

## GERUND

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Main theme addressed</b> | <b>In this lesson, you will learn about gerund. Verbs that are to be used with an – ING form.</b>  |
| <b>Key Goals</b>            | <b>Here is an outline of what you will learn today:</b><br><b>1. Expressing likes and dislikes</b><br><b>2. The -ing form to talk about activities</b> |

**Gerund** is a word ending in "-ing" that is made from a **verb** and used like a **noun**.

A **gerund** can be either the **subject** or **object** of a sentence in English.

Example:

'Swimming is fun' or 'I enjoy swimming'. (definition from Cambridge Dictionary)

### 1. Expressing likes and dislikes

We can use certain verbs (e.g. like) with an – ING form.

For example:

I like listening to music.

Here is a list of some of these verbs:

|             |              |             |             |               |             |             |             |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>like</b> | <b>enjoy</b> | <b>love</b> | <b>keep</b> | <b>finish</b> | <b>stop</b> | <b>mind</b> | <b>hate</b> |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

- She **doesn't like** cooking.
- Do you **enjoy** driving?
- They **love** living in a village.
- He **keeps** saying the same things many times.
- **Have** you **finished** eating?
- Suddenly she **stopped** talking.
- I **don't mind** waiting.
- She **hates** using the hairdryer.

In English this is called **GERUND** – this is when a **word is form with verbs** but it has **the function o a noun** in a sentence.

**Exercise:**

**Put in the correct form of the verb in brackets:**

**For example: I can't imagine living in the country. (live)**

1. The buses stop \_\_\_\_\_ at midnight. (run)
2. They usually finish \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.00 in the evening. (eat)
3. You shouldn't avoid \_\_\_\_\_ about your problems. (talk)
4. I keep \_\_\_\_\_ the same stupid mistakes. (make)
5. I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday, I'm really sorry. (forget)

We use LIKE + ING (like listening, like working) to talk about things that we enjoy doing.

We use WOULD LIKE TO to say that we want to do something:

**Examples:**

She **likes paintings** pictures (She **enjoys** painting pictures.)

She **would like to be** an artist (She **wants** to be an artist.)

**Exercise:**

Complete the sentences using **LIKE / NOT LIKE + ING** or **WOULD LIKE + TO** with the words in brackets.

**For example:**

She \_\_\_\_\_ (**work**) here and she's going to look for a better job.

She **doesn't like working** here and she's looking for a better job.

\_\_\_\_\_ (**you / watch**) a different TV series or do you want to watch this one?

**Would you like to watch** a different TV series or do you want to watch this one?

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here. I have lived here for many years and I think it's a nice town.

2. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a hairdresser when she leaves school.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) so early every morning, but I have to do it.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (go out) for dinner in an Indian restaurant tonight?

5. Clare \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a job in the United States; she wants to work in New York or Boston.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) online all the time; I think it's a waste of time.







We use **GO + - ING** for sports and hobbies that we go out to do, and with **SHOPPING**:

- We often **go skiing** in the winter.
- Let's **go swimming** this afternoon.
- She **goes dancing** at weekends.
- I'm **going shopping** this afternoon.

**Exercise:**

Look at the pictures. They show what John and Ann did last week on their holiday. Complete the sentences using the correct form of GO and a verb from below:

**Dance, shop, sail, swim, club, cycle**

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Monday (Ann)</p>                 | <p>Tuesday (John)</p>   | <p>Wednesday (John)</p>             |
| <p>Thursday (John &amp; Ann)</p>  | <p>Friday (John)</p>  | <p>Saturday (John &amp; Ann)</p>  |

**For example: On Monday Ann went shopping.**

1. On Tuesday \_\_\_\_\_.
2. On Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_.
3. On Thursday \_\_\_\_\_.
4. On Friday \_\_\_\_\_.
5. On Saturday \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. The -ing form to talk about activities

We can use the -ing form of a verb as the subject of a sentence to talk about activities:

Example:

Swimming is a healthy activity.

### Exercise:

Write the gerund form of the following verbs in the sentences below.

There are 3 extra verbs that do not fit.

eat   watch   play   touch   walk   understand   ride

1. \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside is very pleasant at this time of year.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar is his favourite hobby.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ on motorways can be very tiring.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ unhealthy things all the time is sure to be bad for you.

### Learn More:

[https://agendaweb.org/verbs/infinitive\\_gerund-exercises.html](https://agendaweb.org/verbs/infinitive_gerund-exercises.html)

[https://englishgrammarexercise.com/gerunds-infinitives-grammar-](https://englishgrammarexercise.com/gerunds-infinitives-grammar-exercise/)

[exercise/ https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar/3g16-infinitive-or-gerund.php](https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar/3g16-infinitive-or-gerund.php)