

Министерство образования Республики Беларусь
Учреждение образования «Витебский государственный
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ГЕРУНДИЙ

*Методические рекомендации
по курсу практической грамматики
английского языка*

*Витебск
ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова
2016*

УДК 811.111.'367(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1-923.2

Г37

Печатается по решению научно-методического совета учреждения образования «Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова». Протокол № 2 от 24.12.2015 г.

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Герундий : методические рекомендации по курсу практической грамматики английского языка / сост. Л.И. Бобылева. – Витебск : ВГУ имени П.М. Машерова, 2016. – 36 с.

Данные методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология. Языкознание (для иностранных граждан)». Цель издания – развитие языковых навыков по теме «Герундий». Оно может быть использовано для самостоятельной работы студентов, а также оказаться полезным лицам, желающим совершенствовать свои знания в английском языке (например, аспирантам, магистрантам и др.)

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Репозиторий ВГУ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее издание предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по специальности «Романо-германская филология. Языкознание (для иностранных граждан)», и направлено на формирование языковых навыков и речевых умений по сложной с лингвистической точки зрения теме в курсе практической грамматики английского языка.

В основе методических рекомендаций лежат принципы коммуникативной направленности, посильности, наглядности, постепенного нарастания трудностей, обучения на основе речевых образцов, сочетания языковых тренировок с речевой практикой. Каждое упражнение имеет инструкцию выполнения. В большинстве заданий за инструкцией следует образец выполнения, составленный таким образом, чтобы студенты могли работать самостоятельно. Упражнения разработаны с учетом наиболее часто встречаемых трудностей изучаемого материала и направлены на предотвращение типичных ошибок.

Издание включает такие разделы, как:

1. The tense and voice distinctions of the gerund.
2. The functions of the gerund.
3. The gerundial complexes.
4. Mixed Bag.

Методика работы над грамматическим материалом предусматривает: 1) изучение систематизированного в таблицах материала; 2) анализ грамматических структур и речевых образцов; 3) выполнение тренировочных упражнений на дифференциацию, имитацию, подстановку и трансформацию; 4) выполнение упражнений, направленных на продуцирование речи.

Упражнения составлены на основе оригинальных источников. В них представлена современная норма употребления изучаемого материала, предлагаемая в английских и американских учебниках по грамматике последних лет издания.

Материалы могут быть рекомендованы и для самостоятельной работы. Также полезны лицам, желающим совершенствовать свои знания в английском языке, например, аспирантам, магистрантам и др.

1. THE TENSE AND VOICE DISTINCTIONS OF THE GERUND

Form	Active	Passive
Indefinite (non-perfect, simultaneous) actions	Reading is my favourite pastime.	No one likes being laughed at.
Perfect (prior actions)	He admitted having made the same mistake.	He denied having been criticized by the manager.

Notes: 1. The Gerund can be rendered into Russian by a noun, an infinitive, by деепричастие, by a subordinate clause.

E.g.: **Reading** aloud will improve your pronunciation. **Чтение** вслух улучшит ваше произношение.

I hate **quarrelling**. Я не люблю **ссориться**.

He left without **saying** good-bye. Он ушел **не попрощавшись**.

He regrets now **having told** me a lie. Теперь он жалеет, **что сказал** мне неправду.

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

E.g.: The child deserves **praising**. Ребенок заслуживает, **чтобы его похвалили**.

The film is worth **seeing**. Фильм стоит **посмотреть**.

3. The non-perfect gerund is generally used to denote a prior action after verbs of recollection, gratitude, blame, reproach, punishment and reward, e.g. *to remember, to forgive, to thank, to excuse, to regret* and the prepositions *on (upon), after, without*.

E.g.: I don't remember **meeting** him before. Я не помню, **что встречала** его раньше.

Excuse me for **coming** late. Извините меня, **что я поздно пришла**.

On **seeing** us he stopped and took off his hat. **Увидев** меня, он остановился и снял шляпу.

After **listening** to the instruction he began to fill in the table. **Выслушав** инструкции, он начал заполнять таблицу.

In Modern English the Gerund is widely used and competes with the Infinitive.

The Gerund is always used after:

<p>1. <u>Verbs</u> followed by <u>prepositions</u>:</p> <p><i>accuse of</i> <i>apologize for</i> <i>approve of</i> <i>blame smb for</i></p> <p><i>forgive for</i> <i>complain of</i> <i>congratulate on</i> <i>count on</i> <i>depend on</i> <i>dream of</i> <i>hear of</i></p> <p><i>inform of</i> <i>insist on</i> <i>object to</i></p>	<p><i>persist in</i> <i>prevent from</i> <i>rely on</i> <i>result in</i> <i>stop from</i> <i>succeed in</i></p> <p><i>suspect smb of</i> <i>thank for</i></p> <p><i>think of/about</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Can you <i>stop</i> the child <i>from</i> getting into mischief? <input type="checkbox"/> Thank you <i>for</i> coming.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He was <i>accused of</i> having broken the law.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I <i>insisted on</i> his coming with us. <input type="checkbox"/> Who is to <i>blame for</i> starting the fire?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Are you <i>thinking about</i> buying a house? <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>apologize for</i> being so awkward. <input type="checkbox"/> They <i>succeeded in</i> finding a good flat.</p>
<p>2. <u>Nouns</u> used with <u>prepositions</u>:</p> <p><i>art of</i> <i>chance of</i> <i>difficulty (in)</i> <i>experience in</i> <i>habit of</i> <i>harm of</i> <i>hope of</i> <i>idea of</i> <i>importance of</i> <i>interest in</i> <i>means of</i> <i>mistake of</i></p>	<p><i>opportunity of</i> <i>plan for</i> <i>point in</i> <i>preparation for</i> <i>process of</i> <i>purpose of</i> <i>reason for</i></p> <p><i>right of</i> <i>sense of</i> <i>skill in</i> <i>thought of</i> <i>way of</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He has no <i>intention of</i> staying. <input type="checkbox"/> The <i>importance of</i> being earnest <input type="checkbox"/> There is no <i>chance of</i> winning. <input type="checkbox"/> We had no <i>opportunity of</i> meeting interesting people there. <input type="checkbox"/> I have no <i>experience in</i> building houses.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There are different <i>ways of</i> solving this problem. <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any <i>reason for</i> saying such a thing?</p>
<p>3. <u>Phrasal verbs</u>:</p> <p><i>burst out</i> <i>give up</i> <i>go on</i></p>	<p><i>leave off</i> <i>keep on</i> <i>put off</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He <i>gave up</i> smoking two years ago. <input type="checkbox"/> She <i>kept on</i> interrupting me while I was speaking.</p>
<p>4. <u>Such verbs as</u>:</p> <p><i>admit</i> <i>appreciate</i> <i>avoid</i> <i>consider</i> <i>delay</i> <i>deny</i> <i>enjoy</i></p>	<p><i>finish</i> <i>forgive</i> <i>include</i> <i>involve</i> <i>justify</i> <i>mention</i> <i>mind</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Would you <i>mind</i> closing the door? <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>denied</i> having seen this man before. <input type="checkbox"/> You can hardly <i>avoid</i> meeting her.</p>

<i>escape</i>	<i>miss</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> They <i>postponed</i> sending an answer to the request.
<i>excuse</i>	<i>postpone</i>	
<i>fancy</i>	<i>practise</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> My work <i>involves</i> filing and typing .
<i>recall</i>	<i>risk</i>	
<i>recollect</i>	<i>suggest</i>	
<i>resent</i>		
5. Word combinations:		
<i>be afraid of</i>	<i>be guilty of</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> There is <i>no use</i> crying over spilt milk.
<i>be angry for</i>	<i>be interested in</i>	
<i>be ashamed of</i>	<i>be keen on</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> He didn't <i>feel like</i> going out.
<i>be aware of</i>		
<i>be bored with</i>	<i>be pleased at</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> He <i>couldn't help</i> laughing .
<i>be busy</i>	<i>be proud of</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> She <i>was afraid of</i> falling .
<i>be capable of</i>	<i>be slow at</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> He <i>is slow at</i> doing sums.
<i>be clever at</i>	<i>be sorry for</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> He <i>is interested in</i> developing the project.
<i>be crazy about</i>	<i>be sure of</i>	
<i>be disappointed at</i>	<i>be surprised at</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> She'll <i>be sorry for</i> being rude.
<i>be engaged in</i>	<i>be tired of</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> He <i>is proud of</i> having won the chess tournament.
<i>be fond of</i>	<i>be worried about</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> He <i>was surprised at</i> having been asked about it.
<i>be good/clever at</i>	<i>be worth</i>	
<i>be grateful for</i>	<i>be responsible for</i>	
	<i>be used to</i>	
<i>be no good</i>		
<i>be no use</i>		
<i>can't stand/bear</i>		
<i>feel like</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> It's <i>no use</i> worrying about it. There is nothing you can do.
<i>have difficulty in</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Did you have any <i>difficulty in</i> getting a visa?
6. Prepositions		
<i>after</i>	<i>in spite of</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> They ran five miles <i>without</i> stopping .
<i>before</i>	<i>on</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Before</i> going to bed she locked the door.
<i>besides</i>	<i>without</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> John went to his office <i>in spite of</i> being ill .
<i>instead of</i>	<i>by</i>	

Notes: 1. After the verbs **come** and **go** we often use the Gerund related to outdoor activities: *climbing, driving, fishing, riding, sailing, shopping, skiing, walking*, etc.

- Why don't you **come sailing** with us?
- Let's **go skiing**!

2. These verbs always have a direct object: *catch, find, notice, observe, see*.

- I'd better not **catch you doing** that again!

Exercise 1. State the form of the gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I am surprised at his doing it so quickly. 2. I am surprised at his having done it so quickly. 3. I appreciate being invited to your home. 4. I appreciate having been invited to your party. 5. Elizabeth did not like being called Betsy. 6. The safe showed no signs of having been touched. 7. He mentioned having read it in the paper earlier. 8. I have the feeling of having passed a test. 9. Don't forget to call me before leaving for London. 10. People usually hate being interrupted. 11. The secretary asked if I would mind waiting for a few minutes. 12. He appreciates having had the opportunity to meet your parents. 13. We insist on being informed about the result. 14. After signing the contract the representative of the firm left Minsk.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the sentences using the gerund according to the model.

Model 1 (Indefinite Active). They suggested that they should take an early train. – They suggested *taking* an early train.

1. I suggested that I should meet them at the airport. 2. He recommended that I should buy a computer. 3. We don't mind that we should stay at home. 4. She suggested that she should wait for better weather before setting out. 5. I insist that we should look for the missing papers in the drawers. 6. She recommends that they should telephone hospitals before asking the police to look for him. 7. He didn't mind that he was to come earlier. 8. They request that they should have a meeting on Friday. 9. He recommends that we should listen to classical music. 10. He insists that I should use his phone. 11. They didn't mind that we should see their photos. 12. He suggests that we should place the piano between the windows.

Model 2 (Perfect Active). He denied that he had taken the book. – He denied *having taken* the book.

1. The boy confessed that he had lost the money. 2. They finally acknowledged that they had signed the document. 3. He denied that he had taken part in the plot. 4. He denies that he was at the station that evening. 5. They confessed that they had seen the criminal. 6. She doesn't deny that she enjoyed the ballet. 7. She admits that she has picked some flowers in the garden. 8. I appreciate that I received the invitation. 9. They don't deny that they kept Peter's marriage secret. 10. He denies that he has built a country house near the lake. 11. She confesses that she drank gallons of medicine when she was ill. 12. We admit that we broke the traffic rules yesterday.

Model 3 (Indefinite Passive). They took her on a drive to the country (be thankful). – She was thankful for *being taken* on a drive to the country.

1. He was interrupted all the time (dislike). 2. She looks pleased when they flatter her (like). 3. You must treat me with consideration (insist on). 4. You must cross at a zebra-crossing or a car may knock you down (risk). 5. You shouldn't exceed the speed limit or they may fine you (be in danger of). 6. They treated

the girl like a child (be furious at). 7. He doesn't like when somebody disturbs him while he is working (hate). 8. You mustn't let your dog chase cars. They'll run your dog over (end by). 9. I was hurt when I learnt about their refusal to come (couldn't help). 10. She doesn't like when she is contradicted (can't stand). 11. They often invite her to their concerts (appreciate). 12. The cat was afraid that we would punish him and hid under the sofa (can't stand).

Model 4 (Perfect Passive). She was awarded the prize (appreciate). – She appreciates *having been awarded* the prize.

1. I was satisfied when I realized that I was right (admit). 2. I was hurt when I learnt about their refusal to come (don't deny). 3. She was mistaken (admit). 4. He was elected chairman (appreciate). 5. She was sent to hospital two weeks ago (doesn't deny). 6. I was asked the same question (deny). 7. They were sent to London summer school (appreciate). 8. He was bought a new car (enjoy). 9. They were fined for exceeding the speed limit (be accused of). 10. He was looked on as a sweet-tempered young man when he was 20 (acknowledge). 11. She was never beaten at tennis (be proud of). 12. He was operated on the day before (mention).

Exercise 3. Open the brackets using the correct form of the gerund.

1. She doesn't deny (look upon) as a perfect wife for a clergyman when she was young. 2. We postponed (tell) anyone the news until after Christmas. 3. He risks (miss) the plane if he waits any longer. 4. She disapproved of Mrs. Stone (engage) as a secretary. 5. The parents object to her (send) to Paris to study painting. 6. The arrested man denied (be) anywhere near the bank. 7. I can't stand (live) in a place like that. 8. Joe hates (treat) like a child. 9. We insist on his (take) to hospital. 10. Do you mind (go) for a swim? 11. He was in prison for (kill) a man in a fight. 12. They didn't approve of my (reject) the offer. 13. She is very proud of (admire) when she was a child. 14. He mentioned (read) about it in the local paper.

Exercise 4. Correct errors if there are any.

1. I first enjoyed being listened to him, but after a while I got tired of hearing the same story again and again. 2. The boy was very thirsty in spite of drinking a big cup of tea. 3. I always treat people politely and I insist on treating politely. 4. He got into the house by having climbed through a window. 5. He got up at 7 p.m. in spite of working late. 6. She complained of having given a very small room overlooking the yard in the hotel. 7. The little girl never gets tired of being asked her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of asking so many questions. 8. She disapproved of Mary being engaged as a secretary. 9. I insist on her taking to hospital. 10. He accused me of breaking the cup. 11. We were looking forward to having seen them. 12. He is proud of winning the first prize last year.

Exercise 5. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund.

1. Ребенок начал плакать, когда услышал шум. 2. Он отрицал, что переехал на другую квартиру. 3. Она испытывает трудности от того, что ее постоянно посылают в командировки. 4. Он ценит то, что его избрали президентом клуба. 5. Она настаивала, чтобы ей показали новый выставочный зал. 6. Его обвинили в краже автомобиля. 7. Я горжусь тем, что проработал с ним 10 лет. 8. Он любил смеяться над теми, кто был робок. 9. Ребенок боялся, что его накажут. 10. Мой младший брат любит, когда ему рассказывают о морских путешествиях. 11. Мы ценим то, что провели 2 месяца в Англии, изучая там английский язык. 12. Я уверен, что уже читал эту статью.

Exercise 6. Make up short dialogues by analogy.

Model: to cut your hair – You should cut your hair. – Yes, it *wants (needs, requires, deserves)* **cutting**.

Prompts: to sweep the steps, to praise the child, to water the garden, to paper the walls, to dust the carpet, to repair the car, to clean the suit, to polish the shoes, to take the dress to the dry-cleaner's, to see the film, to paint the window, mend the shoes, to iron the shirt, to wash the blouse.

Exercise 7. Express your attitude.

Model: to buy the camera – The camera *is (not) worth* **buying**.

Prompts: to see the film, to discuss the article, to publish the story, to buy the dictionary, to praise them, to do the exercise, to learn the poem by heart, to invite them to the party, to visit the exhibition, to read the book, to listen to the song, to look round the garden, to see the play, to taste the cake.

Exercise 8. Change the sentences as in the model.

Model I: I *remember* **having** a picnic here two years ago. – I'll never (can't ever) *forget* **having** a picnic here two years ago.

1. I remember seeing the Alps for the first time. The sight was impressive. 2. I remember playing with dolls when I was a child. 3. I remember listening to this opera at the Bolshoi Theatre. 4. I remember watching this match at the stadium. 5. I remember being very proud and happy when I graduated from the university. 6. I remember speaking at the conference for the first time. 7. I remember being very upset when I wasn't accepted to the team. 8. I remember conducting my first English lesson at school. 9. I remember visiting London in 2015. 10. I remember collecting stamps when a child. 11. I remember meeting my English friend in Oxford. 12. I remember learning 10 hours a day to enter the university.

Model II: to interrupt – *Excuse (forgive) my interrupting.*

Prompts: to come a little late, to leave your papers at home, to ask you for help again, to cause you trouble, to break your cup, not to see you off, not to ring you up, to break the promise, to remind you of your debt, to keep you wait, not to answer the letter at once, not to send the invitation to the party, to interrupt the talk.

Model III: They were punctual. – *I thanked them for being punctual.*

1. He gave me a lift. 2. She sent the letter to the agency. 3. They solved the problem quickly. 4. He did a book review. 5. She invited me to the concert. 6. You lent me this sum of money. 7. They staged the play. 8. He was reserved. 9. She was tactful. 10. They kept the promise. 11. You shared your supper with me. 12. They saw me off.

Model IV: Shall we discuss the play? (*read*) – Yes, we'll discuss it *after reading* it.

1. Will you translate the article? (*read*) 2. Will Mary go to Italy this year? (*pass her exams*) 3. Will you return the book to Jane? (*read*) 4. Will you wear this coat? (*alter*) 5. Will you show me how to operate the computer? (*repair*) 6. Will you show me your new poem? (*type*). 7. Will you give me your new report? (*write*).

Model V: She heard the news and burst into tears. – **On hearing** the news she burst into tears.

1. They arrived in Paris and went straight to the hotel. 2. He was quite exhausted. He reached home and went to bed immediately. 3. He received the letter and rushed to the station. 4. She got a telegram and drove to the airport. 5. They left the house and directed their steps to the nearest bank. 6. We received the answer of the firm and handed all the documents to our legal adviser.

Model VI: She didn't say a word and leave the room (*without*). – She left the room **without saying** a word.

1. We walked for a long while. We didn't speak. 2. He entered the room. He didn't wake the baby. 3. He looked at me. He didn't answer the question. 4. We completed the project. We didn't ask them for help. 5. She left early. She didn't have breakfast. 6. He rushed out of the room. He didn't give the chance to explain.

Exercise 9. Open the brackets using the correct form of the gerund.

1. My car needs (*repair*). 2. I don't remember (*hear*) the legend before. 3. He apologized for (*leave*) the door open. 4. I would like to thank you very much indeed for (*be*) so helpful and kind to me over the worrying period of my

operation. 5. The batteries of this radio need (change). 6. Before (go) out I phoned Ann. 6. Tom left without (finish) his breakfast. 7. Do you think this book is worth (read)? 8. Do you think the grass needs (cut)? 9. You can't learn to skate without (fall). 10. I remember (put) my umbrella in the bag. 11. She washed her face and combed her hair before (go) downstairs again. 12. On (arrive) in Rome they went straight to the hotel. 13. Excuse my (come) a little late. I had to drop in at the post office. 14. I thanked him for (do) the book review last month. 15. He doesn't remember his (come) here for the first time. 16. We thanked her for (send) the letter to the agency. 17. We'll discuss the play after (read) it. 18. Excuse me my not (send) you an invitation to the party. I didn't know your address. 19. Forgive my (be) rude to you. It'll never happen again. 20. You should forgive her (waste) money on trifles. She is so light-minded. 21. I thanked him for (be) punctual. 22. I don't remember his (tell) the story before. 23. The car needs (wash). 24. Thank you for (give) him your moral support. 25. His hair wants (look after).

Exercise 10. Correct errors if there are any.

1. She denies seeing them in the shop yesterday. 2. It is better to die as the result of wearing out with activity than as the result of doing nothing. 3. Your suggestion is worth being taken over. 4. Thank you very much for having given me one of the best holidays I have had and for looking after us so well and cooking us all those enormous and delicious meals. 5. The arrested man was suspected of breaking into the house. 6. She can't stand having contradicted. 7. I don't fancy going out this evening. 8. I wonder what prevented him from having come to the party. 9. Those children want being looked after. 10. I don't mind having gone to the country. 11. Excuse me for having troubled you again. 12. The film isn't worth being seen. 13. We were sure of their having won the match though we didn't know the score. 14. Excuse me for losing my patience. 15. She denied taking the key. 16. He is proud of winning the first prize. 17. Excuse me for having left your book at home. 18. Is this novel worth being read? 19. She is sure of his being late yesterday. 20. There are a lot of mistakes in your essay. They need being corrected. 21. He hates disturbing while he is working. 22. On having heard the news she burst into tears. 23. I don't remember his having left them his motor-cycle. 24. Forgive our having influenced on you in this way. We were so impatient. 25. I can't stand his laughing at. 26. The safe shows no signs of touching.

Exercise 11. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund.

1. Извините, что я вам не позвонила. 2. Спасибо за то, что вы напомнили мне о собрании. 3. Она предложила сфотографироваться. 4. Мальчик заслуживает, чтобы его похвалили. 5. Пол надо покрасить.

6. Я помню, что покупала этот журнал, но я не знаю, куда я его положила.
7. Они не могли простить меня за то, что потеряли из-за меня столько времени.
8. Я не помню, чтобы он писал об этом.
9. Извините, что я опять напоминаю вам об этом.
10. Я помню, что отправила телеграмму еще утром.
11. Я благодарю вас за то, что вы так быстро ответили на мое письмо.
12. Я помню, как мне купили мой первый велосипед.
13. Увидев карикатуру, все рассмеялись.
14. Извините, что я заставил вас ждать.
15. Детям доставляло удовольствие играть в саду.
16. Мальчик не отрицал, что потерял книгу, взятую в библиотеке.
17. Я устала от того, что со мной обращаются как с ребенком.
18. Похоже, что будет дождь.
19. Мать горячо благодарила врача за то, что он спас ее ребенка.
20. Она сказала, что девочка заслуживает награды и дала ей большое яблоко.

Репозиторий ВУ

2. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GERUND

Functions		Indicators	Patterns
subject			<i>Reading</i> books enlarges one's horizons. There is no <i>complaining</i> . It's foolish <i>arguing</i> over
part of a compound nominal predicate		after the verbs <i>to be, to mean</i> (as a link verb)	His hobby is <i>reading</i> That would mean <i>telling</i> him the truth.
part of a compound verbal predicate	modal	with verbs and verbal phrases denoting modality: <i>to intend, to expect, to want, wish, like, enjoy, hate, dislike, can't help, can't stand</i> , etc.	I can't stand <i>waiting</i> in lines. I enjoy <i>studying</i> .
	aspect	with verbs denoting the beginning, duration or end of an action: <i>to begin, to start, to commence, to go on, to keep on, to proceed, to continue, to stop, to give up, to finish, to cease</i> , etc.	She went on <i>talking</i> . The began <i>discussing</i> the project.
object			Do you mind <i>repeating</i> what you said? I insist on <i>doing</i> this work now.
attribute		always preceded by the preposition (usually <i>of, for</i>)	I've no intention of <i>sending</i> the child away. What's the reason for his <i>rejecting</i> the offer?
adverbial modifier of	time	with the prepositions <i>after, before, on (upon), in, at</i>	After <i>turning</i> off the oven he went back, to his room.
	manner	with the prepositions <i>by, in</i>	We shall begin <i>by examining</i> the patient. The spent the day <i>in packing</i> .
	attendant circumstances	with the preposition <i>without, instead of, besides</i>	She left the room <i>without saying</i> anything.
	purpose	with the preposition <i>for</i>	The sport ground was often used <i>for playing</i> tennis
	condition	<i>if, without, in case</i>	You can't do it <i>without asking</i> for permission. <i>In case being</i> late, ring me up.
	cause	<i>for, for fear, owing to</i>	He took a taxi <i>for fear of being</i> late.
	concession	<i>despite, in spite of, though</i>	<i>In spite of being</i> ill he continued his work.

Exercise 12. Use the gerunds given in the brackets as **subjects**.

A. (being, crying, seeing, collecting, swimming, going, answering, riding, playing, role-playing).

1. ... decent isn't the same thing as being well-known. 2. "Stop, please", I said. "You're in a mess, and ... isn't going to help you one little bit". 3. ... him in their company surprised me greatly. 4. ... postage stamps was his hobby. 5. He used to say that ... is the best exercise. 6. ... in for sport would do him a world of good. 7. My ... in the negative was unexpected for him. 8. ... a bicycle is my favourite pastime. 9. ... games is a highly efficient language learning method adaptable to most learners' needs. 10. ... can help you to develop your oral speech.

B. (crying, continuing, jesting, waiting, worrying, laughing, asking, reading, remembering, pointing out).

1. It's no use ... over spilt milk. 2. I'm afraid it's no use ... this discussion. 3. It is ill ... with edged tools. 4. It's a waste of time ... any longer. 5. It's no use ... about it. 6. It's no good ... at him. 7. It's a waste of time ... him not to be lazy. 8. It's fun ... these short stories. 9. It's worth ... that the word "money" is used only in the singular with a singular verb. 10. It's worth ... that the words "goods, contents, riches, thanks, troops, earnings, savings" are used only in the plural with a plural verb.

Exercise 13. Make up your own sentences by using the gerund as a subject after *It's no use (good), it's a waste of time*.

Model A: to ring him up now – It's no use (good) ringing him up now. He is not at home yet.

Model B: to persuade her to join us – It's a waste of time persuading her to join us. She's busy.

Prompts: to argue with him, to try to get to the truth, to talk about it now, to complain to him of his son's behaviour, to remind him to answer that letter, to make a fuss, to say that you are not satisfied, to tell him that he is wrong, to ask the neighbours for help, to cry over spilt milk, to lose your temper, to threaten him, to come an hour earlier.

Exercise 14. Make up sentences with the same meaning by using the gerund as a subject.

Model: It is fun (important, necessary, etc.) to play tennis. – Playing tennis is fun.

1. It is important to have good friends. 2. It's easy to learn how to cook. 3. It is dangerous to walk alone at night in that part of the city. 4. Is it difficult to learn a second foreign language? 5. It is important to warn him of the danger. 6. It is necessary to be polite to other people. 7. It is interesting to learn about other countries. 8. It is important to eat

nutritious food. 9. It is fun to do crosswords. 10. It is interesting to be trained as a tourist guide.

Exercise 15. Answer the questions.

Model: Which is easier: to write English or to read English? – Reading English is easier than writing English.

1. Which is more fun: to visit people or to invite people to your house? 2. Which is easier: to learn to cook or to learn to drive a car? 3. Which is more difficult: to write English or to speak English? 4. Which is more important: to come to class on time or to get an extra hour of sleep in the morning? 5. Which is more satisfying: to give gifts or to receive them? 6. Which is more comfortable: to wear shoes or to go barefoot? 7. Which is more expensive: to travel by air or to travel by train? 8. Which is more comfortable: to travel by boat or to travel by bus?

Exercise 16. Ask your neighbour if some activity takes up his (her) much (little) time .

Model: studying – Does studying take up much your time? – Yes, studying takes up all of it. (It takes up a lot of it).

Prompts: cooking, learning English, going in for sports, playing tennis, doing the housework, sewing, knitting, doing your homework, working in the garden, doing exercises in writing, practising irregular verbs, checking up the spelling of new words, painting, going to art lectures, redecorating the house, singing in the choir.

Exercise 17. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund as a subject.

1. Бесполезно убеждать ее, она уверена в своей правоте. 2. Вряд ли стоит об этом беспокоиться. 3. Плавание – один из самых полезных видов спорта. 4. Занятия лыжным спортом принесли ей большую пользу. 5. Просить его о помощи – это только понапрасну терять время. 6. Мне доставляет удовольствие изучать английский язык. 7. Курение опасно для здоровья. 8. То, что я говорил по-китайски, было для него неожиданностью. 9. Бесполезно работать после полуночи. 10. Об этой новости стоило написать его отцу. 11. Нехорошо опаздывать на занятия и ссылаться при этом на неисправные часы. 12. Стоять в такой длинной очереди – это напрасная трата времени.

Exercise 18. State the type of the predicate with the gerund as a part of it. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. But another side of me kept on remembering the big tears rolling down her cheeks. 2. She didn't like being a prisoner but it was better than being dead. 3. My favourite pastime is fishing. 4. Do you mean to park

so far? – Yes, otherwise it would mean paying to get into a car park. 5. I can't stand being fooled down. 6. I couldn't help being late. My train was delayed by fog. 7. He went on telling us about his schooldays. 8. I can't bear lying flat on my back and doing nothing. 9. The greatest trial of patience is listening to his singing from morning till night. 10. They finished discussing the report and turned to other items. 11. His permanent wish was going somewhere to see nobody. 12. The producer began engaging new actors for the play. 13. His main responsibility meant receiving visitors. 14. Nobody can go on living without some belief. 15. He never ceased talking about his hobby. 16. She enjoyed giving parties. 17. The only remedy for such a headache was going to bed. 18. I hate being found faults with.

Exercise 19. Answer the questions using the gerund as a **predicative**. Develop the situation.

Model: What is the best way of travelling? (to travel by air) – In my opinion, the best way of travelling is *travelling* by air. It is more comfortable, convenient and far quicker than any other way.

1. What is the cheapest way of travelling? (to walk). 2. What is the thing that troubles people most of all when they are travelling? (to change from train to another means of transport, to lose luggage, to be lost, etc.) 3. What is the means of transport which combines speed, comfort and pleasure? (to go by train). 4. What is the best change from bustle and hustle of the city? (to go to a quiet country place, to go mountaineering, to go windsurfing, etc.) 5. What is the best way of studying a foreign language? (to communicate with native speakers, to see films, to consult the Internet, etc.) 6. What is the best way of entertaining friends? (to go to the exhibition, to discuss news, to listen to music, etc.)

Exercise 20. Use the gerunds given below as **a part of the compound verbal aspect predicate** (building, smoking, working, doing, studying, talking, eating, redecorating, ringing, hurting, speaking, riding, reading, eating, drinking).

1. They haven't finished ... your new house yet, have they? 2. Bill gave up 3. We'd better keep (on) 4. I put off ... my work. 5. What time did you finish ... last night? 6. The baby started ... when she was about a year and a half. 7. My doctor advised me to give up ... starchy foods. 8. This room will look very nice once you've finished ... it. 9. The bell went on 10. Your tooth will stop ... if you take two of these tablets. 11. She broke off ... to take out her handkerchief. 12. When did you take up ...? 13. He broke off ... to answer the phone. 14. If someone wants to lose weight, what should he or she give up ... and ...?

Exercise 21. Use the gerunds given below as **a part of the compound verbal modal predicate** (travelling, crying, having, watching, going, reading,

falling, listening, being overheard, sewing, driving, praising, playing).

1. I can't stand ... by plane. 2. She was so upset that she couldn't help
3. I like ... tea in front of the television-set. 4. I enjoy ... the sunrise. 5. Tom hates ... to the dentist. 6. I love ... before going to bed. 7. He couldn't help ... asleep. 8. They like ... to my telephone conversations and I hate 9. I can't bear 10. She dislikes ... too fast. 11. The child wants 12. My younger sister doesn't enjoy ... the piano.

Exercise 22. Ask another student about her likes and dislikes.

Model: to wear hats – Do you like (enjoy, dislike, hate, etc.) wearing hats?
– Yes. I simply love wearing hats. (No, I hate wearing hats).

Prompts: to wear jeans (pyjamas, sweaters, berets, high-heeled shoes); to wash (to iron) shirts; to collect coins (medals, stamps, etc.), to play tennis (badminton, football, chess), to listen to folk singers (guitarists, classical music, jazz music, pop music), to go to expensive restaurants (to the theatre, to cocktail parties, to concerts), to bake pies (cakes, buns, biscuits).

Exercise 23. Open the brackets using the correct form of the gerund.

1. He enjoyed (need). 2. In my experience, most people can't stand (laugh) at. 3. I don't like (interfere) with. 4. She dislikes (call) by surname. 5. He didn't stop (whistle). 6. Children can't help (make) noise. 7. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him, but after a while I got tired of hearing the same story again and again. 8. My watch keeps (stop). – That's because you keep (forget) to wind it up. 9. His simple wish was (tell) what to do and when to come. 10. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone slip on a banana skin. 11. My child hates (leave) alone. 12. I don't like (have) to speak in public.

Exercise 24. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund as a part of the predicate.

1. Ты закончил писать письмо? 2. Мне доставляет удовольствие слушать как классическую, так и джазовую музыку. 3. Его хобби – садоводство. 4. Перестань пить кофе перед сном, если хочешь хорошо спать. 5. Выпей эту таблетку, и зуб перестанет болеть. 6. Я терпеть не могу стоять в очередях. 7. Продолжайте, я вас слушаю. 8. Пожалуйста, перестаньте насвистывать, я пытаюсь сосредоточиться. 9. Я не могу не восхищаться моим родным городом. 10. Я не люблю, когда мне говорят неправду. 11. Он терпеть не может, когда ему указывают на ошибки. 12. Ему нравится коллекционировать марки. 13. Я не могу не покупать книги по искусству. Для меня эти книги означают путешествие в мир прекрасного. 14. Она не любит гулять в дождливую погоду.

Exercise 25. Use the gerunds given in the brackets as **objects** (shopping, finding, drawing, having, being seen, waiting, going, helping, looking, having, completing, having).

1. I did a lot of ... this morning. 2. We succeeded in ... the place for our picnic. 3. You are good at 4. I insist on ... a rest. 5. He was afraid of ... by the police. 6. I don't mind ... a few minutes. 7. Barry suggested ... for a walk. 8. Thank you for ... me carry the packets to the post-office. 9. Alison is not interested in ... for a new job. 10. I am accustomed to ... a big breakfast every morning. 11. The rain prevented us from ... the work. 12. Fred is always complaining about (of) ... a headache.

Exercise 26. Ask for permission using the gerund as an object.

Model: to sit here – *Would you mind my sitting here?*

Prompts: to open the door, to close the window, to have tea here, to type these letters, to borrow your pen, to use your bicycle, to bring a friend to the party, to leave the office half an hour earlier, to see your railway time-table, to make a suggestion, to turn the TV-set on, to turn down the music.

Exercise 27. Persuade your friend not to do it.

Model: to read at night – I read at night and felt awful afterwards. – Then try to *avoid reading* at night.

Prompts: to quarrel with my neighbours, to eat much chocolate, to drink coffee before going to bed, to keep late hours, to carry heavy suit-cases, to take sleeping pills, to spend much time before the TV-set.

Exercise 28. Say that you suggested doing it.

Model: to leave at once – Why didn't you leave at once? – Well, I *suggested leaving* at once but my friends wouldn't hear of it.

Prompts: to look for a cheaper hotel, to see the manager, to wait for better weather, to hire a taxi, to ring them up, to tell your parents everything, to consult a lawyer, to have another try, to give him a lift.

Exercise 29. Say that you share your neighbour's opinion.

Model: to miss the train – I expected he didn't want to miss the train. – Yes, I suppose he *was afraid of missing* the train.

Prompts: to be seen there, to spoil his new suit, to attract attention, to upset his friends, to cause a scandal, to press the wrong button, to lose his job, to make things worse, to wake everyone up, to get wet.

Exercise 30. Complete the sentences using gerunds, mind the prepositions.

1. I'm looking forward to (see) my family again. 2. Everyone in the neighbourhood participated in (search) for the lost child. 3. I apologized to Bill for (make) him wait for me. 4. The weather is terrible tonight. I don't blame you

for (prefer) to stay at home. 5. She insisted on (know) the whole truth. 6. Who is responsible for (wash) up after dinner? 7. Where should we go for dinner tonight? Would you object to (go) to an Italian restaurant? 8. The thief was accused of (steal) a woman's purse. 9. Tom is excited about (leave) for India. 10. The angry look on his face stopped me from (speak) my mind. 11. I am used to (sleep) with the window open. 12. Susan is in charge of (organize) the meeting. 13. People should refrain from (smoke) in restaurants. 14. The boy was severely reprimanded for (bully) younger boys.

Exercise 31. Complete the table according to the model. Consult pages 6–7.

about/of	for	from	in	of	to
complain	apologize	keep	believe	be capable	be used
talk	blame	prevent	participate	be guilty	object
think	forgive	stop	...	be tired	...
...

Exercise 32. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. She only succeeded ... blocking the way. 2. He did not object ... being examined. 3. I was not used ... driving a big car along crowded streets. 4. She was surprisingly clever... finding out things. 5. How can I prevent her ... going there? 6. I was thinking ... taking up a trip to the Scandinavian coast. 7. After all I'm personally responsible ... bringing you back safe and sound. 8. They positively insisted ... visiting all the museums. 9. What are your reasons to accuse her ... having taken the papers? 10. Everything depends ... being on time. 11. I thanked him again ... lending me the car. 12. Unfortunately I haven't succeeded ... making much impression on you. 13. His mission had very little to do ... winning the war. 14. He didn't approve ... borrowing money. 15. She thanked him ... taking her out. 16. He did not object ... seeing Francis. 17. I shall look forward ... seeing your new film. 18. He put the note under the saucer on the table to keep it ... blowing away.

Exercise 33. Correct errors if there are any.

1. Please don't blame Sam with what's happened: he couldn't stop the child from going out and losing his way. 2. Do you object in my staying here a little longer? 3. Many customers complained on getting bad services at the Royal Hotel. 4. Who could predict that Mike would be capable at acting on the stage? 5. I really look forward to going away for my summer holidays: I'm a little tired with studying. 6. Did they succeed with finding a nice present for Irene? 7. Show me someone who believes in meeting witches and wizards. 8. Who can keep you against making a mistake? Only very good friends. 9. I blame my younger sister for losing the keys from time to time. 10. Ann is in charge of

organizing the picnic. 11. They were disappointed with having lost the chance to see the Tower of London. 12. You can count about being given assistance. 13. She persisted at going on a hike on Sunday. 14. I insist in taking an early train.

Exercise 34. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund as an object.

A. 1. Она предложила сфотографироваться. 2. Я помню, что покупала эту книгу, но не знаю, куда ее положила. 3. Я не помню, чтобы я говорила об этом. 4. Извините, что опять напоминаю вам об этом. 5. Доктор велел ей избегать есть много шоколада. 6. Когда я пришел, он был занят переводом какой-то статьи. 7. Я помню, что меня уже спрашивали об этом. 9. Он предложил пойти на выставку. 10. После такой неприятной беседы она избегала, чтобы ее видели. 11. Я помню, что опустила письмо в почтовый ящик. 12. Студенты не возражали против изучения итальянского языка как факультативного курса.

B. 1. Он привык вставать в 7 утра. 2. Спасибо за то, что вы напомнили мне о собрании. 3. Я устал слушать его советы. 3. Нам удалось быстро найти их дом. 4. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы отдохнуть. 5. Я не против того, чтобы мы подождали пару минут. 5. Он постоянно жалуется на головные боли. 6. Думаю, что тебе стоит извиниться за грубость. 7. Я мечтаю о том, чтобы выучить несколько языков. 8. Удалось ли вам удержать их от ссоры? 9. Я привык читать английские книги в оригинале. 10. Я с нетерпением жду, когда мы увидим ваш новый фильм. 11. Кого вы вините за опоздание на поезд? 12. Никто не смог удержать его от совершения этой ужасной ошибки. 13. Попытайся не допустить, чтобы Том пошел в поход, он плохо себя чувствует. 14. Никогда не жалуйся, что у тебя мало времени. Если захочешь, время всегда можно найти.

Exercise 35. Use the gerunds given in the brackets as **attributes** (walking, seeing, wasting, rejecting, getting, reading, including, leaving, being, getting, recognizing, doing, following).

1. The public were warned of the dangers of ... unaccompanied in the park at night. 2. It was very kind of you to have taken the trouble of ... us off. 3. I hate the idea of ... my time. 4. We can't make out the reason for his ... the offer. 5. Is there any hope of ... tickets for the performance? 6. He got into the habit of... at table. 7. What are your grounds for ... him in the list? 8. When you telephoned me I was just on the point of 9. He had no excuse for ... late. 10. I advise you to take precautions against ... into trouble. 11. As they approached he gave no sign of ... them. 12. I was astounded and said that I had no intention of ... anything of the sort. 13. There are many difficulties involved in ... such a course of action.

Exercise 36. Say that your friend will have the chance of doing it in summer.

Model: to swim in the sea – In summer he will have *the chance (the possibility) of swimming* in the sea.

Prompts: to visit his parents, to meet his school friends, to travel abroad, to fish in the river, to work at the camp, to have a good holiday, to sunbathe, to redecorate his house, to visit London, to write a diary about his experiences.

Exercise 37. Say that you don't know why he did it.

Model: to reject the offer – Why did Peter reject the offer? – I can't make out *the reason for his rejecting* the offer.

Prompts: to refuse to stay in the hotel, to take the book back, to burn the letter, to refuse to organize the reception, to refuse to make a speech, to change his job, to give false evidence, to get very angry, to go to bed very early, to quarrel with his parents, to invite Nick to his country house, to leave at once, to refuse to join our company.

Exercise 38. Answer the questions using gerunds as attributes.

1. Do you have any experience in teaching English? 2. What is the best way of improving listening comprehension? 3. What is the best way of developing oral speech habits? 4. What is the reason for choosing English as your future profession? 5. There's an opportunity of studying the third foreign language at the University, isn't there? 6. Is it easy or difficult to change one's way of living? 7. Playing cards is a silly way of spending free time, isn't it? 8. Are you in the habit of rising early?

Exercise 39. Complete the following sentences using the gerund as an attribute. Fill in the blanks with prepositions (consult page 6).

1. He takes every opportunity... (получить новые знания, подбодрить своего друга, сходить в театр).

2. She had no chance ... (быстро пересдать экзамен, провести лето на побережье Адриатического моря, отправиться в экспедицию на Кавказ).

3. What's your reason ... (отменить встречу, отказаться от этой должности, не принять предложение фирмы)?

4. I had no hope ... (что мне дадут эту роль, что я выучу китайский язык, получить номер в этой гостинице).

5. What are your ideas ... (рассмотреть этот вопрос сейчас, назначить встречу на понедельник, показать пример в решении этой проблемы).

6. She has no experience ... (воспитание детей, ухаживание за больными, выращивание овощей).

Exercise 40. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund as an attribute.

1. Она не имела никакого намерения уходить сразу же. 2. Он не подал вида, что узнал их. 3. У вас нет оснований подозревать его. 4. На вечере я имела удовольствие познакомиться с представителем вашей фирмы. 5. Летом у вас будет возможность посетить исторические памятники старинных русских городов. 6. Он очень скоро выработал привычку вставать в 6 часов утра. 7. Они приняли меры, чтобы не попасть в аварию. 8. Есть ли какая-нибудь надежда успеть на первый поезд? 9. У него было такое чувство, что за ним следят. 10. Я не вижу причины, чтобы выходить из себя. 11. Это хороший способ уйти от ответа. 12. У него не было ни малейшего намерения обманывать вас. 13. У меня и мысли не было разрешить ей остаться. 14. Он приехал сюда с целью помочь вам. 15. У нее была привычка ложиться спать рано. 16. У меня не было причины поговорить с ней об этом. 17. Не будет никакой трудности в том, чтобы найти гостиницу, где остановиться. 18. Вот хорошее место для рыбной ловли.

Exercise 41. Use the gerunds given in the brackets as an **adverbial modifier of time** (entering, deciding, putting, starting, replying, watching, leaving, reading, learning, hearing)

1. On ... my house, he took off his hat. 2. We asked a solicitor for advice before ... whether to take legal actions. 3. After ... the assistant to a great deal of trouble, the customer left the shop without buying anything. 4. You should check the oil before ... the car. 5. Jane hesitated before 6. Then, on ... a play on TV, he said that he didn't like the plot. 7. Before ... for their holidays they made up a list of things to be taken. 8. The teacher told us to copy the new words before ... the text. 9. In ... the functions of the gerund we analyzed sentences from J. London's stories. 10. On ... the news she burst into tears.

Exercise 42. Say what Jack did at (on) hearing it.

Model: the bell (to go to open the door). – *At (on) hearing the bell he went to open the door.*

Prompts: her footsteps (to stop), the news (to get excited), the news of his arrival (to hurry home), the story (to grin), the offer (to decide to leave), her voice (to run to meet her), the noise (to look out of the window), the question (not to trouble himself to reply).

Exercise 43. Say what you saw (noticed, felt, did) yesterday on returning home.

Model: to go to the kitchen and prepare dinner. – *On returning home I went to the kitchen and prepared dinner.*

Prompts: to see a telegram, to write a letter to my aunt, to water the flowers and clean the room, to help my younger brother with his English, to feel that my nerves were at a certain breaking point, to feel that I was running a temperature, to see that my mother wasn't in.

Exercise 44. Ask your neighbour to transform the sentences using the gerund as an adverbial modifier of time.

Model: When I was doing the exercise I missed a sentence. – *In doing* the exercise I missed a sentence.

1. When she was reading she missed a line. 2. When I was writing an essay I used some quotations from Cicero. 3. When she was watching TV she heard some strange noise. 4. She seemed excited when she heard the news. 5. When she said "Yes" she was nervous. 6. When he was reading the instructions he noticed some misprints. 7. When she was crossing the street she saw an old friend of hers. 8. When he was looking through my album he saw a lot of familiar faces.

Exercise 45. Use the gerunds given in the brackets as an **adverbial modifier of manner** (using, drinking, discussing, pretending, drawing, working, allowing, taking).

1. He got in by ... a key. 2. Jane stayed awake by ... black coffee. 3. I think we'll start by ... the poem. 4. My brother always gets out of doing the housework by ... to be busy. 5. They showed us how to get to their house by ... a map. 6. We got the task finished by ... sixteen hours a day. 7. The television company decided to have another attempt at the equality of the sexes by ... women to announce serious events. 8. Then David arrived and interrupted Mrs. Scott's monologue by ... me by the elbow.

Exercise 46. Say how it is (was) done. Use the gerund with the preposition *by* as an adverbial modifier of manner.

Model: How did come here? (to take a taxi) – He came here *by taking* a taxi.

1. How did you turn off the tape-recorder? (to push the stop button) 2. How do we show other people that we are happy? (to smile) 3. How did Nick improve his listening comprehension? (to see original films) 4. How did Grandma amuse the children? (to tell them a fairy-tale) 5. How did you find out what "to be on the dot" means? (to use a dictionary). 6. How do we quench our thirst? (to drink water) 7. How did they decide who would go to the backer's? (to flip a coin). 8. How did they find my new address? (to ask your parents).

Exercise 47. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund either as an adverbial modifier of manner or time.

1. Она включила магнитофон, нажав на клавишу "стоп".
2. Вернувшись домой, она написала письмо родителям. 3. Переписывая текст, он пропустил два предложения. 4. Услышав его шаги, мы обернулись. 5. Читая книгу, обратите внимание на описание внешности главных героев. 6. Перед тем, как переходить улицу, посмотрите налево. 7. Подумайте, прежде чем ответить. 8. Услышав эту новость, она побледнела. 9. Просматривая газеты, я нашла интересную статью о замках в Шотландии. 10. Придя домой, я позвонила подруге и пригласила ее в театр. 11. Вы можете улучшить свое произношение, используя компьютерную программу «Профессор Хиггинс». 12. Он нашел повод уйти от ответа, сославшись на секретность темы.

Exercise 48. Open the brackets using the gerund as an **adverbial modifier of cause**.

Model: He couldn't go to the theatre with us for (write) an essay. – He couldn't go to the theatre with us for *writing* an essay

1. I could not answer for (be) excited. 2. Jane couldn't laugh for (cough) and couldn't cough for (laugh). 3. They may be fined for (break) the law. 4. Through (be) careless he met with an accident. 5. He was in jail for (commit) a crime. 6. She was ashamed of herself for (mislead) them. 7. I still reproach myself for (not be) open with my fellow-students before. 8. He took care not to face the future for fear of (break up) his untroubled way of life. 9. I feel better now for (spend) a good deal of my holidays at the seaside. 10. He couldn't arrive in time for (delay) by the manager.

Exercise 49. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund as an adverbial modifier of cause.

1. Она стала много писать по-английски, чтобы улучшить орфографию. 2. Он достал из чемодана книгу, чтобы показать свой опубликованный рассказ. 3. Я запишу номер вашего телефона, так как боюсь его забыть. 4. Он не ответил на вопрос, так как боялся, что над ним будут смеяться. 5. Я закрою окно, так как простужена. 6. Он не мог спать, так как был очень взволнован. 7. Мы заблудились, так как впервые были в этом городе. 8. Он был сердит на меня за то, что я опоздал. 9. Она опоздала на поезд, так как попала в транспортную пробку. 10. Он не сообщил никому о своей ошибке в расчетах, так как боялся, что его уволят.

Exercise 50. Open the brackets using the gerund as an **adverbial modifier of condition**.

Model: You can't do your test without (get) ready for it. – You can't do your test without *getting* ready for it.

1. You won't pass the exam without (do) any work. 2. You're not to come into my room without (knock). 3. You can't make an omelette

without (break) eggs. 4. I wouldn't do a thing like that without (tell). 5. Those minutes were the most extraordinary of my life. I cannot think back to them without (fill) with some emotion, nostalgia perhaps, or pride that I went through them. 6. You are not in my company, are you? I can hardly have engaged an actress looking like you without (notice) it. 7. He didn't want to go without (congratulate) by Ann. 8. You can't drive without (have) a license. 9. You can't have a war without someone (get) hurt. 10. You shouldn't enter the university without (consult) about your future profession.

Exercise 51. Transform the sentences using the gerund as an adverbial modifier of condition.

Model: The audience will never applaud if they don't like the acting. - The audience will never applaud without *liking* the acting.

1. We shan't drive to the coast if we don't feel better. 2. They won't find him there if they don't come in time. 3. He won't be all right if he doesn't take this medicine. 4. They won't transfer the patient to another ward if they don't see the improvement. 5. You won't speak English if you don't practise every day. 6. The heart will break if it doesn't have any hope. 7. You'll never learn the poem if you don't like it. 8. We shan't finish the project in time if we don't work all night. 9. He didn't stay at the Brighton Hotel if he wasn't rich. 10. You wouldn't be well now if you hadn't taken the medicine yesterday. 11. Charles wouldn't be here now if he hadn't thought of coming beforehand. 12. I wouldn't like the country life if I hadn't been brought up in the country.

Exercise 52. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund as an adverbial modifier of condition.

1. Я не смогу перевести эту статью, не посмотрев несколько слов в словаре. 2. Попытайся разгадать кроссворд, не заглядывая в ответы. 3. Я не могу уйти домой, не закончив работу. 4. Ты не обогатишь свой словарный запас, не читая английскую литературу в оригинале. 5. Она не может заснуть, не приняв лекарство. 6. Вы никогда не будите хорошо говорить по-английски, если не изучите грамматику. 7. Данная проблема не может быть решена без детального анализа. 8. Он не имеет права вмешиваться в наши дела, если его не просят об этом. 9. Не зная новый номера телефона своего друга, я не мог сообщить ему о своем приезде. 10. Мальчики не должны уходить из интерната, не спросив разрешения.

Exercise 53. Open the brackets using the gerund as an **adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances**.

Model: He left the room without (say) good bye. – He left the room without *saying* good bye.

1. He gave the waiter a note and put the change into his pocket without

(bother) to count it. 2. She disappeared up the stairs without (look) at anyone. 3. He jerked the door open without (knock) or (announce) himself. 4. Then she asked me if I liked music, and without (wait) for an answer played some Chaikovskiy. 5. He glanced up without (answer). 6. She smiled without (show) her teeth. 7. They were dancing without (speak). 8. She went on without (notice) his interruption. 9. Besides (be) clever he is very industrious. 10. She did a lot of other things besides (look) after the children. 11. The door opened without (knock) on. 12. He arrived at the party without (invite).

Exercise 54. Transform the sentences using the gerund as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

Model: She laughed but she didn't reply. – She laughed without *replying*.

1. She turned the head but she didn't speak. 2. He translated the article but he didn't use the dictionary. 3. She got married but nobody knew about it. 4. He ran ten miles and didn't stop. 5. He changed the style of his writing and didn't keep so strictly to the rules. 6. I was too absorbed in my thoughts and didn't see anybody. 7. He walked to the edge of the terrace but didn't see the children on the lawn. 8. The sun was starting to go down but wasn't relieving. 9. He didn't search much and found an apartment on the third floor. 10. She answered the question and didn't raise her head.

Exercise 55. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

1. Она прошла к себе в комнату, не попрощавшись с гостями. 2. Он продолжал играть на пианино, не замечая нас. 3. Она сидела в первом ряду и слушала певца, не глядя на сцену. 4. Он вышел из зала, не дожидаясь ответа. 5. Мы покинули корабль, причем никто не видел этого. 6. Он часто сидит с удочкой и ничего при этом не ловит. 7. Она ушла из библиотеки, так и не взяв ни одной книги. 8. Услышав эту ужасную новость, Мэри быстро выбежала из комнаты, так и не закончив своего обеда. 9. Чудесно отправиться в путешествие и не беспокоиться о том, где остановиться на ночлег. 10. Важно принимать лекарство вовремя и не думать о последствиях болезни.

Exercise 56. Open the brackets using the gerund either as an **adverbial modifier of concession or purpose**. State the function of the gerund in each sentence. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I didn't ask my questions in spite of there (be) a lot of things to ask. 2. The hall was used for (dance). 3. They got up early for (catch) the first bus. 4. Though (be) ill he continued his work. 5. In spite of (be) tired she went on climbing. 6. He spent a lot of time in the library for (write) a report. 7. Though (read) newspapers every evening he didn't have his personal point of view. 8. The delegation arrived in Minsk for (conduct) trade negotiations. 9. He gave

some instructions for (speed up) the work. 10. In spite of (do) well at school she can't find a job.

Exercise 57. Translate into English using the correct form of the gerund either as an adverbial modifier of concession or purpose.

1. Я пришел сюда, чтобы обсудить этот вопрос с руководителем отдела. 2. Несмотря на то, что ему рекомендовался морской воздух, он не мог уехать к морю, чтобы провести там свой отпуск. 3. Хотя мой друг знал, что я собирался приехать, он не предполагал, что я приеду так рано. 4. Мы пошли на вокзал, чтобы встретить родителей. 5. Несмотря на то, что он повредил руку, он продолжал участвовать в соревнованиях. 6. Тесты были возвращены студентам для работы над ошибками. 7. Он купил цветы, чтобы поздравить мать с днем рождения. 8. Хотя моему дедушке уже 75 лет, он каждое утро бегает в парке. 9. Северная часть парка использовалась для отдыха в жаркий день. 10. Несмотря на занятость, она старалась находить время для занятий музыкой.

3. THE GERUNDIAL COMPLEXES

Mind the constructions in which the gerund is in the predicate relation to the nominal element expressed by 1) a noun in the common or genitive case; 2) a possessive pronoun; 3) a personal pronoun in the objective case. A gerundial construction is nearly always rendered into Russian by a clause, generally introduced by «то, что»/«тем, что»/«как».

1. Do you mind **my smoking**? – Вы ничего не имеете против того, что я **курю**?

2. I have a distinct recollection of **Ann** always **getting** the good conduct prize. – Я отлично помню то, что **Анна** всегда **получала** награду за примерное поведение.

3. Our talk was interrupted by **Richard's coming** back. – Наша беседа была прервана тем, что **вернулся Ричард**.

4. Her thoughts were interrupted by **the door opening** gently. – Ее мысли были прерваны тем, что **дверь** тихонько **открылась**.

5. **His being** a foreigner was unexpected. – То, что **он был** иностранцем, было неожиданным.

6. We enjoyed **him playing** very much. – Нам очень понравилось то, как **он играл**.

Exercise 58. Read the following sentences and state the syntactic function of **the gerundial complexes**. Translate the sentences into Russian.

A. 1. I remember my friend telling me that. 2. I'm annoyed at their being late. 3. They blamed me for their having missed the train. 4. You may count on her keeping the promise. She is used to people trusting her. 6. It's no good your insisting on it. 7. There is no use your worrying about it. 8. Will you object to his coming here? 9. She hates children being noisy. 10. Do you doubt her being a Russian? 11. It's my fault. I ought to have insisted on your taking a holiday. 12. He didn't believe in people living beyond ninety.

B. 1. You don't mind my saying all this to you, Fleming. (S.M.) 2. Do you mean you object to my bringing Mr. Hopkins here? (F.F.) 3. What can be the possible use of Larry's learning dead languages? (S.M.) 4. Jane bit her lip till the blood came, and walked back to her seat without another word, but she couldn't help the tears of rage rolling down her face. (Galsw.) 5. He had called there three times now without her being able to see him. (Galsw.) 6. We were talking about professions. If you don't mind my asking, what is yours? (I.Shaw) 7. 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. (S.M.) 8. I was used to people being angry with me and made it a point of honour not to mind. (Hartley) 9. She was being observed, and by someone who resented her being there. (White.) 10. I hate the idea of Larry making such a mess of his life. (S.M.) 11. Later, in the night, I was awakened by the sound of someone moving softly about the room. (A.Chr.)

12. Do you think there is much chance of one seeing him again? (A.Chr.) 13. Well, it was the same fellow. And do you remember me saying that I was sure I had seen him somewhere before? (P.W.)

Exercise 59. Use the proper form of the gerund as the second part of the gerundial complex instead of the infinitives in the brackets.

1. I'm partly to blame for your (to miss) the train. 2. I had reached this point in my meditations, when I was aroused by the sound of the door (to open). 3. Liz did not mind his (to come) to see the baby, but she would not let him help her. 4. They told me all about his (to be) there, and the questions he had asked. 5. I beg, that in the case of my (to be) able to contribute something to the solution of the mystery, my name must not be mentioned. 6. I'm tired of people (to have) to be kind to me. 7. I'm eight years older than you are. – Oh! I don't mind the inspector (to know) that! 8. It's difficult to stop George (to talk) once he begins. 9. There was still a chance of Bart (to come). 10. He declared that his stepfather would not hear of his (to marry) a penniless girl. 11. Doctor Brown said something of the nurse (to suspect). 12. Fancy her (to want) to know what was troubling him.

Exercise 60. Complete the following sentences using the elements in the brackets to form complexes with the gerund.

Model: I said something about my (clock, to be) slow. – I said something about my *clock being* slow.

1. I hated to think of (she, to be) alone there. 2. The sound I heard was the sound of (a child, to cry). 3. I couldn't stop (she, to come) here. 4. I hope you don't object to (I, to accompany) you as far as the door. 5. No one would dream of (he, to be) so near at hand. 6. Slipping into the room like a ghost, she crept into her grandmother's bed, and finished (she, to cry) until she fell asleep. 7. "You must not mind (we, to be surprised)," she said. 8. They might, she always felt, disapprove of (women, to smoke) in public halls. 9. I asked her why she could not sleep and what kept (she, to think) so much as she listened to the nightingale. 10. I don't like (you, to go off) so soon. 11. Who suggested (they, to go) to the country with us? 12. "You must forgive (I, to act) without consulting you, Ann," he said. 13. He never thought of (Jane, to meet) these people before. 14. I insist on (you, to pay) what is due to you.

Exercise 61. Transform the following sentences so as to use complexes with the gerund. Use prepositions where necessary.

Model: She insisted *that I should apologize* to her. — She insisted on *my apologizing* to her.

1. My friend insisted that I should stay at his place. 2. Michael suggested that she should be sent to the Crimea. 3. Harold insisted that we should wait for them. 4. He requested that she should sit down. 5. She remembered that Charles

had once said to her that the origin of poetry was emotion. 6. Julia ordered that they should go down to the drawing room. 7. Do you mind if I take your dictionary? 8. Do you think father would mind if we go to the park now? 9. She insisted we should put off the conference. 10. She has no idea that he was good at mathematics at school. 11. I am annoyed because they shouted so loud. 12. I have no idea you know him. 13. Laura remembered she had left that umbrella in the corner. 14. Everyone is surprised that she was there. 15. Presently I became aware that someone had visited my room. 16. She took a peculiar delight in the fact that he had been to Africa.

Exercise 62. Complete the following so as to use complexes with the gerund.

Model: She was afraid of *his*... - She was afraid of *his missing* the train.

1. I don't like her 2. He was right in his 3. There is no point in my 4. There was an absolute proof of his 5. Forgive my 6. Ann gave no sign of her 7. It was the only excuse for her 8. He liked the idea of their 9. There was no possibility of my 10. He was awakened by the sound of someone 11. He remembered his 12. At last he saw the chance of their 13. You must get rid of the habit of your 14. Everyone approved of our 15. He didn't mind his friend 16. He liked the idea of our 17. They didn't pay any attention to her 18. Will you object to my ... ? 19. I don't seem to remember her 20. They were surprised at her

Exercise 63. Translate into English using complexes with the gerund.

1. Ему не понравилось, что я поеду на Кавказ одна. 2. Он настаивает, чтобы я держала окна открытыми независимо от погоды. 3. Вы не возражаете, если я поработаю сегодня в вашем кабинете? 4. Я удивлена, что вы оставили маленькую девочку одну дома. 5. Вы помните, я вам говорила, что я никогда не была в Австралии. 6. Я не могу себе представить, что вы так долго сидели на вокзале. 7. Казалось, что не было больше необходимости в том, чтобы я оставалась в городе. 8. Интересно, как она вошла в дом так, что мы не заметили ее? 9. Извините, что я вошел без стука. 10. Мне не хотелось бы, чтобы вы оставались здесь одна. 11. Он удивился, что она знала стихотворение этого писателя. 12. Я помню, что он дважды был в Риме. 13. Я поблагодарил ее за то, что она купила такие интересные книги. 14. Вы можете рассчитывать на то, что он даст вам точную информацию. 15. Я помню, что он говорил мне об этом несколько дней назад. 16. Я был разочарован тем, что они отказались помочь мне. 17. Извините, что я не позвонил вам вчера. 18. Он ответственен за то, чтобы работа была выполнена вовремя.

4. MIXED BAG

Exercise 1. Find errors if there any.

1. I had no difficulty in remembering English words. 2. Victoria displayed a distinct pleasure at her allowing to tell them her story. 3. We happened then to cross the street and the traffic prevented us from being spoken. 4. I am proud of being of use to her before. 5. On having heard the tragic news, she burst into tears. 6. Without giving any time, I walked straight to the house. 7. The rain poured down without ceasing. 8. Well, doubtless we'll come across that in having looked through Captain Black's papers. 9. He's been feeling ill for months without seeing by anybody. 10. After having left the factory on the eve of the holidays, Dan went straight to the house where he lodged. 11. For fear of delaying by Paul she didn't dare to enter the room. 12. All I'm interested in is not getting into trouble, see? 13. She couldn't go out of the room without having said something to him. 14. Do you mind being followed me into the drawing-room, Ada? 15. His book was a result of his leading a long, interesting life in his youth. 16. I always enjoy exercising my mind and body. 17. I remember having read this book earlier.

Exercise 2. Use the gerund in the appropriate form instead of the infinitive in the brackets.

1. "Of course," I said, disappointed at (to give) such a trifling commission. 2. Here, they felt, was someone worth (to take) a little trouble over. 3. He was so young, so gay, he laughed so merrily at other people's jokes that no one could help (to like) him. 4. I remember (to go) to the British Museum one day to read up for my exam. 5. I was disappointed at (to deprive) of my catch. 6. So I got out my favourite suit, which already had the appearance of (to put) away for a long time. 7. That charming lady is capable of (to tell) any lie to her advantage. 8. Women told one another that (to photograph) by this photographer was like (to undergo) some wonderful spiritual experience. 9. I can't help (to feel) sorry for her. 10. He could not remember ever (to see) the man before in his life. 11. Mother jumped to the conclusion that the girl had gone out for the evening without (to tell) anybody. 12. After (to stare) at myself critically in the mirror, I had to admit that I didn't look too bad. 13. You remember (to say) to me once that there wasn't anything in the world you wouldn't do for me. 14. But to my intense surprise, on (to get) down early the next morning, and eagerly (to open) the newspapers, there was not a word about the arrest. 15. I remember (to read) about it in one of the historical novels. 16. After carefully (to examine) the room several times I returned my attention to the mountain. 17. There's a probability of my (to send) to Cambridge. 18. You must excuse me for (to think) you were a liar. 19. The baby went on sleeping after (to feed). 20. He'll never forgive her for (to play) this game for over 10 years. 21. I don't like (to spy) on. 22. Raymond didn't like (to call) Ray. 23. The boy was very thirsty in spite of

(to drink) a big cup of tea. 24. You should tidy the room. – Yes, I needs (to tidy). The flowers want (to water) and the shelves want (to duster). 25. You can't be afraid of (to hurt) unless you've been hurt. 26. In fear of (to recognize) she lowered her gaze. 27. Jack went to his bathroom without (to see). 28. I've always liked (to take) risks. 29. I seem to remember (to tell) not to grumble. 30. After (to pause) she announced, "I have some excellent news".

Exercise 3. Translate into English using the gerund as

a) subject

1. С ним было бесполезно спорить. 2. Быть с друзьями на лыжной прогулке – большое удовольствие. 3. Нехорошо так думать о своих соседях. 4. Ловить рыбу в этом озере – напрасное дело. 5. Было бесполезно пытаться купить билеты на этот концерт. 6. То, что вы провели лето в горах, принесло огромную пользу вашему здоровью.

b) part of a compound verbal predicate

1. Он продолжал курить. 2. Я люблю, когда мне читают сказки. 3. Он перестал улыбаться и внимательно посмотрел на меня. 4. То, что вы рассказывали, было так интересно, что я не мог не слушать. 5. Вы ждете, когда перестанет идти дождь? 6. Лучшее средство от стресса – чтение хорошей книги. 7. Он поздоровался с нами и начал рассказывать о своем путешествии в Грецию. 8. Я не могу не смотреть этот фильм, хотя терпеть не могу просмотр триллеров. 9. Я получаю большое удовольствие, когда слушаю ваши песни. 10. Она не любила, когда ее несправедливо упрекали. 11. Брось курить и ты перестанешь кашлять. 12. Ненавижу приезжать в пустую квартиру.

c) object

1. Он способен к изучению иностранных языков. 2. Вы не будете возражать, если я запишу ваш номер телефона? 3. Спасибо за то, что позвонили моим родителям. 4. За ним нужно присматривать. 5. Я помню, мне рассказывали об этом романе. 6. Эту выставку стоит посмотреть. 7. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы его навестили в больнице. 8. Я помню, как часы на башне пробили три часа. 9. Извините, что я так поздно пришла. 10. Она рассчитывала, что им помогут завершить проект. 11. Надеюсь, что вы не возражаете, если ей все расскажут. 12. Я не понимал, почему он избегал говорить об этом. 13. Мне не хочется гулять. 14. Мы не одобряем то, что вы пропускаете лекции. 15. Он настаивал на том, чтобы мы повторили опыт. 16. Благодарю вас за то, что вы дали мне об этом знать. 17. С нетерпением жду, когда снова увижу вас. 18. Он был очень разочарован, что не застал ее дома.

d) attribute

1. Он был счастлив при мысли о том, что снова скоро увидит своих друзей.
2. У меня не было времени подумать, как лучше ответить на этот вопрос.
3. Есть ли какая-нибудь надежда провести это лето в Крыму? 4. Ему редко представляется случай провести отпуск вместе со своей семьей. 5. Какие у вас основания разговаривать со мной таким тоном? 6. У нас нет причины отказаться от их предложения. 7. Ему не составило труда найти в библиотеке этот журнал.

e) adverbial modifier

1. Переписывая текст, он пропустил несколько слов. 2. Получив письмо от сестры, я поехала к ней первым поездом. 3. Позавтракав, он вернулся в свою комнату. 4. Он выслушал приказ, ни о чем не спрашивая. 5. Я стал много читать, чтобы расширить свой словарный запас. Нельзя изучать иностранный язык, не читая литературу в оригинале. 6. Она побледнела, не отвечая на этот вопрос. 7. Несмотря на то, что цветы держали в воде, они завяли. 8. Он не мог произнести ни одного слова, т.к. был очень взволнован. 9. Мы можем добиться цели только путем преодоления трудностей. 10. Вернувшись домой, он сразу же принялся писать новую статью. 11. Они продолжали опыт, не смотря то, что были усталые и голодные. 12. Старик шел очень медленно, так как боялся упасть.

Role Play

Act out the situations, using as many expressions with the gerund as possible, e.g. *can't stand ...*, *don't feel like ...*, *to be used to ...*, *have difficulty in ...*, *give up ...*, etc. (See pages 6-7). Mind the use of the gerundial complexes as well.

1. Mary cries every morning before going to school. She is used to making scenes to her mother.

2. *Her mother* tries to calm her, but fails. She is worried and decides to speak to her husband.

3. *Her husband* thinks that education is a waste of time. If Mary behaves badly, it is the teacher's fault. Mary never behaves badly at home because she'll be punished.

4. Mother comes to the teacher for help. *Mary's teacher* is also worried about Mary's behaviour and progress at school. Mary used to be a polite and hard-working pupil. But once she told the teacher that her father sometimes hit her for getting not only excellent marks.

List of abbreviations

Christie A. – A. Chr.

Fitzgerald F. – F.F.

Galsworthy J. – Galsw.

Hartley W. – Hartley

Maugham S. – S.M.

Shaw Irving – I. Shaw

White P. – White

Wodehouse P. – P.W.

Репозиторий ВГУ

Учебное издание

ГЕРУНДИЙ

Методические рекомендации
по курсу практической грамматики
английского языка

Составитель

БОБЫЛЕВА Лиана Ивановна

Технический редактор

Г.В. Разбоева

Компьютерный дизайн

Т.Е. Сафранкова

Подписано в печать .2016. Формат 60x84¹/₁₆. Бумага офсетная.

Усл. печ. л. 2,09. Уч.-изд. л. 1,90. Тираж экз. Заказ .

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение – учреждение образования
«Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова».

Свидетельство о государственной регистрации в качестве издателя,
изготовителя, распространителя печатных изданий

№ 1/255 от 31.03.2014 г.

Отпечатано на ризографе учреждения образования
«Витебский государственный университет имени П.М. Машерова».

210038, г. Витебск, Московский проспект, 33.