

THE VERBALS

(the Non-finite Forms of the Verb)

The verb has finite and non-finite forms, the latter being also called the Verbals. The Verbals don't express person, number or mood, that is why they can't be used as the predicate of a sentence.

There are three verbals in English: **the Gerund**, **the Infinitive** and **the Participle**.

In Russian we also have three non-finite forms, but they do not fully coincide with those in the English language (причастие, деепричастие, инфинитив).

1. THE GERUND

1.1 FORMS. TENSE/VOICE DISTINCTIONS

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

(for Spelling Rules see Appendix 1).

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

THE TENSE DISTINCTIONS OF THE GERUND ARE RELATIVE:

The Indefinite Gerund

denotes an action simultaneous with that of the predicate

- ☐ He avoided **making** the same mistake again.

The Perfect Gerund

denotes an action prior to that of the predicate

- ☐ He admitted **having made** the mistake.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 THE USE OF THE GERUND

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

I. The Gerund is always used after:

<p>1. <u>Verbs followed by prepositions:</u> <i>accuse of</i> <i>object to</i> <i>apologize for</i> <i>persist in</i> <i>approve of</i> <i>prevent from</i> <i>blame smb for</i> <i>result in</i> <i>forgive for</i> <i>stop from</i> <i>congratulate on</i> <i>succeed in</i> <i>count on</i> <i>suspend smb of</i> <i>depend on</i> <i>thank for</i> <i>hear of</i> <i>think of</i> <i>inform of</i> <i>insist on</i></p> <p>2. <u>Nouns used with prepositions:</u> <i>art of</i> <i>opportunity of</i> <i>chance of</i> <i>plan for</i> <i>difficulty (in)</i> <i>point in; of</i> <i>experience in</i> <i>preparation for</i> <i>habit of</i> <i>process of</i> <i>harm of</i> <i>purpose of</i> <i>idea of</i> <i>reason for</i> <i>importance of</i> <i>right of</i> <i>interest in</i> <i>sense of</i> <i>means of</i> <i>skill in</i> <i>mistake of</i> <i>way of</i></p> <p>3. <u>Phrasal verbs:</u> <i>burst out</i> <i>leave off</i> <i>give up</i> <i>keep on</i> <i>go on</i> <i>put off, etc</i> (see "English through Reading")</p> <p>4. <u>Such verbs as:</u> <i>avoid</i> <i>involve</i> <i>consider</i> <i>justify</i> <i>delay</i> <i>mind</i> <i>deny</i> <i>miss</i> <i>escape</i> <i>postpone</i> <i>excuse</i> <i>practise</i> <i>fancy</i> <i>recall</i> <i>finish</i> <i>recollect</i> <i>forgive</i> <i>resent</i> <i>include</i> <i>risk</i></p> <p>5. <u>Word combinations:</u> <i>be afraid of</i> <i>be guilty of</i> <i>be angry for</i> <i>be interested in</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> They <i>succeeded in</i> finding a good flat. <input type="checkbox"/> Can you <i>stop</i> the child <i>from</i> getting into mischief? <input type="checkbox"/> Thank you for coming. <input type="checkbox"/> He was <i>accused of</i> having broken the law. <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>insisted on</i> his coming with us. <input type="checkbox"/> Who is <i>to blame for</i> starting the fire? <input type="checkbox"/> Are you <i>thinking of</i> buying a house? <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>apologize for</i> being so awkward.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He has no <i>intention of</i> staying. <input type="checkbox"/> The <i>importance of</i> being earnest. <input type="checkbox"/> There is no <i>chance of</i> winning. <input type="checkbox"/> We had no <i>opportunity of</i> meeting interesting people there. <input type="checkbox"/> I have no <i>experience in</i> building houses. <input type="checkbox"/> There are different <i>ways of</i> solving this problem. <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any <i>reason for</i> saying such a thing?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He <i>gave up</i> smoking two years ago. <input type="checkbox"/> She <i>kept on</i> interrupting me while I was speaking.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Would you <i>mind</i> closing the door? <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>denied</i> having seen this man before. <input type="checkbox"/> You can hardly <i>avoid</i> meeting her. <input type="checkbox"/> We've just <i>missed</i> having nasty accident. <input type="checkbox"/> They <i>postponed</i> sending an answer to the request. <input type="checkbox"/> My work <i>involves</i> filing and typing letters. <input type="checkbox"/> I'll <i>risk</i> trying my hand in it.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There is no <i>use</i> crying over spilt milk.</p>
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<i>be aware of</i> <i>be bored with</i> <i>be busy</i> <i>be capable of</i> <i>be clever at</i> <i>be disappointed at</i> <i>be engaged in</i> <i>be fond of</i> <i>be good/clever at</i> <i>be grateful for</i> <i>can't stand/bear</i> <i>feel like</i> <i>have difficulty in</i>	<i>be keen on</i> <i>be pleased at</i> <i>be proud of</i> <i>be slow at</i> <i>be sorry for</i> <i>be sure of</i> <i>be surprised at</i> <i>be worried about</i> <i>be worth</i> <i>be responsible for</i> <i>be no good</i> <i>be no use</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> He didn't <i>feel like</i> going out. <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>couldn't help</i> laughing . <input type="checkbox"/> She <i>was afraid of</i> falling . <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>is slow at</i> doing sums. <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>is interested in</i> developing the project. <input type="checkbox"/> She'll <i>be sorry for</i> being rude. <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>is proud of</i> having won the chess tournament. <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>was surprised at</i> having been asked about it. <input type="checkbox"/> It's <i>no use</i> worrying about it. There is nothing you can do. <input type="checkbox"/> Did you have any <i>difficulty in</i> getting a visa? <input type="checkbox"/> They ran five miles <i>without</i> stopping . <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Before</i> going to bed she locked the door. <input type="checkbox"/> John went to his office <i>in spite of</i> being ill .
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6. Prepositions

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

(for Verbs followed by the Infinitive see Appendix 6).

NOTES:

- After the verbs **come** and **go** we often use the Gerund related to outdoor activities: *climbing, driving, fishing, riding, sailing, shopping, skiing, walking, etc.*
☐ Why don't you **come sailing** with us?
☐ Let's **go skiing**!
- The following verbs always have a direct object: *catch, find, notice, observe, see.*
☐ I'd better not **catch you doing** that again!
- It is necessary to distinguish two particularly confusing verb phrases, **used to** and **be used to**.

Used to + Infinitive

Used to + Infinitive refers to habitual action in the past, and **used to** can not be followed by a noun (or a gerund):

- ☐ When I was in England, I **used to eat** a big breakfast.

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 *to be interested in*, and it is possible to put a noun after **to**:

- ☐ I'm **used to** *his curious ways*.
- ☐ I'm **used to** *hearing* about the odd things he does.

The verb *to be* in **to be used to** can be used in any appropriate tense.
To be used to suggests *familiarity* through a repetition of the activity or occurrence; it does not state the existence of a habit as such.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

I. (A)

1. Could you please stop making so much noise? 2. I don't enjoy writing letters. 3. Does your work involve meeting a lot of people? 4. I considered taking the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. If you walk into the road without looking you risk being knocked down by a car. 6. I don't fancy going out this evening. 7. The batteries of this radio need changing. 8. Do you think the grass needs cutting? 9. Before going out I phoned Ann. 10. Tom left without finishing his dinner. 11. I wonder what prevented him from coming to the party. 12. The arrested man was suspected of breaking into houses. 13. Have you ever thought of getting married? 14. I had difficulty in finding a place to live. 15. Do you think this book is worth reading?

II. (B, C)

1. This habit of discussing other people's affairs may damage reputations and ruin friendships. 2. Well, don't go if you don't feel like going but for God's sake stop talking about it. 3. Can't you see how perfectly useless it is trying to save the shop now? 4. I see no harm in letting them enjoy themselves in vacation time. 5. So you like the part and want to play it. But is it worth going to such lengths to get it? 6. He was only thanking me for taking his part at lunch. 7. Once he gets elected there will be no holding him. 8. You can't learn to skate without falling. 9. It's no use trying to make you see my point. 10. It's different for you. You're used to walking. 11. As to me, I simply love cooking. 12. My job is not teaching you manners. 13. She can't stand being contradicted. 14. She washed her face and combed her hair before going downstairs again. 15. Of course I'll go. I'd go any place if there's the slightest chance of getting this job.

Ex. 2. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

I. (A, B)

1. She only succeeded ... blocking the way. 2. She showed no intention ... leaving. 3. There is no point ... staying. 4. He did not object ... being examined. 5. I was not used ... driving a big car through crowded streets. 6. She was surprisingly clever ... finding out things. 7. How can I prevent her ... going there? 8. I was thinking at the time ... selling the place. 9. I can find that out ... asking. 10. After all I'm personally responsible ... bringing you back safe and sound. 11. They positively insisted ... visiting all the rooms. 12. What are your reasons to accuse her ... taking the papers? 13. Everything depends ... being on the spot. 14. I thanked him again ... lending me the car.

II. (C)

1. Jones insisted ... shaking hands. 2. I take all the blame ... not seeing further than my nose. 3. Unfortunately I haven't succeeded ... making much impression on you. 4. He made a point ... never sounding disappointed. 5. His mission had very little to do ... winning the war. 6. He had never had much difficulty ... getting jobs. The trouble had always been ... keeping them. 7. She thanked him ... taking her out. 8. He did not object ... seeing Francis. 9. I shall look forward ... seeing your book. 10. I thought ... taking a trip up the Scandinavian coast. 11. Jack hesitated, then decided ... talking. 12. I told him that we were about to be turned out of our flat ... not paying the rent. 13. Quite late, when he was on the point ... going

upstairs, the door bell rang. 14. He put the note under a saucer on the table to keep it ... blowing away.

Ex. 3. (A) Match the parts of sentences in A and B columns.

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. It's difficult to keep them | a. sheltering in the barn. |
| 2. The police caught him | b. coming from the house. |
| 3. Will you, please, stop | c. opening the safe. |
| 4. I can hear someone | d. thinking about the problem. |
| 5. They left us | e. working all the time. |
| 6. I could smell smoke | f. shouting in the distance. |
| 7. The searchers found the boy | g. changing TV channels. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Ex. 4. (A, B) Supply Gerund forms for the words in brackets.

I

1. The baby started crying when he woke up, and went on (cry) all the morning. 2. He didn't want to lose any more money, so he gave up (play) cards. 3. Imagine (keep) a snake as a pet! 4. Please go on (write); I don't mind waiting. 5. He offered to buy my old car, if I didn't mind (wait) a month for the money. 6. The taxi-driver tried to stop in time, but he couldn't avoid (hit) the old woman. 7. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him, but after a while I got tired of hearing the same story again and again. 8. My watch keeps (stop). – That's because you keep (forget) to wind it up. 9. I suggest (telephone) the hospitals before asking the police to look for him.

II

1. Where is Ann? – She is busy (do) her homework. 2. Let's go for a swim. – What about (go) for a drive instead? 3. I intended to go to the cinema yesterday, but my friend told me the film wasn't worth (see). 4. Try to forget it; it isn't worth (worry) about. 5. When I came he was busy (write) a letter to his friend. 6. Do you feel like (go) to a film or shall we stay at home? 7. It's no use (have) a bicycle if you don't know how to ride it. 8. It's no use (ask) children to keep quiet. They can't help (make) noise. 9. Mr Shaw is very busy (write) his memoirs. 10. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone slip on a banana skin. 11. I didn't feel like (work) so I suggested spending the day in the country. 12. What about (buy) double quantities of everything today?

III. (B, C)

1. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living. 2. I am tired of (do) the same thing all the time. 3. I tried to convince him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) on my own, but he insisted on (help) me. 4. There was no way of (get) out of the building. 5. He didn't leave the house because he was afraid of (meet) someone who would recognize him. 6. I called at his house on the chance of (see) him. 7. There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything to help the people. 8. What's your idea of (do) it? 9. He expects me to answer by return but I have no intention of (reply) at all. 10. I'm not used

to (drive) on the left. 11. I want to catch the 7 a.m. train tomorrow. – But you are no good at (get) up early, are you?

IV. (B, C)

1. By (neglect) to take ordinary precautions he endangered the life of his crew. 2. After (hear) the conditions I decided not to enter for the competition. 3. After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others catch up with us. 4. Don't forget to lock the door before (go) to bed. 5. Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) across it? 6. He surprised us all by (go) away without (say) "Good-bye". 7. Before (give) evidence you must swear to speak the truth. 8. She rushed out of the room without (give) me a chance to explain.

Ex. 5. (B) Open the brackets using the Gerund.

Model: His hair is very long, it needs *cutting*.

1. This shirt is quite clean; it doesn't want (wash) yet. 2. The grass in the garden is very dry; it wants (water) badly. 3. The baby's crying; I think he needs (feed). 4. The house is old, and it badly wants (paint). 5. The windows are very dirty; they need (clean). 6. I know my hair wants (cut) but I never have time to go to the hairdresser's. 7. The famous man didn't need (introduce) himself. 8. Her shoes have a hole in them; they want (mend). 9. The floor is covered with dust; it needs (sweep). 10. You should tidy the room. – Yes, it needs (tidy). The flowers want (water), and the shelves want (dust).

Ex. 6. (B) Open the brackets using the correct form of the Gerund.

1. He remembered (cross) the road, but he didn't remember (knock down). 2. I am still hungry in spite of (eat) four sandwiches. 3. He got into the house by (climb) through a window, without (see) by anyone. 4. He woke up at 7 a.m. in spite of (work) late. 5. He complained of (give) a very small room at the back of the hotel. 6. The little girl isn't afraid of dogs in spite of (bite) twice. 7. The baby went to sleep a few minutes after (feed). 8. The little girl never gets tired of (ask) her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of (ask) so many questions. 9. Mary was pleasantly surprised at (choose) to fill that vacancy. 10. I always treat people politely and I insist on (treat) politely. 11. The boy was very thirsty in spite of (drink) a big cup of tea.

Ex. 7. Fill in the blanks choosing between the Infinitive or Gerund of the verb in brackets.

I. (A, B)

1. I wished ... quite fair. (be) 2. I expected ... him in the drawing room. (find) 3. I enjoyed ... to her talk of her youth. (listen) 4. Roger promised ... in. (look) 5. I wanted ... him up. (cheer) 6. She didn't mind ... the problem again. (discuss) 7. He didn't hesitate ... such methods. (employ) 8. We arranged (meet) 9. She couldn't resist ... such a lovely hat. (buy) 10. Last week you mentioned ... him in the park. (meet) 11. We can't afford ... our time. (waste) 12. He sat there sullenly and refused ... (answer) 13. He stopped ... and went into the bathroom. (whistle) 14. You certainly mustn't miss ... this wonderful film. (see)

II. (B, C)

1. He enjoyed ... (to need) 2. Willy began : .. softly. (to whistle) 3. In my experience most people mind ... at. (to laugh) 4. I don't suppose your wife wants ... with me now. (to bother)

5. I knew that Charles had regretted ... me. (to invite) 6. He pretended ... when his mother came into his room to look at him. (to sleep) 7. He pretended not ... as if the compliment were purely formal. (to hear) 8. He prefers ... by the name of John Brown. (to know) 9. I don't like ... with. (to interfere) 10. I set about ... all the names from the diary. (to erase) 11. Bob asked ... to a room where he could wash and change his clothes. (to show) 12. I disliked ... Harry. (to call) 13. We stopped in front of the dance hall and pretended ... inside. (to look) 14. Maurice sat on the bench, with the picture on his knee, as though he would not risk ... from it. (to part) 15. I didn't want ..., his feelings. (to hurt)

Ex. 8. (B) Replace the *italicised* parts of the sentence or clauses by gerundial phrases.

Model: He said all this *and he did not even smile*.

He said all this *without even smiling*.

1. We suspected *that the boy was lying*. 2. *Nobody could tell* when they were going to return. 3. She did not *wish to make* an effort. 4. *It is necessary to brush* the coat. 5. *It was impossible to reason with her* when she felt like this. 6. She was very clever, *she could turn* an old dress into a new one. 7. He wouldn't say whether he meant to buy the car *before he took it for a trial run*. 8. Let's go out for dinner. *I don't feel well enough to cook anything*. 9. I don't like the idea *that I should do it all*.

Ex. 9. (B, C) Replace the parts in bold type by gerundial phrases.

1. When she saw him she stopped reading at once and put the letter away **and even did not explain anything**. 2. In this thick fog she was afraid **that she might be knocked down**. 3. He preferred to keep silent for fear **that he might say something inopportune**. 4. He felt much better **after he had been operated on**. 5. **He was not only the author of brilliant short stories**, but he was also a talented playwright. 6. **When he had written his report**, he remembered that he had forgotten to mention some facts. 7. Once he gets into his head an idea of doing something, **it is impossible to talk him out of it**. 8. **When the girl entered the room**, she glanced a little wonderingly at the faces of the three men. 9. The whole neighbourhood was so dreary and run-down that he hated the thought that **he would have to live there**. 10. You will do nothing but irritate him **if you will nag him all the time**. 11. **That I was on the spot** was a bit of luck for him. 12. Samuel Griffiths came back from Chicago on this particular day, **after he had concluded several agreements there**.

Ex. 10. Complete the following by translating what is given in brackets using the Gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.

I. (B)

1. They prided themselves ... (что первыми изобрели этот прибор). 2. They accused him ... (в том, что он предал своих друзей). 3. I can't recall ... (чтобы меня с ним когда-нибудь познакомили). I even don't remember ... (что видел его). 4. He couldn't get used ... (к левостороннему движению/водить машину по левой стороне). 5. She was quite unconscious ... (что пришла в неудачный момент). 6. Excuse me ... (что я вошел не постучав). 7. I'm really ashamed ... (что так вел себя на вечере). 8. She denied ... (что обещала заглянуть к нам). 9. We hope he will succeed ... (найти свое место в жизни). 10. Why do you avoid ... (смотреть на меня)?

II. (C)

1. From the age of four, I had been used to ... (делать все по-своему). 2. I was not used to ... (когда меня развлекают дамы (entertain)). 3. How proud I was of ... (что изобрел это замечательное устройство). 4. I was tired of always ... (носить чужую одежду). 5. In the morning she was ashamed of herself for ... (что была так груба вчера вечером). 6. He's merely used to ... (что за ним ухаживают). 7. He was grateful to Finch for ... (что уговорил его зайти). 8. But they are used to ... (иметь дело с настоящими бизнесменами (to deal)). 9. She wasn't fond of ... (задавать множество вопросов). 10. At the time I was very keen on ... (получить собственный доход).

Ex. 11. (A, B) Translate the sentences using the models.

Model 1: mind/like/hate/avoid **doing** smth

1. Я не мог избежать разговора с ней. 2. Я не отрицаю, что помогаю им. 3. Я не могу оправдать его работу на конкурирующую (rival) фирму. 4. Терпеть не могу ждать. 5. Стоит это читать? 6. Я ужасно не люблю тратить время зря. 7. Она ничего не имела против того, чтобы зайти еще раз. 8. Он избегал выражать свое мнение. 9. Мне так неприятно оставлять тебя здесь.

Model 2: way/intention/purpose/difficulty of **doing** smth

1. Это хороший способ уйти от ответа. 2. У него не было ни малейшего намерения обманывать вас. 3. У меня и мысли не было разрешить ей остаться. 4. Он приехал сюда с целью помочь вам. 5. Наши шансы получить обед были очень малы. 6. Здесь переходить реку не опасно. 7. Вреда в том не будет, если мы скажем ему правду. 8. У нее была привычка ложиться спать рано. 9. У меня не было возможности поговорить с ней об этом. 10. Не будет никакой трудности в том, чтобы найти место, где остановиться.

Model 3: think of/object to **doing** smth

1. Я не привыкла готовить себе завтрак. 2. Наконец мне удалось найти дорогу. 3. Он настаивал на том, чтобы оплатить счет за обед. 4. Мы извинились за опоздание. 5. Я думаю о поездке в Америку этим летом. 6. Он поблагодарил их за то, что его выслушали. 7. Мы рассчитываем закончить в срок. 8. Она настаивала, чтобы ей показали все. 9. Вы подозреваете, что я вам лгу? 10. Его обвинили в краже автомобиля.

Model 4:

on after before by through (because of) without in spite of	doing smth
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1. Он работает без остановки целый день. 2. Ты ничего не добьешься, если будешь возражать. 3. Все это надо обсудить до того, как принимать решение. 4. Вы можете исправить фигуру, делая гимнастику. 5. Он даст ответ, посоветовавшись со своим юристом. 6. Он прошел мимо, не заметив нас. 7. Он упустил возможность поехать туда, потому что заболел. 8. Не делайте этого, не обдумав все, как следует.

Ex. 12. (B) Translate the following into English using Gerunds after the verbs in brackets. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. Я не виню тебя за то, что тебе так хочется уехать из города. (to blame) 2. Тогда я заподозрил его в том, что он меня дразнит. (to suspect) 3. Нам было не трудно работать вместе. (to have no difficulty) 4. Он настаивал на том, чтобы научить ее работать на PC. (to insist) 5. Не было ничего, что могло бы помешать ему вернуться в Лондон. (to prevent) 6. Он извинился, что не пришел вовремя. (to apologize) 7. Мне удалось заставить Энн говорить. (to succeed) 8. Отец часто обвинял меня в том, что я отношусь к дому как к отелю. (to accuse) 9. Она настояла на том, чтобы заплатить за такси. (to insist) 10. Дэн уговорил Беллу остаться на обед. (to talk into) 11. Доктор начал с того, что пощупал его пульс. (to begin) 12. Он настоял на том, чтобы Анну немедленно пригласили сюда. (to insist) 13. Я спросил его, как ему нравится быть отцом. (to feel about) 14. Как ты объяснил покупку этого автомобиля? (to account) 15. Он упрекал себя за то, что не попытался поговорить с ней. (to reproach)

Ex. 13. (B, C) Translate the following into English using Gerunds after the adjectives in brackets. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. Я гордился тем, что работал с ним тогда. (proud) 2. Я знал, что он не способен так поступить. (capable) 3. Доктор привык выслушивать всяких людей. (used) 4. Мне жаль, что я тогда причинил вам так много беспокойства. (sorry) 5. Я больше, чем ты, заинтересован в том, чтобы найти ее. (interested) 6. Я уверен, что ты вполне способен решить эту проблему. (capable) 7. Мне надоело пытаться делать то, что мне не нравится. (tired) 8. Мне жаль, что я заставляю Вас ждать. (sorry) 9. Я был немного разочарован тем, что не встретил Чарльза. (disappointed) 10. Я так довольна, что меня выбрали для выполнения этой миссии. (pleased) 11. Он отвечает за содержание сада и гаража в порядке. (responsible) 12. Он любил смеяться над теми, кто был робок. (fond)

Ex. 14. (B, C) Translate the following into English using Infinitives or Gerunds.

1. Вам повезло, что вы живете в таком красивом месте. (lucky) 2. Ее нижняя губа дрожала, словно она готова была разрыдаться. (ready) 3. Мама была занята приготовлением еды на кухне. (busy) 4. Он попрощался со мной за руку: "Мне жаль, что приходится уходить". (sorry) 5. Песню стоило записать на пленку. (worth) 6. Он быстро сообразил, что случилось. (quick) 7. Об этой новости стоило написать его отцу. (worth) 8. Он был очень доволен, что застал брата дома. (delighted) 9. Мне было неинтересно (не был заинтересован в том, чтобы) продолжать спор. (interested) 10. Работу все еще было трудно найти, и мне не очень-то везло первые несколько дней. (hard) 11. Его жена была в Лондоне. Она была занята тем, что искала для них новое жилье. (busy) 12. Я удивился, когда мне позвонил Чарльз. (surprised) 13. Я глубоко уважал ее и гордился знакомством с нею. (proud) 14. Я был волен уходить и приходить, когда хотел. (free) 15. Я очень огорчился, найдя его таким больным. (distressed) 16. Этого человека легко было понять. (easy) 17. Он был теперь полон решимости остаться там. (determined) 18. Это предложение не так легко было принять. (easy)

1.3 VERBS USED WITH THE GERUND AND THE INFINITIVE

There are a few verbs which appear in more than one combination: with the Gerund and the Infinitive. These particular verbs have different patterns associated with meanings.

I

Verbs	Gerund	Infinitive
begin – начинать start – начинать, браться за что-либо stop – останавливаться, прекращать cease – прекращать, приостанавливать continue – продолжать like* (love) – нравиться dread – страшиться, бояться, опасаться loathe – чувствовать отвращение, ненавидеть hate – ненавидеть, не хотеть, испытывать неловкость remember – помнить, напоминание ("не забудь")	a. The predicate indicates <u>an activity or process</u> (but the infinitive is also possible). <input type="checkbox"/> She <i>began</i> crying (to cry). <input type="checkbox"/> When did you <i>begin</i> learning (to learn) English? <input type="checkbox"/> It <i>started</i> raining . <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>stopped</i> smoking on his doctor's advice. (= He doesn't smoke anymore) <input type="checkbox"/> The factory has <i>ceased</i> making bicycles. <input type="checkbox"/> How long will you <i>continue</i> working ? <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>like</i> cooking (= enjoy in general) <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>dread</i> having to visit the dentist. <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>loathes</i> travelling by air. (in general) <input type="checkbox"/> She <i>hates</i> getting to the theatre late. (= strong dislike) <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>remember</i> posting your letter. (= have a memory of the act)	a. The predicate denotes <u>a state of mind or mental activity</u> . <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>began</i> to feel dizzy. <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>began</i> to realize that he had made a mistake. b. The grammatical subject is lifeless. <input type="checkbox"/> The barometer <i>began</i> to fall . c. The verb is used in a continuous form. <input type="checkbox"/> It's <i>beginning</i> to freeze . <input type="checkbox"/> It <i>is starting</i> to snow . <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>stopped</i> to smoke . (= in order to smoke) <input type="checkbox"/> The old German Empire <i>ceased</i> to exist in 1918. <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>continued</i> to live with his parents after his marriage. <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>like</i> to cook my meals. (= find it good or right) <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>dread</i> to think what may happen. <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>loathe</i> to have to put up here. (in particular) <input type="checkbox"/> I <i>hate</i> to trouble you. (= regret) <input type="checkbox"/> He <i>remembered</i> to post the letter. (= didn't forget to do it)

forget – забывать regret – сожалеть try – пытаться, стараться prefer – пред- почитать be afraid (of) – бояться	<input type="checkbox"/> I forgot calling you the day before. (about the past action) <input type="checkbox"/> I regret saying (having said) that you were mistaken. (the action occurred <i>earlier</i> in time) <input type="checkbox"/> Try knocking at the back door if nobody hears you at the front door. (= do smth as an experiment) <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer walking to cycling . (in general) <input type="checkbox"/> I don't like dogs. I'm always afraid of being bitten . (= there is a possibility that smth bad will happen)	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't forget to call me tomorrow. (the action occurs at the same time or <i>later</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> I regret to say that you were mistaken. (= I am sorry that I must <i>now</i> tell you...) <input type="checkbox"/> Try to get here early. (= make an effort) <input type="checkbox"/> I prefer to wait here. (in particular/ <i>now</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> He was afraid to tell his parents that he had broken the neighbour's window. (= don't want to do smth because it is dangerous or the result might be unpleasant).
	You are afraid to do smth because you are afraid of smth happening as a result. <input type="checkbox"/> I was afraid to stay in the sun because I was afraid of getting burnt.	

* **Would like** is followed by the Infinitive. Notice the difference in meaning between **I like** and **I would like**. **I would like** is a polite way of saying **I want**.

☐ I **like playing** tennis. (= I enjoy it in general)

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

We can also use **I would love/prefer/hate** + Infinitive.

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

☐ I'd **love to be able** to travel round the world.

II. There are some verbs which can be followed by the Gerund or "that-clause".

Verb	Gerund	"that-clause"
1. admit признавать	<input type="checkbox"/> He admitted having done wrong.	<input type="checkbox"/> He admitted (that) he had made the same mistake again.
2. report сообщать	<input type="checkbox"/> He reported having seen the escaped convict.	<input type="checkbox"/> It is reported that the expedition has already come back.
3. deny отрицать	<input type="checkbox"/> He denied knowing anything about the plan.	<input type="checkbox"/> I denied (that) the statement was true.
4. suggest предлагать	<input type="checkbox"/> I suggest going home.	<input type="checkbox"/> I suggested that he should see a specialist immediately.

5. acknowledge допускать, признавать	<input type="checkbox"/> He <i>acknowledged</i> having been frightened .	<input type="checkbox"/> He refused to <i>acknowledge</i> that he had been defeated.
6. anticipate, foresee ожидать, предвидеть	<input type="checkbox"/> We didn't <i>anticipate</i> being treated like that.	<input type="checkbox"/> The directors <i>anticipated</i> that demand would fall.
7. fancy нравиться, воображать, представлять себе	<input type="checkbox"/> She <i>didn't fancy</i> going out. (= like the idea)	<input type="checkbox"/> I <i>fancy</i> that he is in for a disappointment. (= get the idea)
8. imagine воображать	<input type="checkbox"/> I can't <i>imagine</i> marrying a girl of that sort. (= form a picture in the mind)	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't <i>imagine</i> that I can lend you money every time you need it. (= get the idea)

III. With a number of verbs and word-groups both the Gerund and the Infinitive can be used. There is no change in meaning. They can also be followed by a "that-clause".

1. love любить	<input type="checkbox"/> She loves having/to have a lot of dogs and young men around her.
2. regret сожалеть	<input type="checkbox"/> I regret being unable to help you. <input type="checkbox"/> He regretted to have said that. <input type="checkbox"/> I regretted that I couldn't help.
3. intend намереваться планировать	<input type="checkbox"/> What do you intend doing/to do today? <input type="checkbox"/> We intended that they should do it. (= have in mind as a plan)
4. forget забывать	<input type="checkbox"/> I shall never forget hearing Chaliapin in that part. <input type="checkbox"/> He has forgotten to pay me. <input type="checkbox"/> Did you forget that I was coming?
5. propose предлагать	<input type="checkbox"/> I propose starting early/ to start early/ that we should start early.

EXERCISES

Ex. 15. (A) Your friend has some problems and you have to be helpful. Write questions with **try**.

Model: I can't find anywhere to live. (put an advertisement in the newspaper)

Have you tried putting an advertisement in the newspaper?

1. My electric shaver is not working. (change the batteries)
2. I can't contact Fred. He is not at home. (phone/at work)
3. I can't sleep at night. (take sleeping pills)
4. The television picture is not very good. (move the aerial)

Ex. 16. (A) Answer the questions using the Gerund or the Infinitive of the verbs in brackets.

Model: – Why do you never fly? (hate)

– I hate **flying**.

1. Why do you always wear a hat? (like)
2. Why does Ann watch TV so often? (enjoy)
3. Why do you never go to the cinema? (not/like)
4. Why does Jack take so many photographs? (like)
5. Why don't you work in the evening? (hate)

Ex. 17. (A, B) Put the verb into the correct form: **-ing** or **to** - Infinitive.

1. Do you mind (travel) such a long way to work every day?
2. Ann loves (cook) but she hates (wash) up.
3. I can't stand people (tell) me what to do when I'm driving.
4. I don't like that house. I would hate (live) there.
5. Do you like (drive)?
6. When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried about missing it. So I like (get) to the station in plenty of time.
7. I very much enjoy (listen) to classical music.
8. I would love (come) to your wedding but it just isn't possible.
9. Sometimes I'd like (learn) to play the guitar.

Ex. 18. (A, B) Read each situation and use the words in brackets to write your sentence.

Model: The streets are unsafe at night. (I/afraid/go out/alone)

I am afraid to go out alone.

1. I don't usually carry my passport with me. (I/afraid/lose/it)
2. The sea is very rough. (we/afraid/go/swimming)
3. We rushed to the station. (we/afraid/miss/our train)
4. I didn't tell Tom that I thought he behaved foolishly. (I/afraid/hurt/his feelings)
5. In the middle of the film there was a horrifying scene. (we/afraid/look)
6. The glasses were very full, so Ann carried them very carefully. (she/afraid/spill/the drinks)
7. I didn't like the look of the food in my plate. a) (I/afraid/eat/it); b) (I/afraid/make/myself/ill)

Ex. 19. (B, C) There are a few verbs which can take a Gerund or an Infinitive, but the meaning is not the same. Use Gerunds or Infinitives in place of the verbs in brackets.

I

1. We saw this film last month. Do you remember (see) it?
2. He was very forgetful. He never remembered (lock) the garage door when he put the car away.
3. Don't ask me to pay the bill again. I clearly remember (pay) it a month ago.
4. Did you remember (buy) bread for dinner? – Yes, I have the bread here.
5. Do you remember (post) the letter? – Yes, I remember quite clearly; I posted it in the letter-box near my gate.
6. Did you remember (air) the room? – No, I didn't. I'll go back and do it now.
7. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (play) with Dick in the garden.
8. Did you remember (give) him the message? – No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now.

II

1. She forgot (bring) the sugar; she left it on the kitchen table. 2. Where is my dictionary? Have you forgotten (borrow) it a fortnight ago? 3. She often told her little boy, "You must never forget (say) "please" and "thank you"." 4. Why are you late again? Have you forgotten (promise) me that you would never be late again?

III

1. Do stop (talk); I am trying to finish a letter. 2. I didn't know how to get to your house so I stopped (ask) the way. 3. We stopped once (buy) petrol and then we stopped again (ask) someone the way.

Ex. 20. (B, C). Complete the sentences with the Gerund or the Infinitive of the verbs in brackets, using the correct form of any pronouns that are included.

1. If the Government's wages policy is to succeed, they must try (keep) prices in check.
2. The shareholders all think they know what should be done, but the board still needs (convince).
3. Let's invite him. I'm sure he would love (come).
4. Someone in the office had made a mistake, and the firm regretted (cause) the customer inconvenience.
5. We plan (take) our holidays abroad this year.
6. The teacher doesn't permit (smoke) during the lessons.
7. I vaguely remember (he, say) something like that.
8. Come over here! I'd like (you, see) this.
9. I always try (be) punctual, but I don't always succeed.
10. It's a tricky problem. I recommend (you, consult) an expert.
11. He'd prefer (you, go) to his place, if that's convenient.
12. For the second time this year Miss Black will attempt (swim) the Channel in less than five hours.
13. A child should start (learn) a language at primary school.
14. The film was so terrifying that she could hardly bear (watch) it.
15. The new committee member did not venture (speak) at his first meeting.
16. They began (drive) at six in the morning, and were still on the road ten hours later.
17. He remembered (pass) on most of the information, but omitted (mention) one or two of the most important facts.
18. The reporters asked many questions which the Prime Minister declined (answer).

1.4 THE GERUNDIAL CONSTRUCTION

In the examples discussed the subject of the main verb is also the subject of the Gerund, but there are cases when the Gerund is related to its own "subject", expressed by a noun or pronoun.

□ We appreciate **your** helping us.

Мы (высоко) ценим вашу помощь (то, что вы помогли).

□ We enjoyed **the band's** playing very much.

Нам очень понравилось то, как играл оркестр.

A gerundial construction is nearly always rendered in Russian by a clause, generally introduced by "то, что"/"тем, что"/"как".

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.

☐ Do you mind **my** *smoking*?

☐ Our talk was prevented by **Richard's** *coming* back.

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

☐ 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.

☐ I said something about my **clock** *being* slow.

☐ Her thoughts were interrupted by **the door** *opening* gently.

Ex. 21. (A, B) Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. We appreciate John's helping us. 2. I can't imagine my mother approving it. 3. They resented my winning the prize. 4. I think that's enough to start her worrying. 5. I can't excuse her not answering our invitation. 6. I can't bear his interfering with what I do. 7. Would you mind my smoking? 8. Fancy her appearing at that very moment! 9. I really miss his playing the piano in the evening. 10. Excuse my asking, but does everyone in your family approve of your flying? 11. Your coming has done him good. 12. I wonder at Jolyon's allowing the engagement. 13. I understand perfectly your wanting to leave. 14. I didn't object to other people being there.

Ex. 22. (A) Match the parts of sentences in A and B columns.

1. We very much appreciate

2. He strongly denied

3. We enjoyed

4. The chairman suggested

5. I agreed to delay

6. He should consider

a. my leaving till next day.

b. their meeting that afternoon.

c. her taking more responsibility.

d. the band's playing very much.

e. our postponing the question.

f. your helping us.

1	2	3	4	5	6
f					

Ex. 23. (A) Study the sentences, paying special attention to the *italicized* pronouns and nouns followed by Gerunds.

1. I'm not very friendly with him, so I was surprised by *his* **asking** me to dinner. 2. The thieves broke into the shop without *anyone* **seeing** them. 3. He doesn't mind his *daughter* **going** to the cinema once a week. 4. It is difficult to stop *George* **talking** once he begins.

Ex. 24. (B) Write the following sentences again, using Gerunds.

Model 1: The children are making such a noise.

Can you stop *them making* such a noise?

Model 2: Students must write their corrections carefully. The teacher insists on

The teacher insists on *the students' writing* their corrections carefully.

1. I told you that my watch was five minutes slow. Have you forgotten ...? 2. He allows his son to drive his car. He doesn't mind 3. No one helped her with her homework. She did her homework without 4. He got my letter although I had addressed it wrongly. He got my letter in spite of 5. I beat him at tennis, and he wasn't pleased at all. He hated 6. Did you give me back the book I lent you? I can't remember 7. She was afraid that the baby would fall out of the bed. She was afraid of 8. The old lady said I could open the window. She didn't mind 9. I'm sure he asked you not to phone after 11 p.m. Have you forgotten ... ? 10 He doesn't believe that a boy of twelve should have too much pocket-money. He doesn't believe in 11. My father doesn't like me to stay out late at night. He doesn't like

Ex. 25. (B, C) Translate the sentences from Russian into English using gerundial phrases.

1. Я слышал о том, что он назначен директором большого завода. 2. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы они приехали сюда. 3. Я помню, что он мне говорил об этом несколько дней тому назад. 4. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы вы ответили им немедленно. 5. Я слышал о том, что его посылают на юг. 6. Вы можете рассчитывать на то, что он даст вам точную информацию. 7. Нет надежды, что он закончит свою работу к вечеру. 8. Извините, что я позвонил вам вчера так поздно. 9. Вы не возражаете против того, чтобы я прочел этот рассказ вслух? 10. Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы я курил здесь? 11. Мы настаивали на том, чтобы они начали переговоры немедленно. 12. Он возражает против того, чтобы собрание было назначено на понедельник. 13. Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы он зашел к вам сегодня? 14. Доктор настаивает на том, чтобы он провел осень на юге. 15. Он отвечает за то, чтобы работа была закончена вовремя.

1.5 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 the sentence with any degree of exactness. The meaning is not the same.

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

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:

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:
☐ Memorize the proverbs and **sayings**.
2. can have an article:
☐ **the banging** of the door;
3. can be followed by a prepositional phrase in an attributive function:
☐ the clicking **of the clock**;
4. can be modified by an adjective, a demonstrative pronoun or an indefinite pronoun.

EXERCISES

Ex. 26. (A, B) Find the sentences in which: a) “-ing” form is a gerund, b) a verbal noun.

1. You should think before *speaking*. 2. After *finding* the new word in the dictionary, I wrote it down and went on *reading*. 3. He spent much time on *the copying* of his literature lectures. 4. What do you mean by *saying* that? 5. The students found the *reading* of English newspapers rather difficult at first. 6. Instead of *going* home after school, the girls went for a walk. 7. Chalk is used for *writing* on the blackboard. 8. We sat by the river-side listening to the *running* of the water. 9. *The cleaning* of the room was done by the girls. 10. *Working* in the garden is very good for the health of people. 11. I stopped *knocking* at the door and began *waiting* for my father to come. 12. She praised herself for *having come*. 13. The child stopped *crying* and quieted down. 14. The old clock kept *ticking* on the mantelpiece, as if counting the seconds left before *the coming* of daylight.

Ex. 27. (B, C) Analyse the “-ing” forms in the sentences below. State which of them are gerunds and which verbal nouns. Motivate your decision.

1. She read the first act between a fitting and a rehearsal, made up her mind to play Kate and there was no persuading her that the part was too young for her. 2. The whirring and banging of the lift kept her awake most of the night. 3. She kept repeating the bright sayings of her children to bored friends and relations. 4. She insisted on my showing her the letter and explaining who Pat was. 5. On getting home she felt so faint and exhausted that she went to bed without taking off her make up and creaming her face. 6. On being told to her face that she was a liar and a schemer Polly felt like giggling and restrained herself with difficulty. 7. She broke the fastening of the purse in her hurry to get the papers out. 8. She looked with distaste at the toilet table. Dust, spilt powder and hair combings everywhere. 9. You have never learned the way of treating children kindly but without undue familiarity. 10. She promised to send me the cutting the moment she found it. 11. I could just see a faint glimmering of light in the distance. 12. For some time she said nothing and we could only hear the clicking of her false teeth – a certain sign of growing irritation. 13. On being asked what her plans were she gave a most evasive answer. 14. She lost this job through falling ill at the wrong time. 15. Her first big part was Catherine in “The Taming of the Shrew”.

1.6 REVISION

Ex. 28. (B, C) Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. Your colleagues are good ... keeping a secret, aren't they? 2. You seem very fond ... saying things behind my back. 3. You seem upset ... losing Jones. 4. The man of letters is accustomed ... writing. 5. Mrs Attley was very skilful ... directing the table talk away from her daughter. 6. I don't say I'm proud ... cheating him out of 300 dollars. 7. I saw quite clearly the benefit I was capable ... getting from travel. 8. He is usually fairly careful ... making his statements. 9. I'm sick ... doing things for you. 10. But he was slow ... replying. 11. He is quite excited ... being among us again. 12. It was five minutes later than my usual bedtime and I felt guilty ... being still up. 13. She was quick ... finding out things. 14. Dolly seemed relieved ... not having to make a scene. 15. I tried to be as nice as possible ... refusing. 16. He selected a dingy little place where he felt sure ... not meeting any acquaintances.

Ex. 29. (B, C) Open the brackets using the gerund of the given verb.

I
1. The matter is not worth (to speak of). 2. On (to introduce) they easily fell to (to talk). 3. Why do you avoid (to see) me? He tried to avoid (to see). 4. We insist on (to send) him there at once. He insists on (to send) there instead of me. 5. Do you mind (to examine) the first? 6. He showed no sign of (to know) them. She showed no sign of (to impress). 7. I was annoyed at (to interrupt) every other moment. 8. In (to discuss) the problem they touched upon some very interesting items. 9. The equipment must go through a number of tests before (to install). 10. He hated (to remind) people of their duties or (to remind) of his. 11. The operator can set the machine in motion by (to push) the button or (to press) the pedal. 12. The water requires (to filter).

II
1. Excuse me for (to give) you so much trouble. 2. You never mentioned (to speak) to them on the subject. 3. He was proud of (to award) the prize. 4. I don't remember ever (to see) you. 5. I don't remember (to ask) this question. 6. The boys were punished for (to break) the window. 7. The boy was afraid of (to punish) and hid himself. 8. He was quite serious in (to say) that he was leaving the place for good. 9. She seemed sorry for (to be) rude to me. 10. He confessed (to forget) that he was to come on Friday. 11. The old man could not stand (to make) fun of. 12. Letters were no use: he had no talent for (to express) himself on paper. 13. After (to examine) thoroughly by the doctor, the young man was admitted to the sports club. 14. Soon she could not help (to attract) by the fact that she was being looked at. 15. The camera wanted (to adjust). 16. They accused me of (to mislead) them. 17. She was so eagerly looking forward to (to give) the leading part to play that she was greatly disappointed at not even (to offer) it.

Ex. 30. (C) Choose between the infinitive and the gerund as the object to an adjective in the following sentences:

I
1. Words have weight, sound and appearance; it is only by considering these that you can write a sentence that is good ... at and good ... to. (to look, to listen). 2. I was busy ... to figure out whether he had told me the truth. (to try) 3. His brother's emotion was not easy ...

(to discern) 4. His proposition was worth (to consider) 5. Everyone in this room is competent ... an opinion. (to express) 6. The picture is definitely worth (to buy) 7. You see, a lot of us are prone ... it. (to forget) 8. The girl was very wise ... their advice. (to take) 9. He was busy ... on the new play. (to work) 10. I was fascinated ... the two of them together. (to watch)

II

1. It came as a shock to me ... that he had left his wife. (to realize) 2. I laughed. It made me feel good ... that someone else felt the same way about it as I did. (to know) 3. It didn't serve any purpose ... why Marion had decided to be friends with me. (to analyse) 4. No one has any influence over him when it comes to ... his actions. (to decide) 5. It is against the law in the country ... a revolver. (to carry) 6. When it came to ... you talk about the war, I felt like a child. (to hear) 7. It amazed me ... that Pat not only understood his arguments but shared them. (to feel) 8. Our hostess made it a point never ... wives with their husbands. (to ask)

Ex. 31. (A, B) Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

I

1. Я не хочу спорить. 2. Он продолжал курить, не говоря ни слова. 3. Я не видела смысла в том, чтобы продолжать этот разговор. 4. Бесполезно обсуждать этот вопрос. 5. Я была против поездки туда с самого начала. 6. План нуждается в доработке. 7. У нее не было надежды когда-нибудь поехать в Самарканд. 8. Одними разговорами результатов не получишь. 9. Теперь назад уже не повернуть. 10. Мы поблагодарили его за то, что он пришел нас встретить. 11. Она не пропускает ни одной возможности поговорить по-английски. 12. Научиться говорить на языке можно только, если много говорить. Только читать недостаточно. 13. Кто за то, чтобы пригласить ее?

II

1. Я возражаю против того, чтобы вы завершили это исследование. 2. Вы не будете против, если я открою дверь? 3. Недавно он бросил курить. 4. Я хорошо помню, что встретил его пять лет назад. 5. Попробуйте бегать по утрам (jog). Вы почувствуете себя намного лучше. 6. Я люблю читать. Чтение – мое самое любимое занятие. 7. Перестаньте разговаривать. Я совершенно не слышу лектора. 8. Мы остановились, чтобы рассмотреть витрину. 9. Я предложил поехать туда на машине, но мои друзья не согласились. 10. Как насчет того, чтобы пойти в кино? 11. Избегайте читать при плохом освещении! 12. Бессмысленно давать ему советы, он все равно не принимает их к сведению. 13. Машина очень грязная; ее необходимо вымыть. 14. Извините, что опоздал. 15. Я вовсе не намеревался сегодня идти в кино. 16. Ребенок шел очень осторожно: он боялся упасть. 17. Перед отъездом на юг не забудьте мне позвонить. 18. Почему вы пошли туда пешком вместо того, чтобы поехать на автобусе? 19. Все дети любят, чтобы их водили в цирк. 20. Он занят подготовкой к докладу, у него сейчас очень мало свободного времени.

Ex. 32. (B, C) Translate the following into English using infinitives or gerund forms as direct object:

1. Она стала плакать. (to begin) 2. Я хотел что-нибудь выяснить о нем. (to want) 3. Он совсем проснулся и был склонен почитать, но единственной книгой в комнате была библия. (to feel like) 4. Поль не нуждается в защите. (to need) 5. Он любил находиться

в обществе своих родственников. (to like) 6. Он непрерывно поглядывал на часы, и когда он выпил чай, он сказал, что должен возвращаться. (to keep) 7. Теперь я начинал понимать кое-что. (to begin) 8. Вскоре я перестал быть полезным им. (to cease) 9. Дэн не мог устоять и не показать своей работы. (to resist) 10. Даже в затемненной комнате я не мог не видеть, что лицо миссис Джоунз распухло от слез. (cannot help) 11. Все то январское утро в моем кабинете настойчиво звонил телефон. (to keep) 12. Я предложил найти доктора и привести его к Эду. (to propose) 13. Я не думаю, чтобы он упоминал о том, что навещал их. (to mention) 14. Они позабыли пригласить меня. (to forget) 15. Я никогда не забуду, как я гостил в вашем доме в Кенте. (to forget) 16. Я пытаюсь читать. (to try) 17. Мне не хотелось оставлять его одного в горе, и я предложил отвезти его к себе домой. (to want, to offer) 18. Я отложил письмо к нему на завтра. (to put off) 19. Я не мог вынести, чтобы со мной обращались так холодно. (to endure) 20. Она никогда не возражала против того, чтобы быть одной в коттедже. (to mind) 21. Я всерьез принялся писать короткие рассказы. (to set about) 22. Он был рад, что она потрудилась написать ему. (to take the trouble) 23. Ты помнишь, как ты доставлял виноградный сок в этот дом в то утро? (to remember) 24. Ты не забыл послать деньги в Лидс? (to remember) 25. Я решил не беспокоить Роджера этим делом. (to decide) 26. О, я думаю, вам понравится жить здесь, когда наступит лето. (to enjoy) 27. Он пробовал выращивать там картошку. (to try) 28. Я знал, что он старается накопить денег. (to try) 29. Мы не собираемся проситься пойти с вами. (to ask) 30. Я устал притворяться, что я пишу или читаю. (to pretend) 31. Мне не хотелось шутить. (to feel like) 32. Я отказываюсь принять ответственность за твои действия. (to refuse) 33. Он старался избежать встречи с кем-нибудь, кого он знал. (to avoid) 34. Несмотря на дождь мы продолжали ждать. (to go on) 35. В эти дни он не мог позволить себе опаздывать. (cannot afford) 36. Хью прочитал в одной американской газете рецензию на эту книгу и предложил купить ее для их библиотеки. (to suggest) 37. Когда я вернулся в дом, я не забыл открыть окно. (to remember) 38. Я помню, что как-то говорил тебе об этом, Льюис. (to remember) 39. Возможно, что Молли пожалела, что она так много болтала. (to regret) 40. Она все больше и больше страшилась остаться одной с детьми. (to dread) 41. Остальные, без суеты, согласились принять участие. (to agree) 42. Ее друзья обещали прислать ей работу. (to promise) 43. Она села у камина и приготовилась рассказывать свои новости. (to prepare) 44. Смиты все уладили, чтобы взять на себя заботу о детях. (to arrange) 45. Он продолжал упорно звонить в гостиницу, спрашивая, нет ли для него каких-либо сообщений. (to keep) 46. Вы хотите взглянуть на него? (to care) 47. Он не позаботился о том, чтобы ответить. (to trouble) 48. Утром он начал переезжать в комнату внизу. (to start) 49. Жильцы этого дома предпочитали не интересоваться чужими делами. (to prefer)

(From "An English Grammar Practice Book")

1.7 TESTS

I

1. Когда я прибыл, он был занят стрижкой (mow) газона.
2. Доктор настаивает на том, чтобы он провел лето на юге.
3. Нет никакой возможности найти его адрес.
4. Я помню, что меня уже спрашивали об этом.
5. Он вошел в комнату, не постучав.
6. Вы не возражаете, если я буду курить здесь?

7. Не забудь позвонить мне, когда приедешь в город.
8. Я терпеть не могу одалживать вещи у своих подруг.
9. Я не могла не рассмеяться.
10. Я отложил отправку письма. Надо проверить все эти факты.

II

1. Его коллекцию марок стоит посмотреть.
2. Я имею удовольствие представить вам этого известного писателя.
3. Я не могу перевести это письмо, не посмотрев несколько слов в словаре.
4. Я не люблю, когда меня провожают на вокзал.
5. Он не мог не попытаться объяснить, как это произошло.
6. Она продолжала умыться, хотя видела, что я сержусь.
7. Бесполезно звонить ему, он в это время никогда не бывает дома.
8. Простите, что я опять напоминаю об этом.
9. Он попытался найти предлог (pretext), чтобы уйти пораньше.
10. Вы должны упаковать эти пластинки, чтобы отправить их почтой.

III

1. Шторм помешал пароходу прибыть в порт вовремя.
2. Нет никакой надежды скоро получить от них известие.
3. Я слышал, что ваш сын получил приз за лучший рассказ.
4. Он очень любил спать на воздухе.
5. Я люблю ремонтировать свою машину самостоятельно.
6. Мы с нетерпением ждем вашего приезда.
7. Перед подписанием контракта я посоветовался с юристом.
8. Он отрицал, что видел этого человека.
9. Я бросил делать зарядку по утрам.
10. Сон на открытом воздухе очень полезен.

IV

1. Вы ничего не имеете против, чтобы он зашел к нам сегодня?
2. Она простудилась, так как не привыкла спать в палатке.
3. Полиция обвинила его в поджоге (set fire to) здания.
4. Я надеюсь, вы извините мое опоздание.
5. Моя работа предусматривает встречи и переговоры с людьми.
6. У меня нет причин ненавидеть этого человека.
7. После сдачи экзаменов я поехал к своим родителям.
8. Когда вы закончите одеваться? Ведь мы можем опоздать.
9. Переходить реку в этом месте опасно.
10. Прежде чем писать об этих событиях, он решил съездить в те места, где они происходили.

V

1. Мой друг настоял на том, чтобы оплатить счет.
2. Я помню, что говорил об этом несколько дней назад.
3. Я пытался вспомнить, где я встречал этого человека.
4. Какова цель вашего приезда сюда?
5. Я не люблю, когда мне читают вслух.
6. Он вышел из зала, не дожидаясь окончания спектакля.

7. Не полагайтесь на то, что достанете билеты перед отправлением поезда, закажите их заранее.
8. Его опыт вождения машины пригодится ему в будущем.
9. Секретарь сейчас занята перепечаткой писем.
10. Спорить с ним – только понапрасну терять время.

VI

1. Нет смысла делать перерыв. Работы очень мало.
2. Он настаивал на том, чтобы товары были упакованы в ящики (case).
3. Он не выносит, когда ему лгут.
4. Он начал с рассказа о том, как нашел нас.
5. Он никак не мог привыкнуть к мысли, что ему придется остаться там еще на полгода.
6. Забудьте об этом, не стоит из-за этого так огорчаться.
7. Она не возражает, чтобы вы присутствовали на ее уроке.
8. Он никогда не упоминал, что встречался с вами в Лондоне.
9. Оставалось очень мало надежды найти его.
10. Дождь прекратился?

2. THE INFINITIVE

2.1 FORMS. TENSE/VOICE DISTINCTIONS

In modern English the Infinitive has the following forms:

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

Negative form: **not + Infinitive**

- ☐ She asked me **not to forget** to post the letter.

Like the tense distinctions of all verbals those of the infinitive are also relative. It means that **the Indefinite and Continuous Infinitive** express an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. **The Continuous Infinitive** shows an action in progress:

- ☐ I **am glad to meet** you. Рад *познакомиться* с вами.
- ☐ I **was glad to see** Mr Paul. Я был рад *видеть* мистера Пола.
- ☐ Mr Forsyte **will be glad to see** you. Мистер Форсайт будет рад *видеть* вас.
- ☐ He pretended **to be sleeping**. Он притворился, что спит.
- ☐ I'm glad **to have met** him. Я рад, что встретил его.

The Perfect Infinitive denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb. It is often used after some expressions (**to be + adjective**): *to be glad, to be happy, to be sorry, to be surprised, it is clever/kind/silly of you*, etc.