

Free English Grammar * Gramática Inglesa Gratis

Formación de la "-ing form"

1. Cuando un verbo acaba en "e", se quita la "e", y se añade "ing".

love loving
live living
take taking etc.

Excepción Se añade "ing" si el verbo termina en "ee".

to see seeing
to agree agreeing
to free freeing etc. (librar)

2. Se añade "ing" si el verbo termina en "y" o "i".

to ski skiing
to fly flying
to play playing etc.

3. Se añade "ing" si el verbo termina con una **consonante**.

to read reading
to speak speaking
to repeat repeating etc.

Excepción Si el verbo termina con una **consonante** precedida por una **sola vocal acentuada**, se duplica la **consonante**.

to stop	stopping	to hit	hitting
to cut	cutting	to refer	referring etc.
to prefer	preferring		
to admit	admitting		

Excepciones a la excepción 😊

to kidnap	kidnapping
to worship	worshipping

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4. *Los verbos que terminan con una **vocal** y la letra "l", duplican la "l" final.*

to travel travel**l**ing
to distil distil**l**ing
to quarrel quarrel**l**ing
to cancel cancell**l**ing etc.

5. *Los verbos que terminan con "c", añaden una "k" antes de añadir "ing".*

to picnic picn**ick**ing
to traffic traff**ick**ing
to panic pan**ick**ing etc.

6. *Los siguientes verbos no siguen las reglas.*

to be = *ser* **being**
to die = *morir* **dying**
to dye = *teñir* **dyeing**
to lie = *yacer,*
 mentir **lying**
to tie = *atar* **tying**
to age = *envejecer* **ageing**

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-ing form

1. La **-ing form** se usa para formar los tiempos progresivos. En estos casos corresponde al **gerundio**.

Present Continuous

I **am** working

Past Continuous

I **was** working

Present Perfect Continuous

I **have been** working

Past Perfect Continuous

I **had been** working

Future Continuous

I **will be** working

2. Después de las **preposiciones** se usa la **"-ing form"**.

- > **After eating** I like to have a little nap.
(*Después de comer me gusta dormir la siesta*).
- > **Without studying** it is almost impossible to pass your exam.
(*Sin estudiar es casi imposible aprobar tu examen*).
- > **Instead of working** some employees spend their time causally browsing the Web.
- > Some people say that eating **before going** to bed makes you gain weight.
- > You can improve your English **by watching** English films.

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3. Después de los "verbs of perception" si percibimos la entera acción (desde el principio hasta el final) usamos el **infinitivo** sin "to".

- > to see I **saw** Susan **cross** the street.
(*He visto a Susan cruzar la calle.*)
- > to hear I **heard** Miriam **sing** a romantic song.
(*He escuchado a Miriam cantar una canción romántica.*)
- > to feel I **felt** someone **touch** me.
(*Sentí alguien tocarme.*)
- > to watch I **watched** the painter **draw** a beautiful flower.
(*Observé el pintor dibujar una bella flor.*)

Si observamos solamente una parte de la acción usamos la **"-ing form"**.

- > to see I **saw** Susan **crossing** the street.
(*Vi a Susan mientras cruzaba la calle.*)
- > to watch I **watched** the painter **drawing** a beautiful flower.
(*Observé el pintor mientras dibujaba una bella flor.*)
etc.

4. Se usa la **"-ing form"** cuando el verbo es el sujeto de la frase.

- > Doctors say that **eating** a lot of fruit and vegetables is good for the health.
- > **Drinking** may be man's worst enemy, but the Bible says:
"Love your enemy." Frank Sinatra
- > Some doctors say that **getting up** early every day is not good for your health.

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5. La *"-ing form"* se usa con verbos que hablan de un deporte.

swimming	= la natación	skiing	= el esquí
climbing	= el alpinismo	diving	= el buceo
fishing	= la pesca	running	= jogging
sailing	= la navegación	skating	= el patinaje
cycling	= el ciclismo	etc.	

Con estos verbos se suele usar el verbo *"to go"*.

- > In the morning, before going to work, I love **to go running**.
- > In spring, my father and I **go fishing** every Sunday.
- > Every winter, my son and I **go skiing** on mount Etna.
- > During our summer holidays, we **go swimming** almost every day.

La *"-ing form"* se usa después de ciertos verbos.

to admit	= admitir	to dislike	= no gustar
to advise	= aconsejar	to enjoy	= disfrutar
to allow	= permitir	to finish	= terminar
to avoid	= evitar	to postpone	= posponer
to stop	= parar/se		
I can't help it.	= No puedo evitarlo.		
I can't stand it.	= No lo aguanto.		

(¡Mira los ejemplos en la página siguiente!)

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- > I admit **having** made a mistake.
- > Doctors advise **drinking** a glass of red wine twice a day.
- > The authorities do not allow **swimming** in the river because the water is polluted.
- > To avoid **getting** mosquito bites, one should use a spray repellent.
- > Will you stop **making** such a horrible noise!
- > I can't help **feeling** sorry for those who are less fortunate in life.
- > I can't stop **thinking** about you.
- > I can't stand **working** on weekends.
- > I dislike **watching** soap operas.
- > I enjoy **eating** chocolate ice cream.
- > Haven't you finished **washing** the dishes yet?
- > We must postpone **going** to the seaside because our ten-year-old boy has got high fever.

Después de los verbos "to like, to love, to hate, to enjoy y to begin", se puede usar tanto la -ing form como el infinitivo.

- > Abel **likes eating** / **to eat** slowly.
- > He **loves drinking** / **to drink** his chocolate milk calmly.
- > He **hates doing** / **to do** things in a hurry.
- > He **enjoys eating** / **to eat** his bread and butter without having to hurry.
- > He **begins studying** / **to study** at half-past three.