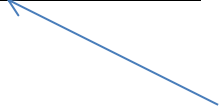


7 ways of identifying Gerunds

- What is it?
 - It looks like a verb but is in fact a verbal noun
- How is it identified
 - By verb and ing
- How does it function?
 - It is more like a noun

1. Subject of the sentence

1. Running is good for your heart



Running is the gerund and the subject of the sentence, it is like a noun.

2. Object of the sentence

2. He hates waking up

He = subject



Waking up is the gerund and is the object of the sentence

Hates = verb

3. Subject Complement of the sentence

3. What I hate most is repeating myself



What I hate most =
Subject



Gerund = repeating. It is not an object but is just giving you more information about the subject I which we call subject complement.

4. Object Complement of the sentence

4. I saw Jim riding his bike



I = Subject



Gerund = is giving more information about Jim the object of the sentence so it is called the object complement

Jim = Object


5. Object of a Preposition

5. I am interested **in** improving myself

In = preposition



Improving = gerund
always after a
preposition you use the
gerund. This is called the
object of the preposition




Another example = I am excited about doing something/ I
am used to doing something


6. Object of a Preposition

6. She doesn't like your bossing her around

Your = possessive
pronoun



Bossing = gerund. This is
the object of a
preposition



7. The gerund is used after certain expressions

- The gerund is necessary after the expressions *can't help, can't stand, to be worth, & it's no use*.
- She **couldn't help falling** in love with him.
- I **can't stand being** stuck in traffic jams.
- It's **no use trying** to escape.
- It might **be worth phoning** the station to check the time of the train.