



Name _____ Group: _____ Date: _____

USING GERUNDS

A gerund is the *-ing* form of the verb used as a noun. Like nouns, gerunds can be subjects or objects:

SUBJECT GERUND:

—Playing golf is fun.

OBJECT GERUND:

—We're used to having a lot of fun.

In the second example, the gerund *having* is the object of the preposition *to*. This pattern is fairly frequent in English.

By is often used with gerunds to describe how something is done:

—By calling the office, you'll be able to know what's going on.

Here are a number of common verbs followed by gerunds:

- **finish**—They **finished working** at 6 p.m.
- **stop**—I **stopped calling** you at midnight.
- **quit**—They **quit eating** for 24 hours.
- **avoid**—You can't **avoid answering** the question.
- **keep (on)**—They will **keep on studying**.
- **enjoy**—My neighbor **enjoys walking** his dog.
- **appreciate**—She would **appreciate hearing** from you.
- **mind**—Do they **mind selling** their car?

NOTE: *Go* is followed by a gerund in certain idiomatic expressions related to sports and physical activities.

—Did they **go shopping** yesterday?

—They **went sailing** at the lake.

—We are **going skiing** this winter in the Rockies.

EXERCISES

Using Gerunds

Rewrite the sentence using the proper form of the verb.

Example:

0. She loves **to dance** on the stage. She loves **dancing** on the stage

1. She likes to take pictures. She likes _____ pictures.

2. They love to go to the movies. They love _____ the movies.
3. He likes to play tennis. He likes _____ tennis.
4. They love to visit the Smithsonian. They love _____ the Smithsonian.
5. She likes to drive. She likes _____.
6. He likes to eat in restaurants. He likes _____ in restaurants.
7. She likes to watch her kids play. She likes _____ her kids play.
8. She likes to listen to classical music. She likes _____ to classical music.

Using Gerunds

Complete each phrase using the *-ing* form of the verb in parentheses.

Example:

0. He met Andrea by _____ **introducing** myself to her (**introduce**)

1. He turned off the television by _____ the button. (push)
2. They got to the museum by _____ their car. (drive)
3. She had the accident by not _____ at the traffic light. (stop)
4. He got rich by _____ very hard. (work)
5. You get to the Lincoln Memorial by _____ left at this street. (turn)
6. She got to Tennessee by _____ there. (fly)
7. I got a credit card by _____ for one. (apply)
8. John forwarded his mail by _____ to the post office. (go)
9. I got a reservation by _____ the hotel. (call)
10. She got that car by _____ it. (rent)
11. I met Mr. Young by _____ myself to him. (introduce)
12. He got to the hotel by _____ a cab. (take)
13. They changed money by _____ to the bank. (go)

VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES

Here is list of common verbs that are usually followed immediately by an infinitive:

hope	offer	seem
agree	forget	appear
remember	expect	want
promise	decide	need
ask	refuse	

Examples:

—She **hopes to leave** soon.

—They **want to buy** a car.

Verbs that are followed by a pronoun (or noun) + infinitive are:

tell	warn	force
remind	permit	order
advise	allow	expect
encourage	require	want

NOTE: The negative form of a verb followed by an infinitive follows:

—He asked them not to smoke.
(Note that the *not* comes before the infinitive.)

Verbs Followed by Infinitives

Create complete sentences from the given elements as demonstrated in the example:

Example:

he/to want/never/to leave/ theater. ____ he never wanted to leave the theater ____

1. she/to expect/to get/phone call _____
2. he/to want/to play/tennis _____
3. I/to ask/them/to buy/bread _____
4. she/to agree/to meet/us _____
5. he/to call 9(simple past)/to make/reservation _____
6. she/to want/to visit/the/museum _____
7. he/to ask (simple past)/her/to take/picture _____
8. they/to agree (simple past)/to give/us/lift _____
9. he/to have to/to check/oil _____
10. she/to expect (simple past)/us/to stop by _____
11. they/to forget (simple past)/to add/detergent _____
12. she/to want (simple past)/to rent/car _____
13. I/to forget (simple past)/to change/money _____

REGULAR VERB

A regular verb is one that conforms to the usual rule for forming its simple past tense and its past participle.

In English, the "usual" rule is to add **"-ed"** or **"-d"** to the base form of the verb to create the past forms.

Spelling Rules for Creating the Past Forms of Regular Verbs

For regular verbs, the "simple past tense" and "past participle" are formed like this:

Add **"ed"** to most verbs:

- jump > **jumped**
- paint > **painted**

If a verb of one syllable ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the final consonant and add **"ed"**:

- chat > **chatted**
- stop > **stopped**

If the final consonant is **"w," "x," or "y,"** don't double it:

- sew > **sewed**
- play > **played**

- If the last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the last consonant and add **"ed"**:

If the last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the last consonant and add **"ed"**:

- incur > incurred
- prefer > preferred

If the first syllable of a longer verb is stressed and the verb ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], just add "**ed**":

- open > opened
- enter > entered
- swallow > swallowed

If the verb ends "e," just add "d":

- thrive > thrived
- guzzle > guzzled

If the verb ends [consonant + "y"], change the "y" to an "i" and add "ed":

- cry > cried
- fry > fried

Past simple | Regular verbs exercises

Exercise 1

Put the regular verbs in the correct category:

cry	like	stop	wait	stay	fail
enjoy	label	agree	marry	explain	hop
care	bury	use	jog	clap	prefer

[illegible]

Exercise 2

Complete the story with the correct forms the verbs in brackets.

A young man aged 13 the Simpson Bank in Motown yesterday night. (rob)

He his toy gun and by his father's red BMW. (use | travel)

He the money in his sister's school bag. (carry) The young man


to his grandma's garden to hide the money there. (hurry) When he the garden,

he could see a policeman. (enter) The policeman to chase him. (start) The young


man the bag with the money. (drop) - Suddenly, he could hear his telephone.

"Bob, are you still asleep?"

"Oh, mum. I had a terrible dream!"



Write in the past simple.



Put the verbs from the Exercise 1 into the right column.

1

1 play	he <u>played</u>
2 watch	she _____
3 wash	he _____
4 live	she _____
5 carry	he _____
6 try	she _____
7 clap	he _____
8 stop	it _____
9 cry	she _____
10 work	he _____
11 tidy	she _____
12 plan	he _____
13 like	she _____
14 stay	he _____
15 dance	they _____

2

-d	-ed	-ied	double consonant + -ed

When the verb ends in **-y** which is preceded by a consonant then **-y** changes into **-i**
She cried for an hour.
~~*She cryed for an hour.*~~

4

Put the words in the right order.

1 started / at 7 / the game.

The game started at 7.

2 watched / they / „2010“ / last night _____

3 we / at the hotel / stayed / for two days _____

4 he / to cheer her up / tried _____

5 visited / she / her grandma / yesterday _____

6 in 1983 / they / in Rome / lived _____

7 they / all the windows / opened _____

8 Mr Jones / his car / yesterday / washed _____

9 she / her mum / make lunch / helped / yesterday _____

10 the concert / at midnight / finished _____

11 she / for half an hour / danced _____

3

Complete the sentences with the past tense form of the verb from Exercise 1.

1 Jake and Mike played basketball yesterday afternoon.

2 My mother was a teller. She _____ in a bank.

3 I _____ in a small house when I was a child.

4 He _____ the heavy box all the way from the downtown.

5 My baby sister _____ almost all day yesterday.

6 Oh, give me a break! I _____ my room yesterday.

7 Do you remember when we _____ to move to California two years ago?

8 We were at the cinema last night. We _____ a great comedy.

9 My father is a great dancer. He _____ for an hour at the party last night.

10 I _____ at my cousin's place last summer.

12 Did you watch the show last night? I _____ it very much!

13 When Silvie entered the room everyone _____ talking.

14 The play was great! The audience _____ for ten minutes.

15 He _____ to fix the car but he had to take it to the mechanic.