

**Intermediate 1**  
**Unit 2: Grammar, Part A**  
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## Gerunds

A gerund is a verb form that ends in -ing and functions as a noun. It can be used as the subject, object, or complement in a sentence.

### Functions of Gerunds in the Sentence

- **the Subject:**

**Biking** is my hobby.

**Playing volleyball** is important in this school.

playing volleyball ⇒ Gerund Phrase

playing ⇒ Gerund

volleyball ⇒ the Object of the Gerund

- **the Object:**

I like **biking**.

Nobody in this class hates **playing volleyball**.

- **the Subject Complement**

**Subject Complement** = the noun or the noun phrase which follows the verb “to be”

My hobby is **biking**.

Their favorite activity is **playing volleyball**.

- **the Object of a Preposition**

**Preposition** = words such as “in”, “at”, “of”, “on”, etc.

**Object of a Preposition** = the noun or the noun phrase which follows the preposition

I am interested in **biking**.

They are fond of **playing volleyball**.

She apologized for **being late**.

They are good at **singing**.

He left without **saying goodbye**.

She is afraid of flying.

They decided to go out after finishing their homework.

He is proud of winning the medal.

She is tired of working hard.

**Point:**

If you want to use a verb after a preposition, you should add -ing to the verb and use its gerund. You can't use the simple form of the verb or an infinitive after a preposition.

- **Noun Compounds**

**Compound** = a word that combines two or more different words

**Noun Compound** = a word made up of two or more nouns

Examples:

swimming pool

diving board

drinking water

reading lamp

birdwatching

housekeeping

cheese-making

**Source:**

**[Intermediate 1 \(anglophone.ir\)](http://anglophone.ir)**