A05

GERUNDS

by Julian Conde

I. Write T (true) or F (false).

1. ____ A gerund is formed by adding ***-ing*** to the base form of a verb and functions like a noun.
2. ____ To make a gerund negative, you place not after the gerund.
3. ____ In "***Walking on the beach, I wondered why she was angry at me,***" the **-ing** phrase is a gerund acting as the subject of the sentence.
4. ____ Subject complements typically appear after be and other linking verbs such as seem.
5. ____ Verbs like ***avoid, consider, enjoy, feel like, keep, can't help,*** and ***mind*** can take gerunds as objects.
6. ____ In the phrase "***go + gerund***" (such as go skiing or go swimming), go means "do the activity of."
7. ____ In "***He tries to work hard***," the word to functions as a preposition followed by a gerund.
8. ____ In casual conversation and informal writing, it is acceptable to use a name or an object pronoun (like ***Pete*** or ***him***) before a gerund instead of a possessive form.
9. ____ A past gerund (**having + past participle**) is used to show an action that happened before the action of the main verb.
10. ____ The present passive form of a gerund is ***being + past participle,*** as in "She hates being ignored."

II Choose the best answer.

In informal conversation, which sentence is recommended by the notes?

- A) "I don't like him dominating every conversation."
- B) "I don't like he dominating every conversation."

Which sentence uses a past passive gerund?

- A) "She hates being ignored."
- B) "She's still angry about having been ignored."



LIVEWORKSHEETS