

Navigate Pre-intermediate B1

Week 9 – Unit 10

food

use of the -ing form

passive

Example sentences from the video

It's home-made.

(It was) invented by a maid.

I do not like eating sweet after lunch.

Do you like cooking or baking?

You must be good at recognizing different flavours.

I like drinking gin and tonic and lemon.

... the so-called paleo diet ...

... something well-done ...

It is often prepared with nuts and honey.

Cooking is one of my favourite hobbies.

- ing form

passive

past participles

Use of the –ing form

I do not like eating sweet after lunch.

Do you like cooking or baking?

You must be good at recognizing different flavours.

I like drinking gin and tonic and lemon.

Cooking is one of my favourite hobbies.

the subject of a sentence

an object of a sentence

an object after a preposition

GRAMMAR FOCUS uses of the -ing form

When we add *-ing* to a verb, the verb can be used as a noun.
We can use the *-ing* form as:

- 1 the subject of a sentence.
Being a supertaster is not all good news.
- 2 an object after another verb.
They don't like eating very sweet food.
- 3 an object after a preposition.
Are you good at recognizing different flavours?

→ Grammar Reference page 152

11a Complete the questionnaire with the *-ing* form of the verbs in the box.

become cook eat (x3) know share spend
take talk watch

Are you a foodie?

- 1 Do you prefer _____ home-cooked food or café/restaurant food?
- 2 Are you good at _____?
- 3 Is there any food that you avoid _____ because it's unhealthy?
- 4 Would you be happy to try a new dish without _____ what was in it?
- 5 Is _____ photos of your food in restaurants and _____ them with friends strange, or normal?
- 6 When your food arrives at the table, do you stop _____ and concentrate on _____ it?
- 7 Do you enjoy _____ cookery programmes on TV?
- 8 Have you ever considered _____ a vegetarian?
- 9 Is _____ a lot of money on a meal wrong, when millions of people don't have enough to eat?



Use of the *-ing* form - Practice

the subject of a sentence

an object of a sentence

an object after a preposition

The active x The passive

(It was) invented by a maid.

It is often prepared with nuts and honey.

8 Read the Grammar focus box and complete the rules.

GRAMMAR FOCUS the passive

- We can often say sentences in two ways, in the active or in the passive.
 - 1 We use the active when we want to focus on the person or thing (the agent) that does the action.
A French chef invented the can in 1810.
 - 2 We use the passive when we want to focus on the person or thing that the action happens to.
The first can was invented by a French chef in 1810.
- We often use the passive when we don't know who the agent is, or when it is obvious or not important.
Over 18 billion cans are produced every year.
(It's not important who produces them.)
- We form the passive with the verb ¹ **TO BE** (*is, am, was, etc.*) and the past participle (*made, grown, etc.*).
- If we want to say who does or did an action (the agent), we use the preposition ² **BY**.
The first cans were used by soldiers.

→ Grammar Reference page 153

Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook. OUP: 2015. Unit 10 p. 152

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

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.~~

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Past participles as adjectives

It's home-made.

... the so-called paleo diet ...

... something well-done ...