



Asking. Gerunds can appear themselves, or they can be part of a larger gerund phrase. Example: *Singing* is one of my hobbies. A gerund is used as a thing or an idea. They can function as subjects, direct objects, objects of the preposition and predicate nouns.

**Gerund in a subject position:** it takes a singular verb.

Example: **Reading** is my favourite past time.

**Gerund in an object position:** Gerund may appear in object position as direct objects or as an object of a preposition.

**Direct objects:**

Example: I thoroughly enjoy **jogging**. (jogging is a gerund as a direct object of the verb enjoy)

Example: I thoroughly enjoy **Jogging two miles daily**. (is a gerund phrase)

**Object of a preposition:**

Example: Danis is in charge **of organising** the class debate (the gerund organising is the object to the preposition 'of').

Example: I am interested **in learning** new languages (the gerund learning is the object to the preposition 'in').

**3) Participles:** a word formed from a verb (eg. going- gone, being- been) and used as an adjective or noun (as in burnt toast) or used to make compound verb forms (is going, has been). The participles are formed by adding -ing, -ed or -en to the base form of the verb. Participles are also used to show the time of action of the base verb in a sentence.

There are two kinds of participles:

**a) Present Participle:** it consists of -ing added to the base form of a verb. We use the present participle with the form of to be verbs in the continuous tense. To be verbs in singular form are: am/ is/ are and in the plural form are: was/ were.

Example: I **am working** on it.

Example: We **were playing** on the ground.

**b) Past Participle:** which consists of -ed or -en added to the base form of a verb. We use the past participles with different forms of to have verb. To have verb may be has/ have/ had according to the perfect tense.

Example: I **had done** my homework.

Example: We **have completed** our project.

Example: It **has broken** a toy.

Three main uses of participles:

è With to be or to have to form different tenses. Example: She is relaxing / She has relaxed.

è To form verbal adjectives. Example: A relaxing drink / a leaving present.

è To form verbal nouns. Example: I don't want your belongings.

**III) Auxiliary Verb:** an auxiliary verb is used in front of another verb to alter its meaning. Mainly it expresses:à

1) When something happens, by forming a tense of the main verb, eg: I shall go / He was going.

2) Permission, necessity or possibility to do something, eg: They may go / You must go / I can't go / I

might go. Example: She would go if she could.

The principal auxiliary verbs are:

Be	Do	may	ought	will	is/ are
can	have	might	shall	would	needs
could	Let	must	should	was	has/ have

**IV) Modal Verb:** The above explained/ written auxiliaries except **be, do and have** are sometimes called Modal verbs.

The main Modal Verbs are:

can	Let	Might	must	should	was	is
could	may	ought	shall	will	Would	Are

**V) Passive Verb:** A verb in the passive takes the object or person affected by the action as its subject. Passive verbs are formed by placing form of the auxiliary verb **be** in front of the past participle, as under:

**Examples:**

- 1) Our housing loan proposal **will** probably **be accepted**.
- 2) Many people **were invited** for the Iftar Party.
- 3) The dog **was hit** by a car.

A passive verb is often used when the writer does not want to say who exactly is responsible for the action in question. Example: **I am afraid your ideas** have been rejected.

**VI) Phrasal Verb:** A phrasal verb is a verb made up of an ordinary verb plus an adverb or preposition, or both. Example: give in, set off, take over, look down on and keep it up.

**Note:** The meaning of a phrasal verb can be quite different from the meanings of the words of which it is composed. Example: I **give up** on you. Give means to grant but give up means admit defeat or stop trying. Hence both the meanings are different from each other.

**VII) Transitive Verb:** A transitive verb is one that has a direct object.

Example: Josheen **was** reading a **novel**. Where a novel is a direct object.

The following verbs are *always* transitive:

*Bury, Foresee, Rediscover.*

**VIII) Intransitive Verb:** An intransitive verb is one that does not have a direct object. Example : **Josheen was reading**. What was she reading is of no concern here.

The following words are always intransitive:

*Dwell, Grovel, Meddle.*

(Meddle means to interfere in something that is not one's concern).

Many words like read are used both transitively and intransitively.