GRAMMAR

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Gerund Phrases

• A gerund phrase consists of a gerund (an *-ing* form of a verb), its modifiers, and its complements. Like a gerund, a gerund phrase functions as a noun. In the first example, *writing* is a gerund used as the subject of the sentence. In the second sentence, *writing* begins a gerund phrase that is the subject of the sentence.

Gerund Writing became her passion when she young.

Gerund Phrase Writing plays became her passion when she young.

• Do not confuse a gerund with a present participle, which is also a verb form ending in *-ing*. A present participle functions as an adjective, not as a noun. In the following example, *writing* is a present participle that modifies *career*.

Present Participle In 1950 Lorraine Hansberry moved to New York to pursue a **writing** career.

Exercise: Recognizing Gerund Phrases

Underline the gerund phrases in the following sentences. If a sentence does not have a gerund phrase, write *None* after the sentence.

1. Reading "On Summer" was a delightful experience
2. We enjoy the writing of Lorraine Hansberry.
3. Dressing sensibly in hot weather was important for her family.
4. She wrote that staying comfortable during the summers was nearly impossible.
5. Those sleeping in the park might find some relief from the heat.
6. Lorraine enjoyed driving slowly through Kentucky.
7. Her grandmother was always thinking about days gone by
8. Spending time in Maine helped to change her notions about summer.
9. Her friend, fighting against cancer, showed great courage
10. Meditating on that courage changed Hansberry's thinking.
11. Memories of spring became less important.
12. Recognizing the glories of summer represented a milestone in her life.
13. Autumn came to be regarded as a time for becoming melancholy.
14. The confining of people in their homes was blamed on the cold of winter
15. Summer finally offered a time for living fully during the longest days of the year.