GERUNDS

USE

1. **When a verb is used as a NOUN to begin a sentence:**
   - *"Playing basketball is fun"*
2. **As the objects of PREPOSITIONS:**
   - *"David is in charge of organizing the party"*
   - *"We talked about not going to the march, but we finally thought we should go."*
3. **After some expressions with TO:**
   - **Be used to**: *"I'm used to eating out"*
   - **Look forward to**: *"I look forward to meeting you"*
   - **Object to**: *"We didn't object to changing our plans"*
4. **After GO, usually with recreational activities**
   - *"I usually go fishing when I have free time"*

ENGLISH SPELLING -ING SPELLING

Woodward English

General Rule

In general we just add -ING to the end of a verb.

- eat ⇨ eating
- go ⇨ going
- read ⇨ reading



Verbs ending in W, X, or Y

Do NOT double the final letter at the end of the verb when it is W, X, or Y.

- snow ⇨ snowing
- fix ⇨ fixing
- play ⇨ playing



Verbs ending in Consonant + E

Remove the E from the end of the verb and add -ING.

- dance ⇨ dancing
- ride ⇨ riding
- write ⇨ writing



Verbs ending in IE

Remove the IE from the end of the verb and add -YING.

- die ⇨ dying
- lie ⇨ lying
- tie ⇨ tying



Consonant + Vowel + Consonant

When a verb with one syllable ends in a C + V + C we double the final consonant.

- cut ⇨ cutting
- run ⇨ running
- stop ⇨ stopping



Consonant + Vowel + Letter L

Double the final L

Do NOT double the final L unless stressed

- equal ⇨ equalling (UK) / equaling (US)
- travel ⇨ travelling (UK) / traveling (US)
- control ⇨ controlling (UK) / controlling (US)

Last syllable is NOT stressed

Two or more syllables and final syllable is NOT stressed, do NOT double final letter.

- happen ⇨ happening
- open ⇨ opening
- visit ⇨ visiting



Last syllable IS stressed

Verb with two or more syllables and final syllable IS stressed, double the final letter.

- begin ⇨ beginning
- forget ⇨ forgetting
- submit ⇨ submitting



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LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRACTICE

Turn these words into GERUND and complete these sentences!

make sleep visit travel drink operate
look live take watch drive clean listen go smoke

1. He started _____ for a new job at last month but he still hasn't found one yet.
2. There's no use _____ to the airport now. The flight has already departed.
3. I'm looking forward to _____ to Maldives next year.
4. I can't stand _____ to heavy metal music. It's deafening.
5. The Avengers is a film worth _____. It's really great.
6. Paul stopped _____ last year to focus on his health.
7. Morin can't help _____ a lot of water when she's nervous.
8. They canceled _____ our new house because it was raining too hard.
9. I don't feel like _____ right now. I'm not tired.
10. She keeps _____ her old car because the seats are more comfortable.
11. We enjoy _____ for walk after lunch.
12. Lillie prefers _____ her bed to _____ the bathroom.
13. The doctors discussed about _____ this patient today.
14. I often imagine _____ in the village and breathing fresh air.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

-Ing practice Write the –ing form of the verbs. Follow the –ing form rules in order to complete this task.



1. run _____
2. swim _____
3. stop _____
4. travel _____
5. win _____
6. begin _____
7. bake _____
8. take _____
9. fake _____
10. make _____
11. dance _____
12. fly _____
13. cry _____
14. try _____
15. look _____
16. play _____
17. drink _____
18. eat _____
19. watch _____
20. clean _____
21. wash _____
22. tell _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LET'S GO SHOPPING!



bakery



barber


café



burger shop



bookshop


candy shop



clothes shop



camera shop


boutique



computer shop



butcher's



DVD rental



donut shop


pharmacy



grocery



greengrocer's



hardware store



florist's



fish & chips shop



newsagent's



jewellery



restaurant


fishmonger's



gift shop



toy shop



supermarket

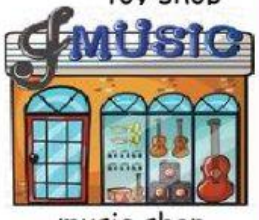


pet shop


shoe shop



sports shop



music shop



mall



pawn shop


vintner


e-shop


market

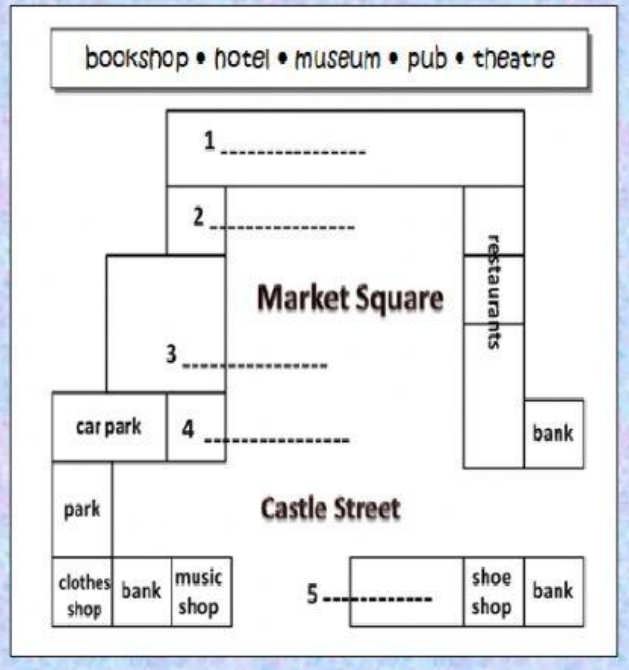
LIVEWORKSHEETS

This is my Town



1. Read the text. Label the places on the map. Use the words in the box.

bookshop • hotel • museum • pub • theatre



Our town is an old town. There's a square in the town centre. (1) It's called Market Square because there's a market there every morning. Once a year there's a jazz festival in Market Square, too. (2) It's usually very good.

At the end of the square there's a museum. There are old photographs of the town in (3) it. (4) They're really interesting.

There are some restaurants in the square. (5) They're great. Opposite the restaurants there's a theatre, a bookshop and a pub. The theatre's called The Opera House. The bookshop is between the theatre and the museum. The pub is on the corner of the square. There's a car park in Castle Street, next to the pub.

Opposite the square there's a big hotel – (6) it's called The Castle Hotel. I work at the hotel. There's a club in the cellar. (7) It's called Ringo's. The hotel is in Castle Street. (8) It's a pedestrian street with a lot of shops – music shops, clothes shops and shoe shops. There are three banks, too.

At the end of Castle Street, there's a park. We often go there at the weekend.

My town is called ...



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading task. Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Travel is something which people do every day. It is very difficult to avoid the need to travel. It may be a trip to school, university or to work. Travelling can often take a long time, especially when great distances need to be covered. People often enjoy travelling abroad for holidays. But for some people travelling is not fun at all. Some people suffer from travel sickness. This means that they will become very unwell each time they travel.

Travelling can be either affordable or costly. It often depends on how far you want to travel and the choice of transport. Using a bicycle will not cost anything as you power it by using your legs. However, the use of a bicycle can be hard work and can take a lot of time to travel long distances. Cars and motorcycles are faster modes of transport, but are more expensive to use as gasoline is needed for them to work. It can usually be assumed that the longer you wish to travel, the more expensive and time consuming it will be.

The use of a plane is necessary for people wanting to travel very long distances. A pilot will fly a plane from an airport for many thousands of miles to take people to places far away. Although traffic is rarely a problem for airplanes, it can take a lot of preparation to travel by plane. People often need to arrive at the airport three hours prior to departure.

A train is another mode of transport which is ideal for travelling long distances within the same country, or between countries which are connected by land. A train driver will stop at train stations on route to allow passengers wishing to proceed to the scheduled destination to board the train.

A number of destinations can be travelled to by using the sea. People often depart from a harbour in a ferry which is driven by a captain. If the journey is a long distance, people may choose to sleep on the ferry while they wait to arrive at their destination. Some people choose to go on a cruise for their holiday, which would involve stopping at many different city ports for a short amount of time. People who need to travel short distances may choose not to use any transport at all. People often rely on their legs to take them to places nearby. This is often encouraged as certain modes of transport have been said to produce harmful emissions and damage the environment.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading comprehension. Answer the following questions based on the reading.

1) Which mode of transport does not cost money?
   A) Train
   B) Car
   C) Walking
   D) Bus
2) Why do some people not enjoy travelling?
   A) They find it a waste of time
   B) It is not comfortable
   C) It is expensive
   D) They become unwell
3) Name the mode of transport which is controlled by a pilot and stops at an airport.
   A) Train
   B) Airplane
   C) Car
   D) Bus
4) Name the mode of transport which is controlled by a captain and stops at a port.
   A) Train
   B) Car
   C) Ship
   D) Airplane
5) Which mode of transport is ideal for travelling between countries connected by land?
   A) Bicycle
   B) Train
   C) Airplane
   D) Car

LIVEWORKSHEETS