STOP \textbf{FORGETTING}

Martha wanted to go to the party. She's friendly and enjoys meeting people. But as Martha looked at the invitation, part of her kept saying, "I won't know anyone there! How will I remember all those new names?" Martha's problem is not unusual. Remembering names is a problem for many people. For international travelers like Martha (she's a Mexican student studying in the United States), it is even harder to recall unfamiliar foreign names. What can Martha and others like her do? Here are some tips from memory experts:

- \textbf{Decide to remember.} Making an effort can really help.
- \textbf{Listen carefully} when you hear someone's name for the first time. It's important to pay attention.
- \textbf{Keep repeating} the name. Calling the person by name more than once will help fix the name in your mind.

"Hi. I'm, I'm, I'm... You'll have to forgive me. I'm terrible with names."
### GRAMMAR PRESENTATION
#### GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GERUNDS</th>
<th>INFINITIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marta <em>enjoys going</em> to parties.</td>
<td>Marta <em>wants to go</em> to parties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She <em>loves meeting</em> new people.</td>
<td>She <em>loves to meet</em> new people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She <em>stopped buying</em> ice cream.</td>
<td>She <em>stopped to buy</em> ice cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She’s worried <em>about forgetting</em> people’s names.</td>
<td>It’s fun <em>to meet</em> new people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Meeting</em> new people is fun.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES

1. Some verbs are followed by the gerund.

To the right is a list of verbs that can be followed by the gerund.
(See Appendix 9, page A-5, for a more complete list of these verbs.)

   - Marta *enjoys meeting* people.
   - She *misses going* to parties.
   - appreciate
   - can’t stand
   - mind
   - prohibit
   - recall
   - resist

2. Some verbs are followed by the infinitive.

To the right is a list of verbs that can be followed by the infinitive.
(See Appendix 10, page A-5, for a more complete list of these verbs.)

   - Marta *wants to meet* people.
   - She’d like *to go* to parties.
   - afford
   - agree
   - expect
   - need
   - offer
   - want

3. Some verbs can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive.

To the right is a list of verbs that can be followed by the gerund or the infinitive.
(See Appendix 11, page A-5, for a more complete list of these verbs.)

   - Marta *loves meeting* new people.
   - OR
   - Marta *loves to meet* new people.
   - begin
   - continue
   - hate
   - like
   - love
   - prefer

(continued on next page)
4. **Be careful!** A few verbs (for example, *stop, remember, and forget*) can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive, but the **meanings are very different**.

- Marta **stopped eating** ice cream. *(She doesn't eat ice cream anymore.)*
- Marta **stopped to eat** ice cream. *(She stopped another activity in order to eat some ice cream.)*
- Richard **remembered mailing** the invitation. *(First he mailed the invitation. Then he remembered that he did it.)*
- Richard **remembered to mail** the invitation. *(First he remembered. Then he mailed the invitation. He didn't forget.)*
- Marta **forgot meeting** Richard. *(Marta met Richard, but afterwards she didn't remember the event.)*
- Marta **forgot to meet** Richard. *(Marta had plans to meet Richard, but she didn't meet him because she forgot about the plans.)*

5. The **gerund** is the only verb form that can follow a preposition.

    *(See page 279 in Unit 27.)*

    - Preposition: **Marta's worried about forgetting** people's names.
    - Preposition: **She apologized for not remembering** his name.

6. To make **general statements**, you can use:

    - **Gerund as subject**
    - **It + infinitive**

    - **Meeting new people** is fun.
    - **It's fun to meet** new people.
FOCUSED PRACTICE

1 DISCOVER THE GRAMMAR

Read the first sentence. Then decide if the second sentence is True (T) or False (F).

1. Marta remembered meeting Mr. Jackson.
   T Marta has already met Mr. Jackson.

2. Richard stopped smoking.
   Richard doesn’t smoke anymore.

3. She didn’t remember to buy a cake for the party.
   She bought a cake.

4. She stopped eating desserts.
   She used to eat desserts.

5. Richard forgot to invite his boss to the party.
   Richard invited his boss.

6. Richard forgot inviting his neighbor to the party.
   Richard invited his neighbor.

7. Richard thinks giving a party is fun.
   Richard thinks it’s fun to give a party.

8. Marta likes going to parties.
   Marta likes to go to parties.

2 SUPER MEMORY

Circle the correct words to complete these ideas from a book called Super Memory.¹

1. Get in the habit of repeating / to repeat things aloud.

2. Never rely on someone else’s memory. Learn trusting / to trust your own.

3. It’s easy forgetting / to forget what you don’t want remembering / to remember.

4. Study immediately before going / to go to sleep. You’ll remember a lot more the next day.

5. Our memories are filled with things we never even meant remembering / to remember.

6. Make it a habit to pass in front of your car every time you get out, and you’ll never forget turning off / to turn off your headlights.

7. Playing / To play games is a fun way of improving / to improve your memory skills.

PARTY TALK

Read these conversations that took place at Richard’s party. Complete the summary statements. Use the gerund or the infinitive.

1. **RICHARD:** Hi, Roger. Did you bring the soda?
   **ROGER:** Yes. Here it is.
   **SUMMARY:** Roger remembered ___ to bring the soda.

2. **FRANK:** Marta, do you remember Natalya and Viktor?
   **MARTA:** Oh, yes. We met last year.
   **SUMMARY:** Marta remembers ___

3. **NALITALYA:** Oh, no. Someone spilled grape juice all over the couch.
   **ROGER:** Don’t look at me! I didn’t do it!
   **SUMMARY:** Roger denied ___

4. **MARTA:** What do you do in your free time, Natalya?
   **NALITALYA:** I listen to music a lot.
   **SUMMARY:** Natalya enjoys ___

5. **LEV:** Would you like to go dancing some time?
   **MARTA:** Sure. I’d like that very much.
   **SUMMARY:** Lev suggested ___
   Marta agreed ___ with Lev.

6. **VIKTOR:** I’m tired. Let’s go home.
   **NALITALYA:** OK. Just five minutes more.
   **SUMMARY:** Viktor wants ___

7. **NALITALYA:** Marta, can we give you a ride home?
   **MARTA:** Thanks, but I think I’ll stay a little longer.
   **SUMMARY:** Natalya offered ___
   Marta decided ___

8. **RICHARD:** Good night. Please drive carefully.
   **VIKTOR:** Don’t worry. I will.
   **SUMMARY:** Viktor promised ___
4 REMEMBER TO STUDY

Complete this advice. Use the gerund or infinitive form of the verb in parentheses.

Studying for an exam is different from someone's name. Here are some tips:

- Group information by dates, people, or places. It may help a chart.
- Color code. colored pens helps many people retain new information.
- Use different senses. Try new information by , and . Some people need two or more senses.
- Remember frequently. It's important information again and again.

5 IN OTHER WORDS

Marta and Lev are on their first date. They agree on everything. Read one person's opinion and write the other's. If the first person used the gerund, use the infinitive. If the first person used the infinitive, use the gerund.

1. MARTA: It's fun to meet new people
   LEV: I agree. Meeting new people is fun.

2. MARTA: Remembering names is hard, though.
   LEV: I know. It's hard to remember names.

3. MARTA: It's difficult to make new friends.
   LEV: That's true.

4. MARTA: It's important to relax.
   LEV: You're right.

5. MARTA: Dancing is fun.
   LEV: I agree.

6. MARTA: It's nice to get to know someone like you.
   LEV: I feel the same way.

7. LEV: Being with you is wonderful.
   MARTA: Thanks, too.
Dear Lisa,

to hear

I expected hearing from you by now. I hope you're OK. I'm busy but happy. Last night I went to a party at one of my classmate's homes. I was really nervous. You know how I usually avoid to go to parties because I have trouble remembering people's names. Well, last night things were different. Before the party I read a book about improving your memory, and I practiced doing some of the memory exercises. They really helped. As a result, I stopped to worry about what people would think of me, and I tried to pay attention to what people were saying. And guess what? I had a good time! I'm even planning going dancing with this guy from my class.

I have an English test tomorrow, so I should stop writing now and start studying! That book I told you about had some pretty good tips, too.

Why don't you consider to visit me? I really miss seeing you. Please write. I always enjoy to hear from you.

Marta

P.S. I'm sending a photo of two classmates and me.
Gerunds and Infinitives
Focus on Grammar (intermediate).

REVIEW OR SELF TEST

I. Complete the conversation. Use the prepositions in the box and the gerund form of the verbs in parentheses.

for to in without by about

A: Carla, your English is just great. How did you learn so quickly?
B: _______ some special strategies.
   1. (use)
A: Like what?
B: Well, first I got used _______ my time. I scheduled time _______ television and writing letters in English to my pen pal.
   2. (plan) 3. (watch)
A: How did you practice speaking?
B: At first I was very nervous _______ English. I had to learn to talk _______ about mistakes. I used deep breathing exercises and music to calm myself down.
   4. (speak) 5. (worry)
A: What else helped you relax?
B: Jokes. I got interested _______ jokes in English. That way I always had something to say, and I also learned a lot about American culture.
   6. (learn)

II. Complete each conversation with the correct phrase in parentheses.

1. A: Let's go jogging.
B: I don't know. You always run _______ too fast _______ for me to keep up with you.
   (too fast / fast enough)
A: OK. Let's go swimming, then.

2. A: Why did I get an F on this paper?
B: Your handwriting was _______ for me to read.
   (messy enough / too messy)
A: Then how did you know the answers were wrong?

(continued on next page)
3. A: Have you tried the coffee?
   B: I will in a minute. It’s ______ (too cool / not cool enough) to drink yet.
4. A: This steak is ______ (too tough / tough enough) to eat.
   B: Send it back and ask for something else.
5. A: John didn’t make the soccer team.
   B: Why not? He’s a good player.
   A: But he doesn’t play ______ (too aggressively / aggressively enough) to win.
6. A: What did the forecaster say about thunderstorms?
   B: I’m not sure. The radio wasn’t ______ (loud enough / too loud) for me to hear.

III. Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Choose between the gerund or the infinitive of purpose.

**Cigarettes.** They’re bad for your health. Your doctor recommends ______ quitting ______. Your friends keep ______ you to stop. Even your dry cleaner suggests that you stop ______. (He says you burned holes in your suit jacket.) You want to stop, but ______ an old habit is difficult. ______ these suggestions can help.

- List your reasons for quitting. Are you quitting ______ better?
- ______ money? Keep your list nearby ______ when you want a cigarette.
- Stop ______ coffee and tea. Caffeine causes people to want a cigarette.
- When you feel the desire to light up, put it off for five minutes. Use the time ______ some deep breaths. The urge will pass quickly.
- Avoid ______ big meals for a few weeks.
- Save the money that you aren’t spending on cigarettes. Go ______ for something special ______ yourself for your success.

If you follow these suggestions, it shouldn’t be too hard to give up this unhealthy habit.
IV. Complete the conversation by writing the words and phrases in parentheses in the correct order.

A: Why are so many people starting home-based businesses?
B: In offices, work hours are often too long for people to spend time with their families.

A: What are some keys to home business success?
B: Networking is one. 2. (necessary / to / It's / join) organizations. After you join, you must 3. (enough / get to know / participate / to) a lot of people. But don't get 4. (too / to / busy / call) people who sound interested in your product.

A: Do business owners really work fewer hours?
B: No, they work more. But they can arrange their time. Their hours 5. (to have / enough / for them / are flexible) family time, too.

A: What do you warn new business owners about?
B: I 6. (them / to think about / advise) their privacy. Remember, the business phone is always going to ring in the middle of the family dinner. Also, 7. (important / It's / to know about) the loneliness of working alone, especially when you're used to a big office.

A: Anything else?
B: Home business owners often find that they don't get paid 8. (for / enough / to pay / soon / them) their own bills. In my seminars, I teach strategies for getting paid on time.

A: What kind of home businesses are people starting?
B: Well, as I said, a lot of working people are 9. (take / to / too / busy) care of certain family responsibilities anymore. Many home-based businesses supply services like shopping and planning parties.

A: You mean, someone will pay me for shopping?
Circle the letter of the correct answer to complete each sentence.

1. Tom is late because he stopped _______ dinner.
   (A) buying  (C) and buy
   (B) buy  (D) to buy

2. My keys were in my pocket, but I don’t remember _______ them there.
   (A) to put  (C) I put
   (B) putting  (D) to put

3. Bob’s seventeen years old, so he’s still _______ vote.
   (A) too young to  (C) too old to
   (B) young enough to  (D) too young for

4. I bought a Datalator _______ my appointments.
   (A) by organizing  (C) to organize
   (B) I organized  (D) organize

5. _______ everything in advance, Sandra finished the project quickly.
   (A) To plan  (C) She plans
   (B) By planning  (D) Planned

6. Chris _______, so her grades are low this semester.
   (A) stopped studying  (C) stopped to study
   (B) stopping to study  (D) was stopping to study

7. As military officers, women work _______ the job done.
   (A) hardly get  (C) not enough to get
   (B) too hard to get  (D) hard enough to get

8. He’s used _______ a big breakfast.
   (A) ate  (C) to eating
   (B) to eat  (D) eats

9. I used to be very nervous _______, but I’m not anymore.
   (A) to drive  (C) to driving
   (B) for driving  (D) about driving

10. I forgot _______ my check, so I paid the rent twice this month.
    (A) mailed  (C) mailing
    (B) to mail  (D) I mail

    (A) live  (C) living
    (B) to live  (D) lived
VI. Complete the interview with the gerund or infinitive forms of the verbs in parentheses.

INTERVIEWER: You're one of the best baseball players today, Cliff. Who taught you

1. to play

CLIFF: I learned

2. hit

a ball with my dad. We used to play together for

hours on weekends.

INTERVIEWER: What was the most important thing he taught you?

CLIFF: Dad believed in

3. have fun. He always forgot about

4. win

when he played. By

5. play

with him, I developed the same attitude.

INTERVIEWER: When did you decide

6. become a professional?

CLIFF: Too early—in elementary school. That was a mistake. I was too young

7. make that decision.

INTERVIEWER: Why?

CLIFF: My schoolwork suffered. I thought a lot about

8. become a pro ball player, and I didn't think much about

9. do homework.

INTERVIEWER: Did anything happen to change your mind about school?

CLIFF: Yes, I planned

10. go to City High School, which had a great team. Then I found out that my grades were probably too low for the school

11. accept me.

INTERVIEWER: But you did graduate from City High School.

CLIFF: Yes, I did. My parents urged me

12. study harder. I followed their advice and I've never stopped

13. study.

INTERVIEWER: Well, thank you for

14. agree to this interview.

CLIFF: You're welcome. I enjoyed

15. answer your questions. I hope my experience encourages other young athletes

16. continue their education.
VII. Each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A, B, C, or D. Circle the letter of the one underlined word or phrase that is NOT CORRECT.

1. It's difficult study in a foreign country, so students need to prepare for the experience.
   A  B  C  D

2. Students look forward to traveling, but they worry about don't make a good impression.
   A  B  C  D

3. They're afraid of not understanding the culture, and they don't want making mistakes.
   A  B  C  D

4. Advisors can advise them against wear the wrong clothing and making the wrong gestures.
   A  B  C  D

5. It's natural to have some problems because no one can get used to live in a new culture immediately.
   A  B  C  D

6. No one escapes from feeling some culture shock, and it's important realizing this fact.
   A  B  C  D

7. Jan stopped to feel uncomfortable after she started to make new friends.
   A  B  C  D

8. Now she is looking forward to stay here and getting a job.
   A  B  C  D

To check your answers, go to the Answer Key on page 325.
## REVIEW OR SELF-TEST ANSWER KEY

### PART VI

**I. (Unit 27)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. to planning</th>
<th>5. without worrying</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. for watching</td>
<td>6. in learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. about speaking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II. (Unit 30)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. too messy</th>
<th>5. aggressively enough</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. not cool enough</td>
<td>6. loud enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. too tough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**III. (Units 26 and 29)**

| 2. telling | 8. to read |
| 3. smoking | 9. drinking |
| 4. giving up | 10. to take |
| 5. Following | 11. eating |
| 6. to feel | 12. shopping |
| 7. To save | 13. to reward |

**IV. (Unit 28)**

| 2. It's necessary to join | 6. D |
| 3. participate enough to get to know | 7. B |
| 4. too busy to call | 8. C |
| 5. are flexible enough for them to have |
| 6. advise them to think about |
| 7. It's important to know about |
| 8. soon enough for them to pay |
| 9. too busy to take |
| 10. encourage you to start |

**V. (Units 26–31)**

| 2. B | 7. D |
| 3. A | 8. C |
| 5. B | 10. C |
| 6. A | 11. C |

**VI. (Units 26–31)**

| 2. to hit | 10. to go |
| 3. having | 11. to accept |
| 4. winning | 12. to study |
| 5. playing | 13. studying |
| 6. to become | 14. agreeing |
| 7. to make | 15. answering |
| 8. becoming | 16. to continue |
| 9. doing |

**VII. (Units 26–31)**

<p>| 2. D | 6. D |
| 3. D | 7. B |
| 4. B | 8. C |
| 5. D | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pleasant</td>
<td>pleasanter / more pleasant</td>
<td>pleasantest / most pleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td>politer / more polite</td>
<td>politest / most polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>quieter / more quiet</td>
<td>quietest / most quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shallow</td>
<td>shallower / more shallow</td>
<td>shallowest / most shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sincere</td>
<td>sincerer / more sincere</td>
<td>sincerest / most sincere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stupid</td>
<td>stupider / more stupid</td>
<td>stupidest / most stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>truer / more true</td>
<td>truest / most true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. **Common Verbs Followed by the Gerund (Base Form of Verb + -ing)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acknowledge</th>
<th>Delay</th>
<th>Endure</th>
<th>Enjoy</th>
<th>Give up (stop)</th>
<th>Imagine</th>
<th>Postpone</th>
<th>Regret</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admit</td>
<td>Deny</td>
<td>Escape</td>
<td>Explain</td>
<td>Justify</td>
<td>Keep (continue)</td>
<td>Practice</td>
<td>Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciate</td>
<td>Detest</td>
<td>Feel like</td>
<td>Finish</td>
<td>Mind (object to)</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Prevent</td>
<td>Resent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>Discontinue</td>
<td>Dislike</td>
<td>Dispute</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Prohibit</td>
<td>Resist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t help</td>
<td>Discuss</td>
<td>Feel like</td>
<td>Finish</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Quit</td>
<td>Risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrate</td>
<td>Dislike</td>
<td>Finish</td>
<td>Forgive</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Recall</td>
<td>Suggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider</td>
<td>Dislike</td>
<td>Finish</td>
<td>Forgive</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>Recommend</td>
<td>Suggest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Common Verbs Followed by the Infinitive (To + Base Form of Verb)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afford</th>
<th>Can’t afford</th>
<th>Expect</th>
<th>Learn</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Can’t wait</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Manage</td>
<td>Prepare</td>
<td>Seem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appear</td>
<td>Choose</td>
<td>Help</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Pretend</td>
<td>Want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask</td>
<td>Consent</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Need</td>
<td>Promise</td>
<td>Wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrange</td>
<td>Decide</td>
<td>Hurry</td>
<td>Offer</td>
<td>Refuse</td>
<td>Would like / ‘d like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempt</td>
<td>Desire</td>
<td>Intend</td>
<td>Pay</td>
<td></td>
<td>Try</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Common Verbs Followed by the Gerund or the Infinitive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Begin</th>
<th>Forget*</th>
<th>Love</th>
<th>Prefer</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Try</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can’t stand</td>
<td>Hate*</td>
<td>Like</td>
<td>Remember*</td>
<td>Stop*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These verbs can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive, but there is a big difference in meaning (see Unit 31).

12. **Verbs Followed by Objects and the Infinitive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advise</th>
<th>Convince</th>
<th>Help*</th>
<th>Pay*</th>
<th>Remind</th>
<th>Urge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Encourage</td>
<td>Hire</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Require</td>
<td>Want*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask*</td>
<td>Expect*</td>
<td>Invite</td>
<td>Persuade</td>
<td>Teach</td>
<td>Warn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Forbid</td>
<td>Need*</td>
<td>Promise*</td>
<td>Tell</td>
<td>Would like*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choose*</td>
<td>Force</td>
<td>Order</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These verbs can also be followed by the infinitive without an object (example: ask to leave or ask someone to leave).

13. **Common Adjective + Preposition Expressions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Be accustomed to</th>
<th>Be bored with/by</th>
<th>Be fond of</th>
<th>Be pleased about</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be afraid of</td>
<td>Be capable of</td>
<td>Be good at</td>
<td>Be ready for</td>
</tr>
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