

Grammar *-ing* form

► *-ING* FORM

- 1 *Learning to win and lose is important in a child's education.*
- 2 *Competitive sports in schools are good for teaching children the value of teamwork.*
- 3 *Some parents hate losing.*

For more information and practice, see page 158.

9 Look at the grammar box. The verbs in the *-ing* form are in **bold**. Match these verbs (1–3) with the uses of the *-ing* form (a–c).

- a It is the subject of the sentence. _____
- b It comes after a verb (e.g., *like*). _____
- c It comes after a preposition (e.g., *of*). _____

Unit 2b Winning and losing Grammar: *-ing* form

INSTRUCTIONS ▲

10 Work in pairs. Put the words in the correct order to make quotes by famous athletes. Then match the *-ing* forms with the uses (a–c) in Exercise 9.

thought I losing never of

winning love I just

1. _____

2. _____

afraid isn't a champion
losing of

hate I losing

3. _____

4. _____

being a good person
more worried about

than being the best soccer player
I'm

5. _____

11  **12** Circle the correct options to complete this conversation. Then listen and check.

A: What's on TV?

B: ¹Cycle / *Cycling*. It's the Tour de France. I love ²watch / *watching* it.

A: Oh, no! I ³think / *thinking* it's boring!

B: I disagree. I really enjoy ⁴watch / *watching* the cyclists ride through the mountains.

A: ⁵Sit / *Sitting* in front of the TV all day isn't exciting. I'm tired of ⁶do / *doing* nothing. Are you any good at tennis? We could ⁷play / *playing* this afternoon.

B: But I want to ⁸watch / *watching* this.

A: What's wrong? Are you afraid of ⁹lose / *losing*?

12 Pronunciation /ŋ/

a  **13** Listen to six words. Circle the word you hear.

1	thin	think	thing
2	win	wink	wing
3	ban	bank	bang
4	sin	sink	sing
5	ran	rank	rang
6	pin	pink	ping