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# Gerund as direct object pdf

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A Gerund is Verbalis Verbalis is a verbal form used as another part of the speech. Source: Lesson 206 which always ends in ing and is used as a NOUN name is a word that appoints a person, a place, one thing or an idea. Examples: man, city, book and courage. Source: Lesson 16. Example: eating is fun. Gerunds can be composed. Example: Jeff loves excursions and camping. Ā, Ā, ā, the Gerund can be subject to the subject tells who or as far as the verb is concerned. Source: Lesson 91, a direct object of the direct object receives the action performed by the topic. The verb used with a direct object is always a verb of action. Another way of saying is that the subject makes the verb for the direct object. Source: lesson 109, a predicate Prostiva nominative noun NOUN complete a link verb and renames the subject. It is a complement or completion because the verb is completed. Preaching names only complete the link verbs. The verb in a phrase that has a predicate nomination can always be replaced by the word equivalent. Source: lesson 102, a repositionnal appropriate is a word or a group of words that identifies or renames the name or pronoun that follows. It started commendants unless it is closely linked to the word that identifies or renames. ("Strictly linked" means that you need to identify the word.) An apparent can follow any name or pronoun. Source: lesson 128, an indirect indirect indirect object is truly a prepositional phrase in which preposition to or for it is not declared but understood. He tells who or for those who did something. The indirect object is always between the verb and the direct object. Source: Lesson 191, or an object of a preposition preposition is a word that begins a prepositional phrase and shows the relationship between its object and another word in the sentence. A preposition must always have an object. Source: lesson 180. Examples: EAT is fun. (Subject) I like to eat. (Direct object) A fun time is eating. (Nominative predictive) A fun time, eating, takes a long time. (Appointitive) I give to eat too long. (Indirect object) We take a long time to eat. (Preposition object) The gerunds may have direct objects, preached names, predicated adjective adjective that comes after a link verb and modifies the. Source: lesson 155 or modifiers to form what is called a Gerund phrase. Example: Eating Solidadj Foodsdo is difficult for children. Eating solid foods is difficult for children. (The phrase is the subject) eating is the Gerund used as the object of the verb. It has its own foods in direct object with the solid adjective, which together make up the Gerund phrase. Ā, Ā, Ā, instructions: find gerunds and gerund phrases in the following sentences and dĀ~ if they are used as a subject, a direct object, a registered arrangement, an appropriate object, an indirect object or an object of a preposition. 1. Direct traffic and help school children is his job. Direct traffic and Ā, helping school children is his job. 2. Look boxing or wrestling? Look Boxingdo or Wrestlingdo? 3. To knit and sew you need good eyes. For knifTreatoop and SewingingOop you need good eyes. 4. My needs, exercise and losing weight, must be realized soon. My needs, my exercises and losing weight loss, they must be realized soon. 5. My mother helps and serve others all the time. My mother helps and Ā € serving others of her time. The Gerund always has the same function as a name (even if it looks like a verb). As a name, you can perform different functions in a sentence. The Gerund as the subject hunting lions is dangerous. Iflying makes me nervous. People are wrong. The Gerund as Gerund of the And the Gerund sentences can act as direct objects if used with another verb. Direct objects answer the question Ā € ā,~ Ā "What? Ā, Ā €: Maria loves skating. (Mary loves what? Maria loves skating.) I like to run every morning.Tom you don't like getting up early.n soon. gerunds and gerund phrases are used as indirect objects. indirect objects are used with a verb and a direct object (another's). Often they are responding to a question what? A: Ā Ā »Ā¿DarĀ² dance the best of me. (Give my best shot at what? To dance.) Jack did take the priority Jeremy gave him skiing a try. The gerund as subject complement gerunds can be used after the verbs link (Ā to BEA, modal verbs, verbs to feelĀ € Ā to Seema, Ā to Meana etc.) and complete the subject of the sentence. Seeing believing.The most important thing is learning.His him mistake was talking too much.Being a student sometimes means spending long with our books. The gerund after prepositions the gerund must be used when a verb comes after a preposition. What is also true for certain expressions ending in a preposition, for example, the expressions Ā € despite OFA Ā and A Therea € s no point ina. He is Gooda to singing.She avoided by Hima walkingĀ across the road.ThereA € s not pointa waiting. Watch this video on different functions of the gerund in one sentence: See also: gerund: It Overview Many of the names we use are actually forms of verbs called gerunds. In other words, a gerund is a form of a verb which acts as a noun. In essence, an English gerund always ends in un'ing and functions as a noun. That is, it can also serve as one of the following: subject, direct object, indirect object, predicate nominal, appositive, or as the subject of a preposition.Meanwhile, an English gerund phrase is a gerund with modifiers, or a complement, all acting together as a noun. This lesson will face gerunds, gerund phrases, and how they are used.Using a gerund English as a subject of SentenceFirst one thing to remember, every sentence has two main parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject is always a noun, a pronoun, or a group of words that act as a noun. So, it is what the whole sentence is about. Essentially, gerunds can function as the subject of a sentence, too. Take a look at the following examples: Writing from the Egyptians was often recorded on papyrus.Smoking is the primary cause of lung cancer.Reading is my favorite hobby.Sewing is what he does for a living.Dancing did lose weight. Next, the following examples use the gerund phrases: drink from a cup can make you feel refined.Driving carelessly on an icy road can lead to a accident.Playing guitar can make one feel like a rock star.Riding a bike to work makes you happy Donny . watching romantic comedies helps me pull through a tough day.Using an English gerund as directed ObjectAnother essential part of a sentence is its predicate. The predicate is constituted complements, and one of these additions is the direct object. In general, the direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a transitive verb. An English gerund can function as a direct object, as long as it follows a transitive verb ie verbs that direct action against a person or a thing called the sentence. A little girl sledding down a hill. Despite my accident during our trip, I still enjoyed tobogganing.Of course, Veronica really loves shopping.When White was younger, he practiced kicking.IĀ €'n sure the school will face bullying.In in the light of recent events, we have to discuss marketing.Next, the following examples use the gerund phrases: I have never tried playing guitar.The Romans were able to subdue the attack fellow Greek room army.RachelleĀ € s finally went dancing at club.John went shopping for shoes.Mother started gardening this year.Using an English gerund gerund as the indirect ObjectAn English may also appear as a indirect. However, it can only appear with a direct object. To be reported, indirect objects the person name or object that something is given to, or done for. A gundio function as an indirect object usually come first the direct object. The following examples use gerunds and gervous phrases as indirect indirect dance performance gives a bad name.Cedric introduced to Denise painting.Mary taught us writing.I threw the ball back kids.Using playing an English gerund as a gerund preached NominativeAn English can also function as a predicate nominative. A predicate noun is a noun or pronoun appears with a linking verb. In general, preached names are used to identify, explain, or rename the subject of the sentence. Also, by connecting verb it acts as an equal sign between the subject and the predicate nominative (ie subject = predicate nominative). Meditation is a form of rest and recreation.Evidently, energizing exercising.Unquestionably an activity is an effective way to travel to school is to be a favorite pastime walking.My late teacherĀ € s was reading.Surprisingly, a lot of people consider how to meditate a form of rest and recreation.Wrestling was an essential ability in ancient Greece and Rome.Using a gerund English as AppositiveMeanwhile, an appositive is a noun or pronoun placed near or next to another noun or pronoun. Appositives are used to identify, rename, or explain the noun or pronoun close to it. An English gerund and gerund phrase can also be used as a appositive.Susan has a new hobby, knitting.I has discovered a way to make life easier, planning.I have finally found the thing I want to do for the rest of my life, writing.If traveling throughout the city, you will see the poor, struggling to live.Using a gerund English as the object of PrepositionIf an English gerund can function as direct and indirect objects, then it can also function as the 'object of the preposition. Conversely, a prepositional phrase will contain a preposition (e.g., about, including, in addition, above, etc.) and its object. A noun or pronoun are at the end of a prepositional phrase is called the object of a preposition.The following examples uses gerunds as the object of an ancient people preposition.Most obtained most of their food from hunting.I also like swimming, next to ski down a mountain.They were invited to a game before building the new carpark.Tony seemed fairly updated, despite the crying all night over breakup.We quickly closed the doors and you hid in the bedroom at the time of calling the police to assistance.Daddy did not allow us to use the car, in spite of asking.Marge has not slept for a week due to study for the final exams.Prof. Diaz is strongly against texting while inside the schoolĀ € s premises.Ā verb, Gerund or Participle? It's easy to mistake a gerund or a participle of a verb and vice versa, from time to time. In fact, it is one of the things that most of the English speaking students find a little 'difficult'. To simplify their definitions, just remember the following: first, the verbs are action words that show a condition, or the fact that something exists. Secondly, participles are verbs which act as adjectives. They modify always a noun or a pronoun. Finally, a gerund is a verb that acts as a noun.The following examples demonstrate their differences.Using the word Ā € Talka: verb The students were talking to each other, without reservation. (Ā € TalkingĀ describes what students are doing.) Participle Despite not having a job, Celine still gave the nephew of her a talking doll as a gift. (Ā € TalkingĀ describes the doll.) Gerund In fact, talking it seems to be the hobby of her favorite of hers. (Ā € names TalkingĀ her a favorite hobbyĀ €.) Using the word Ā € Growa: Word As I said, I found that Reginald was growing some pickles in the yard of him. (Ā € GrowingĀ Reginald describes what he was doing.) Participle Luca is a child growing up, so he needs all the sleep He could get. (Ā, GrowingĀ € describes Luca.) No doubt Gerundio, many seniors spend their time cultivation of plants. (Ā, Names GrowingĀ € of a lot of seniors do.) So, do you think you € I understand the lesson quite well? So try to answer this short quiz to find out how well youĀ € Ve understood. DoĀ ± a t forget to share your score with us in the It's a gerund. It works as the object of the preposition. The impact is a participle. Describes the "winter temperatures". 'Making' is a verb. Describes an important ability. The effect is a gerund. It works as the direct object of the verb 'enjoy'. 'Jumping' is a Gerund. It is part of the gerundd phrase that jumps on a trampoline without supervision "and works as the object of the sentence. Phrase.

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