

**VERBALS****Functions of a Gerund**

A gerund is a verb form that acts as a noun.

**Example:** **Baking is something she loves to do.**

*Baking* is a gerund; it is a form of the verb *to bake*. In the example *baking* is used as a noun and functions as the subject of the sentence.

Gerunds always end in -ing. A gerund can function in all the same ways a noun can function, such as subject, object of a preposition, direct object, or subject complement.

Circle the gerund in the sentence below. Write the gerund's function in the sentence in the blank under the sentence.

- ① Joan was punished for cheating.

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- ② His favorite sport is swimming.

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- ③ They called my playing brilliant.

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- ④ Reading is an important skill.

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- ⑤ We gave our consent in writing.

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- ⑥ For most birds, flying is a way to escape predators.

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- ⑦ Her singing is hurting my ears.

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- ⑧ The team practiced running on Friday.

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**VERBALS****Participles as Adjectives**

A participle is a verb form that functions as an adjective or as part of an adverb phrase in a sentence.

**Example:** The barking dog woke us.

In the example *barking* is a participle form of the verb *to bark*. It is functioning as an adjective by modifying the noun *dog*. Participles usually end in -ing or -ed, but sometimes end in -d, -n, -t, -ed, -en, or -ne.

Circle the participle in the sentence below. Write the word it modifies in the blank under the sentence.

1. The burning building collapsed into the street.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. We loved the laughing baby.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The boring speech put the audience to sleep.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Kind Mrs. Carter helped the shaken victim to a chair.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The excited fan screamed when she saw the singer.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The poor child had a worn coat with no buttons.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The proud mother looked at her grown children and knew she had raised them well.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The charming salesman convinced the very tall man to buy a tiny car.

\_\_\_\_\_

**VERBALS****Functions and Uses of Infinitives**

An infinitive is the word *to* combined with the simple, or stem, form of a verb, such as *to sing* or *to read*. An infinitive is rarely used as a verb; instead it is used in a sentence as a noun, adjective, or adverb. When it is used as a noun it functions as a subject, subject complement or direct object.

**Example:** We all wanted to play.

In the example *to play* is the infinitive. It is functioning as a direct object.

Remember that an infinitive includes a verb and should not be confused with a prepositional phrase starting with the preposition *to*, such as *to the street*.

Circle the infinitives in the sentences below. Write the infinitive's function in the sentence in the blank under the sentence.

1. His goal was to succeed.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. To refuse was not an option, so we agreed with their demands.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My brother likes to sing.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The team must score to win.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The counselor has the ability to help.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Her dog just wanted to play.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. To laugh seemed rude, but the story was funny.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. For the dishes tonight, your job is to dry.

\_\_\_\_\_

# VERBALS: Participle or Gerund?

A participle is a verb form that functions as an adjective in a sentence. A gerund is a verb form that functions as a noun in a sentence. Below are sentences using either a participle or a gerund. Read each sentence carefully. Write which verbal form appears in the sentence in the blank.

1. The jumping frog landed in her lap.

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2. Lucinda had a calling to help other people.

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3. The mother barely caught the crawling baby before he went into the street.

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4. The house was filled with a haunting specter.

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5. Running in the halls is strictly forbidden.

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6. They won the award for caring for sick animals.

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7. Paul bought new climbing gear.

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8. Escaping was the only thought he had.

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# Movie Time: Gerund or Infinitive?

Below are incomplete sentences. Under each sentence are two choices to complete the sentence. One is an infinitive, and one is a gerund. Circle the correct one for each sentence.

1 We enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ movies.  
watching      to watch

2 He chose Westerns \_\_\_\_\_ .  
watching      to watch

3 I recall \_\_\_\_\_ the scary movie.  
watching      to watch

4 When they finish \_\_\_\_\_ , they often go for ice cream.  
watching      to watch

5 Mother postponed \_\_\_\_\_ the comedy on Friday.  
watching      to watch

6 We have \_\_\_\_\_ the new thriller.  
watching      to watch

7 Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ another movie?  
watching      to watch

8 I'll ask Suzanne \_\_\_\_\_ with us.  
watching      to watch

**VERBALS: Gerund vs. Infinitive**

Below are incomplete sentences. Under each sentence are two choices to complete the sentence. One is an infinitive, and one is a gerund. Write the correct verbal in the blank.

- 1 She enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ to you.  
speaking                      to speak
  
- 2 He agreed \_\_\_\_\_ the movie.  
watching                      to watch
  
- 3 The lawyer argued for \_\_\_\_\_ the case.  
   dismissing                      to dismiss
  
- 4 When they finish \_\_\_\_\_ the test, they will leave.  
   taking                      to take
  
- 5 Are you planning \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting?  
   going                      to go
  
- 6 The clerk threatened \_\_\_\_\_ the police.  
   calling                      to call
  
- 7 I feel like \_\_\_\_\_ late on Saturday.  
   sleeping                      to sleep
  
- 8 He promised her \_\_\_\_\_ .  
   waiting                      to wait

## VERBALS: Infinitive, Participle, or Gerund?

Below are sentences using either an infinitive, a participle, or a gerund. Read each sentence carefully. Write which verbal form appears in the sentence in the blank.

1. Running is my father's favorite sport.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It's important for him to run every day.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. He has special running shoes.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. He likes running in the rain

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My mother likes to hike.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Hiking is good for building strength.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. There are many hiking trails near us.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. She once had a frightening hike near a bear.

\_\_\_\_\_

**VERBALS****Writing with Gerunds**

A gerund is a verb form that acts as a noun. Gerunds always end in -ing. A gerund can function in all the same ways a noun can function, such as subject, object of a preposition, direct object, or subject complement.

Below is a list of gerunds and functions. Write a sentence using the gerund as indicated.

1. swimming as a direct object

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2. talking as an object of a preposition.

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3. running as a subject

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4. sleeping as a subject complement

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5. helping as a direct object

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6. laughing as a subject

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7. cooking as an object of a preposition

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8. riding as a subject complement



**VERBALS****Writing with Participles**

A participle is a verb form that functions as an adjective or as part of an adverb phrase in a sentence. Participles usually end in -ing or -ed, but sometimes end in -d, -n, -t, -ed, -en, or -ne.

Below is a list of participles. Write a sentence using each participle as an adjective.

1. bruised

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2. concerned

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3. stolen

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4. amusing

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5. saved

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6. broken

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7. setting

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8. loving

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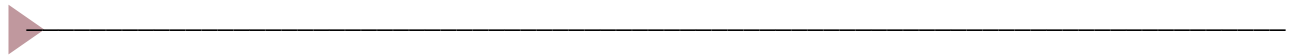
**VERBALS****Writing with Infinitives**

An infinitive is the word *to* combined with the simple, or stem, form of a verb, such as *to sing* or *to read*. An infinitive is rarely used as a verb; instead it is used in a sentence as a noun, adjective, or adverb. When it is used as a noun it functions as a subject, subject complement or direct object.

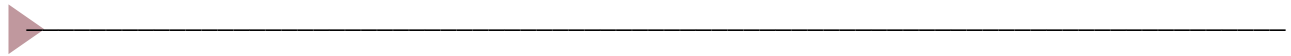
Remember that an infinitive includes a verb, and should not be confused with a prepositional phrase starting with the preposition *to*, such as *to the street*.

Below is a list of infinitives and functions. Write a sentence using the infinitive as indicated.

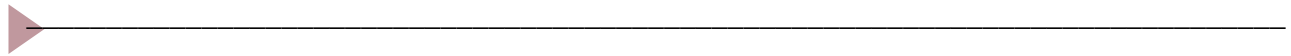
1. *to choose* as a subject



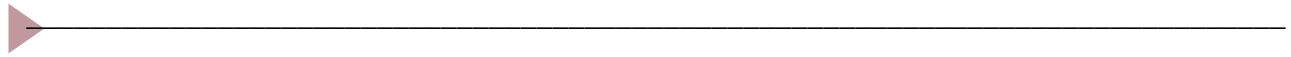
2. *to eat* as a direct object



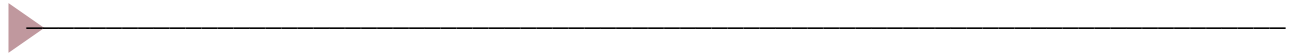
3. *to dance* as a subject complement



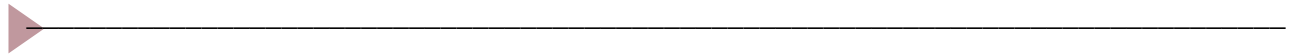
4. *to buy* as a direct object



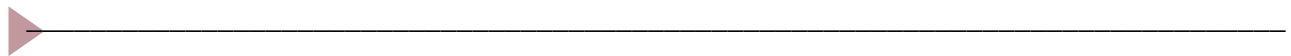
5. *to fly* as a subject



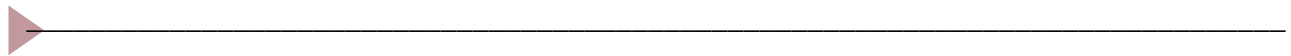
6. *to become* as a subject complement



7. *to write* as a direct object



8. *to wash* as a subject complement



# That's Entertaining!

Identify gerund, infinitive, or participle in the following movie, music group, or song titles:

Saving Private Ryan \_\_\_\_\_

Raising Arizona \_\_\_\_\_

Towering Inferno \_\_\_\_\_

Coming Home \_\_\_\_\_

Working Girl \_\_\_\_\_

Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon \_\_\_\_\_

Boxing Helena \_\_\_\_\_

Breaking Away \_\_\_\_\_

Being John Malkovich \_\_\_\_\_

The Leaving Aong, Part II \_\_\_\_\_

Decomposed Metal Skin \_\_\_\_\_

Speaking in Tongues \_\_\_\_\_

The Reckoning \_\_\_\_\_

She Wants to Move \_\_\_\_\_

A Lot to Learn: Biohazard \_\_\_\_\_

To Be with You: Mr. Big \_\_\_\_\_

Soul to Squeeze: Red Hot Chili Peppers \_\_\_\_\_

Harder to Breathe: Maroon 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Everyone Wants to Live Forever: The Flaming Lips \_\_\_\_\_

Addicted to Love: Robert Palmer \_\_\_\_\_

No One Needs to Know: Shania Twain \_\_\_\_\_

Lord, Have Mercy on the Working Man: Travis Tritt \_\_\_\_\_

Thank You for Loving Me: Bon Jovi \_\_\_\_\_

Starry Eyed Surprise: Paul Oakenfold featuring Shifty \_\_\_\_\_

Driving Miss Daisy \_\_\_\_\_

Blazing Saddles \_\_\_\_\_

Raging Bull \_\_\_\_\_

Killing Fields \_\_\_\_\_

Crying Game \_\_\_\_\_

Chasing Amy \_\_\_\_\_

Eating Raoul \_\_\_\_\_

Falling Down \_\_\_\_\_

Breaking Benjamin \_\_\_\_\_

Bowling for Soup \_\_\_\_\_

I Don't Want to Be \_\_\_\_\_

Nothin' to Lose \_\_\_\_\_

Voting Booth \_\_\_\_\_

Dancing with Myself: Billy Idol \_\_\_\_\_

Learn to Fly: Foo Fighters \_\_\_\_\_

Born to Fight: Tracy Chapman \_\_\_\_\_

Dare to dream: Jo Dee Messina \_\_\_\_\_



*Get creative!! Think of some other examples of verbals in movie or music titles! (Make sure they are school appropriate!)*

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