



ESL 340: Gerunds/Infinitives

Week 4, Tue. 2/6/18

Todd Windisch, Spring 2018

Don't forget to sign-in!
And take out your nametag!

Daily Bookkeeping

• ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- *Phrasal Verb Quiz TUE 2/27*
 - *“believe in” – “hang around”*



▪ TODAY'S AGENDA:

1. Begin gerunds/infinitives
2. Quiz: verb tenses

• HOMEWORK:

- *Gerunds/Infinitives worksheet given in class*
 - *We will check answers together on THUR after I collect it*
- *Complete the vocabulary chart on p. 16 of Northstar 3 – I will not collect this, but you will need all of the words for an activity on THUR*

Remind App



- I use the Remind App to make class announcements
- Follow these instructions to sign-up for class announcements that will be texted to you automatically
 - ***You do NOT need to download the Remind App, but you can if you want to SEND messages back to me***

❖ ***Answer any questions that follow***

Phone number:

81010

Message:

@esl340s

What is a Gerund?

- **A gerund is a NOUN**
- It is made by taking a verb and adding “-ing”
- A gerund can go anyplace a noun can go in a sentence
 - Subject
 - Object
 - Complement (a complement usually follows a “be” verb, an adjective, or a noun)

Examples

- Gerund as a subject
 - Swimming is my favorite hobby.
- Gerund as an object
 - I love swimming.
- Gerund as a complement
 - My favorite hobby is swimming.
 - I am happy swimming every day.


Be careful!

- Gerunds sometimes look like a progressive verb!

- She is swimming.


verb

- My favorite hobby is swimming.


verb gerund

- MORE PRACTICE

After Prepositions

- Gerunds also often come after prepositions
- This is normal because nouns always follow prepositions and gerunds are a type of noun
 - I made friends *by* **joining** a club.
 - I'm good *at* **speaking** in public.
- Be careful! The word “to” is sometimes a preposition and sometimes part of an infinitive (we'll learn more about this in the next chapter)

More Info

- Gerunds can be more than one word (gerund phrase)
 - **Going to the movies** is really fun.
 - I enjoy **making new friends**.
 - I am happy just **relaxing** and **listening to the radio**.
- To make a gerund negative, add “not” before it!
 - I have a big problem with **not getting enough sleep**.
 - Would you mind **not telling Jim** what I just told you?

Verb List

- In the back of your book on **page A-6**, you can find a list of common verbs that are followed by a gerund
- How would you finish these sentences on p. 136 (Exercise 8)

Practice! Exercise 8, p. 136

1. I especially enjoy...
2. I have stopped...
3. ... is one of my favorite hobbies.
4. I have trouble...
5. I spend a lot of time...
6. I'm looking forward to...
7. I'm still not used to...
8. I strongly dislike...
9. On weekends, I don't feel like...
10. If you visit my country, I recommend...

Different Types of Gerunds, Ex 3, p. 132

- Possessive Gerunds
 - Name's + gerund *or*
 - His/Her/Their/Our/My/Your + gerund
 - **My being late** *is something I need to improve in the future.*
 - *I don't like **John's talking during class.***
- When the gerund is in the object position, it's common in conversation to use the object pronoun form
 - *I don't like **John talking** during class.*
 - *I don't like **him talking** during class.*

Different Types of Gerunds

- Past Gerunds
 - Having + past participle
- We use past gerunds to show an action occurred before the main verb in the sentence
 - *Having met Jane on my first day of college helped me a lot throughout my time at university.*
 - *I finally bought a house after having saved for a long time.*
- In most cases, it's also ok to use the simple gerund here – we only do this to emphasize the difference in time

Practice!

- Exercise 4, p. 133
- Exercise 9, p. 137
- Worksheet (HOMEWORK)

