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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

**по теме «Неличные формы глагола: герундий» для студентов
специальностей 1-02 03 06 01 «Английский язык. Немецкий язык»
и 1-02 03 06 03 «Английский язык. Французский язык»**

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Целью практического пособия является оказание помощи студентам в овладении грамматическими навыками устной речи. Лексическое наполнение всех упражнений представляет широкий спектр образцов современной английской разговорной речи.

Практическое пособие по теме «Неличные формы глагола» адресовано студентам специальностей 1 - 02 03 06 01 «Английский язык. Немецкий язык» и 1-02 03 06 03 «Английский язык. Французский язык» как для использования на занятиях, так и для самостоятельной работы.

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМЕНИ Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Введение

Главная цель пособия – выработка практических умений и навыков употребления неличных форм глагола.

Структурно пособие построено в порядке возрастания трудности. Каждый раздел пособия предваряется теоретическим справочником, далее следует практическая часть. Упражнения располагаются по мере изучения грамматического материала и представляют собой тренировочные, языковые, условно-речевые и речевые упражнения, направленные на многократную тренировку изучаемого грамматического явления. Лексическое наполнение всех упражнений представляет широкий спектр образцов современной английской разговорной речи. Особое внимание уделено упражнениям на перевод с русского на английский язык. В конце пособия предлагается тест для самоконтроля.

Данное пособие разработано в соответствии с основными принципами коммуникативного и системно-деятельностного подхода к обучению иноязычному общению. Оно может быть предложено для работы в классе, а также для самостоятельной работы студентов с последующим контролем преподавателя. Пособие может быть рекомендовано студентам филологического и исторического факультетов, где английский язык является дополнительной специальностью.

Unit 1 The Gerund: General Information

Origin and Development.

The gerund is a descendant of the Old English verbal noun and the present participle.

In the Old English period the verbal noun had the endings *-ing*, *-ung*; in Middle English the ending was *-ing(e)*. The present participle in Old English had the ending *-ende* which in Middle English was replaced by *-inge* as the result of a confusion of constructions with the verbal noun and the participle. Thus the verbal noun and the participle became merged into one form *-ing(e)*, the modern *-ing*

As the result of the blending of the two forms, the verbal noun in *-ing* began to develop verbal characteristics under the influence of the participle. In constructions where in Middle English and in Early Modern English the verbal noun, like any other noun, was preceded by the definite article and followed by the preposition *of* (*He thanked him for the saving of his life*. Compare: *He thanked him for the preservation of his life*.), the article as well as the preposition *of* were gradually dropped, the *ing-form* taking the noun following as its direct object (*He thanked him for saving his life*), thus crystallizing into a new form, the gerund.

The gerund has both verb and noun characteristics.

Verb-Characteristics of the Gerund.

The gerund has the following verb-characteristics:

I. It has voice and tense distinctions:

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

Note - As the passive voice is of later development, we still find in Modern English instances when the active form of the gerund is passive in meaning; those constructions are survivals of the time when one and the same form was used with active and passive meaning:

The car needs repairing (=being repaired). The path wants weeding (=being weeded—(прополка)). All the essays in this volume are worth reprinting (=being reprinted).

a) The indefinite gerund expresses that the action denoted by the gerund is simultaneous with the action of the finite form of the verb in the sentence:

He tells me (told me, will tell me) of his writing a report.

I am very fond of reading. She is very fond of being read to. Reading aloud is very useful.

b) The perfect gerund indicates that the action of the gerund precedes the action of the finite verb in the sentence:

I am surprised at his having done it. He told me of his having seen her.

The indefinite gerund is commonly used instead of the perfect gerund after the prepositions *on (upon)* and *after* because the meaning of the preposition itself indicates that the action of the gerund precedes that of the finite verb:

Upon retiring to my cabin, I still heard the noise of the storm (when I had retired to my cabin...). After catching a few fish, we prepared a delicious breakfast (when we had caught a few fish...). Our gallant artillerymen chose their targets, dragged, up their guns, sometimes for whole kilometres in the snow under: enemy fire, and, after smashing the adversary, advanced further. But the perfect gerund may also be found after *on* and *after*:

On having rung the bell he announced himself as Mr. Smith. The porter, after having answered my question, opened the folding-door.

2. In common with the finite forms of the verb, the gerund is modified by an adverb:

The Badge of Honors was given to her by the Government for successfully transporting military material and supplies under enemy fire. We enjoy driving quickly in the golden morning light. I was surprised at his speaking English so fluently.

3. If the verb is transitive, the gerund has a direct object.

Would you mind ringing the bell?

Noun-Characteristics of the Gerund

1. As a noun, the gerund is used as the subject or object (direct or prepositional) of the sentence. When used as attribute or adverbial modifier, the gerund clearly shows its nominal character; it is always preceded by a preposition, which is a formal mark of the noun:

Crossing the river was a hard task (subject). She intends leaving tomorrow (direct object). They spoke of organizing a library (prepositional

object). It is the best way of doing it (attribute). While going down town I met an old friend of mine (adverbial modifier of time).

2. Besides, when the gerund is associated with the doer, of its action (forming a complex), the noun or pronoun expressing that the doer is used grammatically as an attribute (possessive) to the gerund, and this attributive relation strengthens the noun character of the gerund.

I rely on her (Mary's) doing it properly.

The Functions of the Gerund in the Sentence

The gerund is used:

1. as subject of the sentence:

Swimming against the current was difficult. Learning rules without examples is useless.

Cutting a tall pine out by its roots, digging around it, and then chopping at the fat, moist tendrils, had employed Gideon and Marcus since they left the breakfast table.

When the subject of the sentence is a gerundial phrase, it is sometimes placed after the predicate. Then the sentence begins with the anticipatory *it*:

It's no use crying over spilt milk. It's no good trying to persuade him.

Note - The gerund may be used as subject in the construction *there is no* ,

There is no denying facts. There is no getting rid of that troublesome person.

2. As predicative:

Deciding is acting. Her aim is mastering English in the shortest time possible.

3. As part of a compound verbal predicate, associated with the finite form of verbs denoting the beginning, the duration or the end of an action such as *to begin, to start, to go on, to keep (on), to continue, to stop, to leave off, to finish, to give up, to have done (=to finish)*.

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

She continued reading (or to read). With the oncoming twilight our motors started roaring (or to roar). He kept on bothering me with his questions. Stop talking! She gave up thinking of it altogether. I continued checking my examples. Leave off balancing on your chair. Have you done writing?

Note.-When *to stop* is followed by an infinitive, the latter has the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose: We stopped by a running stream to drink.

4. As direct object:

a) To verbs associated only with the gerund, such as *to avoid*, *to deploy*, *to put off*, *to postpone*, *to mind* (negative and interrogative forms), *to excuse*, *to fancy*, *to burst out*, *to want* (=to need), *to require*, *to need*.

Also with *can't help*:

Avoid making mistakes. She delayed answering my letter. They postponed giving a definite answer. Don't put off preparing your lessons. I don't mind sleeping with the windows open. Would you mind ringing me up to-morrow? Excuse my interrupting you. Fancy her saying such a thing. They burst out laughing? This room wants (needs) dusting. I couldn't help smiling at what she said. This bookshelf needs mending.

b) To the adjectives *like*, *busy* and *worth*:

It looks like raining. I never felt less like laughing. The bird was busy feeding her young. The facts are worth mentioning.

c) To verbs which may be associated with both the gerund and the infinitive, such as *to neglect*, *to omit*, *to like*, *to dislike*, *to hate*, *to detest*, *to prefer*, *to enjoy*, *to regret*, *to remember*, *to forget*, *to intend*, *to attempt*, *to propose*.

Also with *can't bear*, *can't afford*:

I intend going (or to go) to the South in summer. She likes sitting (or to sit) in the sun. I hate being bothered (or to be bothered) with silly questions. I regret having said (or to have said) all this to her. She preferred staying (or to stay) at home on such a wet day. We intended skating (or to skate) on the hard ice. He proposed starting (or to start) at daybreak. She neglected tidying (or to tidy) her room. I forget doing it (=that I did it). I forget to do it (=that I must do it). I remember going there (=that I went there). I remember to go there (=that I must go there). I hate being idle (or to be idle). I dislike wasting (or to waste) time on trifles. I can't bear seeing (or to see) the child cry.

5. As prepositional object:

a) To such verbs as *to think* (of), *to persist* (in), *to rely* (on), *to depend* (on), *to object* (to), *to thank* (for), *to prevent* (from), *to insist* (on), *to succeed* (in), *to devote* (to), *to assist* (in):

Our work is devoted to building powerful economics in our country. I thought of going to see my friend to-day. We insisted on, calling the doctor. I succeeded in opening the bag. She assisted the gardener, in planting the flowers. Thank you for coming. She objected to going home.

b) To such adjectives and past participles (used mostly predicatively) as *fond (of)*, *tired (of)*, *proud (of)*, *ignorant (of)*, *used (to)*:

He is fond of reading books on history. I was tired of writing and dead sleepy. She is proud of having such brave boys. Gradually I became used to seeing the gentleman with the black whiskers.

c) To nouns derived from verbs and adjectives such as *hope*, *difficulty*, *necessity*, *possibility*, etc.:

There was little hope of reaching home before nightfall. There was no chance of getting an answer before the end of the week. The necessity of doing it was urgent.

6. As attribute (always with a preposition), mostly to such nouns as *pleasure*, *idea*, *risk*, *method*, *way*:

I had the pleasure of living with them the whole summer. Fancy the idea of sleeping with the window open in winter. The date of my leaving for the country is uncertain.

7. As adverbial modifier (always with a preposition):

After developing its huge internal resources, the republic has created necessary conditions for victory (time). Before filling your fountain-pen, you should carefully clean it (time). On pressing button B, you will get your money back (time). Through being left out all night in the rain, the metal had rusted (cause). I could not speak for laughing (cause). We reached the river by crossing the field (manner).

Practice

Ex. 1 Define noun and verb characteristics of the gerund.

1. It's natural living like this alone with Nature. 2. Keeping his secret won't do any harm. 3. All I want is getting to the truth. 4. He had great difficulty in undoing his collar. 5. He did not like the idea of her staying with her father's people in Capetown. 6. I don't feel comfortable at Miss Brown's leaving us so soon. 7. He was good at gathering mushrooms. 8. I kept walking quickly. 9. He was aware of Jack's watching him attentively. 10. Raymond did not like being called Ray. 11. It was some time before I

remembered having met him on the Liston plane. 12. She smiled without showing her teeth.

Ex. 2 State the form of the Gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I don't think the collection of essays is worth reprinting. 2. All of us enjoyed reading your letter. 3. She had the feeling of being watched. 4. I thanked her for having made a list of all the things we ought to take along with us. 5. I hate being disturbed in my seat when the performance has started. 6. She denied having seen them in the shop. 7. After having read hundreds of books I came across one that made me think for myself. 8. Before going to the station I had to telephone my office on business. 9. Swimming every day is a good way of keeping fit. 10. You'll enjoy being in London. 11. She regrets having said all this to you. 12. She apologised for not telling the truth. 13. There seems no reason for such a society being founded. 14. Volume Five wants binding. 15. Which do you like better - reading or being read to? 16. Joe resents being treated like a child. 17. I really object to driving on busy holiday weekends. 18. The guitar needs tuning. 19. She recalled having been taken there when she was young. 20. She has vague memories of having been knocked by a motorbike.

Ex. 3 Comment on the forms of the gerund

1.(a) I was afraid of **interrupting** you. (b) She was afraid of being **interrupted** at the very beginning.

2.(a) My intention of **leaving** this country hasn't been met with applause, (b) His fear of **being left** behind made him restless.

3.(a) You don't mind **talking** frankly? (b) I would not mind being **talked to** at once.

4. (a) Dinny sat with fixed smile; she hated **being driven** really fast, (b) Dinny hated **driving**.

5. (a) I can't bear **hurting** people, (b) She can't bear **being hurt**.

6.(a) Try **being watched**, try **being treated** like a dangerous child, (b) I'll try **watching** them day and night.

7.(a) **Seeing** him safe and sound was a real relief, (b) **Being seen** in that pitiful state maddened him.

8.(a) The boy made an impression of **being well cared about** (b) His pretence of **caring** about her could deceive nobody.

9.(a) She always preferred **telling** the truth, (b) I rather think I'd prefer **being told** the truth.

10. (a) I don't remember **having seen** him. (b) I don't remember her **having ever been invited** there.

Ex. 4 Use the indefinite gerund of the verb in brackets in the active or passive voice.

1. He looked forward to (to meet) his parents. 2. You can't be afraid of (to hurt) unless you've been hurt. 3. He took his time about (to answer). 4. Robinson could not live in the caves. They aren't for (to live). They're for (to go) through. 5. But in fear of (to recognize) she lowered her gaze. 6. So I see. You're good at (to make) yourself at home. 7. Jack would have gone to his bedroom without (to see). 8. My sister would never leave without (to see) me. 9. Jennie sat them up to their dinner, and Jeff presently stopped (to cry). 10. She couldn't help (to like) the look in his brown eyes. 11. He had got out of the habit of (to ask) questions by demonstrators. 12. I've always liked (to take) risks. 13. I seem to remember (to tell) not to grumble by someone. 14. She had not even got round to (to ask) for anything yet, because she was too busy to tell him about her granddaughter. 15. At his departure Rose had continued to weep, largely through fury at (to leave) alone with Nurse Williams.

Ex. 5 Use the correct form of the Gerund of the verb in brackets. Translate into Russian.

1. Why do you avoid (see) me? 2. He tried to avoid (see). 3. We insist on (send) him there at once. 4. He insists on (send) there instead of me. 5. Do you mind (examine) the first? 6. He showed no sign of (know) them. 7. She showed no sign of (impress). 8. He had the most irritating habit of (*joke*) at the wrong moment. 9. I was annoyed at (interrupt) every other moment. 10. He hated (remind) people of their duties or (remind) of his. 11. In (discuss) the problem they touched upon some very interesting items. 12. The equipment must go through a number of tests before (install). 13. The water needs (filter). 14. The matter is not worth (speak of). 15. Excuse me for (give) you so much trouble. 16. You never mentioned (speak) to them on the subject. 17. I don't remember ever (see) you. 18. The boys were punished for (break) the window.

Ex. 6 Use the required form of the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. She didn't feel like (to go) unescorted into dinner, which would begin soon. 2. I inquired of Robinson that afternoon about my book. He neither admitted nor denied (to take) it. 3. Since Tom was his best friend he helped him without (to ask). 4. His latest desire was to discover her age, which he

cursed himself for not (to observe) when he had her passport in his hands. 5. He could not help (to know) that there were odious people who called him a snob. 6. Daisy and Gatsby danced. I remember (to be) surprised by his graceful, conservative fox-trot — I had never seen him dance before. 7. When they had finished (to write) this letter they read the whole correspondence from beginning to end. 8. He would never~ forgive her for (to play) this game, for over fifty years. 9. He poured milk into a jug from a carton in the refrigerator, then drank some milk himself before (to put) the carton back. 10. It's no good (to deny) that. 11. Try and help the nurses by (to keep) quiet and tidy. 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. 13. The tables were put on one side so that there might be room for (to dance). 14. I don't like (to spy) on. 15. Annette, who heard thousands of names mentioned every year, and had a deplorable memory, could recall (to hear) the name of Fox in connection with something or other, but could not remember exactly what. 16. The porter, also on (to enter), would have tapped out his own code. 17. He suddenly stopped (to read). There was no point in (to go) on. He looked up and found forty pairs of eyes fixed on him intently. 18. You must excuse me for (to think) you were a gipsy.

Ex. 7 Join two sentences to make one sentence using Gerund.

Model: Don't worry about it. It's no use.

It's no use worrying about it.

There is no point in worrying about it.

1. Don't try to escape. It's no use.
2. Don't smoke. It's waste of money.
3. Don't ask Tom to help you. It's no good,
4. Don't hurry. It's no worth it.
5. Don't study if you are feeling tired. There's no point.
6. Don't get angry. It's not worth it.
7. Don't work if you don't need the money. There's no point.
8. Don't give him much money. It's no good.
9. Don't blame yourself. There is no point.
10. Don't follow her advice if you don't trust her. There is no point.
11. Don't buy a secondhand car. It's waste of money.
12. Don't threaten him. It's no good.

Ex. 8 Answer the questions according to the model.

Model: - Why didn't you tell him?

- It's no use telling him. It's no good telling him.

- What's the point of telling him?

1. Why didn't you talk to him?
2. Why didn't you remind him?
3. Why didn't you complain?
4. Why didn't you suggest a remedy?
5. Why didn't

you refuse? 6. Why didn't you offer a reward? 7. Why didn't you warn him? 8. Why didn't you go to the embassy? 9. Why didn't you demand compensation? 10. Why didn't you apply for that job? 11. Why didn't you leave? 12. Why didn't you oppose him?

Ex. 9 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use each verb once only:

have, study, smoke, work, live, stop, go, get up, say, make, watch, help, write, see, learn, look, become, walk, use, travel, do, after, eat, go out, pay.

Model: 1. ... is unhealthy but a lot people find it difficult to stop.

Smoking is unhealthy, but a lot people find it difficult to stop.

2. I'm fed up with ... in the city - it's too dirty and crowded. 3. I enjoy ... in the garden at weekends. 4. I ran ten kilometres without 5. He left the hotel without ... his bill. 6. I was surprised that she left without ... goodbye to anyone. 7. I'm not really interested in ... to university. 8. That machine? Oh, it's used for ... toasted sandwiches. 9. They don't like ... and go everywhere by car. 10. They've given up ... meat. 11. We were able to translate the letter into English without ... a dictionary. 12. It was a very long journey. I was very tired after ... on a train for 36 hours. 13. After ... the same job for ten years, I felt I needed a change. 14. ... children can be very tiring. 15. We are looking forward to ... you. 16. They are very keen on ... how to play chess. 17. ... television seems to be our national sport. 18. I have decided to stop ... in the evenings so that I can save some money for my holidays. 19. He's an artistic person - very good at ... poetry. 20. She is going to continue ... for another two years, until her exams. 21. They hate ... early in the morning. 22. Thank you for ... me organize the party. 23. We love ... parties.

Ex. 10 Finish the sentences. Sometimes more than one variant is possible

e.g. 1) Since that time I have avoided ...

Since that time I have avoided seeing him

2) I hate ... a) I hate being called "girlie".

b) I hate to be called "girlie".

1. I don't like ... 2. Would you mind ... ? 3. I really prefer ... 4. Did he suggest ... ? 5. You can't see her just now, she's busy ... 6. Is his idea worth ... ? 7. I simply can't bear ... 8. He did not fancy ... 9. I've never considered ... 10. Now I recall ... 11. Did you enjoy ... ? 12. She really dislikes ... 13. I never attempted ... 14. Who intended ... ?

15. I detest ... 16. Will you excuse ... ? 17. I do appreciate so ... 18. He'd love

Ex. 11 State the syntactic function of the gerund.

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. I could not help thinking of the island in this anatomical way. 5. After pausing for breath she announced, "I have some excellent news." 6. She explained this to them by saying she was busy. 7. She asked her one or two questions. Kitty answered them without knowing what they meant, 8. The land was the one thing in the world worth fighting for. 9. After a moment, everyone started talking again. 10. Jennie was busy all next day preparing for a cocktail-party. 11. He supposed it was the civilized way of doing things. 12. She waited a minute or two before speaking. 13. Julie expressed horror at the very thought of going out into the cold. 14. I could not answer for coughing. 15. Housekeeping with Lidia worked quite well. 16. "A mule⁷ would be useful for crossing the mountain," I observed.

Ex. 12 State the functions of the Gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It rained for three days without stopping. 2. I couldn't sleep despite being tired. 3. Having a lot of freedom is very important to me. 4. I'm not interested in discussing your problem. 5. Thomas Edison was well-known for working very long hours. 6. He accuses me of having destroyed all his hopes. 7. Can't you stay? I don't like being alone in the house. 8. She doesn't like being taken notice of. 9. After having been taught English for three years, he was now to take up French and Spanish. 10. Despite living in the same street, we hardly ever see each other. 11. He had the advantage of always having confidence in himself. 12. Denying the fact would worsen the situation. 13. It's no use being sorry now. 14. They had the gift of making you feel at home. 15. The young man didn't feel like laughing. 16. I wanted to go alone but they insisted on coming with me. 17. It's no good taking advantage of people's weakness. 18. The constant chatter of the children prevented him from working. 19. There's no point in having a car if you never use it. 20. I think you should apologize to Sue for being so rude to her. 21. I'm fed up with this work. I'm thinking of trying something else. 22. We have decided against having a new car because we can't really afford it. 23. I wanted to go out alone but Joe insisted on coming with me. 24. Speaking a language every day is the best way of learning it. 25. Our house needs painting. 26. Crying won't help matters. 27. We use knife and

fork for eating meat. 28. You will only succeed by trying hard. 29. I don't want to force you into doing something against your will. 30. Being laughed at is never very nice. 31. Travelling abroad can be exciting enough, but just now it is more exciting being here. 32. She stopped answering my letters and I wondered what the matter might be. 33. Can we recall having mentioned the fact to anyone? 34. Thorpe was terrified, terrified of having to touch something, and even more, of being touched. 35. After having been rejected by dozen magazines, they (the stories) had come to rest in the Globe office. 36. I understand perfectly your wanting to leave. 37. I wonder at Jolyon's allowing the engagement. 38. People will talk, there is no preventing it. 39. The host broke the awkward silence by inviting the guests to proceed to the dining-room. 40. This is laying the blame at the wrong door. 41. On being told the news she gave a gasp of surprise. 42. The idea is worth considering.

Ex. 13 Use the gerund from the following list as:

a) subject

continuing, going, riding, keeping, finding

1. Robinson thought at the time that... a journal would be an occupation for my mind, 2. My brother always said that... is the best exercise. 3. I'm afraid it's no use ... this discussion. 4. It's no use ... over old ground. 5.... him there surprised me greatly.

b) direct object

sitting, opening, hearing, being, doing

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

c) prepositional object

shaking, stopping, calling, getting, drinking, missing, dealing, being, saying, twisting

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

d) attribute

eating, coming, getting, reading, going, greeting, discussing

1. The surgery opened at five-thirty, and I made appoint of ... along there quite promptly. 2. The only way of ... to the dance was on our bicycles. 3. They talked and laughed and shouted, and there was the clatter of knives and forked and strange sounds of4. Philip had few friends. His habit of ... isolated him. 5. He could not bear the thought of... his situation. 6. There were cries of ... from a dozen voices and they moved toward her. 7. Philip could never tell lies without embarrassment, and he was scarlet when he finished his explanation for not....

e) adverbial modifier of time

hearing, answering, leaving, passing, looking, reading, racing

1. She looked at the paper, after ... out this question. 2. Before ..., the little old lady grasped his arm. 3. He spent those nights after ... at his mother's house in Green Street.4.He found an endless excitement in ... at their faces and them speak. 5. Tom considered before 6.She seemed excited on ... this. 7. Poirot had looked up at the stair case in ..., and shook his head in a dissatisfied manner.

f) adverbial modifier of manner, attending circumstances or cause

noticing, having, disguising, bringing, answering, working, coughing, laughing, breaking

1. Cindy glanced up, then away, without... . 2. Lize was able to make her own living by ... at a factory. 3. Eventually Selvyn couldn't laugh for ..., and again, he couldn't cough for 4. Can't we even laugh properly without... trouble? 5.Was he trying to escape by ... himself? 6.Major Pennymann went on without... her interruption. 7. We might be fined for ... the Press along, George. 8. You might run all mylife by ...your promise.

g) part of a compound verbal predicate

pacng, shaking, saying, looking, reproducing, eating, chatting, knitting

1. Teddy Lloyd continued ... Jean Brodie in his paintings. 2. He began ... the words aloud to himself. 3. They went on ... their dinner. 4. The old man stopped ... her fist and stick. 5. Sandy kept ... ahead, Mary tried to keep up with her. 6. Anson Harris had ceased out and was flying on instruments alone. 7. Two weeks old this child was and the lady had just finished ... her a pram-cover in stripes of white and blue. 8. The twins started ... about their school life.

Ex. 14 Complete the following sentences using the gerund as:

a) subject

1. It was good 2. It was no use 3. ... was not a simple matter. 4. It was handy.... 5. There was nothing.... 6. ... was a great pleasure.

b) part of a compound verbal predicate

1. They went on 2. She kept 3. Little girl stopped 4. They ceased 5. She began ... toward the bedroom. 6. He started 7. She burst out

c) direct object

1.1 suggest.... 2. They intended 3. Everybody enjoys 4. They couldn't avoid 5. She couldn't resist.... 6. You would not mind7. His watch needed 8. My shirt wanted 9. Fancy.... 10. They were busy... .11. He doesn't remember 12. They hated 13.1 regret... .

d) prepositional object

1.1 couldn't dream of2. She was fond of 3. He was on the point of 4. I felt incapable of 5. He' thought of 6. They were capable of 7. They were afraid of8. There was a great deal of9. Thank you for 10. He is not good at... . 11. They are clever at... . 12. They insisted on 13. He succeeded in 14. Forgive me for 15. They accused me of ..., 16.1 was aware of 17. He prevented her from

e) attribute

1. Is there any hope of...? 2.1 felt the need of... 3. What are your grounds for...? 4. His companions were just on the point of 5. As he approached he gave no sign of.... 6. This was her only chance of.... 7. He got into the habit of 8. I've no doubt she can change her way of.... 9.1 don't like the idea of....

f) adverbial modifier

1. She must keep an eye on him without 2. I ended by 3. After ... he went back to his room. 4. On ..; I decided to leave. 5. She paused for half a minute before 6. He lost no time in

Ex. 15 Use the required form of the gerund and insert prepositions where necessary.

1. After a long time we eventually succeeded ... a flat, (find). 2. I've been thinking ... for a new job, (look). 3. His parents didn't approve ... him ... out so late, (stay). 4. I wonder what prevented him ... to the party, (come). 5. I'm getting hungry. I'm looking forward ... dinner, (have). 6. I don't feel ... today, (study). 7. Forgive me ... you but I must ask you a question, (interrupt). 8. The arrested man was suspected ... into a house, (break). 9. Have you ever thought ... married, (get). 10. I've always dreamed ... on a small island in the Pacific, (live). 11. The cold water didn't stop her ... a swim, (have). 12. Have you ever been accused ... a crime? (commit). 13. She apologized ... so rude to me, (be). 14. We have decided ... a new car, (buy). 15. The student apologized ... the previous lesson, (miss). 16. Concert-goers are asked to refrain ... in the auditorium,

(smoke). 17. The police suspect the owner of the store ... the fire himself, (start).

Ex. 16 Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the sentences in brackets. Use the necessary prepositions.

Model: (Why is it useful to have a car?) What are the advantages of having a car?

1. (I don't intend to lend you any money.) I have no intention 2. (Helen has a good memory for names.) Helen is good 3. (Mark won't pass the exam. He has no chance.) Mark has no chance 4. (Did you get into trouble because you were late?) Did you get into trouble 5. (We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.) Instead 6. (Tom thinks that working is better than doing nothing.) Tom prefers working 7. (They got married. They didn't tell any of their friends.) They got married 8. (Our team played well but we lost the game.) Our team lost the game in spite of 9. (They wrote the list of guests then worked out the details of the party.) After 10. (He took the invitation. He didn't even thank her.) He took the invitation without 11. (I wanted him to help us. And he was standing there giving advice.) Instead of 12. (The astronauts received their final medical check then they boarded their spaceship.) After

Ex. 17 Complete the sentences using the given prepositions:

About, at, by, for, from, in, of, on, to

1. He bothered ... the boat having not arrived yet. 2. I don't object ... her going with them. 3. I've never thought ... staying here the whole week. 4. I've always wondered ... your being so brave 5. Save me ... being humiliated at least. 6. All said, they ended shaking hands heartily. 7. Do you suppose we can rely ... his being discreet? 8. Have you ever referred ... Mr Thompson being ill? 9. When did you learn ... his being married? 10. I'm afraid he'll never succeed ... arranging his own affairs. 11. I've been watching him for some time, I'm afraid he's taking ... living that kind of life. 12. She's the first not to approve ... your wasting all this money. 13. Fare thee well! I'll be looking forward ... seeing you again. 14. Do you believe walking? 15. He still insisted ... having been robbed

Ex. 18 Finish the sentences

1. Do you still insist (*on*) ... ?

2. Can I count (*on*) ... ?
3. I do so look forward (*to*) ...
4. Do you approve (*of*) ... ?
5. I must confess (*of*) ...
6. Did you succeed (*in*) ... ?
7. Don't worry (*about*) ...
8. Do you really care (*for*) ... ?
9. You mustn't depend (*on*) ...
10. For God's sake, save me (from) ...
11. I was amazed (*at*) ...
12. Do you think he's good (*at*) ... ?
13. Who will be responsible (*for*) ... ?
14. Don't be upset (*at*) ...
15. Why should you be so anxious (*about*) ... ?
16. She's so fond (*of*) ...
17. Are you interested (*in*) ... ?
18. She is not used (*to*) ...
19. I know I must be content (*with*) ...
20. You were right (*in*)...

Ex. 19 Complete these sentences using an appropriate form of a verb from (a), a preposition from (b) (you will need to use some of these more than once), and an – ing form from (c).

a) adjust, close, concentrate, hear, own up, rely, start out, stop

b) by, from, of, on, to

c) closing, driving, getting, playing, sailing, smoking, thanking, winning

1. I need to hand in the essay tomorrow, so I've got to it finished today.
2. I'd like to all those responsible for organizing what has been a very successful conference.
3. Many visitors to Britain find it difficult at first to on the left.
4. The injury him playing tennis for 6 months.
5. Charles Hall a small dinghy on the local lake, and he has now completed a single-handed yacht journey around the world.
6. You shouldn't the lottery to solve your financial problems.

7. The first I the factory was on the radio last night.
8. Although they first denied it, the boys eventually in the school playground.

Ex. 20 Write 2—3 possible endings for the sentences using gerunds

1. He has no intention ...
2. Was there any possibility ... ?
3. I can find no way ...
4. Who would have resisted the pleasure ... ?
5. She felt shy at the idea ...
6. He never missed his chance ...
7. Who can find any way ... ?
8. Then he gave a speech on the necessity ...
9. She has taken the opportunity ...
10. He had a feeling ...
11. For the first time she realized the disadvantage ...
12. He had an air ...
13. There was no sign ...
14. What's the purpose ... ?
15. What's the use ... ?
16. What reason did she have ... ?
17. She's never had an opportunity ...
18. Everybody is aware of his gift ...
19. She felt dull, she was unable to find satisfaction ...
20. Your astonishment ...
20. The boy's remarks ...
21. He's just the person ...

Ex. 21 Complete the sentences using the Gerund of the verb in brackets. Remember the usage of the preposition to in every case. In one case the perfect gerund is required. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The Prime Minister said he was looking forward to (meet) the US President.
2. He said he wasn't used to (speak) in public.
3. Having almost run out of money, we were reduced to (stay) in a cheap hotel.
4. He tried to limit himself to (smoke) five cigarettes a day.
5. Manufacturers were asked to devote all their energies to (increase) exports.
6. The policeman couldn't swear to (see) the accused man at the scene of the crime.
7. The committee could see no alternative to (follow) the plan in its original form.
8. He should be accustomed by now to (eat) English food.
9. Hard work is the key to (pass) examinations.
10. Does he prefer traveling by ship to (travel) by train?
11. Having suggested the plan myself, I now feel committed to (try) to make it work.
12. The speaker said he would confine himself to (answer) four questions.
13. Most teachers agree that their duties should not be limited solely to (teach).
14. He came very close to (win) a gold medal for his country in the Olympics.
15. Unreliable delivery dates are one of the most important obstacles to (increase) our exports.

Ex. 22 Complete the sentences using by + Gerund. Use one of the following:

borrow too much money; break a window; drive too fast; put some posters up the walls; stand on a chair; turn a key; follow her instructions; work day and night; slide down ropes made of sheets; explain the advantages of my plan; tell the truth; work regularly.

1. The burglars got into the house2. I was able to reach the top shelf ... 3. You start the engine of a car 4. Kevin got himself into financial difficulty5. You can put people's lives in danger6. We made the room look nicer7. We found the house8. You can improve your English9. They were able to escape from fire 10. He managed to finish his job in time 11. He surprised us all 12. I tried to persuade him

Ex. 23 Paraphrase the sentences for each situation using -ing.

1. What shall we do? We could go to the cinema.
(suggest)
2. Do you want to play tennis? No, not really.
(fancy)
3. You were driving too fast. Yes, it's true. Sorry!
(admitted)
4. Why don't we go for a swim? Good idea!
(suggest)
5. You broke into the shop. No, I didn't!
(deny)
6. Can you wait a few minutes?. Sure, no problem.
(mind)

Ex. 24 Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the first sentence. Use -ing.

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

Would you mind

Ex. 25 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 Daphne's only chance... (to tell) them of her college life. 5. She had the local 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. "It seems to me an awfully selfish way ... (to look) at things," said Philip. 9."I don't see the use ...(to read) the same thing over and over again,» said Philip.10.Sandy could not remember...(to ask) about it. 11. I had not asked for advice, I was quite capable... (to advise) myself. 12. That's no reason... (to give up). 13. 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. 14. Dad would not dream...(to say) such a thing to anyone. 15. Miss Brodie was greatly taken aback and suffered greatly from a sense...(to betray). 16. He was looking forward...(to take) the tickets. 17. Are you thinking, Sandy, ... (to do) a day's washing? 18. And then a minute or two afterwards someone else entered the room and expressed his surprise ...(to find) Griffiths there. 19. She was on the point... (to obtain) permission to go for walks alone. 20. Jane, your nose wants... (to blow). 21. "That child needs... (to take) care of," said Eliza. 22. He felt that life was worth... (to take) care of. 23. The night seemed very long. He shivered. He was ashamed... (to sleep) on the Embankment. 24. They were busy... (to find) some food. 25. Did he suspect her... (to see) him enter the room? 26. Thank you... (to give) me this book. 27. His heart sank at the thought... (to go) out into the bleak darkness. 28. These girls did not say anything to the others... (to paint) by the art master. 29. "I'm not very good... (to guess)," I said, with a laugh. 30. Ann was such a friendly, pretty child, few people could resist (to talk) to her. 31. The baby was round and very red, with dark curly hair.» Fancy her... (to have) hair. I thought they were born bald,» said Raymond. 32.I don't like... (to wear) a black tie to movies. I enjoy... (to see) my movies when I eat popcorn.33. But I can't tell you how grateful I am to you... (to listen) to me. I had to talk about it and it was so kind of you to listen.

Ex. 26 Change the construction of the sentences using the gerund.

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

1. She bowed her head but she did not speak. 2. I like when I do everything myself. 3. Philip was tired because he talked too much. 4. She insisted that she should be called Joyce Emily. 5. Within less than a minute, after she apologized to her guest, she was in the express lift to the main floor. 6. When he returned she went immediately into the dining-room. 7. I don't remember that I met him in London. 8. Little Jane liked when she was clean. 9. After he examined the patient he said it was simply a case of nerve strain. 10. I'm so tired because I sit at home. 11. I am still a little afraid to be late. 12. I like to get hold of nice things. 13. The younger man hesitated before he answered. 14. When he entered the room, he addressed Alec Warner without preliminaries. 15. I suggested that I should visit the Smiths. 16. She glanced round the comfortable consulting room before she answered. 17. He went on and did not pay any attention to her interruption. 18. He barely skimmed through his next letter before he handed it over to Raymond. 19. She stepped back and did not say a word. 20. After he left his friends at the Institute he bought copies of the early editions of the post. 21. Tom realized that he had seen Jane before but he did not recognize her. 22. When he realized this his first thought was to leave the vicinity of the house as quickly as possible.

Ex. 27 Complete the sentences using Gerund.

Model: You must be tired of ... - You must be tired of doing the same things day after day.

1. The boy was severely reprimanded for 2. The public was warned of the dangers of 3. You seem to be very fond of 4. Who is responsible for 5. You ought to think about... , instead of 6. I would never think of 7. They saw no reason for not... . 8. My doctor advised me to give up 9. We had to put off 10. That company specializes in 11. I told him not to bother about... . 12. We asked the solicitor for advice before 13. By ... , he ran a risk of 14. The teacher decided against 15. On ... , he took off his hat. 16. Many people get a great deal of satisfaction from 17. Closing the factory means 18. They achieved good results by 19. The garden is so neglected, it needs 20. She is a very efficient secretary, she hasn't got any difficulty in

Ex. 28 A friend has written to tell you he wants to give up his studies. You are writing a reply. Join pairs of sentences, beginning with the word in brackets.

1. Don't ask your college friends what they think. That's no good. (It...)
2. Don't be hurt by other people's comments about your studies. It's no worth it. Try to work harder. (It ...)
3. Discuss the problem with your parents. It would be worth it. (It ...)
4. Why go out and earn money now. It's no use. (It ...)
5. Why worry about exams? It's no use. (It ...)
6. Think thoroughly about your future prospects before giving up studies. It is worth it.
7. Why not finish your education and then think of some new ideas. It's worth it. (It ...)
8. Don't waste your education. There's nothing worse than that. (There ...)

Ex. 29 Do you mind doing these things? Ask and answer. Give full answers, please. Work in pairs.

Model: Do you mind getting up early?

I don't mind getting up early.

I object to getting up early.

Do you mind

getting up early, having a cold breakfast, walking in the rain to the bus / underground station, travelling in crowded buses at the rush hours, going without regular meals, working with TV on, cooking your own meals, walking the dog early in the morning in all sorts of weather?

Team work. You're going to be teachers, lawyers, journalists, psychologists, economists, etc. Find out whether your friends are fit for the job.

Do you mind

meeting different people every day, meeting the same people every day, listening to people for many hours, reading documents all day long, staying in the office after office hours, writing articles, advising people on personal matters, travelling a lot, following instructions, working at odd hours, thinking up new ideas, organizing things in advance, persuading different people, caring for people, finding solutions both in abstract and practical problems, influencing people, hiding your emotions, working on your own, working with children, meeting new interesting people, doing dull routine work, doing paper work.

Think about the qualities which are necessary for a good journalist, lawyer, etc. Do it like this: A good journalist doesn't mind travelling a lot, etc.

Ex. 30 Answer the questions using gerunds. Speak about yourself using Gerunds.

1. Do you mind getting up at 7 o'clock every morning? 2. When did you start working here? 3. Do you like going to discos? 4. Why don't you like going there? 5. Do you like to write "thank you" letters? 6. What is a good way of keeping fit? 7. Do you prefer travelling by plane or by ship? 8. Do you enjoy being challenged by new tasks? 9. Do you prefer doing practical things to reading or creative writing? 10. Do you enjoy talking to others about their opinions? 11. Do you like working under pressure? 12. Are you good at persuading others? 13. Is there any point in worrying about your friend's problems? 14. Do you keep in touch with your faraway relatives by dropping them a line or by giving them a ring? 15. Do you usually put much effort into doing the job you like? 16. Do you have any difficulties in fulfilling the job you don't like? 17. Do you usually postpone doing it till next time? 18. Are you good at socializing with different people? 19. Are you good at using computers and learning languages? 20. Are you for or against learning things by heart?

Ex. 31 Complete the jokes using the correct form of the following verbs:

consider risk suggest keep
enjoy involve avoid admit

A.

-Doctor, you told me to take these pills on an empty stomach

-Did they do you any good?

-I don't know. They rolling off

-My dog digs holes in my garden all the time. What can I do about it?

-Have you.....hiding the spade?

-Can I drinking the bottled water in this hotel?

-Certainly, sir. The manager has passed all the water himself!

Two very young babies are in bed together. One says:

-Are you a boy or a girl?

-I don't know. It some thinking.

-No doubt about it. You're a girl.

-But how can you tell?

-Easy. You've got pink socks and I've got blue ones.

-Did you know that the people of Prague
reading books about money?

-Really? What kind of books are they?

-Czech books!

-(*On a bus.*) Please have your tickets ready for inspection.

-I'm sorry, Inspector, but my son has eaten his bus ticket.

-Well, madam, may Ibuying him a second helping!

A judge is about to sentence a man who was convicted of dangerous driving.

-As you..... driving too fast and causing a serious accident, this court finds you guilty. The sentence is £500 or six months in jail.

-Well, I don't have to think too long about that decision, judge. I'll take the £500!

-Smith, thousands of people are killed each year on British roads. What is the best way to having accidents on the road?

-Drive on the pavement, sir?

B.

What do you *enjoy doing* on Sundays ?

Is there anything in your life you *regret doing*?

Are there things you *avoid doing*?

What about something you can't *imagine yourself ever doing*?

**Ex. 32 Fill in the blanks with the given prepositions + Gerund.
Retell the story.**

instead of, on, without, by, after

Two young doctors were speeding along a motorway in a sports car. They didn't notice a police car behind them. ... (When the police saw) the speeding car, the police tried to stop them. ... (They didn't slow down), one of the doctors waved his stethoscope to show that they were on an emergency call. So, ... (rather than stop) them, the police car dropped back. The doctors laughed, and drove even faster. However, ... (after the police

had followed) for a while, the police moved up alongside the doctors' car. Again the doctor waved his stethoscope, but this time the police answered ... (and waved) a pair of handcuffs.

Ex. 33 Complete the jokes below by putting the correct preposition in the gaps provided:

A.

-Is it really bad luck to have a black cat following you?

-Well, it depends. What do you mean?

-Well, it depends .. whether you're a man or a mouse

-You're new, aren't you, boy? What's your name?

-Simon, sir.

-In this school we insist.....surnames. What's your surname, boy?

-Darling, sir.

-Er ... All right, Simon. Yours is the desk by the window.

-Your problem is that you're always wishing..... something you don't have.

-But what else is there to wish?

-So, soldier. You're complaining.. a little sand in your soup?

-Yes, sir.

-Did you join the army to serve your country or to complain the food?

-I joined the army to serve my country, not to eat it, sir.

-Everyone should have at least two friends.

-Why?

-One to talkand one to talk

-Why did the cannibal have bad indigestion?

-I don't know.

-He ate somebody who disagreed... him!

-Do you approve free speech?

-I certainly do.

-Oh good. Can I use your telephone?

B.

What was the last thing you complained *about*?

Have you ever eaten anything that disagreed *with* you? Are you worried *about* anything at the moment? What is it?

Can you give examples of a few things you believe *in* strongly?

Ex. 34 Fill each blank with the correct combination of the adjective and verb given. Imagine you are going to interview Pat and Anna for

an article in your own college magazine. Write down 15-20 questions to ask them. In your questions try to use as many of the adjectives + ing as you can.

Your Own Business

Tired of working for somebody else - keen to work for yourself?

"Patana" is the name of a new pottery studio shop run by Pat Long and Anna Goode, both in their mid-twenties.

When they met a year ago they were both unemployed, and (bored / work) *bored with* working in nine-to-five jobs. They both loved pottery, and were (tired / work) for somebody else. And at first they were (afraid / start) their own business. As Anna told me: "We were (afraid / fail)".

Pat has always been (interested / make) pottery while Anna has always been (keen / collect) work by new potters.

Pat and Anna make a good partnership. Pat admitted: "I'm absolutely (hopeless / keep) accounts, (awful / file), and (useless / deal) with customers. Anna's (brilliant / do) all those things.

Anna told me: "We were both anxious to avoid a huge debt to the bank, but of course, we did have to borrow money. Anyway, Pat doesn't have to worry because. I'm (responsible / look after) the money side of things!" She laughed, but confidently.

Ex. 35 Complete the jokes below by putting a suitable preposition in the gaps provided.

Two of the world's richest men were sitting in a restaurant, trying to impress each other.

- I'm thinkingbuying all the world's gold mines, boasted one of them.

The other looked thoughtful, then said:

- I'm not so sure I want to sell them!

What did you get your grandfather for his birthday!

Nothing.

But I thought you were going to get him some handkerchiefs.

At the store I decidedgetting them.

Why?

Er ... because I couldn't remember what size his nose was!

Mummy, you know that old vase in the hall.

Yes.

The one that has been handed down from generation to generation.

Yes.

Well, this generation has come to apologise.....dropping it!

An employee received £10 too much in his pay-packet but didn't mention it to his boss. However, the boss eventually noticed his error and the following week he deducted the ten pounds from the employee's wages.

-Hey, said the employee. I'm £10 short this week.

-You didn't say anything last week when you were paid ten pounds too much.

No, replied the employee. I can forgive you.....making one mistake, but when it happens twice, it's time to speak up!

I'm not looking forward. asking Mr Smith for his daughter's hand.

Why don't you ask for all of her?

Harry kept returning to the ticket office in the cinema.

That's the sixth ticket you've bought for the same film, sir. Is there a problem?

There sure is. There's a girl inside who insists.....tearing them up!

Prisoner, this court has accused you stealing £5,000 but it has been unable to prove you guilty. Therefore, you are now free to go. Do you have anything to say?

- Does that mean I can keep the money?

B.

I've always dreamed of living in a castle/ retiring/ meeting the right person.

Write similar sentences about what you have always dreamed of doing.

Ex. 36 Put in the correct forms of the Gerund. Read the text and express your attitude to the problem discussed. Ask and answer the questions on the text.

It Takes Your Breath Away

The art of (cook) requires the use of garlic. Of course, the eating of garlic is not generally approved of. (Work) beside someone who has eaten garlic is as bad as (sit) beside someone who smokes. But while (smoke) is definitely bad for you, there is no doubt that (eat) garlic is good for the

health. We are likely to see more "No (smoke)" signs, but we won't see any "No (breathe)" signs for garlic eaters. (Cultivate) and (export) garlic has become big business now that so many people use it for (flavour) meat and (add) to different dishes. People often buy it when they do the shopping. You don't have to deny (use) it or (have/eat) it. (Be) a garlic eater is something to be proud of and shows you enjoy (live). The story of garlic is a breathtaking success!

Ex. 37 Read the text and put in the correct forms.

A Case of Shake

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

Ex. 38 Here are some common set expressions with the Gerund. Match them with the explanations below.

1. It's no use crying over spilt milk (proverb).
2. There's no knowing/telling (what he'll do).
3. It goes without saying
4. There's no accounting for taste.
 - a. No one knows/No one can tell.
 - b. I don't need to tell you.
 - c. People often have strange likes and dislikes.
 - d. There's no point in making a fuss about something we can't put right.

Ex. 39 Write the most appropriate set expressions from exercise 38 in each of the blanks in these short conversations.

1. - Have you been to their house since they decorated it?
- Yes. Red curtains, yellow walls, and a blue carpet!
- Well, you know what they say: "...".

2. - What am I going to do? Just look at this dress! It's got some grease on it from the car!

- Well, You'll just have to buy a new one.

3. -This report is highly confidential, so ... that you mustn't show it to anyone. ... what might happen if people found out what was in it.

- To tell you the truth, I'm worried that G.D. Smith has a copy. Let's just hope he keeps his mouth shut.

Ex. 40 Complete these jokes by putting *point, use, worth, or waste* in the gaps provided:

1 Alan and Bob were in a restaurant. They had been waiting for thirty minutes to be served. Bob snapped his fingers to get some service.

-It's not trying to attract a waiter's attention in this restaurant. The waiters are so proud and arrogant that they decide when to come and serve you. But that's ridiculous!

Thirty minutes later, Bob stood up and shouted at a waiter:

-Waiter. What do I have to do to get a glass of water in this place? The waiter looked disdainfully at Bob and said:

-Set yourself on fire, sir!

2 When Helen was visiting an old aunt she had not seen for years, she saw a parrot on a perch in the corner of the room.

-Oh, what a lovely parrot you've got. Hello, Polly. Who's a pretty boy, then. Hello, Polly. It's no talking to that parrot.

-Why? joked Helen. Is it tongue-tied?

-No, said the aunt. It's stuffed!

3 Bobby: You're impossible, Claire. It's aof time talking to you. You're so stupid.

Dad: Stop upsetting your little sister. Say you're sorry.

Bobby: OK. Claire?

Claire: What?

Bobby: I'm sorry you're stupid!

4 A lady has arrived at a hotel and is talking to the manager:

-I like to relax when I'm on holiday. So for me, it's not staying in a hotel if it's noisy. Now, are your rooms quiet?

- Of course they are, madam. It's the people inside them who are noisy!

5 A commuter was extremely angry because his morning train was frequently late. He decided that it was time to complain, so he went to the station manager.

-What's the in having a timetable if the trains are never on time? he asked.

The manager thought for a moment, then said:

- Well, how would you know the trains were late if there wasn't a timetable!

6For goodness sake!
You are SO stupid. It's aof time trying to explain it to you. You're the closest thing to a complete idiot!

- Oh! So you want me to move away from you, do you?

7 A boy fell from a tree and hit his head. In the ambulance, the doctor asked him his name:

-What's your name, young man? Why? asked the boy.

-So that we can tell your family.

But there's noin doing that. They already know my name!

8 A giant American car sped into a sleepy English village. The driver rolled down his window and shouted to a villager:

- Tell me. Am I on the right road to William Shakespeare's house?

- Yes, but there's littlein hurrying to get there.

- Why?

He's dead! He died years ago.

B.

There's no point in taking an umbrella to Egypt because it never rains

Can you write more sentences following this pattern: *There's no point in ... because*

Ex. 41 Translate into English using the gerund as:

a) subject

1. Мы звали, что с ним было бесполезно спорить. 2. Нехорошо так думать о своих друзьях. 3. Было бесполезно пытаться встретить его у Петровых. 4. Быть с друзьями на экскурсии — большое удовольствие. 5. Ловить рыбу в Черном море — не простое дело.

b) part of a compound verbal predicate

1. Он продолжал улыбаться. 2. Он остановился, чтобы что-то записать в блокнот, а затем продолжал идти. 3. Я люблю, когда мне читают волшебные сказки. 4. Он перестал улыбаться и внимательно на меня посмотрел. 5. Она взяла мою руку и продолжала рассказывать о своем путешествии на север. 6. То, что вы говорили, было; так интересно, что я не могла не слушать. 7. Когда я вошла в зал, директор уже начал выступать. 8. Когда он кончил говорить, Том отодвинул стул и вышел. 9. Он продолжал что-то читать и смеяться. 10. Она не могла не думать о родителях. 11. Вы ждете, пока прекратится дождь? 12. Она продолжала вязать и смотреть телевизор. 13. Полчаса спустя он опять начал звонить Джону. 14. Когда вошли родители, они прекратили танцевать. 15. Идут занятия. Перестаньте шуметь! 16. Он рассмеялся, когда я рассказал ему о нашей охоте в тайге. 17. Он поздоровался с друзьями и начал рассказывать о занятиях в университете. 18. Он встал и медленно пошел к двери. 19. Она продолжала смотреть на часы.

c) object

1. Я очень устала сидеть дома. 2. Он способен к языкам. 3. Вы не будете возражать, если я запишу ваш адрес? 4. Он настаивал на том, чтобы меня проводили домой. 5. Я получаю большое удовольствие, когда читаю ваши стихи. 6. Я прекрасно могу управлять своей машиной. 7. Спасибо за то, что вы позвонили моей маме. 8. Я устала слушать его советы. 9. Когда Джон позвонил, мы были заняты приготовлением к охоте. 10. Спасибо, что вы пришли вовремя. 11. Она воздерживалась звонить ему. 12. За ним нужно присматривать. 13. Мне хочется что-нибудь почитать. 14. Когда дети вернулись из школы, я была занята приготовлением обеда. 15. Я помню, мне рассказывали об этом случае. 16. Туда стоит пойти сейчас же. 17. Она не могла не помочь ему. 18. Я настаивала на том, чтобы его навестили в больнице. 19. Я отчетливо помню, что слышала, как часы на камине пробили два часа. 20. Эту книгу стоит прочесть. 21. Простите за беспокойство. 22. Он был очень огорчен, что не нашел ее дома. 23. Замок был испорчен, но ей удалось его открыть. 24. Он постоянно боялся, что с ним будут об этом говорить. 25. Она не любила, когда ее несправедливо упрекали в чем-либо. 26. Ненавижу приезжать в пустой дом. 27. Я уже приняла две таблетки. Я хорошо помню, что я их приняла. 28. Я не могу найти роман Хемингуэя «Прощай, оружие!». Я помню, что я покупал эту книгу.

d) attribute

1. У нас есть все основания полагать, что у вас была привычка навещать их по вечерам. 2. Он был счастлив при мысли о том, что скоро опять увидит своих друзей. 3. После завтрака я объявила о своем намерении пойти на прогулку. 4. Есть ли какая-нибудь надежда застать их дома сейчас? 5. У меня не было времени подумать, как ответить на ваш вопрос. 6. Мне редко представляется случай повидать их всех вместе. 7. Какие у вас основания разговаривать с нами таким тоном?

e) adverbial modifier

1. Переписывая текст, она пропустила некоторые слова. 2. Я закончила, сказав, что скоро вернусь. 3. Он подумал, прежде чем ответить. 4. Я стала много писать, чтобы улучшить орфографию. 5. Получив письмо от брата, он поехал к нему первым поездом. 6. Читая эту книгу, он нашел много интересных выражений. 7. Он подождал полминуты, прежде чем ответить. 8. Позавтракав, он вернулся в свою комнату. 9. Выйдя из дома, он встретил своего школьного товарища. 10. Я устала от того, что много читала, и решила посидеть в кресле в саду. 11. После двухчасового чтения он положил чемодан на колени и начал что-то писать. 12. Услышав о приезде Елены, я решила ее навестить.

Unit 2 Constructions (Complexes) 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 secondary subject and secondary predicate (*Mary's [her] going there* 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). A gerundial complex used as subject is often introduced; by an anticipatory *it*:

It was quite unexpected his coming back so soon. It is not worth while your going there today. It's not much good my coming, is it?

2. The gerund of the verb *to be* is often used with the force of a link-verb and is followed by a predicative: I don't like your being late. Her being absent spoiled everything.

3. If the noun which precedes the gerund cannot be used in the possessive case, the common case is used: His reflections were cut short by the train slacking its pace.

In Modern English there is a tendency to use the common case even with such nouns which may be used in the possessive. The use of the objective case of personal pronouns is not so common.

It ended in William finding the ball. There was no question of anybody not having enough work. Excuse me rushing in like this.

The ing-form when preceded by a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case has a function intermediate between that of the present participle and the gerund. I rely on John (him) doing it in time.

On the one hand this construction is closely connected in meaning with the gerundial construction I rely on John's (his) doing it in time; on the other hand it reminds us of the participle construction (Accusative with the Participle). I saw John (him) doing it. Such an ing-form may be called a half-gerund.

He insisted upon his pipe being lighted. He was told of an agreement having been signed by the trust. I don't like the idea of Ann leaving us so soon.

Practice

Ex. 42 State the difference between the given sentences.

1. a) I don't like **being here**, b) I don't like **his being here** 2. a) I remember **signing the paper**, b) I remember **his signing the paper**. 3. a) She hated **coming there**, b) She hates **him coming there**. 4. a) At all costs we've got to prevent **being sent** there b) At all costs we've got to prevent **him being sent there**. 5. a) He remembered **being asked the same question**, b) He remembered **her being asked the same question**. 6. a) I don't mind **being put to test**, b) I don't mind **my blood being put to test**. 7. a) **Would you mind coming too?** b) Would you mind **them coming too?** 8. a) He doesn't seem to remember **having said anything of the kind**, b) He doesn't seem to remember **the man having said anything of the kind**. 9. a) She hated having **been obliged to entertain them**. b) She hated her **husband's having been obliged to entertain them**. 10. a) I resented **having been made to agree**. b) I resented **those charming people having been made to agree**.

Ex. 43 Read and translate the sentences with gerundial constructions.

1. Some parents don't approve of their children watching a lot of television. 2. I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody telling me. 3. You can't stop me doing what I want. 4. I'm worried about Jayne getting to the airport on time. 5. I can't imagine your mother's approving of what you are doing. 6. He is often late. I don't mind him (his) being late. 7. I don't enjoy John's teasing. 8. Please excuse his not writing to you. (or) Please excuse him not writing to you. 9. Listen to those kids. Fancy them (their) being able to speak Spanish as well as that. 10. The job will entail (involve) your travelling to different parts of the country, often at short notice. 11. The teacher said that he wouldn't tolerate my arriving late every day. 12. The question is so trivial, it hardly justifies our taking up any more time. 13. His lawyer insisted on his dropping the case, since it was unlikely to succeed. 14. I vaguely remember him saying something like that. 15. Will the new job involve your being away from home a lot? 16. The public authorities should prohibit people begging in the streets. 17. I strongly resent your telling me to mind my own business. 18. Forgive my mentioning it, but don't you miss your friends now while you are living in England? 19. The headmaster suggested my trying the examination again the following year. 20. I don't recollect his actually promising to help you.

Ex. 44 State the syntactic functions of the gerundial complexes. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. She turned round on his entering the room. 2. She can't bear thinking of it or speaking of it. And your saying that reminded her. 3. But of course someone might have gone to the table without your noticing? 4. It was no good your doing things by halves. 5. I was too absorbed in my crying. 6. He complained, «I don't like the idea of you all going off from early morning till late at night. I don't like being alone, quite frankly». 7. She changed the style of her dancing, her feet moved more quickly, and did not keep so strictly to the ground. 8. I can't bear the thought of your deserting your post when your presence is so necessary.

Ex. 45 Supply both the possessive and object form of the words provided. Translate into Russian.

Model: I don't like ... asking him to stay, (you)
I don't like your asking him to stay.
I don't like you asking him to stay.

1. Do you mind ... smoking? (I)

2. They tried to stop ... singing, (we)
3. They don't understand ... leaving home when he did. (John)
4. I'm worried about... taking so much money, (she)
5. I didn't like ... lending the car to him. (you)
6. What do you think about ... resigning? (Tom)
7. I'm bored with ... complaining, (they)
8. Do you know the reason for ... stopping work, (they)
9. Who told you about ... being sacked, (he)
10. What do you think of... leaving the country like that, (they)
11. I can think of no reason for ... saying that, (she)
12. I don't like ... being out so late, (he)
13. She's worried about... being arrested, (we)
14. The firm doesn't mind ... arriving at ten o'clock. (I)

Ex. 46 Match A and B. Translate the sentences.

A

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
7. I can't excuse
8. You must pardon
9. Would you mind
10. I can't bear
11. They can't prevent
12. Please forgive
13. I really miss
14. Fancy

B

- a) my leaving till the next day.
- b) their meeting that afternoon.
- c) her taking more responsibility.
- d) the band's playing very much.
- e) our postponing the question till later.
- f) your helping us.
- g) your meeting Miss Brown! h) our escaping.
- i) Jim arriving so late, j) you / your bringing me breakfast in bed.

- k) Jane practising in the room next to yours?
- l) him / his whistling when I'm trying to concentrate
- m) her not answering our invitation
- n) my not getting up.

Ex. 47 Complete the sentences using the gerundial complexes from the following list:

your thinking, her talking, my bringing, our waiting, his being taken, my not sitting, our keeping, your being left alone, your hearing

1. «You do not mind ... Graham,» said Daniel. «I find it best to keep him under my eye». 2. It is true she had prevented ... to a mental home for treatment. 3. I like the idea ... of other projects. 4. Some people it seems don't like... to the rules. 5. But that doesn't excuse ... to Mrs Leidner as though Mrs Leidner were her great aunt. 6. I could see that Robinson was making an effort to form some communal for the period of ... on the island. 7. «You didn't mind ... at one of your tables this afternoon?» he asked once, when he was walking to the station with her. 8. There must be something wrong with ..., Godfrey. 9. I should have thought that... alone has given you, a lot of opportunities.

Ex. 48 Complete the following sentences using gerundial complexes.

1. I didn't mind 2. They objected 3. She prevented ... 4. I don't remember 5. He entered the room without... . 6. They insisted 7. I don't like the idea.... 8. Do you think there is any use ...? 9. I can't bear the thought... . 10. There was no point.... 11. It was good 12. He could no more resist

Ex. 49 Write the story, put in the correct forms. Speak about Gillian Forbes.

A Flying Start

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

fly)?" "Of course not!" I said. "What's your greatest ambition now?" "I want to learn to drive a car!" Gillian said with a big smile.

Ex. 50 Translate into English using gerundial complexes.

1. Ему не нравилась моя идея одной ехать на Кавказ. 2. Представь себе, ей хотелось знать, что его беспокоит. 3. Он настаивает, чтобы я держала окна открытыми независимо от погоды. 4. Вы не возражаете, если я поработаю сегодня в вашем кабинете? 5. Я удивлена, что вы оставили маленького мальчика одного дома. 6. Вы помните, я вам говорила, что мой муж инженер. 7. Я не могу себе представить, чтобы вы так долго сидели в читальном зале. 8. Казалось, что мне не было больше нужды оставаться в Москве. 9. Интересно, как она вошла в дом так, что мы не видели ее.

Ex. 51 Translate into English.

1. Я была тронута, что он навестил меня. 2. Простите меня за беспокойство. 3. У меня не было никакой возможности связаться с Джейн. 4. Было очень хорошо увидеть вас опять у нас. 5. Вы не возражаете, если я сегодня вечером поработаю за вашим столом? 6. Он устал стоять. 7. Они не хотели, чтобы я его сопровождала. 8. Том, нужно упаковать твои игрушки. 9. Они сидели в течение некоторого времени не разговаривая. 10. Они настаивали, чтобы я вернулся ровно в два часа. 11. Я не могла не улыбнуться, когда маленький Джон вошел в ботинках отца. 12. Она продолжала смотреть по сторонам и прислушиваться к шуму наверху. 13. Я не сомневаюсь в том, что она может изменить свой образ жизни, если захочет. 14. Когда я вошел, он уже собирался уходить. 15. Кроме того, что он преподавал физику в школе, он прекрасно рисовал. 16. Мне не нравится идея дать маленькому Тому ключ от комнаты. 17. Джек продолжал стоять с чашкой кофе и разговаривать с гостями. 18. Ей не хотелось идти за покупками после утомительной поездки на дачу. 19. Извините, что я так поздно пришла. 20. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы поехать с вами путешествовать на Дальний Восток. 21. Я надеюсь, вы не возражаете против того, чтобы я вас навещал каждую субботу. 22. Он выслушал приказ, ни о чем не спрашивая, 23. У него не было намерения ехать в экспедицию. 24. Она продолжала писать сочинение, когда кто-то позвонил по телефону. 25. Простите, что я так говорю, но сидеть здесь без дела бесполезно. 26. Вы думаете, что есть смысл, чтобы я остался здесь работать в качестве инженера? 27. Ему не составило труда найти в библиотеке то, что он хотел. 28. Она

покачала головой, не отвечая на его вопрос. 29. Она была серьезно больна и не могла сосредоточиться на чтении книги. 30. Извините, что я вошел без стука. 31. Они рассчитывали, что им помогут упаковать вещи. 32. Не было смысла об этом думать. 33. Мне не хотелось бы, чтобы вы остались здесь одни. 34. Он опять рассмеялся, не дождавшись от нее ответа. 35. Не было смысла переходить мост. 36. Дженни сохранила привычку устраивать чай в девять часов, и я пошел с ней на кухню. 37. Я почувствовал необходимость пройти по парку. 38. Я помню, что он однажды был в Москве.

Unit 3 The Infinitive and the Gerund

The gerund is of a more general, abstract character than the infinitive:

She does not like going there (in general)— Она не любит ходить туда. She does not like to go there (on a certain occasion) Ей не хочется идти туда. I like skating (in general), but I do not like to skate to-day (on such a cold day). The infinitive often serves to indicate a perfective action; the gerund, an imperfective:

He likes to smoke (выкурить) a cigarette and then to go for a walk. He likes smoking (курить) a cigarette by the fireside.

The action of the infinitive often refers to the subject of the sentence, whereas the action of the gerund used in the same connection is not necessarily associated with the agent expressed by the subject of the sentence, but may also refer to some other agent:

She does not like to trifle with serious things (herself). She does not like trifling with serious things (=either herself or when somebody else does it).

Verb + to-Infinitive or -ing

Some verbs are followed by a to-infinitive but not -ing:

agree, aim, ask, decline, demand, fail, hesitate, hope, hurry, manage, offer, plan, prepare, refuse, want, wish.

Some verbs are followed by -ing but not a to-infinitive:

admit, avoid, consider, delay, deny, detest, dread, envisage, feel like, finish, imagine, miss, recall, resent, risk, suggest.

The verbs *begin, cease, start, and continue* can be followed by either a to-infinitive or an -ing form with little difference in meaning:

Even though it was raining, they continued to play/playing.

However, with these verbs we normally avoid using two –ing forms together, as a repeated pattern can sound awkward.

The verbs *advise* and *encourage* are followed by –ing when there is no object and to-infinitive when there is one.

I'd advise taking more exercise. I'd advise you to take more exercise.

Other verbs can be followed by either a to-infinitive or an –ing form, but there can be a difference in meaning. There include *come*, *go on*, *mean*, *regret*, *remember*, *stop*, *try*.

come + to-infinitive –to talk about a gradual change

After some years, they came to accept her as an equal.

come + -ing –to say that someone moves in the way that is described

He came hurrying up the path.

go on + to-infinitive –to mean that something is done after something else is finished

After the interval, Pavarotti went on to sing an aria from Tosca.

go on + -ing –to say that someone moves in the way that is described

Although she asked him to stop, he went on tapping his pen on the table.

mean + to-infinitive –to say that we intended to do something

I meant to phone you last week.

mean + -ing –to say that something has something else as a result

If we want to get there by 7.00, that means getting up before 5.00.

regret + to –infinitive –to say that we are about to do something we are not happy about

I regret to inform you that your application has been unsuccessful.

regret + -ing –to say we have already done something that we are not happy about

It's too late now, but I'll always regret asking John to do the work.

remember + to –infinitive –to mean that remembering comes before the action described

Remember to take your hat when you go out. (first remember, and then take it)

remember + -ing –to mean the action comes before remembering

I remember going to the bank, but nothing after that. (I remember that I went there)

stop + to –infinitive –to say we stop doing something

She stopped to make a cup of tea.

stop + -ing –to say what it is that we stop doing

They stopped laughing when Malcolm walked into the room.

try + to –infinitive –to say that we attempt to do something

I tried to get the table through the door, but it was too big.

try + -ing –to say we test something to see if it improves a situation

I tried taking some aspirin, but the pain didn't go away.

Ex. 52 Match sentences with their endings. Analyse the use of *to-infinitives* or *ing-forms*.

1. They stopped playing football
 2. They stopped to play football
 3. I simply don't remember giving
 4. Please remember to give
 5. Try counting
 6. Try to count
 7. We prefer staying at the
 8. We'd prefer to stay at
 9. I like going
 10. I like to go
 11. I'd like to go
-
- a) because they were tired of working.
 - b) because it got dark.
 - c) you any money yesterday.
 - d) my best wishes to your parents.
 - e) from 1 to 10 in Arabic. I bet you can't.
 - f) sheep if you can't get to sleep.
 - h) whenever we're in London.
 - i) next time we're in London.
 - j) home now, please.
 - k) to the cinema.
 - l) to the dentist twice a year.

Ex. 53 Analyse the *ing-forms* 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. The twins devotedly gave up their day to the cutting of sandwiches. 4. She was put out by being kept waiting. 5. I sat in the sun, extremely tired in my bones after the crossing of the mountain on the previous day. 6. She was angry at being put beside Tom. 7. He was engaged in overwhelming Helen with reproaches for not having told him of Jack's change of sleeping quarters. 8. It was hot walking through the town but the sun was starting to go down and it was very pleasant. 9. Godfrey felt guilty at having gossiped to Olive about Lettie's changes in her will. 10. It was good walking on the road. But it was lovely walking in the woods. 11. Poirot lost no time in visiting M. Hautet. 12. He crossed back into the doorway, and, slowly, to keep down the beating of his heart, mounted the single flight of stairs and rang the bell. 13. There was a tramping of feet. 14. No one ever thought of protecting Isabel. 15. He walked to the edge of the terrace, and looked down into the darkness; he could just see the powdering of the daisies on the unmown lawn. 16. Raising good cotton, riding well, dancing lightly were the things that mattered. 17. It was a habit with him to tell her the doings of his day. 18. He liked dancing quickly. 19. Lewis had offices in Zurich and London, and his comings and goings were casual. 20. "I'm not very clever at guessing people's ages," she said coldly.

Ex. 54 Write each pair of sentences as one. Use the correct verbal forms.

Model: Trevor didn't ring Laura. He forgot.

Trevor forgot to ring Laura.

1. Harriet didn't think she could move the piano. She didn't even try. 2. Mike once saw a spaceship. He'll never forget it. 3. What about painting the walls? They need it. 4. Natasha was unkind to Jessica. But she didn't mean it. 5. Andrew was studying. He went on through the night. 6. When Mark was driving, he needed to make a phone call. So he stopped. 7. Tom and Nick had been playing cards for hours. But they went on with the game. 8. I am sorry but we have decided not to accept your application. I regret about it. 9. I posted the letter on Friday morning. I can remember it. 10. He doesn't smoke any longer. He stopped it.

Ex. 55 Expend the words or phrases in brackets. Use both *the to-infinitive and ing-form* whenever possible. The first one has been done for you.

Film Tip of the Week

1. If you *intend to go/ intend going* to the cinema this week, I recommend "Little Helpers".
2. The elderly residents of an apartment block are worried when developers want them to move out and (start / threaten) them.
3. The owners of the block say they won't allow the residents (stay) any longer.
4. But help is on its way. Tiny spaceships from another galaxy arrive and clearly (intend / do) everything they can to help.
5. I shall probably buy the video so that I can watch it every time (I can't bear / watch) anything else on television.
6. Some scenes in the film are rather sad so I (advise / take) a handkerchief with you!

Ex. 56 Put in the *to-infinitive or the ing-form of the verbs*. The first one has been done for you.

I used to like going to our local cinema. It was old and rather uncomfortable, but it had character. Now they've stopped *showing* (show) films there. The owner would like to go on ... (run) the cinema, but he would need ... (make) a lot of improvements, which would mean ... (spend) tens of thousands of pounds. I remember ... (watch) the last film at the cinema. It was a murder mystery. It was five minutes from the end, and we were trying ... (work) out who the murderer was when suddenly all the lights went out and the film stopped. We sat in the dark for a few minutes, and then the owner appeared with a torch. "I regret ... (tell) you", he said, "that our electricity has failed. I don't mean ... (disappoint) you, but I'm afraid we can't show you the end of the film. We've tried ... (phone) the electricity company, but they say they can't help". He went on ... (explain) to the audience how the film ended. I didn't understand the story. But I don't regret ... (go) to the cinema on that last evening.

Ex. 57 Make sentences from the notes. Use either *a to-infinitive or an ing-form*.

Model: Tessa / want / buy / a new coat / soon.

Tessa wants to buy a new coat soon.

1. We / must / avoid / waste / so much time.
2. Sometimes / a country / refuse / take part / in the Olympics.

3. I'd / like / see / the Rocky Mountains / some day. 4. I mean / give / Judy / a nice welcome / yesterday. 5. I / always / like / see / my doctor / once a year.

6. The buses / usually / stop / run / before midnight. 7. I can't face / get up / at five / tomorrow.

8. Last year / we / make / an agreement / work / together.

9. Yesterday / you / promise / carry on / shoot / the film.

10. My father / seem / get / better / not.

Ex. 58 Complete these sentences with either a to-infinitive or an -ing form. Choose an appropriate verb.

admire, buy, check, enjoy, introduce, live, notify, put, race, say, smoke, spend, talk, tell, tear, turn down

1. Although it was hard at first, she came ... working for the airline. 2. As I walked through the gate, the dog came ... towards me. 3. After working with her for so long, I came ... her patience and efficiency. 4. Yesterday, Tom was so late he came ... downstairs, grabbed a cup of coffee and left. 5. The children were shouting and screaming, but he went on ... to Frank. 6. We've tried to persuade her to stop, but she just goes on... . 7. Dr Harris welcomed the members of the committee and went on...the subject of the meeting. 8. Then, in her letter, she goes on ... that most of her family have been ill. 9. I regret ... you that the model you want is out of stock. 10. We regret ... you that your request for a tax refund has been rejected. 11. Almost as soon as I had posted the letter, I regretted ... the job. 12. It cost me a fortune, but I don't regret ... a year traveling around the world. 13. Bill was very young when they left, and he could no longer remember ... in the house. 14. Did you remember ... a newspaper on the way home? 15. Remember ... your answers before handing in your exam paper. 16. I remember ... the money in the top drawer, but it's not there now.

Ex. 59 Complete these sentences using either the to-infinitive or the -ing form of the given verbs .

drink, push, give, cut out, ache, think, play, call, shout, lift, wait

1. Passing the kitchen, he stopped... . 2. When the car broke down, she started... . 3. Here's the money I owe you. I meant... . 4. To lose weight, I'd advise you... . 5. I found that my back stopped... when... . 6. To help me get to sleep, I tried... . 7. The orchestra was just beginning... . 8. Please don't hesitate... . 9. When he found that he couldn't walk, he began... . 10.

The handle came off when I tried... .11. You could see the doctor today but as you haven't got an appointment it would mean... .

Ex. 60 Choose the correct verb forms.

1. Do you remember (meet) her last year? 2. Sorry- I forgot (post) your letters. 3. I regret (not visit) her when she was ill. 4. We discussed the budget and then went on (talk) about sales. 5. Do you want to go (learn) English? 6. He doesn't allow us (make) personal phone calls. 7. The hospital only allows (visit) at weekends. 8. I like (watch) TV in the evenings. 9. Would you like (spend) the weekend with us? 10. Thanks- I'd love (come). 11. If nothing else works, try (read) the instructions. 12. I'll try (repair) your car tomorrow. 13. I saw John (wait) for a bus as I came home. 14. I heard you (break) something- what was it? 15. I can feel something (crawl) up my leg. 16. We'll have to stop (get) petrol. 17. He stopped (work) when he was sixty-five. 18. I regret (tell) you that you have failed your examination.

Ex. 61 Complete the following sentences by adding the correct preposition and a suitable gerund. See the example.

Model: I'm really looking forward to *meeting* your sister, I've heard so much about her.

1. We're thinking to Turkey this summer. 2. Arnold was falsely accused cash from the till. 3. When I was a child my mother was always warning me lifts from strangers. 4. Jean doesn't believe today what she can put off until tomorrow! 5. Trevor is absolutely hopeless photos – he always cuts your head or feet off! 6. Lesley's rather anxious the doctor next week – she thinks it might be something serious. 7. Emma was furious with me her ex-boyfriend to the party. 8. I intend to find out who's responsible the window. 9. I'm tired the same old faces every day – I need a change! 10. Anyone interested on the trip to Bath should tell Kerry by noon today. 11. Dr. Farquar is famous people's names – I'm surprised he can remember his own! 12. Carol is incredibly honest. She'd never dream a lie. 13. You can delete anything you don't want this button. 14. Sally found it difficult to readjust to the British way of life back from a long holiday in the Greek islands. 15. What's the name of that stuff you use grass stains out of clothes? 16. MANUFACTURER'S WARNING: Always wear safety goggles this machinery. 17. Francesco picked up a strong American accent

a Master's degree in the USA. 18. practically nothing, I just can't seem to lose any weight! 19. You must check in your mirror another car on the motor-way.

Ex. 62 Complete the following sentences with either a gerund or infinitive. In some cases the verb to use is indicated in brackets. The first one has been done for you.

Model: You'll remember *to fill* the car up with petrol, won't you?

1. She remembered his face in a police identikit picture.
2. You must try down on the number of cigarettes you smoke.
3. Being a doctor means very long hours and a fragmented social life.
4. During the meeting we came that not only were we not getting a pay rise but probably a pay cut!
5. I regret him he was pathetic, I got a bit angry, that's all.
6. I regret you that there is very little chance of recovery.
7. Having defeated the champion in the opening match, she went on the tournament.
8. Isn't it time you stopped on your parents so much and tried on your own two feet?
9. You can't expect the exam if you spend all day video games.
10. I can't help (wonder) why Julie keeps home so late.
11. It's no good(worry) about things you can't be expected (know).
12. Would you mind not in here? I can't stand in other people's cigarette smoke.
13. I hate in small, confined places. I was once trapped in a lift and tried (smash) the doors down.
14. Don't forget the car to the garage on Monday – the brakes need again.
15. It's not worth (risk) (get) a fine by the car here even for five minutes.
16. There was no point in (promise)(help) if you don't like (get) your hands dirty!

Ex. 63 A) Put the verb in brackets in the correct form, gerund or infinitive. Remember that some verbs can take both the infinitive and the gerund but with a change of meaning.

1. Mandy isn't speaking to me because I forgot _____ (get) her a birthday present. I didn't remember _____ (wish) her Happy Birthday either.

2. If you don't stop _____ (waste) time and at least try _____ (get) the order finished today, the boss will be furious.

3. British Rail regrets _____ (inform) passengers of the cancellation of the 10.06 to Glasgow Queen Street.

4. It's good _____ (visit) lots of different countries because _____ (travel) broadens the mind.

5. I meant _____ (get up) earlier but I forgot _____ (set) my alarm clock.

6. I hope Sharon won't regret _____ (leave) school at 16.

7. My uncle didn't give up _____ (smoke) even after the doctor told him he risked _____ (have) a heart attack if he continued.

8. I can't help _____ (wonder) how Andy manages _____ (afford) _____ (run) such an expensive car on his salary.

9. Pleased _____ (meet) you. Glad _____ (hear) that you're enjoying your stay.

10. Can you imagine _____ (be) famous and _____ (have) enough money to do whatever you like?

B) In this exercise the verbs are in the correct form but the prepositions are missing. Fill each gap with an appropriate preposition from the list.

about at for in of on with

1. I do apologize _____ bringing Rachel but she insisted _____ coming.

2. Most politicians are extremely skilled _____ speaking in public.

3. Even though he was bored _____ doing the same thing day in day out, he was nervous _____ making a change.

4. A good salesperson is clever _____ persuading people to buy things they don't really need.

5. I'm not responsible _____ breaking the vase. It was Greg's fault.

6. Due to the increasing number of burglaries in the area, the police are warning people _____ leaving their windows open during the day.

7. Although Adrian is perfectly capable _____ getting good marks, he never does.

8. The examiner congratulated Graeme _____ passing his driving test first time.
9. Despite the strong wind, we succeeded _____ putting up our tent.
10. David is good _____ drawing but he isn't really interested _____ becoming an architect.

Ex. 64 Look at what people say and write a comment about each person. Use adjective + to-infinitive or adjective + ing form and prepositions if necessary.

Model: Vicky: There is a large bull in the field. I don't want to open the gate (afraid). Vicky is **afraid to open** the gate. Emma: The path was very icy, so I walked very carefully (afraid / fall). Emma was **afraid of falling**.

1. Jane: I arrived at the airport in good time. I thought I might get stuck in traffic (afraid).
2. Sally: I don't usually carry my passport with me (afraid / lose).
3. Bill: The policeman looked angry. I didn't want to argue with him (afraid).
4. Julia: I'm worried because I have to go on a trip alone (anxious).
5. Andrea: I'm looking forward to start my driving course (anxious).
6. Vince: They are ashamed. They lost the game (ashamed).
7. John: I don't want to speak about the results of the game. They are quite poor (ashamed).
8. Terry: I play the guitar every day. I like it very much (keen).
9. Alan: I want to see my relatives at the party (interested).
10. Mary: I'm thinking of visiting this exhibition. I like modern art (interested).
11. Magi: I was sorry when I heard that Fiona lost her job (sorry).
12. Mark: Excuse me, I didn't mean to be so rude last night (sorry).

Ex. 65 Complete the conversation. Put in to-infinitives or ing-forms after adjectives. Use prepositions if necessary.

Laura: I'm ashamed *to admit* (admit) it, but aeroplanes terrify me. I get really anxious about *flying* (fly). I'm afraid ... (buy) a plane ticket. I can't

stand being on a plane. I'm afraid ... (get) killed. I feel ashamed ... (be) so silly.

Rita: Aren't there things you can do to overcome your fear?

Laura: Well, I was interested ... (read) in the paper recently that you can go on a course that helps you. I'm anxious ... (book) a place on it very soon.

A: Give Laura advice how to stop getting anxious about flying. Use **would rather, had better, the verb try...**

B: Say what you are anxious about / afraid of/ ashamed of doing; anxious / afraid / ashamed to do.

Ex. 66 In the following sentences, circle the correct form of the verbs in bold. The first one is shown as an example.

Model: I'd rather not to / (go) /going very far in the new car until I've got used to / drive/ driving it.

1 Max dreads to / be/ being made redundant as he's too old to / get/ getting another decent job.

2 I spent all afternoon to / listen / listening to the neighbours to/ argue/ arguing about whose turn it was to mow the lawn.

3 I noticed the girl to/ put/ putting the watch into her pocket without to/ pay/ paying for it.

4 Hadn't you better to start/ starting to/ revise/ revising for the exam?

5 I think Rodney rather resents Jessica to / participate/ participating in the conference.

6 The fire brigade had to/be/being called to / get/ getting the boys down from the roof.

7 Why not to / go/ going by train rather than to/ take/ taking the car?

8 Louise always hated her father to / tell/ telling her what to do.

9 The council was to / ban/ banning all parking in the city centre but there were so many complaints they've decided not to.

10 I didn't dare to / show/ showing them the damage I'd done to their car.

11 We're bound to / run/ running out of cash so don't forget to / bring/ bringing your credit card.

12 If this is a private matter, perhaps you'd prefer me to / leave/ leaving.

13 Our physical education teacher used to / make/ making us to / go/ going swimming in an outdoor pool even in winter.

Ex. 67 Read the conversation and say whether you always remember to put the things in the right places. Role-play the dialogue. Mind the use of infinitives and ing-forms.

Peter: Have we done all the shopping now?

Sue: Yes, I think so. I **must remember to post** this letter.

Peter: I **remember passing** a post-box somewhere.

Sue: Just a minute, where's my purse? It isn't in my handbag.

Peter: Did you **forget to bring** it?

Sue: No, I had it not long ago. And my credit card is in there.

Oh, my God, what are we going to do?

Peter: Just stop worrying and think. You must have put it down somewhere and **forgotten to pick it up. Try to remember** when you had it last.

Sue: I **remember having** it in the shoe shop.

Peter: Then you **stopped to buy** a newspaper

Sue: Oh, it's all right. It's here in the shopping bag. Sorry. I **can't remember putting** it there.

Peter: You could **try chaining** it to your hand next time.

A: *Can you remember things you did when you were very young? Give examples of things you remember doing.*

B: *Do you ever forget to do things such as turning off lights or locking doors? Give examples.*

C: *What advice would you give to someone who forgets to do the things.*

Ex. 68 Read the article and do the exercises below.

Don't Forget to Take Your Dictionary with You!

Leaving it at home could mean ending up with a bloody nose. Larry James explains

When you go on a foreign holiday, the first thing you must **remember to pack** is your dictionary.

You could of course **stop to buy** one at the airport before you get on the plane. But what happens? The assistant says, "Sorry, we've **stopped selling** those now". No, buy one before you go. It may **mean running** round town to find just what you want, but it'll be worth it.

From the moment you book your holiday, you spend days **trying to learn** all those little phrases that will make life easy while you're abroad.

And you have such good intentions! You **mean to learn** at least five new phrases every day. And that **means setting aside** time. So you take the book to work to study in your lunch hour and then **forget to bring** it home!

I've just come back from a holiday in Malawi. One day I went to a market and, without a dictionary, I **started to talk** to a young man selling fish. Unfortunately, although I **didn't mean to be offensive**, I must have said something that annoyed him. I **remember waking** up lying on the ground with a bleeding nose.

If only I **had remembered to take** my dictionary with me!

A: Answer the questions:

1. Why does Larry not recommend buying a dictionary immediately before the trip?

2. What does he usually do trying to learn some foreign words and phrases?

3. What did leaving the dictionary at home mean for Larry James during his holiday in Malawi?

B: Work in small groups and discuss the following: a) things one needs to do to book a foreign trip;

b) things one should remember to take before going on a foreign trip;

c) things one should try to find out about the country he is travelling to;

d) rules one should remember to follow when abroad;

e) things that mean having a restful holiday.

Ex. 69 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms. Note that sometimes a bare infinitive will be required.

1. A: I want (catch) the 7 a.m. train tomorrow. B: But that means (get) up at 6.00; and you're not very good at (get) up early, are you? 2. He accepted the cut in salary without complaint because he was afraid (complain). He was afraid of (lose) his job. 3. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her finger in her mouth. And she remembers her teacher (tell) her (take) it out. 4. Did you remember (lock) the car? - No, I didn't. I'd better (go) back and (do) it now. 5. Next time we go (house-hunt), remember (ask) the agent for clear directions. I wasted hours (look) for the last house. 6. I meant (buy) an evening paper but I didn't see anyone (sell) them. 7. The lecturer began by (tell) us where the island was, and went on (talk) about its history. 8. A: I can't get my car (start) on cold mornings. B: Have you tried (fill) the radiator with hot water? That sometimes helps. 9. We stopped once (buy) petrol and then we stopped again (ask) someone the way. 10. Your hair needs (cut). You'd better (have) it done tomorrow - unless you'd like me (have) a go at it for you. 11. I tried (convince) him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) on my own,

but he insisted on (help) me. 12. I always try (come) in quietly but they always hear me (go) upstairs. It's impossible (climb) an old wooden staircase at night without (make) a noise. 13. I didn't mean (eat) anything but the cakes looked so good that I couldn't resist (try) one. 14. I don't mind (wait). It's better (be) too early than too late. 15. I meant (buy) an evening paper but I didn't see anyone (sell) them. 16. We suggested (sleep) in hotels but the children were anxious (camp) out.

Ex. 70 Open the brackets. Use an infinitive or an ing-form.

Jack Baines is a self-made millionaire, but his beginnings were very lowly. He was the youngest of eight children. His father had a job in the cotton mills of Blackburn, Lancashire in

the 1920s, but he was often unable (work) due to poor health. The family couldn't afford (pay) the rent or bills, and the children often went hungry. After (leave) school at the age of 14, Jack was wondering what (do) when Mr Walker, his old teacher, offered (lend) him \$100 to start his own business.

It was just after the war. Raw materials were scarce, and Jack without (listen) to his parent's advice saw a future in scrap metal. He bought bits of metal and stored them in an old garage. When he had built up a sizeable amount, he sold it to local industries for a vast profit.

Jack enjoyed (work) hard and was encouraged (make) the most of his potential by Mr Walker. After one year he had succeeded in repaying the \$100 loan and he also managed (give) Mr Walker \$100 interest to thank him for his generosity.

By the time Jack was 30 years old he had made his first million, and he wanted (celebrate) this achievement by (do) something "grand". With all his money it was now possible (build) a beautiful home for himself and his parents. In 1959 "Baines Castle" was built in the heart of the Lancashire countryside. It was one of the finest buildings in the county.

Jack has recently sold "Baines Steel" but he still can't get used (live) the good life. He can often be found at the local pub drinking pints with the locals.

"I remember (be) very poor as a child but never unhappy", says Jack, "and I never forget where I come from and who I am".

Lancashire people are proud of their local hero, and if a visitor asks the origins of the "grand" castle on the hill the locals say "Why, it's the house that Jack built".

A: Answer the questions:

1. What is Jack Baines' family background? 2. Why was it difficult for his father to support the family? 3. What privations did his family have to go through? 4. Who helped Jack to start his own business? What did he do to earn his first money? 5. How long did it take Jack to pay his debt back? 6. How did he thank Mr Walker for his generosity?

7. What did Jack decide to do to celebrate his first million?

8. Has Jack got used to being a rich person? 9. What does he remember about his childhood?

B: Retell the text as a) Jack Baines; b) his parents; c) a Lancashire local.

C: Speak about a self-made person you know. Use different patterns with infinitive and gerund.

Ex. 71 Use the appropriate form of the infinitive or the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. Over coffee, he began (to calm) down a little; he made himself useful (to hand) round the coffee cups. 2. I wouldn't like you to think that I am in the habit of (to make) a nuisance of myself. 3. She went on (to read) about how (to stick) plastic flowers on her blouse. 4. The master seized the arms of his chair and grasped them as though (to prevent) himself from (to fall) upon Philip. 5. I remember (to see) her (to come) on board only a few minutes before the boat sailed. 6. John had introduced himself to Philip before (to come) in to see Kitty. 7. He seemed (to have) some difficulty (to start). 8. She tried (to stop) (to go out) (to see) people. 9. And with an immense effort of the will, he managed (to stand) there, without (to go) down (to open) the door. 10. Can you (to ask) me after (to hear) me (to play)? 11. Thank you for (to let) me (to talk) to you. 12. Ralph began (to disappear) for days and weeks without (to warn). 13. Without (to speak) they went along, and there was no one (to see) either in front or behind them. 14. After that they decided (to go) where there was no chance at all of their (to see). 15. He took a silk scarf from his neck and gave it over to me (to use) for a handkerchief, since my own was wet with my (to cry). 16. Once more, Simon started (to piece) the toy together, with the old tune inside it, while Jennie and I went (to make) some tea. 17. When she woke, she rubbed her eyes (to gather) her senses together and gradually she remembered (to go) to the theatre on the previous evening. 18. I taught in a private school in Kensington, for almost three months, very small children. I didn't know what (to do) with them but I was kept fairly busy (to escort) little boys to the hall and (to tell) the little girls (to use) their handkerchiefs.

Ex. 72 Analyse the *ing-forms* 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. The twins devotedly gave up their day to the cutting of sandwiches. 4. She was put out by being kept waiting. 5. I sat in the sun, extremely tired in my bones after the crossing of the mountain on the previous day. 6. She was angry at being put beside Tom. 7. He was engaged in overwhelming Helen with reproaches for not having told him of Jack's change of sleeping quarters. 8. It was hot walking through the town but the sun was starting to go down and it was very pleasant. 9. Godfrey felt guilty at having gossiped to Olive about Lettie's changes in her will. 10. It was good walking on the road. But it was lovely walking in the woods. 11. Poirot lost no time in visiting M. Hautet. 12. He crossed back into the doorway, and, slowly, to keep down the beating of his heart, mounted the single flight of stairs and rang the bell. 13. There was a tramping of feet. 14. No one ever thought of protecting Isabel. 15. He walked to the edge of the terrace, and looked down into the darkness; he could just see the powdering of the daisies on the unmown lawn. 16. Raising good cotton, riding well, dancing lightly were the things that mattered. 17. It was a habit with him to tell her the doings of his day. 18. He liked dancing quickly. 19. Lewis had offices in Zurich and London, and his comings and goings were casual. 20. "I'm not very clever at guessing people's ages," she said coldly.

Self control test

I. Use suitable prepositions.

1. She was a motherly soul. She asked me to come in and insisted..... my taking a cup of tea with the family.
2. He was suspected concealing important information from the police.
3. If I were you, I'd think twice accepting their invitation. There is something fishy about it.
4. Bob found himself in an awkward situation coming to see his friend too early.
5. The child hurt her leg badly and started to complain having severe pains in it.
6. David found a small frog walking near the pond in his garden.

II. Use the required form of the gerund of the verb in brackets. Add a preposition if necessary

1. George has a Newfoundland dog, Strickland by name, and he is responsible (walk) it twice a day.
2. I believe I will still have an opportunity (introduce)..... you to my school buddies.
3. My big grey cat Fluffy is good (catch) mice.
4. Janet was a wonderful dancer. I couldn't help (impress)
5. I am not at all sure if Arthur is really interested (learn) the truth.
6. I am sorry I have forgotten (lend) you my textbook. Can I have it back?
7. No one can avoid (influence) by advertisements.
8. They are considering (buy/ house) before the prices go up.
9. My wife said in her letter that she would appreciate (hear) from you sometime.
10. The thief took away the woman's wallet without (see).....
11. Mark often attempts to escape (fine)..... whenever he breaks traffic regulations.
12. Your shirt needs (iron) You'd better have it done today.
13. People appreciate (work) with him because he has a good sense of humor.
14. I've enjoyed (be able) to talk with you.
15. (Criticize, by anyone) hurts his feelings.

Combine each pair of sentences using a gerund.

1. I don't approve of (it). They spent the students' money.
2. We depended on (it). Tom is able to take care of himself.
3. I hated (it). I had to take this test.
4. He denied (it). He was late for class.
5. Sue was worried by (it). Her husband smokes so much.
6. He doesn't enjoy (drive, night)
7. I look forward (see, you, next week)
8. The child enjoys (listen, fairy tales)
9. I can't understand (they rejected, advice, their lawyer)
10. They are preparing (go, Africa)
11. She is always complaining (have) too much work to do.
12. After their quarrel, they stopped (talk, each other)

Make up sentences using gerunds.

1. I do not like (she; to read) my letters.
4. I cannot understand (he; to be) in love with a bad-tempered girl like Ann.
7. Peter is used (to watch) TV in the evenings.
10. We live next door to a famous filmstar. We know nothing about him.
13. Many English are disappointed (prices for houses; to get higher and higher).
16. Mother is not happy (her daughter; to spend all her money on her mobile phone).
19. He passed his exam (because he had worked very hard).
22. Do you mind (if I sing in class)?
25. Please don't talk (to leave) before (to see) my records.
28. They were all interested (to visit) their friends in America.
29. He thought that (be/ worth/ not/ effort/ the/ it/ do/ job/ the).
30. (He, return, money) surprised the police.

Use gerunds or infinitives to complete the sentences.

1. Nate deserved (win) the prize for (write) that amazing short story about (travel) through Peru. I don't understand (he/ not/ receive) the award.
2. I can't believe you wanted (go) (fish), and you forgot (bring) a fishing pole. How did you expect (catch) any fish? Were you just going to sit in the river (try) (catch) fish with your bare hands? You would have had a hard time (do) that!
3. Vince is determined (save) enough money (travel) to South Africa next year. If he avoids (waste) his money and manages (save) what he needs (make) the trip, he plans on (leave) in June.
4. When Sam mentioned (want/ go/ swim), Nina warned (he/ not/ go) into the river. She explained that the national park did not allow visitors (swim) for several reasons. The number one reason for (not/ permit) visitors (swim) was the large number of crocodiles in the park.
5. The Oscar-winning actor avoids (talk) to his fans and refuses (give) his autograph. Moreover, he has difficulty (give) interviews and appears (have) problems (interact) with other people. Doesn't he seem way too shy (be) an actor?

6. Simone and Michael discussed (go) to Tahiti on their honeymoon, but they had very different opinions about (visit) such an expensive destination. Michael said that after such a costly wedding, he couldn't see (spend) so much money on a vacation. Simone defended (they/ go) to Tahiti by (argue) that a honeymoon is a once in a lifetime experience.

7. (Use) a search engine (look) things up on the Internet is a skill that all students need (learn). That is why the government is urging schools (begin/ teach) basic computer skills in elementary school. Schools also encourage parents (reinforce) these skills at home by (surf) the Internet together with their children.

8. Samantha kept (have) problems with her computer at work. Her co-worker Denise suggested (shut) down the computer and (restart) it (see) if that would solve the problem.

9. Jack's interest in (learn) foreign languages is a major factor in his decision (move) to China. One of his life-long goals is (learn) (speak) Chinese fluently. (Learn) Chinese will be quite a challenge, but (live) in China should enable (he/ achieve) his goal of (master) the language more quickly.

10. Simon's attempts (find) accommodation in Paris were not very successful. He tried (call) every hotel in his guidebook, but he was shocked (discover) they were all full. He called all the youth hostels (find) out if they had any beds, but they were full, too. Another traveler advised him (go) to the tourist information office (ask) for help, but the office was closed. Although Simon hated the idea of (leave) Paris without (see) anything, the thought of (sleep) in the train station or (walk) the streets all night convinced him (take) the train to another city (look) for accommodation there.

Write a letter to your friend about an unusual experience you had using words followed by the gerund or the infinitive.

Dear Al,

I had the most frightening experience of my life yesterday. Ann had suggested going.....

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АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

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