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НЕОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ ДІЄСЛОВА. GERUNDT

Методичні вказівки
до курсу «Основна іноземна мова(англійська)»
для здобувачів вищої освіти рівня бакалавра,
спеціальності 035 Філологія 035.041 Германські мови та літератури
(переклад включно), перша – англійська

Одеса
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Неособові форми дієслова. Герундій : метод. вказівки до курсу Н52 «Основна іноземна мова (англійська)» для здобувачів вищої освіти рівня бакалавра, спеціальності 035 Філологія 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська. / уклад. В. А. Жук, Н. Г. Мойсеєнко – Одеса : видавець Букаєв Вадим Вікторович, 2020. – 36 с.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні вказівки «Неособові форми дієслова. Герундій» призначені здобувачам ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності 035 Філологія 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська факультету РГФ.

Метою даних методичних вказівок є формування та розвиток у студентів навичок вживання такої неособової форми англійського дієслова як герундій.

У методичних вказівках наводяться теоретичні відомості та практичні рекомендації щодо особливостей вживання герундія у сучасній англійській мові та пропонуються комунікативні вправи різного типу для засвоєння даного матеріалу.

Методичні вказівки можуть бути використані як під час аудиторної, так і самостійної роботи студентів.

THE GERUND

FORMS. TENSE / VOICE DISTINCTIONS

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

Like the finite forms, the verbals have tense and voice distinctions but their tense distinctions differ from those of the finite verbs.

THE TENSE DISTINCTIONS OF THE GERUND ARE RELATIVE:

The Indefinite Gerund	The Perfect Gerund
Denotes an action simultaneous with that of the predicate	Denotes an action prior to that of the predicate
He avoided making the same mistake again.	He admitted having made the mistake.

1. **Prior action** is not always expressed by a Perfect Gerund. In some cases we find an Indefinite Gerund.

After the verbs: ***remember, excuse, forgive, thank.***

After the prepositions: ***on (upon), after, without.***

- I don't remember **hearing** the legend before.
- You must excuse my not **answering** you before.

The Gerund has **special forms for the Active and Passive Voice.**

- He liked neither **reading** nor **being read to**.

2. After the verbs: ***want, need, deserve, require, be worth*** the Gerund is used in the active form though it is **passive in meaning.**

- The room needs **painting**.
- The film is worth **seeing**.
- The child deserves **praising**.

The Functions of the Gerund

The main functions of the Gerund are: the Subject, the Object and the Predicative.

1. The Subject.

Gambling is a very dangerous occupation.

Азартні ігри – це дуже небезпечне заняття.

2. The Object.

He was accused of having stolen this necklace.

Його звинувачували в тому, що він вкрав це намисто.

3. The Predicative.

The main occupations of the Slavonic tribes were hunting, fishing, bee-keeping and herding. Основними заняттями слов'янських племен були полювання, рибалка, бджільництво та скотарство.

4. The Gerund can be part of the **Compound Verbal Aspect Predicate**.

When I came in they stopped talking.

Коли я увійшов, вони перестали говорити.

5. The Gerund can be used as **an attribute**, always with the preposition **of**.

I don't approve of the idea of his being sent there.

Я не схвалюю ідею відправити його туди.

6. The Gerund can be used as **an adverbial modifier**; in this function it is always preceded by a **preposition**.

A. An adverbial modifier of time with the prepositions **before**, **in** (the actions are simultaneous), **at**, **on (upon)**, **after** (the action is prior).

Brush your teeth before going to bed.

Почисти зуби перед тим, як підеш спати.

In examining the bond the customs officers found some drugs.

Перевіряючи пов'язку, митники знайшли наркотики.

At looking at her watch she saw that it was late to go to the lecture.

Подивившись на годинник, вона зрозуміла, що було вже пізно йти на лекцію.

On going into the street he saw that the rain had stopped.

Вийшовши на вулицю, він побачив, що дощ вже скінчився.

After analyzing these data, we changed our opinion.
Після аналізу цих даних, ми змінили свою думку.

B. An adverbial modifier of manner with the prepositions *by* or *in*.

Peter cheated on Charles by locating two regiments across the river.
Петро обдурив Чарльза, відправивши два полки через річку.
He spent the day in packing.
Він провів день, упаковуючи речі.

C. An adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances with the preposition *without*.

He went out without saying a single word.
Він вийшов, не сказавши ні слова.

D. An adverbial modifier of cause with the prepositions *due to*, *owing to*, *because of*, *for fear of*, *for* (in the meaning of *завдяки*).

He feels much better for having spent summer in the country.
Він відчував себе набагато краще завдяки тому, що провів літо за містом.

E. An adverbial modifier of concession with the preposition *in spite of*.

He always finds time to play with his son in spite of being busy.
Він завжди знаходить час для того, щоб пограти зі своїм сином, незважаючи на зайнятість.

F. An adverbial modifier of condition with the preposition *without*.

I will not be able to do it without being helped.
Я не зможу зробити це, якщо мені не допоможуть.

Exercise 1. State the form of the gerund:

1. It's natural living like this alone with Nature.
2. Keeping his secret won't do any harm.
3. All I want is getting to the truth.
4. He had great difficulty in undoing his collar.
5. He did not like the idea of her staying with her father's people in Capetown.
6. He was good at gathering mushrooms.
7. I kept walking slowly.

8. He was aware of Jack's watching him attentively.
9. She stopped answering my letters and I wonder what the matter might be.
10. Can you recall having mentioned the fact to anyone?
11. Yong Jolyon, on the point of leaving the club, had put on his hat, and was in the act of crossing the hall, as the porter met him.
12. Travelling abroad can be exciting enough, but just now it is more exciting being here.
13. After being rejected by a dozen magazines, they (the stories) had come to rest in The Globe office.
14. The idea is worth considering.

Exercise 2. State the form of the gerund. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. When I first asked him what first gave him the idea of being the painter, he was unable or unwilling to tell me.
2. He was accustomed to having all his thoughts sifted through his mother's mind.
3. I can't explain, but having done it just once is enough.
4. He had never committed the imprudence of marrying, or encumbering himself in any way with children.
5. There was something in his personality which prevented him from being dull.
6. He reproached me for not being foresighted enough to bring a picnic lunch.
7. After 15 minutes she located a physician who sounded angry and sulky at being called out of bed.
8. ... when she took a thing into her head there was no stopping her.
9. I understand perfectly your wanting to leave.
10. I didn't at all like the prospect of having to break the bad news to him.

Exercise 3. Use the indefinite gerund in the active or passive voice instead of the infinitives in brackets:

1. Mr. Davidson has a wonderful heart and no one who is in trouble has ever gone to him without (to comfort).
2. But in fear of (to recognize) she lowered her eyes.
3. Jack would go to his bedroom without (to see).
4. My sister would never leave without (to see) me.
5. I've always liked (to take) risks.
6. He showed no sign of (to know) them.

7. He had the most irritating habit of (to joke) at the wrong moment.
8. He hated (to remind) people of their duties or (to remind) of his.
9. On (to introduce) they easily fell to (to talk).
10. This was an appeal to which Eleonore was incapable of (to turn) a deaf ear.
11. Worst of all, he had no hope of (to shake) her resolution.
12. At his departure Rose had continued to weep, largely through fury at (to leave) alone with Nurse Williams.

Exercise 4. Use any form of the gerund of the verbs in brackets:

1. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into dinner, which would begin soon.
2. I inquired of Robinson that afternoon about my book.
3. He neither admitted nor denied (to take) it.
3. On behalf of my wife and myself, we thank you for (to be) with us on this joyous occasion.
4. You never mentioned (to speak) to them on the subject.
5. He was proud of (to award) the prize.
6. He was quite serious in (to say) that he was leaving the place for good.
7. The old man could not stand (to make) fun of.
8. Letters were no use: he had no talent for (to express) himself on paper.
9. She was so eagerly looking forward to (to give) the leading part to play that she was greatly disappointed at not even (to offer) it.
10. He liked to do things without (to disturb) anyone or (to disturb).

Exercise 5. Use the required form of the gerund instead of the infinitive in brackets:

1. Gil Tullock was never tired of (to look) at his wife.
2. He would never forgive her for (to play) this game, for over fifty years.
3. The boy was afraid of (to punish) and hid himself.
4. The boys were punished for (to break) the window.
5. She seemed sorry (to be) rude to me.
6. Soon she could not help (to attract) by the fact that she was being looked at.
7. They accused me of (to mislead) them.
8. I beg the House's pardon for (to be) so long in (to fulfill) my task.
9. Martin Eden never looked at him without (to experience) a sense of repulsion.
10. Here, they felt, was someone worth (to take) a little trouble over.

11. His latest desire was to discover her age, which he cursed himself for not (to observe) when he had her passport in his hands.
12. From there he had a clear view of the entrance to the room, with the advantage that he could avoid (to observe) himself.

Exercise 6. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. One minute he had the sense of being a trespasser.
2. I insisted on all relations with the Monts being broken off.
3. ... the only thing that kept me from being really frightened was the conviction that Hugh would not become violent.
4. The whole time I was conscious of being surrounded by a network of intrigue.
5. He had no intention of taking George any further into his confidence.
6. I present my apologies for leaving so soon.
7. I remember riding on top of a taxicab along deserted Fifth Avenue.
8. He hid keen blue eyes and a natural gift of pleasing people.
9. She had a happy knack of looking very busy about doing nothing.
10. He had practically given up sleeping, save on short vacations deliberately concentrated to simple pleasures.

Exercise 7. Replace the verbs in brackets by the proper form of the gerund:

1. The witness reported (that he had seen) a dark saloon car parked beside the bank at the time of robbery.
2. The accused admitted (that he had received) the stolen goods.
3. Surely he won't deny (that he was) there on that occasion?
4. At every school she went to she learned drawing besides (teach) by her father at home.
5. He has the gift of (be able) to work for sixteen hours a day at the dullest detail.
6. My dear, I have no other means of (convey) my ideas.
7. The good doctor shook his head after (see) her.
8. I've a particular objection to (catch) by my fellow-men.
9. Do you remember (come) down the garden one night and (find) me in a boat just here?
10. After (settle) things to everybody's satisfaction, Bobby caught his 11:30 train home two days later.
11. On (arrive) back at the Vicarage about half an hour later, Bobby found that his connection with the death of Alex Pritchard was not yet quite over.

12. You don't think it's worth while (write) about it to them?
13. I apologize for not (mention) this this morning, but I attached of importance to the words at the time and so, I suppose, they slipped my memory.
14. Many thanks for (repeat) my poor brother's last words so punctual in spite of their trivial character. Thank you for (be) so conscientious.
15. Pardon me for (trouble) you with my personal affairs. And good- day again.
16. You must excuse me for (think) you were a gipsy.

Exercise 8. Make use of different forms of the gerund in a the following questions. Expand the situations. **Model:**

- (1) – What does she keep on doing?
– You know, she never stops talking. Sharing a fresh gossip with a friend is her favourite occupation.
 - (2) – What do you regret?
– It's such a boring book. I regret heaving wasted time on it.
1. What do your friends avoid doing if it's raining?
 2. What do restless children avoid / enjoy doing?
 3. What do burglars (= thief) deny?
 4. What does a brave person risk doing?
 5. What does a greedy man hate doing?
 6. It's late. What do you keep on doing here?
 7. What did he have to admit?
 8. I did nothing wrong. What do I deny?

Exercise 9. Express your preference. Give the reason.

1. Do you prefer reading stories or being read to?
2. Do you like seeing your friends off or being seen off?
3. Which do you hate less – listening to others or being listened to?
4. Which would you enjoy better – driving a car or being taken a drive?
5. Which do you prefer – teaching or being taught?
6. Which is better – loving a person or being loved?
7. Which is less irritating – waiting for somebody or being waited for?
8. Which would you enjoy more – laughing at others or being laughed at?

Exercise 10. Complete each sentence with one of these words:
answer, apply, be, be, listen, make, see, try, use, wash, work, write

1. He tried to avoid *answering* my question.
2. Could you please stop so much noise?
3. I enjoy to music.
4. I considered for the job but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished your hair yet?
6. If you walk into the road without looking, you risk knocked down.
7. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on
8. I don't mind you the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
9. Hello! Fancy you here! What a surprise!
10. I've put off ... the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
11. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody ... so stupid?
12. Sarah gave up ... to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Exercise 11. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first one.

1. I can do what I want and you can't stop me. You can't stop me doing what I want.
2. It's not a good idea to travel during the rush hour. It's better to avoid _____.
3. Shall we go away tomorrow instead of today? Shall we postpone _____ until _____?
4. The driver of the car said it was true that he didn't have a licence. The driver of the car admitted _____.
5. Could you turn the radio down, please? Would you mind _____?
6. Please, don't interrupt me all the time. Would you mind _____?

Exercise 12. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

1. She is a very interesting person. I always enjoy talking to her.
2. I'm not feeling very well. I don't fancy _____
3. I'm afraid there aren't any chairs. I hope you don't mind _____
4. It was a lovely day, so I suggested _____
5. It was very funny. I couldn't stop _____

Exercise 13. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. They denied *stealing* the money. (~~steal~~)
2. I don't enjoy very much. (drive)
3. I can't afford out tonight. I haven't got enough money. (go)
4. Has it stopped yet? (rain)
5. Why do you keep ... me questions? Can't you live me alone? (ask)
6. One of the boys admitted the window. (break)
7. Ann was having dinner when the phone rang. She phone; she just carried on (eat)
8. The baby began ... in the middle of the night. (cry)

Exercise 14. Complete the sentences with "Likes" or "Doesn't like" + one of the following (in the correct form):

Be kept waiting, do nothing, drive, fly, solve mysteries, take risks, take photographs, work in the open air.

1. George is a detective. He enjoys his work. He likes solving mysteries.
2. Ann very rarely travels by plane. She doesn't like flying.
3. Elizabeth always carries her camera with her. She _____
4. Christine doesn't use her car very often. She _____
5. Dave is a gardener. He likes his job. He _____
6. Jennifer is a very cautious person. She _____
7. Ted is extremely lazy. He _____
8. Helen is very impatient. She _____

Exercise 15. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the sentence (s) in brackets.

1. (Why is it useful to have a car?) What are the advantages of _____
having a car?
2. (I don't intend to lend you any money) I have no intention of _____
3. (Helen has a good memory for names) Helen is good at _____
4. (Mark won't pass the exam. He has no chance) Mark has no chance of _____
5. (Did you get into trouble because you were late?) Did you got into trouble for _____?

6. (We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead) Instead of _____
7. (Our team played well but we lost the game) Our team lost the game in spite of _____
8. (They got married. They didn't tell any of their friends) They got married without _____

Exercise 16. Complete the sentences using **BY-ing**. Use one of the following (with the verb in the correct form):

borrow too much money; ~~break a window~~; drive too fast; put some posters up on the walls; stand on a chair; turn a key

1. The burglars got into the house by breaking the window.
2. I was able to reach the top shelf _____.
3. You start the engine of the car _____.
4. Kevin got himself into financial difficulty _____.
5. You can put people's lives in danger _____.
6. We made the room look nicer _____.

Exercise 17. Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use only one word each time.

1. I ran ten kilometers without stopping.
2. He left the hotel without _____ the bill.
3. It's a nice morning. How about _____ for a walk?
4. I was surprised that she left without _____ goodbye to anyone.
5. Before _____ to bed, I like to have a hot drink.
6. We were able to translate the letter into English without _____ a dictionary.
7. It was a very long journey. I was very tired after _____ on a train for 36 hours.
8. I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody _____ me.
9. After _____ the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change.

Exercise 18. For each situation, write a sentence with *I'm (not) looking forward to*.

1. You are going on holiday next week. How do you feel about this? *I'm looking forward to going on holiday.*
2. Diane is a good friend of yours and she is coming to visit you soon. So you will see her again soon. How do you feel about this? _____
3. You are going to the dentist tomorrow. You don't like visits to the dentist. How do you feel about this? _____
4. Carol is a student at school. She hates it but she is leaving school next summer. How does she feel about this? _____
5. You've arranged to play tennis tomorrow. You like tennis. How do you feel about this? _____

Exercise 19. Complete each sentence using only one word.

1. Our neighbours apologized for *making* so much noise.
2. I feel lazy. I don't feel like _____ any work.
3. I wanted to go out alone but Joe insisted on _____ with me.
4. I'm fed up with my job. I'm thinking of _____ something else.
5. We have decided against _____ a new car because we can't afford it.
6. I hope you write to me soon. I'm looking forward to _____ from you.
7. The weather was extremely bad and this prevented us from _____ out.
8. The man who has been arrested is suspected of _____ a false passport.
9. I think you should apologize to Sue for _____ so rude to her.
10. Some parents don't approve of their children _____ a lot of TV.
11. I'm sorry I can't come to your party but thank you very for _____ me.

Exercise 20. Complete the sentences using a *preposition + one of following verbs* (in the correct form):

cause escape help interrupt live play solve spend walk

1. Do you feel like going out this evening?
2. It took us a long time but we finally succeeded _____ the task.
3. I've always dreamed _____ in a small house by the sea.
4. The driver of the other car accused me _____ the accident.
5. There was a fence around the lawn to stop people _____ on.
6. Forgive me _____ you but may I ask you something?
7. Where are you thinking _____ your holiday this year?

8. The guards weren't able to prevent the prisoner _____ .
9. I wanted to cook the meal by myself but Dave insisted _____ .
10. I'm sorry we've had to cancel the game of tennis tomorrow. I'm really looking forward _____ .

Exercise 21. Complete the sentences on the right.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. George: It was nice of you to help me,
John: Thanks very much. | George thanked <i>John for helping him.</i> |
| 2. Tom: I'll drive you to the station, Ann.
I insist. | Tom insisted _____ |
| 3. Jack: Don't stay at the hotel near
the airport, Mary. | Jack warned _____ |
| 4. Jane: You're selfish, Jim. | Jane accused _____ |

Exercise 22. Complete the following using gerunds as subject or predicative.

1. (Why **go** into every detail?) I think it's no use
2. (Did he realize what risk he **was running** when he tried to land the plane on such a small clearing in the wood?) He knew only too well that ... was ..., but there was no alternative.
3. (Now you **keep** strict hours of meals.) ... must do you a lot of good.
4. (The children **watched** the monkeys go through different tricks.) It was such fun
5. (We could not **get in** that night.) All tickets were sold out, there was no
6. (I see you are going **to assemble** your bicycle.) Is it worth while ... so long before the beginning of the season?
7. (It was so very pleasant **to be** free and alone.) What I enjoyed most in that quiet corner after the noise of the city and the strain of the last two months was
8. (When one **reads** without paying attention to the language, one **robs** oneself of great intellectual pleasure.) ... is

Exercise 23. Complete the following using the gerund as subject or predicative.

1. There's no use
2. It was useless
3. It would be no good
4. Is it worth while ... ?
5. ... is more difficult than swimming.
6. His ambition was
7. He had an exaggerated opinion of his capabilities. There was ... it.
8. Her aim is
9. There is no
10. ... was not a simple matter.
11. ... was a great pleasure.

Exercise 24. Complete the following using the gerund as part of a compound verbal predicate.

1. Doctor Flegg began
2. All the time he was talking to me I went on
3. The officer finished
4. Suddenly he darted and began
5. In the silence he started
6. Her laughter was so infectious that I could not help ...
7. In spite of myself I could not help
8. He immediately stopped
9. When the motors ceased
10. Before the band started

Exercise 25. Use the gerund as part of a compound predicative (take the gerund from the list):

pacing shaking saying looking reproducing eating chatting knitting

1. Teddy Lloyd continued ... Jean Brodie in his paintings
2. He began ... the words aloud to himself.
3. They went on ... their dinner.
4. The old man stopped ... her fist and stick.
5. Sandy kept ... ahead. Mary tried to keep up with her.

6. Anson Harris had ceased ... out and was flying on inst alone.
7. Two weeks old, this child was, and the lady had just finished ... her a pram-cover in stripes of white and blue.
8. The twins started ... about their school life.

Exercise 26. Complete the following using the gerund as non-prepositional object.

1. She does not seem to mind
2. They denied
3. I don't regret
4. Do you intend
5. They don't seem to have attempted
6. I don't think he remembers
7. You should avoid
8. Ted was aware that he disliked
9. He had practically given up
10. He lost his mother at a young age and he badly needs ...
11. Presently he suggested
12. I hate
13. My shirt wanted
14. His watch needed
15. They intended

Exercise 27. Complete the following using the gerund as prepositional object.

1. The boy is very clever at
2. Children ought to be prevented from
3. They persisted on
4. His friend accused him of
5. Ann was aware of
6. He insists on
7. My sister was never tired of
8. She was counting on
9. He has not succeeded in
10. Again they looked at each other sulkily this time, as suspected the other of
11. I could barely restrain myself from
12. He was quick in
13. We are most grateful to our guide for

14. Who is responsible for ...?
15. You would tell me anything to keep me from
16. You haven't thanked me yet for
17. Did he confess to ... ?
18. I found them engaged in
19. Does anyone object to ...?
20. I'm not used to

Exercise 28. Use the gerund as a non-prepositional object (take the gerund from the list): *sitting opening hearing being doing*

1. I remember ... her complain to Joe.
2. The box was stoutly made and resisted
3. I intend ... it tomorrow.
4. Would you mind ... over here?
5. Now I had resolved, if possible, to avoid ... alone with any of these men, these strangers.

Exercise 29. Use the required form of the gerund and insert prepositions where necessary.

1. Good-bye, and thank you ever so much ... (to come) with me.
2. I never did succeed ... (to teach) her to drive.
3. She was afraid ... (to go) on public transport.
4. She began to have frightful pains all over her, and she held her breath to prevent herself ... (to cry) out and (to wake) her mother.
5. I was aware ... (to plunge) into a network of fresh difficulties.
6. Sandy could not remember ... (to ask) about it.
7. I had not asked for advice, I was quite capable ... (to advise) myself.
8. It would be better to wait for him on the terrace where she was fond ... (to sit) toward evening.
9. Dad would not dream ... (to say) such a thing to anyone.
10. He was looking forward ... (to take) the tickets.
11. Are you thinking, Sandy, ... (to do) a day's washing?
12. She was on the point ... (to obtain) permission to go for walks alone.
13. Jane, your nose wants ... (to blow).
14. "That child needs ... (to take) care of", said Eliza.
15. He felt that life was worth ... (to take) care of.

16. The night seemed very long. He shivered. He was ashamed ... (to sleep) on the Embankment.
17. They were busy ... (to find) some food.
18. Did he suspect her ... (to see) him enter the room?
19. Thank you ... (to give) me this book.
20. "I am not very good ... (to guess)", I said, with a laugh.
21. Ann was such a friendly, pretty child, few people couldn't resist ... (to talk) to her.
22. I don't like ... (to wear) a black tie to movies. I enjoy ... (to see) my movies when I eat popcorn.
23. But I can't tell you how grateful I am to you ... (to listen) to me. I had to talk about it and it was so kind of you to listen.
24. The man insisted ... (to shake) hands enthusiastically.
25. "You haven't thanked me yet ... (to save) your life", I said with false sweetness.

Exercise 30. Define the function of the gerund.

1. It's no use doing things by halves.
2. She kept eyeing Henry with interest.
3. In spite of myself I could not help smiling.
4. He didn't feel like talking to anyone now.
5. In the silence he began humming once again.
6. I always enjoy exercising my ingenuity.
7. Old Jolyon came out of Lord's cricket ground that same afternoon with the intention of going home.
8. After pausing for breath she announced, "I have some excellent news".
9. On hearing the tragic news, she fell at once into an alarming state of agitation.
10. You do not know how I suffer; all last night I could not sleep for thinking of your peril.
11. I'm thinking of travelling there by train in future.
12. She asked her one or two questions. Kitty answered them without knowing what they meant.
13. The land was the one thing in the world worth fighting for.
14. After a while, everyone started talking again.
15. Julie expressed horror at the very thought of going out into the cold.
16. I just don't like getting mixed up in this thing.

17. It was, she supposed, Helen's way of amusing herself.
18. Why have you come to me before going to her?
19. The children woke soon and began chattering and playing in the bed.
20. Housekeeping with Lidia worked quite well.
21. "A mule would be useful for crossing the mountain", I observed.

Exercise 31. Open the brackets. Use the appropriate form the gerund.

1. Are you used to (to speak to) like that by your employer?
2. He only succeeded in (to take) for a bore.
3. I have come to apologize for (to cause) all that trouble.
4. She insisted on (to treat) like a grown woman.
5. How can I thank you enough for (to come) to my rescue?
6. He is not exactly grateful for (to put) in his place.
7. She suspects me of (to read) her diary.
8. Who is responsible for (to keep) the place in order?
9. He was accused of repeatedly (to sell) the information rival firms.
10. I have been thinking of (to try) my hand at it myself.
11. I succeeded in (to extinguish) the flames which were the curtains.
12. She is incapable of (to understand) an upright nature my husband's.
13. How can I prevent her from (to go) there by actually locking her up?
14. I was thinking at the time of (to sell) the place.

Exercise 32. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. After all I'm responsible ... bringing you back safe an
2. At last I succeeded ... backing the car into the parking place.
3. What are your reasons to accuse her ... taking the papers?
4. The author vigorously objected ... being misquoted, as he put it.
5. They are particularly clever ... finding the faintest fingerprints.
6. He thanked me again ... lending him the car.
7. They positively insisted ... visiting all the rooms.
8. Nothing could prevent her ... buying it on the spot.
9. I was not used ... driving a big car through crowded streets.
10. She was surprisingly clever ... finding out things.
11. She was engaged ... sorting out stockings.
12. We suspected her ... not telling all she knew.

Exercise 33. Use the gerund as a prepositional object (take the gerund from the list):

shaking stopping calling getting drinking missing dealing saying twisting

1. She was afraid of ... Miller in the crowd.
2. He was fond of ... “The superstition of today is the science of yesterday”.
3. Thank you for
4. On the way home, Sally insisted on in front of our college.
5. I am assure you I am quite capable of ... with the matter.
6. After that, of course, I had difficulty in ... off Tomm Wells.
7. I am sick and tired of ... tea without milk.
8. Surely that prevents the day from ... ordinal.
9. They were certainly clever at ... one’s remarks.

Exercise 34. Complete the following using the gerund as an attribute.

1. Is there any hope of ... ?
2. It was very kind of you to have taken the trouble of
3. The idea of ... was extremely exciting.
4. I felt the need of
5. As he approached he gave no sign of
6. He very quickly got into the habit of
7. I’ve no doubt she can change her way of
8. He described the method of
9. This gave him the sense of
10. It was clear the dog had no intention of
11. He is well known for his skill in'... .
12. Do you have any objections to ... ?
13. At the party I had the pleasure of
14. They snatched at the opportunity of
15. I don’t like the idea of
16. It occurred to me that there was an easy way of

Exercise 35. Use the gerund as an attribute (take the gerund from the list):
eating coming getting reading going greeting discussing

1. The surgery opened at five-thirty, and I made a point of ... along there quite promptly.
2. The only way of ... to the dance was on our bicycles.
3. They talked and laughed and shouted, and there was the clatter of knives and forks, and strange sounds of
4. Philip had few friends. His habit of ... isolated him.
5. He could not bear the thought of ... his situation.
6. There were cries of ... from a dozen voices and they moved toward her.
7. Philip could never tell lies without embarrassment, and he was scared when he finished his explanation for not

Exercise 36. Complete the sentences using the gerund as an adverb modifier.

1. After ... went back to his room.
2. On ... I decided to leave.
3. She paused for half a minute before
4. His outlook broadened after
5. You will have to take my words on faith before
6. He was so much irritated that on ... he banged down the without ..
7. He had to go there himself in spite of
8. It could be made by
9. They looked at each other without
10. She did not make a mistake because of
11. I shocked them by
12. He proved it by
13. He lit a cigarette before
14. He could tell the funniest joke without
15. On ... she suddenly felt her nerves were at breaking point.
16. In spite of ... the sportsman pulled through to the finish.

Exercise 37. Recast the following sentences so as to use constructions with the gerund instead of subordinate clause. Insert the prepositions where necessary.

1. I reflected that I had seen him only once.
2. When I reached London, I found waiting for me an urgent request that I should go to my mother's place.
3. I called on my friends before I left.
4. When she had turned the last page, she decided that she would read the book again.
5. She was a trifle out of breath when she came to the third landing.
6. When Eva reached the restaurant, she found that she was the last to arrive.
7. When Glare had had a cup of coffee and her bath, she began much more herself.
8. I suddenly remembered that I had seen that film.

Exercise 38. Change the construction of the sentences using the gerund.

Model. She laughed but she did not reply. She laughed without replying.

1. She bowed her head but she did not speak.
2. Philip was tired because he talked too much.
3. She insisted that she should be called Joyce Emily.
4. Within less than a minute, after she apologized to her was in the express lift to the main floor.
5. I am still a little afraid to be late.
6. After he examined the patient, he said it was simply a nerve strain.
7. When he entered the room, he addressed Alec Warner without preliminaries.
8. He went on and did not pay any attention to her interruption.
9. He barely skimmed through his next letter before he handed over to Raymond.
10. I suggested that I should visit the Smiths.

Exercise 39. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Without giving myself time to reflect I walked straight to the house.
2. This morning, the old servant Françoise, on descending to her work, found the door ajar.
3. Sometimes Liza fell into light doze and Jim would keep very still for fear of waking her.
4. Without blotting the letter, he re-read it carefully.
5. That was when they started seeing each other.
6. I wondered if I should apologized for never having called her back.
7. She was not used to being kept waiting.
8. Nobody ever thought of making them at home.
9. She began looking, rather hopelessly, at the names wondering whether one of them would recall something.
10. He was tempted by the idea of having a flat of his own, I'm out of question.
11. He insisted on coming downstairs with her and putting her into a cab.
12. I could not answer for coughing.

Exercise 40. Replace the italicized parts of the sentence or clauses by gerundial phrases.

1. He said all this *and he did not even smile*.
2. We suspected *that the boy was lying*.
3. *Nobody could tell* when they were going to return.
4. She did not *want to make* an effort.
5. *It is necessary to brush* the coat.
6. *It was impossible to reason with her* when she felt like this.
7. She was very clever, *she could turn* an old dress into a new one.
8. He wouldn't say whether he meant to buy the car *before he took* it for a trial run.
9. Let's go out for dinner *I did not feel well enough to cook anything*.
10. I don't like the idea *that I should do it all*.
11. The whole neighborhood was so dreary and run-down that he hated the thought *that he would have to live there*.
12. *He was not only the author of brilliant short stories*, he was also a talented playwright.
13. She did not feel *as if she would go out that day*.
14. Once he gets into his head an idea of doing something, *it is impossible to talk him out of it*.

Exercise 41. Analyze the syntactical functions of the gerund.

1. This habit of discussing other people's affairs may damage reputations and ruin friendship.
2. Well, don't go if you don't feel like going but for God's sake stop talking about it.
3. I see no harm in letting them enjoy themselves in vacation time.
4. You can't learn to skate without falling.
5. It's no use trying to make you see my point.
6. It's different for you. You're used to walking.
7. My job is not teaching you manners.
8. She washed her face and combed out the tangles in her hair before going downstairs again.
9. So you like the part and want to play it. But is it worth going to such lengths to get it?
10. She can't stand being contradicted.

Exercise 42. Translate into English using the gerund:

a) as subject or predicative

1. Він не тільки хороший співак, а й чудовий актор; його необхідно послухати в опері.
2. Переходити річку в цьому місці небезпечно.
3. Слухати його розповіді – це ще раз переживати ті хвилюючі дні.
4. Марно дзвонити йому: його в цей час ніколи не буває вдома.
5. Твоїм обов'язком буде водити дітей на прогулянку.

b) as part of a compound predicate

1. Клайд продовжував брехати матері, кажучи, що у нього немає грошей, хоча він знав, як вона потребує його допомоги.
2. Після відходу місіс Чівлі, Мейсон став гасити свічки.
3. Діти люблять, коли їм розповідають казки.
4. Те, що ви говорили, було так цікаво, що я не могла перестати захоплюватися.
5. Сомс продовжував щось читати та сміятися.
6. Дощ вже припинився?
7. Йде репетиція. Перестаньте шуміти.
8. Вона не могла не думати про батьків.

c) as an object

1. Вибачте, що я знову нагадую вам про це. Але справа термінова.
2. Сподіваюся, ви не заперечуєте, якщо їй все розкажуть?
3. Ми дуже вам вдячні за те, що ви позбавили нас від клопоту.
4. Коли Роберта прийшла на пошту, вона була засмучена тим, що не знайшла там листи від Клайда.
5. Коли Джордж подзвонив, ми були зайняті приготуванням до полювання.
6. Забудьте про це: не варто через це засмучуватися.
7. За дитиною потрібно доглядати: він дуже неслухняний.
8. Він наполягав на тому, щоб його проводили додому.
9. Я пам'ятаю, мені розповідали про цей випадок.
10. Вибачте за турботу, але людина внизу чекає відповіді.
11. Замок був зіпсований, але йому вдалося відкрити його.
12. Мені не хочеться дзвонити Діку: ми днями посварилися.

d) as an attribute

1. У таку пору року є тільки одна можливість дістатися туди літаком.
2. Він ніяк не міг звикнути до думки, що йому доведеться побути там ще рік.
3. Роджер намагався знайти зручний привід, щоб піти раніше.
4. Метод навчання м-ра Брауна вбивав у дітей будь-яке бажання вчитися.
5. У нас є всі підстави вважати, що у вас була звичка відвідувати їх вечорами.
6. Чи є якась надія застати їх зараз?
7. Які у вас є підстави розмовляти з нами таким тоном?
8. Не пропустіть нагоди побувати на відкритті фестивалю.

e) as adverbial modifier

1. Ми вийшли із залу, не чекаючи закінчення вистави.
2. Переглядаючи журнали, він натрапив на цікаву статтю відомого фізика.
3. Перш ніж писати про ці події, журналіст вирішив з'їздити в ті місця, де вони відбувалися.
4. Ми вмовили його прийти, сказавши, що нікого зі сторонніх не буде.
5. Він пішов, не сказавши ні слова, навіть не попросившись.
6. Він виглядав бадьорим та веселим, незважаючи на те, що провів безсонну ніч біля ліжка хворого.
7. Не буду втомлювати вас перерахуванням всіх деталей.
8. Читаючи статтю, він дізнався багато цікавих фактів.

Exercise 43. Change the structure of the sentence so as to use this construction: *there is no + gerund*.

1. Once he started talking on his favorite subject, nothing would stop him.
2. No one would have denied the strength of the argument. You can never tell what he may do next.
3. When they are together they must quarrel, and it is impossible to avoid it.
4. She is so unbalanced. It is hardly possible to account for her moods.
5. The old man is very shrewd. You wouldn't deceive him.
6. He is too stubborn, don't even try to persuade him.
7. He was ready to gratify her every wish, but she was not to be easily satisfied.

Exercise 44. Complete the following by translating what is given in brackets using the gerund as an object. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. They prided themselves ... (що перші висунули цю теорію).
2. We counted ... (що застанемо його на місці).
3. I can't recall ... (щоб мене з ним коли-небудь знайомили)
4. He couldn't get used ... (щоб його називали дідусем).
5. She was quite unconscious ... (що прийшла в невдалий момент)
6. Excuse me ... (що я увійшов не постукавши).
7. I'm really ashamed ... (що так давно вам не писав).
8. He is upset ... (що йому доводиться починати все знову).
9. She denied ... (що обіцяла щось подібне).
10. We hope he will succeed ... (знайти своє місце в житті).
11. Why do you avoid ... (називати речі своїми іменами).

Exercise 45. Replace the underlined parts of sentences by the gerund.

1. When the girl entered the room, she glanced a little wonderingly at the faces of the three men.
2. He felt much better after he had been operated on.
3. Just before I got into my apartment, I was approached by a man who asked me if I was a doctor.
4. This woman's face attracted his attention as familiar for him; he remembered before that she had passed by him several times.
5. That I was on the spot was a bit of luck for him.

6. While he was writing his report, he remembered that had forget to mention some facts.
7. When she saw him she stopped reading at once and put the letter away and even did not comment in any way upon what she was reading.
8. She did not feel as if she would go out that day.
9. In this fog she was afraid that she might be knocked down.
10. You will do nothing but irritate him if you will nag him all the time.
11. He was not only the author of brilliant stories, but he was talented playwright.
12. Once he gets into his head an idea of doing something, it is impossible to talk him out of it.

Exercise 46. Point out the predicative constructions with the gerund and define their functions.

1. I don't like the idea of Larry making such a mess of his life.
2. Later, in the night, I was awakened by the sound of someone moving softly about the room.
3. Do you think there is much chance of one seeing him again?
4. Well, it was the same fellow. And do you remember me saying that I was sure I had seen him somewhere before?
5. Well, I couldn't help Irene's having no money.
6. He had called there three times now without her being able to see him.
7. His having come home so late has caused her much anxiety.
8. I'm afraid just at first he'll be rather lonely and I shall feel more comfortable if I can count on your keeping an eye on him.
9. She turned round on his entering the room.
10. It was no good your doing things by halves.
11. I don't like the idea of you all going off from early morning till late at night.
12. I can't bear the thought of your deserting your post when your presence is so necessary.

Exercise 47. Replace the gerund by a gerundial complex by adding a subject to it. The subject of the gerundial complex must be different from the subject of the sentence. **Model:**

1. I'm against writing this review. I'm against Jack's writing this review.
2. Everything depends on getting there in time.
Everything depends on your getting there in time.

1. I fail to see the point of raising the question now.
2. We did not mind waiting a little.
3. He succeeded only through making the right contacts from the very beginning.
4. He began to grow fast only after coming to live with us.
5. I'm used to coming home very late.
6. I see little harm in trying to get a better price.

Exercise 48. Recast with the gerund. Use prepositions where required.

1. Presently I became aware that someone was moving about this room.
2. For my part I had never before suspected that Kate had a deep vein of superstition in her nature.
3. I like you so much because you are such a good cook. She took a peculiar delight in the fact that he was Peter's son.
4. She insisted that he should drop his voice.
5. He was clever, no one had ever denied that he was cleverer.
6. She did not go to the party after all because the baby caught the measles.
7. He said there was no danger whatever that anybody should us there.
8. For some time we discussed the idea that seven year olds be taught algebra and geometry.
9. She gave me the letter when I came home in the evening.
10. Don't come here again before he sends in a report on your stuff.
11. The fire started because somebody dropped a lighted cigarette into a waste paper basket.

Exercise 49. Complete the following so as to use the gerundial complex.

1. You don't seem to mind their
2. What is the reason of his ...?
3. There's no sense in your
4. He liked the idea of their
5. There was no excuse for Isabel's
6. I don't like her
7. There is no point in my
8. Forgive my
9. It was the only excuse for her
10. I was awakened by the sound of someone
11. He dropped the subject without my
12. There was an absolute proof of his

Exercise 50. Use the appropriate form of the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. You can't be serious (to make) me such a proposition.
2. After this unpleasant scene, he avoided (to see) by his friends.
3. We couldn't help (to smile) at the child's earnestness.
4. She left (not to say) good-bye to anyone, which was very rude of her.
5. I think you made a mistake (to come) here.
6. Suddenly she burst out with, "I'm tired (to make) jellies and soup for him. I can't go on (to waste) the best years of my life".
7. He tempted me to write this story (to assure) me that it would be read by only a few of his colleagues.
8. Your son is well able to take care of himself (to ask) favours of anybody.
9. The old dog lay on the porch, coiled up as if afraid inadvertently (to tread upon).
10. Sir Robert Chiltern is on the brink (to accept) the Prime Minister's offer.

Exercise 51. Translate into English.

1. Теккерей був здатний до малювання. Я недавно дізнався, що він сам ілюстрував «Ярмарок марнославства».
2. Клайд унікав говорити про своє минуле.
3. Сандра була розчарована, коли дізналася, що Клайд всього лише бідний родич Гріффітс.
4. Довгий час я підозрював, що старий шпигував за мною.
5. Мій приятель дуже цікавий. Побачивши знайоме обличчя, він не може не підійти та не розпитати про спільних знайомих.
6. Том ніколи не пропускав нагоди втекти зі школи.
7. Том заперечував, що ходив купатися.
8. Коли присів Бен, Том продовжував працювати, не звертаючи уваги на приятеля.
9. Я не заперечую проти того, щоб допомогти вам, але я заперечую проти того, щоб мені заважали, коли я працюю.
10. Схоже на те, що буде дощ. Давайте залишимося вдома.
11. Я не наполягаю на тому, щоб зайнятися цим питанням негайно.
12. Не можна було не помітити її радості.
13. Це дуже розумна порада та їй варто скористатися
14. Френк не заперечував, щоб представляти фірму на виставці.
15. Замість того, щоб посилати телеграму, я зв'яжуся з ним по телефону.

Exercise 52. Construct complexes with gerund out of the elements given in the brackets. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. We were surprised ... (he, to take) the whole affair into hands.
2. There is a committee meeting there tomorrow. I count ... (Mr. Dunne, to come). ... (he, to be) there will carry more weight.
3. Emily was confused ... (we all, to observe) her, and hung head.
4. It is not worth while ... (you, to worry).
5. I understand perfectly ... (the girl, not to want) to leave.
6. I won't stand ... (anybody, to talk) to Mother like that.
7. Davis was in constant fear ... (his stepfather, to punish) him for something.
8. You must forgive ... (the boy, to be so curious).
9. He did not actually say it but I understood ... (he, to imply) that.
10. He is responsible ... (the research work, to complete) before the end of the year.
11. May we rely ... (they, to arrange) everything for our tour?
12. I'm very anxious ... (they, not to miss) this important discussion.

Exercise 53. Insert a pronoun where necessary.

1. I'm against ... being sent there alone. He is not experienced enough.
2. His strong capable hands showed no signs of ... being used for hard manual work.
3. She forgot ... promising to call and kept them waiting.
4. She forgot ... promising to call and didn't wait for them.
5. He was proud of her and her fame and proud of ... being seen with her.
6. They blamed him for ... missing such an opportunity.
7. I don't remember ... mentioning that they had moved to another flat.
8. He never spoke of ... being reprimanded being reprimanded for it.
9. Excuse ... calling you at this hour.
10. Excuse me for ... calling you at this hour.
11. I object to ... interfering in the conflict.
12. I object to ... interfering in my work.
13. We could not prevent ... happening.
14. Nothing could prevent them from ... gossiping.
15. They were very keen on ... winning the bet.

Exercise 54. Translate what is given in brackets using a complex with gerund where necessary.

1. I don't remember a) щоб він сказав; б) щоб я сказав anything of the kind.
2. What annoyed us most was a) те, що їм відмовили у візах; б) те, що нам відмовили у візах.
3. I count on a) що скоро вас побачу; б) що ми скоро з вами зустрінемося.
4. (Те, що його призначили) to a post of such importance a) was received with satisfaction; б) encouraged him.
5. He was conscious of a) що його ввели в оману; б) що він ввів їх в оману; в) що вони ввели його в оману.
6. The new assistant is unable to prepare everything for the experiment a) якщо його не проінструктують; б) якщо ви його не проінструктуєте.
6. We are greatly thankful to them for a) що нам була надана; б) що ми мали; в) що вони надали нам such ample opportunity.
7. а) Не дивлячись на те, що їм було дуже холодно; б) Не дивлячись на те, що було дуже холодно, they would not stop their observations.

Exercise 55. Translate into English.

1. Чи можемо ми розраховувати на те, що ви надішлете ці відомості вчасно?
2. Ми розраховуємо, що отримаємо ці відомості вчасно.
3. Нам не слід розраховувати на те, що нам надішлють ці відомості вчасно
4. Важко розраховувати на те, що ці відомості надішлють вчасно.
5. Він наполягав на тому, щоб його туди послали.
6. Він наполягав на тому, щоб нас туди послали.
7. Він наполягав на тому, щоб послати туди когось.
8. Він боявся, що ви йому відмовите.
9. Вона не звикла, щоб їй у чомусь відмовляли.
10. Хворий не погодився, щоб його оперували.
11. Батьки погодилися, щоб дитину оперували.

Exercise 56. Put in the correct form. Retell the text.

A FLYING START!

Gillian Forbes is only 17 and she has just got her pilot's license. She is the country's youngest girl pilot. "How do you feel, Gillian?" I asked her after her test. "Wonderful!" Gillian cried. "I enjoy (fly) fly more than anything in the world. I can't imagine (let) ... a week pass without spending some of my time in the air". "What started (you/fly)?" I asked. "I just love (travel) ... in planes. I started (learn) ... to fly when I was very young". "Would you consider (fly) ... as a career?" "I might, but I've got to, pass my school exams now. There are some things you can't avoid (do) ... !" "Excuse (me/my; ask) ...", I said, "but does everyone in your family approve ... of (you; your fly) ... ?" "Of course!", Gillian exclaimed, "I can't imagine (anyone/anyone's disapprove) ... can you?" "Of course not!", I said, "that's your greatest ambition now". "I want to learn to drive a car!", Gillian said with a big smile.

Exercise 57. Put in the correct forms. Retell the text.

A CASE OF THE SHAKES!

It's hard to appreciate some of the problems of (play) ... orchestra, especially if you're not a musician. While the one is busy (play) ..., all kinds of things are going on. Recent friend John, a horn player, told me about his experiences with the Philharmonic. One day, without even (whisper) ... he got up in the middle of a performance of "The Marriage of Figaro" and moved to another seat. After the performance, the drummer played behind him, insisted on (find) ... out why John had had moved. John said that he didn't object to (sit) ... in this position, but often after burst of the drums, he couldn't prevent his teeth from (rattle) ... and couldn't play the horn!

Для нотаток

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Навчальне видання

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