

THE GERUND

The gerund is used like a noun: **Smoking** is bad for you.
Do you like **watching** TV?
She's good at **swimming**.

- It is formed by adding **-ing** to the infinitive:

go – **going**

stay – **staying**

The negative is formed by adding '**not**':

Would you mind **not smoking**?

NOTE: the changes that are sometimes necessary:

lie – **lying** (ie → y)

take – **taking** (single e: 'e' is omitted)

sit – **sitting** (single vowel + single consonant →
→ single vowel + **double** consonant)

1 A. Write the ing-forms of these verbs.

do <u>doing</u>	run _____
play _____	lie _____
travel _____	fly _____
ride _____	try _____
swim _____	get _____

B. Fill in the gaps using the gerunds from the Task A.

Use each verb once only.

- She likes running every morning before breakfast.
- After _____ my homework, I usually watch TV.
- I enjoy _____ on the beach.
- She doesn't like _____ with other children.
- _____ is a fast way of _____.
- She likes sport, especially _____ horses and _____.
- After _____ several times, I finally passed my exams.
- I lay in bed and thought about _____ up.

like, dislike and other verbs + gerund

- Some verbs can be followed by a gerund or a noun, including the following:

like	love	finish	start
dislike	hate	stop	enjoy
prefer	miss	give up	begin

NOTE: like, love, prefer, and start are sometimes followed by the infinitive.

2**Put the verbs in brackets into the forms of the gerund.**

- 1 Do you like making (make) cakes?
- 2 I dislike _____ (get up) at seven o'clock every morning.
- 3 I started _____ (work) here eight or nine years ago.
- 4 Do you prefer _____ (travel) by plane or by ship?
- 5 I hate _____ (write) 'thank you' letters.
- 6 I gave up _____ (drive) after I had a bad accident.
- 7 I miss _____ (be) able to visit my family.
- 8 I love _____ (sit) here by the sea in the evenings.
- 9 I think it's time to stop _____ (play) football.
- 10 What time did you finish _____ (read) last night?
- 11 Why don't you like _____ (go) to discos?
- 12 I think I'll start _____ (pack) my suitcase.

3**Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box putting them in correct forms.**

have, move, watch, learn, study, get up, help, look after, smoke, say, eat, become, work, go, write, walk, live, make, see, go out

- 1 Smoking is unhealthy, but a lot of people find it difficult to stop.
- 2 I'm fed up with _____ in the city — it's too dirty and crowded.
- 3 I enjoy _____ in the garden at weekends.
- 4 I have decided to stop _____ in the evenings so that I can save some money for my holidays.
- 5 He's an artistic person – very good at _____ poetry.
- 6 They don't like _____ and go everywhere by car.
- 7 I'm not really interested in _____ to university.
- 8 She's going to continue _____ for another two years, until her exams.
- 9 They're thinking of _____ house.
- 10 That machine? Oh, it's used for _____ toasted sandwiches.

- 11 They've given up _____ meat.
- 12 Before _____ a teacher, he worked in advertising.
- 13 _____ children can be very tiring.
- 14 We're looking forward to _____ you.
- 15 They hate _____ early in the morning.
- 16 Thank you for _____ me organize the party.
- 17 They're very keen on _____ how to play chess.
- 18 We love _____ parties.
- 19 She left without _____ goodbye.
- 20 _____ television seems to be our national sport.

GERUND AFTER PREPOSITION

- When a verb follows a preposition, it takes the gerund:

*We thought **about leaving** early.*

*I was worried **about getting** home.*

*I'm interested **in hearing** more about your offer.*

*I'm tired **of hearing** excuses.*

***After closing** the door, he looked up and down the street.*

*Check your passport **before leaving**.*

NOTE: That **to** can be a preposition, or part of an infinitive:

*I decided to leave early. (**to + infinitive**)*

*I'm looking forward to seeing them again, (**to + gerund**)*

- A gerund behaves like a noun. Where a gerund can be used, a noun can also be used.

*I'm looking forward **to going** on holiday.*

I'm looking forward to my holiday.

Complete the sentences with the gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 She is good at _____ (dance).
- 2 He is crazy about _____ (sing).
- 3 I don't like _____ (play) cards.
- 4 They are afraid of _____ (swim) in the sea.
- 5 You should give up _____ (smoke).
- 6 Sam dreams of _____ (be) a popstar.
- 7 He is interested in _____ (make) friends.
- 8 My uncle is afraid of _____ (go) by plane.
- 9 We insist on _____ (cook) the dinner ourselves.

A. Fill in. Use the prepositions so that the gerund can follow.

dream <u>of</u> + Gerund	be bad ____ + Gerund
talk ____ + Gerund	danger ____ + Gerund
be interested ____ + Gerund	be crazy ____ + Gerund
think ____ + Gerund	difficulty ____ + Gerund
be good ____ + Gerund	be ashamed ____ + Gerund
insist ____ + Gerund	idea ____ + Gerund
complain ____ + Gerund	way ____ + Gerund
be proud ____ + Gerund	be fond ____ + Gerund
rely ____ + Gerund	succeed ____ + Gerund
worry ____ + Gerund	accused ____ + Gerund

B. Put in the correct preposition.

- 1 My friend is good at playing volleyball.
- 2 She complains _____ bullying.
- 3 They are afraid _____ losing the match.
- 4 She doesn't feel _____ working on the computer.
- 5 We are looking forward _____ going out at the weekend.
- 6 Laura dreams _____ living on a small island.
- 7 Andrew apologized _____ being late.
- 8 I don't agree _____ what you are saying.
- 9 The girls insisted _____ going out with Kerry.
- 10 Edward thinks _____ climbing trees this afternoon.

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions and forms of the verbs in brackets.

about / for / of / on / to / up

- 1 I'm afraid of losing my smartphone. (to lose)
- 2 She's looking forward _____ her brother. (to see)
- 3 He is responsible _____ the money. (to collect)
- 4 She is used _____ to bed late. (to go)
- 5 He apologized _____ late. (to be)
- 6 Larry never worries _____ friends. (to make)
- 7 We are tired _____ for the bus. (to wait)
- 8 She insisted _____ to her lawyer. (to talk)
- 9 You should give _____ your sister. (to bully)
- 10 They are thinking _____ to Italy. (to move)