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| Gerunds: Versus Present Participles |
| Both **gerunds** and **present participles** are formed by taking the base form of the verb and adding *“–ing”*. They look the same. However, they serve different grammatical functions, so we consider them to be two different grammatical structures.   * An *“–ing”* form of the verb that can be replaced with a noun, is a gerund.   *I enjoy* ***swimming****. I enjoy* ***ice cream****.*   * An *“–ing”* form of the verb that is part of the verb phrase or acts like a verb is a present participle.   *He was* ***swimming*** *in the ocean when he saw a shark.*   * Present participles can also be used to modify nouns.   *It was an* ***interesting*** *party.*   * Don’t be confused by other words that end in *“–ing”* but that are not gerunds OR present participles.   For example*, “a meeting”* and *“a warning”* are both nouns*.* |

*In each of these sentences, indicate whether the “–ing” form of the verb is a GERUND or a PRESENT PARTICIPLE.*

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|  | **Example Sentence** | **GERUND or PRESENT PARTICIPLE?** |
| 1. | Shoveling snow is hard work! | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2. | They were out shoveling snow. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3. | The band has made a lot of money performing at concerts around North America. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4. | They have been performing for the past year. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5. | The management anticipates hiring three new employees next month. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6. | The children are eagerly anticipating Christmas. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7. | Hurry up! We are waiting for you! | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8. | Waiting at the bus stop when it is cold outside is NOT fun. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |