PRESENT PARTICIPLE

El "present participle" suele emplearse sobre todo como componente de la forma progresiva de un verbo, tras verbos de percepción y movimiento, o como adjetivo.

"PRESENT PARTICIPLE" EN LA FORMA PROGRESIVA DEL VERBO

El "present participle" es uno de los elementos que componen las formas progresivas ("continuous") de los verbos en inglés, ya sea en presente, pasado, futuro, condicional, etc. El verbo auxiliar es el que se conjuga para indicar el tiempo verbal, mientras que el "present participle" permanece invariable.

EJEMPLOS

* He**is painting**.
* She **was waiting**.
* They**will be coming**.
* We **would be staying**.
* I **would have been leaving**.

"PRESENT PARTICIPLE" TRAS VERBOS DE PERCEPCIÓN

El "present participle" puede emplearse después de verbos que expresan percepción, siguiendo la construcción *verbo + objeto + "present participle"*, para indicar la acción percibida.

EJEMPLOS

* We **saw him swimming** across the pond.
* I **watched her painting** Sarah's portrait.
* I couldn't **hear her singing** because of the noise.
* I would like to **see you knitting** sometime.

"PRESENT PARTICIPLE" TRAS VERBOS DE MOVIMIENTO, ACCIÓN O POSICIÓN PARA INDICAR ACTIVIDADES PARALELAS.

EJEMPLOS

* She **sat looking** at the sea.
* He **walks reading** his newspaper.
* I **cook listening** to the radio.
* Sally **lay listening** to the bugs in the grass.

"PRESENT PARTICIPLE" COMO ADJETIVO

EJEMPLOS

* Did you read that **amazing** book?
* This movie is so **exciting**!
* His economics class is **boring**.

Consulta más información sobre el [uso del "present participle"](https://www.ef.com.co/recursos-aprender-ingles/gramatica-inglesa/present-participle/).

GERUND

El "gerund" inglés siempre tiene la misma función que un nombre, a pesar de parecer un verbo. Puede utilizarse del mismo modo que un sustantivo.

EL "GERUND" COMO SUJETO DE LA ORACIÓN

EJEMPLOS

* **Eating** people is wrong.
* **Driving** too fast is dangerous.
* **Walking** is good for you.
* Your**knitting** is beautiful.

EL "GERUND" DESPUÉS DE PREPOSICIÓN

EJEMPLOS

* Can you sneeze **without opening** your mouth?
* She is good **at painting**.
* I was the fastest **at climbing** the rope.
* He learns music **by listening** to the chords.

EL "GERUND" DESPUÉS DE DETERMINADOS VERBOS

EJEMPLOS

* I **like cooking**.
* He **enjoys walking**.
* They **hate milking** cows.
* I can**imagine drifting** away in a balloon.

EL "GERUND" EN NOMBRES COMPUESTOS

EJEMPLOS

* I took her to her **driving lessons**.
* We are going to the **swimming pool**.
* My uncle does a lot of **bird-watching**.
* I found this pie by **dumpster-diving**.

Consulta más información sobre el [uso del "gerund" inglés](https://www.ef.com.co/recursos-aprender-ingles/gramatica-inglesa/gerund/).

ACTIVIDADES ING

Professor Chandler, sorry for the interruption but I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*  confusing
*  confused

Last night I watched the final episode of “Game of Thrones”; I didn’t like it because I found it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*  confusing
*  confused

His behavior after the accident was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I didn’t expect him to quit his job.

*  surprising
*  surprised

We were deeply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the news.

*  surprising
*  surprised

I know he is (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in me, but I believe he is not (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; he is rather boring.

*  1. interested 2. interesting
*  1. interesting 2. interested

**A**: What’s the problem Susi?  
**B**: I had an argument with my boyfriend last night.  
**A**: Oh, I’m sorry to hear that.  
**B**: He never helps with the housework.  
**A**: That’s sexist and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*  annoying
*  annoyed

**A**: What’s the problem Susi?  
**B**: I had an argument with my boyfriend last night.  
**A**: Oh, I’m sorry to hear that.  
**B**: He never helps with the housework.  
**A**: That’s sexist and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*  annoying
*  annoyed

**Ing**

**Drive Manejar Driving**

**Eat Comer Eating**

**Termonan en “E”**

**Write Escribir Writing**

**Live Vivir Living**

**Come Ven Coming Viniendo**

**Con una vocal y terminan en consonante**

**Swim Nadar Swimming**

**Win Ganar Winning**

**Sit Sentar Sitting**

**Shop Tienda Shopping**

**Verbos que termonan en “IE” se cambia por “Y” seguido “ING”**

**Die Morir Dying**

**Lie Mentira Lying**

Evaluación del “ing”

Cambia el verbo que está en paréntesis a Gerundio:

I am (Live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Paris

Lady is (Run) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the park

They are (Lie) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the class

Duver is (Drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lady's motorbike

He is (Sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a corner

She is (Swim) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sea

I am (Write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book

We are (Eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pizza

Jhon is (Die) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Evaluación del “ing”

Cambia el verbo que está en paréntesis a Gerundio:

I am (Live) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Paris

Lady is (Run) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the park

They are (Lie) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the class

Duver is (Drive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lady's motorbike

He is (Sit) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a corner

She is (Swim) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sea

I am (Write) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book

We are (Eat) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pizza

Jhon is (Die) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_