

UNIT 25

More Uses of Infinitives

SMART DEVICES

OUTCOMES

- Express purpose with an infinitive or *in order to*
- Use adjectives/adverbs + infinitives
- Identify important details and opinions in a short text with quotes
- Identify key details in a TV ad
- Discuss the pros and cons of new technologies
- Write a paragraph describing the pros and cons of a smart device

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

BEFORE YOU READ

Look at the photo and at the title of the article. Discuss the questions.

1. Why is the article called “The World in Your Hand—or on Your Wrist”?
2. What can you use a smartphone or smartwatch for?
3. Do you have a smartphone or a smartwatch? How do you use it?

READ

Read this article about smart devices.

The World in Your Hand—or on Your Wrist

No device has changed people’s lives as much as the smartphone. When smartphones first came out, people used them for just three major purposes: **to make** calls, **to check** email, and **to connect** to the Internet. Today, people of all ages and walks of life¹ are using them for a lot more. **In order to find out** how people are using them, we conducted a survey. Here’s what some happy users report:

“I use my smartphone **to play** games, **listen** to music, and **watch** videos. It’s awesome!”—*Todd Miller, 16, high school student* • “I use it **to translate** words I don’t understand.”—*Lia Chang, 21, nurse* • “When I’m considering buying something in a store, I use it **to look up** reviews.”—*Rosa Ortiz, 56, accountant* • “When I’m on the road, I use it **to avoid** traffic jams. And if I get lost, I use it **to get** directions.”—*Brad King, 32, reporter*

It’s **easy to see** why these multipurpose devices are so popular. They combine the functions of a phone, GPS,² camera,

¹ *walks of life*: occupations

² *GPS*: Global Positioning System, a device that tells you where you are and gives you directions



computer, calculator, organizer, and much more. They have also become **cheap enough** for more people **to afford**.

And then came the smartwatch. At first, some people thought it was **too big and unattractive to wear**, but in time, it became smaller and more fashionable. It also has some benefits that the smartphone doesn't have. You can use it **to check** quickly for emails and text messages, without anyone noticing. Just a **glance**³ at your wrist **alerts**⁴ you to important information. (And, of course, you can check the time, too.)

What will come next? It's **hard to predict**. By the time you read this article, the smartwatch may be a thing of the past, or it may be so common that everyone is "wearing the world" on their wrists.

³ *glance*: a quick look

⁴ *alerts*: makes you notice something important

AFTER YOU READ

A VOCABULARY Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. An **old-fashioned** idea is not _____.
a. good b. modern c. interesting
2. A **device** is a small _____.
a. phone b. machine c. video
3. If something is **multipurpose**, it has many _____.
a. uses b. pieces c. meanings
4. If you **combine** several things, you _____.
a. separate them b. clean them c. bring them together
5. Another word for **function** is _____.
a. information b. purpose c. computer
6. A **benefit** is a _____ result.
a. positive b. surprising c. negative

B COMPREHENSION Read the statements. Check (✓) *True* or *False*.

- | | True | False |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. People mostly use smartphones to make calls. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Todd Miller uses one to have fun. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Rosa Ortiz uses one to write reviews. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. It's surprising that smartphones are so popular. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. They have become cheaper. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. You can't check for emails with a smartwatch. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. We can easily predict what the next device will be. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C DISCUSSION Work with a partner. Compare your answers in B. Why did you check *True* or *False*?

STEP 2 GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

INFINITIVES

Infinitives of Purpose

Affirmative
I use it to call my friends. People use it in order to perform better.

Negative
I left at 9:00 in order not to be late. Charge it daily in order not to lose power.

Infinitives After Adjectives and Adverbs

With <i>Too</i>				
	(<i>Too</i>)	Adjective/ Adverb	(<i>For + Noun/ Object Pronoun</i>)	Infinitive
It's	(too)	hard		to use.
It's not	too	expensive	for Todd	to buy.
She spoke		quickly	for him	to understand.
They worked		slowly		to finish.

With <i>Enough</i>				
	Adjective/ Adverb	(<i>Enough</i>)	(<i>For + Noun/ Object Pronoun</i>)	Infinitive
It's	easy	(enough)		to use.
It's	cheap	enough	for Todd	to buy.
She spoke	slowly		for him	to understand.
They didn't work	quickly			to finish.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1 Infinitives of Purpose

You can use an infinitive to explain the **purpose of an action**.

An infinitive (**to + base form** of the verb) can explain the purpose of an action. It often answers the question *Why?*

USAGE NOTE In **conversation**, you can answer the question *Why?* with an incomplete sentence beginning with **to**.

USAGE NOTE We usually **do not repeat to** when we give more than one purpose.

A: **Why** did you go to the mall?
B: I went there **to buy** a new phone.

A: **Why** did you go to the mall?
B: **To buy** a new phone.

I went to the mall **to buy** a phone, **eat** lunch, and **see** a movie. (*more common*)
I went to the mall **to buy** a phone, **to eat** lunch, and **to see** a movie. (*less common*)

2 Infinitives of Purpose with *In order (not) to*

You can also use *in order (not) to* + **base form** of the verb to explain the **purpose of an action**.

In order to is quite **formal** and we use it mostly in **formal speech** and **formal writing**.

People use their devices **in order to perform** many everyday functions. (*magazine article*)

USAGE NOTE In everyday **conversation** and **informal writing**, we usually don't use *in order to* to explain a purpose. We just use the **infinitive**.

I use my smartphone **to check** email. (*blog*)

We use *in order not to* + **base form** of the verb to explain a **negative purpose**. Again, we use it mostly in **formal speech** and **formal writing**.

Users should back up all their files daily **in order not to lose** information. (*newspaper*)

USAGE NOTE In everyday **conversation** and **informal writing**, we usually express a **negative purpose** with *because* + a reason or *so that* + a reason.

I back up my files every day **because I don't want to lose information**. (*conversation*)

I back up my files every day **so that I don't lose information**. (*email*)

3 Infinitives After Adjectives and Adverbs

You can use an infinitive after an adjective or an adverb.

- adjective + infinitive
- adverb + infinitive

ADJECTIVE

It's **difficult to use**.

ADVERB

We worked **hard to finish** on time.

Sometimes we use *for* + **noun/pronoun** before the infinitive.

It's **easy for Todd to use**.

It's **easy for him to use**.

Use *too* before the adjective or adverb to show the reason something is **not possible**.

It was **too expensive to buy**.

(*It was expensive, so I couldn't buy it.*)

Use *enough* after the adjective or adverb to show the reason something is **possible**.

It was **cheap enough to buy**.

(*It was cheap, so I could buy it.*)

BE CAREFUL! *Enough* goes after the adjective or adverb.

It was **easy enough** to use.

NOT It was ~~enough easy~~ to use.

Notice the word order in sentences with:

- *too* + adj. + *for* + noun/pro. + infinitive
- adj. + *enough* + *for* + noun/pro. + infinitive

It's **too hard for my son to understand**.

It's **easy enough for Jana to use**.

USAGE NOTE We don't need the infinitive when the meaning is clear.

A: Did you buy a smartwatch?

B: Yes. It's finally **cheap enough for me**.

(*It's cheap enough for me to buy.*)

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE



PHONE TALK The telephone has really changed a lot in less than a century. From the 1920s through the 1950s, there was the good old-fashioned rotary phone. It had just one function, but it wasn't that convenient to use. Callers had to turn a dial to make a call. And it was too big and heavy to move from place to place. (Besides, there was that annoying cord connecting it to the wall!) The 1960s introduced the touch-tone phone. It was much faster to place a call with it. You just pushed buttons in order to dial. With cordless phones, introduced in the 1970s, callers were free to move around their homes or offices while talking. Then came a really major change—hand-held cell phones. These were small enough to carry with you, and you didn't even have to be inside to talk to your friends. But it wasn't until the invention of the camera phone that people began to use the phone to do more than just talk. And that was nothing compared to today's multipurpose smartphones. People use them to do almost everything. What will the newest technology bring to the phone? It's hard to predict. But one thing is certain: It will be faster and cheaper. And, as always, people will find uses for it that are difficult to imagine today.

EXERCISE 1 DISCOVER THE GRAMMAR

GRAMMAR NOTES 1-3
Read about changes in the telephone. Underline once all the infinitives of purpose. Underline twice all the adjective + infinitive or adverb + infinitive combinations. Circle *too* and *enough*.

EXERCISE 2 AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE PURPOSES

A GRAMMAR NOTES 1-2 Match the actions with their purposes.

Action	Purpose
<u>b</u> 1. She bought a smartphone because she	a. didn't want to get calls.
___ 2. He took the bus because he	b. wanted to check email.
___ 3. We turned our phone off because we	c. wanted to buy a new phone.
___ 4. She recorded her favorite TV show because she	d. didn't want to be late.
___ 5. He went to Eli's Electronics because he	e. didn't want to miss it.

B Now combine the sentences. Use infinitives of purpose.

- She bought a smartphone (in order) to check email.
- _____


- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

EXERCISE 3 AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS


GRAMMAR NOTE 1 Look at these postings to a social media site. Complete the sentences with the correct phrases from the box. Use infinitives of purpose.

buy fruits and vegetables	drive to Montreal	get more gas	pass it
communicate with her	exchange money	have coffee	take a selfie ¹


My Trip to Montreal




1. That's me! I used my phone to take a selfie _____.




2. We rented this car _____.




3. This truck was in front of us. We had to drive fast _____.




4. We stopped here _____.




5. We went to the bank _____.



6. We came here _____.



7. We stopped here _____.



8. This is Léa. We had to speak French _____.

¹ *selfie*: a picture someone takes of himself or herself, usually with a camera phone, to share on a social network site such as Facebook or Instagram

EXERCISE 4 INFINITIVES AFTER ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR NOTE 3 Complete the responses to an online survey. Use the infinitive form of the verbs from the box.

find out ~~have~~ own remember spend use watch

2-10-2017 **SURVEY** Are you going to buy the latest and greatest smartwatch?

2-10-2017 **BobG:** Yes. I think it's important to have the latest technology. And it's cool!
1.

2-10-2017 **Finefone:** I don't know. I'm always a little nervous about buying a new device. I hope it isn't too difficult for me _____.
2.

2-10-2017 **YIKES:** No. I'm just not ready _____ the money on another new device. Besides, I'm happy with my current smartwatch. It does everything I want.
3.

2-11-2017 **LilaX:** Definitely! I love the fact that it's not necessary _____ to take it with you when you go out or even go into another room. You can always wear it—even when you sleep. It sure beats having to carry a phone everywhere you go! And you don't have to search for it in your handbag or briefcase! Just look at your wrist!
4.

2-11-2017 **Cat2:** Actually, I'm not sure. I really want a smart device for videos. But the screen on a smartwatch is too small _____ them on. I think, for me, a tablet is still the better choice.
5.

2-11-2017 **TimeOut:** Not yet. I think I'll wait until the next one comes out. It'll be interesting _____ what new features it'll have—and how much it'll cost.
6.

2-12-2017 **Rosy:** No thanks! Call me old-fashioned, but I really don't think it's necessary _____ all these multipurpose devices. Give me a cell phone, a digital watch, a laptop computer, a paperback book, a radio—and I'll be happy.
7.

EXERCISE 5 INFINITIVES AFTER ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

A GRAMMAR NOTE 3 Complete the conversations. Use the words in parentheses with *too* or *enough* and the infinitive.

1. A: Did you buy the new smartwatch?

B: No. Right now it's still too expensive for me to buy.
(expensive / for me)

2. A: Can we call Alicia now?

B: Sure. It's _____ her.
(early)

3. A: What did Mrs. Johnson just say? I didn't understand her.
B: Me neither. She always speaks _____ her.
(quickly / for me)
4. A: Did you see Dan last night?
B: No. Unfortunately, we got there _____ him.
(late)
5. A: Does he have enough money to get that new device that he wants?
B: It's only \$150. I think it's _____.
(cheap / for him)
6. A: Do you want to go to the movies tonight?
B: Sorry. I'm _____ tonight.
(busy)

B LISTEN AND CHECK Listen to the conversations and check your answers in A.

EXERCISE 6 EDITING

GRAMMAR NOTES 1-3 Read this online bulletin board about smart devices. There are thirteen mistakes in the use of infinitives of purpose and infinitives after adjectives or adverbs. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct twelve more.

Click here ^{to tell} ~~for telling~~ us how you've used your smartphone or smartwatch recently.

I was riding my bike when I saw an accident. A car hit a truck, but it didn't stop. I used my smartphone take a picture of the car and the license plate number. Then I used it to call the police. It was so fast and convenient to using!
Jason Harvey, England

I was at a great concert in Mexico City. I wanted to share the experience with my best friend back home. I picked up my smartphone and used it to make a video and sending it to my friend. Instantly my friend was "there" with me. Awesome!
Emilia Leale, Italy

I was at the mall and used my smartwatch for paying for my purchases. It's quick, easy, and safe. I didn't have to take my wallet out of my pocket or hand my credit card to the store assistant. I just held my watch near the store's "reader" and double clicked. Done!
Bruno Neves, Brazil

I'm really into health and fitness. In order monitor my health, I use my smartwatch to check my heart rate when I run. I also use it to count my steps when I'm out and about. It's always on my wrist, so I don't have to remember to take it with me.
Clarisa Flores, Mexico

I sell houses. I always use my smartphone in order no waste my customers' time. When I see an interesting house, I immediately send a photo. Then, if they are interested, I make an appointment for them. That way, they can see the house enough fast to make an offer before other people. Without a smartphone, my job would be to hard to do. **Andrea Cook, U.S.**

Last night, I used my phone to helping me make dinner. First, I searched online for a recipe. It was in ounces, so I used an app to converts it to grams. Then I used another app to create a shopping list. When I returned home from shopping, I set the phone's timer to reminded me when to take the food out of the oven. While dinner was baking, I used the phone to listen to my favorite songs. I love this thing! It combines functions for work and play, and it's enough smart to do almost everything. Too bad it can't do the dishes, too! **Kim Soo-Min, South Korea**

Go to [MyEnglishLab](#) for more focused practice.

STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

EXERCISE 7 LISTENING

A Listen to a TV ad for a new watch. Read the list. Then listen again and check (✓) the things the ad says you can do with the EZ-watch.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. bank online | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. get driving directions |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. search for a restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. find information in encyclopedias and dictionaries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. find a recipe | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. create a "To Do" list |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. create a shopping list | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. tell time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. use a calculator | <input type="checkbox"/> 11. look at newspaper headlines from around the world |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. pay for things in a store | <input type="checkbox"/> 12. put together a clothing outfit |

B Listen to the ad again. Work with a partner. Discuss these questions.

1. What uses does the ad mention that are or are not important to you? Why?

EXAMPLE: **A:** The ad says you can use the watch to search for a restaurant. This isn't an important feature for me. I get recommendations from friends to find out about good restaurants.

B: Yes. But you can use it to search for recipes. That's a nice feature.

A: True. But you can do that with a smartphone, too!

2. What uses doesn't the ad mention that *are* important to you? Why?

EXAMPLE: **A:** The ad doesn't mention online banking. I like to do that, so that I don't have to go to the bank and stand in line.

B: You're right. The ad doesn't mention it, but I know you can use a smartwatch to do online banking.

EXERCISE 8 WHAT DO YOU THINK?

SURVEY Work in a group. Complete the sentences with infinitives to give your opinion about new technology. Compare your opinions. Give reasons or examples.

1. Most smart devices are (not) easy ...

EXAMPLE: **A:** I think most smart devices are easy to use. Smartphones, for example, are very easy to use.

B: I don't agree. They're not easy enough for *me* to use yet!

C: I only use mine to make calls!

D: Yes, but it's easy enough to learn the new features. The more you use it, the easier it becomes.

2. The price is (not) low enough ...

3. New technology is important ...

4. People over age eighty are (not) too old ...

5. Teens are responsible enough ...

EXERCISE 9 FOR OR AGAINST?

A DISCUSSION Work in a group. Look at the cartoon. Do you feel the same as the woman? If yes, which features don't you like? Why? Discuss the pros and cons of new technology.

EXAMPLE: **A:** I agree with the woman. Phones with a lot of features are too difficult for some people to use. But everyone needs a cell phone for emergencies.

B: I think people spend too much time with their phones. They're too involved with their apps to communicate with other people.

C: I don't agree with the woman ...

B Imagine that you've just gotten a new smart device. What will you use it for? What won't you use it for? Discuss your answers with a partner. Give reasons for your answers.

EXAMPLE: **A:** I just got a new smartphone. I'll use it to send emails with photos or to watch videos ...

B: I won't use it to watch videos! The screen isn't big enough.

A: I disagree. I think ...



"Do you have a phone that doesn't do too much?"

EXERCISE 10 NEW USES FOR OLD THINGS

A BRAINSTORMING Work in a group. Brainstorm uses for these everyday objects. Use infinitives of purpose and your imagination! Share your ideas with other groups.

EXAMPLE: A: You can use a shell to hold coins.
B: Right. You can also use it to keep soap in.
C: You can even use it to eat with—like a spoon.



B Which item is the most useful? Why?

EXAMPLE: A: I think the binder clip is the most useful.
B: I agree. You can use it to do many things. For example, you can use it to ...

EXERCISE 11 GET SMART!

A DISCUSSION Read the ad for a new smart device.

B Work in a group. Imagine that your smart device will control everything in your house—not only electronic equipment. What will you use it for?

EXAMPLE: A: I'll use it to turn on the shower.
B: I'll use it to open and close the windows.
C: I think I'll use it to ...

The advertisement features a blue background. At the top, the text **SMART KEY 1000** is written in large, bold, yellow letters. Below this, a hand is shown holding a smartphone. The phone's screen displays a menu with the following items: Home, Messages, Lights, Appliances, Sound System, Basement, Outdoor, and Security. To the right of the phone, the text reads: "Use the **Smart Key 1000** to operate systems in your Smart House. Turn lights on and off, control appliances, and get text messages from your house about what's going on. It's easy and convenient to use. So, get smart. Get the **Smart Key 1000**."

FROM GRAMMAR TO WRITING

A BEFORE YOU WRITE Think about positive and negative ways smart devices have changed our lives. Complete the outline.

Positive	Negative
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B WRITE Use your outline to write a paragraph about how smart devices have changed our lives in good and in bad ways. Remember to use infinitives. Try to avoid the common mistakes in the chart.

EXAMPLE: Smart devices, such as smartphones, have changed our lives in many ways. Most of the changes have been positive. For example, we can use them to . . . We can also use them to . . . Not all changes, however, have been positive. For example, people, . . .

Common Mistakes in Using Infinitives

Use an **infinitive** to express a **purpose**. Do not use the base form of the verb or a gerund. Do not use *for* before the infinitive.

I use it **to take** pictures.

NOT I use it ~~take~~ pictures.

NOT I use it ~~for~~ to take pictures.

Use *in order to* + **base form of the verb** to express an **affirmative purpose** and *in order not to* + **base form of the verb** to express a **negative purpose**. Do not leave out *in order*.

Many people use smartwatches **in order not to attract** attention when checking messages.

NOT Many people use smartwatches ~~not to attract~~ attention . . .

Put **enough** after an adjective or adverb. Do not put *enough* before an adjective or adverb.

It's **easy enough** to program.

NOT It's ~~enough easy~~ to program.

C CHECK YOUR WORK Read your paragraph. Underline once all the infinitives of purpose. Underline twice all the adjective + infinitive or adverb + infinitive combinations. Circle *too* and *enough*. Use the Editing Checklist to check your work.

Editing Checklist

Did you use . . . ?

- an infinitive or *in order to* + base form of the verb to express an affirmative purpose
- in order not to* + base form of the verb to express a negative purpose
- adjective or adverb + infinitive
- too* + adjective or adverb + infinitive
- adjective or adverb + *enough* + infinitive

D REVISE YOUR WORK Read your paragraph again. Can you improve your writing? Make changes if necessary. Give your paragraph a title.

Go to [MyEnglishLab](#) for more writing practice.

UNIT 25 REVIEW

Test yourself on the grammar of the unit.

A Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Todd uses his smartphone to get / gets directions when he travels.
2. Users should recharge their phones in order not / not in order to run out of power.
3. In order to use / for using this feature, you must download the software.
4. It's too / enough dark to read in here. Could you turn on a light?
5. It was raining hard. We couldn't see clearly enough / too clearly to drive.

B Unscramble the words to complete the conversation. Use the infinitive form of the verbs.

- A: How do you like your new watch? Was it _____?
1. (enough / easy / program)
- B: Yes. Luckily, this one isn't _____.
2. (hard / too / use / for me)
- A: Where's Kim's place? She was talking _____.
3. (fast / too / understand / for me)
- B: It's about 20 blocks from here. Is that _____?
4. (too / for us / far / walk)
- A: If you're worried, we could take the bus _____.
5. (there / by 6:30 / get)
- B: Well, it's only 6:00 now. I think it's _____.
6. (for us / enough / early / walk)
- A: Let's cross at the light. The traffic is _____ safely here.
7. (heavy / cross / too / for us)
- B: I think we're lost. Let's use _____.
8. (get / directions / my phone)
- A: You didn't speak _____ . Let me try.
9. (clearly / for it / enough / work)
- B: We're pretty far away. Let's take _____ .
10. (save / a taxi / time)

C Find and correct five mistakes.

Is sixteen too young for drive? It's really hard to saying. Some kids are mature enough to drive at sixteen, but some aren't. I think most sixteen-year-olds are still too immature drive with friends in the car, though. It's for them easy to forget to pay attention with a lot of kids in the car. In order preventing accidents, some families have a "no friends" rule for the first year. I think that's a reasonable idea. And I think there should be a "no cell phone" rule, too— for talking or texting.

Now check your answers on page 481.