GREENFIELD SCHOOL
Happy School - an education from the heart within
CAMBRIDGE International Education
Cambridge International School

Cambridge Global English 9

Review Use of English Unit 1

Name: …….. Class:……. Date:……..

Worksheet 1

Gerunds

A. Get to know

I. Definition

A gerund is the base form of the verb + *-ing*. It acts as a noun and can be in the subject or object position in a sentence.

Position	**Example**
1. as the subject of a sentence	Exercising just 30 minutes a day can lead to good heart health.
2. as the object of certain verbs	Many students avoid making outlines before they begin to write.
3. as the object of a preposition	Education majors look forward to helping students succeed.

II. Using Gerunds

Gerunds (and gerund phrases) are commonly used in academic writing. They are used:

1. as the subject of a sentence	***Volunteering*** is one of several ways to acquire job experience.
2. as the object of a preposition	The study focused on ***finding*** new methods to detect cancer. Researchers are interested in ***conducting*** further studies.
3. as the object of certain verbs	People dislike ***speaking*** in public for several reasons.
4. as a noun after the verb be	Students stated their favorite weekend activity was ***sleeping late***.
5. after by (to explain how something is done)	Participants were divided into two groups by ***selecting*** names at random from a longer, larger list.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Notes

1. Gerund subjects are always singular.

2. Common verb + preposition + gerund combinations include ask about, worry about, think of, count on, keep on, and succeed in.

3. Common adjective + preposition + gerund combinations include afraid of, good at, interested in, worried about, and responsible for.

III. Common Errors

Is the correct form used after a preposition?

Many newly arrived immigrants dream about to ~~become~~ rich	**becoming**
As late as the mid-1940s, many business owners were opposed to ~~hire~~ women.	**hiring**
Small business owners can expand their businesses by ~~set~~ specific goals.	**setting**

Remember:
- *Use a gerund after a preposition.*
- *Use a gerund after a multi-word preposition (for example, opposed to).*
- *Use a gerund after by to show manner (for example, by setting specific goals).*

B. Practice

Read the following sentences. Each sentence contains an error. Underline and correct the error by replacing it with a gerund.

1 There are a number of reasons that people who are used to work alone have a difficult time working on a team.

2 Students limit their chances of obtaining gainful employment by drop out of college before getting a degree.

3 Whereas in the past, many people looked forward to retire at age 65, many people today continue working past the age of 70.

4 People interested in learn about the health care profession should consider volunteering at a hospital or clinic.

5 Fear of failure is one reason people put off to do things that need to be done.

6 Due to health concerns, consumer advocates insist on to know which foods are genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

7 One can become an active listener by master four simple steps.

8 Local law enforcement is responsible for enforce local laws, investigating crimes, and protecting the local population.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Date:…….

Worksheet 2

Present Simple & Continuous

A. Get to know

present continuous **(I am doing)**

We use the continuous for things happening at or around the time of speaking.

The action is not complete.

- The water **is boiling**. Be careful.
- Listen to those people. What language **are** they **speaking**?
- Let's go out. It isn't raining now.
- I'm busy? What **are** you **doing**?'
- I**'m getting** hungry. Let's go and eat.
- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she**'s learning** Italian.
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast.

We use the continuous for temporary situations (things that continue for a short time):

- I**'m living** with some friends until I find a place of my own.
- A: You**'re working** hard today.
  B: Yes, I have a lot to do.

present simple **(I do)**

We use the simple for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

- Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.
- Excuse me, **do** you **speak** English?
- It **doesn't rain** very much in summer.
- What **do** you usually **do** at weekends?
- I always **get** hungry in the afternoon.
- Most people **learn** to swim when they are children.
- Every day the population of the world **increases** by about 200,000 people.

We use the simple for permanent situations (things that continue for a long time):

- My parents **live** in London. They have lived there all their lives.
- Joe isn't lazy. He **works** hard most of the time.

I always do and **I'm always doing**

I always do something = I do it every time:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- I **always go** to work by car. (*not* I'm always going)

I**'m always doing** something = I do it too often or more often than normal.

For example:

- I've lost my keys again. I**'m always** losing them.

- I'm always losing them = I lose them too often, or more often than normal.

- Paul is never satisfied. He**'s always complaining**. (= he complains too much)

- You**'re always looking** at your phone. Don't you have anything else to do?

B. Practice

1. Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary.

1	Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.	OK
2	How often are you going to the cinema?	……..do you go.....
3	Ben tries to find a job, but he hasn't had any luck.	.....
4	Martina is phoning her mother everyday.	.....
5	The moon goes around the earth about 27 days.	.....
6	Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?	.....
7	What do you do in your spare time?	.....
8	Sarah is a vegetarian. She doesn't eat meat.	.....
9	I must go now. It gets late	.....
10	"Come on! It's time to leave" "OK, I come"	.....
11	Paul is never late. He's always starting work on time.	.....
12	They don't get on well. They're always arguing.	.....

2. Finish B's sentences. Use always - ing.

1 A: I've lost my keys again.
B: Not again! You're always losing your keys

2 A. That car has broken down again.
B. That car is useless. It .....

3 A: Look! You've made the same mistake again.
B: Oh no, not again! I .....

4 A: Oh, I've left my phone at home again.
B: Typical! .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS