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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА**

ЮНИТА 8

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

Юниты 1-12: Грамматический строй английского языка.
Морфология, пунктуация, синтаксис.

ЮНИТА 8

Рассматриваются следующие грамматические явления:
причастие, герундий и инфинитив.

Для студентов факультета лингвистики СГУ

Юнита соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе №4

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* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

Причастие: общие сведения. Образование форм причастий.

Present Participle Active.

Present Participle Passive.

Past Participle Passive.

Perfect Participle Active.

Perfect Participle Passive.

Герундий: общие сведения. Употребление герундия в действительном и страдательном залоге (Active Voice and Passive Voice).

Употребление герундия в форме Simple Tense и Perfect Tense.

Употребление герундия после предлогов и устойчивых выражений.

Особенности употребления герундия (причастия) и инфинитива после определенных глаголов и устойчивых выражений.

Сравнение форм причастия и герундия. Перевод причастия и герундия на русский язык.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Базовые учебники

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Примечание. Знаком (*) отмечены работы, на основе которых составлен научный обзор.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

№	Умение	Алгоритм
1.	Употребление конструкции прилагательное + причастие для объединения двух предложений	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите сказуемое первого предложения (составное сказуемое) 2. Определите прилагательное в составе сказуемого 3. Определите сказуемое второго предложения 4. Образуйте инфинитив сказуемого (глагола) без частицы to 5. Образуйте форму причастия настоящего времени, прибавив к инфинитиву глагола (сказуемому второго предложения) окончание –ing 6. Определите, какие второстепенные члены второго предложения относятся к сказуемому 7. Образуйте причастный оборот: образованное причастие + члены предложения, относящиеся к сказуемому 8. Употребите причастный оборот после прилагательного, входящего в состав первого предложения, и образуйте новое предложение
2	Употребление герундия в функции неисчисляемого существительного с предлогом	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите, от какого глагола будет образовываться герундий 2. Образуйте форму герундия настоящего времени действительного залога, прибавив окончание –ing к инфинитиву глагола 3. Употребите форму герундия в предложении после предлога 4. Переведите предложение на русский язык, обратив особое внимание на перевод герундия
3	Употребление герундия или инфинитива после глагола to propose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Переведите предложение на русский язык 2. Определите, что означает глагол propose: намерение или предложение 3. Если propose указывает на намерение, то употребите после него инфинитив соответствующего глагола 4. Если propose указывает на предложение, то употребите герундий в соответствующей форме

№	Умение	Алгоритм
4.	Образование формы Perfect Gerund Passive от инфинитива глагола	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите, от какого глагола будет образовываться форма герундия (смыслового глагола) 2. Образуйте форму Perfect Gerund Active от глагола to be (having been) 3. Образуйте Participle II смыслового глагола 4. Образуйте форму Perfect Gerund Passive, прибавив Participle II смыслового глагола к having been 5. Используйте форму Perfect Gerund Passive в предложении

ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ НА УМЕНИЯ

1. *Употребите конструкцию прилагательное+причастие для объединения следующих предложений: She gets bored. She watches TV all the time.*

1. gets bored
2. bored
3. Watches
4. To watch
5. Watching
6. TV all the time
7. Watching TV all the time
8. She gets bored watching TV all the time.

2. *Употребите герундий в функции неисчисляемого существительного с предлогом в предложении: I'm always hungry after (sleep).*

1. Sleep
2. Sleeping
3. I'm always hungry after sleeping.
4. Я всегда голоден после сна (сон – неисчисляемое существительное)

3. *Употребите герундии или инфинитив после глагола to propose в предложении: We plan to go tomorrow so we propose leaving/to leave early in the morning.*

1. Мы планируем ехать завтра, поэтому мы собираемся (намереваемся) выйти рано утром.
2. Propose указывает на намерение
3. We plan to go tomorrow so we propose to leave early in the morning.

4. *Образуйте форму Perfect Gerund Passive от глагола в скобках в предложении: I remember (to help) then.*

1. To help – смысловой глагол
2. Having been
3. Helped
4. Having been helped
5. I remember having been helped then.

ПРИЧАСТИЕ / PARTICIPLE

1. Общие сведения

Table I. The Present (or Active) Participle

Form:

1. Infinitive + ing (working, doing)

2. Use:

- a) To form the continuous tenses. *He is **reading**.*
- b) As adjective. *Running man, **leaking** pipes.*
- c) After have + object. *We have people **standing** here all day.*
- d) Present Participle can replace a relative pronoun + verb. People who stand / stood to visit us = *People **standing** to visit us.*
- e) Present Participles / Participle phrases such as **adding** / **pointing out** / **reminding** / **warning** can introduce statements in indirect speech. *He told me to start at 7 o'clock, **reminding** me that the roads would be crowded.*
- f) Participle is used after verbs of sensation (to see, hear, feel, smell, listen to, notice, watch). *I noticed them **shouting** at each other.*
- g) After **catch**, **find**, **leave** + object + Present Participle.
- h) After **go**, **come**, **spend**, **waste**, **be busy**. *She spends 2 hours (a day) **walking**.*
- i) Present participles can sometimes replace subject + verb in other main or subordinate clauses (other than those mentioned above). ***Fearing** that the professor would understand his trick Dick left the classroom.*

Table II. The Perfect Participle (Active)

Form: having + Past Participle: having done, having realised.

Use:

1. It's used instead of the Present Participle in sentences where one action is immediately followed by another with the same subject: ***Having tied** one end of the rope to his bed, he threw the other end out of the balcony.*
2. The Perfect Participle is necessary when there is an interval of time between the two actions: ***Having failed** twice he did not want to try again.*
3. It's used when the first action covered a period of time: ***Having been** her own boss for such a long time, she found it hard to accept orders from another.*

Table III. The Present Participle (Passive). The Past Participle (Passive) / The Perfect Participle (Passive)

1. The Present Participle (passive) of regular verbs is formed by adding being + ed/-d to the infinitive (being used, being done). It is used to explain the reason of the action.

Being absent-minded he often left the keys to his room.

The lecture **being read** now is very interesting.

2. The Past Participle of regular verbs is formed by adding - ed or d to the infinitive (worked, loved).

Use:

a) As an adjective: **fallen** trees, a **written** article.

b) To form the perfect tenses /infinitives, participles, the passive voice: *she has done, to have seen, it was said.*

c) It can replace a subject + passive verb just as the Present Participle can replace subject + active verb:

As he was convinced that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything. = **Convinced** that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.

3. The Perfect Participle Passive (**having been** + **Past Participle**) is used when it's necessary to emphasize that the action expressed by the participle happened before the action expressed by the next verb:

Having been bitten twice, Mr. Clock refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dogs up. (= He had been bitten)

2. Present Participle after Verbs of Sensation

A. The basic verbs of sensation **see, hear, feel, smell**, and the verbs **listen (to), notice** and **watch** can be followed by object + Present Participle:

I see him passing my house every day.

Didn't you hear the clock striking?

She smelt something burning and saw smoke rising.

I watched them rehearsing the play.

The action in the Present Participle may be either complete or incomplete: *I saw him changing the wheel* could mean that I watched the whole action or that I saw only part of it.

B. see, hear, feel and sometimes **listen (to), notice** and **watch** can also be followed by object + bare infinitive:

*We saw him leave the house.
I heard him make arrangements for his journey.*

The infinitive implies that the action is complete: *I saw him change the wheel* means that I saw the whole action.

C. Comparison of the two forms:

The participle is the more generally useful as it can express both complete and incomplete actions. But the infinitive is useful when we want to emphasize that the action is complete. It is also neater than the participle when there is a succession of actions:

I saw him enter the room, unlock a drawer, take out a document, photograph it and put it back.

D. In the passive the full infinitive is used after verbs of the senses:

He was heard to say that the minister had been bribed.

3. Catch, Find, Leave + Object + Present Participle

A. catch/find:

*I caught them stealing my apples. (I found them doing this.)
If she catches you reading her diary, she'll be furious.*

The action expressed by the participle is always one which displeases the subject.

With **find** there is no feeling of displeasure:

*I found him standing at the door.
I saw him standing / He was standing at the door when I arrived.*

With **find** the object could be inanimate:

He found a tree lying across the road.

B. leave can be used with a participle:

*I left him talking to Bob =
He was talking to Bob when I left.*

4. Go, Come, Spend, Waste, Be Busy

A. go and come

go and **come** can be followed by the participles of verbs of physical activity and the verb 'shop':

They are going riding/skiing/sailing.

Come dancing.

I'm going shopping this afternoon.

B. spend/waste + an expression of time or money + Present Participle:

He spends two hours (a day) travelling.

He doesn't spend much time preparing his lessons.

We wasted a whole afternoon trying to repair the car.

He spent a lot of money modernizing the house.

C. be busy + Present Participle:

She is/was busy packing.

5. Present Participle Phrase Replacing a Main Clause

The participle constructions in A and B below are chiefly used in written English.

A. When two actions by the same subject occur simultaneously it is usually possible to express one of them by Present Participle. The participle can be before or after the finite verb:

He rode away. He whistled as he went. = He rode away whistling.

He holds the rope with one hand and stretches out the other to the boy in the water. = Holding the rope with one hand, he stretches, etc.

B. When one action is immediately followed by another (the same subject) the first action can often be expressed by Present Participle. The participle must be placed first:

He opened the drawer and took out a revolver =

Opening the drawer he took out a revolver.

She raised the trapdoor and pointed to a flight of steps =

Raising the trapdoor she pointed to a flight of steps.

*We take off our shoes and creep cautiously along the passage =
Taking off our shoes we creep cautiously along the passage.*

It would seem more logical here to use the Perfect Participle and say *Having opened, Having raised, Having taken off*, but this is not necessary except when the use of the Present Participle might lead to ambiguity.

C. When the second action forms part of the first, or is a result of it, we can express the second action by Present Participle:

She went out, slamming the door.

He fired, wounding one of the bandits.

I fell, striking my head against the door and cutting it. (Here we have three actions, the last two expressed by participles.)

The participle need not necessarily have the same subject as the first verb:

The plane crashed, its bombs exploding as it hit the ground.

6. Present Participle Phrase Replacing a Subordinate Clause

These constructions are chiefly found in written English.

The Present Participle can replace **as/since/because** + subject + verb, i.e., it can help to explain the action which follows:

Knowing that he wouldn't be able to buy food on his journey he took large supplies with him = As he knew, etc.

Fearing that the police would recognise him he never went out in daylight = As he feared, etc.

Note that 'being' at the beginning of a sentence will normally mean 'as he is/as he was':

*Being a student he was naturally interested in museums =
Because/As he was a student, etc.*

It could not mean 'while he was a student'.

The subject of the participle need not be the same as the subject of the following verb:

The day being fine, we decided to go swimming.

In cases like this the participle must follow its noun/pronoun. *Being fine the day, we decided . . .* is incorrect, but *Being athletic, Tom found the climb quite easy* is all right, as Tom is the subject of both the participles and the following verb.

It is possible to use two or more participles one after the other:

Realising that he hadn't enough money and not wanting to borrow from his father, he decided to pawn his watch.

Not knowing the language and having no friends in the town, he found it hard to get work.

7. Misrelated Participles

A participle is considered to belong to the noun/pronoun which precedes it:

Tom, horrified at what he had done, could at first say nothing.

Romeo, believing that Juliet was dead, decided to kill himself.

A man carrying a large parcel got out of the bus.

Note that the participle may be separated from its noun/pronoun by a main verb:

Jones and Smith came in, followed by their wives.

She rushed past the policeman, hoping he wouldn't ask what she had in her suitcase.

If there is no noun/pronoun in this position the participle is considered to belong to the subject of the following main verb:

Stunned by the blow, Peter fell heavily. (Peter had been stunned.)

Believing that he is alone, the villain expresses his thoughts aloud.

If this principle is disregarded confusion results. *Waiting for a bus a brick fell on my head* makes it appear that the brick was waiting for a bus, which is nonsense. A participle linked in this way to the wrong noun/pronoun is said to be 'misrelated'. The above sentence should be rewritten *As I was waiting for a bus a brick fell on my head.*

Other examples of misrelated participles:

When using this machine it must be remembered ...

Correct form:

When using this machine you must remember ...

Believing that I was the only person who knew about this beach, the sight of someone else on it annoyed me very much.

Correct form:

As I believed I was the only person, etc. or

Believing that I was the only person on the beach, I was annoyed by the sight of someone else.

A participle is considered to belong to the noun or pronoun that immediately precedes it (which usually, but not necessarily, is the subject of the main verb).

*The boy, **climbing** the tree to get birds eggs, had a bad fall.*

If there's no noun / pronoun in this position the participle is considered to belong to the subject of the following main verb.

***Climbing** the tree to get birds eggs, the boy had a bad fall.*

Sometimes this principle is disregarded and confusion results:

***Climbing** down the tree, one of the eggs broke.*

This word order makes it appear that the egg was climbing, which is nonsense. A participle linked in this way to the wrong noun / pronoun is said to be misrelated. This sentence should be rewritten:

Climbing down the tree he broke one of the eggs. or

As he was climbing down the tree one of the eggs broke.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

	Active	Passive
Participle I выражает действие, происходящее одновременно с действием, выраженным сказуемым	using в функции 1) определения: <i>применяющий</i> (иногда: <i>-вший</i>) 2) обстоятельства: <i>применяя</i>	being used в функции 1) определения: <i>применяющийся,</i> <i>применяемый,</i> <i>который применяется</i> 2) обстоятельства: <i>будучи применен,</i> когда применяется
Participle II выражает действие, происходящее одновременно с действием, выраженным сказуемым, раньше или позже этого действия	не употребляется	used в функции 1) определения: <i>применяемый</i> <i>примененный</i> 2) обстоятельства: <i>когда применили</i>
Perfect Participle выражает действие, предшествовавшее действию, выраженному сказуемым	having used в функции обстоятельства: <i>применив (-яв,</i> <i>-вшись)</i>	having been used в функции обстоятельства: <i>после того как применили,</i> <i>так как применили,</i> <i>когда применили</i>

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Put a tick if a participle is used as adjective.

Model:

1. We sat beside a running stream. (=stream that is running) _____
2. You need a pair of running shoes. _____
3. I like the smell of frying sausages. _____
4. Put it in the frying pan. _____
5. This water is near boiling point. _____
6. I need some boiling water. _____
7. Where are my walking shoes? _____
8. Max is walking dictionary. _____

Exercise 2. Join the following sentences, using the construction: Adjective + 'ing' form (participle).

1. Alan gets bored. He watches films on TV all the time.
Alan gets bored watching films on TV all the time.
2. We are busy. We're decorating the New Year Tree.

3. Jill is occupied. She is making lists.

4. Sylvia got tired. She waited so long for her train.

5. Kay is frantic. She's getting ready for the wedding.

Exercise 3. Join these pairs of sentences, deciding when to use a bare infinitive or -ing.

1. Steve is preparing for his test. *I see him. I see Steve preparing for his test.*
2. The robbers were waiting near the bank. They were seen.
The robbers were seen _____
3. Julia was crossing the road. I caught sight of her.
I noticed _____
4. The teacher was shouting at the children. I heard her.
I heard _____
5. The students sang songs. I listened to them.
I listened _____
6. Something is burning. I can smell it.
I can smell _____

Exercise 4. Join each of the following pairs of sentences, using either Present Participle (knowing), Past Participle (known), or Perfect Participle (having known).

Model:

Alex got off his horse. He began searching for something on the ground.

Getting off his horse, Alex began searching for something on the ground.

I had seen photographs of the place. I hadn't desire to go there.

Having seen photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there.

The speaker refused to continue. He was infuriated by the interruptions.

Infuriated by the interruptions, the speaker refused to continue.

1. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realise that my clothes are hopelessly out of date.

2. He thought he must have made a mistake somewhere. He went through his calculations again.

3. She addressed the congregation. She said she was sorry to see how few of them had been able to come.

4. Alex fed the dog. Alex sat down to his own dinner.

5. Mary asked me to help her. She realised that she couldn't move it alone.

6. Don found his revolver. Don loaded it. Don sat down facing the door.

7. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.

8. We visited a castle. We decided to have lunch in the park.

9. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw.

10. She entered the room suddenly. She found them drinking.

11. The Whites found the treasure. The Whites began quarreling about how to divide it.

12. Alice didn't want to hear the story again. Alice had heard it all before.

13. He escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food.

14. Dick has spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job.

15. Mick was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.

16. We realised that we had missed the last bus. We began to walk.

17. The criminal removed all traces of his crime. He left the office.

18. She hoped to find the key. She searched everywhere.

Exercise 5. Join the following sentences, using Present Participle, Past Participle or Perfect Participle.

1. I knew that he was poor. I offered to pay his fare.

Knowing that he was poor I offered to pay his fare.

2. We barricaded the doors. We assembled in the hall.

3. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned it off.

4. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.

5. She wore extremely fashionable clothes. She was surrounded by photographers and pressmen. She swept up to the microphone.

6. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn't like to go any further without a light.

7. The government once tried to tax people according to the size of their houses. They put a tax on windows.

8. The lion found his cage door open. He saw no sign of his keeper. He left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance.

9. The tree had fallen across the road. It had been uprooted by the gale.

10. People were sleeping in the next room. They were wakened by the sound of breaking glass.

11. Jack stole the silver. He looked for a place to hide it.

12. We were soaked to the skin. We eventually reached the station.

13. I sat in the front row. I used opera glasses. I saw everything beautifully.

14. One winter evening you'll be sitting by the fire. You'll remember this day.

15. I didn't like to sit down. I knew that there were ants in the grass.

16. She believed that she could trust him absolutely. She gave him a blank cheque.

Exercise 6. *Correct the sentences. Sometimes only a change of order is required.*

- A.**
1. *Model:* Getting out of bed, a scorpion bit him.
As he was getting out of bed a scorpion bit him.
 2. When leaving a car in this car park the brakes must be left off.

 3. Wading across the river, the current swept me off my feet.

 4. Weakened by his last illness, I felt sure that another winter in this country would kill him.

 5. Sitting in the dentist's chair, an idea suddenly occurred to me.

 6. When filling a tank with petrol naked lights should be extinguished.

 7. Dropped by parachute, the country seemed entirely unfamiliar.

 8. Running into the room, a rug caught her foot and she fell.

 9. Driving to work, the traffic jams infuriated him.

 10. Reading the letter a third time, the meaning becomes clearer.

 11. When carrying a gun it should never be pointed at anyone.

 12. While sitting at the foot of a cliff a stone fell on him.

 13. Towed behind the car, I saw a trailer with a boat on it.

 14. When changing a fuse the electricity should first be switched off.

 15. When planting these flowers care must be taken not to damage the roots.

 16. Riding in his first race, his horse fell at the last jump.

17. Falling from such a height, we thought he could never survive.

18. Sitting by the fire, it all comes back to me.

- B.**
1. When paying the cheque, a bank card should be shown.

 2. Knowing me to be the fool of the family, the news that I had won a scholarship astonished him.

 3. Believing that his last hour had come, his hands began to tremble.

 4. Rushing out of the house, a lorry knocked me over.

 5. Passing under a ladder, a pot of paint fell on my head.

 6. Wondering where to go, an advertisement caught my eye.

 7. Reading in bed, my hands often get very cold.

 8. Leaving the cinema, it seemed to him that the film had been very bad.

 9. While cleaning his gun it went off unexpectedly.

 10. Barking furiously, I led the dog out of the room.

 11. Having paid my taxes, the amount left in the bank is hardly worth mentioning.

 12. Writing my name in the hotel register, a familiar voice attracted my attention.

 13. Written in large letters they read the words "NO ENTRY".

 14. Pinned to the door by a knife, the man saw a notice.

 15. When driving carelessly it is easy to have an accident.

 16. Shining in the sky, we saw the first star.

 17. Tied to a post, the sea was tossing the boat up and down.

18. Misunderstanding the question, the wrong answer was sent in.

Exercise 7. *Translate the sentences into Russian. Note the use of participles.*

1. Seating ourselves at one of the tables we called the waiter.

2. Not knowing French well properly Mark couldn't order breakfast.

3. Dressed in this white dress she looks even more charming and fascinating than usual.

4. Stirred by the beauty of the place, we put up at an old country inn.

5. If left to himself, my dog would chase cats.

6. The dog strolled away with an earnest air, reappearing a few minutes afterwards, with a dead water-rat in his mouth.

7. There were many conversations for travelling fans in the conversation book as well.

8. There being nothing useful in the conversation book, Sue put it into her bag.

9. Thus absorbed, Montmorency would sit for hours not interested in anything.

10. The cat was running followed by Montmorency.

11. It can hardly be regarded as an assured basis for a recognised position in good society.

Exercise 8. *Paraphrase the following sentences using participles where possible.*

Model:

When the dog saw that the kettle was boiling he growled and ran away.
= When the dog saw the kettle *boiling* he growled and ran away.

1. As he had a headache Alan objected to Harris playing banjo.

2. As Montmorency was afraid of the dog he regarded him with a mixture of awe, suspicion and hatred.

3. A kettle which was spluttering and steaming always aroused his curiosity.

4. A person who has suffered much always understands other people's sufferings.

5. They went to see their friends who had just returned from a trip.

6. As Mary was unaware of the event, she did not take any steps.

7. Steve lay there and thought of what had happened.

Exercise 9. Translate the words given in brackets using participle if possible.

Model:

At that moment a man (*державший*) a letter in his hand came in. (*holding*)

1. There is a man (*недавно приехавший*) from a trip over the world. (_____)
2. The sight of a child (*выгоняемого*) from a class-room made her indignant. (_____)
3. The air (*идуший*) through the open window smelled of the sea. (_____)
4. The sight of the animal (*пойманного*) in the trap made me shudder. (_____)
5. Alex lifted (*все еще плакавшего*) child and began comforting him. (_____)
6. I envied these boys (*гулявших*) in the garden. (_____)
7. There were a few large pictures (*висевших*) on the walls. (_____)
8. The picture (*висевшая*) here last year is at the exhibition now. (_____)
9. The two men looked at the people (*проходивших*) along the pale gray pavements. (_____)
10. The girl (*глядящая*) the clothes is my sister. (_____)

Exercise 10. Analyse the following sentences, state the syntactic functions of the participles.

Model:

Miss Caroline caught me *writing*. (*attributes*)

1. I mumbled that I was sorry and retired meditating upon my crime.
(_____)
2. Never having questioned Jan's pronouncements, I saw no reason to begin now. (_____)
3. They were proper witnesses having been left nothing in the will that they might have no interest in Tom's death. (_____)
4. This having been accomplished, they proceeded in the direction of Mrs. Noel's cottage. (_____)
5. Some joke seemed going the round of them. (_____)
6. She seemed entirely absorbed in her work. (_____)
7. They were regular attendants at the cinema shows given at the building. (_____)
8. Suddenly Andy heard his family name called wildly. (_____)

Exercise 11. Construct sentences using the following model.

Model: (to have a flat redecorated)

I was happy because I had my flat redecorated.

1. have a tooth filled.

2. a tooth pulled out.

3. a crown put on.

4. one's appendix taken out.

5. a telephone installed.

6. a parcel wrapped up.

7. one's picture taken.

8. a parcel delivered.

9. tags attached to one's luggage.

10. article translated into Arabic.

Exercise 12. *Translate from Russian into English.*

1. Я прочитал доклад снова, делая пометки.

2. Представьте человека, который хочет знать, как по-испански будет слово “вода”!

3. Чувствуя себя нехорошо, она ушла домой.

4. Это была книга, специально написанная для русских туристов, путешествующих по Англии.

5. Интерес, проявленный Полом, изумил нас.

6. Это была старая сельская гостиница, меблированная очень скромно.

7. Машины ехали в сопровождении полиции. (to follow)

8. Мы были довольны комнатами, предоставленными нам в этом отеле.

9. Это была старая сельская гостиница с низкими, причудливыми комнатами и решетчатыми окнами, с неудобными лестницами и продуваемыми проходами.

10. Эта тушеная баранина с луком и картофелем (Irish stew) была блюдом с новым ароматом и к тому же очень питательным.

11. Много страниц в этой книге были посвящены глупым разговорам между терпеливым сапожником и самым раздраженным и неудовлетворенным покупателем.

12. Ей возможно никогда не удастся узнать чарующее удовлетворение от каждого момента одиночества(уединения).

13. Я возможно бы съел яйцо вкрутую или кусочек ветчины.

14. Мы представляли собой разнородное общество.

15. Туберкулез легких – изнурительная болезнь.
-
16. Заказав завтрак, он начал просматривать газету.
-
17. В пятидесяти ярдах находился замечательный маленький коттедж с огородом, простирающимся до леса.
-
18. Джейн очутилась в жалкой маленькой низкой кухоньке, освещенной крошечной лампой.
-
19. Там была женщина, сидящая перед огнем.
-
20. У Миссис Адамсон были подрастающие дети, о которых надо было заботиться.
-
21. Сидя на софе, Мэри вытянула ноги к электрическому обогревателю.
-
22. Джордж вернулся в гостиную, но через минуту вышел и стоял в холле, как бы прислушиваясь к разговору.
-
23. Заметив, что они уже не одни, он повернулся и начал рассматривать книги.
-
24. Окна в гостиной были открыты на балкон, откуда был виден сад (overlook).
-
25. Сгибая свой складывающийся цилиндр (opera hat), он сел и одел очки для того, чтобы лучше рассмотреть присутствующих.
-
26. Наконец, кладя очки на складывающийся цилиндр, он остановил свой взгляд на занавесе.
-
27. Неделей позже Лиз села напротив портрета Эндрю; его взгляд был открыт и ясен, создавалось впечатление, что он дышал в тот момент.
-
28. Маргарет позвонила Хелен, рассказавшей, что Чарльз был расстроен.
-
29. Роза украдкой поднялась по лестнице, держа котенка в руках.
-

30. Он вышел на залитую лунным светом лужайку.
-
31. Они ушли, держась за руки, с маленьким Саймоном, постоянно оглядывающимся назад.
-
32. Размышляя, при этом держа в руках стакан и скрестив свои длинные ноги под столом, Том не захотел встать, когда леди вышли из комнаты.
-
33. Большинство моих друзей сели к стене, закурив, а перед ними на столах стояли пустые кофейные чашечки.
-
34. Мистер Грей прошел очень быстро с опущенной головой, не смотря ни налево, ни направо.
-
35. Днем я прошелся к пляжу, чтобы искупаться, а мой дядя, имея какие-то дела в городе, проводил меня до половины дороги.
-
36. Питер сел по одну сторону, а Кейт по другую, смотря на него и не мигая.
-
37. Джордж стоял, держа ее руки и смотря ей в глаза.
-
38. Катаясь на коньках, я упал.
-
39. Пример, приведенный вами, не очень хороший.
-
40. Правило, объясненное профессором, было понято всеми студентами.
-
41. Выходя из кинотеатра, люди обсуждали фильм.
-
42. Стив гостил в Брайтоне (Brighton), навещая своих друзей и посещая музеи.
-
43. Клайд остановился перед закрытой дверью. Он не мог понять, что происходило.
-
44. Поворачиваясь к нам, Джил сказала, что настало время совершить это.
-
45. Медленно прогуливаясь по улице, он встретил своего старого друга.

46. На остановке стояло много людей: был час пик.

47. Мы сели на автобус, едущий по направлению к метро.

48. Это дорога, ведущая в нашу деревню.

49. Устав, я едва мог идти.

50. Приближающаяся машина была черного цвета.

LESSON 2

УРОК 2

ГЕРУНДИЙ / GERUND

1. Общие сведения

Герундий имеет следующие признаки, характерные для существительного:

1. Может быть подлежащим:

Reading is useful.

Чтение полезно.

2. Может быть прямым дополнением:

I like **reading** technical books. Я люблю **читать** технические книги.

3. Может иметь перед собой предлог, т.е. быть предложным дополнением, определением:

I think **of going** to Leningrad. Я думаю о том, чтобы **поехать** в Ленинград.

The new method **of making** these engines has been approved of by the committee. Новый метод(способ) **производства** этих машин был одобрен комиссией.

4. Может определяться:

а) притяжательным или указательным местоимением:

I like **her singing**.

Мне нравится **ее пение**.

б) именем существительным в притяжательном или общем падеже:

I like your **post-graduate's making** experiments. Мне нравится **проведение** опытов **вашим аспирантом** (как ваш аспирант проводит опыты).

Герундий имеет следующие признаки, характерные для глагола:
1. Определяется наречием:

Reading aloud is useful. **Читать вслух** – полезно.

2. Может иметь прямое дополнение:

I like **reading** such **articles**. Я люблю **читать** такие **статьи**.

3. Глагольность герундия наиболее ярко выражается в том, что он имеет видовые и залоговые формы:

I remember **having been** given some instructions. Я помню, что мне дали указания.

Герундий имеет формы Simple, Perfect; может быть в активной и пассивной форме.

Образование и употребление сложных (аналитических) форм герундия:

Simple Gerund Active образуется прибавлением окончания **-ing** к основе глагола: *asking*.

Simple Gerund Passive образуется сочетанием Simple Gerund Active от глагола *to be*, т.е. *being*, и Participle II смыслового глагола: *being asked*.

Perfect Gerund Active образуется сочетанием Indefinite Gerund от глагола *to have*, т.е. *having*, и Participle II смыслового глагола: *having asked*.

Perfect Gerund Passive образуется сочетанием Perfect Gerund Active от глагола *to be*, т.е. *having been*, и Participle II смыслового глагола: *having been asked*.

Simple Gerund Active и Passive выражает действие, одновременное с действием, выраженным сказуемым, а иногда выражает действие, относящееся к будущему.

He tells me of his **going on** a mission tomorrow. Он говорит мне о том, что завтра **поедет** в командировку.

He insists on his **being sent** on a mission. Он настаивает на том, чтобы его **послали** в командировку.

Perfect Gerund Active и Passive выражает действие, предшествовавшее действию, выраженному сказуемым.

He went away **without having told** us the necessary information. Он ушел, **не сообщив** нам необходимых сведений.

I remember **having been helped** then. Я помню, что мне тогда **помогли**.

2. The Gerund as Subject

Infinitive or gerund can be the subject of a sentence when an action is being considered in a general sense. We can say:

It is easier to read French than to speak it or
Reading French is easier than speaking it.

The gerund like the infinitive can be the subject of a clause placed after **believe consider, discover, expect, find, think, wonder**, etc.

After **find** we can omit **that** and the verb **be**, i.e., we can say:

He found that parking was difficult or
He found parking difficult.

But it is safer not to omit **be** after the other verbs.

Note the possible difference between gerund and infinitive here:

He found parking difficult would mean that he usually/always found it difficult. *He found it difficult to park* could refer to one particular occasion. It could also mean that he always found it difficult, but it is more usual to express this idea by a gerund.

The gerund is used in short prohibitions:

No smoking *No waiting* *No fishing*

But these cannot be followed by an object, so prohibitions involving an object are usually expressed by an imperative:

Do not touch these wires.

Gerunds are used in the saying:

Do not feed the lions.

Seeing is believing.

3. Gerunds after Prepositions

A. When a verb is placed immediately after a preposition the gerund form must be used:

What can you do besides typing?

I have no objection to hearing your story again.

Touch your toes without bending your knees!

He is good at diving. She is fond of climbing.

I'm not keen on gambling. I'm too afraid of losing.

He was fined for being drunk in charge of a car.

I'm against saying anything/I'm for saying nothing.

I'm tired of arguing. I'm fed up waiting. (colloquial)

This is a tool for opening tins.

Do you feel like going out?

After swimming I felt cold.

She disapproves of jogging.

What about leaving it here and collecting it later?

He is thinking of emigrating.

I'm sorry for keeping you waiting.

They escaped by sliding down a rope.

We had difficulty in finding a parking place.

You should be ashamed of yourself for behaving so badly.

In spite of starting late he arrived in time.

Aren't you interested in making money?

There's no point in waiting.

B. A number of verb + preposition/adverb combination ('phrasal verbs') take the gerund. The most common of these are **be for/against, care for, give up, keep on, leave off, look forward to, put off, see about, take to.**

I don't care for standing in queues.

Eventually the dogs left off barking.

I am looking forward for meeting her.

He put off making a decision till he had more information.

He took to ringing us up in the middle of the night.

4. The Word to

This word often causes confusion as it can be either (A) a part of an infinitive, or (B) a preposition:

A. **to** placed after the auxiliary verbs **be, have, ought, used** and after **going** (in expressions such as '*the **be going to form***') is part of the infinitive of the following verb and is only added to remind students that the preceding verb takes the full infinitive, i.e., the infinitive with **to**.

to is often placed after **hate, hope, intend, would like/love, mean, plan, try, want** and some others to avoid repetition of an infinitive already mentioned:

Did you buy cheese?– No, I meant to (buy some) but the shop was shut.

B. Otherwise **to** placed after a verb will probably be a preposition and will be followed by noun/pronoun or gerund. Note these expressions: **look forward to, take to, be accustomed to, be used to**:

I am looking forward to my holidays/to next weekend/to it.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

I am used to heat/hard work/bad food/noise/dust.

I am used to standing in queues/to it.

Be careful not to confuse **I used to/he used to**, etc., which expresses a past habit or routine (*They used to burn coal: now they burn fuel oil only*), with **I am used to/he is used to**, etc., which means 'I am/he is accustomed to/familiar with':

I am used to the cold. (It doesn't worry me.)

He is used to working at night. (He doesn't mind it.)

A good way of finding out whether a **to** is a preposition or a part of an infinitive is to see if it is possible to put a noun/pronoun after it. For example, a noun/pronoun could be placed after **I am accustomed to**:

I am accustomed to it/the dark.

This **to** therefore is a preposition, and verbs used after **to** must be gerunds.

5. Verbs Followed by the Gerund

A. The most important of these are:

<i>admit*</i>	<i>keep (= continue)</i>
<i>anticipate*</i>	<i>loathe</i>
<i>appreciate</i>	<i>mean* (= involve)</i>
<i>avoid</i>	<i>mind (= object)</i>
<i>consider*</i>	<i>miss</i>
<i>defer</i>	<i>pardon</i>
<i>delay</i>	<i>postpone</i>
<i>deny*</i>	<i>practise</i>
<i>detest</i>	<i>prevent</i>
<i>dislike</i>	<i>propose* (= suggest)</i>
<i>dread</i>	<i>recollect*</i>
<i>enjoy</i>	<i>remember* (= recollect)</i>
<i>escape</i>	<i>resent</i>
<i>excuse</i>	<i>resist</i>
<i>fancy*(= imagine)</i>	<i>risk*</i>
<i>finish</i>	<i>save (smb. the trouble of)</i>
<i>forgive</i>	<i>stop (= cease)</i>
<i>imagine*</i>	<i>suggest*</i>
<i>involve</i>	<i>understand</i>

* See B.

The gerund is also used after the expressions *can't stand* (= endure), *can't help* (= prevent/avoid), *it's no use/good* and after the adjective *worth*.

B. The above verbs can also take **that** (clauses starred).

C. Examples of **verb + gerund** sentences:

He admitted taking the money.

Avoid over-eating.

Would you consider selling the property?

He detests writing letters.

She dreads getting old.

Do you enjoy teaching?

He narrowly escaped being run over.

Fancy meeting you!

Putting in a new window will involve cutting away part of the roof.

He kept complaining. He didn't want to risk getting wet.

If we buy plenty of food now it will save shopping later in the week.

*I can't understand his/him leaving his wife.
I couldn't help laughing. It's no good/use arguing.
Is there anything here worth buying?*

6. Verbs + Possessive Adjective/Pronoun Object + Gerund

- A.** If the verb or verb + preposition is followed directly by the gerund, the gerund refers to the subject of the verb:

Tom insisted on reading the letter. (Tom read it.)

But if we put a possessive adjective or pronoun before the gerund, the gerund refers to the person denoted by the possessive adjective/pronoun:

He insisted on my/me reading it. (I had to read it.)

- B.** Useful verbs and expressions which can take either construction are:

<i>dislike</i>	<i>propose</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>dread</i>	<i>recollect</i>	<i>approve/disapprove of</i>
<i>fancy</i>	<i>remember</i>	<i>insist on</i>
<i>involve</i>	<i>resent</i>	<i>it's no good/use</i>
<i>like (negative)</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>object to</i>
<i>mean</i>	<i>stop</i>	<i>there's no point in</i>
<i>mind</i>	<i>suggest</i>	<i>what's the point of</i>

He disliked working late.

He disliked me/my working late.

I object to paying twice for the same thing.

I object to his/him making private calls on this phone.

He resented being passed over for promotion.

He resented my/me being promoted before him.

- C.** **excuse, forgive, pardon** and **prevent** are not followed directly by the gerund but take either possessive adjective/pronoun + gerund or pronoun + preposition + gerund:

Forgive my/me ringing you up so early.

Forgive me for ringing you up so early.

You can't prevent his/him spending his own money.

You can't prevent him from spending his own money.

appreciate usually requires a possessive adjective or passive gerund:

I appreciate your giving me so much of your time.
I appreciate being given this opportunity.

D. Possessive adjective and pronoun object compared

In formal English the possessive adjective is used with the gerund. But in informal English we very often use the pronoun. The student therefore has a choice of forms, but it is recommended to use the pronoun.

With **stop** meaning 'prevent' the pronoun is more usual than the possessive adjective:

I can't stop him writing to the papers.

E. Nouns with gerunds

In very formal English the possessive case is used:

I do not remember my mother's complaining about it.

But it is much more usual to omit the 's

I don't remember my mother complaining.

7. The Verb Mind

A. This verb is used chiefly in the interrogative and negative:

Would you mind waiting a moment?
I don't mind walking.

B. It can be followed directly by a gerund, or by a noun/pronoun or possessive adjective + gerund:

I don't mind living here. (I live here and don't object to it.)
I don't mind his/him living here. (He lives here and I don't object to this./I don't object to his/him living here.)
He didn't mind leaving home. (He left home quite happily.)
He didn't mind Ann leaving home. (Ann left home and he was quite happy about it.)

C. **Would you mind?** is one of the most usual ways of making a request:

Would you mind not smoking? (Please don't smoke.)

Would you mind moving your car? (Please move it)

Note change of meaning when a possessive adjective precedes the gerund:

Would you mind my moving your car? =

Would you object if I moved your car? (This is not a request but a polite query.)

Do you mind if I move it? is a possible alternative to *Would you mind my moving it?* but *Do you mind my moving it?* may mean that the action has already started.

D. **mind** can never be followed by an infinitive.

E. The personal pronoun object can be used with gerunds instead of a possessive adjective.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

Table I

The gerund has exactly the same form as the Present Participle (doing, speaking).

It is used in the following ways:

1. As a subject of a sentence:
Reading is useful.
2. As a complement of a verb:
Her hobby is reading.
3. After prepositions:
He was accused of smuggling.
4. After certain verbs (enjoy, resist, miss, etc.):
I enjoy reading.
5. In noun compounds: A diving board (a board for diving off)

Note: The gerund carries the main stress.

Table II

	Active	Passive
Simple	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

EXERCISE

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Supply gerund forms for the words in brackets.

I. The Gerund as an uncountable noun in general statements.

Model:

1. *Dancing* is wonderful. (dance)
2. I enjoy _____ (swim).
3. _____ tall is an advantage. (be)
4. What he likes is _____ (ride).
5. _____ is a difficult occupation. (act)
6. I like _____ (cycle).
7. _____ able to drive as a disadvantage. (not be)
8. _____ keeps you fit. (run)
9. _____ makes me happy. (drive)
10. _____ tall is an advantage. (not be)

II. The Gerund as an uncountable noun with *some, a lot of, a little,* etc.

Model:

1. The students do *a lot of reading*. (read)
2. I've done enough _____ for today. (garden)
3. There's no _____ our decision. (regret)
4. Did you do any _____ ? (iron)
5. We all need a little _____. (encourage)
6. Clyde did some _____ this morning. (shop)
7. There were more _____ in the streets. (fight)
8. Jim and Sue enjoy a bit of _____. (sing).
9. I do very little _____ these days. (swim)
10. I heard a lot of _____ last night. (shout)

III. The Gerund as an uncountable noun after prepositions.

Model:

1. Try to work without *making* a noise. (make)
2. I'm always hungry after _____. (sleep)
3. Taste it before _____. (complain)
4. This is used for _____ metal. (cut)
5. Since _____ my uncle has done nothing. (retire)
6. What can Alex do besides _____ ? (dig)
7. I'm against _____. (box)

8. What do you know about _____ ? (compute)
9. She's above _____. (argue)
10. Unfortunately Jerome isn't interested in _____.
(garden)

IV. The Gerund as an uncountable noun after adjectives and possessives.

Model:

1. I like your *piano playing*. (piano play)
2. Quick _____ saved the tourists. (think)
3. Try deep _____. (breathe)
4. The meat will be fine with slow _____. (cook)
5. Their _____ delighted the audience. (act)
6. His _____ doesn't matter. (not know)
7. We had some tough _____. (train)
8. His _____ woke us up. (shout)
9. Your _____ to help hurt Martin. (refuse)

V. The Gerund as an uncountable noun after "no" in prohibitions.

Model:

1. No *fishing*. (fish)
2. No _____ . (smoke)
3. No _____ . (camp)
4. No _____ . (park)
5. No _____ . (trespass)
6. No _____ . (wait)

VI. The Gerund as a countable noun in the singular and plural.

Model:

1. Mr. Johnson owns a *painting* by Hockney. (painting)
2. There are two _____ to the left. (turning)
3. Are there many ...? (Leonardo drawing)
4. Mr. Crage owns several _____ by Leonardo. (painting)
5. There's _____ on the right. (turning)
6. This _____ is priceless. (drawing)
7. My friend has ten _____ of this singer. (recording)
8. I have _____ of *Toska*. (new recording)
9. There was _____ on the door. (banging)
10. There is _____ of Canterbury bells. (ringing)

VII. The Gerund after "the", "this", "there".

Model:

1. Who does the *gardening* in this house? (garden)
2. These _____ are not cheap. (draw)
3. These _____ are valuable. (record)
4. This _____ is easy to read. (write)
5. The _____ of rubbish is forbidden. (burn)
6. Have you done the _____ ?(shop)
7. He has taken the wrong _____. (turn)
8. The _____ of good wine is difficult. (make)
9. The _____ of Picasso are wonderful. (paint)
10. Have you heard this _____ of president? (report)

VIII. The Gerund followed by an object.

Model:

1. You should avoid *making* rules. (make)
2. Mr. Cartoon is good at _____ cars. (repair)
3. Dick enjoys _____ orders. (give)
4. I hate _____ the washing-up. (do)
5. _____ fruit and vegetables is good for children. (eat)
6. _____ a car costs a lot of money. (run)
7. What do you know about _____ maps, Andrew? (make)
8. Do you mind _____ places? (change)
9. _____ beds is boring. (make)
10. _____ holes is hard work. (dig)

IX. Perfect Gerund forms, active.

Model:

1. We are sorry for *having disturbed* you. (have disturb)
2. I enjoy _____ with you. (have study)
3. I didn't take it. I deny _____ it. (have take)
4. I appreciate _____ me. (you have help)
5. I'm annoyed about _____ all that money. (have lost)

Exercise 2. Supply the correct forms of do in the sentences below.

Model:

1. What *are you doing*? - I'm reading the paper.
2. Phone your father. - I (already/so) _____
3. She loves cooking but she (never washes up) _____

4. What (that car/do) _____ in the middle of the motor way?
5. Shall I make the beds? - No, _____ that. Dust the furniture first.
6. What have you been doing all the day? - I (do/a bit of gardening) _____
7. What (that flower pot/do) _____ in the kitchen sink?
8. What (those bags/do) _____ in the entrance hall?
9. A lot of people in the UK (wash their clothes) _____ on Mondays.
10. What (you/do) _____ ?
- I've just reversed the car into the garage door.
11. Cut the grass first. Then, when _____ that, start weeding the flower beds.
12. Whatever business Tom is in, he always makes a success of it.
How _____ it?
13. It's a shame (Janet doesn't read) _____

Exercise 3. Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

I. Preposition + "ing"

Model:

1. Don't punish him for *crying*. (cry)
2. She succeed after _____ again. (try)
3. That man left without _____ the bill. (pay)
4. Open it by _____ (pull).
5. Mark went away without _____ good-bye. (say)

II. Verb + preposition + "ing"

Model:

1. I prevented the Smiths from *entering*. (enter)
2. Begin by _____ nicely. (ask)
3. They insisted on _____ . (enter)
4. Everything depends on _____ it right. (get)
5. I advise you against _____ that. (do)
6. We aim at _____ in this business. (succeed)
7. Thank you for _____ (help).
8. You can't blame me for _____ (try)
9. Excuse me for _____ you. (interrupt)
10. I must congratulate you on _____ (pass)
11. Who'll compensate me for _____ time? (lose)
12. I often dream about _____ you again. (see)

III. Adjective + preposition + "ing"

Model:

1. We are keen on *riding*. (ride)
2. I'm interested in _____ (translate)
3. Andy is bored with _____ cards. (play)
4. George is fond of _____ (sail)
5. I'm sorry for _____ (complain)
6. You're very slow at _____ (understand)
7. Mary was afraid of _____ you. (disturb)
8. Mrs. Hutchinson's clever at _____ (sew)
9. We're surprised at _____ Pat in. (find)
10. Sunny was worried about _____ the train. (miss)

Exercise 4. Match A and B.

A

1. We very much appreciate
2. He should consider
3. Michel strongly denied
4. We enjoyed
5. I agreed to delay
6. The chairman suggested

B

- a) our postponing the question till later.
- b) my leaving till the next week.
- c) her taking more responsibility.
- d) their meeting that day.
- e) the band's playing very much.
- f) your helping us.

We very much appreciate your helping us.

Exercise 5. Complete the following using either object or a possessive + "ing".

Model:

1. I can't excuse *Ann (=her) not answering* my letter.

2. Fancy _____
3. I can't bear _____ !
4. You must pardon _____
5. They can't prevent _____
6. I really miss _____
7. Would you mind _____ ?
8. Please forgive _____

Exercise 6. Supply any suitable verb in a suitable form.

Model:

1. The Crusoes, our neighbours are very considerate. They avoid *making* a lot of noise.
2. Our front gate is falling to pieces. It really wants _____
3. Just imagine _____ in the country where it is always cold!
4. Look at these windows! They really need _____ !
5. The police officer questioned me at some length and I didn't enjoy _____
6. We often go _____ during the holidays. Would you like to come _____ with us?
7. What does your job involve? - It involves _____ the engine apart.
8. I missed a popular programme on TV last night. I really mind _____ it.

Exercise 7. Match A and B.

A:

1. It's difficult to keep the children
2. I can hear Dad
3. I think that's enough to start Alice
4. They left us
5. I could smell smoke
6. Will you please stop
7. The searchers found the boy
8. The police caught him

B:

- a) sheltering in the house.
- b) coming from the forest.
- c) working all the time.
- d) changing TV channels.
- e) shouting in the distance.
- f) worrying again.
- g) thinking about problem.

h) opening the safe.

It's difficult to keep the children working all the time.

Exercise 8. Use the *to* – infinitive and the *-ing* form.

Model:

1. It's difficult to *find/finding* a job nowadays. (find)
2. It's a real pleasure (arrange) _____ a party for someone.
3. It's awkward (tell) _____ a friend that you don't like the way she dresses.
4. It was just a piece of luck (find) _____ a cafe open so late at night.
5. It's not very nice (be told) _____ you're a fool.
6. It was fun (drive) _____ to the west of Scotland.
7. It isn't easy (find) _____ that rare book.
8. It was kind of Julia (help) _____ you like that.

Exercise 9. Join the following sentences starting with the underlined words.

Model:

1. Don't complain about it. *It's no good ...*
It's no good complaining.
2. I have a lot of money. *There's nothing worse than* _____
3. Don't worry about that. *It's not worth* _____
4. Why apologise? *What's use of* _____?
5. Don't even try to persuade Monica. *There's no point in* _____.

Exercise 10. Join the following sentences.

Model:

1. I do all my shopping. I'm used to it. *I'm used to doing all my shopping.*
2. I'm criticised. I'm resigned to it.

3. I live on my own. I'm accustomed to it.

4. Mr. Brownhead writes begging letters. He's resorted to it.

5. I don't like to be kept waiting. I object to it.

6. I'll see you soon. I look forward to it.

Exercise 11. Complete the following sentences by using the construction *suggest + gerund*.

Model:

1. Nick suggests that we should meet at his house. But I think it's too small for so many people. So I suggest *meeting at my big house/or going to my house*.
2. Alex suggests that we should repair the car ourselves. But we don't know exactly how to do it, so I suggest _____
3. Mother suggests that we should go to the country tomorrow. But I have so many things to do that I won't be able to get ready in time. So I suggest _____
4. Peter suggests that we should walk there, but we can't lose time, so I suggest _____
5. Victoria suggests that we should go to the theatre. But the weather is fine, so I suggest _____
6. Max suggests that we should play tennis, but I suggest _____
7. You suggest that we should go to the disco-club. But you forget that Ann is ill. I suggest _____

Exercise 12. Fill in the words **not** or **without**.

Model:

After this event Montmorency could never see the kettle *without growling* at it.

1. _____ knowing what would follow he seized the kettle by the spout.
2. Ann can't live _____ suspecting somebody.
3. They protested _____ wanting to hear Mike's music.
4. _____ being used to such kind of work he soon got tired.

5. Why can't Paul speak to them calmly _____ threatening with what may happen?
6. They can't see each other _____ immediately losing their temper.
7. _____ having injured anybody's feelings she was sure everybody there would be on friendly terms with her.

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the Gerund.

Model:

1. He gave up (gamble) *gambling*.
2. Try to avoid (make) _____ him angry.
3. Stop (argue) _____ and start (work) _____.
4. The children prefer (watch) _____ TV to (read) _____.
5. I am against (make) _____ any complaints.
6. It's no use (cry) _____ over spilt milk. (*proverb*) _____.
7. I suggest (hold) _____ another meeting next week.
8. He finished (speak) _____ and sat down.
9. He was fined for (drive) _____ without lights.
10. It is difficult to get used to (eat) _____ with chopsticks.

Exercise 14. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Вы не против того, чтобы прийти в другой день?

2. Вы не могли бы не курить в гостиной?

3. Не могли бы Вы прийти пораньше в следующий раз?

4. Вместо того, чтобы есть много консервов, Вам следовало бы есть больше свежих фруктов.

5. Я прошел 3 мили, никого не встретив.

6. Сколько Вам было лет, когда Вы научились водить машину?

7. Я встал и выглянул в окно, чтобы посмотреть, какая была погода.

8. Я люблю тщательно обдумать все детали перед тем, как принять решение.

9. Стив был футболистом. (to use to be) Ему пришлось прекратить играть из-за травмы.
-
10. Будучи остановленным полицией, мужчина признался в краже машины, но отрицал вождение машины со скоростью 110 миль в час.
-
11. Мистер Грей прошел мимо своей жены, не замечая ее.
-
12. А: Как у вас получается, что эта машина работает?
-
13. В: Я не могу точно сказать. Попробуйте нажимать на эту кнопку и увидите, что получится.
-
14. Мне не хочется (to fancy) идти куда-то вечером.
-
15. У мистера Крига есть склонность забывать какие-то вещи.
-
16. Вы не против того, чтобы снимать грязные туфли перед тем, как входить в дом?
-
17. Я прожил в Лондоне всю свою жизнь, не посетив Лондонский Таур. (the Tower of London)
-
18. Кажется, все ушли.
-
19. Мне было страшно прикоснуться к той коробке.
-
20. Он боится, что его ограбят на улице.
-
21. Этот фильм не стоит смотреть.
-
22. А: Мы проехали через Эдинбург (Edinburgh), а нам не разу не пришлось остановиться на красный свет.
В: О, я не могу тебе поверить. Должно быть ты шутишь.
-
23. Я не привык ходить пешком так далеко.
-
24. Вы хотите, чтобы я позвонил вам сегодня вечером?
-

25. Меня обвинили в обмане.

26. Я надеюсь увидеть вас снова здесь в следующем году. (to look forward)

27. Что вы советуете мне делать?

28. Мне жаль, что я не прислушался к вашему совету. Алексу тоже жаль, что он не последовал ему.(to regret).

29. Мы должны что-то предпринять. Мы не можем продолжать жить так, как живем сейчас.

30. Я не хочу идти в диско-клуб. Я слишком устал.

31. Я не могу позволить это себе. У меня недостаточно денег.

32. Питер помнит, как ездил в Блекпул, когда ему было 7 лет. (Blackpool).

33. Он не может вспомнить, как упал в реку.

34. Необходимо заменить батарейки в радиоприемнике. (to need)

35. Это сложная проблема. Она требует (to need), чтобы над ней внимательно подумали.

36. Я попытался передвинуть сервант, но он был слишком тяжелый.

37. Мне не понравилось то, как был поставлен сервант, поэтому я попытался подвинуть его к другой стене. Но он по-прежнему выглядел некрасиво, поэтому я опять передвинул его назад.

38. Я не могу прекратить нервничать.

39. Вы попытались передвинуть антенну на крыше?

40. У меня ужасная зубная боль. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы она прошла. – Вы попытались принять аспирин?

41. Я не могу открыть входную дверь. Ключ не поворачивается. – Попробуйте повернуть его в другую сторону.

-
42. Я не могу связаться со Сью. Что мне делать? – Почему бы вам не попытаться позвонить в офис?
-
43. Трава слишком высокая. Необходимо ее скосить.
-
44. Шурупы раскрутились. Их необходимо подкрутить.
-
45. Мусорное ведро полное. Его необходимо освободить. (to empty).
-
46. Я очень устал. Я пытался продолжать его слушать, но не мог.
-
47. Она не в состоянии следить за собой. Она нуждается в присмотре.
-
48. Они говорили очень громко. Мы не могли не слышать их.
-
49. Комната не очень хорошая. Ей требуется ремонт.
-
50. Я пытался дотянуться до полки, но я был недостаточно высок.
-

LESSON 3

УРОК 3

ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ГЕРУНДИЯ (ПРИЧАСТИЯ) И ИНФИНИТИВА (ЧАСТЬ 1)

Таблица I

Verbs which may take either infinitive or gerund

<i>advise</i>	<i>need</i>
<i>agree</i>	<i>permit</i>
<i>allow</i>	<i>prefer</i>
<i>begin</i>	<i>propose</i>
<i>can/could bear</i>	<i>recommend</i>
<i>cease</i>	<i>regret</i>
<i>continue</i>	<i>remember</i>
<i>forget</i>	<i>require</i>

<i>hate</i>	<i>start</i>
<i>intend</i>	<i>stop</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>try</i>
<i>love</i>	<i>used to</i>
<i>mean</i>	<i>want</i>

Note also be ashamed (of)/afraid (of)/sorry (for), care (for), go (on)

1. Verbs Taking Infinitive or Gerund Without Change of Meaning

- A.** With **begin, start, continue, cease** either infinitive or gerund may be used without any difference in meaning, but the infinitive is more usual with verbs of knowing and understanding and the verb **matter**:

I began working. - I began to work.
He continued living/to live above the shop.

But:

I am beginning to understand/see/realise why he acted as he did.
It ceased to matter whether or not he sold his work.
She never ceased complaining/to complain about prices.

- B.** After **can/could bear** (chiefly used in the negative) either gerund or infinitive can be used: *I can't bear waiting/to wait*; but when the infinitive refers to a deliberate action the expression implies that the subject's feelings prevent(ed) him from performing the action:

I couldn't bear to tell him. (so I didn't).

- C.** After **intend** an infinitive:

I intend to sell it.

is more usual than a gerund:

I intend selling it.

The infinitive is necessary when we have **intend + object**. This is found only in formal English:

I intend him to take over the department.

D. With advise, allow, permit, recommend

If the person concerned is mentioned we use the infinitive:

He advised me to apply at once.

She recommends housewives to buy the big tins.

They don't allow us to park here.

But if this person is not mentioned, the gerund is used:

He advised applying at once.

She recommends buying the big tins.

They don't allow parking.

The gerund after **allow** and **permit** cannot have an object, so if we want an **allow/permit + verb + object** construction, we must use the infinitive and mention the person concerned:

They allowed their tenants to use the garage.

E. it needs/requires/wants can be followed either by the gerund or by the passive infinitive, the gerund being the more usual:

The grass wants cutting or The grass needs to be cut.

2. Regret, Remember, Forget

A. regret, remember, forget are used with a gerund when the action expressed by the gerund is the earlier action:

I regret spending so much money=

I'm sorry I spent so much money. (spending is the first action, regret is the second.)

I remember reading about the earthquake in the papers. (reading is the first action, remember is the second.)

remember can be followed by possessive adjective/object + gerund:

I remember his/him telling me about it.

I remember my father('s) telling me about it.

forget + gerund is possible only when forget is in the negative. It is often used after *will never forget*:

I'll never forget waiting for bombs to fall =

I'll always remember waiting for bombs to fall.

- B.** When **regret**, **remember**, **forget** themselves express the earlier action they are followed by an infinitive:

I regret to say that you have failed your exam. (regret is the first action, to say is the second.)

regret here is normally followed by a verb such as *say*, *inform*, *tell*. It is normally used only in the present tense.

remember can be used in any tense:

I'll remember to ring Bill. (remember is the earlier action.)

forget is used similarly:

I often forget to sign my cheques.

I remembered to lock/I didn't forget to lock the door. (I locked it.)

Conversely:

I didn't remember/I forgot to lock it. (I didn't lock it.)

- C.** **regret**, **remember**, **forget** can also be followed by a noun/pronoun or a **that-clause**.

Remember and **forget** can also be followed by noun clauses beginning with *how*, *why*, *when*, *where*, *who*, etc.:

I can't remember when I saw him last.

I've forgotten where I put it.

3. Agree/Agree to, Mean, Propose

- A.** **agree** and **agree to** (preposition)

agree takes the infinitive. It is the opposite of **refuse** + infinitive:

When I asked them to wait, Tom agreed to wait a week but Bill refused to wait another day.

agree cannot take a noun/pronoun object. The opposite of **refuse** + object is **accept** + object:

He refused any reward. She accepted the post.

agree to (preposition) can be followed by possessive adjective + gerund:

He agreed to my leaving early on Friday. (I asked if I could leave early on Friday and he said that I could. The opposite here would be He wouldn't agree to my leaving early, etc.)

agree to can be followed by noun/pronoun object:

He agreed to the change of plan/to this/to that.

B. mean meaning 'intend' takes the infinitive:

I mean to get to the top by sunrise.

mean meaning 'involve' (used only with an impersonal subject) takes the gerund:

He is determined to get a seat even if it means standing in a queue all night.

C. propose meaning 'intend' usually takes the infinitive:

I propose to start tomorrow.

propose meaning 'suggest' takes the gerund:

I propose waiting till the police get here.

4. Go on, Stop, Try, Used (to)

A. go on (= 'continue') is normally followed by a gerund. But it is used with an infinitive, usually of a verb like *explain, talk, tell*, when the speaker continues talking about the same topic but introduces a new aspect of it:

He began by showing us where the island was and went on to tell us about its climate.

Compare *He went on talking about his accident*, which implies that he had been talking about it before, with *He went on to talk about his accident*, which implies that he had been speaking perhaps about himself or his journey but that the accident was being introduced for the first time.

- B. stop** (= 'cease') is followed by the gerund: *Stop talking.*
It can be followed by object + gerund:

I can't stop him talking to the press.

A possessive adjective would be possible here but is very seldom used.

Stop (= 'halt') can be followed by an infinitive of purpose:

I stopped to ask the way. (I stopped in order to ask the way.)

- C. try** usually means 'attempt' and is followed by the infinitive:

They tried to put wire netting all round the garden. (They attempted to do this.)

The sentence doesn't tell us whether they succeeded or not.

Try can also mean 'make the experiment' and is then followed by the gerund:

They tried putting wire netting all round the garden.

This means that they put wire netting round the garden to see if it would solve their problem (presumably they were trying to keep out rabbits and foxes). We know that they succeeded in performing the main action; what we don't know is whether *this* action had the desired effect, i.e., kept the foxes out.

- D. Subject + used + infinitive** expresses a past habit or routine:

I used to swim all the year round. (At one time I swam all the year round.)

But subject + **be/become/get + used + to** (preposition) is followed by noun or pronoun or gerund and means 'be/become/get accustomed (to)':

I am used to heat/to living in a hot climate. (I have lived in a hot climate for some time so I don't mind it.)

5. Have + Object: 'Have the next patient come in'

1. When we cause someone to do something for us, we use *have* + object + bare infinitive:

Have the next patient come in, please,

We may also use ***have*** + ***know***, ***have*** + ***'believe'***.

I'll have you know I'm the company secretary.

2. We use ***have*** + **object** + ***-ing*** to refer to intended results, and unintended consequences:

I'll have you speaking English in no time. You'll have the neighbours complaining.

6. Случаи обязательного употребления герундия

а) глаголов, управляющих предлогами:

to depend on	зависеть от
to hear of	слышать о
to insist on	настаивать на
to know of	знать о
to object to	возражать
to prevent from	мешать (что-либо сделать)
to rely on	полагаться на
to result in	приводить (к чему-либо)
to succeed in	удаваться
to think of	думать о

б) словосочетаний с предлогами:

to be afraid of	бояться
to be astonished at	изумляться
to be displeased with	быть недовольным
to be famous for	славиться чем-либо
to be fond of	любить
to be glad at	радоваться
to be interested in	интересоваться
to be pleased with	быть довольным
to be proud of	гордиться
to be surprised at	удивляться

в) составных предлогов и словосочетаний:

because of on account of thanks to	} <i>из-за, ввиду, вследствие</i>
due to owing to	} <i>благодаря</i>
instead of in spite of	} <i>вместо того, чтобы несмотря на</i>
for the purpose of with the object of with a view to	} <i>с целью; для того, чтобы</i>
in the event of	<i>в случае</i>
it is (of) no use it is useless it is no good	} <i>бесполезно</i>
it is not worthwhile what's the good of? I cannot afford ... I cannot help...	<i>не стоит какой смысл? я не могу себе позволить я не могу не...</i>

7. Сопоставление функций инфинитива и герундия, способы их перевода на русский язык

Синтаксическая функция (какой член предложения выражает)	Инфинитив или инфинитивная группа	Герундий
Подлежащее	<i>To master this speciality is necessary.</i> <i>Овладеть этой специальностью необходимо.</i>	<i>Mastering this speciality is necessary.</i> <i>Овладение этой специальностью необходимо.</i>

Прямое дополнение	I want <i>to master</i> this speciality. Я хочу <i>овладеть</i> этой специальностью.	I like <i>mastering</i> this speciality. Мне нравится <i>овладевать</i> этой специальностью.
Предложное дополнение	—	They succeeded in <i>mastering</i> this speciality. Им удалось <i>овладеть</i> этой специальностью.
Часть простого глагольного сказуемого	I shall <i>master</i> this speciality. Я <i>овладею</i> этой специальностью.	—
Часть составного глагольного сказуемого	We began <i>to master</i> this speciality yesterday. Мы начали <i>овладевать</i> этой специальностью вчера.	We began <i>mastering</i> this speciality yesterday. Мы начали <i>овладевать</i> этой специальностью вчера.
Часть составного именного сказуемого	Our task is <i>to master</i> this speciality. Наша задача заключается в том, <i>чтобы овладеть</i> этой специальностью.	Our task is <i>mastering</i> this speciality. Наша задача— <i>овладение</i> этой специальностью. We are <i>for mastering</i> this speciality. Мы за то, <i>чтобы овладеть</i> этой специальностью.
Обстоятельство цели	a) We came here <i>to master</i> this speciality. Мы пришли сюда, <i>чтобы овладеть</i> этой специальностью.	We came here <i>for mastering</i> this speciality. Мы пришли сюда <i>для того, чтобы овладеть</i> этой специальностью.
Обстоятельство следствия после <i>too, enough, sufficiently, so ... as to</i>	b) They are too young <i>to master</i> this speciality. Они слишком молоды, <i>чтобы овладеть</i> этой специальностью.	

Определение	The task <i>to master</i> this speciality is very important. Задача <i>овладеть</i> этой специальностью очень важна.	The way <i>of mastering</i> this speciality is interesting. Способ <i>овладения</i> этой специальностью интересен.
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Как видно из таблицы, в большинстве случаев инфинитив и герундий переводятся на русский язык как инфинитивом, так и именем существительным.

Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства цели переводится на русский язык либо существительным, либо инфинитивом, вводимым союзом (*для того, чтобы*). Инфинитив в функции определения переводится большей частью определительным придаточным предложением.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

1. The following verbs may be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive constructions ***without changing their meaning***:

begin, start, continue, cease

can't bear

intend

advise, allow, permit, recommend

it needs/requires

1.1. After **advise, allow, permit, recommend** a noun or pronoun is necessary before infinitive.

*Our travel agent advised **taking** a vacation.*

*Our travel agent **advised us to take** a vacation.*

2. The following verbs may be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive construction, but ***the meaning changes***:

regret, remember, forget

agree, mean, propose

go on, stop, try, used (to)

2.1. The infinitive after the verbs **regret, remember, forget** refers to an action which happens **after** the action of the main verb.

The gerund after these verbs refers to an action which happens **before** the action of the main verb.

*We stopped **to eat**.* - first action: stopping

*We stopped **eating**.* - first action: eating

2.2. The verb **agree** takes the infinitive.

Agree to can be followed by possessive adjective+gerund or by noun/pronoun object.

*I **agreed** to help them.*

*He doesn't **agree to** our stopping here.*

*She **agreed to** our plan.*

2.3. The verb **mean** meaning **intend** is followed by the infinitive.

The verb **mean** meaning **involve** is followed by the gerund.

*The police detective **means to solve** this crime even if it **means forgetting** about his other work.*

2.4. The verb **propose** meaning **intend** is followed by the infinitive.

The verb **propose** meaning **suggest** is followed by the gerund.

*I **propose leaving** before 7 o'clock (suggest leaving).*

*We **proposed to leave** early in the morning. (plan to leave)*

2.5. The verb **go on** meaning **continue** is usually followed by the gerund.

2.6. The verb **stop** meaning **cease** is followed by the gerund.

The verb **stop** meaning **halt** is followed by the infinitive of purpose.

2.7. The verb **try** meaning **attempt** is followed by the infinitive.

The verb **try** meaning **make an experiment** is followed by the gerund.

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1. Supply the correct forms. Give two forms where both are possible.

Model:

1. You should begin (work) to *work/working* harder.

2. I'll never begin (understand) _____ how Alex thinks.

3. I was beginning (think) _____ I was wrong.

4. You omitted (tell) _____ your Mum about it.

5. Mary continued (talk) _____ all through the lesson.

6. The conductor raised his baton and the orchestra commenced (play) _____.

7. I'd just started (eat) _____ when the waitress took my plate away!

8. I'm intending (see) _____ Chris tomorrow evening.

9. We intended (go) _____ to the show, but we were both ill.

Exercise 2. Supply the correct forms. Give two forms where both are possible.

Model:

1. I love *visiting/to visit* old castles. (visit)

2. Would you like _____ to the beach with us? (come)
3. I hate _____ for trains. (wait)
4. What will you have? - I'd prefer _____ steak, please. (have)
5. She hates _____ you this, but your jacket's torn. (tell)
6. I prefer _____ at home to _____ at cafes. (eat)
7. He dreads _____ for the phone to ring. (wait)

Exercise 3. Supply the correct forms (to - infinitive or -ing form) of the verbs in brackets.

Model:

1. All of us remember *visiting* Cardiff when we were on holidays last summer. (visit)
2. Please remember (lock) _____ the door on your way out.
3. If we hadn't turned the music off they'd have gone on (dance) _____ till morning.
4. Pamela got a degree in Physics and then went on (take) _____ a course in Applied Maths.
5. I regret (tell) _____ you that there's been an accident.
6. Carlos regretted (stay) _____ in the same place for so long.
7. Did you remember (phone) _____ Anna last night?
8. She got annoyed because her boy-friend stopped (look) _____ in every shop window.
9. Just stop (talk) _____ and listen to me!
10. Don't forget (find out) _____ how many guests are coming on Sunday.
11. I forgot (go) _____ to the butcher's on my way home.
12. We all tried (stop) _____ Clark, but he just wouldn't listen to any of us.
13. If you want to stop coughing, why don't you try (drink) _____ some water?
14. I'll never forget _____ (be) taken to see that show at the West End.

Exercise 4. Use the bare infinitive or the -ing-form after *have* in the following sentences.

Model:

1. Have the next patient (come) *come* in, please.
2. He had never had anything like that (happen) _____ to him before.
3. Victor is an excellent piano teacher. He'll have your children (play) _____ in about a year.

4. The sergeant had all the recruits (match) _____ like real soldiers inside a month.
5. Ray had her (believe) _____ he was very rich.
6. I'll have a plumber (look at) _____ the central heating boiler.
7. I'll have you (know) _____ I'm a qualified accountant.
8. The film had them (laugh) _____ right from the first seconds.
9. 'I'll not have students (draw) _____ on the walls of this University', - Mr. Carlton said.
10. Our company has people (ring) _____ us up all hours of the day and night.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb given. Use the *-ing* form or *to ...* .

Model:

1. As the students don't agree about politics they generally avoid (discuss) *discussing* the subject.
2. Mr. Carr doesn't get on with the new boss, so he's asked (transfer) _____ to another branch of the company.
3. Joan, you'd better go and see the boss and say what you've done. If you put off (explain) _____ it to him, he'll only be more annoyed.
4. Janet, please stop (interrupt) _____ me when I'm explaining something to you. You can ask questions later.
5. We had hoped to finish the project by the end of the month but we keep (delay) _____ by changing in the plans.
6. We had arranged (meet) _____ in our office, so that Mr. Fleming could check the materials he needed.
7. I simply can't afford (support) _____ Liz any longer, she'll just have to find a job.
8. I want to say, I don't fancy (spend) _____ my whole week-end at home.
9. We don't mind (work) _____ till 11 o'clock, if it will help at all.
10. Brian admits (enter) _____ the house but he swears he didn't take anything.
11. The Alisons had hoped (live) _____ in their new house by now, but the builders are still working on it.
12. Oh no! I've forgotten (bring) _____ my documents with me. I'll have to go back for them.
13. I've apologised to her but Miranda still refuses (speak) _____ to me.

14. What a dreadful man! Can you imagine (live) _____ with him?
15. Of course I'll help her, as long as it doesn't involve (lift) _____ anything very heavy.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with your own ideas, using the *-ing* or *(to) ... form of a verb*.

Model:

1. Usually people never permit **anyone to read** their diaries.
2. Ann often helps _____ .
3. I learnt at the age of _____
4. I've given up _____
5. I can't help _____ when I see someone being at the age of _____ .
6. Ernest doesn't practise _____ as regularly as he should.
7. Fred expects _____ by the end of a week.
8. I sometimes pretend _____ when really I'm just daydreaming.
9. Laura enjoys _____ even though she's not very good at it.
10. I always encourage _____ which I have enjoyed drawing myself.

Exercise 7. Read and complete the conversations. Use a preposition + *ing* (in *going/for writing/of doing, etc.*) or the infinitive (*to go / to write / to do, etc.*)

A:

Hal: Good day, Norman, could we talk in my office?

Norman: Yes, we could.

Hal: I'm sorry *to have* (have) to tell you, but I'm afraid you failed _____ (achieve) high enough sales to earn a bonus this month. I suppose it was the bad weather?

Norman: Yes. I think it was. I'm sorry _____ (let) you down.

Hal: OK. I'm sure you'll make it up soon. Actually I'm thinking _____ (send) two or three junior sales staff on a course on April. Would you be interested _____ (go)?

Norman: Yes, I would be.

Hal: Well, see you later then.

Norman: Yes. Thank you. Good-bye.

B:

Oscar: Look there's Amy. Isn't she beautiful?

Lewis: Yes, she is. You like her, don't you?

Oscar: Of course. I dream _____ (take) her out for a meal, but I'm afraid _____ (ask) her.

- Lewis:** Why?
- Oscar:** I suppose I'm afraid _____ (look) foolish if she refuses.
- Lewis:** If you like her so much, you should not be afraid _____ (risk) it. Anyway, I'm sure she won't refuse.
- Oscar:** Do you really think so? I'll phone her tonight.
- Lewis:** I'm glad I've succeeded _____ (persuade) you to phone her.
- Oscar:** Why do you say that?
- Lewis:** I happen to know she rather fancies you. I told her I'd make you phone her! She'll looking forward _____ (hear) from you.

Exercise 8. Complete the following conversations with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and any other essential words.

- I. A:** Which is the best way to the City Hall?
B: It doesn't make much difference, except I'd advise (not/use) *you not to use* Cawdor Street during the rush hour.
- II: A:** I don't trust that new cashier.
B: Why?
A: Well, she claims (work) _____ in several other banks before she came here, but when I asked her about them she kept (change) _____ the subject. I was wondering (say) _____ something to Mr. Blair, the manager.
B: But maybe she's shy. Why don't we go on (be) _____ friendly for a few more days and see how she behaves?
A: All right. But I must say, I'd hate (get) _____ someone into trouble for nothing.
- III: A:** I don't know what to do about Jenny. She's so difficult to work with. She keeps forgetting (pass) _____ on important messages, and she won't let (help) _____ her when she's busy.
B: Have you actually talked to her about all this?
A: That's part of the problem. I've tried (discuss) _____ the problem with her, but she always says she's too busy to stop and talk. I've even tried (ask) _____ her to have lunch with me, but she doesn't want to.
B: I think I'd better have a chat with her. How long has she been like this?
A: It's about a month.

B: OK, I'd really like (know) _____ about the problem earlier.

A: Thank you.

Exercise 9. Complete the report by putting the verbs in the correct form, using *-ing* or *to*.

Herman Laurence, the local cycling star, has decided (abandon) *to abandon* his second attempt (ride) _____ nonstop for 24 hours. His decision (give) _____ up came after poor weather conditions has caused him to delay (set) _____ off for several hours. His first attempt had also ended in failure, when he appeared (lose) _____ control of his bicycle after he swerved to avoid (hit) _____ a small child. He narrowly missed (crash) _____ into a gate and ended up in a stream. He says that he hasn't yet decided whether (try) _____ one more time, but denies (lose) _____ interest in the project. 'I aim (raise) _____ money for the local hospital', he says. 'They deserve (help) _____ and I shall do it if I can manage (find) _____ the time!'

Exercise 10. Complete the conversations.

a) **Dave:** Oh dear, here's another note from Alex.

Bob: Why does he keep *writing* to you?

Dave: He wants me to join baseball team. He offered _____ me repair my car if I agree _____ them. But the problem is, it involves _____ to a lot of practice sessions and I haven't got time. And I can fix the car by myself.

Bob: Well, you'll just have to find a way to say no. You can't avoid _____ to Bill forever.

b) **Dave:** What are you doing on Sunday?

Bob: I'm hoping _____ my Mum and Dad.

Dave: I thought you visited them last Sunday.

Bob: No I planned _____ them, but they suggested _____ the visit for a week because they hadn't finished _____ the spare room.

c) **Bob:** Can you help me, please?

Dave: Of course.

Bob: I've got to get these packages posted today. One of our big customers has said he'll consider _____ to another supplier if we don't improve our delivery times.

Dave: Have we been failing _____ on time? I didn't know that.

Bob: Someone forgot _____ an order last month. So I agreed _____ them myself this time, because we can't risk _____ such an important customer.

Exercise 11. Using the *-ing* form, complete the following pieces of advice with your own ideas.

Model:

1. You should go for a walk instead of *sitting in front of TV all day*.
2. It's good manners to apologise for _____
3. You should fill up with petrol before _____
4. You must always thank people for _____
5. You can't earn a lot of money by _____
7. It's very rude to borrow people's things without _____
8. It's wrong to make accusations without _____

Exercise 12. This time use the following notes to complete the advice below.

1. Read through the exam paper carefully.
2. Check the instructions.
3. Don't spend too long on one question.
4. Don't try to see how your friends are getting on.
5. Allow time to check all your answers.
6. Cheats rarely do well, in the long run.

Model: How to take exam:

1. *Begin by reading through the exam paper carefully.*
2. Make sure you know exactly what to do _____
3. There's no point _____
4. Don't waste _____
5. Avoid careless mistakes _____
6. It's rarely worth _____

Exercise 13. Answer these questions. Use the gerund.

Model:

Miss Young was anxious to play the title role in the new play. What was Miss Young looking forward to?

She was looking forward to playing the title role in the new play.

1. The director was eager to see the title role played by Miss Young. What was he looking forward to?

2. The problem was discussed in detail. The manager approved of it.
What did the manager approve of?

3. I changed the article but the editor disapproved of it. What did the editor disapprove of?

4. Mr. Harter was elected president and everybody congratulated him.
What did everybody congratulate Mr. Harter on?

5. Alice wanted to stay at the Astor Hotel but James was against it.
What did he object to?

6. At first Olga couldn't drive a car in London, now she can do it. What has she got used to?

7. Helen never plays the piano when somebody is listening to her.
What does Helen avoid?

8. Elizabeth didn't want to be recognised and put on a wig and dark glasses. What did she want to avoid?

Exercise 14.

a) Ask for confirmation. Use *gerund*.

Model:

'Tom felt he was rude and apologised.'

'Do you mean/You mean Tom apologised for being rude?'

1. They offered to examine Bob at once and he didn't mind it.

2. They intended to promote Mr. Fox but Mr. Fox was against it.

3. They intend to promote Mr. Hastings and Mr. Fox is all for it.

4. Mrs. Parker wants her husband to become a sailor. She dreams of it.

5. William says he likes it when he is criticised. He says he enjoys it.

6. His colleagues call him "Fatty". He doesn't seem to mind it.

7. Mr. Gate wants Max's name struck off the list. He insists on it.

8. I don't smoke. I gave it up.

b) Answer these questions. Use "worth".

Model:

'Will you vote for Mr. Craft?

Certainly. He's worth voting for.

Of course not. He's not worth voting for.

1. Shall we agree to his idea?

2. Shall I ask Mr. Donovan to comment on the event?

3. Will you queue for the tickets?

4. Why didn't you listen to Mr. Brook's theories?

5. Why didn't you discuss Mr. Forrest's suggestions?

6. Will you subscribe to the magazine?

7. Do you remember Ethel?

8. Do you remember what Gary said?

9. Why didn't you mention the fact?

10. Is the fact important? Need we dwell on it?

Exercise 15. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Вместо того, чтобы работать в саду, я буду играть в теннис.

2. Вы не могли бы помочь мне поднять этот чемодан?

3. Ты выпил целую бутылку вина, не предложив мне и половины стакана.

4. Автобус проехал остановку, даже не притормозив.

5. Я не против того, чтобы пройти пешком до дома, но я бы предпочел доехать на такси. (would rather)

6. Я не могу принять решение. Я все еще колеблюсь.

7. Алекс принял решение и отказался его менять.

8. Почему Вы изменили свое решение? Что заставило Вас поменять мнение?

9. Действительно это были хорошие каникулы. Я на самом деле получил удовольствие, побывав снова на море.

10. Вместо того, чтобы писать письмо, я позвонил ей.

11. Вы не будете против того, чтобы подождать несколько минут?

12. Неужели я сказал тебе, что я несчастлив? Я не помню, чтобы говорил это.

13. Вода здесь не очень хорошая. На вашем месте, я бы не стал пить ее. (to avoid)

14. Вместо того, чтобы сесть на автобус, мы пошли пешком обратно.

15. Вы не могли бы не бросать окурки на ковер?

16. Я сделал вид, что разговор был мне интересен, но на самом деле он был скучным.

17. У меня есть друг, который утверждает, что может говорить на 6 языках.

18. Мы подумываем над тем, чтобы переехать на новую квартиру.

19. Похоже, что моей младшей сестре нравится на вечеринке.

20. Он настоял на том, чтобы представить их мне.

21. Вы не могли бы отнести эти письма на почту?

22. Я был удивлен, что сдал экзамен. Я не ожидал этого.

23. Вам удалось разрешить проблему? (2 варианта; 1-й с глаголом to manage, 2-ой с глаголом to succeed)

24. Я больше не читаю газет. Я бросил их читать. (would rather)

25. Сейчас бы я не отказался от чашечки чая.

26. Он не может ходить. Ему сложно ходить пешком.

27. Теперь я сожалею о том, что сказал тебе вчера.

28. Вы когда-нибудь предполагали, что будете жить в Голландии?

29. “К нашему сожалению, мы должны сказать, что Вы не получите работу в нашем офисе”, - произнес менеджер.

30. После обсуждения первого вопроса министр перешел к рассмотрению следующего (вопроса).

31. Я абсолютно уверен, что закрыл окно. Я точно помню, что закрыл его.

32. Я помнил, что нужно закрыть окно, когда уходил, но я забыл выключить свет.

33. Джулия была больна, но теперь она начинает поправляться.

34. Отец мальчика обещал заплатить за ремонт окна.

35. Один из мальчиков сознался в том, что разбил окно.

36. Я отказываюсь отвечать на дальнейшие вопросы.

37. Пожалуйста, прекратите задавать мне вопросы подобным тоном.

38. Не могли бы вы напомнить мне купить хлеб, когда мы поедем?

39. Тим помнит, как он плакал в его первый день в школе.

40. Он не помнит, что говорил о том, что он хотел стать хирургом.

41. Мой брат не помнит, чтобы его кусала собака.

42. Хорошая погода помогла, чтобы этот праздник стал очень запоминающимся.

43. Он выглядит таким забавным. Когда я его вижу, я не могу не улыбаться.

44. Мне нужно поменять обстановку (a change). Мне нужно куда-нибудь уехать на какое-то время.

45. Мы пытались потушить огонь, но нам не удалось. Нам пришлось вызвать пожарную бригаду.

46. Пожалуйста, оставьте меня. Я пытаюсь сосредоточиться.

47. Джорджу удалось быстро получить повышение и стать консультантом через 5 лет. Через несколько лет он смог добиться того, что стал менеджером компании.

48. Я не люблю людей, которые кричат на меня.

49. Я не люблю гладить.

50. Ей не нравится лежать на пляже весь день.

LESSON 4

УРОК 4

ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ГЕРУНДИЯ (ПРИЧАСТИЯ) И ИНФИНИТИВА (ЧАСТЬ 2) СРАВНЕНИЕ ФОРМ ПРИЧАСТИЯ И ГЕРУНДИЯ

1. Like

You can say 'I like **doing** something' or 'I like **to do** something'. Often it doesn't matter which you use, so you can say:

I like getting up early, or I like to get up early.

In British English, there is sometimes a difference between '**I like doing**' and '**I like to do**'.

'**I like doing** something' means 'I enjoy it':

*Do you **like cooking**? (= do you enjoy it?)*

***I like living** here. (= I enjoy it)*

'**I like to do** something' means 'I think it **is good or right** to do it':

***I like to clean** the kitchen as often as possible. (This doesn't mean that I enjoy it; it means that I think it is a good thing to do.)*

*Mary **likes** people **to be** on time.*

The verbs **love, hate, enjoy, dislike, mind, can't stand** usually take the gerund.

I enjoy swimming.

But after **love, hate** the infinitive can also be used.

*I **hate to swim**.*

*I **hate swimming**.*

2. Would Like / Would Love / Would Hate / Would Prefer

They are usually followed by *to (infinitive)*.

***I would like** to be rich.*

***Would you like to come** to dinner on Friday?*

*I'd love (= **would love**) to **be** able to travel round the world.*

***Would you prefer to have** dinner now or later?*

Compare **I like** and **I would like**:

***I like playing / to play** tennis. (= I enjoy it in general)*

***I would like to play** tennis today. (= I want to play today)*

Note that **would mind** is followed by **-ing (not to...)**:

***Would you mind closing** the door, please?*

3. Prefer to Do and Prefer Doing

You can use 'prefer to' (do) 'or 'prefer -ing' to say what you prefer in general:

I don't like cities. I prefer to live in the country, or I prefer living in the country.

Study the differences in structure after **prefer**. We say:

	I prefer	something	to	something else.
	I prefer	doing something	to	doing something else.
<i>But</i>	I prefer	to do something	rather than	(do) something else.

I prefer this coat to the coat you were wearing yesterday.

I prefer driving to travelling by train.

but *I prefer to drive rather than travel by train.*

Ann prefers to live in the country rather than (live) in a city.

4. Would Prefer (I'd Prefer...)

We use 'would prefer' to say what somebody wants in a particular situation (not in general):

'Would you prefer tea or coffee?' 'Coffee, please.'

We say 'would prefer **to do**' (not 'doing'):

'Shall we go by train?' 'Well, I'd prefer to go by car.' (not 'I'd prefer going')

I'd prefer to stay at home tonight rather than go to the cinema.

5. Would Rather (I'd Rather...)

Would rather (do) = **would prefer** (to do). After **would rather** we use the infinitive *without* to.

Compare:

'Shall we go by train?' { *'I'd prefer to go by car.'*
'I'd rather go by car.' (not 'to go')

'Would you rather have tea or coffee?' 'Coffee, please.'

The negative is **I'd rather not** (do something)':

*I'm tired. **I'd rather not go** out this evening, if you don't mind.
'Do you want to go out this evening?' '**I'd rather not.**'*

Study the structure after **would rather**:

I'd rather do something than (do) something else.

***I'd rather stay** at home tonight **than go** to the cinema.*

6. Be/Get Used to Something (I'm used to...)

Study this example situation:

WELCOME	Jill is French but she has lived in Britain for three years.
KEEP LEFT	When she first drove a car in Britain, she found it very difficult
TENIR A GAUCHE	because she had to drive on the left instead of on the right.
LINKS FAHREN	Driving on the left was strange and difficult for her because: Jill wasn't used to it. Jill wasn't used to driving on the left.
	But after a lot of practice, driving on the left became less strange. So: Jill got used to driving on the left.
	Now after three years, it's no problem for Jill: Jill is used to driving on the left.

I'm used to something = it is not new or strange for me:

George lives alone. He doesn't mind this because he has lived alone for 10 years. It is not strange for him. He **is used to it**. He **is used to living** alone.

I bought some new shoes. They felt a bit strange at first because I **wasn't used to them**.

Our new flat is on a very busy street. I expect we'll **get used to the noise**, but at the moment it's very disturbing.

Ann has a new job. She has to get up much earlier now than before - at 6.30. She finds this difficult because she **isn't used to getting** up so early.

Kate's husband is often away from home. She doesn't mind this. She **is used to him being** away.

After **be/get used** you cannot use the infinitive (**to do / to drive**, etc.). We say:

She is used to driving on the left. (not 'she is used to drive')

When we say 'I am used to...', '**to**' is a *preposition*, not a part of the infinitive. So we say:

*Frank is used **to living** alone. (not 'Frank is used to live')*

*Jane had to get used **to driving** on the left. (not 'get used to drive')*

Do not confuse **I am used to doing (be/get used to)** and **I used to do**. They are different in structure and meaning.

I am used to (doing) something = something isn't strange or new for me:

***I am used to the weather** in this country.*

***I am used to driving** on the left because I've lived in Britain for a long time.*

I used to do something = I did something regularly in the past but no longer do it. You can use this structure only for the past, *not* for the present. The structure is **I used to do** (*not* I am used to do):

***I used to drive** to work every day, but these days I usually go by bike.*

***We used to live** in a small village, but now we live in London.*

7. To... (Afraid to Do) and Preposition + -ing (Afraid of -ing)

Afraid to (do) and afraid of (do)ing

I am **afraid to do** something = I *don't want* to do it because it is dangerous or the result could be bad. We use **afraid to do** for things we do intentionally:

*A lot of people are **afraid to go** out at night. (= they don't want to go out because it is dangerous - so they don't go out)*

He was **afraid to tell** his parents about the broken window. (= he didn't want to tell them because he knew they would be angry).

I am **afraid of** something **happening** = it is possible that something bad will happen (for example, an accident). We do not use **afraid of -ing** for things we do intentionally:

*The path was icy, so we walked very carefully. We were **afraid of falling**. (= it was possible that we would fall – not 'we were afraid to fall')*
*I don't like dogs. I'm always **afraid of being** bitten. (not 'afraid to be bitten')*

So, you are **afraid to do** something because you are **afraid of something happening** as a result:

*I was **afraid to go** near the dog because I was **afraid of being** bitten.*

8. Interested in (Do)ing and Interested to (Do)

I'm **interested in doing** something = I'm thinking of doing it, I'd like to do it:

I'm trying to sell my car but nobody is interested in buying it. (not 'to buy')

We use **interested to** especially with **hear/see/know/read/learn**.

*I was **interested to hear** it = I heard it and it was interesting for me.*
*I was **interested to hear** that Diane has got a new job.*
*Ask George for his opinion. I would be **interested to know** what he thinks. (= it would be interesting for me to know)*

This structure is the same as **surprised to / delighted to**, etc.

*I was **surprised to hear** that Diane has got a new job.*

9. Sorry to (Do) and Sorry for (Do)ing

We usually say **sorry to...** to apologise when (or just before) we do something:

*I'm **sorry to bother** you, but I need to talk to you.*

We use **sorry to (hear/read, etc.)** to show sympathy with somebody.

*I was **sorry to hear** that Fiona lost her job. (= I was sorry when I heard...)*

You can use **sorry for (doing something)** to apologise for something you did before:

*(I'm) **sorry for shouting** at you yesterday. (not 'Sorry to shout...')*

You can also say:

*(I'm) **sorry I shouted** at you yesterday.*

Note that we say:

I want to (do) /I'd like to (do)	<i>but</i>	I'm thinking of (do)ing/
		I dream of (do)ing
I failed to (do)	<i>but</i>	I succeeded in (do)ing
I allowed them to (do)	<i>but</i>	I prevented them from (do)ing

10. Be Ashamed of + Gerund, Be Ashamed of Yourself for + Gerund

The gerund here refers to a previous action:

You should be ashamed of lying to him *or*
You should be ashamed of yourself for lying to him.

In **be ashamed** + infinitive, the infinitive usually refers to a subsequent action:

I'm ashamed to tell you what this carpet cost.

Would be ashamed + infinitive often implies that the subject's feelings (will) prevent him from performing the action:

I'd be ashamed to ask for help. (so I won't/wouldn't ask)

11. Сравнение форм причастия и герундия

Одинаково образованные с помощью суффикса **-ing**, причастие действительного залога и герундий различаются по своим функциям в предложении; поэтому, чтобы правильно перевести их на русский язык, необходимо знать их синтаксические функции.

Как причастие, так и герундий могут выступать в функции определения и обстоятельства, но причастие в этих функциях употребляется без предлога, а герундий обязательно с предлогом.

Герундий управляется различными предлогами, и наличие предлога перед словом с суффиксом **-ing** часто помогает правильно определить, к какой категории относится эта грамматическая форма.

Наличие союзов **when** или **while** показывает, что это Participle I в функции обстоятельства.

Сравните предложения:

(When) seeing the car at the door I understood that our director had already returned. (Participle I) **On seeing** the car at the door I understood that our director had already returned. (Gerund)

Увидев автомобиль у подъезда, я понял, что наш директор уже вернулся.

Таблица I. Синтаксические функции причастия и герундия

Член предложения	Participle	Gerund
Подлежащее	Не употребляется	<i>Working</i> these parts as soon as possible is absolutely necessary.
Дополнение	Не употребляется	He remembers <i>seeing</i> that drawing. We knew of these parts <i>having already been worked</i> .
Часть простого сказуемого	He is <i>working</i> this part. He has been <i>working</i> since 12 o'clock.	Не употребляется
Часть составного глагольного сказуемого	Не употребляется	We began <i>working</i> these parts.
Часть составного именного сказуемого	Не употребляется	He is for <i>working</i> these parts as soon as possible.
Определение	The man <i>working</i> these parts is our best worker.	The method of <i>working</i> the- se parts is the most modern.

Обстоятельство	<i>Working</i> these parts he used the most modern methods of work.	By <i>working</i> these parts ahead of time he helped us greatly.
	While <i>working</i> these parts he used the most modern methods of work.	On <i>working</i> these parts ahead of time we overfulfilled our plan.

Примечание: Как причастие, так и герундий могут иметь прямое, косвенное или предложное дополнение.

Таблица II.

Сводная таблица употребления инфинитива, герундия и причастия в простой и перфектной формах действительного и страдательного залогах

NON-PERFECT

Active

Passive

Инфинитив

I like **to study**.
Я люблю заниматься.

These books are **to be studied** this year.

Эти книги нужно изучать в этом году.

Герундий

I like **studying**.

Я люблю заниматься.

They do not know about that article **being studied by** him.

Они не знают, что он изучает эту статью.

Причастие

The man **studying** this map is our best student.

Человек, изучающий эту карту, наш лучший студент.

Studying this material, I found some interesting facts.

Изучая этот материал, я нашел несколько интересных фактов.

The book **being studied** by him has just been published.

Книга, которую он изучает, только что вышла из печати.

Being studied by many students, this material is well-known to our group.

Так как этот материал изучают многие студенты, он хорошо известен в нашей группе.

Простая форма инфинитива, герундия, причастия показывает, что действие, выраженное ими, совпадает во времени с действием, выраженным глаголом в личной форме, т. е. сказуемым.

В зависимости от сопутствующих обстоятельственных слов простые неличные формы глагола (инфинитив, герундий) могут переводиться личными формами глагола в будущем времени.

We know about the delegation coming next month.	Мы знаем, что делегация приедет в следующем месяце,
They supposed him to finish the work in two days.	Они предполагали, что он закончит работу через 2 дня.

PERFECT

Active

Passive

Инфинитив

I am glad to have studied all the necessary articles.	I thought this book to have been studied by all students of our group.
Я рад, что изучил все необходимые статьи.	Я думал, что эту книгу изучили все студенты нашей группы.

Герундий

I wasn't aware of his having studied this book in the previous term.	I was not aware of this book having been studied by him in the previous term.
Я не знал, что он изучил эту книгу в предыдущем семестре.	Я не знал, что эта книга была изучена им в предыдущем семестре.

Причастие

Having studied the report I sent it back.	Having been studied by all of us the report was approved.
Изучив доклад, я отослал его обратно.	После того, как все мы изучили доклад, он был одобрен.

Перфектная форма инфинитива, герундия или причастия показывает, что действие, выраженное ими, предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме, т. е. сказуемым. Переводится глаголом в форме прошедшего времени, инфинитивом или деепричастием совершенного вида.

Таблица III. Неличные формы глагола и синтаксические обороты

Функция	Инфинитив	Причастие	Герундий
Инфинитив и причастие в функции сложного подлежащего	<i>He is known to repair engines with utmost care.</i> Известно, что он весьма тщательно <i>ремонтирует</i> машины.	<i>He was seen repairing</i> this part early in the morning. Видели, как он <i>ремонтировал</i> эту часть рано утром.	
Инфинитив и герундий в функции подлежащего	<i>For you to repair</i> that part is impossible. <i>Вы не можете отремонтировать</i> эту часть.		<i>His repairing engines</i> thoroughly is quite natural as he is a skilled mechanic. <i>То, что он основательно ремонтирует</i> машины, вполне естественно, так как он квалифицированный механик.
Инфинитив и причастие в функции сложного дополнения	The engineer wants <i>me to repair</i> this engine as soon as possible. Инженер хочет, чтобы я <i>отремонтировал</i> эту машину как можно скорее	I saw <i>him repairing</i> this part without any help. Я видел, как он <i>ремонтировал</i> эту часть без всякой помощи. When we came, we found <i>him gone</i> . Когда мы пришли, мы обнаружили, что он ушел.	

Функция	Инфинитив	Причастие	Герундий
Инфинитив и герундий в функции предложного дополнения	<p>We waited for the motor to start.</p> <p>Мы ожидали пуска электродвигателя.</p>		<p>I thought of repairing these parts later.</p> <p>Я думал о том, чтобы отремонтировать эти части позднее.</p>
Неличные формы глагола в функции определения	<p>The parts to be repaired have just arrived.</p> <p>Части, которые нужно отремонтировать, только что прибыли.</p> <p>This is the shed for the engine to be repaired.</p> <p>Вот навес, под которым двигатель будет ремонтироваться.</p>	<p>The man repairing these parts is our mechanic.</p> <p>Человек, ремонтирующий эти части, наш механик.</p> <p>The parts repaired by our mechanic have been sent away.</p> <p>Части, отремонтированные нашим механиком, были отосланы.</p>	<p>This method of repairing engines is new.</p> <p>Это новый способ ремонта машин.</p>
Инфинитив и герундий в функции обстоятельства цели	<p>We have come here to repair this engine.</p> <p>Мы пришли сюда, чтобы отремонтировать эту машину.</p> <p>This mechanism is provided with special devices for the whole system to function automatically.</p>		<p>We have come here for repairing this engine.</p> <p>Мы пришли сюда, чтобы отремонтировать эту машину.</p>

Функция	Инфинитив	Причастие	Герундий
	<p>Этот механизм снабжен особыми приборами для того, чтобы вся система - функционировала автоматически.</p>		
<p>Самостоятельный причастный оборот в функции обстоятельства причины, времени и сопутствующих обстоятельств</p>		<p><i>The mechanic having repaired the engine, we shall be able to use it.</i> <i>После того, как механик отремонтирует машину, мы сможем использовать ее.</i> <i>The engine repaired, we can use it.</i> <i>Так как машина отремонтирована, мы можем использовать ее.</i> <i>I repaired this part yesterday, my friend helping me.</i> <i>Я отремонтировал эту часть вчера, причем мой друг помог мне.</i></p>	

Общим для всех оборотов является то, что почти все они при переводе на русский язык передаются придаточными предложениями.

Participle I и Participle II в функции определения переводятся причастиями и лишь иногда придаточными предложениями.

Самостоятельный причастный оборот может переводиться самостоятельным предложением, присоединяемым союзами *причем, и, а*.

SUMMARY

РЕЗЮМЕ

1. The verbs **like, love, hate, enjoy, mind** usually can be followed both by the infinitive and by the gerund.

I like swimming.

I like to swim.

2. After **would like / love / hate / prefer** the infinitive is used.

I would like to be rich.

3. The infinitive or the gerund can be used with the verb **prefer**.

I prefer to live abroad.

I prefer living abroad.

4. **Would prefer** is followed by the infinitive.

I'd prefer to go abroad.

5. After **would rather** the infinitive **without to** is used.

I'd rather go by car.

6. The verb **used to** referring to an habitual past action takes the infinitive. The verb **be used to** meaning **accustomed to** is followed by the gerund.

We are used to driving long distances.

We used to drive to New York every month.

7. After **to be afraid of** the infinitive or the gerund can be used.

I'm afraid of being alone.

I'm afraid to be alone.

8. interested in
sorry for
be ashamed of
be ashamed of smb. for smth. } + gerund

9. interested to
sorry to
be ashamed (subsequent action)
would be ashamed } + infinitive

EXERCISES

УПРАЖНЕНИЯ

Exercise 1.

a) Write sentences about yourself. Say whether you like or don't like these activities. Use the following verbs (**don't**) **love, like, hate, enjoy, don't mind**.

Model:

1. (travelling) I enjoy *travelling*.

2. (going to disco) _____

3. (playing guitar) _____

4. (doing the ironing) _____

5. (washing the dishes) _____

6. (lying on the beach all days long) _____

7. (preparing=doing the homework) _____

b) How would you feel about doing the following jobs? Use the phrases given: **I'd hate, I'd like, I'd wouldn't like, I wouldn't mind**.

Model: (a bus driver). *I wouldn't like to be a bus driver.*

1. (a dentist) _____

2. (a teacher) _____

3. (a librarian) _____

4. (a shop assistant) _____

5. (a translator) _____

6. (a tourist guide) _____

7. (a typist) _____

Exercise 2. Put in a suitable verb in the correct form (-ing or to). Sometimes both forms are possible.

Model:

1. It's nice to meet other people but sometimes I enjoy *being* only with my close friends.

2. Have you got some minutes? I'd like _____ to you about it.
3. I'm not quite ready yet. Do you mind _____ a little longer?
4. My mum never wears a hat. She doesn't like _____ hats.
5. 'Would you like _____ down?' 'No, thank you. I'll stand.'
6. I would love _____ to your dacha but I'm afraid it's impossible.
7. When I was a child, I hated _____ to bed at 8 o'clock.
8. I need a new job. I can't stand _____ here any longer.
9. When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried that I'll miss it. So I like _____ to the station in plenty of time.
10. I don't enjoy _____ reports. It takes many hours.

Exercise 3. Using the construction "I would like (hate, love, prefer) to have done something" write the sentences. Use the verb in brackets.

Model:

1. It's a pity I couldn't visit Lake District last summer. (like) *I'd like to have visited Lake District last summer.*
2. It's pity I couldn't travel by plane (prefer)

3. It's a pity I didn't see the show. (like)

4. I'm glad I didn't believe him. (hate)

5. I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not/like)

6. It's a pity I didn't get in touch with Peter. (love)

Exercise 4. Write sentences using *I'd prefer ...* or *I'd rather + one of the following: stand, go for a swim, wait a few minutes, go along, eat at home, listen to some music, think about it for a while.*

Model:

1. Shall we walk to the city center? (prefer) *I'd prefer to get a taxi.*
2. Do you want to eat now? (rather)

3. Do you want me to come with you? (prefer)

4. What about playing tennis? (rather)

5. Shall we watch TV? (prefer)

6. Shall we leave now? (rather)

7. Do you want to go to the cafe? (prefer)

8. I think we should decide now? (rather)

9. Would you like to have a seat? (rather)

Exercise 5. Which do you prefer? Use the construction 'I prefer (smth) to (smth)'. Put the verb into the correct form where necessary.

Model:

1. (swim/bathe)
I prefer swimming to bathing.
2. (drive/travel by bus)

3. (go to the movies/watch TV or video)

4. (phone people/write letters)

5. (play golf/play cards)

6. (speak/listen)

Exercise 6. What do you say in these situations? Use **I'm (not) used to ...**

1. You live with your parents. You don't mind this. You have always lived with your parents.
Do you want to live alone?
You: *No, I'm used to living with my parents.*
2. You have to work hard. This is not a problem for you. You've always worked hard. You have to work very hard in your job, don't you?
You: Yes, but I don't mind that. I _____
3. You read only detective stories. You don't mind this. You've always read them. Wouldn't you prefer to read poetry?
You: No, I _____

4. You normally go to bed late (at 2 o'clock). Last night you went to bed very late for you (at 4 o'clock) and as a result you're very tired this morning.

You look tired this morning.

You: Yes, _____

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences using only one word each time.

Model:

1. Mike had to get used to *driving* on the right.
2. I wouldn't like to share an office. I'm used to _____ my own one.
3. I'm the boss here! I'm not used to _____ told what to do.
4. I feel very full after that meal. I'm not used to _____ so much.
5. I used to _____ a car but I sold it.
6. When we were young, we used to _____ swimming every day.
7. There used to _____ a cinema here but it was knocked down 2 years ago.
8. I used to _____ a lot of coffee. Now I prefer juice.

Exercise 8. Read the situations and use the words in brackets to write a sentence with **afraid** using infinitive or gerund.

Model:

1. The empty streets are unsafe late at night.
(many people/afraid/go/out).
Many people are afraid to go out at night.
2. I didn't like the look of the meat on my plate.
a) (I/afraid/eat/it) _____
b) (I afraid/make/myself ill) _____
3. The sea was very rough.
(we/afraid/go/swimming) _____
4. I don't usually carry my passport with me.
(I/afraid/lose/it) _____
5. In the middle of the film there was a particularly horrifying scene.
(we/afraid/look) _____
6. The glasses were very full, so Mary carried them very carefully.
(she/afraid/spill/the drinks) _____
7. We rushed to the airport.
(we/afraid/miss/our plane) _____
8. The children went very carefully along the icy path.
(they/afraid/fall) _____

Exercise 9. Complete the sentences using the verb in brackets.

Model:

1. I'm sorry *for shouting* at Derek an hour ago. (shout)
2. Sorry (be) _____ late yesterday. I had to stay at the office.
3. I couldn't pass my French exam. Oh, I'm sorry (hear) _____ that!
4. Sorry (disturb) _____ you but I need your help.
5. I'm sorry (bother) _____ you, but have you got a CD I could listen to?

Exercise 10. Complete the following sentences using the verb in brackets.

Model:

1. a) We wanted (leave) *to leave* the conference.
b) We weren't allowed (leave) _____ the conference.
c) We were prevented (leave) _____ the conference.
2. a) Alex wanted (buy) _____ his friend a CD as a present.
b) Alex promised (buy) _____ his friend a CD as a present.
c) Alex insisted (buy) _____ his friend a CD as a present.
d) Alex wouldn't dream (buy) _____ his friend a CD as a present.
3. a) Fred failed (solve) _____ the problem.
b) Ann succeeded (solve) _____ the problem.
4. a) I'm thinking (go) _____ away in August.
b) I'm hoping (go) _____ away in August.
c) I'm looking forward (go) _____ away in August.

Exercise 11. Use your own ideas to complete the following sentences.

Model:

I'd like to have an opportunity *to travel round the world*.

I don't think there is much chance of my *travelling round the world*.

1. I've never had an opportunity _____
2. I'd like to have an opportunity _____
3. I think I have an excellent chance _____
4. Young people nowadays have much more opportunity _____
5. But there isn't much opportunity _____
6. These days I don't get much chance _____
7. I don't think there's much chance of my _____
8. Where I live there is plenty of opportunity _____

Exercise 12. Make sentences beginning 'Having ...'.

Model:

Sarah translated the report. Then she phoned her friend.

Having translated the report, Sarah phoned her friend.

1. After Jane had done all her shopping in "C & A", she went for a cup of tea.

2. The Jackson's continued their journey after they had stopped at Dover.

3. We bought our tickets. Then we went to Castle Howard near York.

4. Anton said good-bye to his parents. Then he hurried to the customs.

Exercise 13. This exercise includes examples of both *-ing* forms (the *gerund*, the *Present Participle*). Put the verbs into a correct form.

Model:

The snow kept (fall) *falling* and the workmen grew tired of (try) *trying* (keep) *to keep* the roads clear.

1. When the painter felt the ladder (begin) _____ (slip) _____ he grabbed the gutter (save) _____ himself from (fall) _____.
2. What was in the letter? - I don't know. I didn't like (open) _____ it as it wasn't addressed to me.
3. He offered (lend) _____ me 1000. I didn't like (take) _____ it but I had no alternative.
4. The boys next door used (like) _____ (make) _____ and (fly) _____ model airplanes.
5. Ask Alex (come) _____ in. Don't keep him (stand) _____ at the door.
6. I don't like (get) _____ bills but when I do get them I like (pay) _____ them promptly.
7. Do you remember (read) _____ about it? - No, at that time I was too young (read) _____ newspapers.
8. The people in that flat below seem (be having) _____ a party. You can hear the champagne corks (thud) _____ against their ceiling.

9. Why did Bob go all round the field instead of (walk) _____ across it? - He did not like (cross) _____ it because of the bull. He's never seen a bull without (think) _____ that it wants (chase) _____ him.
10. It's no good (write) _____ to George; he never answers letters. The only thing (do) _____ is (go) _____ and (see) _____ him.
11. We heard the engines (roar) _____ as the plane began (move) _____ and we saw the people on the ground (wave) _____ good-bye.
12. Did you remember (book) _____ seats for the theatre tomorrow? - Yes, I have tickets here. Would you like (keep) _____ them? I'm inclined (lose) _____ theatre tickets.
13. Try (avoid) _____ (be) _____ late. Mr. Sanderson hates (be) _____ kept (wait) _____.
14. There wasn't way of (get) _____ out of the building except by (climb) _____ down a rope and Jill was too terrified (do) _____ this.
15. It's pleasant (sit) _____ by the fire at night and (hear) _____ the wind (howl) _____ outside.
16. I didn't know how (get) _____ to Waterloo station so I stopped (ask) _____ the way.
17. I wish the bridge would stop (make) _____ that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone (speak) _____.
18. This book tells you how (win) _____ at games without actually (cheat) _____.
19. I'm not used to (drive) _____ on the left. - When you see everyone else (do) _____ it you'll find it quite easy (do) _____ yourself.
20. When at last I succeeded in (convince) _____ him that I wanted (get) _____ home quickly he put his foot on the accelerator and I felt the car (leap) _____ forward.

Exercise 14. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Comment on the constructions.*

Model:

Mary felt a strange certainty of being watched.

Мери почувствовала со странной уверенностью, что за ней наблюдают.

Being watched – (Gerund – Passive)

1. I could not help Irena's having no money.

2. Mr. Cook was upset at being stopped like that at the point of saying something important.

3. I earned this fee for assisting, for being there.

4. What's worth doing is worth doing well.

5. It would be madness, it would mean giving up all that he respected.

6. I think it is ridiculous his being married so young!

7. His trouble was not having control of his thoughts and feelings.

8. It's a lame excuse for doing nothing.

9. The house was very large, but he could not conceive of his father living in a smaller place.

10. It revived the old grudge against his father for having estranged himself.

11. She reproached them for not having warned her.

Exercise 15. *Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms. Note that sometimes a bare infinitive will be required.*

1. 'I was lonely at first,' - the old man admitted, 'but after a time I got used to (live) *living* alone and even got (like) _____ it.'
2. Before trains were invented people used (travel) _____ on horseback or in stage coaches. It used (take) _____ a stage coach three days (go) _____ from London to Bath.
3. I meant (buy) _____ an evening paper but I didn't see anyone (sell) _____ them.
4. Tom: I want (catch) _____ the 7 a.m. train tomorrow.
Ann: But that means (get) _____ up at 6.00; and you're not very good at (get) _____ up early, are you?
5. He accepted the cut in salary without complaint because he was afraid (complain) _____. He was afraid of (lose) _____ his job.
6. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) _____ to school for the first time and (be) _____

- _____ frightened and (put) _____ her finger in her mouth. And she remembers her teacher (tell) _____ her (take) _____ it out.
7. Did you remember (lock) _____ the car?
No, I didn't. I'd better (go) _____ back and (do) _____ it now.
8. No, I didn't move the bomb. I was afraid (touch) _____ it; I was afraid of (be) _____ blown to pieces!
9. Next time we go (house-hunt), remember (ask) _____ the agent for clear directions. I wasted hours (look) _____ for the last house.
10. Tom: Let's (go) _____ for a swim.
Ann: I'm not particularly keen on (swim) _____. What about (go) _____ for a dive instead?
11. The hunters expected (be paid) _____ by the foot for the snakes they caught. This meant (take) _____ the snakes out of the sack and (measure) _____ them. They seemed (expect) _____ me (do) _____ it; but I wasn't particularly anxious (be) _____ the first (die) _____ of snakebite.
12. After (spend) _____ two days (argue) _____ about where to go for their holidays, they decided (not go) _____ anywhere.
13. He is talking about (give) _____ up his job and (go) _____ (live) _____ in the country.
14. I was just about (leave) _____ the office when the phone rang. It was my wife; she wanted me (call) _____ at the butcher's on my way home.
15. He said, 'I'm terribly sorry to (keep) _____ you (wait)'. I said, 'It doesn't matter at all,' but he went on (apologise) _____ for nearly five minutes!
16. The lecturer began by (tell) _____ us where the island was and went on (talk) _____ about its history.
17. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) _____ my own living, but I mean (show) _____ him that he is wrong.

Exercise 15. *Translate from Russian into English.*

1. Будучи ограбленным, Дэвид не имел денег.
2. Посмотрев "Унесенные ветром" трижды, я решил прочитать эту книгу по-английски.

-
3. Будь внимателен, переводя этот текст.

 4. Полицейский выбежал из банка, стреляя в грабителя.

 5. Не имея достаточного опыта, она не смогла получить хорошо оплачиваемую работу.

 6. Что касается меня, я предпочитаю проводить отпуск за границей, чем оставаться в сельской местности.

 7. Что касается моих друзей, они предпочитают ездить на морские курорты, но не в горы.

 8. Я бы предпочел остаться один дома, чем увидеть этого ужасного человека.

 9. Видя, что он не сможет убедить других членов компании, мистер Блэр пошел на уступки со своей стороны.

 10. Будучи человеком твердых убеждений, он отказался прислушаться к нашим возражениям.

 11. Прибранным этот участок (site) станет очень дорогим.

 12. Пользуясь острым (заточенным) топором, они выбили дверь.

 13. Однажды придя домой поздно вечером, я услышал какой-то звук, который заставил мою кровь застыть в венах (freeze in horror).

 14. Мужчина, пострадавший от огнестрельного ранения, был доставлен в ближайший госпиталь.

 15. Про этот обман я узнал, выздоравливая.

 16. Даже проиграв (потерпев поражение), она осталась популярным лидером своей партии.

 17. Беспокоясь о следующем экзамене, я не смог заснуть ночью (to use).
-

18. Ему пришлось подать в отставку с поста одного из членов комитета из-за замечания, которое выглядело как оскорбление (to represent).
-
19. Охваченная смущением, Элис торопливо вышла из комнаты.
-
20. Закончив работу, мы сразу же пошли домой.
-
21. “Все, что я совершил, только ударил его по голове,” - объяснил подозреваемый.
-
22. Тяжелой поступью (to tramp), со спальным мешком в каждой руке, семья Росс отправилась в отпуск.
-
23. Я привык ходить в театр всегда, когда у меня была возможность.
-
24. Анна всегда предпочитала шить себе одежду сама, вместо того, чтобы покупать ее в магазинах.
-
25. Они предпочитают арендовать машину, а не иметь собственную.
-
26. Мне только не нравится, когда на меня пристально смотрят.
-
27. Джоан сделала работу сама, хотя ее никто не просил. (without)
-
28. Не будучи приглашенной, Джоан пришла сама (without).
-
29. Люди, работающие в рекламном бизнесе, как правило молоды.
-
30. Привлекательный мужчина, одетый в серый костюм, сел напротив меня.
-
31. В прошлую пятницу я получил письмо, в котором сообщалось, что впереди нас ожидали проблемы (ahead).
-
32. Вопрос, обсуждавшийся в Парламенте вчера, был посвящен новому налогу.
-
33. Амундсен (Amundsen) был первым человеком, который достиг Южного Полюса.
-

34. Следующий пребывающий поезд был из Глазго.
-
35. Джон является последним человеком, который может принести неприятности.
-
36. Неожиданно Эндрю услышал, что произнесли его имя.
-
37. Его замечания очень надоели мне.
-
38. Секретные шифры были найдены спрятанными в зажигалках в квартире арестованного агента.
-
39. Я также слышал, что об этом говорил кто-то еще.
-
40. Приобретя эту дрель, как я смогу научиться пользоваться ей?
-
41. Мы услышали, как часы проббили 5 часов, и поняли, что Адаму нужно было вставать.
-
42. Он захотел положить моего хамелеона на клетчатый коврик и посмотреть, как хамелеон меняет цвет.
-
43. Легко увидеть животных на дороге днем (in daylight), но ночью сложно избежать столкновения с ними, когда едешь на машине.
-
44. Я поймал вора, когда тот карабкался по стене. Я попросил его объяснить происходящее, но он отказался что-либо говорить, поэтому в конце концов мне пришлось его отпустить.
-
45. Это не была обыкновенная больница. Вы не ходили туда, чтобы вам удалили больной зуб.
-
46. У меня есть ваш рисунок, он в рамке (to frame) и повешен над моим бюро, и замечательно смотрится.
-
47. Доктор: “Почему вы не сказали мне, что у Вас уже удалили аппендицит? Я бы не стал искать его так долго.”
-
- Пациент: “Но Вы ведь меня не спрашивали.”
-

48. Церемония смены караула у Букингемского дворца (Buckingham Palace) привлекает внимание многих туристов.

49. Лазер - это приспособление для создания и концентрации световых волн в сильный (intense) луч.

50. Создание собственного словарного запаса - важный элемент для изучения иностранного языка.

LESSON 5

УРОК 5

REVISION

ПОВТОРЕНИЕ

Exercise 1. Use the correct verb form (infinitive with or without to, participle, or gerund) in these sentences.

Model:

1. It has begun (rain) *to rain/raining*.
2. It has stopped (rain) _____
3. Please let me (help) _____ you (put) _____ your coat on.
4. I can hear somebody (talk) _____ in the hall.
5. You have (start) _____ early if you want (get) _____ there before dark.
6. Would you mind (make) _____ less noise?
7. Alex, would you like (go) _____ to the pub?
8. Do you enjoy (do) _____ these piano exercises, Sue?
9. I heard Mr. Blacksmith (say) _____ he would like (sell) _____ his new car.
10. Please, Mary, don't forget (post) _____ the telegram.
11. Did you remember (post) _____ the letters, Mary?
12. Yes, I remember (drop) _____ them into the box.
13. You must (do) _____ what I tell you (do) _____ without (ask) _____ why.
14. They make students (work) _____ very hard here, don't they?
15. It was kind of you (help) _____ .

Exercise 2. Use the correct form of the verb (infinitive with or without to, participle, or gerund) in these sentences.

1. I have stopped (read) *reading* the Times and have decided (read) _____ the Daily Mirror instead.
2. Do you enjoy (look) _____ at these cartoons?
3. Try (solve) _____ the puzzle in yesterday's paper without (look) _____ at the answer in today's paper.
4. Do you remember (see) _____ an advertisement of the new Ford cars in yesterday's paper?
5. Did you remember (buy) _____ a copy of the Star on your way home?
6. I saw a man (stand) _____ at the street corner (sell) _____ newspapers.
7. Please let me (help) _____ you (solve) _____ that puzzle.
8. These cinema advertisements don't make me (want) _____ (see) _____ the films.
9. Would you like (see) _____ them?
10. Lucille used (think) _____ that a library was a place where books were (buy) _____ and (sell) _____; now she knows that a library is a place for (lend) _____ and (borrow) _____ books.

Exercise 3. Rewrite these sentences with *instead of*.

Model:

I'll ring you up. I won't write.
I'll ring you up instead of writing.

1. I'll go to summer school for Spanish in Madrid this summer. I'll not waste my time and money on football pools.

2. He says he's going to get the Manchester Guardian. He's not going to buy the Sketch.

3. We ought to go back by bus. We ought not to take an expensive taxi.

4. You should try to earn money honestly! You shouldn't take money from the newspaper-seller's tray!

5. You ought to be doing your homework. You ought not to be looking at TV.
-

Exercise 4. Rewrite these sentences using it 'is (was, would been, etc.) no (not much) use (good)' and a gerund.

Model:

You can't hope for help from Bob.

It's no use your hoping for help from Bob (or that Bob will help you).

1. Saying you're sorry won't help.

2. Trying to make excuses won't help.

3. Getting angry won't do any good.

4. Would it help if I wrote to him?

5. If she doesn't like you, asking her to marry you will be useless.

Exercise 5. Remind the notes on Position of Stress. Then put the words below in two groups:

Group A (gerund and noun);

Group B (participle adjective and noun);

Mark the stresses.

boiling oil, moving pictures, a building site, revolving doors, a boxing match, smoking chimneys, walking shoes, a motoring holiday, pleasing results, leading articles, freezing weather, a saving bank, a frying-pan, growing children, a gliding club, running water, a hearing aid, the booking-office, (a smell of) frying sausages, a riding-school, rolling stones, hurrying crowds, a smoking-room, a fishing village, a surprising question, housekeeping money, gardening tools, flowering trees, a sewing-machine.

Group A

Group B

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Define the form of the Gerund.

Model:

It's no good taking advantage of people's weaknesses.

Нет ничего хорошего в том, чтобы извлекать выгоду из человеческих слабостей.

1. He had the advantage of always having confidence in himself.

2. It's no use denying the truth of what they said.

3. It's funny his being unable to resist her charm.

4. It's no good your having no confidence in yourself.

5. The constant chatter of the children prevented him from working.

6. I don't mind admitting that seeing a thing like this upsets me.

7. I admit having confided in this man.

8. Everything depends on his being admitted to the conference.

9. Mary was displeased with her daughter's having accepted the invitation.

10. Ernest can never say anything without arousing somebody's indignation.

11. This frank conversation ended on our establishing ourselves in the country place where they lived.

12. Bruce felt better for having spoken frankly.

13. I can't help her confiding her troubles to me.

14. I can't imagine her being indifferent to a child's sufferings.

15. Is it Mary's fault that she can't help being admired?

16. On being left alone Mark began thinking of his temporary success and ended by admitting that he had been wrong.

17. The thought of her not being spared the trouble of going there tortures me.

18. You may rely on her behaving decently.

19. Don't deny having displayed little heroism when the catastrophe occurred.

20. He had the advantage of always having confidence in himself.

Exercise 7. *Change the construction using the gerunds.*

Model:

After he had brushed his teeth and shaved, he went into his dressing-room.

Having brushed his teeth and shaved, he went into his dressing-room.

1. He was afraid that I would change my mind.

2. I regret that I gave you so much trouble.

3. I really can't imagine that I'll have the patience to go through with it.

4. Doctor Harris insisted that Isabel should be isolated.

5. I remember that you reported yourself to the secretary.

6. Mrs. Marlow was displeased that Doctor Harris interfered in her affairs.

7. After Kevin had discussed the weather in great detail, he said he would go back to Aberdeen.

8. Why do you insist that you should take part in that contest?

9. When she had finished her letter she slipped it into an envelope, sealed it and went to post it.

10. I didn't like that Kate walked home by herself.

11. After they got to the station, they bought a paper to read on the train home.

12. After he had dinner that night, Terry went to his room in the hotel and lay down.

13. When Mr. Hawkings was speaking like this, Dick felt awkward.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences using either the infinitive or gerund as appropriate.

Model:

1. In the canteen, you are only allowed to eat food bought at the counter. (to eat/eating)
2. is not allowed here. (to smoke/smoking)
3. We don't allowin the private study area. (to talk/talking)
4. Mary needs more work if she is going to pass the test. (to do/doing)
5. The carburettor needs before the car will run smoothly. (to adjust/adjusting)
6. Where can my pen be? I remember it when I made out that cheque in the bank. (to have/having)
7. After having become World Junior Champion at the age of 13, Tom went on the Senior Championship. (to win/winning)
8. What do you mean by not up? (to turn/turning)

9. If you go on so badly you will lose all your friends. (behave/behaving)
10. John has always been extremely competitive. He means a millionaire by the time he is thirty. (to be/being)

Exercise 9. Follow the instructions given in Exercise 8.

1. I love in my own country. I would hate abroad. (to live/living)
2. Terry keeps on up Sandy, and she's just fed up with it. (to ring/ringing)
3. When you're older, you'll regret your time as a student. (to waste/wasting)
4. The Management regrets theatre-goers that tonight's performance has had to be cancelled. (to inform/informing)
5. payment of fares can lead to a penalty of \$200. (to avoid/avoiding)
6. In order not to upset his colleagues, the accountant found it necessary about his salary. (to lie/lying)
7. The shoplifter dreaded what would happen if he was found guilty of the offence. (to think/thinking)
8. Everyone was really looking forward to on holiday. (go/going)
9. is a favourite hobby among retired people. (to garden/gardening).
10. Although put under great pressure during the police interrogation, the suspect refused that he had committed the robbery. (to admit/admitting)

Exercise 10. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, using either the gerund or infinitive.

Model:

1. Unaccustomed as I am to public (speak). *Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking.*
2. If you speak aggressively about that politician he is bound to (retaliate) _____ .

3. The horse was close to (win) _____ the race when it stumbled and fell.
4. After her husband's death at the hands of terrorists, May had to resign herself to (live) _____ alone.
5. In this brief outline of the history of the town I shall confine myself to (talk) _____ about major figures and events.
6. Caroline and Robert were supposed to (meet) _____ us here half an hour ago. What can have happened to them?
7. Simon agreed to (help) _____ with the preparations for the party.
8. The guest speaker failed to (turn) _____ up at the conference.
9. The Prime Minister committed the Cabinet to (cut) _____ the budget for health care.
10. Tonight I don't want to (go) _____ out. I'd prefer to (stay) _____ at home.

Exercise 11. *Follow the instructions given in Exercise 10.*

1. After twelve hours of negotiation the two *parties* in the rail dispute are no nearer to (reach) _____ agreement than they were at the start.
2. Who is likely to (succeed) _____ the Prime Minister?
3. The duties of a nanny are limited to (look) _____ after the children and do not extend to (help) _____ with the housework.
4. I'm not used to (handle) _____ this type of machinery, so could you possibly explain the instructions slowly?
5. The key to (create) _____ a successful business is good management.
6. Alice was tempted to (apply) _____ for the job when she heard about the salary package.
7. What led Robert to (tell) _____ such lies?
8. People buying tickets before 30 April are entitled to (receive) _____ a voucher for a discount in the restaurant.
9. The company has been commissioned to (undertake) _____ a major research project.
10. I had to change the tyre myself. I couldn't get anyone to (help) _____ .

Exercise 12. *In the following exercise, rewrite the first sentence or sentences using a gerund construction after the words given. Make any other changes that are necessary, including inserting a preposition.*

Model: It's Colin's job to hire and fire staff.
 Colin's responsible
Colin's responsible for hiring and firing staff.

1. Harry and Sally have decided to share a flat in the centre of the city. I don't approve. I don't approve _____
2. I don't like it when Peter comes home late.
I don't like _____
3. John has just been promoted. He's delighted.
John's delighted _____
4. The house is on the main road and that's what makes it difficult to sell.
It's the fact of _____
5. Employees are put out when they are paid late.
Employees are put out _____
6. I woke up when the baby started to cry.
I was woken up _____
7. Anna's mother was annoyed when Anna dropped the plate.
Anna's mother was annoyed _____
8. It's always expensive to buy a new house.
_____ is always expensive.
9. We don't allow people to wear jeans in this disco.
_____ is not allowed in this disco.
10. Andrew, I've just heard you've won the competition.
Congratulations.
Andrew, congratulations _____

Exercise 13. *Follow the instructions given in Exercise 12.*

1. In this company it's John who handles orders for new stock.
John is responsible _____
2. I don't believe my grandfather could commit a crime.
I don't believe my grandfather is capable _____
3. Amelia is proud that she passed her driving test first time.
Amelia is proud _____
4. 'Sorry I'm late', said Jane.
Jane apologised _____
5. We think it was the girl's father who murdered her.
We suspect the girl's father _____
6. This area produces excellent beer.
This area is well-known _____
7. Charles collects first editions of twentieth-century authors.
Charles is interested _____

8. I wish Jake hadn't spent so much money on a new set of golf-clubs.

I'm annoyed _____

9. I don't mind living alone. I've done it for some years.

I'm used _____

Exercise 14. Put the verbs in the correct form, using either the gerund or infinitive (with or without **to**).

I dread (think) _____ to think what Mariana is going to do now that Tom has died. The house needs a lot (do) _____ to it and she just can't afford (maintain) _____ it. What she'd like (do) _____ is (move) _____ in with her son, but he lives fifty miles away. For Mariana that would mean (move) _____ from familiar surroundings as well as (leave) _____ the house. And I don't know that her son would really like (have) _____ his mother with him. He's got three children of his own and they are allowed (do) _____ what they want. They'd hate (be told) _____ what to do by a granny who's just moved in. Remember what it was like when we were young – always hearing someone (say) _____ 'Don't (do) _____ this stop (do) _____ that'. Anyway Mariana will have (come) _____ to a decision soon. She can't go on (live) _____ in that house. Maybe she could sell it and buy something smaller. I hope she makes the right decision, and doesn't rush into something she will regret.

Exercise 15. Complete these sentences with a passive infinitive or gerund, adding a preposition where necessary.

Model:

These pills are (take) with a glass of water.

These pills are to be taken with a glass of water.

He lived in fear (arrest).

He lived in fear of being arrested.

1. Within twenty-four hours (release) _____ prison, he had committed further offences.
2. After (examine) _____ by a specialist, he agreed (operate on) _____.
3. I am looking forward to going to the ball and (introduce) _____ the prince.

4. The water-level is (check) _____ every day as long as the drought continues.
5. These new regulations are (follow) _____ all times.
6. The manager was in favour of new machinery (purchase) _____ .
7. These patrols are likely (ambush) _____ before they get anywhere near their objective.
8. He was very anxious (interview) _____ .
9. The injured climbers had (lift) _____ the mountain by helicopter.

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