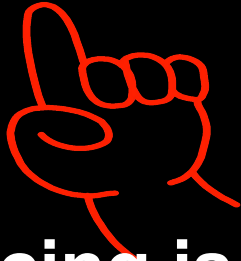


# ***GERUNDS***

BY BAZARBEEK  
YERKEZHAN

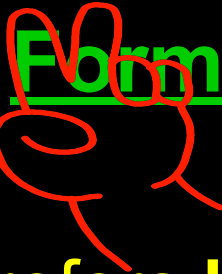
Form



Simple, Active

Dancing is her favorite habit.

I prefer eating ice-cream.



Form

Simple, Passive

Mary prefers **being taught** by a stern teacher.

The actress stayed at her hotel to avoid **being seen** by her fans.

Form

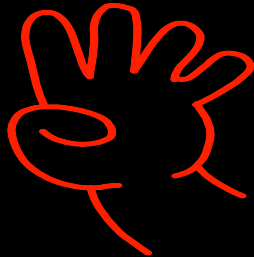


Perfect, Active

I regret *having made* the remark about her hairdo.

I regret *having seen* the film.

Form



Perfect, Passive

The film was banned after *having been seen* by thousands of people.

I regret *having been transferred* to another class this year.



## The gerund can be used:

1. As the subject of a verb
2. As the object of a verb
3. As the object of a preposition
4. After a possessive or the possessive form of nouns
5. After certain verbs
6. Special combination
7. Formed by adding “not” before it.





## As the subject of a verb



When a gerund is used as the **subject of a verb**, it is placed at the **beginning of a sentence**.

**Reading** romantic novels is my favourite pastime.

**Smoking** is hazardous to health.

**Climbing** mountains can be dangerous if we are not careful.

A baby's **crying** woke me up last.

**Walking** from here to the local supermarket takes only five minutes.



**Notes:** *The gerund is also used in the following constructions:*

1) It is no use/It is no good

e.g It is no use **trying** to make her change her mind.

It is no good **interfering** with other people's business.

2) There is no

e.g There is no **joking** about such matters.

There is no **denying** the fact that the Clean Hong Kong Campaign is a success.



### 3) It's worth / It's not worth



E.g. Is the film worth *seeing* ?

It is not worth *going* to see that film.

### 4) It's a waste of money / time

E.g. It's a waste of time *writing* the report.

It's a waste of money *buying* the doll.



## 5 ) Have difficulty

*E.g. Mary has difficulty **doing** her Maths homework .*

*I'm sorry I'm late. I had difficulty **finding** the place.*

## 6 ) Go-ing

*E.g. Did you go **shopping** yesterday ?*

*How often do you go **swimming** in the summer ?*





## As the object of a verb

When a **gerund** is used as the **object of a verb** in a sentence, it is placed **after the verb**.

She tried to avoid *getting* involved in their quarrels.

He enjoys *acting*.

Mary disliked *listening* to pop music.

They hate *eating* fatty foods.

We all enjoy *reading* a good book.



**Note:** *The following words are followed by gerunds, not infinitives:*

Acknowledge , admit , anticipate , appreciate , avoid , celebrate , defer , delay , deny , detest , dislike , like , consider , doubt , enjoy , escape , excuse , fancy , finish , forgive , remember , imagine , include , keep , mention , mind , miss , propose , pardon , postpone , practice , prevent , recall , recollect , report , resent , resist , risk , save , stand , suggest , tolerate , understand , be worth , be busy

## As a object of a preposition

A gerund can also be used as the object of a preposition. In this case, the gerund follows the preposition.

My brother is thinking of **changing** his job.

She is fed up with **teaching** English.

I look forward to **seeing** you in the summer.

I was interested in **painting**.

He persisted in **carrying** out the plan.



**Notes1:** There are two exceptions----  
except and but .



e.g There was nothing left for us to do except complain to the Consumer Council.

He did nothing but (to) watch television yesterday.

**Notes2:** In the following phrases, to is a preposition.



used to, averse to, closed to, object to, devoted to,  
when it comes to, opposed to, susceptible to,  
look forward to, accustomed to, confessed to, key to



# After a possessive adjective or the possessive form of nouns

Possessive adjective : my, our, your, his,  
her, its, their



Possessive form of nouns : John's my brother's

Example :



Would you mind **my** using your book?

Would you mind **Joan's** using your dictionary?



# After certain verbs

Avoid

enjoy

miss

recall

appreciate

finish

oppose

mind

resist

dislike

prevent

waste



Examples :



1. I **dislike having** lunch with John.

2. Would you **mind answering** my question ?

3. When will you **finish talking** ?



## 7. Formed by adding “not” before it.

Example: I apologize for not being able to see you off at the airport tomorrow.

He resented not having been invited to the party.



COMPARISON  
BETWEEN  
GERUNDS AND  
INFINITIVE



## COMPARISON BETWEEN GERUNDS AND INFINITIVE

(1) Some verbs followed by GERUNDS or INFINITIVES without there being any change in meaning .

Such verbs include 'start , begin ,cease, continue and can't bear'.

(2) Those which can be followed by either without any difference in meaning.

Eg. They continued to - work after lunch.  
- working

# COMPARISON BETWEEN GERUNDS AND INFINITIVE

**STOP**

- When the teacher came, the children stopped *talking* at once. The driver stopped his cars to ask where the farm was.

*ask*

**REMEMBER**

- I can't find my key. I remember *putting* it in my coat , pocket , in this morning. I hope you will remember to *post* my letter on your way to school.

*post*

## COMPARISON BETWEEN GERUNDS AND INFINITIVE

### FORGET

- He has forgotten *asking* me the same question yesterday.

He has asked me to lend him my dictionary because he has forgotten to *bring* it again. mountain.

### TRY

- After failing twice, they tried *climbing* from the other side of the mountain.

This year they will try to *climb* a high mountain.

# COMPARISON BETWEEN GERUNDS AND INFINITIVE

**REGRET**

to

◦ I **regret** telling her the secret. Now, everybody knows that I'm going to resign.

I **regret** to tell you that your application has not been successful.

I 'll let you know when there is another vacancy.

**GO ON**

◦ They went on talking until late into the night.

They went on to talk about other things.

# COMPARISON BETWEEN GERUNDS AND INFINITIVE

Eg. "Allow , advise , acknowledge , encourage , permit " , can be followed by an Object + infinitive.

She advised us to start early.

Compare: she advised starting early.

Eg. "deserve , need , want , and require "  
Can be followed by either an active gerund or a passive infinitive without change of meaning.

This needs- painting

- to be painted.

*-THE END-*