

# GERUNDS

# INFINITIVES

Verb + ing = Gerund

read- reading

Gerunds act as nouns

- Swimming has always been her favorite hobby.

- Reading is her strength.

Verbs Followed by Gerunds

I enjoy  $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$  reading.

enjoy, stop (can be used with infinitives as well), appreciate, mind, quit (give up), finish, (get through), avoid, postpone (put off), delay, keep (keep on), consider, discuss, mention, suggest

## EXAMPLES

I avoid going to the dentist.

I miss taking walks in the morning.

I have finished working.

to + the simple form of the

verb

to see

to read

Infinitives act as nouns, adjectives, adverbs

You cannot add s, es, ed, or ing to Infinitives since they are not verbs.

- I hope to finish the book today.

- Maria told me to be here at five.

Verbs Followed by Infinitives

I plan  $\Rightarrow\Rightarrow\Rightarrow$  to study

hope to, plan to, decide to, promise to, agree to, offer to, refuse to, seem to, appear, to, pretend to, ask to, expect to, would like to, want to, need to

## EXAMPLES

I expect to pass the test.

I plan to go to the part today.

I promised to finish my homework.

## 1. Complete each sentence with a gerund or infinitive.

1. We're going out for dinner. Would you like *to join* us?
2. Jack avoided *looking at* me.
3. I was broke, so Jenny offered \_\_\_\_\_ me a little money.
4. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor for me?
5. Even though I asked people in front of me at the movie \_\_\_\_\_ quiet, they kept \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Lucy pretended \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to my question.
7. The teacher seems \_\_\_\_\_ in a good mood today, don't you think?
8. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ alone.
9. Mrs. Jackson warned her young son not \_\_\_\_\_ the hot stove.
10. Residents are not allowed \_\_\_\_\_ pets in my apartment building.
11. All applicants are required \_\_\_\_\_ an entrance examination.
12. Jack advised me to \_\_\_\_\_ a new apartment.

\* For more practice, visit [Englishpage.com](http://Englishpage.com) webpage.

2. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I always remember (turn) *to turn* off all the lights before I leave my house.
2. I remember (play) \_\_\_\_\_ with dolls when I was a child.
3. What do you remember (do) \_\_\_\_\_ when you were a child?
4. What do you remember (do) \_\_\_\_\_ before you leave for class every day?
5. What did you forget (do) \_\_\_\_\_ before you left for a class this morning?
6. I won't ever forget (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ our team score the winning goal in the last seconds of the championship game.
7. Don't forget (do) \_\_\_\_\_ your homework tonight.
8. Please stop (bite) \_\_\_\_\_ your fingernails.
9. I stopped (get) \_\_\_\_\_ gas yesterday and was shocked at the high price.
10. I stopped (drive) \_\_\_\_\_ so much because of the high price of the gas.

# Find the Video "How aspirin was discovered" on youtube by Ted ed and follow as you read the text.

4,000 years ago, the ancient Sumerians made a surprising discovery. If they scraped the bark off a particular kind of tree and ate it, their pain disappeared. Little did they know that what they'd found was destined to influence the future course of medicine.

What the Sumerians had discovered was a precursor to the medicine known today as aspirin. Aspirin's active ingredient is found commonly in willow trees and other wild plants, which is how it came to infuse the medical traditions of Sumer, ancient Egypt, ancient Greece, and other cultures.

Around 400 BC, Hippocrates, thought of as the father of modern medicine, first recommended chewing willow bark for pain relief and making willow leaf tea to ease the pain of childbirth. But it took over 2,000 years for us to comprehensively investigate its potential. In the mid-18th century, an Englishman named Edward Stone ran five years of experiments, showing that willow bark crushed into a powder and eaten could cure a fever.

It took nearly another 70 years for a German pharmacist, Johann Buchner, to finally identify and purify the substance that made all this possible, a compound called salicin. By then, doctors were routinely using willow bark and other salicin-rich plants, like the herb meadowsweet, to ease pain, fever, and inflammation. But identifying the exact compound suddenly opened up the possibility of manipulating its form. In 1853, a French chemist managed to chemically synthesize the compound, creating a substance called acetylsalicylic acid. Then in 1897, the pharmaceutical company Bayer found a new method and began marketing the compound as a pain reliever called aspirin. This was widely recognized as one of the first synthetic pharmaceutical drugs.

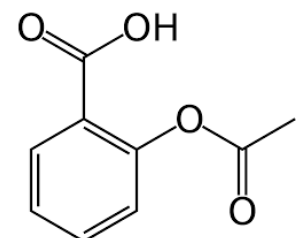
**Read the text again and underline all the gerunds and infinitives you see.**



Originally, aspirin was just Bayer's brand name: A for acetyl, and spir for meadowsweet, whose botanical name is *Spiraea ulmaria*. Soon, aspirin became synonymous with acetylsalicylic acid. As its influence grew, aspirin was found to ease not just pain, but also many inflammation-related problems, like rheumatoid arthritis, pericarditis, which enflames the fluid-filled sack around the heart, and Kawasaki disease, where blood vessels become inflamed.

Yet, despite aspirin's medical value, at this point, scientists still didn't actually know how it worked. In the 1960s and 70s, Swedish and British scientists changed that. They showed that the drug interrupts the production of certain chemicals called prostaglandins,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uRhkDN2WjzI>



## Answer Key

### Exercise 1

3. to give
4. opening
5. to be ... talking
6. to know
7. to be
8. being
9. to touch
10. to have
11. to take
12. to find

### Exercise 2

2. playing
3. doing
4. to do
5. to do
6. watching
7. to do
8. biting
9. to get
10. driving

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For example,

4,000 years ago, the ancient Sumerians made a surprising discovery. If they scraped the bark off a particular kind of tree and ate it, their pain disappeared. Little did they know that why they'd found was destined **to influence** the future course of medicine.  
*Infinitive*

What the Sumerians had discovered was a precursor to the medicine known today as aspirin. Aspirin's active ingredient is found commonly in willow trees and other wild plants, which is how it came **to infuse** the medical traditions of Sumer, ancient Egypt, ancient Greece, and other cultures.  
*Infinitive*