Gerunds Study Guide

Date of Quiz: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A***gerund*:**

\* is a verbal (a word that looks like a verb acts like another part of speech)

\*ends in –ing

\* is used as a noun

\* can be replaced with “it” or another noun.

A **gerund phrase**:

\*includes the gerund and words that are “helping” or describing the gerund in more detail

\*can be replaced with “it” or another noun

Types of Gerunds:

A gerund and/or gerund phrase can **function** as a:

* Subject: who or what the sentence is about; usually at the beginning of the sentence
* Direct Object: receives the action of an action verb.
* Predicate Noun/Nominative: follows a "state of being" or "be" verb: am, is, are, was, were
* Object of a Preposition: follows a preposition (see  "Yankee Doodle Dandee" list)

**How to Combine Sentences Using Gerunds:**

**Example:** His goal became an obsession. He wanted to run a four-minute mile.

Combined Sentence: Running a four-minute mile became an obsession.

*Steps: Sample:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

1. Identify the infinitive (to + verb). *to run*
2. Add –ing to the verb in the infinitive. *running*
3. Ask: what is the cause? What is the effect? The sentence should begin with the cause and end with the effect. *The desire🡪 obsession*
4. Do the "it" test when finished.  *It became an obsession.*

**Remember to study:**

* PowerPoint notes/posted on Weebly
* all practice handouts distributed in class and on Weebly
* Take the practice quizzes again posted on Weebly
* Examine gerunds posted on Padlet (Google Classroom)

**On the quiz, you must be able to:**

1. Identify gerunds

2. Identify gerund phrases

3. Categorize gerunds and gerund phrases as object of preposition, subject, direct object, or predicate noun

4. Combine sentences using gerunds and gerund phrases.

5. Use gerunds in the designated part of the sentence.