammar. (Charts 13-1 - 13-9)

Part I. Read the passage.

Phần I: Đọc đoạn văn sau

Car Sharing

In hundreds of cities around the world, people can use a car without actually owning one. It's known as car sharing.

Car sharing works like this: people pay a fee to join a car-share organization. These organizations have cars available in different parts of a city 24 hours a day. Members make reservations for a car, and then go to one of several parking lots in the city to pick up the car. They pay an hourly or daily rate for driving it. They may also pay a charge for every mile/kilometer they drive. When they are finished, they return the car to a parking area for someone else to use.



Car sharing works well for several reasons. Some people only need to drive occasionally. Oftentimes, people only need a car for special occasions like moving items or taking long trips. Many people don't want the costs or responsibilities of owning a car. The car-share organization pays for gas, insurance, cleaning, and maintenance costs. Members also don't have to wait in line or fill out forms in order to get a car. They know a variety of cars will be available when they need one.

Car sharing also benefits the environment. People drive only when they need to, and fewer cars on the road means less traffic and air pollution. As more and more cities become interested in reducing traffic, car-share programs are becoming an effective alternative.

Part II. Complete the sentences with information from Part I. Use gerunds or infinitives.

Phần II: Hoàn thành các câu sau với thông tin từ phần I. Sử dụng danh động từ hoặc động từ nguyên mẫu có to

1. _____ is helpful to people who don't own a car.
2. People pay a fee in order _____ a car-sharing organization.
3. Car-sharing members pay an hourly or daily rate for _____ a car.
4. Sometimes people need a car _____ furniture or to _____ a trip.
5. Many people don't want the costs of _____ a car.

Part III. Answer the questions.

Phần III: Trả lời các câu hỏi sau

1. What are three reasons that people car share?
→
2. What are two benefits of car sharing?
→
3. Does the city you live in have a form of car sharing? If yes, has it been successful?
If not, why do you think there is no car-sharing program?
→



"Never offer to teach fish to swim" - "Múa rùa qua mắt thợ"