

что он взял мою книгу. 10. Мы ожидали, что делегация придет в конце недели. 11. Я хочу, чтобы вы были трудолюбивы. 12. Ожидают, что книга будет издана в этом году. 13. Говорят, что вы сделали очень хороший доклад на научной конференции. 14. Могу я положиться на то, что вы придете вовремя. 15. Я знаю, что он написал несколько очень хороших стихов. 16. Мы ожидали, что мы примем участие в обсуждении доклада.

Exercise XII

Translate into English using infinitive constructions.

1. Первое, что вам нужно сделать — это заказать билеты на пароход.
2. Кажется, дети заблудились.
3. Очевидно, вокруг этого вопроса развернется интересная дискуссия.
4. Кажется, он не понял, что был неправ.
5. Как известно, английская писательница Войнич жила в течение нескольких лет в Петербурге.
6. Считают, что русская литература оказала влияние на ее творчество.
7. Из трех сестер Бронте Шарлотта считается наиболее талантливой.
8. Известно, что рассказами Чехова восхищается весь мир.
9. Сообщалось, что премьера спектакля состоится в мае.
10. Я случайно встретил его в музее.
11. Я хочу, чтобы ты сделал это заново.
12. Казалось, не было никого, кто мог бы решить эту проблему.
13. Известно, что лучшие актеры кино и телевидения пришли из театра.
14. Его считают одним из наиболее опытных специалистов по истории кино.
15. Полагали, что с изобретением телевидения число людей, посещающих театры, значительно уменьшится.

The Gerund

The gerund is a non-finite form of the verb which can have the force of a verb as well as that of a noun.

Like verbs, gerunds have tense and voice forms.

The Forms of the Gerund

The gerund has four forms:

	Active	Passive
Present	reading	being read
Perfect	having read	having been read

The Functions of the Gerund in the Sentence

The gerund is used

- 1) as the subject of a sentence:

Learning rules without examples is useless.

Dancing was Mary's hobby.

- 2) as a predicative (part of a compound nominal predicate):

Her aim is mastering English in the shortest time possible.

At school my hobby was reciting poems.

- 3) as part of a compound verbal predicate:

Let us begin reading the exercise.

Again you start arguing.

The most common verbs followed by the gerund are: *to begin*, *to burst out*, *to start*, *to continue*, *to go on*, *to keep on*, *to finish*, *to stop*, *to give up*, *to leave off*, *to cease*.

The verbs *to begin*, *to start* and *to continue* may also be followed by an infinitive.

- 4) as an object:

He likes teaching English.

The pupils enjoyed walking in the woods.

- 5) as a prepositional object:

We insisted on calling the doctor.

I thought of going to see my friend today.

- 6) as an attribute:

There is a chance of catching the train.

It is the best way of explaining this grammar rule.

- 7) as an adverbial modifier (always with a preposition):

One day, on returning to his hotel, he found a note in his room. (time)

So you see I couldn't sleep for worrying. (reason)

She dressed without making a sound. (manner)

They took her to the station for questioning. (purpose)

The Tense and Voice Distinctions of the Gerund

1. The Present Gerund denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the main verb.

I think of making you a present.

2. The Perfect Gerund denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the main verb.

I regretted having uttered these words.

3. A prior action is not always expressed by the Perfect Gerund. In some cases the Present Gerund denotes a prior action. It is generally used:
- a) after the verbs *to remember, to forgive, to excuse, to thank*.
I shall always remember taking this exam.
Thank you for helping me.
 - b) after the prepositions *on (upon) and after*:
On reaching the end of the street we turned towards the river.
After catching a few fish, we prepared a good breakfast.
4. The voice distinctions of the gerund are expressed by its active and passive forms.
- I remember being taken to Paris when a small boy.*
After having been interviewed he was offered the job.
- Sometimes the passive gerund is replaced by the active gerund even when the meaning is passive; it occurs after the verbs *to want, to need, to require, to deserve* and the adjective *worth*.
- My watch needs repairing.*
The film is worth seeing.

Noun Characteristics of the Gerund

Being partly a noun the gerund may be qualified

- 1) by an adjective:
The spectators were delighted watching the artist's skilful performing.
The professor liked the student's precise answering of his questions.
- 2) by a possessive pronoun:
His painting was true to life.
I apologize for disturbing you in your writing.
- 3) by a noun in the possessive case:
Mary's singing disturbed her brother in work.

Verb Characteristics of the Gerund

Being partly a verb the gerund

- 1) may be qualified by an adverb:
We enjoyed running quickly along the path.
- 2) may take an object:
Having announced the discovery of a new chemical element, the scientist was asked to demonstrate it.
- 3) may have a predicate:
Will you please excuse me disturbing you so early?

- 4) has voice and tense distinctions:
I am very fond of reading.
She is very fond of being read to.
I am surprised at his having done it.

Constructions with the Gerund

1. Sometimes the gerund is preceded by a possessive pronoun or a noun in the possessive case:

I insist on Mary's (her) going there.

In this construction the relation between the noun (or pronoun) and the gerund is that of a secondary subject and secondary predicate (*Mary's (her) going* = чтобы Мэри (она) пошла туда). Such a construction may have the function of a complex subject, object, attribute or adverbial modifier.

Your going there won't help much. (complex subject) *Do you mind my opening the window?* (complex direct object) *I rely on John's coming in time.* (complex prepositional object) *I don't like the idea of our living here* (complex attribute) *Fix everything before my leaving the town.* (complex adverbial modifier of time)

2. A gerundial construction used as the subject is often introduced by an introductory it:

It was quite unexpected his coming back so soon.

It is not worth while your going there today.

3. If the noun which precedes the gerund cannot be used in the possessive case, the common case is used:

I knew nothing about the window being open.

In spoken and less formal English there is a tendency to use the common case even with such nouns which may be used in the possessive.

I dislike my mother interfering.

Rendering of the Gerund in Russian

The gerund may be rendered in Russian by an infinitive, a noun, or a whole subordinate clause. As for gerundial constructions, they are nearly always rendered by clauses.

They got into the habit of going to the cinema together. Они привыкли ходить вместе в кино.

Learning rules without examples is useless. Заучивание (заучивать) правила без примеров бесполезно.

Don't you remember meeting me in Moscow? Разве вы не помните, что встречали меня в Москве?

Excuse my interrupting you. Простите, что я вас перебиваю.

I insist on your going there immediately. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы вы пошли туда немедленно.

Our missing the train was most vexing. Было крайне досадно, что мы опоздали на поезд.

You will discuss it after my leaving. Вы это обсудите после того, как я уйду (или: после моего ухода).

The Use of the Gerund

The gerund is always used after

1) verbs followed by prepositions:

accuse of	обвинять в
apologize for	извиняться за
approve (disapprove) of	одобрять (не одобрять) что-либо
blame smb for	винить кого-либо в
congratulate on	поздравлять с
consist in	заключаться в
count on (upon)	рассчитывать на
depend on	зависеть от
hear of	слышать о
inform of	сообщать о
insist on	настаивать на
object to	возражать против
persist in	упорно продолжать что-либо
prefer to	предпочитать
prevent from	препятствовать, мешать (сделать что-либо)
result in	иметь результатом что-либо, приводить к чему-либо
spend in	тратить (время) на что-либо
stop from	удерживать от
succeed in	удаваться
suspect of	подозревать в
thank for	благодарить за
think of	думать о

2) nouns used with prepositions:

art of	искусство
apology for	извинение
astonishment at	удивление
chance of	удобный случай

difficulty in	трудность
disappointment at	разочарование
experience in	опыт
fear of	страх
habit of	привычка
harm of	вред
hope of	надежда
idea of	мысль, идея
importance of	важность
intention of	намерение
interest in	интерес
means of	средство
method of	метод
mistake of	ошибка
necessity of	необходимость
objection to	возражение
opportunity of	удобный случай
plan for	план
pleasure of	удовольствие
point in	цель
possibility of	возможность
preparation for	приготовление
problem of	проблема
process of	процесс
purpose of	цель
reason for	причина
right of	право
sense of	чувство
skill in	мастерство
surprise at	удивление
way of	способ

3) *such verbs as:*

admit	признавать
avoid	избегать
consider	считать
delay	откладывать
deny	отрицать
enjoy	наслаждаться, получать удовольствие
escape	избежать (опасности), спастись
excuse	извинять
fail	потерпеть неудачу, не суметь

fancy	воображать сделать что-либо
finish	кончать
forgive	прощать
imagine	воображать
include	включать
involve	быть занятым
justify	оправдывать
mind	возражать
mention	упоминать
miss	пропустить
postpone	откладывать
practise	тренироваться
put off	откладывать
recall	вспоминать
recollect	вспоминать
require	требоваться
resent	возмущаться
resist	сопротивляться
risk	рисковать
stop	прекращать
suggest	предлагать

4) *phrasal verbs:*

burst out	разразиться
give up	бросить (привычку)
go on	продолжать
leave off	прекращать, переставать
keep on	продолжать
put off	откладывать

5) *word combinations:*

be accustomed to	привыкать к чему-либо
be afraid of	бояться чего-либо
be angry for	сердиться за что-либо
be aware of	сознавать что-либо
be bored with	наскучить
be busy	заниматься
be capable of	быть способным к чему-либо
be clever at	хорошо, умело делающий что-либо
be conscious of	сознавать что-либо
be disappointed at	быть разочарованным в чем-либо
have difficulty in	затрудняться в чем-либо
be engaged in	заниматься чем-либо

be engrossed in
 feel like
 be fond of
 be good at
 be grateful for
 be guilty of
 be ignorant of
 be interested in
 be keen on
 be pleased at
 be proud of
 be responsible for
 be slow at
 be sorry about
 be sure of
 be surprised of
 be tired of
 be used to
 get used to
 be worried about
 be worth
 be no good
 be no use
 can't help
 can't stand/bear

быть поглощенным чем-либо
 иметь желание
 любить что-либо
 быть способным к чему-либо
 быть благодарным за что-либо
 быть виновным в чем-либо
 быть неосведомленным
 интересоваться чем-либо
 очень любить
 быть довольным
 гордиться чем-либо
 быть ответственным за
 опаздывать
 жалеть о чем-либо
 быть уверенным в чем-либо
 удивляться чему-либо
 устать
 привыкать к чему-либо
 привыкать к чему-либо
 беспокоиться о чем-либо
 стоит
 бесполезно
 бесполезно
 не могу не
 не могу выносить

6) *prepositions:*

after
 against
 apart from
 be far from
 before
 besides
 by
 for
 for the purpose of
 in case of
 in the event of
 in spite of
 instead of
 on (upon)
 owing to

после
 против
 помимо
 далеко от
 перед
 кроме
 посредством, при помощи
 за
 с целью
 в случае если
 в случае если
 несмотря на
 вместо
 по, после
 благодаря

subject to	при условии
through	из-за
with the object of	с целью
without	не
with the view to	с целью; для того, чтобы

Verbs Used with the Gerund and the Infinitive

There are a number of verbs which can be used with the gerund or the infinitive, but usually there is a slight difference of meaning. The gerund expresses a more general action, the infinitive a single action.

Verbs	Gerund	Infinitive
to like нравиться	She likes painting. (in general)	I like to wash my hair every day. (it's a good idea)
to prefer предпочитать	We prefer going by air. (in general)	I prefer to stay at home in this cold weather. (now)
to hate ненавидеть	I hate interrupting people.	I hate to interrupt you, but I have to.
to begin начинать	She began singing when a child.	She went over to the piano and began to sing.
to start начинать	It started snowing.	It is starting to rain.
to remember помнить	I remember posting the letters.	Remember to post the letter!
to forget забывать	I shall never forget hearing him sing.	Don't forget to ring me up tomorrow.
to regret сожалеть	I regret not having worked harder at the language as a boy. (an action occurred earlier in time)	I regret to inform you. (a simultaneous action)
to stop останавливаться, прекращать	I stopped talking.	I stopped to talk to a friend of mine. (stopped in order to talk)
to cease прекращать, приостанавливать	The plant has ceased making these instruments.	The institute ceased to exist two years ago.
to continue продолжать	He continued working hard at his English.	He continued to live in his old flat.

Verbs	Gerund	Infinitive
to dread бояться, опасаться	Many children dread having to visit the doctor.	I dread to spend the night alone in the wood.
to loathe чувствовать отвращение, ненавидеть	She loathes going by air. (in general)	I loathe to argue over trifles. (myself)
to try пытаться, стараться	Try translating this book in the original. (do smth as an experiment)	Try to get up early on Sunday. (make an attempt)
to be afraid of бояться	The old lady was afraid of being knocked down by a car. (a consequence that causes the fear)	The old lady was afraid to cross the road. (the action that fear prevents one from doing)
to go on продолжать	The teacher went on explaining the use of verbals. (continued)	The teacher went on to explain the use of the gerund after some verbs. (explained one rule and then started on another)

Verbs Used with the Gerund and the Infinitive without a Change in Meaning

to allow разрешать	They don't allow eating in class. (no indirect object)	The teacher doesn't allow us to eat in class. (there is an in-direct object)
to permit разрешать	He permits going there alone.	Mother permits me to go there alone.
to advise советовать	I advise getting up early.	She advised me to see this performance.
to need нуждаться	Your shoes need polishing.	Your shoes need to be polished. (a passive infinitive)
to require требовать	This house requires repairing.	This car requires to be repaired.
to want нуждаться	This room wants painting again.	This room wants to be painted.

Verbs Followed by the Gerund or *That-Clause*

Verbs	Gerund	That-Clause
to admit признавать	He admitted having said this.	He admitted (that) he had made many mistakes in the dictation.
to report сообщать	They reported having taken part in the competition.	It is reported that the delegation has already arrived.
to deny отрицать	She denied knowing anything about the accident.	He denied (that) he had behaved so badly.
to suggest предлагать	We suggested going to the concert.	I suggested that she should consult a doctor.
to imagine воображать	I can't imagine reading an English book in the original.	Don't imagine that I can fulfil all your wishes.
to fancy воображать, представлять себе	He didn't fancy taking part in the international contest.	I fancy that he is in a bad mood.
to acknowledge допускать, признавать	She acknowledged having lost the game.	He refused to acknowledge that his friend had got a prize.
to anticipate, to foresee ожидать, предвидеть	They didn't anticipate being invited to the party.	He anticipated that his wish would come true.

Verbs Followed by the Gerund, the Infinitive and *That-Clause*

Verbs	Gerund	Infinitive	That-Clause
to love любить	He loves inviting his friends to his house.	He loves to have a lot of friends.	
to regret сознать	I regret being spoken to her in a rude way.	I regretted to have said that.	I regretted that I had behaved in such a way.
to intend намереваться, планировать	Where do you intend going today?	Whom do you intend to invite to the party?	They intended that they would invite their classmates to the party.

Verbs	Gerund	Infinitive	That-Clause
to forget забывать	We will never forget hearing Lemeshev in that part.	I have forgotten to ring you up.	Did you forget that I had promised to come?
to propose предлагать	They proposed going to the country on Sunday.	They proposed to get up early.	They proposed that we should start early in the morning.

The Gerund and the Verbal Noun

Distinction should be made between the gerund and a noun ending in *-ing* and denoting an action. Such nouns are called verbal nouns.

Gerund	Verbal Noun
1. The gerund has no plural: <i>He is fond of painting.</i>	1. The verbal noun may have the plural: <i>There is a valuable collection of Russian paintings in this museum.</i>
2. The gerund has no article: <i>My hobby is reading.</i>	2. The verbal noun may have both definite and indefinite article: <i>The reading of the poem was expressive.</i>
3. The gerund is modified by an adverb: <i>Stop talking so loud!</i>	3. The verbal noun is modified by an adjective: <i>What you need is a good beating.</i>
4. The gerund of a transitive verb may have a direct object: <i>Please excuse my coming late.</i>	4. The verbal noun of a transitive verb cannot have a direct object, but takes an object preceded by the preposition of: <i>I like the reading of historic novels.</i>

✓ EXERCISES

Exercise I

State the syntactical function of the gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It's no use doing things by halves.
2. She kept eyeing Henry with interest.
3. He didn't feel like talking to anyone now.
4. After pausing for breath she announced, "I have some excellent news."
5. She explained this to them by saying she was busy.
6. She asked her one or two questions. Kitty answered them without knowing what they meant.
7. After a moment, everyone started talking again.
8. Jennie

was busy all next day preparing for a party. 9. Julie expressed horror at the very thought of going out into the cold. 10. I could not answer for coughing. 11. I like skating better than any other sport. 12. His managing the sail-boat so skilfully saved him from a shipwreck. 13. Your speaking so angrily makes me feel very sad. 14. I cannot go to this place without having prepared my lessons first. 15. On entering the hall he noticed something strange in the corner.

Exercise II

State the syntactical function of the gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. His being sent to London was quite unexpected to us. 2. I like your being attentive in class. 3. I did not know of your having been so deeply impressed by my words. 4. Excuse my interrupting you. 5. Excuse my having interrupted you. 6. He doesn't like being interrupted. 7. After returning to Moscow he resumed his work. 8. Upon passing his examinations, he was accepted to the Academy. 9. He solved the problem by inventing a new kind of plastic. 10. You won't get any idea of his progress without comparing the results of the tests. 11. He left the room without saying good-bye. 12. He must not come to the party without being invited. 13. We know nothing of his having published the article. 14. We thought of their improving methods of production. 15. We have never heard of his having belonged to the scientific society. 16. He succeeded in mastering his speciality. 17. In spite of being tired he continued working.

Exercise III

Use the present gerund of the verb in brackets in the active or passive voice.

1. He looked forward (to meet) his parents. 2. You can't be afraid of (to hurt) unless you've been hurt. 3. But in fear of (to recognize) she lowered her gaze. 4. He would have gone to his bedroom without (to see). 5. My sister would never leave without (to see me). 6. She wouldn't help (to like) the look in his brown eyes. 7. I've always liked (to take) risks. 8. Why do you avoid (to see) me? 9. He tried to avoid (to see). 10. We insist on (to send) him there at once. 11. He insists on (to send) there instead of me. 12. Do you mind (to examine) the first? 13. He showed no sign of (to know) them. 14. She showed no sign of (to impress). 15. I was annoyed at (to interrupt) every other moment. 16. He hated (to remind) people of their duties or (to remind) of his. 17. On (to introduce) they easily began (to talk). 18. The matter is not worth (to speak of). 19. The equipment must go through a number of tests before (to install).

Exercise IV

Use the required form of the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. I am afraid it's no use (to continue) this discussion. 2. I am sick and tired of (to drink) tea without milk. 3. Since Tom was his best friend he helped him

without (to ask). 4. When they had finished (to write) this letter they read the whole correspondence from beginning to end. 5. He would never forgive her for (to play) this game for over fifty years. 6. He poured milk into a jug from a carton in the refrigerator, then drank some milk himself before (to put) the carton back. 7. It's no good (to deny) that. 8. The tables were put on one side so that there might be room for (to dance). 9. I don't like (to spy) on. 10. You must excuse me for (to think) you were guilty. 11. He suddenly stopped (to read). There was no point in (to go) on. 12. From there he had a clear view of the entrance to the room, with the advantage that he could avoid (to observe) himself by (to run) quickly out of sight through the stairway door.

Exercise V

Use the gerund instead of subordinate clauses.

1. I remember that I met your brother in the Caucasus.
2. He suggested that we should start at once.
3. She quite understood that you disliked the idea of remaining in town the whole summer.
4. I propose that he shall do the work.
5. I insisted that he should come with us.
6. He is responsible that the letter is delivered today.
7. We are keen that you should spend the summer with us.
8. He denied that I had seen him.
9. She disliked that I told her the truth.
10. I prefer that we should stay at home on such a rainy day.
11. He objected that we should start so early.
12. He acknowledged that he had made a mistake.
13. He admitted that he was wrong.
14. We insisted that the work should be done properly.
15. They agreed that he was a very brave man.
16. I am displeased that you have made that mistake.
17. He wrote that he would arrive soon.
18. We are sure that he has passed the examinations successfully.
19. Do you mind if I take the book?
20. I was afraid that you would be late.

Exercise VI

Change the construction of the sentences using the gerund.

1. She bowed her head but she did not speak.
2. I like when I do everything myself.
3. He was tired because he talked too much.
4. When he returned she went immediately into the dining-room.
5. I don't remember that I met him in London.
6. Little Jane liked when she was clean.
7. After he examined the patient he said it was simply a case of nerve strain.
8. I'm so tired because I sit at home.
9. I am still a little afraid to be late.
10. The younger man hesitated before he answered.
11. He went on and did not pay any attention to her interruption.
12. She stepped back and did not say a word.
13. After he left his friends at university he bought copies of the early editions of the book.
14. When he realized his mistake his first thought was to leave the house as quickly as possible.
15. When he entered the room, he addressed Alec without preliminaries.
16. I suggested that I should visit my relatives.

Exercise VII

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

1. Good-bye, and thank you ever so much (to come) with me.
2. She was afraid (to go) on public transport.
3. She began to have frightful pains all over her, and she held her breath to prevent herself (to cry) out and (to wake) her mother.
4. This was Mike's only chance (to tell) them of his college life.
5. She had the habit (to place) the word "eh" at the end of her remarks, questions and answers alike.
6. I was aware (to plunge) into a network of fresh difficulties.
7. His mother would not like the idea (to eat) fruit unwashed.
8. "I don't see the use (to read) the same thing over and over again," said Philip.
9. She could not remember (to ask) about it.
10. That's no reason (to give up).
11. It would be better to wait for him on the terrace where she was fond (to sit) toward evening (to enjoy) the view of which she was never tired.
12. Are you thinking, Sandy, (to do) a day's washing?
13. She was on the point (to obtain) permission to go for walks alone.
14. "That child needs (to take) care of," said Eliza.
15. Did he suspect her (to see) him enter the room?
16. Thank you (to give) me this book.
17. "I'm not very good (to guess)," I said, with a laugh.

Exercise VIII

Use the required form of the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. After (to ask) whether he would go to the south he answered he hadn't yet made up his mind.
2. You can't be serious (to make) me such a proposal.
3. After this unpleasant scene, he avoided (to see) by his friends.
4. We couldn't help (to smile) at the child's earnestness.
5. She left (not to say) good-bye to anyone which was very rude of her.
6. I remember (to stay) a weekend with him. He is a pleasant fellow.
7. The engineer came up to the platform for the purpose (to demonstrate) some special technique.
8. I think you made a mistake (to come) here.
9. I've got to have some good excuse (to see) him more often.
10. Our guests showed little hesitation (to accept) the invitation.
11. He had some difficulty (to control) his temper.
12. (to see) his mother the boy rushed forward with outstretched arms.
13. The day was spent (to pack), and in the evening, the people came to say good-bye.
14. I succeeded (to extinguish) the flames which were devouring the curtains.
15. The initiative (to arrange) a party did not come from our side.

Exercise IX

Complete the following using gerunds.

1. (Why go into every detail?) I think it's no use
2. (Now you keep strict hours of meals.) must do you a lot of good.
3. (The children watched the

monkeys go through different tricks.) It was such fun 4. (We could not get in that night.) All tickets were sold out, there was no 5. (I see you are going to assemble your bicycle.) Is it worth while so long before the beginning of the season? 6. (It was so very pleasant to be free and alone.) What I enjoyed most in that quiet corner after the noise of the city was 7. (The boy cried over the broken toy.) "Is it any good?" the mother said to the child. "Tears are no help in sorrow." 8. (I did not expect to find you there.) It was quite unexpected 9. (He liked to collect postage stamps.) a) was a hobby with him. b) His hobby was 10. (When one reads without paying attention to the language, one robs oneself of great intellectual pleasure.) is 11. (Did he realize what risk he was running when he tried to land the plane on such a small clearing in the wood?) He knew only too well that was, but there was no alternative.

Exercise X

Make one sentence out of the following pairs of sentences by using the gerund or gerundial phrases.

1. They are arguing over trifles. It's waste of time.
2. My watch doesn't keep good time. It needs to be repaired.
3. I remember the man. I met him in London.
4. She is always gossiping. I think she is fond of it.
5. Don't interrupt me. I hate it.
6. You've helped me a lot. I'm so grateful to you.
7. My mother is sure to interfere in my affairs. I'm against it.
8. You smoke too much. Give up this habit.
9. I may come in late tonight. Do you mind it?
10. We must repeat the experiment. The professor insists on it.
11. He is sure to settle the matter. You can rely on him.
12. I am afraid to sign the document. I must consult my solicitor.
13. First they interviewed him. Then he was offered the job.
14. You are trying to convince him of that. Is it worth while?
15. Don't treat me like that. I'm not used to it.
16. He was being spied on. He suspected it.

Exercise XI

Make one sentence out of the following pairs of sentences, by using gerundial phrases. The part in bold type is to become the predicate.

Model | She talked about food. It **made** him feel hungry.
 | Her talking about food **made** him feel hungry.

1. He **had been** with us for twenty minutes. He didn't say a word.
2. He **made** everything clear to me. He explained every detail.
3. She **has** quite a gift. She makes complicated things clear and simple.
4. He surely **risked**. He might have broken his neck when he jumped across the stream.
5. My brother **has** a very irritating habit. He sings some tune all the time.
6. We **have** no objections. They may leave earlier.
7. She looked out of the window. She **saw** a large crowd gathering in the garden in front.
8. She **was** very much disappointed. She had

not received any letters. 9. We **kept** the child from crying. We told him funny stories. 10. He decided not to go there. He **gave up** the idea completely. 11. Why are you sitting idle? You **ought to take** the initiative into your hands. 12. He was not at all helpful. More than that, he **was a burden** to us.

Exercise XII

Complete the following sentences using the gerund as:

a) the subject

1. It was no use 2. was not a simple matter. 3. It was good 4. There was nothing 5. was a great pleasure. 6. is the best exercise. 7. him there surprised me greatly. 8. I'm afraid it's no use this discussion.

b) part of a compound verbal predicate

1. They went on 2. She kept 3. A little girl stopped 4. They ceased 5. She began toward the bedroom. 6. He started 7. She burst out 8. The doctor continued 9. Has it stopped?

c) a direct object

1. I suggest 2. They intended 3. Everybody enjoys 4. They couldn't avoid 5. She couldn't resist 6. You would not mind 7. His watch needed 8. My shirt wanted 9. They were busy 10. He doesn't remember 11. They hated 12. I regret

d) a prepositional object

1. I couldn't dream of 2. She was fond of 3. He thought of 4. They were capable of 5. They were afraid of 6. Thank you for 7. He is not good at 8. They are clever at 9. They insisted on 10. He succeeded in 11. Forgive me for 12. They accused me of 13. I was aware of 14. He prevented her from

e) an attribute

1. Is there any hope of? 2. I felt the need of 3. His companions were just on the point of 4. As he approached he gave no sign of 5. This was her only chance of 6. He got into the habit of 7. I've no doubt she can change her way of 8. I don't like the idea of 9. There was little hope of

f) an adverbial modifier

1. His outlook has broadened after 2. In spite of the sportsmen pulled through to the finish. 3. On I decided to leave. 4. He lost no time in 5. She paused for half a minute before 6. He was afraid he might upset all their plans by 7. Take your time before 8. On the young man did not trouble himself to reply. 9. He could tell the funniest joke without 10. I ended by 11. After he went back to his room.

Exercise XIII

Complete the following by translating what is given in brackets using the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. They prided themselves (что первые создали эту теорию).
2. We insisted (что застанем его на месте).
3. I can't recall (чтобы меня с ним когда-нибудь познакомили).
4. He could not get used (что его называли дедушкой).
5. I'm really ashamed (что так давно вам не писал).
6. She denied (что обещала что-либо подобное).
7. We hope he will succeed (найти свое место в жизни).
8. Why do you avoid (называть вещи своими именами)?
9. We thought (что пришли в неудачный момент).
10. He is upset (что ему приходится начинать все снова).
11. Excuse me (что я вошел не по-стучав).

Exercise XIV

Translate into English using the gerund.

1. Мы знали, что с ним было бесполезно спорить.
2. Нехорошо так думать о своих близких друзьях.
3. Ловить рыбу в Черном море — непростое дело.
4. Он продолжал улыбаться.
5. Он остановился, чтобы что-то записать в блокнот, а затем продолжал идти.
6. Я люблю, когда мне читают сказки.
7. Он перестал улыбаться и внимательно на меня посмотрел.
8. Она не могла не думать о родителях.
9. Я очень устала сидеть дома.
10. Вы не будете возражать, если я запишу ваш адрес?
11. Спасибо за то, что вы позвонили моей маме.
12. Когда дети вернулись из школы, я была занята приготовлением обеда.
13. Туда стоит пойти сейчас же.
14. Эту книгу стоит прочесть.
15. После завтрака я объявила о своем намерении пойти на прогулку.
16. Есть ли какая-нибудь надежда застать их дома сейчас?

Exercise XV

Translate into English using the gerund.

1. Он поздоровался с друзьями и начал рассказывать о занятиях в университете.
2. Она продолжала смотреть на часы.
3. Он способен к языкам.
4. Спасибо, что вы пришли вовремя.
5. Я помню, мне рассказывали об этом случае.
6. Он подумал прежде чем ответить.
7. Услышав о приезде Елены, я решила навестить ее.
8. Позавтракав, он вернулся в свою комнату.
9. Они настаивали, чтобы я вернулся ровно в два часа.
10. Извините, что я так поздно пришла.
11. Она продолжала писать сочинение, когда кто-то позвонил по телефону.
12. Он опять рассмеялся, не дождавшись от нее ответа.
13. Я надеюсь, вы не возражаете против того, чтобы я вас навещал каждую субботу.
14. Я не могла не улыбнуться

ся, когда маленький Джон вошел в ботинках отца. 15. Он выслушал приказ, ни о чем не спрашивая. 16. Я устала от того, что много читала, и решила посидеть в кресле в саду.

Exercise XVI

Translate into English using the gerundial construction.

1. Ему не нравилась моя идея одной ехать на Кавказ. 2. Мы настаивали на том, чтобы они начали переговоры немедленно. 3. Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы он зашел к вам сегодня? 4. Я слышал о том, что его посылают на юг. 5. Я удивлена, что вы оставили маленького мальчика одного дома. 6. Нет надежды, что мы скоро получим от него письмо. 7. У меня не было времени подумать, как ответить на ваш вопрос. 8. Он возражал против того, чтобы суда вышли из порта в такую бурную погоду. 9. Он выражал недовольство, что я шел слишком медленно. 10. Вы не возражаете, если я сегодня вечером поработаю за вашим столом? 11. Я не могу себе представить, чтобы вы так долго сидели в читальном зале. 12. Он настаивает, чтобы я держала окна открытыми независимо от погоды. 13. Я помню, что он однажды был в Москве. 14. Вы думаете, что есть смысл, чтобы я остался здесь работать в качестве инженера? 15. Я ничего не знал о том, что вы уже сделали доклад.

Exercise XVII

Translate into English using the gerund.

1. Мне нравится мысль провести лето на юге. 2. Я не могу перевести этот текст по химии, не пользуясь специальным словарем. 3. Он ушел, не оставив своего адреса. 4. Помимо того, что он талантлив, он очень много работает. 5. Я поблагодарила ее за то, что она взяла мне билет на этот концерт. 6. Я думаю принять участие в этом деле. 7. Бесполезно пытаться достать билеты. Все билеты проданы. 8. Этот фильм стоит посмотреть. 9. Вы не возражаете, если я включу телевизор? 10. Он ушел, не поговорив с нами. 11. Не будете ли вы настолько любезны, чтобы подождать нас немного? 12. Он не может не позвонить ей. 13. Когда мы услышали конец рассказа, мы не могли не смеяться. 14. Его доклад стоит послушать. 15. Я слышал, что ваш друг принял наше предложение. 16. То, что ее посылают в командировку, для нас совершенно неожиданно.

Exercise XVIII

Analyse the *ing*-form stating whether they are gerunds or verbal nouns.

1. I hate the idea of your wasting your time. 2. I was afraid of being called upon to give evidence against her. 3. There is good bathing in this river. 4. I prefer staying here. 5. He continued writing his letter. 6. Fancy his remembering me.

7. We knew a remarkable old man; he was one of those old craftsmen who work like artists without knowing how they do it. 8. The rain began falling just as they started home. 9. The rolling of the water was very impressive. 10. Your room needs a good sweeping and a dusting. 11. I cannot possibly imagine his doing such a thing. 12. In explaining his project he forgot one point. 13. These old manuscripts require careful handling. 14. Read the instructions attentively before opening the packet. 15. Avoiding difficulties is not my system. 16. I sat in the sun, extremely tired in my bones after the crossing of the mountain on the previous day. 17. It was hot walking through the town but the sun was starting to go down and it was very pleasant. 18. "I'm not very clever at guessing people's ages," she said coldly.

Exercise XIX

State whether the *-ing* form is the gerund or the verbal noun.

1. I had set my heart on your coming here. 2. The book is worth reading. 3. I pulled up the blinds and examined the fastenings of the several windows before closing the shutters. 4. I'm awfully keen on doing it. 5. My favourite sport is swimming. 6. After being excused, I went home. 7. I enjoy reading a novel in the evening. 8. What do you think of Jane's studying music? 9. He had offices in London, and his comings and goings were rather often. 10. There was a tramping of feet. 11. What's to prevent them from studying together if they want to? 12. Do you understand my method of explaining it? 13. It was a habit with him to tell her the doings of his day. 14. She was angry at being put beside Tom. 15. It was good walking on the road. But it was lovely walking in the woods. 16. Riding well, dancing lightly were the things that mattered. 17. He liked reciting loudly. 18. It was no good doing things by halves. 19. He took part in the sittings of the committee. 20. They started the loading of the ship. 21. I was awakened by their loud talking.

The Participle

The participle is a non-finite form which has certain verbal features and the syntactical functions of adjectival or adverbial character.

There are two participles in the English language – participle I (present participle) and participle II (past participle):

singing (participle I)

sung (participle II)