The “ing” form of verbs

I) The –ing form as a gerund

• A gerund refers to an activity or process.
• It replaces a noun.

Ex: Eating strawberries without washing them will make you ill (Eating acts as the subject).
Ex: I enjoy editing pictures (editing is the object).

Other uses of gerunds

• Gerunds are used after prepositions:
  Designers start a project by making a wireframe.
• Some verbs are followed by the gerund:
  Avoid, finish, give up, hate, imagine, involve, keep, mind, suggest, keep, deny, postpone, resist.
• After certain expressions: it’s no use, can’t stand, get used to, be used to, there is no point in, it’s not worth, can’t help.
  He can’t get used to using this program.

II) The –ing form as a present participle

• The present participle is used in continuous tenses:
  We are designing a new car on computer.
• It is also used in reduced relative clauses:
  ….. a representation showing the outlines of all ages.
  (which shows the outlines)

III) The –ing form as an adjective

The –ing form is used before nouns as an adjective.

Ex: Can you fix the running tap?
Cf.
The tap was running for an hour.
Running the tap will clear the air pocket.

Exercise: correct mistakes

• Computer animation is the process of create objects which move across the screen.
• Texturing involves add paint, colour, and filters to drawings and designs.
• A lot of time and money is saved by test a car design before to make the product.
• To render refers to the techniques used to making realistic images.
• Zoom is like a magnify glass which changes your view of drawing.
• She is to design a logo for the company.
• The internet is a network links other networks.
Tenses – Revision

Exercise 1:
Choose the present simple or the present continuous.

1) (you/come) tonight?
2) (he/eat) rice every day?
3) I (work) at the moment.
4) (he/come) to London often?
5) He (play) tennis now.
6) (you/come) to the cinema later?
7) They (not/come) to the party tomorrow.
8) He (not/play) golf now.
9) (you/play) tennis this Sunday?
10) She (not/go) to the cinema very often.
11) I (stay) in Spain for two weeks this summer.
12) She (not/study), she (watch) TV.

Exercise 2:
Choose the past simple or the present perfect.

1) We (go) to the theatre last week.
2) Yesterday I (have) dinner with a friend.
3) I (never taste) champagne.
4) When I (be) a child, I (love) ice-skating.
5) I (not/have) any coffee today - I feel very sleepy!
6) I (not/drink) any coffee yesterday.
7) I (read) all his books - I think he's a wonderful writer.
8) What subject (she/study) at university?
9) I (always / love) tea - I drink it every day.
10) (you/ever/go) to Central Park in New York?
11) How many books (she/write) so far?

Exercise 3:
Choose the past simple or past continuous tense.

1) He (sleep) when the doorbell (ring).
2) Yesterday I (go) to the Post Office, (buy) some fruit at the supermarket and (read) a book in the park in the afternoon.
3) We (watch) TV when we (hear) a loud noise.
4) A: What (do) at 3pm yesterday? B: I (clean)my house.
5) Laura (study) at 11pm last night.
6) It (be) a day in December. Snow (fall), children (sing) carols and people (do) their Christmas shopping.
7) At 10 am yesterday, I (sit) on a bus.
8) I (enjoy) my book so much that I (not/notice) that the train had stopped.
Exercise 4:
Choose the past perfect or the past simple.

1) We (already/eat) when John (come) home.
2) When I (get) to the airport I discovered I (forgot) my passport.
3) I went to the library, then I (buy) some milk and went home.
4) I opened my handbag to find that I (forget) my credit card.
5) I (know) my husband for three years when we (get) married.
6) Julie (be) very pleased to see that John (clean) the kitchen.
7) When he (arrive) at the party, Julie (just/leave).
8) First I (tidy) the flat, then I (sit) down and had a cup of coffee.
9) When I (open) the curtains the sun was shining and the ground was white. It (snow) during the night.

Exercise 5:
Choose the future simple or the present simple.

1) I'll call you when I (arrive) at my hotel.
2) He (text) you as soon as he’s on the bus.
3) Julie (be) late tomorrow evening, so I've booked a table at a restaurant for 10pm.
4) Please wait here until the nurse (call) you.
5) I (get) up early tomorrow morning and finish the report then.
6) I must clean my kitchen before my mother (get) here.
7) I (wait) until you’re finished - then we can go.
8) She thinks that it (rain) next weekend.
9) What do you want to do after the class (finish)?

Exercise 6:
Change these active sentences to passive.

1) People speak Portuguese in Brazil.
2) The Government is planning a new road near my house.
3) My grandfather built this house in 1943.
4) Picasso was painting Guernica at that time.
5) The cleaner has cleaned the office.
6) He had written three books before 1867.
7) John will tell you later.
8) Somebody should do the work.
9) The traffic might have delayed Jimmy.
10) Somebody must have taken my wallet.