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**PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR:
“THE VERBALS”**

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“THE VERBALS”**

**Навчальний посібник «Практична граматики англійської мови:
«Безособові форми дієслова» з курсу «Практична граматики (основна
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Пропонований навчальний посібник містить матеріал до модулів «Безособові форми дієслова» для студентів II року навчання факультетів іноземних мов закладів вищої освіти. Навчальний матеріал викладено у формі трьох модулів: інфінітив, герундій, дієприкметник. Запропоновані вправи до кожного модулю спрямовані на подальший розвиток таких видів мовленнєвої діяльності як: письмо, читання, говоріння.

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PREFACE

There are great difficulties for learners of English in using the verbals (non-finite forms). This occurs as a result of significant discrepancies between the verb systems of the Ukrainian and English languages in general.

The goal of this manual is to give full description of forms, meanings, functions of the verbals (non-finite forms); show the features of the verbals on numerous examples; form automatic skills of their use.

The manual consists of three modules which have descriptive and practical parts. Each module of the manual consists of theoretical Units, Practice, Revision and Final Test.

The *theoretical units* give information about the verbals: general notions; the tense, voice distinctions; the functions of the verbals in the sentence; the constructions used with the verbals, differences between the Gerund and the Verbal Noun, the gerund and the participle.

The *Practice* contains different exercises practising new structures to help learners use correct, appropriate verbal in everyday situation, speaking and writing activities, to practise the new structures in oral and written form.

Revision exercises and Final Test of each module give the opportunity to check all acquired knowledge and skills.

On completing the Modules, the students are expected:

- to know verbals (non-finite forms): general notions, the tense and voice distinctions, the functions of the verbals in the sentence, the Constructions used with them;

to be able:

- to convey correctly (logically and grammatically) their thoughts in both oral and written forms;

- competently use verbals (non-finite forms) in accordance with the syntactic constructions and functions that they perform in a sentence and phrase.

- to use state expressions, parenthesis with the verbals in appropriate context.

MODULE 1

THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

There are three non-finite forms of the verb in English: the infinitive, the gerund, the participle. The non-finite forms of the verb combine the characteristics of the verb with the characteristics of the other parts of speech. The *infinitive* and the *gerund* are the forms of the verb, which have the syntactical characteristics of the noun, the *participle* is the form of the verb, which has the syntactical characteristics of the adjective or the adverb. They lack some of the grammatical categories of the verb. The non-finite forms of the verb have no categories of person, number, tense and mood. They have the category of voice, aspect and tense correlation.

THE INFINITIVE

1.1. General notion.

The infinitive is the non-finite form of the verb. It has a double nature: nominal and verbal.

1. The *nominal* character of the infinitive is manifested in its syntactic functions. The infinitive can be used as the **subject**, as a **predicative**, as an **object** of a sentence.

e.g. **To go on like this** was dangerous. (SUBJECT)

Your duty was **to inform** me. (PREDICATIVE)

I have never learnt **to read or write**. (OBJECT)

2. The *verbal* characteristics of the infinitive are as follows:

a) The infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

e.g. He began **to feel** *some curiosity*.....

b) the infinitive can be modified by adverbs.

e.g. I cannot write *so quickly*.

c) the infinitive has tense and aspect distinctions; the infinitive of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.

1.2. The tense, voice and aspect distinctions of the infinitive.

In Modern English the infinitive has the following forms:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	-
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	-

Like the tense distinctions of all verbals those of the infinitive are not absolute but relative.

1. The *Indefinite Infinitive* expresses an action expressed by the finite verb, so it may refer to the present, past or future.

e.g. I am glad **to meet** you.

I was glad **to see** Mr. Paul.

2. The *Continuous Infinitive* also denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress. Thus the continuous infinitive is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form, expressing both time relations and the manner in which the action is presented.

e.g. They happened, at the moment, **to be standing** near a small conservatory at the end of the garden.

У цей момент вони якраз стояли близько невеликої оранжереї в кінці саду.

3. The *Perfect Infinitive* denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb.

e.g. "I'm glad **to have seen** you", he asked.

«Я радий, що побачився з вами», сказав він.

After such verbs as *to mean, to expect, to intend, to hope* used in the Past Infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out.

e.g. I meant **to have gone** there.

Я збирався піти туди (але не пішов).

The same meaning can be conveyed by the Past Perfect of the finite verb followed by the Indefinite Infinitive.

e.g. He had meant **to go** there.

He had meant **to merry** me.

Він мав намір одружитися зі мною.

4. The Perfect Continuous Infinitive denotes an action which lasted a certain time before the action of the finite verb. It is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form.

e.g. For about ten days we seemed **to have been living** on nothing but cold meat, cake, bread and jam.

Днів 10 ми, здавалося, харчувалися тільки холодним м'ясом, печивом і хлібом з варенням.

Note: The infinitive of transitive verbs has special forms for the Active and the Passive Voice.

e.g. It is glorious **to love** and **to be loved**.

Так чудово кохати і бути коханим.

In sentences with the construction there is the infinitive can be active or passive without any change in the meaning.

e.g. There is no time **to lose (to be lost)**.

The verb tenses corresponding to the tenses of the infinitive are as follows:

Verb tenses	Infinitive
He works / will work	to work
He is working / will be working	to be working
He worked/ has worked/ had worked/ will have worked	to have worked
He was working / has been working/ had been working/ will have been working	to have been working

1.3. The use of the infinitive without the particle to (the bare infinitive)

In Modern English the infinitive is chiefly used with the particle *to*. In Old English *to* was a preposition used with the infinitive in the dative case to indicate purpose (*to written* meant ‘in order to write’). Later on *to* was re-interpreted as the formal sign of the infinitive and came to be used not only to denote purpose but in other cases as well. Still there are cases when the so-called **bare infinitive** (the infinitive without the particle *to*) is used. They are as follows:

1. After auxiliary verbs.

e.g. I don't **understand** the meaning of this passage.

We shall go there at once.

2. After modal verbs except the verb *ought*.

e.g. If one cannot **have** what one loves, one must **love** what one has.

3. After verbs denoting sense perception, such as *to hear*, *to see*, *to feel*, etc.

e.g. I never saw you **look** so before.

Я ніколи не бачив, щоб ви так добре виглядали.

Note. The verb *to be* after the verb *to feel* is used with the particle *to*:

e.g. I felt this **to be** very **true**.

Я відчував, що це абсолютно вірно.

4. After the verb *to let*.

e.g. Let us **be** the best friends in the world!

5. After the verb *to make* in the meaning of ‘змушувати’ and the verb *to have* in the meaning of ‘змушувати, допускати, веліти’.

e.g. What makes you **think** so?

Що змушує тебе так думати?

The verb *to have* in the meaning of ‘припускати’ is chiefly used after the modal verbs *will* and *would* in negative sentences.

e.g. I will not have you **call** him Daniel any more.

Я не допущу, щоб ви продовжували називати його Даніелем.

6. After the verb *to know* when its meaning approaches that of *to use, to observe* (the verb *to know* never has this meaning in the Present Indefinite).

e.g. I have so often known a change of medicine **work** wonders.

Я так часто помічала, що зміна ліків творить чудеса.

In this case, however, the participle *to* is sometimes used:

e.g. I have never known her **to weep** before.

Я ніколи раніше не бачив, щоб вона плакала.

Note. After the verbs *to hear, to see, to make* and *to know* in the Passive Voice the to-Infinitive is used.

e.g. He was heard **to mention** your name several times.

Чули, як він кілька разів згадав ваше ім'я.

7. After the verb *to bid* (it is obsolete and is not used in colloquial speech).

e.g. I bowed and waited, thinking she would bid me **take** a seat.

Я вклонився і почекав, думаючи, що вона запропонує мені сісти.

8. After the expression had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, nothing but, cannot choose but.

e.g. I cannot but **think** so.

Я не можу думати так.

Had better, would rather, to do nothing but belong to colloquial English, whereas *cannot but* and *cannot choose but* are characteristic of elevated style.

9. In the sentences beginning with *why (not)* (чому б вам...).

e.g. Why **pay** more at other shop.

10. After formal words *than, rather than, but, except*.

e.g. Rather than **walk** for half an hour, I'll take a taxi.

1.4. The functions of the infinitive in the sentence.

The Infinitive has the following functions in the sentence

1. **The subject.** As the subject of the sentence the infinitive can either precede or follow it.

e.g. **To speak** with her was a real pleasure.

It was a real pleasure *to speak* to her

2. The predicative.

In this function the infinitive is a part of a compound predicate and follows the link verb **to be** as a rule.

e.g. The important thing *is to repeat* all the rules.

To ask her questions *is to irritate her*.

In this function the infinitive may be also introduced by the conjunctions or conjunctive pronouns or adverbs *what, whom, where, when, how* which together with the infinitive form a conjunctive infinitive phrase:

e.g. Bob, your dream has always been *to be up to the ears in love*, hasn't it?

The problem *is how to do* it.

a) a part of a predicative: when the infinitive forms part of a predicative, the other part may be expressed by an adjective.

e.g. She is never *easy to find*.

Її нелегко знайти.

The question was *difficult to answer*.

На це питання було важко відповісти.

3. A part of a compound verbal predicate.

a) with modal verbs, modal expressions, and verbs expressing modality the infinitive forms **part of a compound verbal modal predicate**.

e.g. Passengers **must show** their tickets to the conductor.

Пасажири повинні пред'являти квитки кондуктору.

b) with verbs denoting the beginning, the duration or end of an action (*to begin, to start, to come, to cease, to continue, to go on, to give up, to finish*) the infinitive forms **part of a compound verbal aspect predicate**.

e.g. He **began to study** English at school.

4. An object.

a) after the verbs *to allow, to mean, to want, to order, to promise, to ask, to beg, to request, to teach, to instruct, to implore* we often find two objects, one of which is expressed by an infinitive.

e.g. He promised **to come** in time.

She asked me **to walk in**.

b) after some adjectives and statives.

e.g. I was awfully glad **to see you**.

I'm eager **to help** him.

I'm able **to help** him.

5. An attribute.

In English it modifies both abstract and class nouns, indefinite pronouns (*somebody, something, anybody, anything*, etc.), ordinal numerals (especially *the first*), adjectives *last, much, little, enough*.

e.g. Have you got **anything to read**?

У тебе є що-небудь почитати?

Bob is **the last to come** to the lesson and **the first to leave**.

Боб завжди приходять на заняття останнім і першим йде.

I don't think he has **much to gain by it**.

Не думаю, що він багато може виграти за рахунок цього.

The infinitive used as an attribute often has a modal significance – it expresses an action thought of as obligatory or possible.

e.g. I have a friend **to rely on**.

У мене є друг, на якого я можу покластися.

I have a lot of work **to do**.

Мені треба зробити багато роботи.

Notes:

1) The passive infinitive is seldom used in the attributive function. That is why we say “it is a book **to read**” and **not** “to be read”.

Exceptions. There is **nothing to be done** and **nothing to do**; there is **something to be seen, to be said** and **something to see, to say**.

2) The attributive infinitive besides naming an action may express a meaning corresponding to the Ukrainian *треба, можна, слід*.

e.g. It's the only thing **to do**.

Це єдине, що можна і потрібно зробити.

It's a book **to read and remember**.

Таку книгу треба прочитати і запам'ятати.

The attributive passive infinitive may have a future meaning.

6. An adverbial modifier

a) of purpose.

e.g. He stopped for a minute **to rest**.

Він зупинився на хвилину, щоб відпочити.

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose can be introduced by **in order** and **so as**.

e.g. I'm going to start now **in order not to miss** the beginning of the concert.

Я виїжджаю зараз, щоб не пропустити початок концерту.

I left very early **so as to avoid** traffic jams.

Я виїхав дуже рано, щоб не потрапити в пробки.

b) of result. This chiefly occurs after adjectives modified by the adverbs **enough** and **too**.

e.g. He was **too busy to see** anyone.

He didn't run fast **enough to catch the train**.

In this function the infinitive is also used after adjectives modified by **so** (so + adj. + as) and nouns modified by **such** (such + noun + as).

e.g. He was **so weak as to be unable to work**.

She is not **such a fool as to think you innocent**.

c) of comparison (manner); in most cases with an additional meaning of purpose. In this function it is introduced by the conjunctions **as if, as though**.

e.g. Her lips moved **as if to warn** him.

Вона ворушила губами, неначе хотіла його попередити.

Ann touched his shoulders **as though to stop** him.

Аня доторкнулася до його плеча, ніби хотіла зупинити його.

d) of attendant circumstances.

e.g. She was driven away, **never to revisit this neighbourhood**.

Вона була змушена виїхати і більше не повернулася в ці місця.

He looked up **to find** her smiling.

Він підняв очі і побачив, що вона посміхається.

She stopped at the corner **only to understand** that she had to go on.

Вона зупинилася на розі і /, але зрозуміла, що треба йти далі.

7. parenthesis (in the word combinations **to tell the truth, so to speak, to be more exact, to start (begin) with, to cut a long story short, to put it mildly, to say the least, to crown it all, to be more precise, to be sure, to make the matters (things) worse, needless to say, to put it in a nutshell, to sum it up**).

e.g. **Needless to say**, it rained when I left my car windows open.

Не треба й говорити, що пішов дощ, коли я не закрив вікна в машині.

To sum it up, I completely lost control of the situation.

Загалом я повністю втратив контроль.

He was rude, **to say the least** of it.

Він був грубий, щоб не сказати більше (щонайменше).

Memorize the following expressions:

He is hard to please. – Йому важко догодити.

She is **pleasant to look at.** – У неї приваблива зовнішність.

I have **something to tell** you. – Мені треба вам дещо сказати.

There is **nothing to be gained** by it. – Цим нічого не досягнеш.

There is **nothing to be done.** – Нічого не поробиш .

There is **much to be done.** – Треба багато зробити.

The house is to let. – Будинок здається в найм.

Who is to blame? – Хто винен?

Be sure to come. – Неодмінно приходьте.

There is **nothing left to do** but wait. – Єдине, що залишається - це чекати.

1.5. THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

If Infinitive may **have a subject of its** own within the sentences. In this case it forms with a construction called a complex.

1.5.1. THE COMPLEX OBJECT

(the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction)

The Complex Object consists of a noun in the common case or pronoun in the objective case and the infinitive. It is mostly translated into Russian by an object clause.

Subject + Predicate + noun (pronoun) + Infinitive
--

I want **Mother (her) to help** me.

Я хочу, щоб мама допомогла мені.

They expect **the streamer to leave** tonight.

Вони очікують, що пароплав відійде сьогодні ввечері.

The Complex Object is used after the verbs:

<p>1) of mental activity: <i>to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to find (вважати, думати), to expect, to suppose (припускати), to imagine, to feel, to trust, to mean, etc.</i></p> <p>After these verbs the verb to be is generally used. (It can be omitted after the verbs <i>to consider, to find, to declare</i>).</p> <p>The use of this construction after most verbs of mental activity is more characteristic of literary style.</p>	<p>I knew them to be right. - Я знав, що вони праві.</p> <p>We expect them to arrive soon. - Ми очікуємо, що вони скоро прийдуть.</p> <p>I find him (to be) a very clever man. Я вважаю, що він дуже розумна людина.</p> <p>I don't consider him (to be) an honest man. Я не вважаю, що він чесна людина.</p>
<p>2) of declaring: <i>to pronounce, to declare, to report, to teach.</i></p>	<p>The doctor pronounced the wound to be a slight one. - Лікар сказав, що моя рана легка.</p>
<p>3) denoting wish and attention: <i>to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to</i></p>	<p>He intended me to go with him to India. Він хотів, щоб я поїхала з ним до</p>

<p><i>intend/to choose (=to want)</i></p> <p>4) denoting feeling and emotion: <i>to like, to desire, to hate.</i></p> <p>5) denoting order and permission: <i>to order, to allow, to suffer (неохотно разрешать, позволять скрепя сердце), to ask (for), to command, to encourage, to forbid, etc.</i></p> <p>In most cases after these verbs the Passive infinitive is used.</p> <p>6) denoting sense perception: <i>to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe, etc.</i> After such verbs <u>the bare infinitive</u> (without “to”) is used.</p> <p>After these verbs <u>only the Indefinite Infinitive Active</u> is used. If the meaning is passive we use <u>Participle II</u>. If <u>the process</u> is expressed <u>Participle I Indefinite Active</u> is used.</p>	<p>Індії.</p> <p>I want you to stop worrying.</p> <p>Tell me what you would like me to do. Скажи, щоб ти хотіла, щоб я зробив.</p> <p>The captain ordered the cases to be loaded. Капітан наказав погрузити ящики.</p> <p>He asked for the letter to be sent off at once. Він попросив, щоб лист був відправлений негайно (відіслати листа негайно)</p> <p>She asked to be shown the photo. Вона попросила показати їй фотографії.</p> <p>Mr Dombey offered his daughter to play with Paul. - Містер Домбі неохоче дозволив своїй дочці грати з Полем.</p> <p>I saw Brown enter the room. Я бачив, як Браун увійшов до кімнати.</p> <p>I felt the blood rush into my cheeks. Я відчув, як кров прилила до моїх щік.</p> <p>I saw the fire slowly conquered. Я бачив, як пожежу поступово загасили.</p>
--	--

	<p>He saw Nick coming.</p> <p>Він бачив, як Нік підходив до нас.</p>
--	---

Compare:

verb + infinitive

I saw him **enter** the shop.

(I saw the whole action – he opened (This action was in progress when I saw him) the door, went in and disappeared)

verb + Participle I

I saw him **entering** the shop.

Notes:

1. The verbs *to see* and *to hear* are followed by a clause (not by the Infinitive Construction) when they are not really verbs of sense perception, i. e. when the verb *to see* means “*to understand*” and the verb *to hear* – “*to learn, to be told*”

I saw that **she didn't realize** the danger.

Я бачив (розумів), що вона не усвідомлює небезпеки.

I heard **that he had left** for the south.

Я чув (мені сказали), що він поїхав на південь.

2. After the verbs *to see* and *to notice* the Complex Object is not used with the verb to be a clause is used in that case.

I saw that **he was pale**.

Я бачив, що він зблід.

1.5.2. THE COMPLEX SUBJECT

(the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive)

The Complex Subject consists of a noun/pronoun (in the nominative case) and the infinitive.

It is considered to be the subject of the sentence, its Ukrainian equivalent is in most cases a subordinate clause.

Laser is known **to be used** in medicine.

Відомо, що лазер широко використовується в медицині.

The Complex Subject is used with:

<p>1) the following groups of verbs in the Passive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - denoting sense perception: <i>to see, to hear, to notice, etc.</i> - denoting mental activity: <i>to think, to consider, to believe, to expect, to suppose, to know, etc.</i> - the verbs: <i>to say, to report (повідомляти), to order, to ask, to allow, to state (заявляти), to announce (оголошувати)</i> 	<p>The car was seen to disappear in the distance. Бачили, як машина зникла вдалині.</p> <p>She was heard to laugh heartily. Чути було, як вона весело сміялася.</p> <p>He was thought to be honest and kind. Його вважали чесною і доброю людиною. (Вважали, що він ...)</p> <p>He is considered to have been one of the most popular writers of his time. Вважається, що він був одним з найпопулярніших письменників свого часу.</p> <p>She is said to be working at the factory. Кажуть, що вона зараз працює на заводі.</p> <p>The delegation is reported to have left Odesa. - Повідомляється, що делегація вже покинула Одесу.</p>
<p>2) word groups: <i>to be likely (ймовірно), to be unlikely (малоймовірно, навряд чи), to be certain/to be sure (безсумнівно, обов'язково, безперечно, неодмінно).</i></p> <p>3) pairs of synonyms: <i>to seem/ to appear (здаватися, мабуть), to prove/to turn out (виявлятися), to happen/to chance (траплятися).</i></p>	<p>He is unlikely to know her address. Малоймовірно, що він знає її адресу.</p> <p>He is sure to be asked about it. Його напевно про це запитають.</p> <p>They seem to have quite forgotten us already. Вони, здається, зовсім нас забули.</p> <p>The first experiment proved to be a success. Перший досвід виявився вдалим.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Negative forms:</u></p> <p>don't seem</p> <p>doesn't prove + infinitive</p> <p>didn't happen</p> <p>is/are not likely + infinitive</p>	<p>Only yesterday we happened to meet the man. - Тільки вчора ми випадково зустріли цю людину.</p> <p>He doesn't seem to know this subject. Він, здається, не знає такого предмета.</p> <p>He didn't prove to be a very experienced engineer. - Він виявився не дуже досвідченим інженером.</p> <p>He didn't happen to be there at that time Сталося так, що його не було там в цей час.</p> <p>He is not likely to come today. Він, ймовірно, не прийде сьогодні.</p>
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Notes:

1) The Infinitive in the Complex Subject is used in all its forms and expresses:

a) A simultaneous action

He is said **to live** in London.

Кажуть, що він живе в Лондоні.

b) An action in progress

The water seems **to be boiling**.

Здається, вода кипить.

c) An action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb.

They are reported **to have finished** the construction.

Повідомляють, що вони вже закінчили будівництво.

2) The infinitive in sentences with the Complex Subject cannot refer to the future except with the verbs and word-groups: *to expect, to be sure/certain, to be likely*.

We **are sure** to come to the heart of the matter.

Ми обов'язково доберемося до суті справи.

He **is expected** to give us an answer tomorrow.

Очікують, що він дасть нам відповідь завтра.

3) If the verbs *to prove, to seem/to appear* (выглядеть, производит впечатление) are followed by adjectives or nouns, the verb to be after them can be omitted.

She **proved** (to be) **very clever**.

Вона здавалася дуже розумною.

He **seems ill**.

Він виглядає хворим.

He **appears an experienced** teacher.

Він справляє враження досвідченого вчителя.

Compare:

1) He **seems ill**.

Він виглядає хворим.

2) He **seems to be ill**.

Він, здається, хворий.

After the verbs in Passive Voice the Complex Subject is more characteristic of a literary than a colloquial style, except with the verbs *to suppose, to expect, to make*.

1.5.3. THE FOR-TO-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

In this construction a noun or pronoun is preceded by the preposition for. In translating this construction into Russian a subordinate clause or an infinitive is used.

Sentence Patterns with the For-Phrase

The for-phrases has different syntactical functions in the sentence:

<p>1.The Subject</p> <p>is good</p> <p>it was easy</p> <p>will be impossible</p> <p style="text-align: right;">for smb to do smth.</p>	<p>It's easier for me to go out and buy a new pair of gloves. - Мені легше піти і купити нову пару рукавичок.</p> <p>It's easy for you to answer this question. - Тобі легко відповісти на це питання.</p> <p>It is not for me to say so.- Не мені це говорити.</p>
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<p>2.The Object</p> <p>a) to wait to arrange to be anxious</p> <p style="text-align: right;">for smb. to do smb.</p> <p>b) to make it difficult to think easy</p> <p style="text-align: right;">for smb. to do smth.</p>	<p>I'm waiting for you to come. - Я чекаю вашого приходу.</p> <p>I have arranged for you to have a private room. Я домовився, що у тебе буде окрема кімната.</p> <p>Your attitude made it difficult for him to tell you the truth. Йому було важко сказати тобі правду через твоє ставлення.</p> <p>He thinks it best for you to stay here. На його думку, тобі краще залишатися тут.</p>
<p>3.The Attribute</p> <p>a) somebody nothing</p> <p style="text-align: right;">for smb to do smth</p> <p>b) somebody the right time the only thing</p> <p style="text-align: right;">for smb to do smth</p>	<p>There is no one for the children to play with. - Дітям ні з ким грати.</p> <p>There is nothing else for me to say. Мені більше нічого сказати.</p> <p>It is not the right time for us to speak about it. - Зараз нам не час про це говорити.</p> <p>It was the only thing for me to do. - Це було єдине, що я міг зробити.</p>
<p>4. The Adverbial Modifier of Purpose to do smth for smb to do smth</p> <p>5. The Adverbial Modifier of Result clever (too) enough for smb to do smth young</p>	<p>He stood aside for us to pass by. - Він відступив в сторону, щоб ми могли пройти.</p> <p>The day was much too cold and rainy for anyone to have a good time. - День був дуже холодний, щоб хто-небудь міг добре провести час.</p>

	He is clever enough to understand it. - Він досить розумний, щоб зрозуміти це.
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Exception:

	nice	
	kind	
is	sensible	
it was	silly	OF smb. to do smth.
will be	stupid	
	tactless	

It was **silly of you** to ask that question.

З твого боку було б нерозумно поставити це питання.

It's **nice (kind) of you** to say so.

Це дуже мило з вашого боку так говорити (що ви так говорите).

It will be **very sensible of you** to go there at once.

Дуже буде розумно, якщо ти підеш туди зараз же.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the correct *infinitive* tense.

1. She has grown taller.

She seems to have grown taller.

2. He is getting used to his new job.

He appears

3. Kate makes friends easily.

She tends

4. He has finished the report.

He claims

5. It is raining over there.

It seems

6. He is on a diet.

He appears

7. They have sailed round the world.

They claim

8. She is feeling better.

She seems

Exercise 2. Use the appropriate form» of the infinitives in brackets:

1. I'm so dreadfully sorry(to bother) you in this stupid way.

2. He kept late hours last night, he may still(to sleep).

3. "She must(to be) very beautiful years ago," Maren thought.

4. It's a secret, and no one else must(to tell).

5. Good-bye. So pleased(to meet) you.

6. He's a talented engineer. He's supposed(to work) at a new invention.

7. Oh, my Margaret, my daughter. You should never(to go). It was all your father's fault.

8. She seems(to work) at her course paper since spring and says she has still a lot..... (to do).
9. I've just seen him passing the entrance door, so he can't(to work) at the laboratory as you say.
10. The next morning he seemed(to forget) it all.
11. It ought(to do) long ago; at least before their leaving Blackstable.
12. She seemed at times(to seize) with an uncontrolled irritation and would say sharp and wounding things.
13. You probably think that I must(to live) a very gay life in France, but it wasn't so.
14. No words can describe it: it must(to see).

Exercise 3. Complete the following account with past infinitives. One sentence will be in the passive.



My husband and I took a five-day trip out of town and left the kids in charge. On the morning we were returning, we called our son and daughter. We expected them to have cleaned (*clean*)¹ the house because we were having dinner guests that evening. When I asked Jennifer about this, she at first seemed _____ (*not/hear*)² me and quickly changed the subject. I persisted in the question, and this time Jennifer pretended _____ (*not/understand*)³ what I'd said. "You mean the house needs to be clean tonight?" she said. "Yes," I said. "Did you clean it?". "Well, sort of. Josh supposed

_____ (*get*)⁴ some cleaning supplies, but I can't find them anywhere. I did what I could, Mom." "Well, this is important, Jen. We expect you _____ (*finish*)⁵ the cleaning by the time we get home," I said in my firmest voice.

When we got home, the house appeared _____ (*hit*)⁶ by a tornado. The kids were nowhere to be found. Dirty dishes were everywhere. Jennifer and Josh appeared _____ (*feed*)⁷ the animals, but they seemed _____ (*not/do*)⁸ anything else. Next time we won't leave to the kids.

Exercise 4. WHAT WOULD YOU EXPECT? (A) For each item, complete the question with a passive infinitive.

1. On your second day of a new job, you are an hour late to work. (fire)
Would you expect *to be fired* _____ ?
2. You have a flat tire on a busy freeway (help/ by a passing motorist)
Would you expect _____ ?
3. You have put off paying your phone bill for more than two months. (phone service/disconnect)
Would you expect _____ ?
4. Our son or daughter has been stopped for speeding. (notify/by the police)
Would you expect _____ ?
5. You are going 10 miles over the speed limit. (stop/by a police officer)
Would you expect _____ ?
6. Your English term paper was due three days ago. (question/by your teacher)
Would you expect _____ ?

(B) Now work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering the questions.

Example: A: On your second day of a new job, you are an hour late to work. Would you expect to be fired?

B: No, I wouldn't expect to be fired. How about you?

Exercise 5. Complete Miranda's school report by forming sentences using the words in brackets and adding *-to* where necessary.

Class Teacher's comments:

Miranda has had a very mixed year. As you know, we have allowed her to study⁰ (have allowed/ study/ her) four subjects instead of three this year. However we haven't¹ (let/ her/ choose) those subjects. We have also² (her/ permitted/ study) at home on Mondays. We therefore expect³ (expect/ her/ do) much better than she has.

Art Teacher's comments:

What a fantastic year for Miranda! She⁴ (deserves/ be) top of the class! I would seriously⁵ (apply/ encourage/ her) for Art School in the future. Although, clearly we can't⁶ (her/ make/ go) to college if she doesn't want to.



Geography Teacher's comments:

Poor Miranda! What a disappointing year. I'm afraid I must⁷

(remind/ you/ aim) higher. And, try to⁸ (let/ me/ help) you sometimes.

Headteacher's comments:

I must⁹ (you/ warn/ work) harder next year!



Exercise 6. The famous rock star, Zak Gellar, is describing how he began his career in music. Re-write the sentences using the verbs given.



0 My teacher said I should listen to more music. (encourage)

My teacher encouraged me to listen to more music.

1. My brother showed me how to play the guitar. (teach)

.....

2. My mother thought I would go to university. (expect)

.....

3. My father said to me, 'You should study engineering. (want)

.....

4. When I first met my manager, he said/Please give me a chance.' (persuade)

.....

5. My manager showed me how to get a record deal. (help)

.....

6. The famous musicians, 'The Rolling Faces', said to me, 'Please join our tour'. (invite)

.....

Exercise 7. Rewrite each sentence using the verb in brackets and a bare infinitive or to-infinitive.

a “Stay at my home on Saturday night,” Jean said to Maria. (invite)
Jean invited Maria to stay at her house on Saturday.

b “You should go to the police,” they said to me. (advise)
They _____

c His older brother forced him to tidy the bedroom. (make)
His older _____

d “I’m going to leave immediately,” he said. (decide)
He _____

e The people there give the impression of being very kind. (seem)
The people _____

f His mother gave him a cookery lesson. (teach)
His mother _____

g Dave doesn’t allow anyone to touch his computer. (let)
Dave _____

h “Don’t forget to clear up,” Mr Brown said to us. (remind)
Mr Brown _____

i She told him that he should be quiet. (warn)
She _____

j We were surprised to see him. (expect)
We _____

Exercise 8. Express each question and answer as one sentence, using to + infinitive. Note that you will need to change some words.

1.Q: Why do you go to the beach every weekend? –

A: Because I like swimming.

She goes to the beach every weekend to swim.

2. Q: Why did you move to London?

A: I wanted to find work.

He.....

3. Q: Why are you leaving home?

A: I'm going to university in Birmingham.

She.....

4.Q: Why are you having a party?

A: It's my thirtieth birthday, and I want to celebrate it.

He.....

5.Q; Why do you get up at six every morning?

A: I do my training then.

She.....

6 .Q: Why are you going out?

A: I want to post a card to my mother.

He.....

7. Q: Why are you saving money?

A: We want to buy a car.

They.....

Exercise 9. Put *-to* where necessary before the infinitives:

1. The teacher made me repeat it all over again.
2. You needn't..... ask for permission, I let you take my books whenever you like.
3. Will you help me move the table?
4. He is expected arrive in a few days.
5. You seemknow these places very well.
6. You had bettermake a note of it.
7. I heard the door open and saw a shadowmove across the floor.

8. He told me try do it once again.
9. I'd rather walk a little before going to bed.
10. There is nothing..... do but wait till somebody comeslet us out.
11. You ought not..... show your feelings.
12. Why not wait a little longer?
13. I felt her shiver with cold.
14. We should love you..... stay with us.
15. You are not mention this to anyone.
16. We got Mother cut up some sandwiches.
17. Rose wanted them stop laughing, wanted the curtain come down.
18. I'll have go there.
19. There doesn't seem be anything wrong with you.
20. She helped me ... get over my fear.
21. Look here, Jane, why ,..... be so cross?
22. He was seen make a note of it.
23. What made you deceive me?
24. He was not able explain anything.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian, paying attention to the use of the particle *-to*, which implies the verb already mentioned:

1. He hadn't wanted to laugh then, nor did he want *to* now.
2. You needn't say anything if you don't want *to*.
3. Michael knew a lot, or seemed *to*.
4. Well, let's forget it, shall we? — I'm glad *to*, thanks very much.
5. She always kept her mouth shut when told *to*.
6. It was my fault. I'm sorry. I didn't want *to*, I didn't mean *to*.
7. I know I should have come to you and told you about it, but I was afraid *to*.

8. I'd be glad to see you. Come any time you like. — Darling, you know I long *to*. But I can't.

9. You can't send that letter. — I am certainly going *to*, by air-mail from Port Said.

10. I couldn't do what I wanted *to*.

Exercise 11. Respond to the following questions or statements, using the phrases from the list in brackets:

1. They say you read a lot.
2. Why didn't you invite them?
3. Will you write a letter to her?
4. Why can't you go with us?
5. I'm afraid you can't come.
6. I see you haven't bought any oranges.
7. You must take more care of it.
8. She says you are going to help her.
9. Why didn't you dance with him?
10. You didn't sign your test paper.

(Nor *so much as I used to*; *I simply didn't want to*; *Yes, if you wish me to*; *But I'll try to*; *I'm not allowed to*; *I meant to, but I forgot*; *Yes, I ought to*; *I suppose I'll have to*; *He didn't ask me to*; *No, I forgot to*.)

Exercise 12. Complete the following, using the infinitive

a) as subject:

1. ... would be unjust.
2. ... was very pleasant,
3. ... is the only thing to do.
4. ... would be much more useful.
5. ... is not an easy matter.

b) as predicative:

1. My hobby is

2. The best way to master a foreign language is ...
3. The next thing to be done is ...
4. Our aim was ...
5. To say so means ...
6. His only wish is ...

c) as object:

1. He asked ...
2. In the kindergarten children are taught ...
3. I am so glad ...
4. We are awfully sorry ...
5. The doctor advised ...
6. The child is afraid ...
7. I've clean forgotten ...
8. Everybody promised ...
9. Would you like ... ?
10. Who has allowed you ... ?
11. Aunt Polly instructed Jim ...

d) as attribute:

1. He was always the first ...
2. We have nothing
3. This is a chance ...
4. Benny has no friends ...
5. He is not a man ...
6. She made an attempt ...
7. Is there anybody ... ?
8. He always finds something ...
9. This is the information
10. He spoke of his wish ...

e) as adverbial modifier of purpose:

1. He came immediately ...

2. We'll stay after the lecture
3. They stopped ...
4. Write down this rule
5. I've opened the door
6. He stepped aside politely
7. ... you must work hard. 8. The boy ran out....

f) as adverbial modifier of result:

1. She was too frightened
2. The article is too difficult
3. The fence is high enough
4. The baby is too restless
5. The weather is warm enough
6. We are too busy
7. She was grown-up enough
8. The night was too dark... .

Exercise 13. Replace the subordinate clauses by attributive infinitives:

1. There weren't many children in the neighbourhood who we could play with.
2. He fell asleep with full determination that he would go and see for himself.
3. He is a man one can trust.
4. We didn't know the way to the station, and there wasn't anyone who we could ask.
5. He was the first person who came to the bar and the last who left it.
6. It isn't a thing you can joke about. It's a serious matter.
7. He will always find something that makes him laugh at.
8. They decided that it was a nice little town where they could live quietly for a while.
9. He's not a man who you can easily frighten.
10. There's nothing that we might discuss now. Everything is settled.
11. He was the first man who guessed what George was driving at.

12. No doubt it was the best time when lie could find them all at home.
13. A good housewife will always find something that must be done about the house.
14. The old general wanted nothing but a grandson who he could dandle on his knee.

Exercise 14. Make up sentences, using the following phrases with attributive infinitives:

a lot to do, no time to lose, a passage to translate, a man to trust, a rale to remember, the work to do, the distance to cover, a chance not to be missed, a nice town to live in, an easy person to deal with, nobody to speak to, nothing to trouble about, mistakes to be corrected, nobody to rely on, nothing to be afraid of, a poem to learn, the first to break the silence, the last to hand in the test.

Exercise 15. Translate these sentences into English, using attributive infinitives:

1. Це якраз добра нагода помиритися з ними.
2. Мені не у кого спитати поради.
3. Ось свіжа троянда, яку ти можеш приколотити до волосся.
4. Це був невідповідний час для перерви.
5. Сумніваюся, чи є тут хто-небудь, з ким можна було б поговорити про цю справу.
6. Мені дали текст, який я повинен був перекласти без словника.
7. Нема про що сперечатися. Ми практично говоримо про одне й те ж.
8. Він якраз відповідна людина, щоб заповнити вакансію.
9. Ось ключ, яким відкривається ящик конторки.
10. Питання, яке обговорюватиметься на наших зборах, дуже важливе, на мій погляд.
11. Я не бачу ганчірки, якою стирають з дошки.
12. Це якраз підходяща книга для читання перед сном.

13. Ми їдемо завтра вранці, а у нас ще купа справ.
14. Він відповідав першим.
15. Не можна було втрачати час, і Телегін вистрибнув через вікно на дах сусіднього будинку.
16. Тут і розуміти нічого, все дуже просто.
17. Незважаючи на бажання сказати що-небудь веселе (cheering), він зміг тільки боязко посміхнутися.
18. Він з жалем зрозумів, що нічого не можна було зробити.

Exercise 16. Point out Infinitives of result and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. I intended to use the opportunity, it was too good to be missed.
2. When I left the Post Office I found that I was too late to catch the London train.
3. It was getting too hot to work and we decided to have a break.
4. Dixon was clever enough to avoid talking on this subject with Welch.
5. Michael considered Jonny to be too young to be drawn into their religious community.
6. She was woman enough not to forget to powder her nose even at that critical moment.
7. His case is such as not to be helped.
8. He turned to Margaret to find her in conversation with Carol Goldsmith.
9. He heard a loud knock at the front door and opened it to see a stranger in a shabby raincoat.
10. She liked to be kind to people and used to give promises to forget them at once.
11. He went quickly to the bathroom, and returned to find Murphy sitting beside his bed.
12. I wish I were strong enough to help you, my boy.

Exercise 17. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use infinitives of result:

Examples: 1. The storm was so strong that I couldn't go out. The storm was *too strong* (for me) *to go out*.

2. The text is so short that it can be translated in an hour.
The text is *short enough to be translated* in an hour.

1. It was so dark that he could see nothing before him.
2. You are so experienced, you ought to know better.
3. She was so excited that she couldn't utter a word.
4. He was so angry, he wouldn't speak to me.
5. His English vocabulary is very poor; he can't make himself understood.
6. She knows English so well that she can read Somerset Maugham in the original.
7. Mr. Burton was so cruel that he could send a man to death.
8. The story "A Friend in Need" is so tragic, it can't be merely ironical.
9. The man was so down and out that he could not get a decent job.
10. The man was not very strong and so was unable to swim the distance. It was very late, nobody could save him.

Exercise 18. For each situation, write a sentence with *too* or *enough* and an infinitive.

1. It's 5:15. Jill's flight leaves at 5:45, and it takes 45 minutes to get to the airport. (enough) Jill doesn't have enough time to get to the airport.

2. Jack's 10-page report is due in an hour. He types only 25 words a minute. (too)

3. Marcy wants to buy her friend's used car, which costs \$5,000. She has \$4,000 in the bank and is able to save \$400 a month. Her friend must sell the car within three months. (enough)

4. Eve invites guests to dinner. She waited 6:15 to start preparing the meal. The guests are expected by 7:00 (too)

5. Sally's doctor advised her to eat three meals a day to stay healthy. To lose weight, Sally ate only one small meal a day. She became quite sick. (enough)

6. Carol is enrolled in an extremely difficult calculus class, but he is a very intelligent man and can pass the course if he applies himself. (enough)

Exercise 19. Translate the sentences into English, using infinitives of result:

1. Він досить розумний, щоб зрозуміти це.
2. Течія була такою сильною, що він не міг проплисти навколо маяка.
3. Розповідь був занадто захоплюючою, щоб не дочитати її до кінця.
4. Її вимова була занадто правильною, щоб бути природньою.
5. Він був так розлючений, що одного слова було б достатньо, щоб звести його з розуму.
6. Я переглянув два розділи і (в результаті) знайшов тільки п'ять відповідних прикладів.
7. На наступний ранок вона прокинулася і виявила, що вона одна в усьому будинку.
8. Після тривалої подорожі він повернувся додому і зрозумів, що в гостях добре, а вдома краще.
9. Він пройшов через усі кімнати і (в результаті) побачив тільки кішку на кухні. Квартира була порожня.
10. Вона відкрила двері кабінету і побачила, що батько ходить взад і вперед в сильному гніві.
11. Час від часу він прокидався і тут же знову засинав.
12. Після довгої відсутності вона повернулася додому і зрозуміла, що нічого не змінилося: вони не пробачили її.

13. Вкотре обдумавши ситуацію, він зрозумів, що виходу немає.
14. Вона відкрила двері і побачила, що всі вже зібралися і чекають на неї.

Exercise 20. State the functions of infinitives in the following sentences:

1. He came into the room to shut the windows.
2. He seemed to know all about influenza and said there was nothing to worry about.
3. Do you want me to read to you?
4. I made a note of the time to give the various capsules.
5. They said the boy had refused to let anyone come into the room.
6. You can't come in. You mustn't get what I have.
7. Don't make me laugh.
8. It took me about five minutes to work out how much a suit at nine and a half guineas would cost.
9. The British Museum is much too big to be seen in an hour or so.
10. Father decided to take a holiday from his office so as to help in celebrating the day.
11. It was necessary to make it in a day, just on Monday.
12. She was sitting near enough to see his face.
13. That's how I used to be myself.
14. A railway station is the most difficult of all places to act in.
15. I think the best way to get a general idea of a country-is to study the map.
16. If he couldn't get something to do he'd have to commit suicide.
17. You may fail in your English if you go on like that.
18. It's true there was no scenery to stare at, but the costumes and make-up, the light and sound effects helped the audience to concentrate on the dialogue and the acting.
19. It seemed a privilege to lend anything to him.
20. Thank you for your very kind invitation to visit you and stay with you.
21. It made our mouths water to hear him talk about such tasty things.

Exercise 21. Paraphrase the following sentences, making the object of the infinitive the subject of the sentence:

Examples: 1. It is hard to please *him*. *He* is hard to please.

2. It is pleasant to look at *her*. *She* is pleasant to look at.

1. It is not difficult to remember the rule. It is simple.
2. It's very comfortable to sit in my Grandfather's armchair.
3. She's a kind person. It's easy to deal with her.
4. He's very stubborn. It's difficult to persuade him.
5. It's not very easy to translate this passage. It contains some idiomatic expressions.
6. It is pleasant to look at the girl, but not at all pleasant to talk to her. She's pretty, but not very clever.
7. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel.
8. It's always funny to listen to his stories.
9. It would be useful to follow Uncle Jack's advice.
10. It's not so very easy to answer this question.

Exercise 22. Make up sentences, using the following adjectives with infinitives (follow the examples of the previous exercise):

Easy to deal with,

difficult to understand,

pleasant to look at,

hard to please,

useful to remember,

amusing to watch,

easy to answer,

uncomfortable to sit on,

easy to follow,

difficult to avoid,

pleasant to talk to,

not far to seek,
not easy to find.

Exercise 23. Point out the Complex Object and the Complex Subject with the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. The pills my doctor has given me make me feel rather odd.
2. I want you to say to yourself that he died a gallant death in the service of his country, and we must be proud of him.
3. I had seen my father leave the house that very morning.
4. Just as he was falling into unconsciousness he heard his door open and quickly shut.
5. George was sure that fresh air and exercise would make us sleep well.
6. I've never known a chap spend so much time on radiograms.
7. I thought it to be the signal to start.
8. We didn't expect him to come back so soon and were wondering what had happened.
9. She felt somebody touch her gently by the hand.
10. I'd like it to be done as quietly as possible, without attracting anybody's attention,
11. She didn't seem to notice his unfriendly tone.
12. The number to which I had been directed turned out to be a house standing a little by itself, with its back to the river.
13. "He appears to be asleep, my lady," said the butler.
14. Lady Franklin seemed to expect an answer.
15. The boy was made to repeat his story twice.
16. Professor Lee was expected to join the expedition in North Africa, but he had fallen ill.
17. He was heard to say that it would rain and ordered the door to the balcony to be shut.
18. I looked at the house with suspicious curiosity, and it seemed to be looking back at me.

19. He is said to have been a sailor in his youth.
20. You're not likely to keep us company, Jim, are you?

Exercise 24. Translate the sentences into English, using the Complex Object or the Complex Subject:

1. Його змусили звернутися до лікаря.
2. Виявляється, він нічого про це не чув.
3. Здається, ви засмучені. Що-небудь трапилося?
4. Я ніколи не бачила, як танцює Джейн Бак.
5. Я спала і не чула, як вони пішли.
6. Батьки завжди хочуть, щоб їхні діти вирости чесними людьми.
7. Я вважаю, що це було несправедливо з вашого боку.
8. Хто дозволив вам розпоряджатися моїми речами?
9. Він відчув, як сили повертаються до нього.
10. Ніщо не могло змусити його змінити своє рішення.
11. Очікується, що зима цього року буде сувора.
12. Я випадково почула останню фразу, сказану вами.
13. Вони напевно одружаться.
14. Я хочу, щоб ми всі зустрілися ще раз.
15. Вона відчула, що хтось доторкнувся до її плеча.
16. Вона уважно спостерігала за тим, як стрибають інші гімнастки.
17. Малоімовірно, що він одужає до понеділка.
18. Не дозволяйте дітям гратися з сірниками.
19. Виявилося, що ми вже знайомі.
20. Вона зблідла, і я відчула, як вона здригнулася.

Exercise 25. Replace the clauses in the following sentences with infinitive phrases:

1. I should be delighted *if I could get acquainted* with the captain of your team.

2. He was annoyed when *he learnt* that they hadn't chosen him as a player for the Ail-Union match.
3. I was sorry *that I had missed* the beginning of the match.
4. We must wait *till we hear* the referee's whistle, then we'll see the teams coming out.
5. They wouldn't be surprised *if they were to receive* an invitation to play in a tennis match with the fellows from our college.
6. You would be foolish *if you missed* the chance.
7. I'm pleased *that I've been of some service* to you.
8. She turned to me *as if she was going to ask* me something.
9. We are happy *that we have won*, it was a difficult match.
10. I was sorry *when I heard* of their failure.
11. I'm sorry *that I've been of so little assistance*.
12. He pressed his finger to his lips *as if he wanted to warn her*.

Exercise 26. Comment on the infinitive phrases and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

- A. 1. He held the door open *for her to get in*.
2. How nice *of you to know* my voice! Am I disturbing you?
3. It was kind *of you to come*, but you must go now.
4. "Three weeks and two days, my lady," Leadbitter replied. "How nice *of you to have counted* the days!" said Lady Franklin.
5. "It's nice *of you to have come*," came his voice from the bed.
6. I think the best thing would be *for you to see* him for yourself.
7. It's too late *for the children to go out*.
- B. 1. I have something so important to tell you that I hardly know *how to say it*.
2. I'm not quite sure *whether to join them or not*.
3. *When to start* is to be decided yet.
4. He hesitated *what to say next*.
5. I didn't know *which book to choose*.

6. Tell me *who to invite*.
7. The question is *where to hide it*.

C. 1. And *to tell you the truth* I'm glad to have a companion myself.

2. *To be frank*, no other house in the town was as popular as theirs.
3. He will be a little late, *to be sure*, and Ann will be grumbling.
4. *To cut a long story short*, everything ended to her delight.

Exercise 27. Paraphrase, using "for- phrases" with infinitives:

1. She held out the telegram so that I might see it.
2. It's quite natural that you should think so.
3. The first thing he must do is to ring them up.
4. Let us wait till they settle this matter.
5. This is a problem you should solve all by yourself.
6. I shall bring you the article that you may read.
7. I gave an umbrella to the children lest they should get wet through.
8. I've put on weight. I can't wear this dress any longer.
9. It is unbelievable that a man should go so far beyond his limit.
10. He spoke loudly so that everyone might hear him.
11. There is nothing that I may add.
12. It is very unusual that he should have said such a thing.
13. It's high time you knew Grammar well.
14. This is a boy you can play with.

Exercise 28. Complete the following, using a suitable infinitive phrase:

1. Can you advise me...?
2. I can't make up my mind
3. She hesitated
4. I am at a loss
5. The trouble is
6. ... is the first thing to decide.

7. His chief difficulty was
8. I didn't know....
9. Show me
10. Nobody could tell... .

Exercise 29. Make up sentences, using the following infinitive phrases parenthetically:

1. to cut a long story short;
2. to put it mildly;
3. to crown all;
4. to tell you the truth;
5. to say the least of it;
6. to say nothing of ...;
7. to begin with;
8. to judge by her appearance.

Exercise 30. Translate the sentences into English, using infinitives:

1. Вам краще сьогодні не виходити. Ви можете застудитися.
2. Я часто чую, як ви виступаєте на студентських диспутах.
3. Ви самі чули, як він це сказав.
4. Вам було б корисно більше займатися фізкультурою.
5. Він знав, що його присутність обов'язкова, але не міг змусити себе увійти.
6. Чи чули, як вона сказала, що нікому з них не можна довіряти.
7. Він, мабуть, читав цей роман зовсім недавно. Він пам'ятає безліч подробиць.
8. Вона ледве знає, що сказати про це.
9. Труднощі в тому, де дістати цю рідкісну книгу.
10. Я недостатньо добре його знаю, щоб говорити з ним про це.
11. Вона не любить, коли двері її кімнати закриті.
12. Радий познайомитися з вами.

13. Радий, що познайомився з вами.
14. Нікого було запитати, і нам довелося чекати.
15. Чому не піти погуляти? Погода чудова.
16. Кажуть, бачили, що він увійшов до хати, але ніхто не бачив, щоб він вийшов.
17. Вона, здається, практикує вправи на піаніно (to practise) весь ранок.
18. Бен говорив першим.
19. Вони, здається, ще не виїхали.
20. Мені треба багато про що з вами поговорити.
21. Ми не очікували, що він сам це зробить.
22. Вона занадто легковажна, щоб прийняти це всерйоз.
23. Не може бути, щоб це було зроблено за такий короткий термін.
24. Йому не так-то просто догодити.

Exercise 31. Read what happened to Sean's new bicycle. There are mistakes in the eleven phrases underlined. Rewrite the phrases, correcting the mistakes.



Sean's parents bought him a new bicycle ride *Sean's parents bought him a new bicycle to ride* ⁰ to school. They encouraged to him to take¹ a lock for the bicycle, because they didn't want anyone steal² it. On the first day, they reminded to take Sean³ the lock to school. But, unfortunately Sean was very forgetful, so he failed take⁴ the lock with him. When he arrived at school, he left the bicycle outside the classroom.

When Sean finished class, he it expected to be⁵
there. But it wasn't! Someone had taken it. His friends him helped look
.....⁶ for it, but they couldn't find it. They decided
him to call⁷ the police, and they Sean persuaded to tell
.....⁸ his parents what had happened.

They were annoyed with Sean because they had warned not to forget
.....⁹ the lock. After that, they wouldn't let Sean to take
.....¹⁰ anything new to school.

Exercise 32. BEFORE YOU READ

1. *What is procrastination?*
2. *What are the dangers of procrastination?*
3. *Do you ever procrastinate? In what situations?*



SEIZE THE DAY

by Jessica Taylor

Picture this scenario: It's Sunday evening at 7 p.m. Your sister Alice comes to you with her term paper, which is due tomorrow. It's written in longhand, but it has to be typed. Alice doesn't type well. Here is the conversation that takes place:

Alice: Steve, can you type my paper? It's due tomorrow.

Steve: No, Alice, I can't. My friends will be here in half an hour, and I'm very busy. I can't stop to type your paper now.

Alice: but, Steve, I need you to. I can't do it myself. It'll take me all night.

Steve: Why didn't you ask me before this?

Alice: I forgot to. I really did plan to ask. Steve, you have to do it. I'll fail if I don't turn it in tomorrow. Please?

Steve: No, Alice, I don't have to. Now you go and sit down and start typing.

Does this situation sound familiar? It illustrates the problem of procrastination, which I asked psychiatrist Robert Stevens to talk about.

Taylor: Thank you for joining us. Today I want to ask you if there's such a thing as a procrastination syndrome.

Stevens: Well, I don't know if we could go so far as to call it a syndrome, but for many people procrastination is a very serious problem.

Taylor: Can we start with a definition of procrastination?

Stevens: Of course. To procrastinate is literally to put things off until tomorrow. It's a postponing of events until a later time. But unlike the word "postpone", which has a neutral sense, the word "procrastinate" definitely has a negative sense to it. There are occasionally good reasons to postpone things, but never to procrastinate. Procrastinating has the sense of avoidance.

Taylor: All right. Now what causes people to procrastinate?

Laziness?

Stevens: That's a popular idea, but I'd have to say that laziness is a relatively minor cause. No, I think that fear is really the most important force that motivates people to put off doing something until later.

Taylor: Fear? Not laziness? You'll have to explain that to me a bit.

Stevens: Well, it's actually somewhat related to the expectation syndrome. A lot of people do what others expect in order to live up to their expectations. Procrastinators are afraid to fail. They're afraid to make mistakes, or maybe they don't want to be rejected. They let fear take control of them, and put off any action.

Taylor: What would be an example of that?

Stevens: Well, let's see... Suppose someone - a young woman we'll call Blanche - has been planning a party. She's mentioned the party to people she knows but has put off making any actual invitations. Either consciously or subconsciously, she expects to fail, so she delays calling people until the very last moment. Her friends no doubt expected her to have called them, and when didn't, they forgot about the event and made other plans. It's too short notice for most of them to be able to come. Blanche's fear has caused things to turn out like this.

Taylor: Uh-huh. Well, what if someone is a procrastinator and wants to change? What would you advise that person to do?

Stevens: Well, there are three principles I recommend for my clients. The first is never to put off until tomorrow what needs to be done today. Not to avoid painful or difficult things is the second. Some

experiences in life are difficult or painful, and we need to accept that. The third is contained in the Latin phrase *carpe diem* - "seize the day." I try to consider everything that comes before me as an opportunity. I don't advise people to take unnecessary or foolish risks, but I do advise them not to put off living. They may not get another chance.

Taylor: Well, Dr. Stevens, thanks for another stimulating discussion.

AFTER YOU READ

What does each sentence mean? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. I can't stop to type your paper now.
 - a) I can't stop the activity of typing.
 - b) I can't stop another activity in order to type your paper.
2. There are occasionally good reasons to postpone things, but never to procrastinate.
 - a) It's never acceptable to postpone things.
 - b) It's sometimes acceptable to postpone thing.
3. It's too short notice for most of them to be able to come.
 - a) Most will not be able to come.
 - b) Most will be able to come.

Exercise 33. Read this entry from Alice's diary. There are 11 mistakes in the use of infinitives. The first mistake is already correct. Find and correct 10 more.

I just had to write tonight. Until now I've never had the courage (to) do this, but now I do. I've decided to have confronted Sarah about her irresponsibility. This is something that has been bothering me for some time now, but somehow I've always been reluctant force the issue.

So there's the situation: Sarah invites people for to do thing, but she doesn't follow through. Last week she asked my fiancé, Ben, and me have dinner, and she also invited our friends Mark and Debbie. The four of us made plans for go to her house on Friday evening. Something told me I should call Sarah asking what we should bring, and it's a good thing I did. Sarah said, «dinner»? I'm not



having dinner tonight. I know I mentioned it as a possibility, but I never settled it with guys. You misunderstood me. “Well, that’s just silly. She said planning on it for Friday evening at 7 p.m. When I told the others, they were furious. Ben said, “I don’t expect being treated like royalty. I do expect to have been treated with consideration.” So tomorrow I’m going to call Sarah up and make my point. I’m not going to allow Sarah make my life miserable.

Enough for now. Time for bed.

Exercise 34. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Було пізно починати спочатку.
2. Хіба він вимагав повернути гроші?
3. Вона бажає, аби її вислухали?
4. Його вигляд примусив посміхнутися.
5. Вона попросила принести води.
6. Він запропонував почати.
7. Він був єдиним, хто помітив помилку, чи не так?
8. Невідома, як розв'язати задачу.
9. Знадобилася година, щоб закінчити роботу.
10. Важко перекладати заголовки.
11. Цікаво брати участь у виставці.

12. Вона попросила не засмучуватися.
13. Її запросили виступити.
14. Він не очікував, що вона відповість краще.
15. Текст легко вивчити.
16. Вона не дозволила нікому записувати.
17. Час розпочати все спочатку.
18. Дорого коштувало придбати картину?
19. Він хотів вийти на наступний зупинці.
20. Він почув як щось тихо свиснуло.
21. Не хотілося б перебивати його.
22. Неважко здогадатися, про що вони мріють.
23. Не примушуйте їх казати неприємні речі.
24. Їй потрібно піти до бібліотеки.

Exercise 35. Ask two students each question. Share some of their reasons with the class.

What are two reasons why some people...

1. go to Hawaii for vacation?
2. exercise?
3. cheat on exams?
4. meditate?
5. tell white lies?
6. become actors?

Exercise 36. A. Work in small groups. Put each saying in your own words.

Example: “It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness.” -*The motto of the Christophers.*

It’s better to do one small, positive thing than to complain about a problem and do nothing.

1. “To be or not to be, that is the question.” – *William Shakespeare.*
2. “It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees.” – *attributed to Amiliano Zapata.*
3. “To err is human, to forgive divine.” – *Alexander Pope.*

4.“It is better to seek than to find.” – source unknown.

5.“It is better to have loves and lost than never to have loved at all.” – *Alfred, Lord Tennyson*.

6.“It is better to arrive late than never to arrive at all.” – source unknown.

B. In your group, discuss the extent to which you believe these saying are true.

Example: I basically agree that it is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness. Complaining about a difficult situation doesn't help to solve it.

Exercise 37. How would you advise someone who wants to conquer procrastination? Do a search on defeating or overcoming and procrastination. Prepare some advice. Report your suggestions to the class.

WRITING



A. *Most of us have procrastinated at one time or another. Write two or three paragraphs about a time when you put off doing something that needed to be done. Tell about the results. Speculate about the reasons for your procrastination and discuss the consequences.*

Example: I've had lots of experiences with putting off things that needed to be done, but one that sticks in my mind is about getting my car turned up. I was scheduled to go on a cross-country trip, and I knew I needed to take my car in for a

tune-up. One thing led to another, though, and I continued to procrastinate. Finally, the day of my departure arrived, and I hadn't the tune-up done. I said to myself...

B. *How would you advise someone who wants to conquer procrastination? Do a search on **defeating** or **overcoming** and **procrastination**. Read an article and prepare some advice. Report your suggestions to the class.*

REVISION

Exercise 1. Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. Even if he is out, you needn't worry. He is sure (to leave) the key under the door-mat.

.....

2. We expect (to be) back in two says.

.....

3. Just look at his hands. He is sure (to work) in the garage.

.....

4. A young woman is supposed (to write) this book.

.....

5. I am sorry (to break) my pen.

.....

6. She lost her head and seemed (to forget) the little English she knew

.....

7. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about.

.....

8. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living.

.....

9. Perhaps it would upset her (to tell) the truth of the matter.

.....

Exercise 2. Use the verbs in brackets () with or without *-to*.

You can't smoke (**smoke**) here. Smoking is not allowed in this building.

1. I'm sorry I forgot (phone) you yesterday. I was very busy.
2. Don't worry. The exam may not (be) very difficult.
3. Her mother makes her (clean) her room.
4. It's not a very good film. You won't (enjoy) it.
5. She didn't want (wait) any longer, so she left.
6. When are you planning (eat) tonight?
7. She couldn't (reply) because she didn't know what to say.
8. This kind of music makes me (feel) good.
9. My friend let me (drive) her car.
10. I'm afraid I've forgotten (bring) the map..
11. They might not (receive) the letter until next week.

Exercise 3. Rewrite the sentences using the verb in brackets and a bare infinitive or to-infinitive.

"Stay at my house on Saturday night", Jean said to Maria. (invite)

*Jean **invited Maria to stay** at her house on Saturday.*

1. "You shouldn't go to the police", they said to me. (advise)
.....
2. His older brother forced him to tidy the bedroom. (make)
.....
3. "I'm going to leave immediately", he said. (decide).
.....
4. His mother gave him a cookery lesson. (teach)
.....
5. Dave doesn't allow anyone to touch his computer. (let).
.....
6. "Don't forget to clear up", Mr. Brown said to us. (remind)
.....

7. She told him that he should be quiet. (warn)

.....

8. We were surprised to see him. (expect)

.....

Exercise 4. Read and translate the sentences. State the functions of the Infinitives.

1. Look back *to make sure* you haven't left anything behind.
2. He was too busy *to see* anyone.
3. *To walk* in the garden was very pleasant.
4. She was not a woman *to suffer* in silence.
5. It is useless *to discuss* this question.
6. I expect Mary *to pass* the test.
7. They were too busy *to go* there.
8. We were the first *to come*.
9. I hope *to see* you again soon.
10. *To understand* the rule better I read it several times.

Exercise 5. Translate these sentences Into English, paying attention to the form of the infinitive:

1. Мегі пошкодувала, що не попередила батьків про те, що затримається.
2. Я була задоволена, що подивилася ще одну п'єсу Островського.
3. Діти були щасливі, тому що їх взяли в цирк.
4. Цей вальс змусив його згадати молодість.
5. Мені б хотілося, щоб цей текст записали на плівку ще раз.
6. Не може бути, щоб він все ще сидів у читальному залі. Напевно, він вже пішов.
7. Вона, мабуть, все ще гостює у своїх друзів на дачі.
8. Невже вона на вас розсердилася?
9. Я дуже радий, що проводив їх на станцію.
10. Як мені пощастило, що я побувала на цьому спектаклі.

11. Ваша наступна задача полягає в тому, щоб поставити цей експеримент в нашій лабораторії.
12. Подивіться на нього! Він напевно вирішує якусь важливу задачу.
13. Навряд чи вони запам'ятали мою адресу. Вони випадково заходили до мене якимось разом з моїм братом.
14. Про цю сумну подію не слід згадувати в її присутності. Вона може розхвилюватися, а у неї хворе серце.
15. Здається, вони чекають, щоб їм дали необхідні вказівки, пов'язані з виконанням цього завдання.

Testing



THE INFINITIVE

Choose the correct answer (a, b or c)

1. Let ... whatever they want; I don't care.

- a) them think; b) they think; c) them to think

2. You wouldn't have ... you, would you?

- a) him to cheat; b) he cheat; c) him cheat

3. The manager ordered the contract ... into English

- a) to be translated; b) to translate; c) to be translating

4. Don't interrupt him when he is working. He hates...

- a) to be disturbed; b) to disturb; c) to have been disturbed

5. She was horrified at herself. To have asked his name, to have been told his name and ... it!

- a) to forget; b) to have forgotten; c) to be forgotten

6. The students didn't notice ... into the lecture room.

- a) the lecturer come; b) the lecturer to be coming; c) that the lecturer comes

7. We expect the Irish delegation ... tomorrow.

- a) to have left; b) to be leaving; c) to leave

8. I don't want ... David. He will be angry.

- a) you to have disturbed; b) you to disturb; c) you to be disturbed

9. Jeremy didn't want his daughter ... an actress.

- a) become; b) to have become; c) to become

10. I am glad ... to stay with them in their country-house.

- a) to have been invited; b) to invite; c) to have invited

11. To be the gainer you are ... yourself; to be happy you are to forget yourself.

a) to lose; b) to be losing; c) to have lost

12. Jill liked ... poems at their family gatherings.

a) her little son recite; b) her little son to be reciting; c) her little son
to recite

13. I would like ... outside the office.

a) my car to have been parked; b) my car to park; c) my car to be parked.

14. No words can describe the fascination of the place. It must ...

a) see; b) be seen; c) have seen

15. Would you have these ... over to your place?

a) people to be coming; b) people to come; c) people come

16. That woman is still sitting. She seems ... over an hour.

a) to wait; b) to have been waiting; c) to have waited

17. This work is easy; it may ... by a child, if you ask me.

a) be done; b) have done; c) do

18. My friend Marion is coming from Chile. I am sorry not ... about it earlier.

a) to be told; b) to have been told; c) to tell

19. Look at the children! They are laughing. They seem ... the film.

a) to have enjoyed; b) to enjoy; c) to be enjoying

20. I was very upset and I didn't know whom ... to for advice.

a) to turn; b) to be turning; c) to have turned

MODULE 2

THE GERUND

2.1. General notion

The gerund is formed by adding the suffix –ing to the stem of the verb, and coincides in form with Participle I.

There is no gerund in the Russian language and the English gerund rendered in Russian in different ways:

a) by a noun.

e.g. Dancing had not begun yet... - *Танці ще не почалися...*

b) by an infinitive.

e.g. She had tea with Cipriano before leaving.

Перш ніж піти, вона випила чай з Сіпріано.

c) by дієприкметник.

e.g. And without waiting for her answer he turned and left us.

І, не чекаючи її відповіді, він повернувся і вийшов.

d) by a subordinate clause.

e.g. He regretted now having come.

Тепер він шкодував, що прийшов.

Though the active forms of the gerund may be rendered in different ways, the passive forms are always rendered by a clause.

e.g. After having been informed of the conference in my lady's room... he immediately decided on waiting to hear the news from London.

Після того як йому повідомили про нараду в кімнаті міледі, ... він відразу вирішив почекати, щоб дізнатися новини з Лондона.

2.2. The double nature of the gerund

The gerund has nominal and verbal properties. The **nominal characteristics** are:

1. The gerund can perform the function of subject, object, predicative.

e.g. They say *smoking* leads to meditation. (*SUBJECT*)

I like *making* people happy (*OBJECT*)

The duty of all mankind *is fighting* for peace. (*PREDICATIVE*)

2. The gerund can be preceded by a preposition.

e.g. I am very, very tired of rowing.

3. Like a noun the gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun.

e.g. "I wonder at John's *allowing* this engagement," he said to Aunt Ann.

«Мене дивує, що Джон допустив ці заручини», - сказав він тітоньці Енн.

The **verbal characteristics** of the gerund are the same as those of the participle:

- The gerund of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

e.g. I had now made a good progress in *understanding* and *speaking* their language.

- The gerund can be modified by an adverb.

e. g. She burst out *crying* bitterly.

- The gerund has tense distinctions and voice distinctions. The forms of the gerund in Modern English are follows:

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

2.3. The tense and voice distinctions of the gerund

The tense distinctions of the gerund, like those of the participle, are not absolute but relative.

1. The Indefinite Gerund Active and Passive denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb; depending on the tense form of the finite verb it may refer to the present, past or future.

e.g. He can swim for any number of hours without *tiring*.

Він може плисти кілька годин поспіль, не втомлюючись.

She walked on without turning her head.

Вона йшла, не повертаючи голови.

2. The Perfect Gerund denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb.

e.g. She denies *having spoken* with him.

Вона заперечує, що говорила з ним.

He was ashamed of *having shown* even the slightest irritation.

Йому було соромно, що він проявив роздратування, хоча і дуже слабке.

Note: However, a prior action is not always expressed by a Perfect Gerund. In some cases we find an Indefinite Gerund. This occurs after the verbs *to remember*, *to excuse*, *to forgive*, *to thank* and after the prepositions *on (upon)*, *after* and *without*.

e.g. I do not remember *hearing* the legend before.

Я не пам'ятаю, щоб я коли-небудь чув цю легенду.

You must excuse my *not answering* you before.

Ви повинні вибачити мене за те, що я не відповів вам раніше.

The Perfect Gerund may also be used after the above mentioned verbs and prepositions.

e.g. He did not remember *having been* in that room.

Він не пам'ятав, щоб коли-небудь був в цій кімнаті.

Note: It is to be observed that 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 meaning.

e.g. He realized that his room needed *painting*.

Він зрозумів, що його кімнату треба пофарбувати.

2.4. The use of the gerund

In modern English the gerund is widely used and often competes with the infinitive.

1. Verbs followed by prepositions:

<i>accuse of;</i>	<i>apologize for;</i>	<i>object to;</i>	<i>persist in;</i>
<i>approve of;</i>	<i>blame smb for;</i>	<i>prevent from;</i>	<i>result in;</i>
<i>forgive for;</i>	<i>congratulate on;</i>	<i>stop from;</i>	<i>succeed in;</i>

<i>count on;</i>	<i>depend on;</i>	<i>suspend smb of;</i>	<i>thank for;</i>
<i>hear of;</i>	<i>inform of</i>	<i>think of;</i>	<i>insist on</i>

e. g. They succeeded in **finding** a good flat.

Thank you for **coming**.

I insisted on **coming** with us.

2. Nouns used with prepositions:

<i>art of</i>	<i>skill in</i>	<i>opportunity of</i>	<i>plan for</i>
<i>chance of</i>	<i>habit of</i>	<i>point in</i>	<i>purpose of</i>
<i>difficulty of</i>	<i>experience in</i>	<i>preparation for</i>	<i>right of</i>
<i>harm of</i>	<i>idea of</i>	<i>process of</i>	<i>way of</i>
<i>importance of</i>	<i>interest in</i>	<i>reason for</i>	
<i>means of</i>	<i>mistake of</i>	<i>sense of</i>	

e.g. He has no *intention of staying*.

There are *different ways of solving* this problem.

There is no *chance of winning*.

3. Phrasal verbs

<i>burst out;</i>	<i>give up;</i>	<i>go on</i>	<i>leave off,</i>	<i>keep on;</i>	<i>put off, etc</i>
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e.g. He gave up **smoking** two years ago.

She kept on **interrupting** me while I was speaking.

4. Such verbs as:

<i>Avoid;</i>	<i>consider;</i>	<i>Involve;</i>	<i>justify;</i>
<i>delay;</i>	<i>escape;</i>	<i>mind;</i>	<i>postpone;</i>
<i>Deny;</i>	<i>excuse;</i>	<i>Miss;</i>	<i>practice;</i>
<i>Fancy;</i>	<i>finish;</i>	<i>Recall;</i>	<i>recollect;</i>
<i>forgive;</i>	<i>include</i>	<i>resent;</i>	<i>risk</i>

e.g. They postponed **sending** an answer to the request.

My work involves **filing** and typing letters.

I'll risk **trying** hand in it.

5. Word combinations:

<i>be afraid of;</i>	<i>be engaged in;</i>	<i>be guilty of;</i>	<i>be interested in;</i>
<i>be angry for;</i>	<i>be fond of;</i>	<i>be keen on;</i>	<i>be pleased at;</i>
<i>be aware of;</i>	<i>be good/clever at;</i>	<i>be proud of;</i>	<i>be slow at;</i>
<i>be bored with;</i>	<i>can't stand bear;</i>	<i>be sorry for;</i>	<i>be sure of;</i>
<i>be busy;</i>	<i>have difficulty in</i>	<i>be surprised at;</i>	<i>be worried about;</i>
<i>be capable of;</i>	<i>be grateful for</i>	<i>be worth;</i>	<i>be responsible for;</i>
<i>be clever at;</i>	<i>be disappointed at;</i>	<i>be no good;</i>	<i>be no use</i>

e. g. There is *no use crying over* split milk.

He didn't *feel like doing out*.

He is *proud of having won* in the chess tournament.

6. Prepositions

<i>After;</i>	<i>before;</i>	<i>besides;</i>	<i>in spite of;</i>	<i>on;</i>	<i>without;</i>
<i>instead of;</i>			<i>by</i>		

e.g. They ran five miles *without stopping*.

Before going to bed she locked the door.

John went to his office *in spite of being* ill.

Note: Used to + Infinitive

Used to + Infinitive refers to habitual action in the past, and used to cannot be followed by a noun (or a gerund). (*-Used to* is a fixed idiom and is not used in any other tense.)

Be used to + noun/gerund

The phrase is parallel in structure *to be interested in*, and it is possible to put a noun after *to*.

e.g. I'm used to *his curious ways*.

I'm used to *hearing* about the odd things he does.

2.5. Verbs taking the to-infinitive or -ing form with a change in meaning

1. forget + to-inf (= forget to do sth.) <i>I'm sorry, I forgot to lock the car.</i>	8. try + to-inf (= do one's best; attempt) <i>She tried hard to cope with her new job.</i>
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<p>forget + -ing form (= forget a past event.) <i>We'll never forget visiting Paris.</i></p>	<p>try +-ing form (= do sth. as an experiment) <i>Try adding some more sauce to your pasta.</i></p>
<p>2. remember + to-inf (= remember to do sth.) <i>Remember to read the instructions.</i> remember + -ing form (= recall a past event) <i>I don't remember meeting Peter before.</i></p>	<p>9. want + to-inf (= wish) <i>I want to find a better job.</i> want + -ing form (= sth. needs to be done) <i>Your dress wants cleaning.</i></p>
<p>3. mean + to-inf (= intend to) <i>He means to move to Newcastle.</i> mean +-ing form (= involve) <i>Working harder means getting more money.</i></p>	<p>10. stop + to-inf (= pause temporarily, stop briefly to do sth. else). <i>He stopped to buy some milk on his way home.</i> stop+ -ing form (= finish, cease, give up) <i>Stop talking to each other, please!</i></p>
<p>4. go on + to-inf (= then; finish doing sth. and start doing sth. else) <i>After finishing her BA, she went on to get a master's degree.</i> go on +-ing form (= continue) <i>She went on watching TV.</i></p>	<p>11. be sorry + to-inf (= regret; apologise for a present action) <i>I'm sorry to hear he has been injured.</i> <i>I'm sorry to say this, but your work is rather unsatisfactory.</i> be sorry for +-ing form (= apologise for an earlier action) <i>We are sorry for keeping you waiting.</i></p>
<p>5. regret + to-inf (= be sorry to (it is normally used in the Present Simple and is followed by verbs such as say, tell, inform))</p>	<p>12. hate + to -inf (= feel sorry that you have to ask, interrupt) <i>I hate to interrupt, but I must talk to you.</i></p>

<p><i>I regret to tell you that you have failed.</i></p> <p>regret + -ing form (= feel sorry about; have second thoughts about sth. already done)</p> <p><i>He regretted selling his house.</i></p> <p><i>I regret telling lies.</i></p>	<p>hate + -ing form (= feel sorry for what one is doing)</p> <p><i>I hate making you feel uncomfortable.</i></p>
<p>6. would prefer + to-inf (specific preference)</p> <p><i>I'd prefer to have an early night tonight.</i></p> <p>prefer + -ing form (= in general)</p> <p><i>I prefer reading a book to watching TV.</i></p> <p>prefer + to-inf + (rather) than + inf without to</p> <p><i>I prefer to read a book (rather) than watch it.</i></p>	<p>13. be afraid + to-inf (= the subject is unwilling to do sth., be too frightened to do sth.)</p> <p><i>I'm afraid to drive over the old bridge.</i></p> <p>be afraid of + -ing form (= the subject is afraid that what is described by the -ing form may happen) <i>She is afraid of breaking her leg if she jumps over the wall.</i></p>
<p>7. like + to-inf (= think that sth. is good or right to do)</p> <p><i>I like to pay my bills as soon as I get them.</i></p> <p>Like + -ing form (= enjoy (general preference) <i>Tom likes meeting new people.</i></p> <p>Would like + to -inf (= want (specific preference)</p> <p><i>I would like to go to that new restaurant.</i></p>	

Verbs taking the to-infinitive or -ing form without a change in meaning

begin, start, continue, propose, bother, intend

We never have two – ing forms together.

e.g. *We continued to discuss/discussing the plans.*

Don't bother to lay/laying the table.

It's starting to get cold. (NOT: It's starting getting cold.)

- advise, allow, permit, recommend, encourage

take the **to-infinitive** when they are followed by an object or when they are in the passive form. They take the **- ing form** when they are not followed by an object.

e.g. *He advised us to book in advance. (object)*

We were advised to book in advance. (passive)

We advise booking in advance. (no object)

- need/require/want + -ing form

This construction often shows that it is necessary to repair or improve something. 'Need' can also be followed by a passive infinitive.

e.g. *The carpet needs hovering.*

The carpet needs to be hovered.

2.6. The functions of the gerund in the sentence

1. The subject

e.g. *Talking mends no holes.*

Розмови не допомагають в біді.

In the sentences with the introductory *it* and in the sentences with the construction *there is no*.

e.g. *It's no use talking like that.*

Марно говорити зі мною про це.

e.g. *There is no mistaking the expression on her face.*

Вираз її обличчя не можна було зрозуміти.

2. A part of the compound predicate.

a) *the predicative* (after verbs *to be to look, to mean*)

e.g. Seeing is *believing*.

b) *the part of the compound verbal predicate.*

- *the part of the compound verbal modal predicate* (after denoting modality)

e.g. He could not help *smiling*.

- *the part of the compound verbal aspect predicate* (after verbs denoting the beginning, the duration, the end of the action)

e.g. She went on *reading*.

3. The predicate

Its use is restricted to two sentence patterns:

a) interrogative sentences beginning with “*What about...?*”/“*How about...?*” and implying suggestion.

e.g. What about *going* to London?

b) exclamatory sentences expressing indignation.

e.g. But *letting* him do it!

4. The object.

a) a direct object after the verbs *to deny, to mind, to avoid, to delay*, etc.

e.g. Please, avoid *making* such mistakes.

b) a prepositional object after the verbs *to think of, to insist on, to thank for, to prevent from* some adjectives and statives.

e.g. He insisted on *doing* the work himself.

I am fond of *reading*.

5. The attribute.

In this function the gerund is always preceded by a preposition.

e.g. He was born with the gift of *winning* hearts.

Він народився з даром підкорювати серця.

6. The adverbial modifier.

In this function the gerund is always preceded by a preposition.

a) As an adverbial modifier **of time** the gerund is preceded by the prepositions *after, before, on (upon), in* or *at*.

e.g. After leaving her umbrella in the hall, she entered the living room.

b) As an adverbial modifier **of manner** the gerund is used with the prepositions *by* or *in*.

e.g. The day was spent in packing things.

День пройшов за пакуванням речей.

c) As an adverbial modifier **of attendant circumstances** the gerund is preceded by the preposition *without*.

e.g. She was not brilliant, not active, but rather peaceful and statuesque without knowing it.

Це була жінка не блискуча, ані енергійна, але вона була дуже спокійна і велична, сама того не знаючи.

d) As an adverbial modifier **of purpose**, the gerund is chiefly used with the preposition *for*.

e.g. ... one side of the gallery was used for dancing.

... одна сторона галереї використовувалася для танців.

e) As an adverbial modifier **of condition** the gerund is preceded by preposition *without*.

e.g. He has got no right to come bothering you and papa without being invited.

Він не мав права приходити і турбувати вас і батька, якщо його не запрошували.

f) As an adverbial modifier **of cause** the gerund is used with the prepositions *for, for fear of, owing*.

e.g. I feel the better myself for having spent a good deal of my time abroad.

Я відчуваю себе краще від того, що довго прожив за кордоном.

g) As an adverbial modifier **of concession** the gerund is preceded by the preposition *in spite of*.

e.g. In spite of being busy, he did all he could to help her.

2.7. The Gerundial Constructions

There are cases when the Gerund is related to its own “subject”, expressed by a noun. We call them Complexes with the Gerund or the Gerundial Constructions.

e.g. We appreciate your *helping* us.

Ми високо цінуємо вашу допомогу.

Complex with the Gerund consist of a noun (in the common or possessive case) or a pronoun and the gerund.

1) Complex Subject with the Gerund

e.g. *John's (his) coming* so late surprised everyone.

2) Complex Object with the Gerund

a) Direct

e.g. Do you mind *my joining* them?

b) Prepositional

e.g. She objected *to my joining* them.

A gerundial constructions are nearly always rendered in Ukrainian by a clause, generally introduced by “*Те, що*”/”*тум, що*”/ “*як*”. The nominal element of the construction can be expressed in different ways:

1) If it denotes *a living being* it may be expressed by *a possessive pronoun* or a *noun in the possessive case*.

e.g. Do you mind *my smoking*?

When the nominal element consists of two or more nouns, possessive case is not used.

e.g. I object to *Mary and Jane going out on* such a windy day.

2) If the nominal element denotes a lifeless thing it is expressed by a noun in the common case.

e.g. Her thoughts were interrupted by *the door opening* gently.

3) Occasionally examples are found where the nominal element of the construction is expressed by *a pronoun in the objective case*.

e.g. I hope you will forgive *me disturbing* you.

2.8. The Gerund and the Verbal Noun

The Gerund can be easily confused with the verbal noun. In some cases it is impossible to tell whether you are dealing with a gerund or with a verbal noun and consequently impossible to translate with any degree of exactness. The meaning is not the same.

Only the person speaking knows in this case what he means. In most cases we can distinguish between the gerund and the verbal noun in the following way:

I like <i>singing</i>	Я люблю <i>співати</i> (if it is a gerund)
	Я люблю <i>снів</i> . (if it is a noun)

The gerund:

1. has tense and voice forms; so the forms *being done, having done, having been done* cannot be nouns,
2. can take a direct object; so an “-ing” form followed by a direct object (*reading a letter*) cannot be a noun,
3. can be modified by an adverb; so an “-ing” form modified by an adverb (*reading fast*) cannot be a noun,
4. can be part of an aspective verbal predicate; so “-ing” forms following the verbs *to begin, to stop, to go on, to keep, to continue* are mostly gerunds.

The verbal noun:

1. can be used in the plural,
e.g. Memorize the proverbs and *sayings*.
2. can have an article,
e.g. On the *banging* of the door.
3. can be followed by a prepositional phrase in an attributive function,
e.g. The *clicking* of the clock.
4. can be modified by an adjective, a demonstrative pronoun or an indefinite pronoun.
e.g. He took a good *scolding* about clodding Sid.

2.9. The gerund and the participle.

In most cases the differentiation between the gerund and the participle does not present any difficulty.

Unlike the participle the gerund may be preceded by preposition; it may be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun; it can be in the function of a subject, object, predicative in the function of an attribute and of an adverbial modifier both the gerund and the participle may be used, but the gerund in these functions is always preceded by a preposition.

There are cases, however, when the differentiation between the gerund and the participle presents some difficulty; for instance, it is not always easy to distinguish between a gerund as part of compound noun and a participle used as an attribute to a noun. One should bear in mind that if we have a gerund as part of a compound noun, the person or thing denoted by the noun does not perform the ACTION expressed by the ing-form: e.g. a *dancing-hall* (a hall for dancing), a *writing-table*, etc.

If we have a participle used as an Attribute the person denoted by the noun performs the action expressed by the ing-form: e.g. a *dancing girl* (a girl who dances), a *singing child*, etc. However, there are cases which admit of two interpretations; for example a *sewing machine* may be understood in two ways: machine for sewing and machine which sews.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Are the –ing words in each of the following sentences gerunds?

Write Y (yes) or N (no).

- Y 1. These are the friends we make by engaging in some specific activity.
____ 2. He belongs to a kayaking club.
____ 3. We enjoy just catching up on other's activities.
____ 4. Cross-generational friendships are worth pursuing.
____ 5. He was my teacher in a writing class.
____ 6. They have become good friends on their own through their common interest in collecting rare books.
____ 7. I would have a hard time being single again.

Exercise 2. Complete each sentence with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

~~answer~~ apply be forget listen live
lose make pay read try use

1. He tried to avoid answering my question.
2. Could you please stop so much noise?
3. I enjoy to music.
4. I consideredfor the job, but in the end I decided against it.
5. Have you finished the newspaper yet?
6. We need to change our routine. We can't go onlike this.
7. I don't mind youmy phone, but please ask me first.
8. My memory is getting worse. I keep things.
9. I've put offthis bill so many times. I really must do it today.
10. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody..... so stupid?
11. I've given up To lose weight – it's impossible.
12. If you gamble, you risk your money.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence.

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 during the rush hour.
3. Shall we paint the kitchen next weekend instead of this weekend?
Shall we postpone..... until next weekend?
4. Could you turn the music down, please?
Would you mind, please?
5. Please don't interrupt all the time.
Would you mind..... all the time?

Exercise 4. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use *-ing*.

1. She's 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 beautiful day, so I suggested
5. It was very funny. I couldn't stop.....
6. My car isn't very reliable. It keeps.....

Exercise 5. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. Why is it useful to have a car?
What are the advantages of having a car ?
2. I don't intend to apply for the job.
I have no intention of
3. Helen has a good memory for names.
Helen is good at.....
4. You probably won't win the lottery. You have little chance.

- You have little chance of
5. Did you get into trouble because you were late?
Did you get into trouble for.....?
 6. We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.
Instead of
 7. We got into the exhibition. We didn't have to queue.
We got into the exhibition without.....
 8. We played very well, but we lost the game.
We lost the game despite of

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences using by -ing. Use the following (with the verb in the correct form):

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

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

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use only one word each time.

1. We ran ten kilometres without *stopping*.
2. He left the hotel without his bill.
3. It's a nice morning. How aboutfor a walk?
4. We were able to translate the letter into English withouta dictionary.
5. Before.....to bed, I like to have a hot drink.
6. It was a long trip. I was very tired after on a train for 36 hours.

7. I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody..... me.
8. After the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change.
9. We got lost because we went straight instead of left.
10. I like these pictures you took. You're good at pictures.

Exercise 8. 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?
I'm looking forward to going on holiday.
2. Kate 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? I'm..... .
3. You are going to the dentist tomorrow. You don't enjoy going to the dentist. How do you feel? I'm not..... .
4. Rachel hates school, but she's leaving next summer. How does she feel?
.....
5. You've arranged to play tennis tomorrow. You haven't played for a while and you like tennis a lot. How do you feel?.....

Exercise 9. 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 onwith me.
4. Where are you thinking ofyour holiday this year?
5. We have decided against a car because we can't really afford it.
6. It's good Dan and Amy are coming to stay with us. I'm looking forward to them again.
7. Some parents don't approve of their children a lot of TV.
8. It took us a long time, but we finally succeeded in..... the problem.
9. I've always dreamed of a small house by the sea.

Exercise 10. Complete each sentence using a preposition + one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

be cause do eat escape go
 interrupt invite tell use walk wear

1. Do you *feel like* going out this evening?
2. The driver of the other car accused me.....the accident.
3. There's a fence around the lawn to stop people on the grass.
4. Excuse meyou, but may I ask you something?
5. The man who has been arrested is suspecteda false passport.
6. I'm fed up with my job. I'm thinking something else.
7. The guards weren't able to prevent the prisoner..... .
8. I didn't want to hear the story, but Dan insisted
9. I'm getting hungry. I'm really looking forward something.
10. I think you should apologize to Sue.....being so rude to her.
11. I'm sorry I can't come to your party, but thank you very much..... me.
12. The police stopped the car because they suspected the driver.....not
 a seat belt.

Exercise 11. *Brian Hansen is constantly tired and dissatisfied. He has gone to a doctor to see if there is anything physically wrong with him. Complete the conversation with gerunds. Make the gerunds negative if necessary.*



Doctor: Well, Brian, what seems to be problem?

Brian: I'm tired all the time. Some nights when I come home from work I'm so exhausted I don't feel like doing¹ (**do**) anything but collapsing on the sofa and _____² (**vegetate**) in front of the TV. Is there anything physically wrong with me?

Doctor: No, I've looked at the test results, and you're healthy. How long have you been feeling like this?

Brian: Oh, two or three months, I guess. Long enough so that I've begun _____³ (**worry**) about _____⁴ (**have**) any energy. Basically I'm not doing anything besides punching a time clock.

Doctor: How much are you working?

Brian: Well, I'm putting in a lot of overtime – all in all, at least 60 hours a week, I'd say.

Doctor: Why are you doing this? Are you trying to kill yourself?

Brian: Well, at this point, _____⁵ (**work**) overtime is out of the question. I've got a lot of bills to pay off. The other thing is that I only recently moved here, and I know hardly anyone, so my focus is on _____⁶ (**make**) money for a while. I like _____, ⁷(**socialize**) and I really miss _____⁸ (**have**) any close friends, but I don't know quite how to go about _____⁹ (**meet**) new people.

Doctor: You're not married, then?

Brian: No, not yet.

Doctor: Well, I think you need to stop _____¹⁰ (**play**) so much and start _____¹¹ (**play**) a little - to put things in balance. I'd say you need a hobby – and some friends.

Brian: A hobby? You mean some boring thing like stamp _____¹² (**collect**)?

Doctor: No. That's an OK hobby if you like it, but there are more interesting ones.

Brian: Like what?

Doctor: Oh, maybe like karaoke. Do you like _____¹³ (**sing**) ?

Brian: I love music, but I don't have much of a voice. In my case, _____¹⁴(sing) is better than _____¹⁵(sing) off key.

Doctor: Well, have you ever gone _____¹⁶(orienteer)?

Brian: What's that?

Doctor: People use a map and a compass and try to be the first person to find locations of hidden clues.

Brian: Sounds great. Where can I find out more about it?

Doctor: I've got a friend who belongs to an orienteering club. I'll give you her number.

Brian: Super. Thanks.

Exercise 12. Make up sentences using gerundial phrases according to the model.

Model: (a) to be tired of + (b) to argue = *I am tired of arguing.*

1. (a) to be good at (b) to make friends.
2. (a) to be busy (b) to arrange an exhibition of the best photos of the year.
3. (a) to be proud of (b) to be a pilot.
4. (a) to be tired (b) to quarrel with smb.
5. (a) to be afraid of (b) to catch a cold.
6. (a) to be fond of (b) to dance.
7. (a) to be sure of (b) to be ill.
8. to be ashamed of (b) to be impolite to smb.
9. (a) to be worth (b) to remember.

Exercise 13. Use the verb in parentheses to create a passive gerund for each sentence or question.

Example: He hates being told what to do. (tell)

1. The baby likes _____ by her mother. (hold)

2. They're afraid of _____ because the neighborhood is dangerous. (attack)
3. The students don't look forward to _____ on their math skills. (test)
4. _____ to live in solitary confinement was very difficult. (force)
5. Rabbits live in fear of _____ alive by a fox or a large bird. (eat)
6. The customer insists on _____ a refund for his purchase. (give)
7. _____ at the moment are the concerns of the parents. (address)
8. Martha hates _____ to stay late at work. (ask)
9. _____ for a suit is necessary if you want it to fit properly. (measure)
10. Forced to give up her driver's license, Gertrude doesn't like _____ around town by her daughter. (drive)

Exercise 14. Paraphrase the sentences using before, after.

1. When they entered the house, they heard the strange noise.
2. After she had passed the exams, she was very pleased.
3. When he reached his destination, he sent a telegram home.
4. Before I went out, I phoned Ann.
5. When he entered, she stood up and left the room. She even didn't look at him.
6. Before Robert read the letter, he felt very worried.

Exercise 15. Fill in the preposition:

- 1) The girls **insisted** _____ going out with Jenny.
- 2) I am **looking forward** _____ getting married soon.
- 3) She **concentrated** _____ creating the designs and her husband on printing and merchandising them.

- 4) The stranger **apologized** _____ calling late in the evening.
- 6) She often **complains** _____ having nightmares.
- 7) On a hot summer day, who doesn't **think** _____ spending the afternoon with a fishing pole?
- 8) He **was afraid** _____ being caught by the police.
- 9) How many years does it take to **be good** _____ playing guitar?
- 10) Have you ever **dreamed** _____ starting a business?

Exercise 16. Complete these statements with gerunds. Use the verbs given below:

Increase smoking eat do walk swim go run

1. is bad for your heart and lungs.
2. too much fat and sugar is also unhealthy.
3. Doctors suggest the number of fruits and vegetables in your diet.
4. Avoid too many high-impact sports such as jogging and jumping rope. Instead, consider in a pool every day. It's an excellent is better than low-impact sport.
5. Many health experts think that is better than because there is less stress on your body when your feet come into contact with the ground.
6. Many people postpone to the doctor or dentist, but regular checkups are important.

Exercise 17. Complete the sentences with a possessive noun or pronoun and a gerund.

1. I have two best friends, Bob and Mary. Bob is my co-worker. I'm grateful for his giving me a ride to work every day.
(he/give)
2. I'm new to the firm, so I also appreciate _____ me learn my job.
(Bob/help)

3. _____ my work is hard to deal with, so Bob's encouragement is vital.
(My boss/criticize)
4. Mary is my neighbor. _____ so close is wonderful.
(She/live)
5. I especially appreciate _____ me on tough issues.
(Mary/ advise)
6. She knows how to deal with _____ discouraged.
(I/ become)
7. I couldn't ask for two better friends than Bob and Mary. I'm thankful for _____ there for me when I need them.
(they/be)
8. _____ together frequently helps us stay close.
(We/ get)

Exercise 18. Complete the sentences with simple gerunds or past gerunds.

Martha, who is 20 years older than I am, is my best cross-generational friend. Having met ¹(*meet*) her when I was an unhappy college sophomore is one of the best things that has ever happened to me. Martha and I have stayed friends. I look forward to _____ ²(*see*) her whenever our schedules permit. Our relationship hasn't always been smooth, though.

Martha and I were both in the same calculus class. I was having a lot of difficulty and was angry at myself for _____ ³(*enroll*) in a class that I didn't need for my degree. It was too late to drop the class, however, and since I was frustrated, I frequently got irritated with the teacher for _____ ⁴(*assign*) so much difficult homework every day.

Martha stopped me one day after class. She said she was tired of my continual _____ ⁵(*argue*) with the teacher. "You need to grow up," she said. I was offended at first, but the older I get the clearer it is to me that her _____ ⁶(*say*) that amounts to one of the major events in my life. I had to change my negative attitude. I did need to grow up.

A few days later I asked Martha if she would mind _____⁷(*study*) with me and _____⁸(*help*) me with the homework. She agreed. With a lot of patient work, I succeeded _____ in



_____⁹(*pass*) the course. Eventually we became great friends.

I suspect that most of us know someone whose _____¹⁰(*tell*) us what we needed to hear when we needed to hear it made a difference in our life. Martha has certainly made a difference in mine.

Exercise 19. Read this article about types of friends

BEFORE YOU READ

1. Who do you value in friendships? Discuss this question with a partner.
2. Make a short list of some of the friends you have and have had. Are they all the same type of friend

POPULAR PSYCHOLOGY



FRIENDS

By Gim Garcia

I was having difficulty finding a subject for this month's column until I remembered that this is National Friendship Week. I also remembered learning, as a child, a rhyme that went like this: "True friends are diamonds, precious and rare; false friends are oak leaves that fall anywhere." Are friendships really that black and white? This was my childhood concept, but I now see that my perceiving friendship in this way was pretty simplistic. I've long since stopped thinking of friendship in these terms. It's clear that some friends are true and others are false, but there are many different types of "true" friends. In fact, I can recognize at least six types:

Type 1: Convenience friends

There are the friends we make when our schedules and activities coincide. For example, years ago I played on a soccer team. I didn't have a way of getting to the practices and tried taking the bus, but it always got me there late. Then I learned that Andres, a team member, lived three streets away from me. He had a car and agreed to pick me up because it was convenient for him. We became friends by riding with each other and developed a good relationship. We didn't see each other outside of the soccer context, though.

Type 2: Special-interest friends

My brother's passion is kayaking, and he belongs to a kayaking club. He's been going to meetings for years and tells me he's made several good friends on river trips. They have great times, and living through dangerous experiences has made them close. Once the trips are over, though, they don't socialize

with each other. Their special interest, kayaking, is the only thing that holds them together.

Type 3: Long-time friends

I have several of these, but my best long-time friend is a guy named Al. We've known each other since we were 12 years old, and our friendship links our past to our present. We can go months or years without contacting each other, but whenever we do make contact it seems like we were just together yesterday. We enjoy just catching up on each other's activities. We would like to spend more time together, but it doesn't seem to matter if we don't.

Type 4: Cross-generational friends

When we seek friends, we often look for people in our own age group, but cross-generational friendships are worth pursuing. My friend Bill is an example. He's about 25 years older than I am, and I suppose he's a kind of father figure. He's more than that, however. Actually, Bill was my teacher in a writing class when I was at the university. I was having trouble figuring out my career, but Bill supported my becoming a writer, and that's what I did. After the class was over, we became friends.

Type 5: Part-of-a-couple friends

My wife Amanda and Bill's wife Gretta are good examples of this very common type of friendship. When our partner has a friend in another couple, we have to go through the process of getting to know the "other person" in that couple. Sometimes this is difficult; people may feel they have little or nothing in common with their counterpart and may even resent being forced to socialize with a "friend" they didn't choose.. Fortunately, Amanda and Gretta

have become good friends on their own through their common interest in collecting rare books.

Type 6: "Best" friends

What is a "best" friend? In my view it's a person we can share just about everything with someone with whom we don't have a problem being honest or vulnerable. It's someone who doesn't spare your feelings or avoid telling you what you need to hear when you need to hear it. I have two best friends. One is my friend Ken, whom I met when I was in the military. Our having gone through difficult experiences has bonded us for life. The other is my wife, Amanda. I love talking with both Amanda and Ken and having long conversations that can go everywhere and nowhere. Sometimes we talk for hours. Other times we just like being together without saying much of anything..

I would have a hard time living without my two "best" friends, but it's awfully important to have the others, too.

AFTER YOU READ

Look at the pairs of sentences. According to the first sentence in each pair, is the second sentence true (T) or false (F)? Circle the correct answer.

1. I've long since stopped thinking of friendship in these terms
T F I don't think of friendship in this way anymore.
2. Cross generational friendships are worth pursuing.
T F We can gain financially by having friendships in different generations.
3. People may feel they have little or nothing in common with their counterpart and may even resent being forced to socialize with a "friend" they didn't choose.
T F People may not like required friendships.
4. A "best" friend is someone with whom we don't have a problem being honest or vulnerable.

T F It's difficult to be honest or vulnerable with a best friend.

Exercise 20. Complete the text with a word from the list. You will have to use some words more than once.

at	between	by	for	in	on	of
----	---------	----	-----	----	----	----

Galileo

As well as being a scientist, Galileo was interested **a****in**..... painting and music. He started his studies **b** attending medical school in Padua. Unlike most scientists at that time, who usually relied **c** discussing the facts, not trying to prove them, he recognized the importance **d**..... doing experiments to



prove the facts. He is famous **e**..... dropping different weights from the Tower of Pisa to prove that all bodies fall at the same rate, though this is probably not a true story. Through practice, he also became good **f** observing the stars, and identified craters on the Moon, sunspots, and the moons of Jupiter. As a result **g** studying the planet Venus, he succeeded **h** proving that Copernicus was correct, and that the Earth moved around the Sun. Unfortunately, the Church authorities accused him **i**..... publishing unacceptable ideas. In the end he was forced to choose **j** being punished by the Church, or denying his own ideas. He spent most of the last nine years of his life imprisoned in his own house.

Exercise 21. Write a question using a passive gerund and an active gerund.

Example: (like / awaken / by an alarm clock) (waken up / on your own)

Do you like being awakened by an alarm clock or waking up on your own?

1. (prefer / ask out on a date) (ask/ someone / yourself)

2. (more interested in / entertain / yourself) (in / entertain / by others)

3. (prefer / prepare dinner / yourself) (invite / to dinner / by friends)

4. (like / tell / what to do) (give / orders)

5. (like / figure things out / yourself) (show / how to do things)

6. (prefer / give / advice by friends) (give / your friends / advice)

Exercise 22. Complete each sentence with one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

answer	apply	be	forget	listen	live
lose	make	pay	read	try	use

1. He tried to avoid answering my question.

2. Could you please stop so much noise?

3. I enjoy to music.

4. I consideredfor the job, but in the end I decided against it.

5. Have you finished the newspaper yet?

6. We need to change our routine. We can't go onlike this.

7. I don't mind youmy phone, but please ask me first.

8. My memory is getting worse. I keep things.

9. I've put offthis bill so many times. I really must do it today.

10. What a stupid thing to do! Can you imagine anybody..... so stupid?

11. I've given up To lose weight – it's impossible.

12.If you gamble, you risk your money.

Exercise 23. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence.

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 during the rush hour.

3.Shall we paint the kitchen next weekend instead of this weekend?

Shall we postpone..... until next weekend?

4.Could you turn the music down, please?

Would you mind, please?

5.Please don't interrupt all the time.

Would you mind..... all the time?

Exercise 24. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. Use -ing.

1.She's 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 beautiful day, so I suggested

5.It was very funny. I couldn't stop.....

6.My car isn't very reliable. It keeps.....

Exercise 25. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1.Why is it useful to have a car?

What are the advantages of having a car ?

2.I don't intend to apply for the job.

I have no intention of

3.Helen has a good memory for names.

- Helen is good at.....
- 4.You probably won't win the lottery. You have little chance.
You have little chance of
- 5.Did you get into trouble because you were late?
Did you get into trouble for.....?
- 6.We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.
Instead of
- 7.We got into the exhibition. We didn't have to queue.
We got into the exhibition without.....
- 8.We played very well, but we lost the game.
We lost the game despite of

Exercise 26. Complete the sentences using by –ing. Use the following (with the verb in the correct form):

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| borrow too much money | break a window | drive too fast |
| put some pictures on the walls | stand on a chair | turn a key |

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

Exercise 27. Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use only one word each time.

- 1.We ran ten kilometres without *stopping*.
- 2.He left the hotel without his bill.
- 3.It's a nice morning. How aboutfor a walk?
- 4.We were able to translate the letter into English withouta dictionary.

5. Before.....to bed, I like to have a hot drink.
6. It was a long trip. I was very tired after on a train for 36 hours.
7. I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody..... me.
8. After the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change.
9. We got lost because we went straight instead of left.
10. I like these pictures you took. You're good at pictures.

Exercise 28. 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?
.....*I'm looking forward to going on holiday.*.....
2. Kate 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? I'm.....
3. You are going to the dentist tomorrow. You don't enjoy going to the dentist. How do you feel? I'm not.....
4. Rachel hates school, but she's leaving next summer. How does she feel?
.....
5. You've arranged to play tennis tomorrow. You haven't played for a while and you like tennis a lot. How do you feel?.....

Exercise 29. 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 onwith me.
4. Where are you thinking ofyour holiday this year?
5. We have decided against a car because we can't really afford it.
6. It's good Dan and Amy are coming to stay with us. I'm looking forward to..... them again.

7. Some parents don't approve of their children a lot of TV.
8. It took us a long time, but we finally succeeded in..... the problem.
9. I've always dreamed of a small house by the sea.

Exercise 30. Complete each sentence using a preposition + one of the following verbs (in the correct form):

be cause do eat escape go
interrupt invite tell use walk wear

1. Do you *feel like* going out this evening?
2. The driver of the other car accused me.....the accident.
3. There's a fence around the lawn to stop people on the grass.
4. Excuse meyou, but may I ask you something?
5. The man who has been arrested is suspecteda false passport.
6. I'm fed up with my job. I'm thinking something else.
7. The guards weren't able to prevent the prisoner.....
8. I didn't want to hear the story, but Dan insisted
9. I'm getting hungry. I'm really looking forward something.
10. I think you should apologize to Sue.....being so rude to her.
11. I'm sorry I can't come to your party, but thank you very much.....
me.
12. The police stopped the car because they suspected the driver.....not
..... a seat belt.

Exercise 31. Using events in your own life, complete these sentences with gerunds or gerund phrases.

Example: I especially enjoy *playing* board games with friends.

1. I especially enjoy _____
2. I have stopped _____
3. I remember _____
4. I've always avoided _____

5. _____ worth _____
6. I have trouble _____
7. I spend a lot of time _____
8. I'm looking forward to _____
9. I'm good at _____
10. My _____
11. I'm still not used to _____
12. I strongly dislike _____
13. On weekends I don't feel like _____
14. If you visit my country, I recommend _____

Exercise 32. This letter has 14 mistakes in the gerunds. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct 13 more.

ENCHANTED

DESERT RANCHO

Dear Adam,

I've been here for three days and am having a great time, but I

wishing

can't help ~~wish~~ you were here too. Tell your boss I'm really angry at him. Not let you take any vacation time qualities him for the Jerk-of-the-Year Award. (Just kidding. Don't say that!)

Believe it or not, the first night I missed to hear all the city noises, but I haven't really had any trouble to get used to the peace and quiet since then. Everything's all so relaxed here - there's no rush or write things down in your Daily Planner. Get out of New York City was definitely what I needed, even if it's only for two weeks. The ranch has lots of activities - horseback

ride, river raft on the Rio Grande, to hike in the wilderness - you name it. The ranch employees do everything for you - being taken care of is nice, for a change, and I love bechauffeured around Santa



Fe in the ranch limousine. Tonight a group of us are going out to a country western dance place called Rodeo Nites in Santa Fe, so having taken those two-step dance lessons last summer will come in handy. It's just too bad you couldn't come along so we could both have a good time. Tomorrow we're all going to Taos Pueblo to watch some weave being done and to see some Native American dancing, which is great because I'm really interested in learn more about Native American culture. And I'm looking forward to see Carmen at the Santa Fe Opera on Saturday.

I'll write again in a day or two. Miss you lots.

Love,
Louise.

Exercise 33. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Він ніколи не забуде як познайомився з нею.
2. Вони забули сказати йому про збори.
3. Вони нарешті закінчили складання листа.
4. Вона заперечувала проти його приїзду.

5. Вони пишалися своєю грою, хоча їм не вистачало досвіду виступів на концертах.
6. Вона цікавилася збиранням поштових марок, хоча батьки намагалися утримати її від такого колекціонування, проте вона продовжувала робити це.
7. Диспетчер відклала виліт в літака, наполягаючи на перевірці багажу.
8. Будучи стурбованою стосовно перевірки, диспетчер не вважала себе винною у затримці, навпаки - вона була упевнена, що має рацію, і що пасажери будуть вдячні їй за врятування їхнього життя.
9. У розпалі повторної перевірки багажу пасажери, збуджені затримкою та власною нездатністю впливати на ситуацію, шкодували, що вони взагалі вирішили летіти, скаржитись на затягування та мріючи про подорожування швидкісними поїздами, де вони зовсім не залежали б від моральних тортур диспетчера.
10. З іншого боку, якщо диспетчер підозрював, що хтось приніс бомбу у літак, навіть втомлені чекання пасажир розуміли, що відкладання вильоту було кращим варіантом, ніж ризик вибуху у повітрі.

Exercise 34. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Усі з нетерпінням очікували закінчення перевірки багажу, в той час як працівники служби безпеки зосередилися на пошуку, віддаючи всі свої зусилля ретельному аналізу.
2. Між тим пасажери говорили про подорожування повітрям взагалі, звинувачуючи терористів у руйнуванні галузі, поступово пристосовуючись до очікування й пробачаючи працівникам аеропорту повільність дій.
3. Пасажери вже навіть не могли згадати початок усього цього, що відбувалося.
4. Хоча вони й забули про початок, проте вірили, що усе закінчиться добре, що фахівцям вдасться знайти бомбу, бо вони мають бути добрими

фахівцями, адже їх вчили і вони мають підходити для такої роботи, володіти прийомами такого пошуку.

5. Головне, аби в обмін на витрачений час, вони змогли подякувати спеціалістам за роботу, а коли дозволять виліт, їм нарешті вдалося розслабитися і відпочити.
6. Рати цього варто пережити певну нервову напругу.
7. Він гідно оцінив те, що вона таки прийшла.
8. Він розглядає доцільність залишатися в цьому неприємному приміщенні.
9. Правильне харчування є важливим для розвитку дитини.
10. Усі були за те, аби піти на море поплавати.

Exercise 35. A. What do you value in friendships? Add your own item to the chart. Then complete the chart for yourself by ranking each item:

- 3: Very Important in a Friendship;
- 2: Somewhat Important in a Friendship;
- 1: Not Important in a Friendship.

B. Discuss your answers with three students. Report your overall results to the class.

	Rank
Giving each other presents	
Always being honest with one another	
Not hurting each other's feelings	
Giving help whenever it is asked for	
Lending money if it asked for	

Exercise 36. Interview two different students for each item. Ask the students to answer each question using a gerund phrase as the subject.

1. What is easy for you?
2. What is hard for you?

3. What is or isn't interesting for you?
4. What has been a good experience for you?
5. What sounds like fun to you?
6. What is considered impolite in your country?
7. What is complicated process?
8. What demands patience and a sense of humor?

Exercise 37. Work with a partner. Take turns asking and answering the questions.

Example: A: Do you like being awakened by an alarm clock or waking up on your own?

B: I like waking up on my own. I hate being awakened by an alarm clock. What about you?

Exercise 38. Answer the questions.

1. What do you like doing in your spare time?
2. What would you like to do tonight?
3. If you want to lose weight, what must you stop doing?
4. What can you remember doing when you were a child?
5. What must you remember to do each day?
6. What do you regret doing in the past?
7. What did the doctor regret to inform the patient's wife about?
8. What did the guests go on doing all night at the party?
9. When you left school, what did you go on to do?
10. What can you try doing if you want to improve your English?
11. If money burns a hole in your pocket, what must you try not to do?
12. If your room is in a mess, what does it need?
13. What does the government need to do to reduce inflation?
14. If you lived in Italy, what would you have to get used to eating?

Exercise 39. WRITING

A. Look again at the categories of friendship in the opening reading. Choose one of the categories and write three or four paragraphs about a friend of yours who fits into it.



Example: I have a friend named Sarah who perfectly fits the category of long-time friend. Sarah and I met when we were in the fifth grade, when I had just moved to a new town and didn't know anyone. Ever since Sarah and I became friends, we've enjoyed sharing all kinds of experiences and can't go more than a month or so without contacting each other. Making friends wasn't that easy at first, however...

B. Do a search to learn about the relationship between the people in one of these pairs, or choose another pair of your own. Report your results to the class.

- Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis (the United States).
- Queen Victoria and Benjamin Disraeli (Great Britain).
- Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo (Mexico).

REVISION

The INFINITIVE/ the GERUND

Exercise 1. Read this holiday advertisement, use the verbs in brackets in the correct form, to complete the information.



HAVE YOU DECIDED WHERE TO GO ON HOLIDAY THIS YEAR?

We promise [to help](#) (help) you decide.

Do you enjoy _____¹ (cycle) in the countryside and _____² (walk) in the mountains? If you fancy _____³ (escape) from the crowds and _____⁴ (do) something different, and you don't mind _____⁵ (share) your holidays with others, we offer _____⁶ (show) you the most fantastic places. If you can't afford _____⁷ (spend) a lot of money, don't worry!

We promise _____⁸ (beat) any price offered by our competitors.

We always aim _____⁹ (give) our clients the best possible holiday experience.

Contact us on 063 17 88 723 for more information about our

fantastic range of holidays.

And you just need _____¹⁰ (mention) this advertisement to get an extra discount!

Exercise 2. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verb in brackets:



MATT: What are you hoping.....*to..do*.....⁰ (do) after you leave school?

CLAIRE: Well, I'm planning¹(spend) some time relaxing, but I've promised²(look) properly at whether I'd like³(go) to university or whether I want⁴(find) a job.

MATT: Don't you have to plan⁵(study) at university before you finish school - a year in advance?

CLAIRE: You certainly can arrange⁶(start) at university straight after school, but I've always hoped⁷(work) abroad as an English teacher before continuing my studies. My parents seem.....⁸(encourage) me and my brother to be independent: I intended⁹(organize) something soon, but they suggested¹⁰ (take) some time off while I think about my decisions.

MATT: That sounds amazing! My parents said that I needed¹¹ (decide) about my plans before I finished school. They wanted me to

enjoy.....¹²(work) in a job, so they suggested¹³(organize) some work experience over the holiday. I really enjoyed¹⁴(meet) the people and¹⁵(earn) my own money, so when the company offered me a full-time job, I accepted straight away!

Exercise 3. A major supermarket is planning to charge shoppers for plastic carrier bags. Read these comments posted on a website. Use the verbs in the box to complete the gaps.

plan ~~use~~ ~~avoid~~ take

'I think it's almost impossible to avoid using^o plastic bags when you go shopping. I always

.....¹ a bag with me, but I usually forget'. — Dave, Oxford.

pay refuse need think

'People² about the planet. We should all ..³ for these bags and bring our own'. — Jeanne, Birmingham.

shop manage put go

'We all.....⁴ every week. If we plan ahead, we can all⁵ some bags in the car before we go to the supermarket'. — Kazumi, Cambridge.

make raise keep on hope

'I think the problem here is that the supermarkets .⁶ a lot of money by selling bags.

They.....⁷ prices and everything is more expensive'. — Sandra, Edinburgh.

decide go threaten change

'The best solution is for everyone to.....⁸ to another supermarket, then they will quickly⁹ this stupid policy'. — Martin, Cardiff.

Exercise 4. Underline the correct form.

a. Sarah agreed *help* / *helping* / *to help* me with the project.

- b. They won't permit *build / building / to build* in the village.
- c. My parents always expect me *to do / doing / do* well in exams.
- d. Her dad won't let her *to stay / staying / stay* out late at night.
- e. The coach told me *to train / training / train* harder if I wanted to play in the team.
- f. The weather was too bad *to play / playing / play* the match.
- g. They don't allow *to park / parking / park* in our street.
- h. You asked me *to come / coming / come* so here I am.
- i. Do you want me *to give / giving / give* you a lift to school?
- j. He offered *to lend / lending / lend* me some money.
- k. At my school they encourage all students *to do / doing / do* some sport.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

want	allow	love	expect	remind	ordered	invites	warning	persuaded
------	-------	------	--------	--------	---------	---------	---------	-----------

- a. I want my dad to lend me some money.
- b. We would you to come on holiday with us.
- c. I didn't the meal to be so expensive.
- d. Please me to buy some bread on the way home.
- e. Janet's parents didn't her to go to the concert.
- f. Doctors are people not to eat so much fast food.
- g. His friends him to go with them.
- h. The captain the men to shoot.
- i. Jake often friends to stay in his house.

Exercise 6. Read the text about the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet. Complete the sentences with the bare infinitive, to-infinitive or –ing form of the verbs in the box. Use one verb once.

send	obtain	know	commit	surf	become	filter
publish	do	attach	waste	join		

Advantages and disadvantages of the World Wide Web

ADVANTAGES

- a** E-mail allows us *to send* messages all around the world quickly and easily.
- b** You can print out an e-mail and keep it as proof that someone has agreed _____ something for you.
- c** It's easy _____ documents, photos and files to e-mails.
- d** People can use e-mail _____ lists on topics that interest them and receive regular news and updates.
- e** The Internet allows people _____ information easily and cheaply on a limitless range of subjects.
- f** Organizations can publish news as it happens and let people _____ what is happening.



DISADVANTAGES

- g** In working situations, the use of the Internet and e-mail can encourage _____ time.
- h** The Internet helps criminals _____ crimes involving fraud and attacking systems.
- i** Children can use the Internet _____ web sites that are unsuitable for them.
- j** Over-use of the Internet can make certain people _____ addicts who are no longer interested in anything else.

k The problem of unwanted junk mail forces us _____ all our incoming messages.

l A lot of information on the Internet is inaccurate. There is very little quality control and this allows dishonest operators _____ information that is quite untrue.

Exercise 7. Cross out the incorrect form in these sentences.

0. Have you seen my hat? — Yes, I remember *seeing/ ~~to see~~* it in the kitchen yesterday.

1. *The End of Reason* is a fantastic film. You must remember *seeing/ to see* it when you get a chance.

2. I can't stop *thinking/to think* about the book I read last night - it was very moving.

3. What would you like for dinner? — I have too much work to do – I can't stop *thinking/ to think* about food!

4. I would love *going /to go* for a walk this afternoon.

5. I mustn't forget *showing/ to show* you my photographs tomorrow.

6. I'll never forget *showing /to show* my father the painting I did of him - he thought it was terrible!

Exercise 8. Read this text about Elizabeth Bathory. Then complete the text with the bare infinitive, *to*-infinitive or *-ing* from of the verbs in the boxes.

Elizabeth Bathory: 'The Blood Countess' (1560-1614)

Elizabeth Bathory was a Hungarian **countess**. According to legends, four women helped her **A. to murder** between 20 and 2,000 girls. She did not let her victims **B.....** quickly, and liked **C.....** them **suffer**. They say that she hoped **D.....** young by drinking blood.

She was born in Hungary in August 1560. In 1575, her family made her **E.....** Francis Nadasdy, a soldier. Her husband knew about her activities, but he did not try **F.....** her. He was busy fighting wars, so he allowed her **G.....** what she wanted. A **witch** taught Elizabeth **black magic** and encouraged her **H.....** torturing and killing for pleasure. At first her victims were poor people, but later she began inviting rich families **I.....** their daughters to the castle.



die
stay
~~murder~~
watch
start
stop
do
marry
send
investi-
gate
take
stop
confess

Because of her social position, it was difficult **J.....** her, but in the end the **complaints** forced the Emperor **K.....** action. He ordered the prime minister **L.....** the case. The prime minister arrested Elizabeth and her four helpers.

Elizabeth denied doing anything wrong, but the investigators made three of her helpers **M.....** under torture. They were buried alive and Elizabeth was **sealed** into the walls of her castle. She survived for three years and died on August 21, 1614.

Exercise 9. Ewan is planning to visit his brother, Matt. Read his letter and complete the sentences using the verbs given.

Hi Matt,

Just a quick letter about the weekend. I've tried to contact⁰(try/contact) you by email several times, but you didn't reply, so I've¹ (stop/try).

I'll be there on Saturday, and I would.....² (like/see) some of my old school friends. You know I really³(like/play) football with them in the park.

Can you.....⁴ (remember/contact) them all to say I'm coming? Or, if they would.....⁵(prefer/watch) a match, we can go to the stadium. Do you⁶ (remember/go) to that match when I came to see you at Christmas? We all⁷(try/not cry) when our team lost, but it was impossible. I've⁸ (stop/support) them now, as they played so badly that day.

What about Jamie, has he.....⁹ (stop/grow) yet? I remember he was nearly six feet tall when he was 12! He said he¹⁰ (hate/be) so tall. Has his sister, Katie¹¹

(start/like) football yet? You can tell me all the news when I get there.

OK, that's it for now. Don't.....¹² (forget/ meet) me at the station on Saturday.

See you soon,
Ewan



Exercise 10. Penny and Dona are in a café talking about their holidays. Complete their conversation with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

Be	bring	collect	find	see	remember	sit
sunbathe		swim	windsurf			

PENNY: It was a wonderful holiday. Just sitting⁰ here in the sunshine reminds me of that little bar near the beach.

DONNA: The beach where we went.....¹ in the sea?

PENNY You mean where we tried.....² and you never managed to get on the board!

DONNA: That's true, but it was fun, anyway, and at least we enjoyed³ on the sand afterwards.

PENNY: Yes, and I'm glad we weren't in the water when that shark appeared.

Imagine⁴ a shark's lunch!

DONNA: I don't think it was a shark, but I'll never forget⁵ everybody race out of the water. They all wanted to avoid⁶ out if it was a shark or not. Did you remember⁷ your photos to show me?

PENNY: No, I forgot.....⁸ them from the shop.

DONNA: You're hopeless at.....⁹ the most important things in life!



Exercise 11. Put the verbs in the dialogue into the *to-infinitive* or the *gerund*.

Helen has been called to the office of her boss, Andrea.

A: Take a seat, Helen. Would you like ...**to have**..... ¹(have) some coffee?

H: Er, no thank you.

A: I asked ²(see) you ³(talk) about your work. I think there are a few things that we need ⁴(discuss).

H: Oh dear. Is there some problem? I do love ⁵(work) here and I think I'm getting better at ⁶(do) the job.

A: Yes, I'm sure you are, Helen, but sometimes you are rather slow ⁷(learn). In a hotel of this reputation, we cannot afford ⁸(make) mistakes and I am sorry ⁹(say) that you have made rather a lot. There are some things you are very good at, like ¹⁰(welcome) the guests, ¹¹(talk) to them and ¹²(give) them any help they require.

H: That's true. I was rather shy when I first started ¹³(work) here but now I'm much better at ¹⁴(communicate) with the guests. They have often said to me that it is nice ¹⁵(see) such a friendly face at reception.

A: That's good. It's true ¹⁶(say) that you have got much better at ¹⁷(deal) with people. But you do not pay enough attention to ¹⁸(ensure) that the administrative part of your job is carried out efficiently.

H:..... ¹⁹(Keep) the records is not my favourite part of the job, I must admit.

A: But it's essential ²⁰(do) that properly. It's no use ²¹(be) nice to all the guests if you are creating problems for them by ²²(fail) ²³(carry out) your job efficiently. I know there is a lot of work ²⁴(do) at reception, but last week you made three mistakes with the billing. That's not good enough.

H: Yes, I'm sorry about that, but sometimes the bills are very complicated ²⁵(work out).

A: I know, but we can't make mistakes and that's that. And what about you ²⁶(accept) that booking for the penthouse suite at the weekend when we were using it for a conference? It was very careless of you ²⁷(do) that. I had to do a lot of ²⁸(apologize) ²⁹(calm down) those guests. They were furious.

H: Yes, it was terrible. I do try ³⁰(get) everything right but I can't help ³¹(make) mistakes sometimes. I just don't know what ³²(do) about it.

A: Well, I do. You've got a month ³³(prove) to me that you can do the job efficiently, and if you can't, you'll have ³⁴(start) ³⁵(look) for another job.

Exercise 12. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the gerund or the infinitive.

1. His greatest ambition is ...**to.be...chosen**... (choose) to take part in the Olympics.
2. (accept) for that course changed my life.
3. Please come in. I'm sorry (keep) you waiting.
4. It is understood that the escaped prisoner might (hide) in a friend's house for the last month.
5. I saw Amy last night. She seems (get) much better.
6. He denied (say) it to me.
7. We congratulated him on (get) the job.
8. I hope (live) in my own house in five years' time.
9. The children are looking forward to (film) for that television programme.
10. I'm sorry I wasn't in when you came round. I would like (see) you.
11. I can't see Tony. He seems (leave).
12. He denied (take part) in the robbery.

13. He is suspected of (lie) in order to get the job.
14. The Director is understood (resign) last week because of the impending fraud investigation.
15. I hate (ask) my age.
16. The builders are expecting (finish) the job by the time we get back.
17. He was a difficult child, probably due to (look after) by a series of different foster parents.
18. She can't (dance) with Tim last night. He's got a broken leg.
19. She seems (lose) a lot of weight recently, but otherwise I think she's all right.
20. He doesn't respond very well to (ask) to do things.

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into the –ing form or the infinitive.

1. Tom stopped ...*to pick up*.. (pick up) his washing on the way home.
2. If you don't stop (smoke), you'll make yourself ill.
3. Try (phone) John at the office if he's not at home.
4. I tried my best (finish), but there just wasn't enough time.
5. He was promoted in 1990 and went on (become) a company director.
6. The band went on (play) even after the lights had gone out.
7. "Why is the baby crying?" "I think he wants (feed)."
8. Sharon wants (talk) to you.
9. Jane was afraid (show) her school report to her parents.
10. I'm afraid of (lose) my way in the forest.
11. What do you mean (do) with all that money?
12. Playing a musical instrument well means (practice) for years.
13. I regret (inform) you that your husband has been arrested.
14. She regrets (spend) so much money on her new dress.
15. Do you remember (ride) a bicycle for the first time?
16. Remember (post) the letters on your way home.

17. I'd prefer (pretend) I didn't hear what you just said.
18. I prefer (borrow) books from the library to (buy) them.
19. Don't forget (bring) some cash in case they don't accept credit cards.
20. I was sorry (hear) about you failing the exam.
21. He said he was sorry for (speaking) to you so rudely.
22. Oh no! I totally forgot (turn off) the cooker.
23. I'll never forget (sail) through that storm in the Atlantic.

Exercise 14. Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive of the –ing form.

I hate 1) ...sitting...(sit) in this awful cell day after day. I must admit that I regret 2) (rob) that bank but I regret 3) (be) caught even more! I tried so hard 4) (become) a successful criminal because I've never really wanted 5) (work). My parents meant 6) (bring me up) properly, but they failed. I remember 7) (lie) and 8) (steal) when I was a teenager and I stopped 9) (go) to school when I was 15. I'll never forget the police 10) (arrest) me for the first time. I still went on 11) (break) the law when I got out of prison. Being a criminal means 12) (spend) most of your life in prison. When I get out of here, I'm going to try very hard 13) (stay) out of trouble.

Exercise 15. Put the verbs in brackets into the –ing form or the infinitive.

Kim: I'll never forget 1) ...going... (go) to America for the first time. I was incredibly excited although I was trying 2).....(act) cool and casual.

Tom: I know. I remember 3).....(be) quite envious because I wanted 4).....(go) there too.

Kim: Yes, I know. I was a bit over the top, I wasn't I? I'm sorry for 5).....(behave) so badly.

Tom: Yes, you were! You just went on 6) (talk) about America constantly. It was quite funny though when I think back. You hardly let me 7).....(say) a word.

Kim: I'm sorry, but you know that in my excitement I nearly left a lot of things behind like my camera and my money.

Tom: I didn't know you had such a bad memory.

Kim: I'm not usually so forgetful. I had a lot on my mind. Anyway, I don't remember actually 8) (leave) anything behind in the end.

Tom: How did you feel when you first arrived there?

Kim: I remember 9) (worry) about what to do and where to go. I wanted 10) (see) everything but I didn't know where 11) (begin)

Tom: So where did you go first?

Kim: Well, we started in New York. At first, the traffic was so bad that I was afraid 12) (cross) the road. But it got easier. I saw the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty and lots of other things. It was incredible! I love you New York!



Exercise 16. Underline the correct word or phrase.

- a. New research shows some young people *can't help* / *consider* / *risk* eating food which contains large amounts of sugar, salt, and animal fat.
- b. Many people also *avoid* / *enjoy* / *keep* talking any exercise.
- c. They don't even *avoid* / *enjoy* / *suggest* walking to school or playing active games with their friends.
- d. For too many young people, enjoyment *feels like* / *involves* / *keeps* sitting in front of the television, or in front of a computer playing games.
- e. Of course if they *involve* / *keep* / *suggest* doing this, they are very likely to have health problems at an early age.
- f. Health experts *consider* / *mean* / *suggest* talking hard exercise at least three times a week.
- g. This *can't help* / *keeps* / *means* running, cycling or swimming.
- h. So even if you don't *avoid* / *feel like* / *risk* taking exercise, it's important to organize regular exercise activities.
- i. You could *go* / *involve* / *practice* swimming or jogging, for example.
- j. You may also *consider* / *involve* / *keep* changing your diet, and eating more fruit and fresh vegetables.

Exercise 17. Complete each sentence A to H with an ending from 1 to 8.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A For a Roman soldier, joining the Roman army meant6..... | 1 ... being completely destroyed by the ancient world's best fighting force. |
| B He received wages, but he had to spend money too, since being in the army involved | 2 ... buying his own food, uniform and weapons. |
| C In the early days of Rome, everyone became a soldier and young men couldn't avoid | 3 ... attacking it faced very serious problems. |
| D However, as time went on, fewer Romans served as soldiers. The army stopped | 4 ... taking all the young Roman men, and service became voluntary. |
| E When the army was at the height of its power, an enemy who considered | 5 ... fighting, until the end if necessary, and rarely surrendered. |
| F Unless the enemy had very large numbers | 6 ... remaining in service from 20 to 30 years. |
| | 7 ... training to use their weapons, and |

- of soldiers or attacked by surprise, they risked
- G Foreign armies were often disorganized and ran away, but the Romans always kept
- H The Romans were more successful because their soldiers spent more time

fighting in organized groups.
8 ... serving in the army if there was a war, as it was compulsory.

Exercise 18. Complete the text with the *-ing* or *to-infinitive* form of the verbs in brackets.

People who remember *a* (do) *...to.do...* everything they have planned are usually people who organize their tasks in some way, and avoid *b* (get) into a muddle. A shopping list is a good example of this technique, provided you remember *c* (take) the list with you when you go *d* (shop)



It's sometimes possible to remember a fact, for example, it first of all you stop *e* (think) for a few moments. When you try *f* (remember) something, this will be easier if you have learnt it in an organized way. If you are not sure how to do this, try *g* (write) brief notes about the text you are reading. Many people find this an effective way of learning. After all, it's easy to read something and not understand or remember it, usually because you have stopped *h* (pay) attention.

Exercise 19. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive infinitive or *-ing* form.

1. We are waiting for his first novel *...to be published...* (publish) in England.
2. His music seems (influence) by the rock culture of the seventies.

3. (hurt) badly in the past, she found it very difficult to trust anyone again.
4. Don't tease him any more. He doesn't enjoy (laugh at)
5. Many film stars now hire bodyguards because they want (protect)
6. (award) an Oscar was the most memorable event in the actor's life.
7. Ann claimed (invite) to Tom Cruise's wedding while she was in America.
8. I was very upset when I failed the audition, so you can imagine how delighted I was (give) a second chance.
9. I'm not used to (approach) by complete strangers asking for my autograph.
10. Listen carefully because I don't want (misunderstand).
11. I wouldn't phone her after midnight. She won't like (wake up).
12. I don't remember (tell) the news before. Are you sure you mentioned it yesterday?
13. Ten more people have asked (include) in the conference.
14. He always wears such outrageous clothes because he wants (notice).
15. I see that (send) to prison for five years has taught you nothing.
16. Actors consider (see) on television as the first step to fame.

Exercise 20. Correct the mistakes.

1. I don't mind to have a roommate.
2. Most students want return home as soon as possible.
3. Learning about another country it is very interesting.

4. I tried very hard to don't make any mistakes.
5. The task of find a person who could tutor me in English wasn't difficult.
6. All of us needed to went to the ticket office before the game yesterday.
7. I'm looking forward to go to swimming in the ocean.
8. Ski in the Alps it was a big thrill for me.
9. Don't keep to be asking me the same questions over and over.
10. During a fire drill, everyone is required leaving the building.
11. I don't enjoy to play card games. I prefer to spend my time for read or watch movies.
12. Is hard for me understand people who speak very fast.
13. When I entered the room, I found my young son stand on the kitchen table.
14. When I got home, Irene was lying in bed think about what a wonderful time she'd had.

Exercise 21. Correct the mistakes in the use of infinitives and gerunds in the text.

working

I have never forgotten ~~work~~ as a hotel maid one summer when I was a teenager. My aunt was an assistant manager at the hotel and she encouraged me take the summer job. She

had been a maid at one time and she advised me remember clean the bathrooms really well.

Nobody likes clean bathrooms, but I didn't mind do it as part of my summer job. That's when I



was first starting learn English. Some of the visitors were really nice and I could practice speak English with them. I enjoyed try improve my English and it helped

me when I went to college later. I also learned that I didn't want work as a hotel maid forever, but I don't regret do it for one summer. I decided study harder at school so I could go to college and try get a better job.

Exercise 22. Use a complex with a Gerund instead of the subordinate causes.

1. I remember that the children looked through the album last Sunday.
2. Mum suggested that we should make up.
3. Nancy insists that her father should allow her to keep a monkey as a pet.
4. My sister is very displeased that i have broken her favourite cup.
5. I insist that you should tell us what the real reason is.
6. Helen was confused that we were watching her.
7. There is a chance that my family will move to another city.
8. Do you mind if they join us?
9. The police have no objection that the man should be set free.
10. Do you remember that they promised to call us?
11. It may upset you to know that Rita is leaving soon.
12. Fancy how Boris appeared here all of a sudden!
13. I'm trying to tell you i have no objection if you see Jim.

Exercise 23. Translate into English.

1. Ми розраховуємо на те, що всі прийдуть вчасно.
2. Я розраховую на те що фох відправлять негайно.
3. Вона відповідає за те щоб усі папки були в порядку.
4. Батьки були проти того щоб діти влаштовували галасливу вечірку.
5. Я взагалі не заперечую щоб ви користувалися моїм принтером.
6. Я не терплю коли люди погано говорять про інших за їх спиною.
7. Ніхто не вимагає щоб ви приймали участь в перемових.
8. Не заперечуйте що Чарльз втрутився в цю справу.
9. Всі наполягали на тому що проект повинен бути фінансован комітетом.

10. Я незадоволена що ти знову зробила цю помилку.
11. Врач наполягає, що хворому потрібно залишитися в лікарні ще неділю.
12. Вони погодились що поліцейські були дуже оперативні.
13. Я пам'ятаю як Керол одного разу сказала що вона пише романи.
14. Вона не змогла винести думку що хтось зможе вкрасти її щастя.
15. Вся мое майбутнє залежало від того чи підтримують мене близькі.

Exercise 24. Translate into English.

1. Її батьки проти того, щоб вона повідомила зараз про свої заручини.
2. Я пам'ятаю що мама часто дорікала мене в дитинстві за те що я була неохайною.
3. Працюючи з магнітофоном ви можете покращити свою вимову. - Само собою розуміється що це вірно.
4. Який же ти ледар! Ти навіть не потрудився вимити за собою чашку!
5. Чому ви уникає використання особистих форм дієслова в мові?
6. Що заважало вам прийти сюди самому?
7. Почувши радісну вістку, дівчина не змогла втриматися щоб не заплакати.
8. Засоби тестування знань студентів не завжди ефективні.
9. Ніколи не вгадаєш який в неї настрій.
10. Завжди неприємно коли людина говорить, не дивлячись вам очі.
11. Щось мені не хочеться сьогодні займатися. Як ти вважаєш чи варто йти в суботу на лекцію? - Це тобі вирішувати.
12. Ми подякували йому за те що він нам допоміг.

Exercise 25. Make sentences from the given words using either an Infinitive or a Gerund.

Model: like, visit - I like to visit my friends.

enjoy, speak on the phone - She enjoys speaking on the phone.

1. Plan, go.

2. Consider, study.
3. Enjoy, look.
4. Intend, get up.
5. Seem, be.
6. Put off, pay.
7. Forget, call
8. Can't afford, lose.
9. Try, learn.
10. Need, think.
11. Would love, meet.
12. Finish, learn.
13. Would mind, support.
14. Hope, go.
15. Think about, go.
16. Quit, drink.
17. Stop, eat.
18. Post, go.
19. Continue, think.
20. Keep, try, improve.

Exercise 26. Answer the questions.

1. What do you practise in conversation lessons?
2. When the bell goes at the end of a lesson, what do you finish?
3. What are students busy doing before exams?
4. What do you resume doing after a tea - break?
5. If a person is homesick, who does he miss being with?
6. What is difficult for a shopaholic to resist?
7. Where do you feel like going for your holiday?

Testing



THE GERUND

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. He was accused of a crime last year.

- a) committing b) being committed c) having committed d) having been committed

2. I can't stand her all the time.

- a) grumbling b) being grumbled c) having grumbled d) having been grumbled

3. He insisted on..... to the Motor Show.

- a) taking b) being taken c) having taken d) having been taken

4. Peter suggested him at the airport.

- a) meeting b) being met c) having met d) having been met

5. He denied the letter about the will.

- a) receiving b) being received c) having received d) having been received

6. You risk by a car if you keep crossing the street like that.

- a) knocking b) being knocked c) having knocked d) having been knocked

7. They finally acknowledged about that fact.

- a) informing b) being informed c) having informed d) having been informed

8. We congratulated her on..... a new apartment.

- a) purchasing b) being purchased c) having purchased d) having being purchased

9. I get furious at..... like that.

- a) treating b) being treated c) having treated d) having been treated

10. He suggested at home.

- a) staying b) being stayed c) having stayed d) having been stayed

11. Tom denied during his last trip to Glasgow.

- a) robbing b) being robbed c) having robbed d) having been robbed

12. They laughed a time..... to eat with chopsticks.

- a) trying b) being tried c) having tried d) having been tried

13. Ann couldn't help when she heard about it.

- a) astonishing b) being astonished c) having astonished d) having been astonished

14. They accused him of..... his work. Nothing was ready yet.

- a) neglecting b) being neglected c) having neglected d) having been neglected

15. He regretted those awful words. But it was too late.

- a) being said b) saying c) having been said d) having said

16. He avoided..... after. He was ashamed for his being so rude.

- a) looking b) being looked c) having looked d) having been looked

17. I'll accept your proposal consulting my lawyer.

- a) in spite of b) by c) after d) on

18. You will not succeed spending a lot on advertising.

- a) as a result of b) without c) instead of d) by means of

19. Companies should also need some luck supplying good products.

- a) in addition to b) in spite of c) instead of d) without

20. inviting applicants for an interview you should look through their resumes.

- a) before b) after c) by d) inspite of
21. He agreed to travel by air being terribly afraid of planes.
- a) besides b) by c) inspite of d) before
22. You'd better go there and clarify the situation yourself..... faxing them.
- a) except b) instead of c) by d) at
23. I caught a cold waiting for you outdoors for an hour.
- a) before b) by c) without d) after
24. They managed to solve the conflict negotiating.
- a) by b) instead of c) except d) from
25. They increased their sales..... advertising the product.
- a) by means of b) in order to c) besides d) inspite of

Testing



The Infinitive/the Gerund

Variant 1

1. He admitted ___ the car but denied ___ it by himself.
A) stealing / doing B) to steal / doing E) stealing / to be done
C) stealing / to do D) to steal / to do
2. How do you feel if someone laughs at you? I hate people ___ at me.
A) laughed B) laughing E) to be laughing
C) being laughed D) to be laughed
3. We often hear her ___ at concerts.
A) sings B) singing E) have sung
C) sang D) to sing
4. Mother wants him ___ to the country during the summer.
A) goes B) go E) went
C) to go D) will go
5. ___ many books on history helps school children to get knowledge about the past of different nations.
A) read B) reads E) reading
C) has read D) will read
6. As well as ___ I like ___ .
A) running/walking B) run/walk E) run/to walk
C) run/walked D) running/walked
7. The man ___ the newspaper is my brother.
A) read B) reads E) will read
C) has read D) reading

8. It is very pleasant ___ in the river on hot days in the summers.
- A) bathe B) bathing E) having bathed
 C) bathed D) to bathe
9. He warmed himself by ___ hot tea.
- A) drinking B) drank E) is drinking
 C) drunk D) to drink
10. It's very pleasant ___ on the beach in summer.
- A) lie B) to lie E) lying
 C) lay D) lain
11. - I hope my dream will come true this year.
 -And what do you dream of?
 -Oh, I dream of ___ a law school and ___ a lawyer.
- A) to enter / to become B) enter / become E) to enter / becoming
 C) entering / becoming D) entered / become
12. He sat in the arm-chair ___ a newspaper.
- A) read B) reads E) is read
 C) reading D) had read
13. ___ English is the best way of ___ it.
- A) speak / learn B) speaking / learning E) speak / learning
 C) to speak / to learn D) spoke / learning
14. She dreams of her son's ___ a director of the company.
- A) becoming B) is becoming E) was becoming
 C) become D) became
15. Why didn't you try ___ yourself a job?
- A) found B) have found E) to be found
 C) finding D) to find
16. We watched the coastline ___ slowly.
- A) recede B) to recede E) receded
 C) recedes D) have receded
17. Nobody heard her ___ English.

- A) spoke B) speaks E) had spoken.
C) speak D) was speaking

18. We stopped at the motorway services ___ something to eat.

- A) to get B) to have got E) got
C) was getting D) get

19. I'm not really interested in ___ to the University.

- A) go B) went E) have gone
C) going D) being gone

20. This article is worth ___ .

- A) reading B) read E) will read
C) to read D) has read

21. They have got enough money ___ to the cinema.

- A) go B) having gone E) going
C) to have gone D) to go

22. I saw him ___ a newspaper.

- A) to read B) to have read E) having read
C) reading D) to be reading

23. Watch me ___ the fence.

- A) jumping B) jumped E) did jump
C) to jump D) had jumped

24. She decided ___ to Spain for her holidays.

- A) to go B) go E) to have gone
C) goes D) to be going

25. In winter he spends much time in the mountains, he is fond of ___ .

- A) to skate B) skated E) having skated
C) skating D) to be skated

26. The street was full of people ___ and ___ home.

- A) laughed / gone B) laughing / going E) to be laughed / going
C) having laughed / go D) to laugh / to go

27. ___ a foreign language you can ___ great opportunities in your life.

- A) know / have B) knowing / to have E) knowing / having
C) knowing / have D) knows / having

28. On ___ the classroom the teacher asked to the pupil on duty, "Who is absent?"

- A) entering B) entered E) being entered
C) to enter D) be entering

29. Working in the garden it is pleasant ___ to music.

- A) listening B) listened E) having listened
C) to listen D) after listening

30. You are lucky you have not got a child ___ .

The Infinitive/the Gerund

Variant 2

1. She saw the girl ___ in the yard.
A) playing B) on playing E) was playing
C) played D) to play
2. He usually left us without ___ a word.
A) to say B) saying E) having been said
C) said D) say
3. I'm fond of ___ in the river.
A) have swum B) swam E) having swum
C) swim D) swimming
4. The aim of the exhibition is ___ experience.
A) to be exchanged B) exchanged E) being exchanged
C) to have exchanged D) to exchange
5. The horse ___ the race ___ the winner of the same event two years ago.
A) led / was B) leading / is E) leads / being
C) leading / was D) to lead / was
6. His mother was against his ___ football.
A) play B) was playing E) playing
C) played D) to play
7. Miss Benson was looking forward to ___ the title role in the new play.
A) play B) playing E) being played
C) to be played D) played
8. Pete likes ___. His dream is to visit Japan.
A) painting B) reading E) swimming
C) writing D) traveling
9. My friends need ___ English
A) learns B) to learn E) having learned
C) to have learned D) to be learned

10. When I came into the room she stopped ____ T.V.
- A) watching B) watch E) watches
 C) watched D) on watching
11. Which of the boys ____ in the yard is Ted?
- A) play B) played E) playing
 C) plays D) is playing
12. We saw them ____ the street.
- A) crossed B) crossing E) will be crossing
 C) will cross D) had crossed
13. It's never too late ____ .
- A) being learned B) not to learn E) to learn
 C) learned D) learning
14. The girls ____ in the garden are my sisters.
- A) played B) to play E) are playing
 C) playing D) on playing
15. I like ____ the people happy.
- A) to have made B) made E) being made
 C) making D) having made
16. Besides ____ I like ____ swimming competitions.
- A) swimming / to watch B) to swim / to watch E) swimming / watch
 C) swimming / watched D) to swim / watching
17. Tom wants to read a book but Susan makes him ____ something in the paper.
 It's an advertisement for a better job. She wants him ____ for this job.
- A) to read / to apply B) to read / apply E) to read / applying
 C) read / to apply D) reading / apply
18. She left the room without ____ good bye.
- A) say B) saying E) on saying
 C) to say D) said
19. The friends spoke of their ____ together.
- A) to go B) going E) on going

C) gone

D) is going

20. If your plane has crashed high in the mountains, it's best ___ close to the plane. Rescuers have got a better chance of ___ the plane than one person alone.

A) to keep / finding

B) keeping / found

E) keeping / being found

C) kept / to have found

D) kept / not to find

21. Robert saw the doctor ___ the patient.

A) to examine

B) to have examined

E) examine

C) having examined

D) being examined

22. The girl ___ in the yard asked me the time.

A) play

B) to play

E) was playing

C) played

D) playing

23. The emperor thought of ___ his state powerful.

A) becoming

B) become

E) had become

C) became

D) having become

24. Mother was anxious ___ her family.

A) to see

B) seeing

E) being seen

C) to be seen

D) having seen

25. I can't help ___ you about it.

A) to tell

B) telling

E) being told

C) having told

D) having been told

26. Many builders and engineers from other republics began ___ to build new houses in Moscow in 1995.

A) helping

B) would help

E) having helped

C) helped

D) shall help

27. I have never heard him ___ French.

A) to speak

B) speaking

E) to have spoken

C) spoken

D) being spoken

28. Nobody expected him ___ Lola.

A) marry

B) married

E) would marry

C) to marry

D) will marry

29. This holiday is worth ____ .

- A) celebrates B) celebrated E) to celebrate
C) celebrating D) have celebrated

30. Frank is in hospital. He feels bad. He has to give up ____ and ____ beer. But he can't. He says to his wife, "Would you mind ____ some cigarettes next time?"

- A) smoking / to drink / bringing
B) to smoke / drinking / bringing
C) smoking / drank / bringing
D) smoking / drinking / bringing
E) to smoke / to drink / to bring.

The Infinitive/the Gerund

Variant 3

1. Ernest Hemingway was fond of ___ books.
A) read B) to read E) to be read
C) reading D) be read
2. Turn on the radio. I want ___ to the news.
A) listen B) listening C) to listen
D) listened E) have been listened
3. How do you feel if someone interrupts you? I hate people ___ me.
A) interrupted B) to be interrupted E) interrupting
C) not to interrupt D) having interrupted
4. After ___ my work I'll join you.
A) finish B) to finish C) have finished
D) finishing E) finished
5. Please, try ___ quiet, everyone is sleeping.
A) be B) to be C) being
D) having been E) been
6. He enjoyed ____ .
A) singing B) sing C) was singing
D) to sing E) sung
7. The man ___ in the garden is listening to music.
A) work B) is working C) working
D) to work E) worked
8. ___ the article we began ___ it.
A) reading / discuss B) having read / discussing
C) to read / to discuss D) read / discussing E) reading / discussed
9. The man ___ a cigarette is Tom's cousin.
A) smoked B) to smoke C) smoking
D) have smoked E) had smoked

10. I study English again, because ___ a foreign language is very important.
 A) speak B) spoken C) having spoken
 D) speaking E) spoke
11. I like your ___ English.
 A) speak B) speaking C) was spoken
 D) have spoken E) having spoken
12. Instead of ___ for Olga at home I decided ___ her in the street.
 A) to wait / to meet B) waiting / to meet E) wait / meeting
 C) waiting / meeting D) to wait / to meet
13. They looked at the ___ plane.
 A) flying B) flown C) flew
 D) being flown E) having been flown
14. ___ the language he couldn't understand the question.
 A) know B) knows C) not to know
 D) known E) not knowing
15. Which of these four young men ___ by the fire is your son?
 A) sitting B) sit C) will sit
 D) sits E) sat
16. We expect him ___ tomorrow.
 A) arrived B) to arrive C) to have arrived
 D) to be arrived E) having arrived
17. They sat up all night ___ .
 A) talk B) talked C) talking
 D) to be talked E) to have talked
18. The young man didn't stop ___ although I asked him twice.
 A) is smoking B) smoked C) smoking
 D) smoked E) to smoke
19. He introduced me to an acquaintance ___ that I did not know her.
 A) to believe B) believing E) not to believe
 C) to have believed D) of believing

20. I hope ___ you this evening.

- A) to see B) to be seen C) have seen
D) see E) seen

21. I am thankful for his ___ in time.

- A) came B) come C) to have come
D) coming E) to come

22. I remember the day when you took me aboard of your ship to help you in ___ the shark.

- A) hunt B) to hunt C) hunting
D) hunted E) having hunted

23. But the beaver went on ___ lace.

- A) to make B) make C) made
D) making E) have made

24. ___ with you is real pleasure.

- A) talked B) is talking C) on talking
D) talking E) talks

25. What time do you come to the office?

-Usually at 9, but tomorrow I'll have to be there a bit earlier ___ through some documents.

- A) looking B) looked C) to be looking
D) to look E) to be looked

26. We knew nothing of his ___ a student.

- A) being B) be C) been
D) to be E) to have been

27. He remembered he was going to buy a new suit ___ the shop.

- A) pass B) passes C) to pass
D) passing E) will pass

28. ___ for better future many Asians leave their native countries ___ to Europe.

- A) hope / move B) hoping / moves
C) hoped / moving D) hoping / moving

E) hope / moving

29. She tried to be serious but she couldn't help ____ .

A) to laugh B) laughing C) laughed

D) laugh E) having laughed

30. Would you mind ____ the door, please?

A) to close B) being closed C) closing

D) close E) closed

MODULE 3

The Participle

3.1. General notion.

The participle is a noun-finite form of the verb which has a verbal and an adjectival or an adverbial character.

There are two participles in English – Participle I and Participle II, traditionally called the Present Participle and the Past Participle.

<i>Present Participles (verb+ing)</i>	<i>Past Participles (verb + ed)</i>
describe what somebody or something is.	describe how someone feels.
<i>The exhibition was fascinating.</i> (What was the exhibition like? Fascinating.)	<i>The students were fascinated by the exhibition.</i> (How did the students feel about the exhibition? Fascinated.)

Participle I is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the stem of the verb.

The participle has a verbal and an adjectival or adverbial character. Its adjectival or adverbial character is manifested in its syntactic functions, those of attribute or adverbial modifier.

I hated the hollow sound of the rain **pattering on the roof**. (ATTRIBUTE)

Мені був огидний глухий шум дощу, який стукав по даху.

Having garaged his car, he remembered that he had not lunched.

(ADVERBIAL MODIFIER).

Поставивши машину в гараж, він згадав, що ні снідав.

The verbal characteristics of the participle are as follows:

1. Participle I of a transitive verb can take a direct object.

Opening the door, he went out on to the terrace.

2. Participle I and Participle II can be modified by an adverb.

Leaving the room *hurriedly*, he ran out.

3. Participle I has tense distinctions; Participle I of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions. In Modern English Participle I has following forms:

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

3.2. The tense distinctions of the participle

Like the tense distinctions of all the verbals, those of the participle are not absolute but relative.

Participle I Indefinite Active and Passive usually denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb; depending on the tense-form of the finite verb it may refer to the present, past, or future.

When **reading** *The Pickwick Papers*, one can't help laughing.

When **reading** *The Pickwick Papers*, I could not help laughing.

Sometimes Participle I Indefinite denotes an action referring to no particular time.

The last turning had brought them into the high-road **leading** to Bath.

Після останнього повороту вони вийшли на дорогу, яка вела в Бат.

Participle I Perfect Active and Passive denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb.

Mr. Bumble, **having spread** a handkerchief over his knees..., began to eat and drink.

Містер Бамбл, розстеливши хустку на колінах ..., почав їсти і пити.

Note: It should be noted that a prior action is not always expressed by Participle I Perfect: with verbs of sense perception and motion, such as *to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to seize, to look, to turn* and some others, Participle I Indefinite is used even when priority is meant.

Turning down an obscure street and **entering** an obscurer lane, he went up to smith's shop.

Звернувши на темну вулицю і увійшовши в ще більш темний провулок, він підійшов до кузні.

Participle II has no tense distinctions; it has only form which can express both an action simultaneous with, and prior to, the action expressed by the finite verb; the latter case is more frequent.

His sister's eyes **fixed** on him with a certain astonishment, obliged him at last to look at Fleur.

Погляд сестри, спрямований на нього з деяким здивуванням, змусив його, нарешті, поглянути на Флер.

In some cases Participle II denotes an action referring to no particular time.

He is a man **loved** and **admired** by everybody.

3.3. The voice distinctions of the participle

Participle I of transitive verbs has special forms to denote the active and the passive voice.

e.g. When **writing** letters he does not like to be disturbed.

Being written in pencil the letter was difficult to make out.

Participle II of transitive verbs has a passive meaning, *e.g. a broken glass, a caged bird*. Participle II of intransitive verbs has no passive meaning; it is used only in compound tense-forms and has no independent function in the sentence unless it belongs to a verb which denotes passing into a new state,

e.g. a withered flower, a faded leaf.

3.4. The functions of Participle I in the sentence

Participle I may have different syntactic functions.

1) **Participle I Indefinite Active** can be used as **an attribute**. (**Participle Perfect Active** and **Passive** is not used attributively)

e.g. The fence *surrounding* the garden is newly painted.

Паркан, що оточує сад, недавно пофарбований.

In the function of an attribute Participle I can be in pre-position and in post-position, *e.g.* it can precede the noun it modifies and follow it. Participle I in pre-position hardly ever has accompanying words.

e.g. The gate-keeper surveyed the **retreating** vehicle.

Сторож дивився на екіпаж, який віддалявся.

Participle I in post-position as a rule has one or several accompanying words.

e.g. They dined outside upon the terrace **facing** *Vesuvius*.

Вони пообідали на терасі, що виходила в Візувій.

Participle I Indefinite Passive is very seldom used as an attribute.

e.g. There was one line **being laid** out to within a few blocks of his new home... which interested him greatly.

Його дуже цікавила лінія, яку прокладали в декількох кварталах від його нового будинку.

Participle I in the function of an attribute cannot express priority; therefore it often happens that when in Ukrainian we have дієприкметник in English we find a finite verb. Such is the case with the Ukrainian дієприслівник минулого часу expressing priority; it is rendered in English by an attributive clause.

e.g. Cora, **who had** until that moment **borne** all the ups and downs of her life with great indifference, broke down, however, on this and burst into tears.

Кора, яка до тієї миті переносила всі мінливості свого життя з великою байдужістю, тут, однак, не витримала, і розплакалася.

In many cases attribute expressed by Participle is detached.

e.g. It was the entrance to a large family vault, **extending under the north aisle**.

Це був вхід у великій фамільний склеп, що тягнувся під північною межею храму.

2) Participle I can be **an adverbial modifier**:

a) of time

e.g. **Approaching** *Malta Street*, Soho, Soames thought with wonder of those years in Brighton.

Наближаючись до Мальта Стріт в Сохо, Сомс з подивом думав про роки, проведені в Брайтоні.

If the action expressed by Participle I Indefinite Active is simultaneous with action expressed by the finite verb, the conjunction *when* or *while* is often used.

e.g. **While waiting for the water to boil**, he held his face over the stove.

Чекаючи, коли закипить вода, він нахилився над пічкою.

Note: Participle I Indefinite of the verb **to be** is not used as an adverbial modifier of time. Clauses of the type ‘Коли він був дитиною...’ may be translated *When a boy...*, *When he was a boy...*

b) of cause

e.g. **Not knowing** his telephone number I could not get in touch with him.

c) of manner and attendant circumstances. In this function Participle I Indefinite is mostly used.

e.g. For a moment they stood silently **looking at** one another.

He ran up to her, **smiling** happily.

d) *of comparison* . In this function Participle I is introduced by the conjunction *as if* or *as though*

e.g. He peered at me, *as if* **not recognizing**.

3) Participle I as **a predicative**. In this function Participle I is used but seldom; it is usually rendered in Russian by an adjective.

e.g. The offer of her words was **terrifying**.

Враження, справлене її словами, було страшне.

4) Participle I as **part of a complex object**.

e.g. I saw that young man and his wife **talking to you** on the stairs.

Я бачив, як цей молодий чоловік і його дружина розмовляли з вами на сходах.

5) Participle I as **part of a compound verbal predicate**.

e.g. Presently other footsteps were heard **crossing** the room below.

Незабаром вони почули, що через кімнату вниз пройшов хтось.

Participle phrase as **parenthesis**. Here we always find a participle phrase; a single participle is not used in this function.

e.g. **Generally speaking**, I don't like boys.

Взагалі кажучи, я не люблю хлопчиків.

3.5. The functions of Participle II in the sentence

1) Participle II as **an attribute**.

When used as an attribute Participle II of transitive verbs corresponds to the Russian страдательное причастие or действительное причастие of some verbs ending in *-en*, e.g. *a broken cup* (розбита чашка), *a newspaper published in London* (газета, яка видається в Лондоні).

Participle II, as well as Participle I, can be used in pre-position (without any accompanying words) and in post-position (with one or more accompanying words).

e.g. He answered through the **locked** door.

Він відповів через зачинені двері.

Participle II of intransitive verbs denote passing into a new state corresponds to the Russian действительное причастие or to an adjective. However, only in a few cases Participle II of an intransitive verb may be used attributively, mostly participle II of the verbs *to fade*, *to wither*, *to fall*, *to vanish*, e.g. *faded leaves* (зів'яле листя), *a withered flower* (засохла квітка), *a retired colonel* (відставний полковник), *a fallen star* (впавша зірка), *the vanished jewels* (зниклі коштовності).

An attribute expressed by Participle II may be detached; in this case, it often has an additional meaning of an adverbial modifier;

e.g. **Accompanied by his father and Steger**, he ascended to his new room.

Супроводжуваний батьком і Стеджером, він піднявся в свою нову кімнату.

2) Participle II as **an adverbial modifier**.

In this function Participle II is preceded by the conjunctions *when*, *while*, *if*, *as if*, *as though*, *though*, etc. It is generally rendered in Russian by an adverbial clause.

Participle II can be *a) an adverbial modifier of time*.

e.g. **When questioned** Annie had implied vaguely... that she was anxious about her brother-in-law.

Коли Енні стали розпитувати, вона дала зрозуміти ..., що турбується про свого шурина.

b) of condition.

e.g. It was a dreadful thing that he now proposed, a breach of the law which, **if discovered**, would bring them into the police court.

Те, що він пропонував, було жахливо: це було порушення закону, і, якби воно відкрилося, їх віддали б під суд.

c) of comparison.

e.g. **As if torn with inner conflict and indecision**, he cried.

Він плакав, немов його мучили внутрішня боротьба і сумніви.

of concession.

e.g. ... her spirit, **though crushed**, was not broken.

... хоча вона і була пригнічена, вона не була зламана.

Note: Other grammarians' view of the analysis of such word-groups as *when questioned...*, *if discovered...*, *as if torn...*, *though crushed...* is different. They consider such word-groups to be elliptical clauses and not participle phrases.

3) Participle II as **a predicative.**

e.g. In spite of himself, Val was **impressed**.

На Вела це справило враження, поза його волю.

4) Participle II as **part of a complex object.**

e.g. She has found me **unaltered** but I have found her **changed**.

Вона вважала, що я нітрохи не змінився, а я вважав, що вона змінилася.

3.6. The PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

3.6.1. The Objective Participial Construction

The Complex Object consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case and Participle I. In this construction Participle I Indefinite Active or Participle II is used. The complex object is used after:

1) the verbs of physical sense perception (*to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice*)

e.g. She watched the children **playing** in the garden.

You'll find your sister **grown**, Jean.

2) the verbs of causative meaning (*to get, to set, to leave, to have*)

e.g. Don't keep her **waiting**.

3) the verbs of liking or disliking (*to like, to want, to hate*)

e.g. I hate you **talking** like that.

He wants it **done** quick.

3.6.2. The Subjective Participial Construction

The Complex Subject consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case and Participle I. It is used with the verbs of sense perception in the passive voice.

e.g. Two people were heard quarreling.

3.6.3. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is a construction in which a noun stands in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case.

e.g. **The door and window of the vacant room being open**, we looked in.

Так як двері і вікно порожньої кімнати були відкриті, ми заглянули в неї.

In the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction has the function of an *adverbial modifier*:

a) of time

e.g. **The lamp having been lit**, Mrs. Macallan produced her son's letter.

Коли запалили лампу, місис Макаллан дістала лист від сина.

b) of cause

e.g. **It being now pretty late**, we took our candles and went upstairs.

Так як було досить пізно, ми взяли свічки і пішли нагору.

c) of attendant circumstances

In this function the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is mostly placed at the end of the sentence. In rendering it in Ukrainian a coordinate clause or *дієприслівниковий зворот* is used.

e.g. He turned and went, we, as before, **following him**.

Він повернувся і вийшов; як і раніше ми пішли за ним.

d) of condition

In this function the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction occurs but seldom and is almost exclusively used with the participles *permitting* and *failing*.

e.g. Weather (time, circumstances) **permitting**, we shall start tomorrow.

Якщо погода (час, обставини) дозволить, ми поїдемо завтра.

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction very often occurs in fiction and scientific literature; the use of this construction in colloquial English is rare.

3.6.4. The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction

The Absolute Participial Construction may be introduced by the preposition **with** and is then called the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. It is in most cases used in the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

e.g. They were walking on again, with *Hugh calmly drawing* at his pipe.

The daughter sat quite silent and still, with *her eyes fixed* on the ground.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Replace the *italicised* adverbial clauses of time by the appropriate form of the Participle using the model.

<i>Model:</i>	побачивши }	seeing (тоді)
	коли побачив }	having seen (раніше)

1. When I entered the room, I felt some change in the atmosphere at once.
2. When we had finally reached the river, we decided to stay there and wait for the others.
3. When I reached out in the darkness, I felt a stone wall where I expected to find the door.
4. When she opened the parcel, she saw a large box of pencils.
5. When they had finally opened the safe, they found the most of the papers had gone.
6. When she closed the suitcase, she put it on the bed.
7. When she had closed and locked the suitcase, she rang for the porter to come and take it downstairs.
8. When she had cut the bread, she started to make the coffee.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the verbs from the box. You may have to change the form of the word.

<i>Surround</i>	<i>twinkle</i>	<i>steal</i>	<i>publish</i>	<i>surprise</i>	<i>break</i>
<i>forget</i>	<i>approach</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>smile</i>		

1. He found *broken* cup on the table.
2. He entered the room _____.
3. He came up to the fence _____ the garden.
4. She felt quite _____.
5. He tried to sell the _____ car.
6. She observed the _____ ship.

7. She likes to watch the stars _____ in the sky.
8. I saw her _____ look.
9. He couldn't read the note _____ in pencil.
10. They discussed the book _____ the previous month.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences, using suitable constructions.

1. Did anyone see you...?
2. I hope your friend didn't hear you...
3. A huge crowd watched the firemen...
4. We could feel the sun...
5. "Don't worry!" said the doctor. "I'll soon have you..."
6. You must have been very late last night. I didn't even hear you...
7. The pickpocket was observed...
8. High on the mountain, he could perceive three small figures...
9. I searched the desk, and discovered the letter...
10. The woman caught her husband...
11. Leave the car with me. I'll have it...
12. I was asked if I had noticed anyone...
13. When his leg was examined, it was found...
14. Where's my umbrella? I thought I left it...
15. Although the station was crowded. I soon spotted my friend...
16. The assistant kept the customer...
17. The iron's far too hot! Can't you smell the material...?
18. I hope they won't keep us...
19. They found the survivors...
20. We all suddenly sensed danger...

Exercise 4. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the Participle.

- I. 1. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse.
2. (to lay) down on the soft couch, the child fell asleep at once.

3. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady.
4. He left (to say) he would be back in two hours.
5. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read.
6. (to write) his first book, he worked endless hours till dawn.
7. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home.
8. (to be) away from home, he still felt himself part of the family.
9. (not to wish) to discuss the problem, he changed the conversation.

II. 1.(to reject) by the publisher, the story was returned to the author.

2. (to reject) by publishers several times, the story was accepted by a weekly magazine.
3. (to wait) in the reception room, he thought over what he would say.
4. They reached the peak at dusk, (to leave) their camp with the first light.
5. The friends went out into the city (to leave) their cases at the left-luggage departure.
6. (to leave) a note with the porter, he said he would be back in a half an hour.
7. (to write) in an archaic language, the book was difficult to read.
8. (to read) his first book, he used his used his own experiences.
9. (to be) away so long he was happy to be coming back.

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks with passive Participles of the verb in brackets.

1. a) I cannot forget the story ... by him.
b) They listened breathlessly to the story ... by the old man (to tell).
2. a) One can't fail to notice the progress ... by our group during the last term.
b) These are only a few of the attempts now ... to improve the methods of teaching adult students. (to make).
3. a) We could hear the noise of furniture ... upstairs.
b) For a moment they sat silent ... by the story. (to move).
4. a) The monument ... on this square has been recently unveiled.
b) The monument ... on this square will soon unveiled. (to erect).

Exercise 6. Replace the Infinitive in brackets by the appropriate form of the Participle.

1. She stayed (to lock) in her room, (to refuse) to come downstairs.
2. He had a good practical knowledge of the language, (to work) as an interpreter for many years.
3. They went out as they had come, (to see) nobody and (to see) by no one on their way.
4. Except for the grand piano and the pianist (to sit) before it, the stage was empty.
5. He looked so beautiful and peaceful, (to sit) in that chair under the tree.
6. He looked at the scene (to shake) to the depth of his heart.
7. The boy came out of the water, all blue and (to shake) from head to foot.
8. (To arrive) at the airport where he was to change, he had to wait for three hours for the connection.
9. (To arrive) in the town about twenty years before, he had succeeded thereafter beyond his wildest expectations.
10. (To support) by her elbow, Mary listened to their talk.
11. (To support) her by his arm, he helped her out of the carriage.
12. The girl was fascinated by the dark surface of the water (to reflect) the stars.
13. The young foliage of the trees, (to reflect) in the river, looked like lace.
14. I saw the figure of an old woman (to come) towards me.
15. My brother is a soldier just (to come) back home on leave.
16. He retired (to leave) the laboratory in the hands of a talented successor.
17. He retire (to turn) the laboratory into a big research centre.
18. (To finish) their meal, they went for a stroll in the park.
19. (To look) through the paper, he gave it to the secretary to be typed.
20. The room had a musty smell as though (not to live) in for quite a time.
21. My father hates being disturbed when (to engage) in some kind of work.
22. He always keeps a diary while (to travel).

Exercise 7. Use the appropriate form of the First Participle of the verbs brackets:

1. (to look) out of the window, she saw there was a man working in the garden.
2. That night, (to go) up to his room Shelton thought of his unpleasant duty.
3. (to descend) to the hall, he came on Mr. Dennant (to cross) to his study, with a handful of official-looking papers.
4. The carriage was almost full, and (to put) his bag up in the rack, he took his seat.
5. (to know) that she couldn't trust Jim, she sent Peter instead.
6. (to do) all that was required, he was the last to leave the office.
7. (to return) home in the afternoon, she became conscious of her mistake.
8. He couldn't join his friends (to be) still busy in the laboratory.
9. (to finish) his work, he seemed more pleased than usual.
10. (to step) inside, he found himself in what had once been a sort of office.
11. He left the room again, (to close) the door behind him with a bang.
12. I spent about ten minutes (to turn) over the sixteen pages of "The Times" before I found the chief news and articles.
13. (to turn) to the main street, he ran into Donald and Mary (to return) from school.
14. (to return) from the expedition he wrote a book about Central Africa.
15. (to get) out of bed she ran to the window and drew the curtain aside.
16. (to confuse) by his joke, she blushed.
17. (to inform) of their arrival the day before, he was better prepared to meet them than anyone of us.
18. Sir Henry paused and then said, (to glance) down at his watch, "Edward's arriving by the 12.15."

Exercise 8. Underline the correct participle.

A: I didn't know you were 1) **interesting** / **interested** in gardening.

B: I'm not. I think it's really 2) **boring** / **bored** but my mum's hurt her back and she was 3) **concerning** / **concerned** that the garden would become a mess.

A: Oh, I understand now. I was really 4) **surprising / surprised** to see you with a spade in your hand!

B: Don't laugh! This is really 5) **tiring / tired**, I feel 6) **exhausted / exhausting** already.

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate participle.



Carla has been 1) ...*interested*... (interest) in dancing since she was a little girl. When she put on her own “performances” at home for her relatives, they were all 2) (entertain) by the sight of the young girl twirling around in her home-made costumes. No one guessed, however, that by the age of eighteen she would be an 3) (entertain) spectacle for a much larger audience. Carla’s family were 4) (thrill) to attend a Royal Performance and to witness their little girl’s 5) (excite) debut. Carla herself was more 6) (excite) and 7) (frighten) than she’d ever been in her life. Her climb to fame had been extremely 8) (reward). And now, here she was, dancing for the Queen. How 9) (please) she felt! But the 10) (amaze) reviews she received the next day were even more 11) (thrill).

Exercise 10. Put the verbs in brackets in the –ing form or the to-infinitive.

I've been trying 1) ...to get... (get) fit for years but it has been impossible 2) (find) a method that has not ended in disaster. Two years ago I started 3) (go) to karate classes. On the second day I broke my arm. When I had recovered from that, I took up 4) (swim). At first I really enjoyed 5) (race) my friend up and down the pool. But I regret 6) (say) that it wasn't long before I slipped over on the pool side and cracked my head on the tiles. I needed 7) (go) to hospital to make my head stop 8) (bleed). A few months later a friend advised me 9) (try) aerobics. That didn't last long either, because I hate 10) (listen) to loud disco music. Then last month I bought a bicycle. I had always loved 11) (cycle) ever since I was a child. I really regret 12) (buy) that bike, though. At this very moment, I am lying in hospital with two broken legs. I have decided 13) (give up) trying 14) (get) fit. From now on, I'm going to concentrate on 15) (stay) alive.



Exercise 11. Open the brackets. Use the appropriate forms of the Participle or of the Infinitive.

1. He did not wish himself (to criticize).
2. She's been like that ever since she had her youngest (to kill) in Africa.
3. Do you want your things (to move) to room 305?

4. Nobody expected any measures (to take).
5. How can I make myself (to hear) in this uproar?
6. And I want everything (to deliver) at my hotel.
7. Nobody heard the door (to open).
8. When do you want the letters (to type)?
9. I had the dress (to copy) and sent the original back.
10. How could you leave that child (to cry) in the darkness?
11. There were so many people there and nobody saw it (to do).
12. They found him (to wander) in the park.
13. They found the lock (to break) and the man (to go).
14. He ordered the garage door (to lock and to seal).
15. How he got himself (to elect) is a mystery.

Exercise 12. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian.

1. Many men preceded Newton in the field of mechanics, perhaps the most outstanding being Galileo.
2. Red phosphorus being a more stable form, its reactions are much less violent.
3. The fuel exhausted, the engine stopped.
4. Probably the first metals used by man were gold, silver, and copper, these metals being found in nature in the native or metallic state.
5. Electrons moving through a wire, electrical energy is generated.
6. Mars has two satellites, Deimos (“Horror”) and Phobos (“Fear”), both discovered during the favourable opposition of 1877.
7. A magnet being broken in two, each piece becomes a magnet with its own pair of poles.
8. Many technical and scientific problems having been solved, the first space could be realized.
9. An electron leaving the surface, the metal becomes positively charged.
10. The plant supplied with good raw materials, the quality of products has been much improved.

Exercise 13. Translate the sentences into English, using the First Participle:

1. Будьте обережні, перетинаючи вулицю.
2. Написавши твір, вона почала готувати інше завдання.
3. Студенти, які не приділяють достатньо уваги граматиці, ніколи не опанують англійською мовою.
4. Ми сиділи в саду і розмовляли про нашу поїздку по Волзі.
5. Втікши зі сходів, вона зупинилася на мить, ніби вагаючись, в якому напрямку піти.
6. Пояснивши все докладно, він спокійно сів на своє місце.
7. Опинившись одна на вулиці, вона відразу пошкодувала про те, що трапилося.
8. Схопивши сина на руки, Еліза кинулася бігти.
9. Молода людина, яка стояла біля вікна, уважно подивилася на мене.
10. Провівши сина, вони повільно поверталися з вокзалу.
11. Театри Іст-Енду часто ставлять п'єси, що зачіпають багато сучасних проблем.
12. Потопаюче за соломинку хапається.
13. Мамі доводилося багато разів вставати з-за столу, змінюючи тарілки і приносячи то одне, то інше блюдо.
14. Помітивши мене, вона зупинилася.

Exercise 14. Translate the sentences Into English, using the First Participle:

1. Вона чула, як її батько ходить взад і вперед по терасі.
2. Строго кажучи, це не зовсім те, що я хотіла сказати.
3. Том побачив, що у воді щось швидко рухається.
4. Приїхавши додому, він побачив, що його зовсім не чекали.
5. Холодні промені сонця, що заходить висвітлювали вершини дерев.
6. Він зауважив, що за ним хтось стежить і, зрозумівши це, вирішив змінити свій шлях.

7. Було чутно, як десь далеко грала музика.
8. Судячи з того, як ласкаво вона на нього дивиться, він їй подобається.
9. Бачивши, що збираються хмари, ми вирішили відкласти прогулянку.
10. Дійшовши до середини, я відчула, що міст тремтить.
11. Було чутно, як хворий стогне від болю.
12. Почувши кроки на безлюдній вулиці, вона насторожилася.
13. Намагаючись приховати своє збентеження, вона почала щось квапливо розповідати, звертаючись до свого супутника.
14. Вийшовши в сад, я побачила, що діти мирно грають, як ніби нічого не сталося.
15. Я спостерігала за тим, як уважно він читав лист.
16. Взагалі кажучи, у мене немає часу, щоб вислуховувати її безглузді історії.

Exercise 15. a) Translate the following word-groups into English. Pay attention to the place of the Second Participle:

- ілюстрований журнал;
- журнал, ілюстрований відомим художником;
- розбите скло;
- скло, розбите напередодні;
- зламаний олівець;
- гілка, зламана вітром;
- схвильовані голоси;
- діти, схвильовані тим, що сталося;
- втрачений ключ;
- ключ, втрачений вчора;
- газети, отримані з Лондона;
- лист, написаний незнайомим почерком;
- зачинені двері;
- двері, замкнені зсередини;
- дівчина, запрошена на вечір;

впавше дерево;
книга, що впала зі столу;
вкрадені документи;
документи, вкрадені у секретаря;
закінчений твір;
твір, закінчений в поспіху;
хлопчик, переляканий собакою;
високорозвинена індустріальна країна.

b) Make up sentences with the word-groups you have translated.

Exercise 16. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

- I. 1. Секретар відправив підписані директором листи.
2. Ми уважно прочитали надіслану Іваном статтю.
3. У цій кімнаті є кілька зламаних стільців.
4. Він показав нам фотографію відновленої будівлі Російського Музею в Петербурзі.
5. Розбитий стакан лежав на столі.
6. Всі отримані товари були негайно відправлені на склад.
7. Він приніс мені кілька ілюстрованих журналів.
8. Ми послали каталоги за вказаною адресою.
9. Його несподівана відповідь здивувала нас усіх.
10. Прочитавши багато книг з цього питання, він зміг зробити дуже цікаву доповідь.
11. Увійшовши в кімнату, він побачив кілька приятелів, які чекали на нього.
12. Пропрацювавши над доповіддю весь день, він відчув себе дуже втомленим.
13. Він пішов, сказавши, що скоро повернеться.
14. Знявши пальто і капелюх, він пішов нагору.
15. «До побачення,» - сказав він, подивившись на мене холодно.
16. Проспавши кілька годин, він знову відчув себе добре.

17. Побачивши батька, діти побігли йому назустріч.
18. Він сказав ці слова і посміхнувся.
19. Він сидів, спершись на стіл.
20. Побачивши мене, він сказав посміхнувшись: «Я дуже радий вас бачити.»

II. 1. Картина, що висіла тут в минулому році, зараз знаходиться в музеї.
Картина, яка висіла у вестибюлі, привернула мою увагу.

2. Я вчора розмовляв з одним інженером, який працював кілька років тому в порту.

Хлопчик, який працював в саду, не бачив, як я підійшов до нього.

3. Студенти, які перекладали цю статтю, кажуть, що вона дуже важка.

Я підійшов до студента, який перекладав якусь статтю, і запитав його, чи потрібен йому словник.

4. Я хочу прочитати цю книгу, так як мій приятель, який читав її, каже, що вона дуже цікава.

Я запитав у молодій людини, яка читала газету, котра година.

5. Він не помітив листа, що лежав на столі.

6. Вчений, який написав цю статтю, зробить доповідь в нашому інституті.

7. Всі студенти, які отримали запрошення на цю лекцію, були присутні на ній.

8. Мені сказали, що жінка, що сиділа в коридорі, чекала директора.

Exercise 17. Point out the First Participle and state its functions in the sentence:

1. She sat very still, and the train rattled on in the dying twilight.

2. I sat quite silent, watching his face, a strong and noble face.

3. He wished to say something sympathetic, but, being an Englishman, could only turn away his eyes.

4. She was always to him a laughing girl, with dancing eyes full of eager expectation.

5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer, promising heat.

6. The door opened and he entered, carrying his head as though it held some fatal secret.
7. I'm afraid it's the moon looking so much like a slice of melon.
8. Lying he spoke more quickly than when he told the truth.
9. I hadn't slept the night before, and, having eaten a heavy lunch, was agreeably drowsy.
10. When driving in London itself she had as immediate knowledge of its streets 'as any taxi-driver.
11. "What a nice lunch," said Clare, eating the sugar at the bottom of her coffee cup.
12. While eating and drinking they talked loudly in order that all present might hear what they said.
13. For the first time she stared about her, trying to see what there was.
14. I received from her another letter saying that she was passing through Paris and would like to have a chat with me.
15. I sat on the doorstep holding my little sister in my arms thinking over my chances of escaping from home.
16. I used to tell all my troubles to Mrs. Winkshap, our neighbour living next door.
17. "It's a quarter past seven," he said trying as hard as he could to keep relief from his voice.
18. As he wrote, bending over his desk, his mouth worked.

Exercise 18. Point out the Second Participle and state its functions in the sentence:

1. His name was well-known among the younger writers of France.
2. London, like most cities which have a long history behind them, is not really one single city, but rather a collection of once separated towns and villages which in the course of time have grown together.
3. The door opened. A little frightened girl stood in the light that fell from the passage.

4. The broad thoroughfare which runs between Trafalgar Square and the Houses of Parliament, is known as Whitehall.
5. The child kept silent and looked frightened.
6. Finella glanced up at the top of the hill. High in the air, a little figure, his hands thrust in his short jacket pockets, stood staring out to sea.
7. He lived in a little village situated at the foot of a hill.
8. He fell asleep exhausted by his journey.
9. If you hadn't caught sight of him at the door he might have slipped out unnoticed.
10. In the coppice they sat down on a fallen tree.
11. Seen from the Vorobyev Hills the city looks magnificent, and especially at night in the electric light.
12. She entered the drawing-room accompanied by her husband and her father.
13. On one side the Kremlin opens upon Red Square. There, near the Kremlin Wall, is Lenin Mausoleum, made of granite.
14. Presently I grew tired and went to bed.
15. Locked in her room, she flung herself on the bed and cried bitterly.
16. She sat for a while with her eyes shut.
17. The house in which Denby lives is little more than a cottage, looked at from outside, but there are more rooms in it than one would think.

Exercise 19. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian, paying special attention to the function of the Participle in the sentence.

- I. 1. The boy playing in the garden is my sister's son.
2. You can get the recommended book in the library.
3. He asked her to go on with her story, promising not to interrupt her again.
4. Receiving no letters from her father, she called him.
5. He left the office at three o'clock, saying he would be back at five.
6. She stood leaning against the wall.
7. He lay on the sofa reading a newspaper.

8. Seeing her raised his hat.
9. Having signed the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it off at once.
10. Informed of the arrival of the ship, they sent a car to the port.
11. Having lived in that town all his life, he knew it very well.
12. Having arranged everything, he went home on the 10.30 train.
13. Having been well prepared for the interview, he could answer all the questions.
14. Being checked with great care, the report didn't contain any errors.
15. These machines will be sent to the plant being constructed in this region.
16. Having been advised by the doctor to go to the south, she decided to spend her leave in Sochi.
17. Being told of his arrival, I went to see him.
18. Having been three times seriously wounded, he was no longer fit for active service.

II. 1. A person bringing good news is always welcome.

2. While skating yesterday, he fell and hurt himself.
3. She showed the travellers into the room reserved for them.
4. When writing an essay we must use new words and phrases.
5. The leaves lying on the ground reminded us of autumn.
6. Books read in childhood seem like old friends.
7. The answer received from her greatly surprised us.
8. There are many wonderful books describing the life of people in the North.
9. Being a great book-lover, he spent a lot of money on books.
10. The figures mentioned in his article were published in the Izvestia.
11. Receiving the telegram, he rang the manager up.

Exercise 20. Replace the attribute clauses by the Participle.

Model: All the people who live in this house are students.

All the people *living* in this house are students.

1. The man who is speaking now is our new secretary.

2. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new.
3. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school.
4. People who take books from the library must return them in time.
5. There are many pupils in our class who take part in the performance.

Exercise 21. Replace the adverbial clauses of time by the Participle.

Model: When you speak English, pay attention to the intonation.

(When) *Speaking* English, pay attention to the intonation.

1. Be careful when you cross a street.
2. When you leave the room, don't forget to switch off the light.
3. When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions.
4. When they were travelling in Central Africa, the explorers met many wild animals.
5. When you copy English texts, pay attention to the articles.
6. You must have much practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language.

Exercise 22. Replace the attributive and adverbial clauses in the following sentences by participle phrases:

1. We were tired and thirsty, for we had been on the road since eight o'clock in the morning, and it was a hot day.
2. One day towards evening when both the old people were sitting in front of their cottage, they caught sight of a young girl with a bundle in her hand.
3. The lady was waiting for her sister who was arriving by the 7.30 train.
4. I hailed the first taxi that passed by and reached the station at ten minutes to three.

5. One morning, as Johnny was looking out of the window, he saw in his neighbour's orchard a great number of fine red apples which had fallen from the trees.
6. "Villain!" cried he, as he ran down to him.
7. "Oh, sir," said the poor boy who was trembling with fear, "it isn't my fault."
8. "May I come in?" she said as she pushed the door a little wider open.
9. "I'm late," she remarked, as she sat down and drew off her gloves.
10. Here and there were signs that the flower-beds had been trampled upon by excited villagers who tried to reach the windows.
11. As he did not know the way to the station very well he often stopped to ask people who were passing by.
12. He looked like an African savage who was being shown a simple conjuring trick.
13. The old woman told me with pride that the healthy-looking child that was playing beside us was her grandson.
14. She returned presently and brought a tray with a jug of milk.
15. The path which was leading through the coppice soon got lost in the high grass.

Exercise 23. Replace the participle phrases in the following sentences by attributive or adverbial clauses:

1. A middle-aged woman, wearing a print apron, stood at the door of the cottage.
2. She looked down at the floor as though seeing something there.
3. On a sunny afternoon arriving at the house in Malta Street, Jacob found it deserted.
4. A snake sleeping in the grass will bite if anyone treads upon it.
5. Being seven, she often wore her favourite brown velvet frock barely reaching the knees of her thin legs.
6. Suddenly, while watching the fear she was trying to hide, he believed her story.
7. The golden light, still lying in sheets upon the water, dazzled Nan for a moment.

8. I felt a bitter envy towards the two small boys walking along the path with their mother at that moment.
9. It's an old face for twenty-five, Jan thought, watching the wrinkles that fanned out from eyes to temples.
10. Jim, not being sure of her real intentions, merely looked at her and paused for a moment.
11. Having satisfied himself that each guest had a plate of food and a glass of water, he was anxious to make conversation.
12. Returning home late at night, he found everybody in bed.
13. Reaching the top of the hill my companion stopped.
14. Having filled his pockets with apples, the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand.
15. The letter, beginning with "Dear sir" was not signed.
16. Having addressed and sealed the parcel, I went out at once to the Main Post Office.

Exercise 24. Translate the sentences into English, using attributive participle phrases, where possible:

1. Старий, який працював в саду, не відразу помітив мене.
2. Високий чоловік виявився інженером, який працював на цьому заводі кілька років тому.
3. Хлопчика, який продавав газети, вже не було видно.
4. Дівчина, яка продавала неподалік фіалки, здавалося, чимось нагадувала Елізу Дулітл. Очевидно, я був схильний побачити в Англії те, що колись читав про неї.
5. Мешканці села, які бачили дівчинку в той ранок, говорили, що вона йшла в дальній кінець села, де була річка.
6. Усі, хто читали гумористичні оповідання цього письменника, не можуть не захоплюватися ними.
7. Студенти, які читали цей нарис, кажуть, що він важкий для перекладу.

8. Мій друг, який відвідав Панамський канал, розповідає багато цікавого про свою подорож.
9. Туристи, які відвідали Музей образотворчих мистецтв одночасно зі мною, висловлювали вголос своє захоплення.
10. Нарешті молодий чоловік, який читав ілюстрований журнал, підняв голову і глянув на мене.
11. Чоловік, який запитував дорогу до мосту Ватерлоо, раптом кудись зник.
12. Молодий робітник, запитував мене, звідки я приїхав, здався мені знайомим, я безперечно його вже бачив. Але де?
13. Він зауважив, що літній джентльмен, який пильно дивився на нього, робить йому таємничі знаки.
14. Людина, яка принесла лист від Артура, хотіла поговорити з нею наодинці.
15. Вони часто думали про своїх друзів, які працювали на Далекому Сході.
16. Наші друзі, які працювали на Далекому Сході, повернулися в Київ.
17. Мікі, який перекладав важку статтю, навіть не глянув на мене.
18. Мікі, який перекладав цю статтю, говорить, що ми повинні неодмінно прочитати її в оригіналі.
19. Шофер, який повільно виліз з машини, виглядав дуже втомленим.

Exercise 25. Join each of the following pairs of sentences, using either a present participle e.g. *knowing*, a past participle e.g. *known*, or a perfect participle e.g. *having known*. Combine these in the same way.

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

Getting off his horse, he began searching:

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

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

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

Infuriated by the interruptions, the speaker refused. . .

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

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

3. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned it off.
4. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.
5. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere.
6. The criminal removed all traces of his crime. He left the building.
7. He realized that he had missed the last train. He began to walk.
8. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.
9. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job.
10. He escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food.
11. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before
12. They found the money. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.
13. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking.
14. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw.
15. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.
16. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.
17. He found his revolver. He loaded it. He sat down facing the door.
18. She asked me to help her. She realized that she couldn't move it alone.
19. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner.
20. He addressed the congregation. He said he was sorry to see how few of them had been able to come.
21. He thought he must have made a mistake somewhere. He went through his calculations again.
22. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out of date.
23. The tree had fallen across the road. It had been uprooted by the gale.
24. People were sleeping in the next room. They were wakened by the sound of breaking glass.
25. I knew that the murderer was still at large. I was extremely reluctant to open the door.
26. He stole the silver. He looked for a place to hide it.
27. We were soaked to the skin. We eventually reached the station.

28. I sat in the front row. I used opera glasses. I saw everything beautifully.
29. One evening you will be sitting by the fire. You will remember this day.
30. I didn't like to sit down. I knew that there were ants in the grass.
31. She believed that she could trust him absolutely. She gave him a blank cheque.
32. Slates were ripped off by the gale. They fell on people passing below.
33. The lion found his cage door open. He saw no sign of his keeper. He left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance.
34. The government once tried to tax people according to the size of their houses. They put a tax on windows.
35. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn't like to go any further without a light.
36. She wore extremely fashionable clothes. She was surrounded by photographers and pressmen. She swept up to the microphone.

Exercise 26. Join the sentence from box A with one from box B to make one sentence. Use an –ing clause.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. 1. Carol was in the bar.</p> <p>2. Emma was sitting in an armchair.</p> <p>3. Sue got home late.</p> <p>4. John went out.</p> <p>5. Linda was in London for two years.</p> <p>6. Mary walked round the town.</p> | <p>B. She was feeling very tired.</p> <p>She looked at the sights and took photographs.</p> <p>She said she would be back in an hour.</p> <p>She was reading a book.</p> <p>She was having a drink.</p> <p>She worked as a tourist guide.</p> |
|--|---|

1. *Carol was in the bar **having a drink.*** _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Exercise 27. Make one sentence from two using an *-ing* clause.

1. Jim was playing tennis. He hurt his arm.

Jim hurt his arm playing tennis _____.

2. I was watching television. I fell asleep.

_____.

3. The man slipped. He was getting off the bus.

_____.

4. I was walking home in the rain. I got wet.

_____.

5. Margaret was driving to work yesterday. She had an accident.

_____.

6. Two firemen were overcome by smoke. They were trying to put out the fire.

_____.

Exercise 28. Make sentences beginning *Having*.....

1. She finished her work. Then she went home.

Having finished her work, she went home _____.

2. We bought our tickets. Then we went into the theatre.

_____.

3. They continued their journey after they'd had dinner.

_____.

4. After Lucy had done all her shopping, she went for a cup of coffee.

_____.

Exercise 29. Make sentences beginning *-ing*, *Not -ing* or *having* (done something).

1. I felt tired. So I went to bed early.

Feeling tired, I went to bed early _____.

2. I thought they might be hungry. So I offered them something to eat.

_____.

3. She is a foreigner. So she needs a visa to stay in this country.

_____.

4. I didn't know his address. So I wasn't able to contact him.

5. Sarah has travelled a lot. So she knows a lot about other countries.

6. The man wasn't able to understand English. So he didn't know what happened.

7. We had spent nearly all our money. So we couldn't afford to stay in a hotel.

Exercise 30. Point out the Objective and the Subjective Participial Construction. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. The din in the entrance hall continued, and more vehicles could be heard arriving at the door. (Murdoch)

2. In the midday quiet of the bush she heard a small bird singing. (Young)

3. The taxi could be seen waiting outside. (Murdoch)

4. His face clouded when he heard his name spoken. (Green)

5. She had the drawing-room redecorated. (Maugham)

6. All the while she felt her heart beating with a vague fear. (Eliot)

7. The darkness found him occupied with these thoughts. The darkness found Mr. and Mrs. Plornish knocking at his door. (Dickens)

8. Somewhere a long way off a telephone bell rang and a voice could be heard speaking. (Greene)

9. For their New Year's Eve party she had all the furniture moved out of the parlor and sitting-room. (Stone)

10. Get your things packed. (Cronin)

11. Temple heard the woman fumbling at the wall. (Faulkner)

12. The two men were heard descending. (Dickens)

13. Two days later she heard sleigh bells coming up the drive. (Stone)

14. They wanted the Committee convened over the week-end. (Snow)

15. She had her bed moved to the corner of the porch. (Buck)

16. Mary could feel Elizabeth reviewing their hopes and dreams, their relationship as sisters. (Stone)

17. She averted her eyes each time she found herself being stared at. (Caldwell)

18. She heard the musicians turning up in the back parlour. (Stone)

Exercise 31. Translate into English using the Objective or the Subjective Participial Construction.

1. Була тиха літня ніч. Ми сиділи у саду і спостерігали, як місяць повільно піднімається із-за дерев.

2. Ми почули, що хтось співає вдалині.

3. У дитинстві я часто чув, як моя мама співала цю пісню.

4. Ми побачили, що по доріжці саду йде син нашого сусіда.

5. Ми не бачили його вже багато років, але часто чули, як його ім'я часто згадувалось у будинку його батьків. Ми не раз чули, як його мати казала про нього та його роботу.

6. Через півгодини Роман стояв вже перед кабінетом. Він знайшов її запертою і змушений був зламати замок у дверях.

7. Було чути, як вона швидко встала і пішла до ванної кімнати.

8. Підходячи до пошти, він побачив, як люди вже розходяться (to come out).

9. Я бачив, як вони сідали на пароплав.

10. Було видно, як на вулиці підбігали люди.

Exercise 32. Translate into English using the verb to have or to get followed by the Objective Participial Construction.

1. Я переробила своє зимове пальто.

2. Коли ви нарешті налаштуєте свій рояль?

3. Я не полагодив вчора годинник, так як майстерні були зачинені.

4. Коли ви обклеїли кімнату?

5. Вам вже побілили стелю?

6. Де ви знімалися?

7. Вам слід переплести свої книги.
8. Де ви шили собі цю сукню?
9. Я викрасила свою сукню, і зараз вона зовсім як нова (виглядає новою).
10. Де ви полагодили цей велосипед?

Exercise 33. Pointout the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

State what kind of adverbial modifier it expresses. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. The weather being dark and piercing cold, he had no great temptation to loiter. (Dickens)
2. Out in the shadow of the Japanese sunshade she (Irene) was sitting very still, the lace on her white shoulders stirring with the soft rise and fall of her bosom. (Galsworthy)
3. His tale told, he put his head back and laughed. (Stone)
4. She had put some order into the drawing-room by now, her housewifely instinct having got the better of her dismay. (Maugham)
5. This being understood, the conference was over and Lufkin got up to join his guests. (Show)
6. The next morning, it being Sunday, they all went to church. (Buck)
7. They went down the stairs together, Aileen lingering behind a little.... (Dreiser)
8. For the moment the shop was empty, the mechanic having disappeared into a room at the back. (Hansford Johnson)
9. She paused listlessly, her head dropping upon her breast. (Cronin)
10. No one having as yet expressed any such opinion, this was the more readily assented to. (Galsworthy)
11. Sir Henry was deep in his papers, his long, white, unringed hands moving nervously in rhythm with his thoughts. (Greene)
12. The constraint caused by Timothy's presence having worn off a little, conversation took a military turn. (Galsworthy)
13. This done, and Sikes having satisfied his appetite, the two men laid themselves down on chairs for a short nap. (Dickens)

14. She rose from the bed and removed her coat and stood motionless, her head bent, her hands clasped before her. (Faulkner)

15. There being nothing eatable within his reach, Oliver replied in the affirmative. (Dickens)

Exercise 34. Point out the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. She had sunk into a chair and was sitting there, her small fingers curling and uncurling themselves nervously.

2. The door being opened, and Bunter having produced an electric torch, the party stepped into a wide stone passage.

3. ... Mrs. Baddle made the round of the room, candle in hand, to point out all its beauties.

4. "You don't respect me," said Dora, her voice trembling.

5. Together they ran back down the road, Mor still gripping her arm in a tight grip.

6. Men, their caps pulled down, their collars turned up, passed by.

7. Before he moved himself Bertrand said, his eyes on Dixon: "That's quite clear, is it?"

8. Constantia lay like a statue, her hands by her sides, the sheet up to her chin. She stared at the ceiling.

9. The strain of his indecision over, he felt like a man recovering, from an illness.

10. Four seconds later Dixon was on the way out of the hotel into the sunlight, his shilling in his pocket.

11. Another time when we were going through Feme Bay on our way back from a long excursion, it being a hot day and all of us thirsty, she suggested that we should go into the Dolphin and have a glass of beer.

12. Dinner over, Carrie went into the bathroom where they could not disturb her, and wrote a little note.

13. The patient's leg having been amputated, there was no doubt of his recovering soon.

14. The voices had receded; and James was left alone; his "ears standing up like a hare's; and fear creeping about his inwards.

Exercise 35. Replace the clauses with the Absolute Participle Construction.

Model: As the book was translated into Ukrainian, it could be read by everybody.

The book *being translated* into Ukrainian, it could be read by everybody.

1. As the rain had ruined my hat, I had to buy a new one.
2. After this was done, they set off with light hearts.
3. As few people were buying his pencils, he could hardly earn a living.
4. As there was a severe storm at sea, the streamer couldn't leave the port.
5. As it was Sunday, the library was closed.
6. As the weather was fine, they went for a walk.
7. As the Professor was ill, the lecture was put off.

Exercise 36. Translate the sentences from Ukrainian into English.

1. Прибувши до відкриття конференції, вони встигли оглянути місто.
2. Вона сиділа і посміхалася.
3. Ця людина, що сидить біля вікна, вчора зробила цікаву доповідь.
4. Коли я подивився цей фільм, я згадав своє дитинство.
5. Я прочитав кілька книг цього автора, перекладених на українську мову.
6. Людї, які чекали на вас, тільки-но пішли.
7. Дізнавшись його ближче (got to know), я зрозумів, яка це хороша людина.
8. Людина, яка тільки що стояла тут, пішла.
9. Уважно прочитавши доповідь, я знайшов у ній декілька помилок.
10. Так як він був дуже засмучений, він вирішив піти, не прощаючись.

Exercise 37. Make sentences using the following verb combinations:

be used to/ discuss,
encourage me/ buy,
remind me/ wear,

avoid/answer,
enjoy/sail,
suggest/visit,
warn me/not go,
allow me/leave,
offer/lend,
look forward to/go,
continue/talk,
hope/recover.

Exercise 38. WRITING.

Write a letter to a friend about a frightening experience you had using words followed by the –ing form or the infinitive.

Dear Ann, I had the most frightening experience of my life yesterday. Ann had suggested going out ...

REVISION

Exercise 1. Supply where necessary the particle “to” before the Infinitives.

1. He was making every effort to induce his father ... change his mind.
2. But I got him ... talk.
3. Nevertheless, on those mornings he could not bring himself ... read the political corresponds' gossip-columns.
4. I knew that he would encourage his daughter ... marry a fortune.
5. As he answered a question, I noticed her ... look surprised.
6. I could feel the blood ... leave my face in a rush.
7. Understand once and for all, I won't have you ... say this sort of thing.
8. The doctor had expected expressly forbidden him ... talk.
9. He did not hear the car ... arrive.
10. He had never known his uncle ... express any sort of feeling.
11. I wasn't prepared to let him ... go out alone.
12. He was not only giving them the chance, he was pressing them ... do so.
13. I shall try to make the thing ... work.
14. They watched Esther ... return after a time.
15. He drew out a stiff, plain pocket-book as I had often seen him ... use it in meetings, and began to write down numbers.

Exercise 2. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form (the gerund and the present participle or infinitive without to).

1. When the painter felt the ladder (begin) (slip) he grabbed the glitter (save) himself from (fall).
2. The snow kept (fall) and the workmen grew tired of (try) (keep) the roads clear.
3. He offered (lend) me the money. I didn't like (take) it but I had no alternative.
4. What was in the letter?
- I don't know. I didn't like (open) it as it wasn't addressed to me.

5. Do you remember (read) about it?
- No, at that time I was too young (read) newspapers.
6. Did you remember (book) seats for the theatre tomorrow?
- Yes, I have the tickets here. Would you like (keep) them? I am inclined (lose) theatre tickets.
7. Try (avoid) (be) late. He hates (be) kept (wait).
8. I didn't know how (get) to your house so I stopped (ask) the way.
9. I wish my refrigerator would stop (make) that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone (speak).
10. This book tells you how (win) at games without actually (cheat).
11. The gunman began (fire). He felt a bullet (graze) his cheek.
12. He heard the clock (strike) six and knew that it was time for him (get) up.
13. I can hear the bell (ring) but nobody seems (be coming) (open) the door.
14. Did you advise him (go) to the police?
- No, I didn't like (give) any advice on such a difficult matter.
15. He wanted (put) my chameleon on a tartan rug and (watch) it (change) colour.
16. It is easy (see) animals on the road in daylight but sometimes at night it is very difficult (avoid) (hit) them.
17. The tire seems (be) out.
- It can't be quite out. I can hear the wood (crackle).
18. I caught him (climb) over my wall. I asked him (explain) but he refused (say) anything, so in the end I had (let) him (go).
19. When at last I succeeded in (convince) him that I wanted (get) home quickly he put his foot on the accelerator and I felt the car (leap) forward.
20. I'm not used to (drive) on the left. -
When you see everyone else (do) it you'll find it quite easy (do) yourself.
21. It is pleasant (sit) by the fire at night and (hear) the wind (howl) outside.
22. There was no way of (get) out of the building except by (climb) down a rope and Ann was too terrified (do) this.
23. We heard the engines (roar) as the plane began (move) and we saw the people

on the ground (wave) good-bye.

24. It's no good (write) to him; he never answers letters. The only thing (do) is (go) and (see) him.

25. Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) across it?

- I didn't like (cross) it because of the bull. I never see a bull without (think) that it wants (chase) me.

26. The people in the flat below seem (be having) a party. You can hear the champagne corks (thud) against their ceiling.

27. I don't like (get) bills but when I do get them I like (pay) them promptly.

28. Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door.

29. The boys next door used (like) (make) and (fly) model aeroplanes, but they seem to have stopped (do) that now.

30. I knew I wasn't the first (arrive), for I saw smoke (rise) from the chimney.

31. We watched the men (saw) the tree and as we were walking away heard it (fall) with a tremendous crash.

32. I hate (see) a child (cry).

33. We watched the children (jump) from a window and (fall) into a blanket held by the people below.

34. It is very unpleasant (wake) up and (hear) the rain (beat) on the windows.

35. He saw the lorry (begin) (roll) forwards but he was too far away (do) anything (stop) it.

36. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone (slip) on a banana skin.

Exercise 3. Correct the sentences. Sometimes only a change of order is required.

1. When leaving a car in this car park the brakes must be left off.
2. Wading across the river, the current swept me off my feet.
3. When filling a tank with petrol naked lights should be extinguished.
4. Running into the room, a rug caught her foot and she fell.

5. Reading the letter a second time, the meaning becomes clearer.
6. When carrying a gun it should never be pointed at anyone.
7. When planting these flowers care must be taken not to damage the roots.
8. Riding in his first race, his horse fell at the last jump.
9. When paying by cheque, a bank card should be shown.
10. Knowing me to be the fool of the family, the news that I had won a scholarship astonished him.
11. Believing that his last hour had come, his hands began to tremble.
12. Passing under a ladder, a pot of paint fell on my head.
13. Reading in bed, my hands often get very cold.
14. Leaving the cinema, it seemed to him that the film had been exceptionally bad.
15. Barking furiously, I led the dog out of the room.
16. Having paid my taxes, the amount left in the bank is hardly worth mentioning.
17. Writing my name in the hotel register, a familiar voice attracted my attention.
18. Tied to a post, the sea was tossing the boat up and down.
19. Misunderstanding the question, the wrong answer was sent in.
20. Shining in the sky, we saw the first star.
21. When driving carelessly it is easy to have an accident.
22. Pinned to the door by a knife, the man saw a notice.
23. Written in large letters they read the words 'No Entry'.
24. While cleaning his gun it went off unexpectedly.
25. Wondering where to go an advertisement caught my eye.
26. Rushing out of (he house, a lorry knocked me over.
27. Sitting by the fire, it all comes back to me.
28. Flailing from such a height, we thought he would never survive.
29. When changing a fuse the electricity should first be switched off.
30. Towed behind the car, I saw a trailer with a boat on it.
31. While sitting at the foot of a cliff a stone fell on him.
32. Driving to work, the traffic jams infuriated him.
33. Dropped by parachute, the country seemed entirely unfamiliar.

34. Sitting in the dentist's chair, an idea suddenly occurred to me.
35. Weakened by his last illness, I felt sure that another winter in this country would kill him.
36. Getting out of bed, a scorpion bit him.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вона сиділа замислившись.
2. Згадавши жарт вона посміхнулася.
3. Небо вкрите хмарами, гнітило.
4. Щойно збудований театр скоро відкривається.
5. Вона підійшла із заповненим бланком.
6. Товар, доставлений у понеділок, вже надійшов до магазину.
7. Впустивши рукавичку, він нахилився підняти її.
8. Будучи здивований, він не знайшов, що відповісти.
9. Вони попросили балакунів вийти до коридору.
10. Проаналізувавши факти він усе зрозумів.
11. Листи, що надсилаються авіапоштою швидше доходять до адресата.
12. Не бажаючи заважати, він пішов.
13. Думка, висловлена критиком, суперечила загальноприйнятим стандартам.
14. Він спостерігав як вони грали в шахи.
15. Питання, що обговорювалися на зустрічі, є дуже важливими.
16. Купивши квитки, вони вирішили прогулятися.
17. Він не знав, що було в листі, який принесли сьогодні.
18. Книжка, присвячена астрології користувалися успіхом.
19. Він нічого не сказав, ображений її реакцією.
20. Невирішені питання не давали йому спокою.
21. Вишиті джинси виглядали оригінально.
22. Пробувши там біля години, вирішив повернутися.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Він помітив, як вона крадькома дивилася туди.
2. Він почував себе розчарованим.
3. Вона чула звук ключа, що обертається в замку.
4. Відчуваючи, що не встигає вона взяла таксі.
5. Йому дуже сподобалася зшита нею сукня.
6. Посварившись вони півроку не спілкувалися.
7. Вони можуть забрати віддруковані документи.
8. Він знайшов фотографію серед викинутих журналів.
9. Коли бігла, вона підвернула собі ногу.
10. Не будіть собаку, що спить.
11. Їх налякали голоси що наближалися.
12. Замерзнувши, вони поспішили додому.
13. Вона помітила дівчинку, яка дивилася на неї з вікна.
14. Його книжка таки залишилася незакінченою.
15. Прочитавши кілька сторінок він відклав книгу вбік.
16. Дівчинка, що залишила записку обіцяла зайти.
17. Згадуючи минуле, вони не помітили як приїхали.
18. Він стояв, раз пораз озираючись.
19. Її чарівне обличчя стало сумним.
20. Нове - це добре забуте старе.
21. Він спостерігав як вони малювали.
22. Замовлені меблі будуть доставлені.
23. Повз них проїхала машина, заляпана багнюкою.
24. Доведений до відчаю, він вирішив змінити роботу.
25. Звільнені журналісти організували прес-конференцію.

Exercise 6. State whether the -ing- form is a participle, a gerund or a verbal noun:

1. To my mind the setting of the scene was beautiful.

2. As to his stooping, it was natural when dancing with a small person like myself, so much shorter than he.
3. I found him in exactly the position I had left him, staring still at the foot of the bed.
4. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time.
5. There you can see the Fire of London with the flames coming out of the windows of the houses.
6. Having finished the work, he seemed more pleased with himself than usual.
7. Pausing in his story, Burton turned to me.
8. I admired the grounds and trees surrounding the house.
9. Father said that we were not to let the fact of his not having had a real holiday for three years stand in our way.
10. I saw there wooden cabins with beds, electric light, running water.
11. Most Englishmen are not overfond of soup, remarking that it fills them without leaving sufficient room for the more important meat course.
12. The evening meal goes under various names: tea, "high tea," dinner or supper depending upon its size and also social standing of those eating it.
13. Colleges give a specialized training.
14. I want you to give my hair a good brushing.
15. The boys could not go without asking permission.
16. I am much pleased with my surroundings.

Exercise 7. Point out the Complex Object with the First Participle. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. I heard the visitor walking restlessly backwards and forwards. I also heard him talking to himself.
2. She turned and saw Shelton standing down there.
3. He felt his irritation mounting.
4. He found Dora reading a novel in their bedroom.
5. With amusement they watched them going.

6. We heard her walking on the stairs by the cellar.
7. At that moment I noticed Charles sitting a little farther in the hall.
8. For the first time she found herself wondering about him.
9. The moon came fully through a cloud, and he was startled as he suddenly saw her face looking at him.
10. You can always find him handing round bread and butter at a tea party.
11. He felt the bridge shaking under his feet.
12. Then in the complete silence of the night he heard somebody opening the door quietly.
13. He looked at groups of young girls walking arm in arm.
14. Soames raised his hand to his forehead, where suddenly she saw moisture shining.
15. As I was looking this over I heard the doors which led on to the main corridor being opened.

Exercise 8. Point out the Complex Objects with the Second Participle.

Translate the sentences into Ukrainian;

1. He had his luggage sent to the station.
2. How often do you have your carpets cleaned?
3. Have you got your watch repaired?
4. I want it done as soon as possible.
5. We decided to have our photos taken after the final exam.
6. Get the rooms dusted and aired by the time they arrive.
7. I haven't had my nails polished yet.
8. I'm having a new dress made.
9. He thought it necessary to have the ceiling of the room whitewashed.
10. They found the door locked.
11. Mrs. Mooney watched the table cleared and the broken bread collected.
12. He heard his name called from behind.

Exercise 9. Use the Infinitive or the First Participle of the verbs in brackets to form a Complex Object:

1. A moment later they heard her bedroom door (to shut) with a bang.
2. I've never heard your canary (to sing). Is there anything the matter with the bird?
3. Would you like me (to make) you lunch, or have you had some?
4. I want you (to explain) the disappointment we had this morning.
5. She watched him (to pass) the gate and (to walk) down the street.
6. Through the chink in the shutters she watched Emma (to pick) cherries in the orchard.
7. The captain said something which made them (to laugh), he did not hear what it was.
8. They had their own pattern of life and expected me (to fit) in.
9. You can see him (to work) in his little garden every day.
10. She had never heard philosophy (to pass) those lips before.
11. I saw him (to put) his suitcase right here.
12. During that moment Miss Pembroke told a lie, and made Rickie (to believe) it was the truth.
13. Together they watched the old oak (to drop) its leaves.
14. He found them (to sit) together and (to talk) peacefully. They did not notice him (to approach).
15. He felt the water (to reach) his knees.
16. She felt her voice (to tremble) and tried to control herself.
17. We saw him (to open) the envelope and (to read) something hastily.
18. I saw him (to unfold) the telegram slowly and hesitatingly as though he expected it (to contain) some bad news.
19. He heard the young people (to sing) and (to shout) from the opposite bank.
20. She watched him (to work) for a long time.

Testing



THE PARTICIPLE

Fill in the blanks with the correct Participle form.

1. the coat on, she went to the door.

- a) putting b) put c) whenput d) beingput

2. The coffee smelt delicious.

- a) roasting b) roasted c) having roasted d) having been roasted

3. by her beauty, he couldn't help looking at her.

- a) fascinating b) having fascinated c) being fascinated d) having been fascinated

4. She was silent for a while as if for my help.

- a) waiting b) waited c) being waited d) having waited

5. I dislike the sight of leaves.

- a) dying b) died c) having died d) being died

6. Do you know the girl with Jim?

- a) dancing b) danced c) having danced d) being danced

7. I stood at the door way what to donext.

- a) wondering b) wondered c) having wondered d) being wondered

8. the essayJack gave a sigh of relief.

- a) finishing b) finished c) having finished d) being finished

9. alone in a strange city you may feel at a loss.

- a) leaving b) having left c) been left d) being left

10. One of the dogs for a wolf was shot.

- a) mistaking b) mistaken c) having mistaken d) being mistaking

11. The man at the door has brought our mail.

a) knocking b) knocked c) being knocked d) having been knocked

12. by the doctor to go out, I had to stay at home.

a) forbidding b) forbidden c) having forbidden d) having been forbidden

13. When by a professional tailor or any suit looks very nice.

a) making b) made c) being made d) having been made

14. The patient by the professor at the moment is seriously ill.

a) examining b) examined c) being examined d) having been examined

15. There is a hole in the fence the garden.

a) surrounding b) surrounded c) being surrounded d) having been surrounded

16. two days ago soup didn't taste delicious.

a) cooking b) cooked c) being cooked d) having been cooked

17. There is a young man for you downstairs.

a) waiting b) who waited c) being waited d) having waited

18. The boy screamed as if badly

a) hurting b) having hurt c) hurt d) was hurt

19. The flowers a week ago are still rather fresh.

a) bought b) being bought c) buying d) having been bought

20. The park now will be very popular, I'm sure.

a) laid out b) laying out c) being laid out d) having laid out

21. The canal a large area with water was built 50 years ago.

a) supplying b) supplied c) being supplied d) having supplied

22. about her sons the mother felt proud.

a) asking b) being asked c) having asked d) having been asked

23. I prefer the pork with onion and served with vegetables.

a) roasted b) roasting c) being roasted d) having been roasted

24. This is Dr. Jones me on the health problems.

a) consulted b) having consulted c) consulting d) being consulted

25. about the accident before the meeting the President wasn't surprised.

a) telling b) told c) being told d) having been told

TEST

REVISION

(The Gerund /the Infinitive / the Participles)



VARIANT 1

Choose the best answer.

1. I felt someone _____ me on the shoulder but when I turned round, there was no-one there.
A) tapping B) to tap C) tapped D) tap
2. Look at that old man _____ to cross the road.
A) trying B) tries C) to try D) tried
3. I can feel something _____ up my leg.
A) crawling B) crawl C) to crawl D) crawls
4. I won't waste time _____ to his letter.
A) reply B) to reply C) replying D) to have replied
5. It's high time we _____.
A) go B) to go C) went D) going
6. I'd rather _____ in tonight.
A) stayed B) stay C) to stay D) staying
7. There is no point in _____ with her.
A) to argue B) arguing C) argued D) to have argued
8. I think we'd better _____.
A) going B) to go C) gone D) go
9. Would you care _____ a look at my latest report?
A) having B) to have C) have D) had
10. She seems _____ better today.
A) to be feeling B) feeling C) feel D) felt
11. I daren't _____ out after dark.
A) to go B) go C) went D) going

12. Passengers are forbidden _____ to the driver.
 A) to talk B) talking C) talk D) talked
13. A: Won't you stay? There is a good Japanese film on TV.
 B: No thanks, I hate _____ Japanese films.
 A) to watching B) watch C) watching D) having watched
14. She is afraid of the dentist, so she always puts off _____ till the last possible moment.
 A) to go B) going C) go D) gone
15. I simply couldn't resist _____ you to tell you the good news!
 A) phoning B) to phone C) phone D) phoned
16. They were expected _____ back by eleven.
 A) being B) been C) have been D) to be
17. We'll get Robert _____ it.
 A) delivers B) delivering C) to deliver D) deliver
18. Let's not waste time _____ about this.
 A) argue B) arguing C) having argued D) to have argued
19. I went to the airport _____ to meet her, but she didn't arrive.
 A) to have expected B) expecting
 C) to expect D) to be expected
20. _____ that I would be late for school, I took a taxi instead of a bus.
 A) Thinking B) Thought C) To think D) To be thinking
21. A: Why does your sister bite her nails?
 B: She doesn't enjoy _____ them; she just can't help _____ it.
 A) bite / do B) biting / to do
 C) biting / doing D) to bite / doing
22. You seem to be _____ problems with your washing machine.
 A) have B) to have C) have had D) having
23. Susan _____ the mechanic _____ her car yesterday.
 A) had / repair B) has / to repair
 C) had / to repair D) having / repair

24. Richard is _____ the doctor _____ his chest.
 A) to be having / examine B) to have / to examine
 C) having / examine D) being had / to examine
25. The police are looking for a man with dark hair.
 A _____ man is being sought by the police.
 A) dark hair B) dark-haired
 C) to have dark hair D) having dark hair
26. Living in London is expensive. It is expensive _____ in London.
 A) to live B) living C) to have lived D) lived
27. She left without _____ goodbye.
 A) to say B) said C) having said D) saying
28. I can't forgive Tim's _____ his promise.
 A) to break B) breaking C) break D) broken
29. Will you come _____ with me?
 A) to shopping B) to shop C) shopping D) shop
30. You must see their newly _____ supermarket.
 A) decorating B) be decorated C) decorated D) to be decorated
31. The boy _____ a blue jacket is an excellent tennis player.
 A) worn B) wearing C) to be worn D) wears
32. The freshly _____ store is clean.
 A) has been painted B) painted C) painting D) to paint
33. She is the person whom you should see. She's the person _____.
 A) seeing B) should be seen
 C) ought to see D) to see
34. The person who was driving the blue truck almost had an accident.
 The person _____ the blue truck almost had an accident.
 A) to drive B) to have driven C) had been driving D) driving
35. Mr. Hopkins plans on _____ his students _____ the English test tomorrow.
 A) to have / take B) having / take
 C) having / to take D) to have / to take

36. Galileo is supposed _____ the telescope.
 A) having invented B) have invented
 C) to have invented D) to invent
37. She went into the kitchen _____ dinner ready.
 A) getting B) to get C) get D) to have got
38. Can you tell me how _____ to the library?
 A) getting B) to get C) got D) to have got
39. Do you want _____ something _____ now?
 A) having / drinking B) to have / drinking
 C) have / for drink D) to have / to drink
40. They were waiting _____ what the Premier had to say.
 A) to hear B) heard C) to have heard D) hear
41. A: Did someone really write those words on the wall?
 B: Yes, I actually saw them _____ on the wall.
 A) written B) to write C) to be written D) writing
42. A: Did they play that song on the radio?
 B: Well, I heard it _____ on the radio this morning.
 A) play B) playing C) played D) to be played
43. I regret _____ you that you are to be dismissed next month.
44. I don't regret _____ her what I thought, even if it upsets her.
 A) tell B) to tell C) to have told D) telling
45. I tried _____ her flowers but it didn't have any effect.
 A) to send B) sending C) sent D) to be sent
46. I once tried _____ Spanish.
 A) to learn B) learning C) have learned D) learnt
47. It was a tragedy that she was killed on her wedding-day. To _____ was a tragedy.
 A) killed on her wedding-day B) have been killed on her wedding-day
 C) being killed on her wedding-day D) have killed on her wedding day
48. They should have shown me more consideration.

I ought _____.

- A) been shown more consideration
- B) be shown more consideration
- C) to have been shown more consideration
- D) to have shown more consideration

49. I remember _____ for the job, but I forgot the exact amount.

- A) to be paid
- B) be paid
- C) being paid
- D) paid

50. I have to do a lot of work today. There is a lot of work _____.

- A) done today
- B) to be done today
- C) be done today
- D) being done today

51. You should give your baby Vitamin C. Vitamin C ought _____ to all babies.

- A) to give
- B) given
- C) be given
- D) to be given

52. Dust the furniture thoroughly. The furniture is _____ thoroughly.

- A) dusted
- B) to be dusted
- C) be dusted
- D) being dusted

53. I insist on _____ this small present as a token of my appreciation.

- A) your accepting
- B) you to accept
- C) yours accepting
- D) you accept

54. I wonder if Mary posted that letter.

- A) Yes, I remembered her post it.
- B) Yes, I remember her posting it.
- C) Yes, I remember her to post it.
- D) Yes, I remembered her to post it.

55. Did you notice the little boy _____ away?

- A) take the candy and run
- B) took the candy and ran
- C) taking the candy and run
- D) who is taking the candy and running

56. I bought a camera last year but I never use it. I _____ a record player instead.

- A) ought to buy
- B) should buy
- C) must buy
- D) ought to have bought

57. _____ about his problem, Susan wrote Tom a letter.

- A) Hearing
- B) Heard
- C) To hear
- D) To be heard

58. _____, Mrs. Young returned to the house.

- A) Waiting tiredly
- B) For waiting

C) After tiring

D) Tired of waiting

59. It must have been an interesting performance. I would like _____.

A) to go

B) to be there

C) to have gone

D) having gone

60. Before taking a test, it is important _____.

A) to have studied

B) studying

C) that you will study

D) you would study

61. The roof _____ before winter comes.

A) requires to be repaired

B) must be repairing

C) has to repairing

D) needs repairing

62. _____ she washed the cup and put it away.

A) Having the coffee

B) Drinking the coffee

C) Having drunk the coffee

D) Has drunk the coffee

63. _____ he ran out of the classroom.

A) Turning suddenly, with tears in his eyes

B) Having tears in his eyes and turned suddenly

C) With a sudden turn, tearful eyes

D) With tears in his eyes and a sudden turn

64. When the teacher fell off his chair, the students _____.

A) weren't able to stop laughter

B) could not stop but laughing

C) couldn't help laughing

D) could not avoid to laugh

65. Have you met the secretary _____ last week?

A) hired

B) was hired

C) she was hired

D) when she was hired

66. "War and Peace" is a long novel _____ by Leo Tolstoy.

A) was written

B) it was written

C) written

D) when it was written

67. I would appreciate _____ it a secret.

A) your keeping

B) you to keep

C) that you would give

D) that you are keeping

68. Before the computer could be repaired, a special part had _____ from Germany.

B: Well, you can try _____ an aspirin, If you like.

A) to be taken B) to take C) taking D) taken

89. _____ his job, he is now unemployed.

A) Having lost B) To lose C) To be lost D) Losing

90. _____ some money, he didn't need to work any more.

A) Having made B) Making C) To make D) Made

91. You should have your visa _____ before it expires.

A) extended B) to extend C) be extended D) to be extended

92. The examiner made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test.

A) showing B) show C) to show D) showed

93. Robert was absent this morning because he had his tooth _____.

A) to fill B) filled C) filling D) to be filled

94. It is probably about time we _____ the car serviced.

A) have B) having C) had D) to have

95. _____ him do some of the work.

A) Tell B) Make C) Allow D) Ask

96. Jack's parents should _____ study because his grades are poor.

A) let him B) make him C) get him D) to make him

97. If you don't get out of my house, I'll have you _____.

A) to arrest B) arresting C) arrested D) be arrested

98. If you ask nicely, Mother will probably _____ a piece of cake.

A) let you have B) get you to have

C) make you have D) to let you have

99. What made you _____ it ?

A) do B) to do C) doing D) done

100. If the car won't start, try _____ it.

A) push B) to push C) pushing D) to be pushed

TEST

REVISION

(The Gerund / the Infinitive / the Participles)



VARIANT 2

Choose the best answer.

- I lay in bed warm and comfortable _____ to the rain _____ against the windows.
A) listening / beating B) listen / beat
C) to listen / beaten D) listen / beaten
- The drunk was _____ against a lamp-post _____ to himself.
A) leaning / talking B) leaning / talked
C) leaned / talking D) leaned / talked
- I didn't expect _____ by him to his marriage ceremony.
A) be invited B) being invited
C) to be invited D) would be invited
- Janet is fortunate _____ a scholarship.
A) to have been given B) being given
C) having been given D) be given
- I'm angry with her for _____ me the truth.
A) not to have told B) not having told
C) not to have been told D) not having been told
- He admitted _____ the money.
A) to have stolen B) to steal
C) having been stolen D) having stolen
- I can't help _____ about it.
A) worry B) to worry C) worrying D) having worried
- She deserves _____ the prize.
A) winning B) to win C) having won D) to have won
- I urged her _____ for the job.

- A) to apply B) apply C) applying D) applies
10. He is lucky _____ alive after the accident.
- A) having been B) being C) to be D) been
11. The boy did nothing but _____ throughout the lesson.
- A) yawning B) yawn C) to yawn D) yawns
12. She can do everything except _____.
- A) is cooking B) cooks C) cook D) to cook
13. Hadn't you better _____ in with that cold?
- A) stay B) to stay C) staying D) stayed
14. I would rather _____ out last night.
- A) not to have gone B) not go
- C) not to go D) not have gone
15. _____ ill, my father could not attend his old friend's funeral.
- A) To be B) Being C) For being D) To have been
16. You should avoid _____ during the rush hour.
- A) traveling B) to travel C) traveled D) to traveling
17. I greatly regret _____ those boots when they were so cheap.
- A) not having bought B) not to have bought
- C) not to buy D) didn't buy
18. I am not used _____ a suit and tie every day.
- A) to wear B) having worn C) to wearing D) to have worn
19. Did you remember _____ the letter I gave you yesterday?
- A) to have posted B) to be posted
- C) to post D) posting
20. I prefer _____ by bus to _____ by train.
- A) traveling / traveling B) to travel /traveling
- C) traveling / to travel D) being traveled / having traveled
21. They say she left home at the age of 15. He's supposed _____ home at the age of 15.
- A) to leave B) leave C) to have left D) leaving

- C) to have disturbed D) having been disturbed
31. We were made _____ a lot of boring history books at school.
 A) read B) reading C) to read D) having read
32. He's the second man _____ in this way.
 A) stabbing B) having stabbed
 C) to stab D) to be stabbed
33. It's stupid of you _____ so much.
 A) smoked B) smoking C) to smoke D) smoke
34. The woman _____ in the _____ house was screaming hysterically.
 A) to be trapped / blazing B) trapping / blazed
 C) trapped / blazing D) trapped / blazed
35. The drunkard spoke aggressively when _____ by the police to accompany them to the police station.
 A) asking B) asked C) having asked D) to be asked
36. Floods _____ away the bridge, the river was impassable
 A) to have carried B) carrying
 C) to be carried D) having carried
37. We spent a very enjoyable evening _____ about old times.
 A) talking B) talked C) having talked D) to talk
38. _____ their final check, the astronauts boarded their spacecraft.
 A) Received B) To be received
 C) Having received D) To have received
39. It's no use _____ to him. He's asleep.
 A) to talk B) talking C) talk D) having talked
40. Come in now. I'm sorry _____ you waiting so long.
 A) keeping B) to have kept
 C) kept D) had kept
41. He lost his interest, _____ to obtain promotion.
 A) to fail B) have failed C) failing D) having failed
42. The film was so terrifying that I could hardly bear _____ it.

- A) watching B) to watch
 C) to be watching D) to have watched
43. The police found the money _____ in a disused cottage house.
 A) hidden B) hiding C) to have hidden D) hide
44. A job worth _____ is worth _____ well.
 A) to do / doing B) doing / to do
 C) doing / doing D) to do / to do
45. Don't stand there _____ nothing.
 A) to do B) doing C) to have done D) being done
46. If I catch you _____ again, I'll make you _____ in after school _____ some extra work.
 A) cheating / to stay / to do B) to cheat / to stay / to do
 C) to cheat / stay / to do D) cheating / stay / to do
47. This form is _____ in ink.
 A) has been filled B) to be filled
 C) to fill D) to have been filled
48. You mentioned _____ in a car accident last month.
 A) to have been B) to be
 C) having been D) to have
49. I'm annoyed about your _____ to phone me yesterday.
 A) forgetting B) forget
 C) to forget D) to have forgotten
50. Do you object to _____?
 A) have smoked B) be smoked
 C) smoke D) smoking
51. I'm not used to _____ up early.
 A) got B) have got C) getting D) to get
52. Every half hour he stops work _____ a cigarette.
 A) to smoke B) smoking C) smoked D) smoke
53. He advised me _____ a Renault.

- A) buy B) buying C) bought D) to buy
54. He advised _____ a Renault.
- A) buy B) buying C) to buying D) to buy
55. I got my friend _____ me to the airport.
- A) to drive B) driving C) drive D) driven
56. I had my friend _____ me to the airport.
- A) to drive B) driving C) drive D) driven
57. I had a hard time _____ his house.
- A) find B) to find C) found D) finding
58. Mary spent all day _____ ready to leave on vacation.
- A) get B) getting C) to get D) to be
59. When she needed a passport photo, she had her picture _____ by a professional photographer.
- A) taken B) to be taken C) take D) taking
60. The main idea behind _____ a lot of buildings is _____ new office blocks.
- A) to demolish / to erect B) demolishing / erect
- C) demolishing / to erect D) to demolish / erecting
61. Excuse me. Would you mind _____? It makes it impossible for me to enjoy my meal.
- A) my smoking B) to have smoked
- C) not smoking D) not to smoke
62. _____ a horseshoe on the door is supposed _____ good luck.
- A) To have / bringing B) Having / to bring
- C) Having had / bringing D) To have / to be brought
63. I'd intended _____ on you, but was prevented from _____ so.
- A) to call / doing B) calling / doing
- C) call / to do D) to be called / doing
64. He knows enough English and German to make himself _____ and _____ other people.
- A) understand / understanding B) understood / understood

- C) understood / to understand D) understood / understand
65. I'm not accustomed to _____ in that way.
 A) be treated B) treat
 C) have been treated D) being treated
66. Don't let yourself _____ by your failure.
 A) to be depressed B) be depressed
 C) being depressed D) depress
67. He wanted nothing except _____ in peace.
 A) to be left B) to leave C) be left D) being left
68. Was she very upset at not _____ the job?
 A) offered B) to be offered C) being offered D) to offer
69. What makes me _____ all the time, stuffs up my nose, and makes my eyes _____?
 A) cough / water B) to cough / to water
 C) coughing / watering D) coughs / water
70. He saw me _____ in the garden and asked me what I _____.
 A) working / was doing B) work / was doing
 C) to work / did D) working / done
71. It's very expensive _____ by ship.
 A) to go B) is going C) go D) for going
72. Always put medicine after _____ it.
 A) take B) took C) you took D) taking
73. You should always check your tires before _____ your car.
 A) drive B) you drove C) driving D) you're driving
74. Mary's father approved of _____ in England for another year in order to improve her English.
 A) her staying B) her to stay C) she will stay D) she to stay
75. Little boys like _____ trees.
 A) climb B) climbing
 C) swing from D) having a swing

76. I couldn't help _____ when you fell down.
 A) laughed B) to laugh C) at laughing D) laughing
77. Don't be nervous. I want you _____.
 A) not nervous B) relax C) to relax D) relaxing
78. Excuse me, officer, I'd like you _____ me.
 A) helping B) help C) to help D) for helping
79. If you're not careful in the crowd, you _____ your money _____.
 A) get / steal B) got / stolen
 C) will get / stolen D) will get / steal
80. We are both looking forward _____ next Saturday.
 A) to going on vacation B) to go on vacation
 C) to be going on vacation D) to have gone on vacation
81. George wants me _____.
 A) going along with him B) go along with him
 C) to go along with him D) will go along with him
82. People are not allowed _____ in the lecture hall.
 A) smoking B) smoke C) to smoking D) to smoke
83. I'm considering _____ your offer.
 A) to accept B) accept C) accepted D) accepting
84. They were in danger of _____.
 A) injuring B) to be injured
 C) being injured D) been injured
85. He should _____ care of now that he is old.
 A) to be taken B) to take C) taking D) be taken
86. There was no way of _____ the accident.
 A) avoiding B) avoided
 C) to avoid D) to have avoided
87. I forgot _____ off the lights again.
 A) to switch B) switching
 C) switched D) to have switched

88. She found her radio _____.
- A) break B) broken C) breaking D) broke
89. He tried _____ us by _____ huge cigars.
- A) impressing / smoking B) to be impressed / smoking
C) to impress / smoked D) to impress / smoking
90. On _____ the news she drove straight home.
- A) heard B) to hear C) hearing D) being heard
91. I'd rather she _____ away next week rather than this week.
- A) stays B) stay C) stayed D) had stayed
92. I'd rather she _____ away last week rather than this week.
- A) stays B) stay C) stayed D) had stayed
93. He imagined the man _____ him.
- A) to want to follow B) to be following
C) were following D) follows
94. After _____ questioned, he left.
- A) being B) to be C) having D) asking
95. The doctor advised _____ in bed for a week.
- A) stay B) to staying C) staying D) to stay
96. The doctor advised her _____ in bed for a week.
- A) stay B) to staying C) staying D) to stay
97. I can't help _____ her.
- A) liking B) to liking C) to like D) liked
98. What they need is clean, well- _____, and reasonably-_____ houses.
- A) equipped / priced B) equipping / pricing.
C) equipped / pricing D) equipping / priced
99. One way of _____ the wealth or poverty is by _____ out how much it produces in one year.
- A) to determine / finding B) determining / finding
C) determine / finding D) determining / to find

100. The term _____ to describe the amount of goods and services _____ in a country for each person in one year is per capita GNP.

A) using / produced

B) used / producing

C) used / produced

D) used / used

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