

WRITING

Unit 6: Exercise 6

Read the information. Then complete the table with the verbs in the box.

In English, some verbs are followed by a *gerund* or *infinitive*. For example:

*He **considered** moving to the UK after he completed his studies in Germany.*

*She **decided** to do an internship in Sweden.*

The verb *consider* is followed by a gerund. The verb *decide* is followed by an infinitive.

Some verbs are followed by an object and then an infinitive:

*He **persuaded** me to buy a new computer.*

It is important to learn the correct form as this will affect your Grammatical Range and Accuracy mark in the IELTS test.

Neglect	proceed	risk	approve of	propose	recall	deny	instruct	urge
		Insist on	forbid	discourage from				

verb + infinitive	verb + object + infinitive

verb + gerund	verb + preposition + gerund

Unit 6: Exercise 7

Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. I regretted being/to be late for the interview for the lab technician job.
2. He remembers talking/to talk about the experiment yesterday.
3. I always remember locking/to lock the dangerous chemicals cupboard before I leave the lab.
4. The professor instructed his students to wear/wearing gloves while carrying out the experiment.
5. All the equipment needs cleaning/to clean after the experiments.
6. I stopped to work/working with radioactive materials for health reasons.
7. I can't remember switching off/to switch off the lights in the science lab.
8. I tried doing/to do the calculation but I couldn't.
9. The group risked missing/to miss the deadline if they didn't improve their work rate.
10. The company insisted on using/to use the latest edition of the software, despite the reservations of some colleagues.

Unit 6: Exercise 8

Read the information. Then read the sentences and choose the correct definitions.

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive. Be careful, as the meaning will often change depending on whether the gerund or infinitive is used. For example:

*The man stopped **talking** to his neighbour.*

*The man stopped **to talk** to his neighbour.*

In the first sentence, the man finished talking to his neighbour. In the second sentence, the man stopped what he was doing to go and talk to his neighbour.

1. I love to start work early.
 - It's a habit I love.
 - It's an experience I love.
2. I forgot doing the experiment.
 - I forgot that I had done the experiment.
 - I forgot to do the experiment.
3. He stopped taking notes.
 - He is no longer taking notes.
 - He stopped doing what he was doing to take notes.
4. They tried to measure the amount of electricity.
 - They experimented with measuring the electricity.
 - They tried to measure the electricity but didn't succeed.
5. I remembered watching a film about space technology last year.
 - I didn't forget to watch the film.
 - I recalled the film from my memory.
6. I won't forget to complete my notes.
 - Completing my notes is so important for me that I won't forget the experience.
 - I'll remember to complete my notes.

Unit 6: Exercise 9

Read the information. Then combine the sentences. Use the words in brackets. Remember, some of these sentences require punctuation to be marked as correct. The first one has been done for you.

Despite and *although* are both used to show contrast. While they are both similar in meaning, there is a difference in the way they are used. *Despite* is used before a noun or gerund. For example:

*We had a great time at the science fair, **despite** the terrible weather.*

***Despite** having a cold, David went to work.*

Despite can also be used before *the fact that*. For example:

***Despite the fact that** there were a lot of changes in the company, people were happy with the new structure.*

Although is used before the subject and the verb. For example:

***Although** the design of the new car was good, it wasn't environmentally friendly.*

1. We were exhausted from our trip / we continued working on the presentation.
(although)

Although we were exhausted from our trip, we continued working on the presentation.

2. He still enjoys working on the new research project / the long hours and complicated work. (despite)

He still enjoys _____.

3. He has studied nanotechnology for several years / he still feels he has huge gaps in his knowledge. (although)

_____ in his knowledge.

4. They informed us that all the tests had been carried out / scientists were still working on them when we arrived. (although)

_____ on them when we arrived.

5. She has impressive scientific qualifications / she hasn't been able to find a job in space technology. (despite)

_____ a job in space technology.

6. We had been very careful in all our clinical research / we couldn't conclusively prove that excessive use of chewing gum has a negative effect on digestion. (although)

_____ that excessive use of chewing gum has a negative effect on digestion.

Unit 6: Exercise 10

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences with participle clauses. The first one has been done for you.

being of the opinion that stem cell will revolutionise medicine over the next decade,
many scientists are enthusiastic about the new developments in the cells

1. _____

initially launched about two decades ago, expanded at an impressive rate
computer-assisted translation has since

2. _____

during its installation, damaged on display been repaired
the scientific equipment has since

3. _____

That many astronomers into this aspect of the universe that could sustain life,
Planets being convinced are intensifying there are their research

4. _____

Accepted over 300 years ago, is still widely today
Isaac Newton's Principia published

5. _____

some students think that social networking it is easier believing that online
than in real life, to maintain close contact is the best way of maintaining friendships

6. _____
