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VERBALS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

*Навчально-методичний посібник
з практичної граматики англійської мови
для студентів 2-3 курсів англійського відділення
денної та заочної форм навчання*

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Verbals: Theory and Practice: навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики англійської мови для студентів 2-3 курсів англійського відділення денної та заочної форм навчання (видання 2-ге, доповнене і перероблене). Івано-Франківськ, 2019, 83 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник з практичної граматики укладено згідно вимог навчальної програми.

Посібник створено з метою допомогти студентам оволодіти граматичним матеріалом з теми VERBALS, сформувати навички застосування неособових форм дієслова у мовленнєвих ситуаціях.

Матеріали навчального посібника розраховано на 30 занять. Структура методичної розробки передбачає опрацювання теоретичного матеріалу, виконання вправ на застосування неособових форм у різних контекстах і завдання для самостійної роботи.

Посібник призначено для студентів англійського відділення, для студентів німецького і французького відділення, котрі вивчають англійську як другу мову, для аудиторної та самостійної роботи.

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*Друкується за ухвалою Вченої ради факультету іноземних мов
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PART I. THE INFINITIVE

LESSON 1. NOMINAL AND VERBAL CHARACTER OF THE INFINITIVE

The verb has finite and non-finite forms. The non-finite forms of the verb are called verbals. The verbals do not express person, number or mood. They cannot be used as the predicate of the sentence. The verbals have tense and voice distinctions. There are three verbals in English: **the participle, the gerund and the infinitive.**

The form of a verbal does not show whether the action it denotes refers to the present, past or future. It shows only whether the action expressed by the verbal is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb or prior to it.

THE INFINITIVE

The infinitive developed from the verbal noun; that is why it has nominal and verbal character.

The nominal features of the infinitive refer to its syntactic functions. The infinitive can be used:

1. As the subject of a sentence - e.g. *To sleep well is important.*
2. as a predicative – e.g. *My wish is to visit London.*
3. as an object – e.g. *I want to see you once more.*

We make a negative with **not + Infinitive**: e.g. *I tried not to look at her.*

The verbal features of the infinitive are as follows:

1. the infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object.
e.g. *I want to watch this film. We did our best to win the game*
2. the infinitive can be modified by an adverb
e.g. *You have to learn carefully. He was heard to shout loudly.*
3. the infinitive has tense and aspect distinctions. The infinitive of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.

The Split Infinitive. In informal English we sometimes put an adverb between *to* and *the infinitive*. This is known as “split infinitive”: e.g. *The doctor started to carefully remove the bandages.*

EXERCISES:

1. Point out the Infinitives in the sentences:

1. John cannot afford to buy another house in Vancouver.
2. It's terrible to go camping today.
3. He wanted his wife to do all the housework.
4. We were too tired to play another game.
5. She appears to be sick today.
6. The librarian asked us to leave because we were too loud.
7. The stores ship was the next to be lost.
8. There were serious recriminations about that, I can tell you.
9. How do you turn catastrophe into art? Nowadays the process is automatic.
10. Amanda knew him well enough to suspect that he might be bluffing.
11. It would be just like him.
12. On this prediction the doctor and the death-watch beetle had managed to agree.
13. For a while, I thought they would just forget about me, and that I'd be able to live out my days like most fugitives here.
14. Nikos thought himself to be a very rational man.
15. Nikos

was waiting for something bad to happen to him. 16. I could swim when I was six. 17. The buyers want to know our terms of payment. 18. This is for you to decide. 19. The plan of our work will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25. 20. To walk in the garden was a pleasure. 21. Jane remembered to have been told a lot about Mr. Smith. 22. I felt him put his hand on my shoulder. 23. This writer is said to have written a new novel. 24. She seems to be having a good time at the seaside. 25. They watched the boy cross the street. 26. To advertise in magazines is very expensive. 27. He proved to be one of the cleverest students at our Institute. 28. He knew himself to be strong enough to take part in the expedition. 29. To see is to believe. 30. He is sure to enjoy himself at the disco. 31. To tell you the truth, this company has a very stable position in the market. 32. I called every morning to see if there was any news. 33. We stopped to have a smoke. 34. He came here to speak to me, not to you. 35. The car was waiting at the door to take them to the station. 36. To explain the problem he drew diagrams all over the blackboard. 37. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a great number of new shops have been opened in the towns.

2. Fill in the blanks using the correct form:

watch, stay, turn, do, speak, go, play, take, look, apologize, go, lie, speak, talk, work, have, smile, come

1. Where did you learn _____ English? 2. I plan _____ to England next year. 3. What do you want _____ this weekend? 4. I want _____ a movie this weekend. 5. She forgot _____ off the stove. 6. Because it was raining, he decided _____ at home. 7. We were asked _____ with the baby. 8. The doctor told me _____ vitamins. 9. He hopes _____ home soon. 10. He agreed _____ together. 11. They like _____ English. 12. He decided _____ there. 13. He crossed the room _____ at the picture. 14. She hates _____. 15. He made her _____. 16. Where are you going _____ dinner? 17. He stopped _____ to her. 18. I want _____ to him.

Self-study tasks:

1. Study the general information about the Infinitive and make up two illustrations of each rule (14 sent.).

2. Change the sentences as in the example:

Example: It is simple to solve this problem. — This problem is simple to solve. It is difficult to speak to such people. — Such people are difficult to speak to.

1. It is expensive to buy a mink coat. 2. It is impossible to get a good dinner in our canteen. 3. It was difficult to start an engine in such cold weather. 4. It is dangerous to stand on this ladder. 5. It is rather difficult to deal with stubborn people. 6. It is dangerous to drive a car in big cities. 7. It is interesting to meet new people. 8. It is simple to communicate with people due to Internet. 9. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel. 10. It is always funny to listen to him.

LESSON 2. THE FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	to discuss	to be discussed
Continuous	to be discussing	-
Perfect	to have discussed	to have been discussed
Perfect Continuous	to have been discussing	-

The Indefinite Infinitive expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. It may refer to the present, past or future.

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

I am glad to see you.

I'll be glad to see you tomorrow.

The Continuous Infinitive denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress.

e.g. *He happened to be standing round the corner.*

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

e.g. *I'm glad to have met you.*

We were satisfied to have done the preparations beforehand

The church is said to have been built two centuries ago.

N.B! After *to mean, to expect, to intend, to hope* used in the Past Indefinite, the Perfect Infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out.

e.g. *I hoped to have met you (but we didn't meet) = I had hoped to meet you.*

The Perfect Continuous Infinitive denotes an action which lasted a certain time before the action of the finite verb.

e.g. *He seems to have been sleeping all day long.*

The infinitive of transitive verbs has the Active and the Passive voice.

e.g. *There is nothing to lose.*

There is nothing to be lost.

EXERCISES:

1. Define the form of the Infinitive:

- A man must have something to believe in.
- The house is going to be repaired in July.
- The boy is said to be reading in the library now.
- The poem is considered to have been written in the 18th century.

- e. I'm very glad to have done the work yesterday. Today I can have a rest.
- f. He turned out to have been living in Ivano-Frankivsk for 10 years.
- g. We made the list of the things to be taken.
- h. To come back home was their only wish.
- i. He seems to have been sleeping all day long.
- j. We were given the task to be done by tomorrow.
- k. She is considered to be engaged to him.
- l. He is said to have been asked to participate.

2. Translate the sentences:

1. Їй не подобається запізнюватися.
2. Він не втратить нагоду погуляти.
3. Книжку скоро видрукують.
4. Приємно подорожувати у гарній компанії.
5. Вона прикидалася, що читає.
6. Він радий, що може допомогти.
7. Вони хочуть, аби їм зателефонували.
8. Вони мають намір поїхати.
9. Я не планував витратити стільки грошей.
10. Неможливо працювати у спеку.
11. Він не зможе перекласти статтю.
12. Хто змусив його заговорити?
13. Не дозволяйте командувати собою.
14. Вона просила прислухатися.
15. Він порадив не починати.
16. Він був здивований зустріти її тут.
17. Він навчив її співати.
18. Вона не знала, як реагувати.
19. Вони не боялися запізнитися.
20. Він намагатиметься не забути нічого.
21. Було б гарно поїхати за місто.
22. Їм подобається плавати.
23. Вони спостерігали, як злетів літак.
24. Вона не знає, як сказати йому про це.
25. Він розуміє, що до цього важко пристосуватися.
26. Скільки потрібно часу, щоб зробити це?
27. Він прикинувся, що бачив цей фільм раніше.
28. До того, як мені виповниться сорок, я хочу вже написати книгу.
29. Якби я знала, що ти прийдеш, я б спекла пиріг.
30. Хтось мусив розбити вікно і проліз всередину.
31. Я планувала (to mean) відправити листа поштою, але я забула.
32. Я радий, що знайшов цю роботу.
33. Трапилося так, що вона була свідком пограбування.

Self-study tasks:

1. Study the theoretical part and define whether the action expressed by the infinitives is simultaneous with or prior to that of the finite verb. Define the form of infinitive:

1. All he needed was to be invited to the party.
2. They were glad to have come in time.
3. I'm pleased to meet you.
4. He hoped to have gone to Paris with his parents.
5. The cinema is said to have been built 300 years ago.
6. We tried to escape.
7. Don't forget to write the list.
8. This is the first program to be shown on this channel.
9. He was the last to be given the present.
10. It's a shame not to have done the home task!

2. Insert the correct form of the infinitive:

1. (do) it was silly of you.
2. We are happy (meet) our old friends yesterday.
3. Take an umbrella (not get) wet through.
4. The coach is said (be) a very strict person.
5. By the next week they'll (finish) painting those rooms.
6. She is said (leave) the day before.
7. This letter must (type).
8. He happened (sit) next to us.
9. Ask her (not make) so much noise.
10. The room seems (clean) already.

LESSON 3. THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF THE INFINITIVE

• **The Infinitive as the Subject.** When the Infinitive is used as the Subject, it is usually placed after the predicate and the sentence is introduced by the introductory *it*. However the Infinitive in this function can occur at the beginning of the sentence too.

e.g. *To err is human.*

It is very hard to work under such conditions.

To collect all this information for such a short period of time would be completely impossible!

• **As a part of the Compound Predicate.**

1) **Part of the Compound Nominal Predicate.**

e.g. *Her ambition was to become an actress*

The plan was to go to the dean.

Note: There is an interesting model where both the subject and the predicate are expressed by the Infinitive.

e.g. *To love is to believe.*

To know is to understand.

2) **Part of the Compound Verbal Modal Predicate** (after modal verbs, modal

expressions, verbs expressing modality: *to hope, to expect, to want...*)

e.g. *You should have told me about it yesterday.*

May I join you?

3) **Part of the Compound Verbal Aspect Predicate** (after verbs expressing the beginning, the duration, or the end of an action)

e.g. *She began to cry.*

He continued to live with his parents after he finished school.

• **As an object.**

e.g. *I hate to ask people such questions.*

We decided to change the subject of the discussion.

Note: Sometimes the introductory object **it** is used.

e.g. *He found it difficult to spot her in the crowd.*

• **As an attribute** after:

a) abstract and class nouns: e.g. *There is no place to sit down; It's a nice book to read before sleeping;*

b) indefinite pronouns: e.g. *I've no one to talk to;*

- c) ordinal numerals: e.g. *He was the first to come*;
- d) last: e.g. *The captain was the last to leave the ship*

- **As an adverbial modifier.**

1) **Adverbial modifier of purpose**, often with the conjunctions *in order* and *so as*, especially when the meaning is negative.

- e.g. *She put on her coat in order not to catch cold.*
- I came to wish you happy birthday.*
- He ran away so as not to be hurt.*

2) **Adverbial modifier of result** after the adverbs *too*, *enough* and *sufficiently*.

- e.g. *Molecules are too small to see with an eye.*

3) **Adverbial modifier of comparison** with conjunctions *as if*, *as though*.

- e.g. *She began to talk loudly as if to show that she was not upset.*

4) **Adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.**

- e.g. *An astronaut leaves the Earth and returns fifty years later to find his twin-brother quite an old man while he is still in the prime of his life. (при цьому знаходить)*

- **As parenthesis**

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| To cut a long story short | Not to make too much of it |
| To tell (you) the truth | To put it another way |
| To say nothing of | To put it mildly |
| To be honest | To say the least of it |
| To get (back) to the point | To begin with |

- e.g. *To put it mildly, I'm surprised.*

- e.g. *To begin with we have not enough money to buy it.*

- **As part of a Complex Object:** e.g. *I saw him cross the street.*

- **As part of Complex Subject:** e.g. *He is sure to be waiting for us.*

EXERCISES:

1. Define the syntactic functions of the infinitives:

1. To reach the top is their aim.
2. Their aim is to reach the top.
3. Their aim is for the team to win.
4. To find her so distressed took him by surprise.
5. They struggled to keep up their standard of living.
6. To keep up friendship is difficult.
7. It is difficult to keep up friendship.
8. I heard them ask for help.
9. To be honest, I don't want to take part in this project.
10. He came back home to find that nobody was waiting for him.
11. The girl gave a wry smile as if to show that she wasn't upset.
12. He accepted the invitation not to make her disappointed.
13. It's a good opportunity to take.
14. He was the last to come, but the first to be noticed.

2. Insert the correct infinitive from the list:

to be looked through, to have given, to read, to tell you the truth, to have been living in London, to be accepted, to master the specialty, to become, to be published, to attract, to be listening to, to see, to have heard, to solve, to cut a long story short, to start

1. The students seemed _____ the lecturer attentively. 2. I hope _____ you on Monday. 3. We were sorry _____ about your failure at exams. 4. Don't you think I'm old enough _____ the problem myself. 5. Well, _____, he wrote to me at the beginning of last month and said he was ready _____ work again. 6. The Browns are happy _____ in London for 5 years. 7. He wants _____ to the University. 8. _____ one must work hard. 9. Her dream was _____ a teacher of the Ukrainian language. 10. This is an article _____ in our magazine. 11. There was nothing interesting at the exhibition _____ our attention. 12. _____, I shan't be able to finish the translation today. 13. They are lucky _____ the novel in the original. 14. You were very kind _____ me that advice. 15. They made a list of articles _____ for the seminar.

3. Open the brackets:

1. I like (give) presents to friends, but even more I like (give) gifts. 2. She is so lucky (have) such a good family. 3. The dictionary seems (belong) to my great-grandfather. It appears (publish) ages ago. 4. The young man seemed (study) Marion, and she gave him a cold stare. 5. The key to the grandfather clock was believed (lose) some twenty years before. 6. One more window remained (wash). 7. The child is so pale! She ought (have) a change of food and air. 8. Well, sir, I want (take) my words back. I'm sorry (call) you names. 9. The case was urgent. The man had (operate on). 10. He was sorry (not notice) the fax on the secretary's table. 11. But what kind of rules might (require)? 12. The rules were left to the Government (decide). 13. Everybody is going (give) a rise. 14. The country is considered (make) enormous progress this year. 15. English people don't like (tell) what to do.

Self-study task: Choose the correct variant:

1. Modern art is when you buy a picture _____ a hole in the wall – and decide that the hole looks better.
a) to cover b) to be covering c) to have covered d) to have been covering

2. It is not enough to have a good mind; the main thing is _____ it.
a) to be using b) to use c) to have used d) to have been using

3. There was nothing _____, but wait for the next train which was due at six.
a) to do b) to have done c) to be doing d) to have been doing

4. That woman is still sitting. She seems _____ over an hour.
a) to wait b) to be waiting c) to have been waiting d) to have waited

5. The only way to get the best of an argument is _____ it.
a) to be avoiding b) to have avoided c) to have been avoiding d) to avoid

6. Look at the children! They are laughing. They seem _____ the film.
a) to enjoy b) to be enjoying c) to have enjoyed d) to have been enjoying

LESSON 4. THE BARE INFINITIVE

The bare infinitive is the infinitive used without the particle 'to'. We use the bare infinitive:

1) **after auxiliary verbs:** e.g. *I shall come tomorrow.*

2) **after modal verbs:** e.g. *They can't have meant that.*

I can/could/may/might/should/shall/must leave soon.

-The modal verb **ought** is always followed by 'to': e.g. *We ought to help the old.*

-After **to dare / to need** used as modal verbs we use the bare infinitive:

e.g. *How dare you say such things?; You needn't worry.*

Dare is used only with the Indefinite Infinitive. **Need** is used both with the Indefinite and with the Perfect Infinitive: e.g. *You needn't have read the course.*

At the same time both verbs can be used as normal verbs and are followed by the 'to'-infinitive: e.g. *You **need** to be careful. I didn't **dare** to enter the room.*

3) **after verbs denoting sense perception** (to hear, to see, to feel):

e.g. *I felt my heart jump;*

I saw him pour the medicine down the loo and I heard him laugh to himself.

After the verbs to hear, to see in the passive voice the 'to'-infinitive is used:

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

NB: the verb **to be** after the verb **to feel** is used with the particle 'to':

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

4) **after to let:** e.g. *Let's make it Friday.*

We use the imperative form **let's** as an auxiliary verb followed by a bare infinitive when making suggestions for actions that include the speaker:

e.g. *Let's take a taxi, shall we?*

The negative form in suggestions of this type is:

e.g. *Let's not argue about this / Don't let us argue.*

To let in the meaning of 'to allow' is always followed by a noun or a pronoun object before a bare infinitive. If the object is **us**, it cannot be reduced to **let's**:

e.g. *Please, let us have more time, will you?; I won't let you ride my bicycle.*

In **passive sentences** we use **to allow** + 'to'-infinitive instead of **to let**:

e.g. *They didn't let us speak / We were not allowed to speak.*

5) after to make in the meaning 'змушувати': e.g. *What makes you think so?*

In the passive **make** in this sense is followed by 'to'-infinitive:

e.g. *I was made to follow.*

NB: To make in the meaning 'to compel' can never be followed by a passive infinitive. But in the meaning of 'to create' it can: e.g. *Rules were made to be broken.*

6) in fixed phrases with let and make: let fall, let go, let me see, make believe, make do, etc: e.g. *You'll have to make your pocket money do. I can't give you more.*

7) after to have: Have + personal object + bare infinitive: we use this construction to show that one person is causing another to do something:

e.g. *He wanted a job so I had him paint the kitchen.*

I can't imagine what he'll have you believe next.

The verb **to have** in the meaning 'допускати' is used after the modal verbs **will** and **would** in negative sentences: e.g. *I would not have you think that I'm a fool.*

8) after to know in the meaning 'to observe, to see' (never in the Present Indefinite):

e.g. *I've never known her (to) cry before. I've never known her not (to) be late.*

But in the passive 'to' is obligatory:

e.g. *He was known to have had a quick temper as a boy.*

9) after to help we can omit particle 'to':

e.g. *Mother helped me (to) do my homework.*

But in the negative sentences we cannot omit 'to':

e.g. *It helps me not to worry.*

In the passive 'to' is obligatory after help:

e.g. *He was helped to overcome the difficulties.*

10) after why/why not?

e.g. *I don't like the wallpaper. – Why don't you change it? / Why not change it?*

11) after would rather, had better, would sooner, cannot but, nothing but:

e.g. *I'd rather be told the truth.*

You'd better not go near the edge.
I cannot but think so.
There was nothing left for us to do but sit and wait.
She does nothing but cry.

<p>*Note <u>would rather / had better</u>:</p> <p>Would rather → preference Had better → advice, warning, threat</p> <p>If the subject and the object of the sentence are the same:</p> <p>Smb1 had better do / be</p> <p>Smb1 would rather do sth / be</p>	<p><i>I would rather spend the day outside</i> (preference) <i>He would rather stay at home now</i> (preference) <i>You had better try again</i> (advice) <i>She had better not be so rude</i> (warning) <i>I'd better not catch you in my room again</i> (threat)</p>
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12) If infinitives are joined by **and, but, except, or, than**, 'to' is usually dropped before the second infinitive: e.g. *I'd like to be flying over the Alps and (to be) looking down / be looking down at the mountains.*

EXERCISES:

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. Are you ready (go/to go) now? 2. I saw her (to cross/cross) the road. 3. They didn't let us (go/to go) to a disco. 4. She asked (sit down/to sit down) because she was very tired. 5. I've heard her (to sing/sing). 6. It's difficult (to cook/cook) as well as your mother. 7. You'd rather (not try/not to try) because it's dangerous. 8. You mustn't (turn/to turn) left. It's forbidden. 9. They didn't let us (to work/work) in groups. 10. They planned (make/to make) a picnic with all the family.

2. Insert to where necessary:

1. We did everything we could ___ make him ___ join us. 2. You can't ___ make me ___ do what I don't want ___. 3. Are you sure you can ___ afford ___ waste another year? 4. You need ___ take more care of yourself. 5. It would be very foolish ___ let the child ___ have his way. 6. Let the next student ___ come in now. 7. We'd rather ___ take a train than ___ fly. 8. Why not ___ go with us? Let's ___ have fun! 9. You'd better ___ stay in bed not ___ make your cold ___ get worse. 10. I need a car ___ get to my country-house. 11. We heard the postman ___ come up to the front door and then we saw him ___ slip a thick envelope into the box. 12. He can't but ___ admire her beauty and talent. 13. You ought ___ have told me all this before. 14. We got them ___ rebuild the house. 15. He was seen ___ enter the house through the back door. 16. – What made you ___ terrorize me? –I was made ___ do it. 17. Will you be able ___ let your son ___ decide his future? 18. Do you like ___ listen to good music? 19. Would you like ___ listen to good music? 20. That funny scene made me ___ laugh. 21. I like ___ play the guitar. 22. My brother can ___ speak French. 23.

We had ___ put on our overcoats because it was cold. 24. They wanted ___ cross the river. 25. It is high time for you ___ go to bed. 26. May I ___ use your telephone? 27. They heard the girl ___ cry out with joy. 28. I would rather ___ stay at home today. 29. He did not want ___ play in the yard any more. 30. Would you like ___ go to England? 31. You look tired. You had better ___ go home. 32. I wanted ___ speak to Nick, but could not ___ find his telephone number. 33. It is time ___ get up. 34. Let me ___ help you with your homework. 35. I was planning ___ do a lot of things yesterday. 36. I'd like ___ speak to you. 37. I think I shall be able ___ solve this problem. 38. What makes you ___ think you are right? 39. I shall do all I can ___ help you. 40. I like ___ dance. 41. I'd like ___ dance. 42. She made me ___ repeat my words several times. 43. I saw him ___ enter the room. 44. She did not let her ___ go.

3. Put *to* where possible:

1. I think you ought ___ apologize. 2. Make him ___ speak louder. 3. Help me ___ carry this bag. 4. My son asked me ___ let him ___ go to the theatre. 5. I must ___ go to the country. 6. It cannot ___ be done to-day. 7. She asked me ___ read the letter carefully and ___ write an answer. 8. The man told me not ___ walk on the grass. 9. Let me ___ help you with your work. 10. She ought ___ take care of her health. 11. We had better ___ stop to rest a little. 12. I don't know what ___ do. 13. He was seen ___ leave the house. 14. We have come ___ ask whether there is anything we can ___ do. 15. We heard the siren ___ sound and saw the ship ___ move. 16. I cannot ___ go there now; I have some work ___ do. 17. During the crossing the passengers felt the ship ___ toss. 18. You must make him ___ practise an hour a day. 19. He is not sure that it can ___ be done, but he is willing ___ try. 20. I looked for the book everywhere but could not ___ find it. 21. He said that she might ___ come in the evening. 22. Have you heard him ___ play the piano? 23. I would rather not ___ tell them about it.

Self-study tasks:

1. Study the theoretical part and make up illustrations of every rule (14 sent.).

2. Rewrite the following sentences, using *to*-infinitive or infinitive without *to*:

1. John is easily encouraged. It's easy _____.
2. The baby is going to fall! Don't let _____.
3. Shall I stay? Do you want me _____?
4. Why do you think so? What makes you _____?
5. What shall I do? What do you want _____?
6. You can't do that. I won't let you _____.
7. Accept my offer please. I begged him _____.
8. Please call me a taxi. Will you _____?
9. You shouldn't complain. You'd better _____.
10. Hearing that surprised us. It surprised us _____.
11. I'd prefer not to go. I'd rather _____.
12. He has many friends. He appears _____.
13. He was surprised at the news. He seemed _____.

LESSON 5. VERBS + INFINITIVE

After these verbs we usually use the infinitive:

afford	<i>I can't afford to buy this dress</i>
agree	<i>Tom agreed to help me</i>
appear	<i>His health appeared to be better</i>
arrange	<i>Naomi arranged to stay with her cousin in Miami</i>
ask	<i>She asked to leave</i>
attempt	<i>We attempted to persuade him</i>
begin	<i>He began to talk</i>
care	<i>He doesn't care to participate in the activity</i>
choose	<i>I chose to help</i>
claim	<i>She claimed to be a princess</i>
dare	<i>I didn't dare to interrupt</i>
decide	<i>We decided to go to Hawaii</i>
demand	<i>He demanded to speak to Mr. Harris</i>
deserve	<i>He deserves to go to jail</i>
expect	<i>They expect to arrive early</i>
fail	<i>He failed to get enough money to pay for the new project</i>
happen	<i>She happened to be at the bank when it was robbed</i>
hesitate	<i>She hesitated to tell me the problem</i>
hope	<i>I hope to begin college this year</i>
intend	<i>We intend to visit you this year</i>
learn (how)	<i>I learned to speak Japanese when I was a kid</i>
manage	<i>He managed to open the door without the key</i>
offer	<i>Frank offered to drive us to the supermarket</i>
plan	<i>We plan to go to Europe this summer</i>
prepare	<i>They prepared to take the test</i>
pretend	<i>The child pretended to be a monster</i>
promise	<i>She promised to stop smoking</i>
refuse	<i>The guard refused to let them enter the building</i>
seem	<i>Nancy seemed to be disappointed</i>
swear	<i>She swore to tell the truth</i>
tend	<i>He tends to be a little shy</i>
threaten	<i>He threatened to leave forever</i>
vow	<i>He vowed to get revenge</i>
want	<i>I want to study Spanish</i>
wish	<i>I wish to stay</i>
would like (=want)	<i>I'd like to go with you</i>
yearn	<i>Melanie yearns to travel somewhere exotic</i>

After the following verbs we have to use noun + infinitive:

advise	<i>I advised them to see a doctor.</i>
allow	<i>Ireland doesn't allow people to smoke in bars</i>
cause	<i>He caused her to make a mistake</i>
convince	<i>Ned convinced me to quit my job.</i>
enable	<i>Financial aid enabled the students to pay such expensive tuition fees</i>
encourage	<i>He encourages his patients to eat healthy foods</i>
force	<i>The commander forced the soldiers to march in the rain.</i>
get (cause to)	<i>Isabelle got Mike to wash her car</i>
hire	<i>Mr. Donnelly hired Sarah to work as a receptionist</i>
invite	<i>We invited them to join us</i>
order	<i>The police ordered him to put his hands in the air.</i>
permit	<i>California doesn't permit people to fish without a fishing license</i>
remind	<i>They reminded me to pay the bills before the end of the month</i>
require	<i>The certificate requires students to complete two courses</i>
tell	<i>He told me to shut up.</i>
urge	<i>They urge citizens to recycle bottles and paper</i>
warn	<i>She warned him not to be late</i>

With the following verbs **the noun is optional**. When a noun is added, it usually changes **the doer** of the action. The optional noun/pronoun changes the meaning of the sentence.

ask	<i>She asked to leave</i>	<i>She asked <u>him</u> to leave</i>
choose	<i>I chose to help out.</i>	<i>I chose <u>him</u> to help out</i>
expect	<i>They expect to arrive early</i>	<i>The expect <u>him</u> to arrive early</i>
need	<i>I need to clean the house</i>	<i>I need <u>her</u> to clean the house.</i>
prepare	<i>They prepared to take the test</i>	<i>They prepared <u>her</u> to take the test</i>
want	<i>I want to study Spanish</i>	<i>I want <u>my son</u> to study Spanish</i>
wish	<i>I wish to stay.</i>	<i>I wish <u>him</u> to stay (rare form)</i>
would like	<i>We would like to start now.</i>	<i>We would like <u>him</u> to start now.</i>

E.g. *They agreed to lend me some money when I explained the reason to them.*
He pretended not to see me as he passed me in the street.
You seem to have lost weight.
We decided not to go out because of the weather.
I pretended to be reading.

EXERCISES:

1. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Він був охочий допомогти їй. 2. Призначте її розробити програму. 3. Вона вирішила злякати його. 4. Вони порадили їм використовувати кімнату для танців. 5. Він вирішив відпочити, щоб потім приєднатися до них. 6. Він пообіцяв відгукнутися на її прохання. 7. Нагадай мені заплатити рахунок. 8. Ми вагалися, чи йти на концерт. 9. Діти заслуговують походу в зоопарк. 10. Вона не дозволила собі бути причиною сварки. 11. Вони вирішили спакувати речі. 12. Їйому дозволили зайнятися справою. 13. Їй було соромно, що вона запізнилася. 14. Їйому порадили купити сучасну пральну машину. 15. Вона могла дозволити собі купити машину. 16. Вона очікувала, що вони розвеселять його. 17. Їйому звеліли купити стілець. 18. Її заохочували зустрітися з ним. 19. Вона наполягає, аби діти сходили до музею. 20. Це вже буде зовсім по-дурному, підозрювати його. 21. Як він посмів заявитися сюди? 22. Цей хід може дозволити їй виграти. 23. Він не має жодного бажання відкладати купівлю будинку. 24. Він попередив усіх не запізнюватися. 25. Я очікую, що лист доставлять вчасно. 26. Я б хотіла, що ви зараз пішли. 27. Їй наказали замовкнути. 28. Ми змусили їх помити машину. 29. Ті гроші дали змогу оплатити їй за навчання. 30. Ми готувалися писати твір.

2. Choose the correct form of the infinitive:

- I was very upset and I didn't know whom _____ to for advice.
a) to turn b) to be turning c) to have turned d) to have been turned
- No words can describe the fascination of the place. It must _____.
a) see b) be seen c) have seen d) have been seen
- Jenny seemed _____ no attention to what was going on around her.
a) to pay b) to be paying c) to have paid d) to have been paying
- Judging from the books and papers on his desk he must _____ since they left him in the morning.
a) be working b) work c) have worked d) have been working
- Jack is in his garage. He must _____ his car.
a) be repairing b) have been repairing c) repair d) have repaired
- It was nice of you _____ me your Grammar book. Without it I would have been lost.
a) to lend b) to be lending c) to have lent d) to be lent
- The meeting is put off till next Friday. I meant _____ you about it, but I forgot. I am sorry.
a) to warn b) to be warning c) to have warned d) to have been warning
- A great mistake that you can make in life is _____ you are always right.
q) to have thought r) to think s) to be thinking t) to have been thinking
- To be the gainer you are _____ yourself; to be happy you are to forget yourself.
a) to be losing b) to lose c) to have lost d) to have been losing

LESSON 6. ADJECTIVES + INFINITIVE

Many **adjectives**, especially those describing feelings, can be followed by **to +**

Infinitive:

e.g. *We are thrilled to welcome this year's prizewinner onto the podium.*

The Bensons are lucky to be having such good weather.

Adjective + to + Infinitive:

able/unable	<i>We were unable to answer</i>
amazed	<i>He was amazed to discover the truth</i>
anxious	<i>She was anxious to start her new job</i>
ashamed	<i>He was ashamed to admit he had lied</i>
bound	<i>She is bound to be elected class president</i>
careful	<i>They were careful not to reveal the winner of the prize until the end</i>
certain	<i>She is certain to get the job</i>
content	<i>The student was content to receive the second place in the competition</i>
crazy	<i>He is crazy to marry her</i>
curious	<i>We were curious to see what was in the box</i>
delighted	<i>We were delighted to be invited to the wedding</i>
determined	<i>He was determined to finish the marathon</i>
due	<i>He is due to come</i>
eager	<i>He was eager to begin.</i>
eligible	<i>They were not eligible to participate in the program.</i>
fit	<i>They are fit to take part</i>
fortunate	<i>She was fortunate to receive the research grant</i>
glad	<i>I would be glad to help out.</i>
happy	<i>She was happy to see them at the party</i>
hesitant	<i>Mary was hesitant to say anything</i>
liable	<i>The mountain climber is liable to hurt himself if he doesn't use well-made equipment.</i>
likely	<i>They are likely to show up at any time</i>
lucky	<i>You were lucky to have such an opportunity</i>
pleased	<i>I am pleased to meet you</i>
proud	<i>He was proud to have been chosen to lead the project</i>
ready	<i>I'm ready to go now.</i>
reluctant	<i>The witness was reluctant to reveal what he had seen</i>
sad	<i>She was really sad to leave</i>
shocked	<i>He was shocked to discover the truth</i>
sorry	<i>I am sorry to have to tell you that the tickets are sold out</i>
stupid	<i>Will you be stupid to take this offer?</i>
sure	<i>They are sure to come</i>
surprised	<i>She was surprised to discover that he had never learned how to swim.</i>
thrilled	<i>I'm thrilled to have him back.</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вона змогла здобути приз. 2. Ми були дуже здивовані почути новини. 3. Він не був схвильований грати на сцені. 4. Тобі не соромно таке казати? 5. Ймовірно ми переїдемо в інше місто незабаром. 6. Будь уважна, щоб не розлити на себе сік. 7. Письменник точно прибуде на презентацію своєї книги. 8. Ми були задоволені, що подивилися таку гарну виставу. 9. Чи ти божевільна їхати на червоне світло? 10. Їй було цікаво дізнатися, що в коробці. 11. Мама була задоволена, що отримала подарунок. 12. Наша команда буде рішуче налаштована на перемогу. 13. Його нова збірка віршів має бути (очікується) опублікована наступного місяця. 14. Він завжди охочий пограти в комп'ютерні ігри. 15. У віці 18 років ми матимемо дозвіл голосувати на виборах. 16. Вона саме підходить для участі у спортивних змаганнях. 17. Нам не пощастило взяти інтерв'ю у цього відомого актора. 18. Батьки дуже раді, що отримали путівку на море. 19. Я щаслива, що колись познайомилася з тобою. 20. Хлопчик вагався, чи казати правду директору. 21. Він схильний вихвалитися. 22. Ймовірно вам вдасться встигнути на поїзд. 23. Нам пощастило застрибнути в останній вагон. 24. Я задоволений, що виставив свої картини на показ. 25. Ми пишалися, що перемогли на олімпіаді з перекладу. 26. Я буду готова піти з тобою через годину. 27. Мама дуже не хотіла говорити про це. 28. Нам було сумно покидати рідне місто, і водночас ми хвилювалися через переїзд у нову місцевість. 29. Сусідка була шокована, коли знайшла той пакунок з немовлям біля дверей. 30. Мені шкода чути, що ти не здав іспит. 31. Не будь нерозумний, не погоджуйся на таку роботу. 32. Сьогодні точно піде дощ. 33. Бабуся не була здивована побачити онука в брудному одязі після гри у футбол.

Self-study tasks:

1. Study the table and make up sentences with adjectives followed by infinitive (34 sent.).

2. Translate the following sentences:

1. Вона не має особливого бажання розмовляти з ним. 2. Він готовий залишитися вдома. 3. Вона мала велике бажання вивчати англійську. 4. Машина їхала швидко, щоб доставити вантаж вчасно. 5. Він порадив нам зателефонувати. 6. Не завжди легко казати правду. 7. Він примусив їх купити книги. 8. Вона побажала йому гарно відпочити. 9. Вони дозволили їй навчатися у тій школі. 10. Нелегко накопичувати досвід. 11. Вони наказали йому звільнити усіх без пояснень. 12. Не шукай приводу піти раніше. 13. Він провів безсонну ніч, щоб закінчити роботу. 14. Він пожалкував, що спізнився. 15. Ніщо не могло змусити його рано встати. 16. Їм сподобалася ідея запросити музикантів. 17. Щоб перевозити прилади, їх слід спакувати. 18. Щоб перекласти статтю, потрібно користуватися словником. 19. Вона щаслива бути тут. 20. Він був радий попрацювати за кордоном.

LESSON 7. NOUNS + INFINITIVE

We can use a **noun + to + infinitive** after *there is / there are* and *have (got)* to express **an obligation**: e.g. *Don't disturb me. I've got a report to write this evening.*

Many *nouns* can be followed by **to + Infinitive**:

e.g. *She's finally made a decision to leave.*

Clare would be a fool to marry him.

Noun + to + Infinitive:

advice	<i>His advice to continue was good</i>
appeal	<i>The appeal to reduce pollution was ineffective</i>
attempt	<i>Her attempt to locate them was unsuccessful.</i>
chance	<i>In Britain, you will have a chance to improve your English</i>
decision	<i>The decision to increase taxes was not popular</i>
desire	<i>His desire to get a good job motivated him.</i>
dream	<i>Her dream to become an actress was never realized</i>
goal	<i>His goal to run a marathon seemed unrealistic</i>
motivation	<i>Her motivation to enter university impressed them.</i>
need	<i>Bob's need to be the center of attention was irritating.</i>
opportunity	<i>The opportunity to live in New York interested Sandra.</i>
order	<i>They followed the general's order to retreat.</i>
permission	<i>Permission to enter the area was difficult to get</i>
plan	<i>Sandy's plan to move to Madrid bothered her parents</i>
place	<i>We've no place to live</i>
pleasure	<i>It's a pleasure to see you again</i>
preparation	<i>NASA's preparations to launch on Monday moved forward</i>
proposal	<i>Her proposal to host the party impressed the committee</i>
reason	<i>There's no reason to come</i>
recommendation	<i>His recommendation to close the school upset the community.</i>
refusal	<i>Debra's refusal to help did not go unnoticed</i>
reminder	<i>Her reminder to review the vocabulary helped me pass the test</i>
request	<i>Their request to participate was granted</i>
requirement	<i>Their requirement to speak four languages was unreasonable</i>
suggestion	<i>His suggestion to leave seemed like a good idea.</i>
tendency	<i>His tendency to tap his desk during a test annoyed me.</i>
time	<i>It's time to leave</i>
wish	<i>Her wish to be treated normally was respected</i>
way	<i>One way to improve your English is to read novels</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Continue the following sentences:

1. After I spent so much time with the child, I see his tendency _____.
2. It's high time _____.

3. My advice is _____.
4. You need a permission _____.
5. Our suggestion _____.
6. It was a real pleasure _____.
7. My motivation _____.
8. We liked her plan _____.
9. He has a strong desire _____.
10. Our teacher's only request _____.

2. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вони не послухали нашої поради не йти в похід у дощ.
2. Наше звернення до керівника підвищити зарплати поки-що розглядається.
3. Зроби спробу вивчати слова у реченнях.
4. Ти матимеш шанс вплинути на її рішення, коли зустрінешся з нею за обідом.
5. Його рішення відкрити готель остаточно?
6. Наша мрія побувати у Римі нарешті здійсниться.
7. Ваше бажання допомогти дуже вчасне.
8. Її мета – вступити в Оксфордський університет.
9. Яка мотивація в дітей брати участь у благодійному концерті?
10. Наша сім'я має потребу змінити місце проживання і переїхати ближче до центру, але поки-що, на жаль немає можливості це зробити.
11. Ми отримали наказ покинути приміщення.
12. Щоб будувати будинок, потрібно мати дозвіл це робити.
13. Мені сподобався твій план спочатку піти в кіно, а тоді – на піцу.
14. Я отримую естетичне задоволення, коли слухаю музику сучасних композиторів «ню ейдж».
15. Ось гарне місце, щоб влаштувати пікнік.
16. Не бачу жодної причини хвилюватися.
17. Вони не довіряють рекомендаціям лікаря приймати антибіотики.
18. Через відміну рейсу ми надіслали прохання відкласти зустріч.
19. Його відмова брати участь у змаганні з плавання мені зрозуміла.
20. Температура тіла дівчинки має тенденцію підніматися ближче до вечора.
21. У них нема часу відповідати на телефонні дзвінки.
22. Профілактика – це найкращий спосіб вберегтися від застуди.

Self-study tasks:

1. Study the table and make up sentences with adjectives followed by infinitive (29 sent.).

2. Revise the syntactic functions of the infinitive. Define the form and function of the infinitive:

1. To let him go was the only thing she could do.
2. His only intention was to help his friend.
3. I'm very glad to have met you.
4. He has forgotten to buy some milk. He must go to the shop again.
5. The girl was to move very quickly not to be noticed.
6. We decided to get the general idea of the project.
7. He behaves so strangely as if to attract attention.

LESSON 8. INFINITIVES OF PURPOSE AND RESULT

Infinitives of Purpose

We use:

To

In order to

So as to

to express purpose:

e.g. *She was sent to England to / in order to / so as to be educated.*

I went to France not to study French, but to study architecture.

I shut the door quietly so as not to wake the baby.

Infinitives of Result

The Infinitive can also describe **a result or something surprising**, especially with **only** and verbs such as **find, discover, realize**, etc.:

e.g. *They queued for hours at the box office only to discover that the show was sold out.*

We also use the Infinitive after **too** and **enough** to talk about results. **Too** goes before adjectives or adverbs. It shows that something is more than necessary or wanted. It has a negative implication. **Enough** goes before nouns but after adjectives or adverbs. It shows that there is as much of something as is wanted, the right amount. It has a positive implication:

e.g. *That blue outfit was too informal to wear to the reception.*

She is strong enough to cope with the problem.

EXERCISES:

1. Translate the following sentences:

1. Вона зайшла до офісу, щоб зателефонувати. 2. Її вибрали старостою не для того, аби вона пропускала лекції. 3. Щоб вийти заміж, дівчині потрібна згода батьків. 4. Ми взяли відпустку, щоб помандрувати Європою. 5. Щоб розширити свій кругозір слід багато читати. 6. Я зателефонував, щоб мені надали консультацію. 7. Він підійшов до вікна, щоб відчинити його. 8. Діти одягли пальта, щоб не змерзнути на вулиці. 9. Щоб пройти тест, потрібно набрати 200 балів. 10. Щоб привернути увагу аудиторії, він прокашлявся. 11. Я взяла з собою книгу, щоб мати що почитати в дорозі. 12. Ми пройшли навшпиньки через коридор, щоб нас не почули. 13. Партії розпочали переговори, щоб прийняти рішення якомога швидше. 14. Потрібно діяти негайно, щоб не втрачати час. 15. Він заробляв багато, щоб допомагати своїй сім'ї. 16. Ми

прийшли, щоб допомогти вам перенести речі. 17. Нас викликали, щоб поговорити з юристом. 18. Залиш двері незамкненими, щоб я могла увійти.

2. Decide whether the sentence has positive or negative shade of meaning. Explain why:

1. It was too difficult (for me) to answer the question. 2. He is strong enough to carry that box. 3. We got to the station too late to catch the train. 4. I didn't have enough money to buy that beautiful sweater. 5. The cage you've bought is too small for the hamster to live in it. 6. I have too little time to go for a walk with you. 7. We've got enough energy to play football with kids. 8. It was too late for him to apologize. 9. We knew the place well enough to find our way even at night. 10. She is attentive enough not to make silly mistakes.

3. Paraphrase using *only to*:

1. She went out at last. She discovered that it was raining.
2. We got the invitation. We realized that we cannot spare the time exactly on that day.
3. We caught the bus. We saw that it was full.
4. He returned home. He realized that there was nobody there.
5. They opened the fridge. They found out that it was empty.
6. I called my friend several times. I discovered that she was busy planting the flowers.

4. Translate the following sentences:

1. Діти достатньо виховані, щоб не перебивати старших. 2. Ми занадто далеко зайшли в ліс, щоб знайти дорогу назад. 3. Вона достатньо добре знає англійську мову, щоб читати літературні твори в оригіналі. 4. Ми занадто довго не спілкувалися, щоб знайти спільні теми для розмови. 5. Він занадто добрий, щоб сказати ні, коли його просять про послугу. 6. Коробка достатньо велика, щоб помістити в неї телевізор. 7. Кімната занадто велика, щоб бути зручною. 8. Вона достатньо довго кричала, щоб її почули. 9. Столик достатньо низький, щоб за ним сиділи діти. 10. Твоя музика занадто тиха, щоб чути.

***Self-study tasks*: Choose the correct variant:**

1. She is _____ her mistake.
a) too honest to admit; b) enough honest to admit; c) honest enough to admit;
2. The children are _____ alone.
a) too young to walk; b) young enough to walk; c) enough young to walk;
3. The movie is _____ it with kids;
a) enough violent to watch; b) too violent to watch; c) violent enough to watch;
4. The article is _____ without a dictionary.
a) easy enough to be read; b) too easy to be read; c) enough easy to be read;
5. The room is _____ party in it.
a) too large to have; b) enough large to have; c) large enough to have.

LESSON 9. COMPLEX OBJECT WITH THE INFINITIVE

It is the construction in which the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in the Objective Case. In the sentence this construction has the function of a **Complex Object**. It is used:

b. After verbs denoting sense perception: *to see, to feel, to observe, to watch, to notice*:

e.g. *I felt the blood rush into my cheeks. I saw him approach the house.*

We noticed her put this on the shelf.

NB! If the verb *to see* has the meaning 'to understand' and is not really a verb of sense perception it is followed by a clause: *I saw that he didn't realize the danger.*

After the verbs *to see* and *to notice* the Complex Object is **not** used with the verb **to be**, but a subordinate clause is used: *I saw that she was excited.*

• After verbs denoting mental activity: *to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to imagine, to find*:

e.g. *I know (знаю) him to be honest. Everybody expected them to marry*

N.B. After the verbs *to think, to find, to consider* the Infinitive can be omitted e.g. *They found the flat (to be) comfortable.*

• After verbs denoting wish and intention: *to want, to wish, to mean, to intend*

e.g. *I wish those books to be returned tonight.*

He intended me to go with him to India.

I didn't intend her to see the painting until it was finished.

I did not mean you to learn the poem by heart. I didn't mean this to happen at all.

• After verbs and expressions denoting feelings and emotions: *to like, to dislike, to love, would hate (for), cannot bear*

e.g. *I dislike you to speak with me like that. I cannot bear you to do that. I'd hate (for) him to think I wasn't interested (дуже не хотіла б, щоб).*

• After verbs denoting compulsion: *to make (змусити), to cause (змусити), to get (переконати, добитися, змусити), to have (змусити)*

e.g. *Something made him turn his head.*

The noise caused him to wake up.

We couldn't get him to sign the agreement.

I couldn't get the engine to start.

EXERCISES:

1. Open the brackets:

1. Do you want (they, stay) at the hotel or with us? 2. I'd like (the professor, look through) my report. 3. Do you want (I, show) you the sights of the city? 4. We expect (he, arrange) everything by the time we come. 5. I want (she, tell) me the news in brief. 6. He expected (the meeting, hold) in the Red Room. 7. I would like (they, fix) an appointment for me for Tuesday. 8. We want (she, introduce) us to the president. 9. I don't want (they, be late) for dinner. 10. He expected (she, invite) to the party by the Smiths. 11. I'd like (the dress, buy) by Saturday. 12. I don't want (she, treat) like Alice. 13. We considered (he, be) an honest person. 14. I don't like (she, prevent) me from doing it. 15. I suspect (he, help) by her.

2. Combine the sentences:

1. They did not notice us. We passed by. 2. He saw her. She burst into tears. 3. He hasn't heard us. We called his name. 4. They haven't seen the accident. It occurred at the corner. 5. She heard the footsteps. They stopped. 6. We many times heard him. He told this story. 7. She noticed the expression of his face. It changed suddenly. 8. I heard somebody. He mentioned my name. 9. I felt something hard. It hurt my leg. 10. I saw him. He crossed the road.

3. Paraphrase the sentences forming complex object:

1. I did not expect that she would forget about my birthday. 2. Do you know that he went abroad two days ago? 3. I like to watch how she dances. 4. She could hardly believe that he had been rescued. 5. He expects that everybody will be ready to do this work. 6. I don't like when the children are late for dinner. 7. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary man. 8. I suspect that he has taken my money. 9. She likes to watch how the sun sets. 10. I hate when people shout at each other. 11. They suppose that he will cope with this work. 12. We expect that he will solve this problem soon. 13. He believes it is a mistake. 14. I consider that this business is very profitable. 15. I don't expect you will understand me. 16. They know that he is a responsible person. 17. We consider that he is a good professional. 18. She regards that he is a superman. 19. We all think that he is a gentleman. 20. They consider that it is the right decision.

4. Open the brackets:

1. Where is Nick? — I saw (he, talk) to Kate a few minutes ago. 2. Parents always want (their children, be) the best. 3. I wouldn't like (such valuable presents, give) to me. 4. I noticed (he, write) something and (pass) it to Alice. 5. We suppose (they, apologize) to us. 6. She watched (the stars, sparkle) in the dark sky. 7. I did not expect (he, behave) in such a way. 8. We don't want (our planet, pollute). 9. I heard (he, work) in his study at night. 10. They expected (he, buy) a more expensive car.

Self-study tasks:

1. Answer the questions using complex object:

1. Have you ever seen Pat's smile?
2. Did your brother really pat the dean on the shoulder?
3. Have you ever seen how she cries?
4. Did you notice how this boy parked his car near our house?
5. Have you heard that George broke the Safety Code?
6. Did you see how Tom was deliberately knocked down by another football-player?
7. Did you notice a beautiful girl who drove Nick to the station?
8. Did you see him when he stopped for dinner at the pub?

2. Open the brackets using *wish/ want/expect etc.* to complete the situations:

1. Someone told Sue I was going to visit her. (it / to be a surprise)
2. My parents were upset when I left home. (me / to stay with them)
3. Everybody tried to persuade Tom to play tennis. (Tom / to play tennis)
4. There will be a football match between Scotland and England soon. (England / to win)
5. In your place I would tell the police about it. (you / to inform)
6. She received a letter, but nobody knew who it was from. (anybody / know)
7. Tom was sure Jane would be late. (Jane / not to come in time)
8. Jack asked me to post the letter. (me / to post it)
9. He advised me to take an aspirin. (me / to take an aspirin)
10. Nobody is allowed to smoke in our office. (everyone / not to smoke).

3. Translate into English:

1. Я не очікував, що ви повернетесь так рано.
2. Ми б хотіли, щоб ви доставили замовлені товари через два дні.
3. Я очікую, що завдання буде виконано до вечора.
4. Я не очікував, що він виявиться таким неввічливим.
5. Вона хотіла, щоб її туди запросили.
6. Він не сподівався, що його запитають про це.
7. Він не помітив, як ми наблизилися.
8. Ви чули, що діти обговорювали популярний серіал?
9. Ми не очікували, що цю новину скажуть по радіо.
10. Ми б хотіли, щоб ви визначилися з порядком денним.
11. Сподіваюся, сьогодні ви почуєте, як вона співає.
12. Коли ми почули, що дитина плаче, ми ввімкнули світло.
13. Ви не сподівайтесь застати її вдома.
14. Ми б хотіли, щоб ти встиг здати проект.
15. Вони мріють відсвяткувати річницю шлюбу.
16. Ти бачив, як він плаває?
17. Я б хотів, щоб мої речі не чіпали.
18. Я сподіваюся, що ти почекаєш на мене.
19. мені не подобається, коли ти так відповідаєш.
20. Шум змусив мене вийти в коридор.
21. Ми віримо, що ти влучиш у ціль.
22. Я не мав наміру образити тебе.
23. Не змушуй її повторювати двічі.
24. Вчитель не сподівається, що ти здаси екзамен.
25. Землетрус спричинив те, що будинок було зруйновано.
26. Ненавиджу, коли мене хтось перебиває.
27. Не слід сподіватися, що хтось тебе підтримає.
28. Ти змушуєш людей працювати занадто важко.
29. Мені не подобається, що ти говориш у мене за спиною.
30. Вона чекає, що ти знайдеш її дім.
31. Сподіваюся, ти не спізнишся на вечірку.

LESSON 10. COMPLEX SUBJECT WITH THE INFINITIVE

The Subjective Infinitive is a construction in which the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in the Nominative Case. It doesn't serve as one part of the sentence. One of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal predicate. The construction is used with the following groups of verbs **in the Passive Voice**:

- with the verbs denoting **sense perception**

e.g. *He was heard to laugh. The rider was seen to disappear in the distance.*

NB! If a process is expressed Participle I is used

e.g. *Her father was heard approaching the door at that moment.*

- with the verbs denoting **mental activity**: *to think, to consider, to expect, to believe* etc

e.g. *He was considered to be kind. The manuscript is supposed to have been written in the 15th century.*

- with **to make** : e.g. *He was made to apologize.*

- with **to say, to report**

e.g. *He is said to be writing a new novel. The delegation is reported to arrive on Monday.*

- with the word groups **to be likely, to be sure, to be certain**

e.g. *He is certain to be sleeping. We are not likely (are unlikely) to see each other again.*

- with **to seem, to appear; to happen; to prove, to turn out**

e.g. *They seemed to have forgotten him already.*

He turned out to be a good fighter.

The experiment proved to be a failure.

She happened to meet her old friend on her way home.

EXERCISES:

1. Point out the Subjective Infinitive construction:

1. The problems never really seemed to affect his mode of life. 2. The criminal is unlikely to rob the bank. 3. He happened to do a dishonorable act against his conscience. 4. He was seen to be developing the film. 5. If you throw mud you are sure to slip in it. 6. They were discussing where they should go on Sunday and she happened to overhear them. 7. She was heard to phone her friend. 8. In democracies the people seem to act as they please. 9. They proved to have very little sense of freedom and independence. 10. The headmaster is supposed to take care of the staff. 11. She was seen to be trying on a new dress. 12. Until now we were of the impression that he was sure to get his scholarship. 13. His activities seem to serve noble purposes. 14. They are expected to solve all the family problems. 15. We sent them our comments on their work but they appear to take no interest. 16. The man was seen to get into the house. 17. Her ex-husband is believed to be living in Rome.

18. The children are never allowed to stay at home alone. 19. The team is likely to win the game. 20. The novel is known to have been published abroad.

2. Match the Infinitive or the Infinitive phrases with the parts of sentences:

1) The students are likely	a. to be emotionally fragile
2) My co-workers are supposed	b. to be very monotonous and tedious
3) My job appeared	c. to be a messy child
4) Julia's little son seems	d. to be a close-knit family
5) All my classmates are said	e. to consult our foreign partners
6) The Browns proved	f. to be sent to Boston University
7) Robert applied for a job but happened	g. to have arrived
8) The American delegation is reported	h. to make a negative impression at the interview
9) Little children are supposed	i. to visit us this year
10) Our friends are unlikely	j. to be doing well

3. Rewrite the sentences using the Complex Subject:

1. They say that a lot of buildings are damaged. 2. It is said that a lot of people rushed into the streets out of their beds. 3. They say that the earthquake killed many people. 4. They say that a lot of people have lost their dwellings. 5. It is said that people are expecting help from the government. 6. They say that the rescue team is still working in the ruins. 7. People say that a lot of volunteers are helping the rescue team. 8. It is said that the rescue team have found some people alive. 9. It is said that the Prime Minister arrived at the scene. 10. People say that some buildings remained intact. 11. They say that people from the ruined houses need clothes. 12. It is said that a lot of people are looking for their relatives. 13. They say that many people need psychological help. 14. They say that the emergency team arrived within minutes after the alarm was given.

Self-study tasks: Translate into English:

1. Виявилось, що він – хороший спеціаліст. 2. Відомо, що вона знає декілька мов програмування. 3. Вінера вважають батьком кібернетики. 4. Колись вважалося, що комп'ютери займають цілу кімнату. 5. Здається він вже купив новий комп'ютер. 6. Виявилось, що це питання має велике значення. 7. Повідомили, що делегація прибуде через тиждень. 8. Думають, що він пише програми. 9. Здається, ці двоє вчених працюють над однією й тією ж проблемою. 10. Кажуть, що математика – одна з найдавніших наук. 11. Виявляється, вони навчались в одній школі. 12. Кого вважають найбагатшою людиною в світі? 13. Здається, на Вас чекають. 14. Не може бути, щоб він самостійно написав таку складну програму! 15. Схоже на те, що ми закінчимо переклад до кінця заняття. 16. Сподівалися, що цей експеримент буде вдалим. 17. Він виявився хорошим другом. 18. Ви навряд чи застанете її вдома. 19. Вони точно відсвяткують річницю шлюбу. 20. Ти точно влучиш у ціль. 21. Навряд чи ти здаси екзамен. 22. Ти ймовірно не знайдеш її дім. 23. Вона точно спізниться.

LESSON 11. THE *FOR...TO* INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

In the For-To Infinitive Construction the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun or a pronoun preceded by the preposition **for**. We use **for** before the Infinitive **when the subject of the Infinitive is different from the subject of the sentence:**

e.g. c.f. *She went to WalMart to get some groceries.*

We bought a cage for Tom to keep his hamster in.

This construction can perform different **functions:**

- 1) Subject : e.g. *For me to see you is the happiest minute in my life.*
- 2) Predicative : e.g. *That was for him to find out.*
- 3) Complex object: e.g. *He waited for her to speak.*
- 4) Attribute : e.g. *There is nobody for him to play with.*
- 5) Adverbial modifiers of purpose or result: e.g. *He stepped aside for me to pass. He spoke loud enough for you to hear.*

EXERCISES:

1. Point out the *for...to* infinitive constructions:

1. The main problem is for her to believe that he won't come back. 2. This house is just for you to see. 3. The first thing was for the child to be taken to the doctor. 4. The best thing was for the Robinsons not to get their son to sell his car. 5. The worst offer was for Andrew to leave his family and go abroad to work for that company. 6. The hardest problem was for the poor family to pay the rent. 7. The easiest way out is for John not to stay at a hotel but to rent a furnished room. 8. This paper is for you to type and send to our partner. 9. The linen is for Sandy to wash or to take to the laundry. 10. The book is for Henry to give back to Mike. 11. The video is for you to watch if you like. 12. There's nothing for us to talk about. 13. We have very little for them to give. 14. That was the last thing for her to say. 15. There was no time for them to pack the things. 16. There was nothing for the child to fear. 17. Unfortunately, I have nothing for you to drink. We've run out of wine. 18. There's nothing for you to admire here. 19. There's something for you to make fun of. 20. Here's a very interesting item for you to read. 21. This is not the right girl for you to marry. 22. That's a nice place for us to have a good time at. 23. I've found a good job for you to earn enough money.

2. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Мені соромно просити тебе про це. 2. Ось інструкція, щоб ти нею скористався. 3. Він чекав, поки вона заговорить. 4. Я відійду, щоб ти пройшла. 5. Найкраще, що ти можеш зараз зробити – лягти і виспатись. 6. Розповідай достатньо голосно, щоб усі тебе почули. 7. Важливо, щоб вони пояснили ситуацію. 8. Батьки купили білети, щоб ми всі разом пішли в театр. 9. Він просив, щоб документи були роздруковані до другої години. 10. Не було про що їм говорити.

Self-study task: Make up 14 sentences to illustrate the use of *for...to* infinitive construction.

LESSON 12. INFINITIVES IN THE INDIRECT SPEECH AND IN DEFINING PHRASES

After the verbs

Ask	Forget
Decide	Explain
Know	Understand
Remember	
etc	

we use a **question word (what / where/ how/ who...)** + **to + Infinitive**.

e.g. *We asked how to get to the theatre.*

Have you decided where to spend your honeymoon?

He explained to me how to ride a bicycle.

I do not know what to do with this device.

Will you please show me how to open this door?

Ask him where to start.

Infinitives in Defining Phrases

We can often replace **the relative clause** after

- a superlative,
- an ordinal numeral,
- or *one, next, last, only*

with an **Infinitive Phrase**:

e.g. *The youngest person that entered the programme was just fourteen → The youngest person to enter the programme was just fourteen.*

The window seat is usually the first one which is taken → The window seat is usually the first one to be taken.

Linda was the only one who stayed for the whole performance → Linda was the only one to stay for the whole performance.

EXERCISES:

1. Change the sentences into the indirect speech:

1. The teacher said to the pupils: "Repeat the rule."

The teacher asked _____.

2. "Be careful, or else you will spill the milk," said my mother to me.

My mother did not want _____.

3. "My daughter will go to a ballet school," said the woman.

The woman expected _____.

4. The man said: "My son will study mathematics."

The man wanted _____.

5. "Oh, father, buy me this toy, please," said the little boy.

The little boy asked _____.

6. "Wait for me after school," said Ann to me.

- Ann asked _____.
7. "Fix the shelf in the kitchen," my father said to me.
My father wanted _____.
8. "It will be very good if you study English," said my mother to me.
My mother would like _____.
9. "Bring me some water from the river, children," said our grandmother.
Our grandmother asked _____.
10. "Come to my birthday party," said Kate to her classmates
Kate invited _____.
11. The biology teacher said to us: "Collect some insects in summer."
The biology teacher expected _____.
12. "Don't eat ice cream before dinner," said our mother to us.
Our mother didn't allow _____.

2. Translate the sentences:

1. Вони перші вгадали відгадку.
2. Ця книга найкраща для читання діткам.
3. Старосту, як правило, запитують першим.
4. Останній, хто виходить має вимкнути світло.
5. Це останнє зауваження, яке тобі було зроблене.
6. Вона єдина, хто прийшов їх підтримати.
7. Найстаршому учасникові проекту, який дійшов до третього етапу, 76.
8. Він єдиний у своїй групі, хто не здав курсову.
9. Наступний поїзд, який їде до Львова, відправиться за годину.
10. Наступний студент, який відповідь правильно, отримає відмінно.
11. Єдиний, хто її знає добре – це її брат.
12. Єдиний, хто бачив нас у парку, був міліціонер.
13. Моя дочка перша виступатиме на концерті.
14. Ти вже третій, хто про це питає.

Task for self-study: Replace perfect tenses with perfect infinitives:

1. Emily has recently got married. She is the first of my sisters who has done so.
Emily is the first of my sisters _____.
2. Christopher Chatterway broke the four minute mile. He was the first athlete who did. _____.
3. Marie Curie won a Nobel prize in two different disciplines. She is the only person who has done so. _____.
4. Samantha arrived first and left last. _____.
5. Mike Careless has signed the petition. He is the most famous actor who has signed.
_____.
6. The next one of you lot who makes a sound will have to stay on after class.
_____.
7. This is the best thing that has happened in a long time.
_____.
8. No woman has received this honour before.
_____.
9. They selected him first. _____.
10. Somebody else has already asked me that question today. (person)
_____.

PART 2. THE GERUND

LESSON 13. NOMINAL AND VERBAL CHARACTER OF THE GERUND

The Gerund is a non-finite form of the verb which has both: nominal and verbal characteristics. The Gerund developed from the verbal noun which in course of time verbalized preserving at the same time its nominal character.

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

The Nominal Characteristics of the Gerund:

1) It can perform the functions of *subject, object* and *predicative*

e.g. *Smoking is harmful.* (*subject*).

I like making people happy. (*object*).

His hobby is collecting coins. (*predicative*).

2) It can be preceded by a preposition

e.g. *I'm very tired of rowing.*

3) It can be modified by a Noun in the Possessive Case or a Possessive Pronoun

e.g. *Is there any objections to my seeing her?*

I insisted on my sister's consulting the doctor.

The Verbal Characteristics of the Gerund. They are the same as those of the Participle:

1) The Gerund of transitive verbs can take a *direct object*.

e.g. *I like reading books.*

2) It can be modified by an *adverb*

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

3) It has tense distinctions. The Gerund of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.

EXERCISES:

1. Point out gerunds:

1. Talking like this foolish. 2. She loves sewing clothes for her family. 3. I like reading poetry. 4. He is afraid of meeting you. 5. Reading in poor light will affect the eyes. 6. He's worried about hurting your feelings. 7. She loves singing the songs. 8. Talking loudly is bad manners. 9. Rosy did not like staying indoors during holidays.

10. I'm tired of waiting. 11. Teaching English is very interesting. 12. I'm interested in learning how to swim. 13. I like doing pottery. 14. Nobody really loves working on weekends. 15. We talked about taking French lesson this term. 16. I'm excited about knowing my quiz score. 17. Everyone enjoys acting out a traditional story. 18. Do you feel like eating hamburger?

2. Fill in the correct gerund:

1. Dan enjoys _____ science fiction.
2. Cheryl suggested _____ a movie after work.
3. I miss _____ in the travel industry. Maybe I can get my old job back.
4. Do you mind _____ me translate this letter?
5. You've never mentioned _____ in Japan before. How long did you live there?

3. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below:

1. Creat new jobs in this community has greatly helped the economy.
2. To explaining my position would take a great deal of time.
3. Eliminate toxic waste from the environment is crucial to the future health of our children.
4. To consuming electrical energy without replenishing it is dangerous.
5. Generate some new ideas will greatly enhance our marketing strategy.

4. Underline the best option for each sentence:

1. When I retire I'm going to learn *to play / playing* the saxophone.
2. My crazy dentist wanted *taking out / to take out* all of my teeth!
3. It's difficult *to find / finding* a good builder in Valencia.
4. I haven't got any change. Would you mind *to lend / lending* me a coin for the coffee machine?
5. Finally, at the age of 49, Danny decided *getting / to get* married.
6. Would you like *going / to go out* for a drink tomorrow night?
7. Michael isn't allowed *drinking / to drink* Coke because it's bad for his teeth.
8. If the computer isn't working, why not try *to hit / hitting* it with a hammer?

Self-study task: Revise the use of the infinitive after verbs and open the brackets putting the verb into the form of gerund or infinitive:

1. I don't mind _____ (work) in an open-space office.
2. He promised _____ (help) me with the project.
3. He is worried about _____ (lose) his job.
4. (study) _____ for exams is very tiring.
5. I'm saving money _____ (buy) a new car.
5. She managed _____ (not laugh) when he came in.
6. I enjoy _____ (not go) shopping on Saturdays.
7. I'm looking forward to _____ (see) you again soon.
8. She is afraid of _____ (fly).

LESSON 14. TENSE AND VOICE DISTINCTIONS OF THE GERUND

The Forms of the Gerund

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

The Tense Distinctions

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

e.g. *He said without turning his head.*

No one will be able to pass in without being seen.

2) When we are talking about finished actions we use **the Perfect Gerund**, but it's not necessary to use this form. **We may as well use the Indefinite Gerund to denote finished actions.**

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

He was ashamed of having shown even the slightest irritation.

I admitted stealing (having stolen) the money.

We use the **Indefinite Gerund** to denote the finished actions especially:

after the following verbs:

to remember	to excuse	to forgive	to thank
-------------	-----------	------------	----------

and after the prepositions:

on	upon	after	without
----	------	-------	---------

e.g. *You must excuse my not answering you before.*

I don't remember hearing it before.

Thank you for helping me.

On receiving the telegram we went to the station to meet our friends.

They parted without speaking to each other again.

The Voice Distinctions

The Gerund is used in the Active Voice if the Noun or Pronoun it refers to denotes **the subject of the action** expressed by the Gerund.

e.g. *Mary couldn't help laughing.*

The Gerund is used in the Passive voice if the Noun or Pronoun it refers to is **the object of the action**.

e.g. *She has no right to come without being invited.*

N. B! After the verbs: **to want, to need, to require** and the adjective **worth** the Gerund is used in the Active form though **its meaning is Passive**

e.g. *The child deserves praising.*

The walls need painting.

The film is worth watching.

EXERCISES:

1. Choose the right form of the Gerund:

1. J. Galsworthy was no longer young when he started _____ .
a) being written b) writing c) having written
2. I remember _____ aloud, and the laugh being carried by the wind away from me.
a) laughing b) being laughed c) having been laughed
3. His mother felt better for _____ the letter from her son.
a) receiving b) being received c) having received
4. His _____ to London was quite unexpected to us.
a) sending b) being sent c) having sent
5. The author may tell a story in an objective way, without _____ into the minds of the characters.
a) being gone b) having gone c) going
6. They were sure of the bridge _____ during the stormy night.
a) destroying b) having destroyed c) having been destroyed
7. All the essays in this volume are worth _____ .
a) reprinting b) being reprinted c) having reprinted
10. Excuse my _____ you.
a) being interrupted b) having interrupted c) interrupting
10. Language is capable of _____ practically any kind of information.
a) being transmitted b) transmitting c) having transmitted

2. Translate the sentences into English using gerund:

1. Марія любить слухати музику. 2. Я не заперечую проти миття посуду. 3. Матвій дійсно гарно готує. 4. Він зацікавлений у тому, щоб стати лікарем. 5. Коли ми зустрілися, я не міг не обняти її. 6. Моє хобі – плавання. 7. Я вже ситий по горло гамбургерами (sick of). 8. Вона порадила зустрітися з лікарем. 9. Я не маю бажання вчити сьогодні слова (feel like). 10. Заняття бігом щодня триматимуть тебе у формі. 11. Припини кричати. 12. Нема змісту плакати над розлитим молоком. 13. Ти не проти відчинити вікно? 14. Вони запропонували їхати автобусом. 15. Для нього буде важко кинути курити. 16. Ми були щасливі через святкування Нового року у Парижі. 17. Уникай орфографічних помилок. 18. Уяви, що ми поїдемо в Голівуд і побачимо все на власні очі. 19. Ми вже звикли вставати рано вранці. 20. Їй подобається малювати портрети. 21. Вона продовжує говорити про свої проблеми. 22. У ресторані не дозволено курити. 23. Я задумався над тим, щоб навчатися за кордоном. 24. Вона думає про переїзд (consider). 25. Припиняй говорити. Пора діяти.

Self-study task:

1. Revise the use of the Infinitive and complete the sentences using gerund or infinitive:

1. Don't let them _____ (cross) that dangerous road on their own.
2. What about _____ (have) a last drink ?
3. They accused me of _____ (break) the window.
4. They'd rather _____ (go) to Tuscany than to Ireland.
5. There was a very good reason for _____ (not believe) in what he said.
6. I don't know what _____ (believe) anymore.
7. Remember _____ (phone) Tom tomorrow - OK I won't forget.
8. The teacher watched the pupil _____ (cheat).
9. Why not _____ (spend) our holiday in Florida this year ?
10. She is always the last _____ (arrive)
11. Most teachers insist on their pupils _____ (do) the homework.
12. She has often made me _____ (cry).
13. I expect _____ (hear) from you by Monday.
14. It's no use _____ (pretend) _____ (like) her food.
15. How old were you when you learnt _____ (drive) ?
16. I don't mind _____ (walk) home but I'd rather _____ (get) a taxi.
17. I can't make a decision. I keep _____ (change) my mind.
18. We had to keep him from _____ (fall) off the cliff.
19. He had made his decision and refused _____ (change) his mind.
20. It was a good holiday. I enjoyed _____ (be) by the sea.
21. Did I really tell you I was unhappy? I don't remember _____ (say) that.
22. The water here is not very good. I'd avoid _____ (drink) it if I were you.
23. I pretended _____ (be) interested in the conversation.
24. I got up and looked out of the window _____ (see) what the weather was like.
25. I have a friend who claims _____ (be) able to speak 5 languages.
26. I like _____ (think) carefully about things before _____ (make) a decision.
27. Steve used _____ (be) a footballer. He had to stop _____ (play) because of an injury.
28. How do you _____ (make) this machine work? - I'm not sure. Try _____ (press) the button and see what happens !
29. What do you advise me _____ (do) ?
30. They intend _____ a new house next year. (buy)
31. They are likely _____ up at any time. (show)
32. The man denied _____ the crime. (commit)
33. Their memories of _____ in Africa will stay with them forever. (travel)
34. He has always been afraid of _____. (fly)
35. _____ is good for your health. (swim)

LESSON 15. THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF THE GERUND

1) **As a subject.** e.g. *Talking mends no holes; Smoking is harmful.*

The Gerund used as a subject may follow the predicate. In these cases the sentence opens with the introductory **it** or with the construction **there is**

e.g. *It is no use talking to me like this.*

2) **As a predicative.** e.g. *His hobby is collecting coins.*

3) **As a part of a compound verbal predicate**

a) with the verbs and verbal phrases denoting modality

e.g. *Joseph couldn't help admiring the man.*

b) with the verbs denoting the beginning, the duration and the end of an action

e.g. *She began shouting. Tom went on whitewashing.*

4) **As an object**

e.g. *I simply love riding. (direct object).*

She is fond of painting. (prepositional, indirect object).

5) **As an attribute**

In this function the Gerund is always preceded by a preposition

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

She had a feeling of having been robbed.

There was the sound of the car being brought to the door.

6) **As an adverbial modifier**

- **of time:** the Gerund is preceded by the prepositions **after, before, on, upon, in, at.** e.g. *Upon walking I found myself much recovered.*

- **of manner:** the Gerund is used with the prepositions **by, in**

e.g. *She startled her father by bursting into tears. The day was spent in packing.*

- **of attendant circumstances:** the Gerund is preceded by the preposition **without.** e.g. *She was not brilliant, not active but rather peaceful without knowing it.*

- **of purpose:** the Gerund is used with the preposition **for**

e.g. *One side of the gallery was used for dancing.*

- **of cause:** the Gerund is used with the prepositions **for, for fear of, owing to**
e.g. *I didn't attend the wedding party for fear of making a fool of myself.*

- **of concession:** the Gerund is preceded by the preposition **in spite of**

e.g. *In spite of being busy he did all he could for her.*

EXERCISES:

1. Point out the gerunds and define their syntactic functions:

1. We encouraged her to succeed in becoming a top player. 2. It's no good forcing him to go with us. 3. I promised to care for the cat but I'm not much good at babysitting. 4. The people thanked me for offering to help them. 5. She accused me of ruining her hairstyle. 6. It is not worth helping him do the job. 7. I let him choose between flying and taking the train. 8. The film was really worth seeing so we made Mary go to the movies with us. 9. He forced us to accept his offer by raising it by 5%. 10. Normally I enjoy going out but today I'd prefer staying indoors. 11. She promised not to object to his smoking. 12. They continued eating after the interruption. 13. I am not in the habit of smoking in the car. 14. Ann reminded me to finish writing the task on time. 15. He'd better get used to working harder. 16. I am

capable of standing on my head and playing the saxophone. 17. You'd better start digging the garden. 18. I expected someone to pick up these running shoes. 19. The Romans were quite happy about Hannibal not attacking Rome. 20. He came without being noticed. 21. We have taught our children to wash their hands before eating. 22. Writing letters is more boring than phoning. 23. Jack decided to give up drinking alcohol. 24. In spite of being angry, he still helped us. 25. We agreed to meet them at the dancing-hall. 26. There is no sense in earning more money than you can spend. 27. They made us leave the campsite after making such a mess. 28. "Do you mind working overtime?" asked the boss. 29. We achieved good results owing to much studying. 30. The doctor made him promise to reduce his smoking.

2. Complete the sentences with gerunds or infinitives:

1. Let's (meet) there at six o'clock. 2. I thought of ... (leave) before the party. 3. I'm hungry. I feel like ... (have) dinner. 4. She invited them ... (sit down) at the table. 5. I saw the lorry ... (crash) into a lamp post. 6. They are unable ... (agree). 7. She offered ... (help) him. 8. Janet never used to ... (go out) with friends. 9. Have you stopped ... (smoke)? 10. It was so funny that I couldn't help ... (laugh). 11. The driver made us ... (push) the car. 12. I'm looking forward to ... (meet) her. 13. It's hard ... (decide) which film is the best. 14. She's good at ... (make) speeches. 15. Some Portuguese rivers are said ... (be) polluted.

Self-study tasks: Gerund can be preceded by a noun in the Possessive Case or a pronoun in the Objective Case. Complete the following sentences using the elements in brackets to form complexes with the Gerund.

A. Example: I'm tired of (people, to have) to be kind to me. – I'm tired of people's having to be kind to me. I insist on (you, to come). – I insist on your coming.

1. He hated to think of (she, to be) alone there. 2. I couldn't stop (she, to ask) me such disputable questions. 3. I hope you don't object to (I, to accompany) you as far as the door. 4. She knew that she had done the sensible thing, but that did not prevent (she, to feel) that. 5. "You must not mind (we, to be surprised)", she said. 6. She had been looking forward so intensely to (Tim, to come). 7. They might, she always felt, disapprove of (people, to talk) loudly in public halls. 8. I did ask her what kept (she, to think) so much as she listened to the nightingale. 9. There is still a chance of (Bart, to come) to her birthday party.

B. Complete the following sentences using complexes with the Gerund.

1. You don't seem to mind their _____. 2. What is the reason of his _____? 3. I don't understand what prevents her _____. 4. There is no sense in your _____. 5. She finished her _____. 6. He liked the idea of their _____. 7. There was no possibility of David's _____. 8. I sat there listening to Arthur _____. 9. He was right in his _____. 10. There is no point in my _____. 11. There was an absolute proof of his _____. 12. Forgive my _____. 13. It was the only excuse for her _____. 14. There was no excuse of Isabel's _____.

LESSON 16. VERBS + GERUND

These verbs are followed by the gerund

admit	<i>He admitted cheating on the test.</i>
anticipate	<i>I anticipated arriving late.</i>
appreciate	<i>I appreciated her helping me.</i>
avoid	<i>He avoided talking to her</i>
can't help	<i>He can't help talking so loudly.</i>
can't see	<i>I can't see paying so much money for a car.</i>
complete	<i>He completed renovating the house.</i>
consider	<i>She considered moving to New York.</i>
defend	<i>The lawyer defended her making such statements.</i>
delay	<i>He delayed doing his taxes.</i>
deny	<i>He denied committing the crime.</i>
despise	<i>She despises waking up early.</i>
discuss	<i>We discussed working at the company</i>
don't mind	<i>I don't mind helping you.</i>
enjoy	<i>We enjoy hiking</i>
excuse	<i>Excuse my being rude</i>
finish	<i>Has he finished reading?</i>
fancy	<i>Fancy meeting all the stars!</i>
forgive	<i>Forgive my being intolerant.</i>
imagine	<i>He imagines working there one day</i>
involve	<i>The job involves traveling to Japan once a month</i>
keep	<i>She kept interrupting me.</i>
mention	<i>He mentioned going to that college</i>
mind	<i>Do you mind waiting here for a few minutes.</i>
miss	<i>She misses living near the beach</i>
postpone	<i>He postponed returning to Paris</i>
practise	<i>She practised singing the song</i>
recall	<i>Tom recalled using his credit card at the store</i>
recollect	<i>She recollected living in Kenya</i>
report	<i>He reported her stealing the money</i>
resent	<i>Nick resented Debbie's being there.</i>
resist	<i>He resisted asking for help.</i>
risk	<i>He risked being caught.</i>
suggest	<i>They suggested staying at the hotel.</i>
tolerate	<i>I tolerated her talking.</i>
understand	<i>I understand his quitting.</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Complete the sentences using infinitive or gerund:

1. I can't imagine _____ at home. (work)
2. We have decided against _____ a new car. (buy)
3. She seems _____ her new job. (like)
4. The students hope _____ the exam. (pass)
5. He won't go by plane. He is afraid of _____. (fly)
6. I am lazy. I don't feel like _____ any work. (do)
7. Remember _____ the letter. Otherwise they won't get it by Saturday. (post)
8. Have you ever learned how _____ such a plane? (fly)
9. They were too lazy _____ out with us. (go)
10. I always enjoy _____ to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories. (talk)
11. I'm very interested in _____ French. (learn)
12. My pen friend is coming next Friday. I'm really looking forward _____ her. (meet)
13. Don't you mind _____ away from your family for such a long time? (be)
14. The children promised _____ back by nine. (be)
15. I wanted to go alone but Joe insisted on _____ with me. (come)
16. Tom offered _____ me home. (bring)
17. Why not _____ a weekend in Scotland? (spend)
18. I'm sorry I can't come to your party but thank you for _____ me. (invite)
19. Our neighbors apologized for _____ such noise. (make)
20. Paris is always worth _____ to. (travel)
21. I'm sure I gave him back the money. I remember _____ it back to him. (give)
22. She eventually managed _____ her bike. (repair)
23. Would you like _____ a cup of coffee? (drink)
24. There's no point in _____ the matter. He has already made his decision. (discuss)
25. I prefer _____ to skiing. (snowboard)
26. Do you mind _____ Anita to the doctor? (bring)
27. It is difficult _____ him. (understand)
28. We had difficulty _____ your house. (find)
29. They decided _____ Tennis in the afternoon. (play)
30. We expect him _____ us on Sunday. (join)

2. Open the brackets to complete the sentences:

1. _____ is not allowed here. (fish)
2. I heard the TV set _____. (explode)
3. She appeared _____ very nervous. (be)
4. I keep _____ you - it was an accident. (tell)
5. Jack is good at _____ ceilings. (paint)
6. She wondered who _____. (ask)
7. It is difficult _____ him. (understand)
8. She did not know what _____ from them. (expect)

9. My wife warned us _____ the table. (not touch)
10. He refused _____ me what all the fuss was about. (tell)
11. There's no sense in _____ him. He's not at home. (visit)
12. Elephants are known _____ a fantastic memory. (have)
13. I let her _____ on with her work. (get)
14. Colin had no idea of how _____ into the house. (get)
15. I'd rather _____ in bed than go to work. (be)
16. I crossed the road without _____ . (look)
17. We advised her _____ a year abroad. (not spend)
18. I always dreamed of _____ in a small house by the seaside. (live)
19. She made us _____ for hours. (wait)
20. She learned _____ pupils with respect. (treat)
21. I couldn't help _____ when I saw the bride in the beautiful white dress. (cry)
22. My uncle has given up _____ and now he prefers _____ (smoke, eat)
23. He wasn't used _____ on the right side of the road. (drive)
24. Would you rather _____ to a restaurant or eat at home. (go)
25. There was a fence to prevent people from _____ on the grass. (walk)
26. I agreed _____ him if he is in trouble. (help)
27. I'm too old _____ my habits now. (change)
28. Please stop _____. You're making me nervous. (whisper)
29. He was silly enough _____ into the pond without _____ first. (dive, look)
30. I enjoy _____ alone. I never feel lonely. (be)

Self-study tasks:

1. Translate into English using Gerund:

1. Вони визнали, що збрехали.
2. Я не люблю сваритися у магазині.
3. Ми цінуємо, що ви їх підтримали.
4. Уникай спілкуватися з незнайомцями на вулиці.
5. Не можу не сміятися, коли бачу тебе в цій спідниці.
6. Ми тільки завершили вишивати сорочку.
7. Я вже обдумую, щоб змінити прізвище.
8. Ми відклали поїздку.
9. Вона заперечує, що брала участь у крадіжці.
10. Ненавиджу коли мені кажуть, що робити.
11. На зустрічі вони обговорювали проведення змагання з тенісу.
12. Я не проти, щоб розбудити тебе.
13. Вона любить готувати для своєї сім'ї.
14. Пробач, що запізнився.
15. Ти вже закінчив сперечатися?
16. Уяви, що здаси всі екзамени на відмінно.
17. Вона не пробачила, що я забула про її день народження.
18. Вона уявляє, як бере інтерв'ю в Б. Пітта.
19. Це завдання включає використання інтернет-ресурсів для пошуку додаткової інформації.
20. Вони згадали (mention), що заходили до того кафе минулого тижня.
21. Продовжуй стрибати, поки не втомишся.
22. Ти не проти прогулятися зі мною?
23. Він сумує за уроками музики в тієї вчительки.
24. Дитина практикувалася ходити навшпиньки.
25. Хлопчик опирався, щоб іти в садочок.
26. Ти ризикуєш бути оштрафована.
27. Вони запропонували піти на морозиво після уроків.

2. Study the table and make up 36 sentences with verbs followed by gerunds.

LESSON 17. VERBAL PHRASES + PREPOSITIONS + GERUND

Gerund is used with the following verbs and verbal phrases followed by **prepositions**:

to accuse of	<i>We were accused of stealing the money</i>
to agree to	<i>Abraham never agreed to their being married.</i>
to approve of	<i>Mother approved of my entering university</i>
to burst out	<i>The child burst out crying bitterly</i>
to carry on	<i>After dinner we carried on playing chess</i>
to complain of	<i>Never complain of being unhappy</i>
to depend on	<i>All my happiness depends on your loving me.</i>
to feel like	<i>We didn't feel like going there by ourselves</i>
to give up	<i>Try to give up smoking</i>
to insist on	<i>Mother insisted on my putting on the coat</i>
to keep on	<i>Keep on working!</i>
to leave off	<i>Leave off shouting and listen to me!</i>
to look like	<i>It looks like raining.</i>
to object to	<i>Mother objects to his going abroad.</i>
to persist in	<i>You should persist in studying</i>
to prevent from	<i>Prevent the child from crossing the street alone</i>
to rely on	<i>You can rely on my setting matters right.</i>
to speak of	<i>Never speak of his being ruined</i>
to succeed in	<i>We succeeded in solving the tests</i>
to suspect of	<i>They were suspected of killing the man</i>
to thank for	<i>Thank you for helping</i>
to think of	<i>She thought of moving to another flat</i>

Gerund is used after **go** in the following phrases:

go boating	go horseback riding	go sailing	go sledging
go bowling	go hunting	go scuba diving	go snorkeling
go bungee jumping	go jogging	go shopping	go snowboarding
go camping	go kayaking	go sightseeing	go spearfishing
go canoeing	go mountain climbing	go skateboarding	go surfing
go climbing	go paragliding	go skating	go trekking
go dancing	go parasailing	go skiing	go water skiing
go fishing	go rollerblading	go skinny-dipping	go window shopping
go hiking	go running	go skydiving	go windsurfing

EXERCISES:

1. Fill in the gerund with the correct preposition:

1. She is looking forward _____ his aunt in Chicago. (visit)
2. My wife is keen _____ pop songs. (sing)
3. His mother was excited _____ to Africa. (go)
4. The secretary carried _____ the letter. (type)
5. The construction workers worried _____ their jobs. (lose)
6. They tried to cope _____ in bad weather. (work)
7. The pupil is known _____ problems. (cause)
8. My wife apologized _____ late. (be)
9. The teacher always keeps _____ his timetable. (complain)
10. I insisted _____ the dog for a walk myself. (take)
11. The actor is famous _____ crazy once in a while. (be)
12. The money will be devoted _____ the environment. (protect)
13. The au-pair succeeds _____ the children busy for some time. (keep)
14. He blamed me _____ the CD player. (damage)
15. I'm tired _____ the same things over and over again. (repeat)
16. She is scared _____ alone at night. (be)
17. Jamie is sick _____ hamburgers all the time. (eat)
18. She ran away _____ behind her. (look)

2. Put in the correct preposition (if necessary):

1. She complains _____ bullying.
2. She doesn't feel _____ working on the computer.
3. We are looking forward _____ going out at the weekend.
4. Laura dreams _____ living on a small island.
5. Andrew apologized _____ being late.
6. Do you agree _____ staying in a foreign country?
7. The girls insisted _____ going out with Kerry.
8. Edward thinks _____ climbing trees this afternoon.
9. I'm thinking _____ learning either Italian or Spanish.
10. The noise prevented us _____ sleeping.
11. Do you really mind _____ leaving me?
12. I don't succeed _____ memorizing so many words !
13. Let me begin _____ thanking you for the warm hospitality I received!
14. I can't help _____ smiling whenever I think of it.
15. He spent hours _____ trying to find the solution.
16. He insisted _____ being paid immediately.
17. This novel is worth _____ reading.
18. They told me they suspected him _____ plotting against me.
19. He didn't enjoy _____ writing his books.
20. The boy was busy _____ tidying his toys.

Self-study tasks:

1. Translate into English:

1. Мене ще ніхто не звинувачував у брехні. 2. Батьки погодилися, щоб я одружився з Ніною. 3. Тато ніколи не схвалював те, що я беру уроки танців. 4. Дитина вибухнула плачем, бо в коробці була не лялька. 5. Професор продовжував читати лекцію, хоча почалася вже перерва. 6. Вони постійно скаржаться, що їх ніхто не слухає. 7. Твоя орфографія залежить від того, чи ти читаєш багато книг. 8. Я щось не дуже хочу брати зараз участь у перегонах. 9. Якби вона не здалася і робила наступні спроби, вона б пройшла цей лабіринт. 10. Я наполягаю, щоб ти прийшов і розповів, як усе було насправді. 11. Він продовжував свистіти, не зважаючи на зауваження, які йому зробили. 12. Виглядає, що дощить. 13. Він проти, щоб я вступав у цей вуз. 14. Якщо б ти наполегливіше вчився, ти б не провалив ЗНО з української мови. 15. Ніщо не може завадити мені піти на цей концерт. 16. Сподіваюся, я можу покластися, що ти забереш дитину вчасно. 17. Вони ніколи не говорять про те, як їздили на море. 18. Я почав підозрювати, що вони розповсюджують неправдиву інформацію в соцмережах. 19. Навіть не думай про те, щоб їхати без батьків!

2. Study the phrases *go + gerund* and make up 36 sentences using all the phrases from the table.

3. Paraphrase the following sentences using *gerund*:

1. Tom was afraid that he might be late. _____

2. Bill remembered that he had walked about the factory gate for months. _____

3. When the young man graduated from Harvard, he returned to Ukraine. _____

4. Mary asked John to forgive her that she had not answered his letter sooner. _____

5. Michael remembered that he had enjoyed the trip to the Bahamas _____

6. They gave up the idea that they would find work. _____

8. The girls were afraid that they might miss the train. _____

9. If you work hard you will gain success in speaking foreign languages _____

10. She often predicts future. She is famous for this _____

LESSON 18. WORD GROUPS + GERUND

After the following **phrases and word groups with prepositions** we use gerund:

to like the idea of	<i>We disliked the idea of walking in the woods alone</i>
to look forward to	<i>The boy looked forward to celebrating his birthday</i>
to give up the idea of	<i>He gave up the idea of moving abroad</i>
to have difficulty (in)	<i>They had difficulty in studying Maths</i>
to have a difficult time	<i>She had a difficult time hiking up the mountain.</i>
to have a good time	<i>They had a good time snorkeling</i>
to have fun	<i>They had fun skiing.</i>
to have problems	<i>He had some problems reading without his glasses</i>
to spend one's time	<i>He always spends his time working out at the gym</i>
to waste one's time	<i>She always wastes her time playing video games</i>
instead of	<i>Instead of going on holiday I bought a new bike</i>
in spite of	<i>He went to work in spite of feeling ill.</i>
to miss the opportunity of	<i>Don't miss the opportunity of hearing this pianist.</i>
to be no use (in)	<i>It's no use arguing now</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Complete the following sentences:

- All the girls are looking forward to _____
- After he came back from London he gave up the idea of _____
- The students have great difficulty in _____
- I hope you will have a good time _____
- You'd better _____ instead of _____
- The kids had fun _____
- Father disliked the idea of _____
- We had difficult time _____
- Never miss the opportunity of _____
- Will you have problems _____
- In spite of _____
- Why have you wasted so much time on _____?

2. Translate the sentences into English:

- Як тобі подобається ідея стрибнути з парашутом?
- Ми вже з нетерпінням чекаємо канікул, щоб відпочити.
- Якби він не відмовився від думки про створення нового парку розваг для дітей, наш район не був би таким нудним.
- Чому у тебе постійно виникають труднощі з переживанням?
- Діти веселилися, розпаковуючи різдвяні подарунки.
- В неї завжди виникають

проблеми зі збереженням правильних пропорцій інгредієнтів до страв. 7. Не марнуй свій час на сидіння перед комп'ютером. Замість того, щоб псувати очі, піди краще погуляй на свіжому повітрі. 8. Вони часто проводять час за грою в шахи. 9. Незважаючи на те, що всі умови сприяли, вона все ж втратила нагоду впровадити нові правила поведінки у групі.

Self-study tasks:

1. Revise the material about the use of gerund and the infinitive and choose the correct variant:

1. My parents will object _____ abroad.
a) to me to go b) of my going c) to my going d) to me going
2. He is looking forward _____ his birthday.
a) to celebrate b) to celebrated c) to celebrating d) to have celebrated
3. I cannot afford _____ this expensive dress.
a) to buy b) to buying c) buying d) to have bought
4. We couldn't help _____ when she came.
a) to laugh b) to laughing c) to have laughed d) laughing
5. He couldn't but _____ the rule.
a) to accept b) accepted c) accept d) accepting
6. I will never agree _____ with them.
a) to your going out b) to you going out c) you to go out d) to you go out
7. Would you mind _____ the window?
a) me to open b) me open c) my opening d) me opening
8. I saw _____ bitterly.
a) her to cry b) her cry c) her to have cried d) she cry
9. Mother hesitated _____ who it was.
a) telling b) to telling c) to tell d) to have told
10. Never make _____ it again.
a) me do b) me to do c) me doing d) me to doing

2. Translate the following sentences:

1. У мене не було мети дозволити їй робити цю справу. 2. Терпіти не можу чекати. 3. Я не можу дозволити собі купити цю дорогу річ. 4. Вона нічого не мала проти того, щоб зайти ще раз. 5. Я не маю наміру обговорювати це питання. 6. Нічого немає поганого в тому, щоб запитати її ще раз. 7. Вчений приїхав сюди з однією метою — знайти докази своєї теорії. 8. Мало сенсу в тому, щоб відмовитися від їхньої допомоги. 9. Коли ви почнете обговорювати статтю? 10. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб ти виконав це завдання. 11. Пам'ятаю, що його брат брав участь у змаганні. 12. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб ви залишилися. 13. Я ввійшов у кімнату так, що він і не помітив цього. 14. Ти не боїшся, що тебе побачать? 15. Вона попросила вибачення за те, що діти так шуміли. 16. Він пішов не попрощавшись. 17. Я не могла не бачити його. 18. Не можу терпіти, коли ти заперечуєш і сперечаєшся.

LESSON 19. ADJECTIVES + GERUND. NOUNS + GERUND

We often use Gerund after **adjectives + prepositions**:

to be accustomed to	<i>He is accustomed to having his own office.</i>
To be addicted to	<i>She is addicted to watching TV</i>
to be afraid of	<i>She is afraid of speaking in public</i>
to be anxious about	<i>Norma is anxious about making the presentation</i>
to be aware of	<i>He wasn't aware of her watching</i>
to be bored of	<i>I am bored of doing the same old job</i>
to be busy in	<i>We were busy in packing things</i>
to be capable of	<i>She isn't capable of lying</i>
to be content with	<i>Tim is content with winning second place</i>
to be disappointed with	<i>Fiona was disappointed with coming in third place</i>
to be excited about	<i>The researcher was excited about going to Africa</i>
to be famous for	<i>That actor is famous for being extremely weird</i>
to be fed up with	<i>I'm fed up with studying.</i>
to be fond of	<i>The children were fond of playing darts</i>
to be good at	<i>She is good at solving the riddles</i>
to be guilty of	<i>I'm not guilty of stealing the jewelry</i>
to be happy about	<i>He was happy about winning the lottery</i>
to be interested in	<i>Are you interested in working with us?</i>
to be involved in	<i>He was involved in making the movie</i>
to be known for	<i>She was known for causing problems</i>
to be pleased at	<i>We were pleased at winning the prize</i>
to be proud of	<i>Parents were proud of their son's becoming a doctor</i>
to be responsible for	<i>He is responsible for causing the damage</i>
to be scared of	<i>Tina is scared of being alone at night</i>
to be sure of	<i>I'm not sure of his coming</i>
to be surprised at	<i>We were surprised at seeing you there.</i>
to be worried about	<i>He was worried about her not coming in time</i>

Some nouns + prepositions can be followed by gerund:

addiction to	<i>His addiction to surfing the Internet is a problem.</i>
advantage of	<i>He has the advantage of speaking English fluently</i>
anxiety about	<i>Her anxiety about speaking in public caused her to lose the job</i>
belief in	<i>His belief in not harming animals was something he learned from his mother</i>
credit for	<i>She took credit for improving the filing system</i>
delay in	<i>The delay in processing the visa caused problems</i>

experience in	<i>She has a great deal of experience in introducing new products to international markets</i>
fear of	<i>His fear of flying made travel difficult</i>
habit of	<i>His habit of smoking in restaurants caused many problems in California.</i>
knowledge of	<i>Her knowledge of climbing helped her during the competition</i>
love of	<i>His love of singing developed when he was a child</i>
reaction to	<i>His reaction to winning the prize was quite funny</i>
reason for	<i>The main reason for taking the course is to improve your language skills.</i>
reputation for	<i>Her reputation for lying is well known</i>
story about	<i>I don't know if I believe his story about seeing a UFO</i>
talent for	<i>His talent for learning languages was impressive</i>

EXERCISES:

1. Complete the sentences:

1. John has become addicted to _____
2. Never be afraid of _____
3. We got accustomed _____
4. They were anxious _____
5. Were you not aware _____ ?
6. They are bored to death _____
7. The kids were disappointed _____
8. Will you be busy _____
9. He will never be capable _____
10. Were they content _____
11. I hope, they'll be excited _____
12. I've never been fond _____
13. He is famous _____
14. I'm fed up _____
15. Is he guilty _____ ?
16. I've been interested _____
17. Never become involved _____
18. They were happy _____
19. Is she known _____
20. They will be proud _____
21. Who is going to be responsible _____
22. I was sure _____
23. They will be surprised _____
24. Was she scared _____ ?

2. Translate the sentences:

1. В чому перевага ходити пішки? 2. Здається, в нього залежність від спілкування в соцмережах. 3. Чому таке велике їхнє хвилювання щодо твоєї

поїздки? 4. Він має слабку віру у свої сили. 5. Чому виникла затримка у відкритті візи? 6. Твій страх постаріти мені незрозумілий. 7. Мене нервує твоя звичка брехати. 8. Любов до швидкої їзди привела його в наш клуб. 9. Яка причина, що ви так засмутилися? 10. Ваша історія про полювання на ведмедя вже трохи набридла. 11. В нього талант потрапляти в неприємності. 12. Чому їхня реакція на зміну погоди вас здивувала?

3. Translate the sentences:

1. Ти ще хіба не звикла до постійних змін настрою шефа? 2. В неї точно є залежність від щоденних покупок. 3. Боюся, що мене не послухають. 4. Вони схвильовані, що їх вибрали делегувати. 5. Хіба ти не знала, що він не розповів нічого про нічну пригоду? 6. Дитина не здатна виконати таке важке завдання. 7. Дівчина стала відомою своїм виконанням сонати Бетховена. 8. Батьки дуже розчаровані, що я збрехала про успішне складення іспиту. 9. Ми не задоволені тим, що нам показали так мало робіт. 10. Він уже ситий по горло, що його постійно змушують замість неї прибирати. 11. Не може бути, що вона винна у крадіжці. 12. Я не дуже захоплююсь тим, щоб мене повчали. 13. Діти були дуже щасливі, що зустрілися з Святим Миколаєм. 14. Цей клас цікавиться створенням екопроектів. 15. Ти постійно втягнутий у вирішення чужих проблем. 16. Його знають за те, що він перший з групи виграв тенісний турнір. 17. Я пишаюся, що мене відзначили на зборах. 18. Ти будеш відповідальний за збір коштів на поїздку. 19. Не бійся сказати, що думаєш. 20. Я не впевнений, чи вона виконає обіцянку запросити журналістів. 21. Ми були дуже здивовані дізнатися, що ця тиха і скромна дівчина так гарно співає.

Self-study task:

1. Translate the sentences:

1. Вона зацікавилася подорожуванням до екзотичних країн. 2. Він здивований тим, що вони їй заважають. 3. Їй не подобається, коли її не зустрічають. 4. Не змарнуй нагоди сходити на показ мод. 5. Вона припинила нервуватися і сконцентрувалася. 6. Побачивши її, він припинив базікати і побіг назустріч. 7. Він стояв мовчки, не знаючи, що робити. 8. Взявши гітару, вона почала неголосно співати. 9. Він тренується грати в теніс кожного дня. 10. Вона надто лінива, аби тренуватися кожного дня. 11. Вона шкодувала, що не вміє плести. 12. Вона не могла зрозуміти його від'їзду. 13. Краще б книжку почитав замість того, щоб дивитися телевізор з ранку до ночі. 14. Їй подобається читати сучасну літературу. 15. Навіть не думай, аби піти додому, перш ніж закінчиш роботу. 16. Вони мають певні труднощі у знаходженні джерел фінансування. 17. Перш ніж одержати підвищення, він працював по п'ятдесят годин на тиждень. 18. Терпіти не можу, коли треба чекати.

LESSON 20. GERUND VS. INFINITIVE

1. With the number of verbs and verb groups both the Gerund and the Infinitive may be used. These verbs can be followed by a to + Infinitive or by the Gerund without any change in meaning:

to attempt	to bother	can't bear	to continue	to omit
to begin	to cease	to commence	to intend	to start

e.g. *I can't bear to see/seeing people suffering.*
He didn't bother to answer the question. –
Many young people didn't bother voting.

After **can't bear** the accusative (*me, John, you*) can be used before the Infinitive and the accusative or possessive (*my, John's, your*) can be used before the Gerund:

e.g. *I can't bear you to shout in that way.*
I can't bear you/your shouting in that way.

2. These verbs can be followed by the Gerund or to- Infinitive:

to dread	to like (dislike)	to prefer	to love	to hate
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We often use a to-Infinitive to refer to a **specified future event** and the Gerund to refer to an **activity currently in progress or existing in general**.

e.g. *I hate to disturb you (but I'm just about to do so).*
I hate disturbing people (in general).
I hate disturbing you (I'm disturbing you and I'm sorry).
I prefer doing exercises in the morning (in general).
I prefer to wait outside (so I'll wait there if you don't mind).
I prefer waiting here (I'm waiting here and I like it).
I love (like) to watch (watching) TV.
I like him / his playing the guitar (I like him to play the guitar).

N.B. **would like /love / hate / prefer** is followed by to-infinitive:

e.g. *Would you like to eat out? (future specified event).*
You would hate to live on a desert island.
Would you prefer to have dinner now or later?
We would like to visit Lviv.
Would you like to go shopping?

3. The Gerund and to-Infinitive never mean the same when used after these verbs:

<p>REMEMBER + TO-INFINITIVE refers to an action in the future (or to a 'future' action as seen from the past): e.g. <i>Remember to post the letters.</i> (don't forget to) <i>I remembered to post the letters.</i> (I didn't forget to).</p>	<p>REMEMBER + THE GERUND refers to the past: e.g. <i>I remember posting the letters</i> (I posted them and I remember the action).</p>
<p>FORGET + TO-INFINITIVE refers to future actions (or to a 'future' action as seen from the past): e.g. <i>Don't forget to ask Tom.</i> <i>I forgot to ask Tom.</i></p>	<p>FORGET + THE GERUND refers to the past: e.g. <i>Have you forgotten meeting her?</i> (i.e. you met her some time ago).</p>
<p>REGRET + TO-INFINITIVE refers to present or future: e.g. <i>We regret to inform you that your account is overdrawn.</i> (usually: <i>regret to say / inform / tell</i> – announcing bad news)</p>	<p>REGRET + THE GERUND refers to past: e.g. <i>I have always regretted giving up my piano lessons.</i></p>
<p>TRY + TO-INFINITIVE means 'to make an effort': e.g. <i>You really must try to overcome your shyness.</i></p>	<p>TRY + THE GERUND means 'to experiment': e.g. <i>Try holding your breath to stop sneezing.</i></p>
<p>STOP + TO-INFINITIVE refers to purpose (denotes the adverbial modifier of purpose): e.g. <i>On the way to the station I stopped to buy a paper.</i></p>	<p>STOP + <u>the Gerund</u>: the Gerund forms part of a compound verbal aspect predicate: e.g. <i>When he told us the story we couldn't stop laughing.</i></p>
<p>GO ON + TO-INFINITIVE refers to doing something different: e.g. <i>After approving the agenda, we went on to discuss finance.</i></p>	<p>GO ON + THE GERUND means 'continue without interruption': e.g. <i>We went on talking till after midnight</i></p>
<p>MEAN + TO-INFINITIVE means 'intend to do sth': e.g. <i>The Builders mean to finish by Friday.</i></p>	<p>MEAN + THE GERUND means 'involving or resulting in': e.g. <i>This new job means living abroad</i></p>

4. The verbs **advise, allow, encourage, forbid, recommend, permit** and **urge** are followed by the Gerund when they have **no object** (but when they have an object, they are followed by the Infinitive):

advise	<i>I advised seeing a doctor.</i>	<i>I advised them to see a doctor.</i>
allow	<i>Ireland doesn't allow smoking in bars.</i>	<i>Ireland doesn't allow people to smoke in bars.</i>
encourage	<i>He encourages eating healthy foods.</i>	<i>He encourages his patients to eat healthy foods.</i>
forbid	<i>Law forbids smoking at school</i>	<i>Mother forbade me to smoke</i>
recommend	<i>The doctor recommends taking a course of vitamins</i>	<i>The doctor recommends us to take a course of vitamins</i>
permit	<i>California doesn't permit fishing without a fishing license.</i>	<i>California doesn't permit people to fish without a fishing license.</i>
urge	<i>They urge recycling bottles and paper.</i>	<i>They urge citizens to recycle bottles and paper.</i>

N.B. forbid somebody to do something

e.g. He was forbidden to leave the house, as a punishment.

forbid somebody from doing something

e.g. Women are forbidden from going out without a veil

EXERCISES:

1. Decide whether the verb should be followed by gerund or by infinitive:

1. I couldn't sleep so I tried _____ (drink) some hot milk. 2. She tried _____ (reach) the book on the high shelf, but she was too small. 3. They tried _____ (get) to the party on time but the bus was delayed. 4. We tried _____ (open) the window, but it was so hot outside it didn't help. 5. He tried _____ (get) a job in a newspaper firm but they wouldn't hire him. 6. He tried _____ (get) a job in a newspaper firm but he still wasn't satisfied. 7. You should stop _____ (smoke), it's not good for your health. 8. We stopped _____ (study) because we were tired. 9. They will stop _____ (have) lunch at twelve. 10. We stopped _____ (have) a rest, because we were really sleepy. 11. Oh no! I forgot _____ (buy) milk. 12. Please don't forget _____ (pick) up some juice on your way home. 13. I don't remember _____ (lock) the door, but I'm sure I must have locked it. 14. Have we studied this before? I've forgotten _____ (learn) it. 15. Please remember _____ (bring) your homework. 16. I remember _____ (go) to the beach as a child. 17. Finally I remembered _____ (bring) your book! Here it is. 18. Do you remember _____ (eat) steak in that little restaurant in Rome? 19. I regret _____ (tell) you that the train has been delayed. 20. I regret _____ (tell) Julie my secret; now she has told everyone.

2. Complete the sentences:

- As for me, being a good student means _____
 - I never mean _____ good people because _____
 - I will never forget _____ as it was an awesome experience.
 - People usually regret _____ and it annoys me!
 - I have a strong feeling that my English needs _____ because _____
-
- I will never stop _____ and it makes me so happy!

7. Please remember _____
8. I was very tired so I stopped _____
9. That's a pretty bad habit, but I go on _____ when _____
-
10. When there is no way out I try _____
11. I consider English _____
12. Living in Ukraine means _____

3. Translate the sentences:

1. Порадь йому менше їсти і більше рухатися. 2. Лікарі радять лягати спати не пізніше одинадцятої вечора. 3. Навіщо ти дозволила дітям дивитися цей фільм? 4. Заохочуй студентів до волонтерської роботи. 5. Нам не дозволено заходити до неї в кабінет. 6. Курити в приміщенні заборонено. 7. Стипендія заохочує вчитися краще. 8. У рецепті рекомендовано взяти три ложки цукру. 9. На ставку не дозволено рибалити. 10. Не наполягай, щоб він вчився лише на відмінно. 11. Бібліотекар порекомендувала йому почитати фентезі. 12. Батьки не забороняли мені гуляти в лісі. 13. Тренер наполягає на щоденних тренуваннях. 14. Закон дозволяє голосувати з 18 років.

Self-study task:

1. Revise the use of infinitive and gerund. Insert gerund or infinitive:

1. Benjamin enjoys _____ to his iPod. (listen) 2. I don't mind _____ the washing up. (do) 3. Birthdays are not easy _____. (remember) 4. Adam is really good at _____. (swim) 5. She waited _____ a candy bar. (buy) 6. The doctor told his patients _____ healthy food. (eat) 7. My house is easy _____. (find) 8. She is interested in _____ a dentist. (become) 9. He is saving money _____ a new phone. (buy) 10. When I saw my grandma I couldn't help _____ her. (hug) 11. My favorite hobby is _____. (walk) 12. My father helped me _____ my homework. (do) 13. I'm sick of _____ hotdogs every day. (eat) 14. It is important _____ the internet for more information. (surf) 15. She advised me _____ a doctor as soon as possible. (see) 16. I don't feel like _____ French today. (study) 17. Paul got Daragh _____ his car (wash) 18. _____ sport every day is good for your health. (do) 19. At last they decided _____ the house. (rent) 20. She pretended _____ asleep. (be) 21. Rene stopped _____ hello to his friends. (say) 22. It's no use _____ over spilt milk. (cry) 23. The following questions are easy _____. (answer) 24. She told us where _____ the books. (find) 25. Would you mind _____ this card for me? (post) 26. They suggested _____ by plane. (travel) 27. We plan _____ to England this Christmas. (go) 28. It was hard for her _____ smoking. (quit) 29. We were all happy about _____ the New Year in Paris. (celebrate) 30. It seems difficult _____ everything about the topic. (know).

PART 3. THE PARTICIPLES

LESSON 21. ADJECTIVAL AND ADVERBIAL CHARACTER OF PARTICIPLE I

The Participle is a non-finite form of the verb which has a verbal and an adjectival or an adverbial character. There are two Participles in English: **Participle I** and **Participle II**, traditionally called **The Present Participle** and **The Past Participle**.

PARTICIPLE I

Adjectival and adverbial characteristics of Participle I:

1) It can perform the function of an attribute:

e.g. *The boy playing center forward is the first-year student of our department.*

2) It can perform the function of an adverbial modifier:

e.g. *Having cured his first patient of a serious disease the young doctor was very happy.*

Verbal characteristics of Participle I:

1) Participle I can take a direct object:

e.g. *Having left his umbrella at home he soaked to the skin.*

2) Participle I can be modified by an adverb:

e.g. *He walked up and down looking straight before him.*

3) Participle I has tense and voice distinctions

EXERCISES:

1. Pay attention to participles used as attributes:

1. Who's that girl, sitting on the fence? 2. The barking dogs kept me awake all night. 3. The falling leaves covered the path and made it quite slippery. 4. Developing countries need as much help as they can get. 5. The tempting cookie platter made my mouth salivate. 6. The fascinating book was a thrilling read. 7. The interesting story made a compelling point. 8. My work is really tiring. 9. My frustrating experience at the restaurant made me angry. 10. It was more annoying to me that he did not show up for the party. 11. The most annoying thing was that she did not speak up. 12. Bib didn't enjoy the movie because it was boring. 13. The confusing problem frightens the students. 14. It was an amusing story. 15. School can be tiring for young children.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences using participles as attributes:

1. The book which I read interests me_____.

2. The text confuses us _____.
3. The man who lives downstairs likes to sing loudly _____.
4. The children who are playing in the yard make too much noise _____.
5. The question which is being discussed at the meeting now, is rather important _____.
6. The factory which is being built in the suburb will produce toys _____.
7. The girl who is reciting the poem in front of the class is my best friend _____.
8. People who play loud music late at night can be really annoying _____.
9. We don't know the people who live in that house _____.
10. The picture which is being restored in our office was painted 200 years ago _____.

Self-study task: Change the underlined parts into participles:

1. She has a parrot who can talk _____.
2. When we were meeting our parents at the station, we saw our old friend there. _____
3. Anyone who wants more potatoes just shout _____.
4. When I was walking home I stopped to buy a paper. _____
5. He came into the classroom and was carrying a huge bag. _____
6. When I was putting flowers into the vase I broke it. _____
7. I felt that something was crawling up my leg _____.
8. She entered the room and was smiling _____.
9. She likes to watch the stars which are twinkling in the sky _____.
10. Can you see a red fence which surrounds that yard? _____
11. After we were told what to do, we shared the duties _____.
12. When I graduated from college I decided to take a course of computing _____.
13. The film is sure to interest you _____.
14. The sound of water which is running calms me down _____.

LESSON 22. TENSE AND VOICE DISTINCTIONS OF PARTICIPLE I

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	asking	being asked
Perfect	having asked	having been asked

To denote **simultaneous** actions **P I Indefinite Active** and **P I Indefinite Passive** are used:

e.g. *Making a tour of England we were struck by its parklike appearance.*

The monument being erected now on the square will be soon unveiled.

To denote **prior** actions **P I Perfect Active** and **P I Perfect Passive** are used:

e.g. *Having decided to get the general idea of the country we began to study the map*

Having been presented with five gold coins Judy went shopping.

N. B! **P I Indefinite Active** is used to express a **prior** action with some verbs of **sense perception** and **motion** (*to see, to hear, to look, to come, to arrive, to turn, to cross, to enter, to pass*):

e.g. *Looking out of the window she saw a man working in the garden.*

EXERCISES:

1. Translate the sentences:

1. Повернувши за ріг, вони ледве не наїхали на гусей, котрі переходили дорогу.
2. Їхня вчителька дуже вимоглива.
3. Він бачив, як вона виходила.
4. Вона сиділа вдома, малюючи картини.
5. Обганяючи інше авто, він потрапив у аварію.
6. Шукаючи наш дім, вони заблукали.
7. Мені подобається дівчина, яка танцює.
8. Продивляючись журнал, він знайшов цікаве оголошення.
9. Дивлячись на дітей, що гралися, він заспокоївся.
10. Коли садитимеш квіти, не забудь полити.
11. Ця робота дуже виснажлива.
12. Відчинивши двері, він зупинився на порозі.
13. Закінчивши працювати, він вирішив прогулятися додому.
14. Не знаючи, що робити, вона вирішила зачекати.
15. Владнавши всі проблеми, вони поїхали у відпустку.
16. Фільм швидше розважальний, ніж драматичний.
17. Відчуваючи, що не мала рації, вона вирішила припинити суперечку.
18. Він просидів усю ніч, думаючи про майбутнє.
19. Промені сонця, що сходило, падали на дзеркало озера.
20. Він сидів, розглядаючи свої руки.
21. Зайшовши до приймальні, вона звернулася до секретаря.
22. Будучи запрошеною на вечірку, вона не знала, що надягти.

2. Rewrite the sentences replacing the italic part with a present participle:

1. *She was talking to her friend* and forgot everything around her. _____

2. *Since we watch the news every day* we know what's going on in the world. _____

3. *They are vegetarians* and don't eat meat. _____

4. *The dog wagged its tail* and bit the postman. _____

5. *While she was tidying up her room* she found some old photos. _____

6. *He was a good boy* and helped his mother in the kitchen. _____

7. *As they didn't have enough money* they spent their holidays at home last year.

8. The man was sitting in the cafe. *He was reading a paper* _____

9. *Since I didn't feel well* I didn't go to the cinema. _____

10. *She walked home* and met an old friend. _____

Self-study task: Insert the appropriate form of the verb given in brackets. State whether the action rendered by the participle I is simultaneous or prior to the action expressed by the finite verb:

1. _____ control of his car on an icy road, the driver hit a tree.
a) Losing b) Having lost c) Being lost
2. She bent down and looked at the tiny kitten _____ under the table.
a) Sitting b) Being sat c) Having sat
3. _____ that it was useless to argue with him, I dropped the subject.
a) Having seen b) Having been seen c) Seeing
4. _____ to see as much as possible of the town, we hired a car.
a) Having wished b) Wishing c) Being wished
5. I wonder what Doctor Brown thinks of the medical problem _____ now.
a) being discussed b) discussing c) having been discussed
6. _____ what to say, she was confused.
a) Knowing not b) Not knowing c) Not having known
7. _____ us she smiled.
a) Having noticed b) Noticing c) Having been noticed
8. Have a look at the parrot _____ on the table!
a) sitting b) being sat c) having been sitting
9. _____ home early, she had time to have a rest.
a) Having come b) Coming c) Having been come
10. _____ the girl was silent.
a) Having been surprised b) Surprising c) Being surprised

LESSON 23. THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF PARTICIPLE I

1) P I as an attribute:

The most widely used forms of P I in the function of an attribute are **P I Indefinite Active** and **P I Indefinite Passive**

e.g. *On the Western Coast Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and by the Irish Sea separating England from Ireland*

Peculiarities

• If you have **P I** used as an attribute to a noun in pre-position the noun performs the action expressed by the **ing-form**. E.g. *a touching story*.

• **P I Perfect** can be used **only as an adverbial modifier** and never as an attribute. To express **priority** an attributive clause is used.

e.g. *The student who has shown the countries of America on the map is going to his seat.*

• Sometimes **P I Indefinite** denotes an action referring to **no particular time**.

e.g. *Taiga is a thick forest stretching to the South of the Tundra.*

2) P I as a predicative (**P I Indefinite Active** is used **only**).

e.g. *The answer of the student is **disappointing**.*

The mostly used phrases are as follows:

to be astonishing	to be disappointing	to be exciting
to be humiliating	to be inviting	to be tempting
to be terrifying	to be touching	etc.

3) **P I as a parenthesis**. Here **P I Indefinite Active** is used mostly with the following phrases:

generally speaking	judging by	frankly speaking
roughly speaking	saying nothing of	etc.

e.g. *Judging by his words he has visited Great Britain.*

4) **P I as an adverbial modifier of time**. In this function **P I Indefinite Active**, **P I Indefinite Passive**, **P I Perfect Active**, **P I Perfect Passive** are used.

e.g. *Studying the map of Great Britain he found all the mountains on it.*

Having reached the top of the mountain we fell down too tired to do anything.

Having been asked to show the countries of Europe on the map he refused to do it.

Peculiarities

• The action expressed by a Participle I in the function of an adverbial modifier always refers to the subject of the whole sentence

• With the verbs: *to see, to hear, to notice, to come, to arrive, to seize, to look, to enter, to turn, to close, to open, to cross* **P I Indefinite** is used to express a **prior** action when the action expressed by the **finite verb** closely follows the action expressed by **P I**.

e.g. *Seeing that it was useless to argue with him I dropped the subject.*

• The conjunction *when, while* are often used with **P I Indefinite Active** to express an action in progress simultaneous with that of the finite verb.

e.g. *While making a tour of England we were impressed by its beauty.*

• **P I Indefinite** of the verb *to be* is not used as an adverbial modifier of time.

Here the clause is used.

e.g. *When in Lviv he visited all his friends./ When he was in Lviv*

5) P I as an adverbial modifier of cause. Here **P I Indefinite Active / Passive, P I Perfect Active / Passive** are used.

e.g. *Not knowing the topic well he got confused*

Being impressed by the duel scene in Hamlet they were silent on the way home.

Having lost the book the students couldn't prepare the topic.

Having been left alone the child felt miserable and lonely.

6) P I as an adverbial modifier of manner and attendant circumstances.

Here **P I Indefinite Active** is used.

e.g. *I spent the morning at the cliff reading*

7) P I as an adverbial modifier of comparison. Here **P I Indefinite Active** is used.

e.g. *She shivered with fright as if realizing the danger.*

EXERCISES:

1. Point out the participles and define their syntactic functions:

1. And she looked tearful, quite possibly having drunk a little too much. 2. She could have lost it in the taxi. Or on the pavement while getting into the taxi. 3. Anna gave a tinkling laugh. 4. Her father sat at the kitchen table moving papers around him. 5. Having opened the lid of the laptop, she could no longer tell herself this. 6. She

opened her file with shaking hands. 7. Kimberly looked as if struggling to find something to say. 8. Brenda Brennan was at their table supervising the serving of a second starter. 9. He cupped her hands as if trying to propose to her. 10. He sat for a while thinking about their conversation. 11. "Leave it alone, Brenda," Patrick said, shaking a spoon at her. 12. They sat in the kitchen, rubbing their ankles and drinking great mugs of tea. 13. He's found her, wining and dining in Stephens Green with an American. 14. He spoke simply as if stating a fact.

2. Use the appropriate form of Participle I of the verbs brackets.

1. _____(to look) out of the window, she saw there was a man working in the garden.
2. That night, _____(to go) up to his room Shelton thought of his unpleasant duty. 3. _____(to descend) to the hall, he came on Mr. Dennant _____(to cross) to his study, with a handful of official-looking papers. 4. The carriage was almost full, and (to put) his bag up in the rack, he took his seat. 5. _____(to know) that she couldn't trust Jim, she sent Peter instead. 6. _____(to do) all that was required, he was the last to leave the office. 7. _____(to return) home in the afternoon, she became conscious of her mistake. 8. He couldn't join his friends _____(to be) still busy in the laboratory. 9. _____(to finish) his work, he seemed more pleased than usual. 10. _____(to step) inside, he found himself in what had once been a sort of office. 11. He left the room again, _____(to close) the door behind him with a bang. 12. I spent about ten minutes _____(to turn) over the sixteen pages of "The Times" before I found the chief news and articles. 13. _____(to turn) to the main street, he ran into Donald and Mary (to return) from school. 14. _____(to return) from the expedition he wrote a book about Central Africa. 15. _____(to get) out of bed she ran to the window and drew the curtain aside. 16. _____(to confuse) by his joke, she blushed. 17. _____(to inform) of their arrival the day before, he was better prepared to meet them than anyone of us. 18. Sir Henry paused and then said, _____(to glance) down at his watch, "Edward's arriving by the 12.15."

Self-study task: Combine the following pairs of sentences by using participles:

1. We met a boy. He was carrying a heavy bag.
2. The robbers saw the policeman. They ran away.
3. I found the door open. I went inside.
4. The police saw the body. It was floating down the river.
5. He cried at the top of his voice. He rushed at the thief.
6. We had worked for several hours. We came out of the office.
7. The troops gave a blow to the enemy. It was stunning.
8. We make some friendships in childhood. They last forever.
9. The sun had risen. We set out on our journey.
10. I walked along the road. I saw a snake.
11. He lost all his money in gambling. He became a pauper.
12. I took a cue from his words. I solved the riddle.
13. The burglars broke the door open. They entered the house.
14. He didn't realize the implication of his words. He went on speaking..

LESSON 24. VERBAL NOUN vs. GERUND vs. PARTICIPLE I

	<i>Verbal noun</i>	<i>Gerund</i>	<i>Participle</i>
1	Verb + ing <i>e.g. speak-ing</i>	Verb + ing <i>e.g. dream-ing</i>	Verb + ing <i>e.g. read-ing</i>
2	The <i>-ing</i> form functions as a <u>countable noun</u> which can be replaced by <i>it</i> (singular) or <i>they</i> (plural): <i>e.g. Dickens often gave <u>readings</u> of his work. <u>They</u> were very popular.</i>	The <i>-ing</i> form often functions in general statements as an <u>uncountable noun</u> with no article. It can also be replaced by <i>it</i> : <i>e.g. <u>Dancing</u> is fun. I love <u>it</u>.</i>	Participles are associated with <u>verbs</u> when they refer to actions in progress, e.g. in progressive tenses. Participle phrases also commonly stand for <u>clauses</u> : <i>e.g. <u>Walking</u> in the park the other day, <u>I saw a bird building</u> a nest.</i> (= I was walking, the bird was building)
3	Verbal noun is used with articles, determiners and after numerals: <i>e.g. Brendel has made <u>a new recording</u>. <u>The recording</u> was made live.</i> <i><u>The sinking</u> of the Titanic has never been forgotten.</i> <i><u>These two paintings</u> are mine.</i>	We can use the gerund after possessives <i>e.g. I appreciate <u>your helping</u> me.</i> Gerund can be modified by an adverb of manner <i>e.g. She burst out <u>crying bitterly</u>.</i>	Participle can be modified by an adverb of degree <i>e.g. The play was very entertaining</i>
4	Verbal Noun can be used in plural: <i>e.g. Are there your <u>drawings</u> on the wall?</i>	-	-
5		Gerund can be used in the function of a <u>subject, object and predicative</u> <i>e.g. <u>Singing</u> is my hobby</i> <i>I like <u>jogging</u></i> <i>My hobby is <u>singing</u></i> Gerund in the function of <u>an attribute and an adverbial modifier</u> is	The Participle in the function of <u>an attribute and an adverbial modifier</u>

		<p>always preceded by a preposition <i>e.g. She had a feeling <u>of</u> <u>having been robbed</u></i> <i>He asked my name <u>without</u> <u>looking at me</u></i> <i>He was surprised <u>at</u> <u>having been invited to the wedding reception.</u></i></p>	<p>is used without any preposition <i>e.g. The girl <u>singing</u> a song is from my class</i> <i>He asked my name <u>not</u> <u>looking at me</u></i></p>
6	-	<p>Gerund + Noun: the Gerund is used as a <u>noun</u> (i.e., as the first part of a compound noun) and shows for what something is used (<i>a swimming pool = a pool for swimming</i>) <i>e.g. walking stick</i></p>	<p>Participle + Noun: the Participle is used as an <u>attribute</u> and usually expresses continuous nature of the action (<i>the swimming boy = the boy who is swimming</i>) <i>e.g. walking man</i></p>

EXERCISES:

1. State whether the *-ing forms* given in the following sentences are participles or gerunds:

1. Hearing a loud noise, we ran to the window.
2. The motorcyclist was fatally injured in the accident and is now fighting for his life.
3. He ruined his sight by watching TV all day.
4. We saw a clown standing on his head.
5. Asking questions is a whole lot easier than answering them.
6. Waving their hands, the audience cheered the winner.
7. Plucking flowers is forbidden.
8. Jumping over the fence, the thief escaped.
9. I was surprised at John's being absent.
10. We spent the whole day playing cards.
11. Praising all alike is praising none.
12. Are you afraid of speaking the truth?
13. Singing to herself is her chief delight.
14. John's favorite outdoor activity is skiing.
15. Dancing with the famous instructor, Dillon felt like a star.
16. Watching the birds is one of Mr. Martin's hobbies.
17. Janice, baking 10 cakes for the festival, accidentally burned one of them.
18. Working out daily should be an essential part of American life.
19. Seeing is believing.
20. We listened to the mother singing her child a lullaby.
21. Cooking may be fun.

2. Decide whether the *ing-form* is a participle, gerund or verbal noun.

1. Doing morning exercises is very useful for everybody's health.
2. When mother came into Kate's room, she saw her daughter doing the homework.
3. He didn't miss the opportunity of doing his boss a favour whenever he could.
4. Walking on the seashore we admired the beauty of the sea and the sight of seagulls hovering in the sky.
5. I am afraid of walking in the street at night. You know, anything can happen.
6. The cleaning in the house has been done by our father today.
7. While washing the skirt, she found a one pound note in its pocket.
8. I will spend a lot of time on washing the children's clothes.
9. Grace was looking at the man trying to remember where she had seen him.
10. I got used to trying various methods in the project to achieve a better result.

Self-study task:

1. State whether the -ing forms given in the following sentences are participles or gerunds:

1. Feeling sick, Michael excused himself from class.
a) Gerund b) Participle
2. Everyone hates having the flu.
a) Gerund b) Participle
3. Swimming regularly is great cardiovascular exercise.
a) Gerund b) Participle
4. Having completed all of his homework, Kolby watched the San Jose Sharks beat the Los Angeles Kings.
a) Gerund b) Participle
5. Rushing (1) to work can result in careless driving (2).
(1) a) Gerund b) Participle
(2) a) Gerund b) Participle
6. Rushing (1) to meet her deadline, Marcia made a lot of typing (2) mistakes in the report.
(1) a) Gerund b) Participle
(2) a) Gerund b) Participle
7. Using the jaws of life to cut away the cabin of the truck, the paramedics finally managed to get the driver out.
a) Gerund b) Participle
8. Pedro and his friends canceled their plans to go hiking (1) in the mountains when the clouds became very threatening (2).
(1) a) Gerund b) Participle
(2) a) Gerund b) Participle
9. Reading (1) the newspaper is important for staying (2) on top of current events.
(1) a) Gerund b) Participle
(2) a) Gerund b) Participle

LESSON 25. PARTICIPLE II. ADJECTIVES –ING/-ED

Past participles are used for all perfect tense forms of a verb and in the passive voice in English. The highlighted words below are examples of past participles:

1. Present perfect

*e.g. She hasn't **finished** her assignment yet.
I still haven't **found** my keys.*

2. Past perfect

*e.g. Chris was ill because he had **eaten** too much chocolate.
She missed the bus because she hadn't **set** her alarm.*

3. Future perfect

*e.g. Jamie will have **been** in Australia for one year in April.
He will have **gone** by the time you arrive.*

4. Conditional perfect

*e.g. If his passport had not been stolen, Adam would have **gone** to Brazil.
I wouldn't have **known** if you hadn't told me.*

5. Passive Voice

*e.g. The west coast of The USA was **struck** by torrential rain last night.
The painting was **stolen** in the middle of the night.*

Characteristics:

1) PII has no tense distinctions

*e.g. As a rule, the goods produced at this factory are of the highest quality.
Burton's brother ruined by card playing had to ask for a job.*

2) PII of transitive verbs has a passive meaning: **opened, closed, built, broken, made, etc.** PII of intransitive verbs denotes passing into a new state.

e.g. Faded leaves, withered flower

Participles as Adjectives

Past Participles used as an adjective in front of a noun. **They have passive meaning:**

*e.g. The **stolen** baby was found by the police unharmed.
Dean's **broken** arm was set in plaster by the doctor at the hospital.
Please bring all of the **required** documents for your interview tomorrow.*

Present participles used as adjectives are **active:**

e.g. a touching story, a singing boy

The story excites me – I am excited by the story – The story is exciting

EXERCISES:

1. Underline the past participles used as adjectives. Translate the sentences:

1. Here is a laminated copy to replace your torn one.
2. Stuffed deer heads on walls are bad enough, but it's worse when they have streamers in their antlers because then you know they were enjoying themselves when they were shot.
3. A torn jacket is soon mended, but hard words bruise the heart of a child.
4. Scandal is gossip made tedious by morality.
5. The enemy is anybody who's going to get you killed, no matter which side he's on.

2. Insert the appropriate form of the verb. Translate the sentences:

1. I am _____. Let's do something. How about going to a movie?
a) bored b) boring c) being bored
2. After her younger sister was born, Margaret felt _____ and betrayed.
a) forgotten b) being forgotten c) forgetting
3. Once _____, twice shy.
a) bitten b) biting c) having bitten
4. A _____ pot never boils.
a) watched b) watching c) having been watched
5. A white shawl _____ around the girl's shoulders made her look like a Greek goddess.
a) wrapped b) being wrapped c) having been wrapped
6. I don't really see what can be done about the _____ picture.
a) being ruined b) ruined c) having been ruined

3. Present participle or past participle? Choose the correct answer:

1. I like to go for a walk when I'm _____.
a) boring
b) bored
2. That was the most _____ project I have ever worked on.
a) boring
b) bored
3. I don't like to watch the evening news; it's too _____.
a) depressing
b) depressed
4. I like John, but he can be very _____ at times.
a) annoying
b) annoyed
5. This work is very _____.
a) tiring
b) tired.

Self-study tasks:

1. Complete the sentences with one of the following words. Not all of them are used.

Surprised interesting interested surprising annoyed bored boring frightened annoying exciting frightening excited tiring worried tired worrying

1. The TV program was _____ so I turned it off.
Children can't get to sleep on Christmas Eve. They're too _____.
2. "Hi, Mum!". "Carol! Thank goodness you rang! Where have you been? We've been so _____ about you!".
3. "Hello, darling. I've got a present for you". "For me?" "Don't look so _____ . I often buy you presents". "But it isn't my birthday!"
4. The art exhibition was very _____. I loved it, but I had to leave after three hours. My feet were killing me! I find going around art galleries and museums very _____.
5. Some people don't go out at night because they're _____ that someone will rob them.
6. Our financial situation is very _____. We spend more and more, but we're earning less and less.
7. "You're yawning. Are you listening to what I'm saying?" "I am! I'm really _____. I want to know what happened. It's just that I feel very _____ . I went to bed very late last night".
8. "I'm going to a three-month holiday to the Far East". "How _____. Lucky you!"
9. "Was your father _____ when you told him your exam results?" "He was furious".

2. Open the brackets:

1. He and I were _____. (bored / boring).
2. My aunt is a very _____ person. (amused / amusing).
3. I heard the joke before and I was not _____. (amused / amusing).
4. That is an _____ book. (interested / interesting).
5. His grandfather is an _____ person. (interested / interesting).
6. The film was _____ in the extreme. (disgusted / disgusting).
7. She was _____ by the film last night . (disgusted / disgusting).
8. The traffic jam was very _____ indeed. (irritated / irritating).
9. He was very _____ by the traffic jam. (irritated / irritating).
10. The situation was very _____. (frightened/ frightening).
11. I was very _____ by the strange knock on the door. (frightened / frightening).
12. She was very _____ because of the delay. (annoyed / annoying).
13. It is very _____ when you have to wait so long. (annoyed/annoying).

LESSON 26. THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF PARTICIPLE II

1. An attribute.

- e.g. *People, treated in polyclinics are called out-patients.* (post-position)
Having given the boy the prescribed medicine, I went out for a while. (pre-position)
Frozen with horror he understood everything. (detached position)

2. A predicative

- e.g. *He seemed delighted to see me again.*
She looked worried.
I confessed I was bewildered.

3. An adverbial modifier of time

- e.g. *When told the truth he realized everything.*

4. An adverbial modifier of condition

- e.g. *If sent immediately the telegram will be delivered in time.*

5. An adverbial modifier of comparison

- e.g. *He looked bewildered as if told something unbelievable.*

6. An adverbial modifier of concession

- e.g. *Though frightened he did not show it.*

N.B! In the adverbial function the Participle II should have logically *the same subject* as the predicate of the whole sentence.

EXERCISES:

1. Point out participles II, define their functions:

1. The moth-eaten velvet curtains Harry had passed earlier had flown apart. 2. Right, they said, pleased that there was no row. 3. "Bob O'Neil's not coming to the dinner?" Cath said, surprised that the table was set only for three. 4. "But surely you don't need to work that hard..." he said, appalled. 5. She got her hair done and went to the charity shop. 6. You are not telling me you are going to go back on the agreed menu. 7. Brenda made sure that Quentins [restaurant] had two kinds of bottled water. 8. The sofa had a folded blanket and beside it there was a computer. 9. Cassie looked uncomfortably at the floor, tracing the patterns in the faded rug with the toe of her shoe. 10. Bewildered, wondering what on earth he was supposed to have done this time, Harry got up and followed Uncle Vernon. 11. The young waiters and waitresses were Europeans from different lands, all smartly dressed in their dark trousers and white jackets.

Self-study tasks:

1. Complete the sentences:

*amusing/amused boring/bored depressing/depressed interesting/interested
surprising/surprised disgusting/disgusted annoying/annoyed confusing/confused*

1. I do the same thing every day. My job is very _____ .
2. I have nothing to do. I'm _____.
3. My job is very varied. I find it _____.
4. I heard some very _____ news. I'm going to lose my job. I feel terrible.
5. Cheer up. Don't feel so _____. There are plenty of other jobs.
6. I heard a very _____ story. It will make you laugh.
7. It's not _____ that you failed the exam. You never did any work.
8. I don't understand this exercise. I'm very _____.
9. I thought your behaviour at the party was _____. You were sick in the middle of the room.
10. My trip to Paris has been cancelled. I'm really _____. I really wanted to go.
11. There are a lot of road signs. It's all very _____.
12. I am very _____ in this subject. I find it fascinating.
13. The lesson was really _____. I almost fell asleep.
14. I was _____ by her behaviour. It was very funny.
15. I was _____ by the news. I didn't expect it.
16. I was _____ by his behaviour. It was outrageous.
17. I'm _____ in finding out more about this. Where can I look?
18. When the students did badly, the teacher became really _____ and didn't smile for weeks.

2. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline the mistakes and correct them:

1. I dislike to argue.
2. You ought finish the project now.
3. I suggested to take a walk in the garden.
4. The teacher made Rose to do homework again.
5. Paul did not object to join the party.
6. The broken chair needs be repaired.
7. It is no use to asking Mike for help. He is selfish.
8. You are not old enough join the club.
9. They didn't see her to come in.
10. Depressing after losing all his money in gambling, George decided to start a new life.

LESSON 27. TYPES OF PARTICIPLE PHRASE

1. Participle phrases are an efficient way of giving more information about a noun and can often replace a defining relative clause:

e.g. The man is very noisy. The man lives upstairs:

→ *The man **who lives upstairs** is very noisy.* (defining relative clause);

→ *The man **living upstairs** is very noisy.* (active participle phrase).

e.g. The portrait is lovely. The portrait was painted by my brother:

→ *The portrait **which was painted** by my brother is lovely.* (defining relative clause);

→ *The portrait **painted** by my brother is lovely.* (passive participle phrase – Participle II).

We can **only** use a participle phrase to replace a defining relative clause **if the subject of the main clause and the relative clause is the same**. We cannot use a participle phrase if there is another subject between the relative pronoun and the verb:

e.g. *The house **living in** is over a century old.* – wrong.

*The house **which we live in** is over a century old.* – correct.

*The man **engaged to** has disappeared.* – wrong.

*The man **who Trudy was engaged to** has disappeared.* – correct.

2. Participle phrases can often operate like clauses of **reason, condition, result and time**:

REASON: *She will be unable to answer your queries because she is not qualified.* (full clause) → ***Not being qualified** she will be unable to answer your queries.* (participle phrase).

As I hadn't been asked I didn't really want to interfere. (full clause) → ***Not having been asked** I didn't really want to interfere.* (participle phrase).

CONDITION: *If you treat it gently the fabric should last for years.* (full clause) → ***Treated gently**, the fabric should last for years.* (participle clause).

RESULT: *The corporation shut down the plant, with the result that many workers were left unemployed.* (full clause) → *The corporation shut down, **leaving** many workers unemployed.* (participle clause).

N.B! Note that the result is often not intended:

e.g. *I stayed at work rather late, **missing my last train home**.*

*A new dam was built across the river, **flooding** thousands of hectares of farmland.*

TIME: *As we **turned** across the corner we saw the hospital in front of us.* (full clause) → ***Turning the corner**, we saw the hospital.* (participle phrase).

We usually use **-ing participle phrase** when two actions happen at the same time or one happens immediately after the other:

e.g. *Leaving the motorway, we noticed an overturned truck on the verge.* (→ when we were leaving the motorway, we noticed...).

Switching off the lights, I turned over and buried my head in the pillow. (→ After I switched off the lights, I turned over...).

The -ing participle usually describes the background (the setting) or earlier action.

e.g. *Living in Los Angeles, Brad was one of those ever-optimistic movie wannabes.*

When we want to emphasize that one thing happened before another, we use a **perfect participle for the earlier action**. The participle phrase can come before or after the main clause:

e.g. *Having passed my driving test, I was able to buy my first car.* (→ After I had passed my driving test...). → *I was able to buy my first car, **having passed my driving test**.*

The perfect participle can also describe **reasons or causes** as they usually come before a **result**:

e.g. *Having forgotten to take my keys, I had to borrow a set from my landlord.* (→ because I had forgotten my keys...).

In written English it is usual to move from the familiar (the current topic) to the new information, and to be economical with words to avoid repetition we use participle and infinitive phrases:

c.f. *Steve went home. He noticed a piece of paper which had been left on the doorstep as he walked towards the door.*

→ *Steve went home. **Walking towards the door**, he noticed a piece of paper **left on the doorstep**.*

c.f. *Because Marion didn't have a degree she was the only one who wasn't offered a permanent contract.*

→ ***Not having a degree**, Marion was the only one **not to be offered** a permanent contract.*

EXERCISES:

1. Replace these clauses suggesting a condition with adverbial participle clauses:

1. When it is stored in a cool place the jam will keep for several months.
2. When you do it every day this exercise will help strengthen your leg muscles.
3. If you apply it to the face and arms the cream will protect them from insect bites.
4. If they are planted in early spring these vegetables can be harvested in the summer
5. When you mix it with butter and water the flour forms dough.
6. If you recharge them every day, the batteries should last a few years.

2. Shorten the sentences using participles:

1. After they were on the road for four days, the Todds were exhausted.
2. That hymn, which was sung by many generations of churchgoers, is my favorite.
3. We were climbing slowly, we approached the top of the hill.
4. As he was surprised by my question, Mrs. Osmond blushed.
5. Phil, who was worn out by his long trip, slept for twelve hours.
6. The dog was watching me closely, he came toward me.
7. Bob was staring out of the window at the rain, he became more and more impatient.
8. He was hurt in the first game, Al sat on the bench for the rest of the season.
9. The plates, which were brought from Denmark by my grandmother, are on display in the dining room.
10. The cookies, which were baked this morning, were all gone by five o'clock.
11. After he came out in the cool night air, Mr. Troy looked up at the sky.
12. The children, who were waiting for the play to begin, grew bored.
13. The boys were working hard all day; the boys finished the job by dinner time.
14. Many people were driven from their homelands, they each year seek refuge in the United States.
15. The cheerleaders were jumping up and down, they urged the team on.
16. The basketball team, who were encouraged by its performance in the semifinals, went on to the finals.
17. After she had recorded the results of the experiment, Kate closed her notebook.
18. We saw an old woman who was walking up the path.
19. After she was told of her job offer, Kathy smiled happily.
20. Since she spent each afternoon at the beach, Alice soon had a nice tan.

Self-study task: Combine the following sentences using participles where possible:

1. The dishwasher was invented in 1889.
The dishwasher was invented by an Indiana housewife.
The first dishwasher was driven by a steam engine.
2. I took small sips from a can of Coke.
I was sitting on the ground in a shady corner.
I was sitting with my back against the wall.
3. I was sitting on the window ledge.
The ledge overlooked the narrow street.
I watched the children.
The children were frolicking in the first snow of the season.
4. The first edition of *Infant Care* was published by the U.S. Government.
The first edition of *Infant Care* was published in 1914.
The first edition of *Infant Care* recommended the use of peat moss for disposable diapers.
5. The house sat stately upon a hill.
The house was gray.
The house was weather-worn.
The house was surrounded by barren tobacco fields.
6. I washed the windows in a fever of fear.
I whipped the squeegee swiftly up and down the glass.
I feared that some member of the gang might see me.
7. Goldsmith smiled.
He bunched his cheeks like twin rolls of toilet paper.
His cheeks were fat.
The toilet paper was smooth.
The toilet paper was pink.
8. The roaches scurried in and out of the breadbox.
The roaches sang chanteys.
The roaches sang as they worked.
The roaches paused only to thumb their noses.
They thumbed their noses jeeringly.
They thumbed their noses in my direction.
9. The medieval peasant was distracted by war.
The medieval peasant was weakened by malnutrition.
The medieval peasant was exhausted by his struggle to earn a living.
The medieval peasant was an easy prey for the dreadful Black Death.
10. He eats slowly.
He eats steadily.
He sucks the sardine oil from his fingers.
The sardine oil is rich.
He sucks the oil with slow and complete relish.

LESSON 28. COMPLEX OBJECT WITH THE PARTICIPLE

It is the construction in which the Participle is in predicate relation to a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in the Objective case. *Participle I Indefinite Active* or *Participle II* are used.

In a sentence the construction has the function of a **Complex object**. It may be found:

- 1) after verbs denoting **sense perception** (to see, to feel, to watch...):
e.g. *He heard his wife coming.*
She felt her hands trembling.
- 2) after verbs denoting **wish** (to want, to wish, to desire...) – only *Participle II* is used:
e.g. *The teacher wants the exercise done quickly.*
- 3) after some verbs of **mental ability** (to understand, to consider...). – *Participle II* is used:
e.g. *She considers herself engaged to Mr. Smith.*
- 4) after the verbs **to have, to get with Participle II**:
e.g. *I had my piano tuned.*

In interrogative and negative sentences the auxiliary verb is used:

e.g. *Why don't you have your hair waved?*

EXERCISES:

1. Paraphrase the sentences:

1. I've heard how he was arguing with his father. 2. He heard her. She was playing the piano. 3. I felt her hand. It was shaking. 4. She felt something. It was crawling around her neck. 5. We saw an old woman. She was crossing the street. 6. I heard them. They were arguing. 7. I've heard how she was crying. 8. They noticed the boy. He was taking sweets one by one. 9. We heard someone. Someone was crying. 10. I don't want to hear how you lie again.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* and make clear that the people don't / didn't do it themselves.

1. Freddy _____ the bathroom tiles replaced last week. (past simple)
2. We _____ the dog examined by a vet before we left for France. (past perfect)
3. Mum _____ her new washing machine put in when the electricity was cut off. (past continuous)
4. The millionaire _____ his suitcase packed by a servant yesterday evening. (past simple)
5. Maggie _____ all her meals prepared by her personal chef. (will)
6. Bernard _____ two of his books published so far. (present perfect)
7. We _____ our new furniture delivered tomorrow. (present continuous)

3. Rewrite the following sentences using have or get with a past participle.

1. Someone washed my car for me yesterday.

I had _____

2. Your hair wants cutting.

You must have _____

3. I'll ask someone to make a new one.

I'll have _____

4. I'm asking somebody to redecorate my room.

I'm having _____

5. Did you ask anybody to clean your suit?

Did you get _____

6. She asked somebody to buy some old gramophone records for her.

She had _____

7. We asked them to give us a clear justification.

We had _____

8. They're asking someone to put things in order for them.

They're having _____

9. Brian ordered someone to repair the roof yesterday.

Brian had _____

10. Tom will ask someone to install a telephone in his flat.

Tom will have _____

11. He's going to tell someone to remove the rubbish.

He's going to have _____

12. He must ask the architect to modify the design.

He must have _____

13. The customer had ordered the waiter to serve the soup in a hot dish.

The customer had had _____

14. They told her to open her suit case for inspection.

They had _____

15. He ordered someone to make early reservation for him.

He had _____

Self-study task: Choose the correct participle:

1. *Caught / catching* in the traffic, Sarah knew she was going to be late for work. 2. *Caught / catching* the ball, the dog ran off to chew it quietly under a tree. 3. *Made / making* soup, Robert accidentally burnt his hand. 4. *Made / making* in Japan, the car was on sale at a very competitive price. 5. *Explaining / explained* in detail, the instructions seemed very complicated. 6. *Explaining / explained* the working of the new machinery, David kept consulting his notes. 7. *Writing / written* the letter, she couldn't help crying a little. 8. *Drinking / drunk* in moderation, this whisky will not do you any harm. 9. *Finishing / finished* in metallic gold, the car certainly looked as if it was worth a lot of money. 10. *Looked / looking* for his number in the phone book, Susie was getting more and more nervous. 11. *Looked at / looking* at by millions every year, the Mona Lisa is the most famous painting in the world.

LESSON 29. COMPLEX SUBJECT WITH THE PARTICIPLE

It is the construction in which a participle (mostly *Participle I*) is in predicate relation to a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in Nominative Case which is the subject of the sentence.

The construction doesn't serve as one part of the sentence. One of its compound parts has a function of a *subject*, the other forms *part of a compound predicate*.

e.g. A plane was heard flying high in the sky.

The construction is chiefly used after verbs of **sense perception**.

EXERCISES:

1. Translate the sentences:

1. Бачили, як вона до нього усміхалася. 2. Чули, як машина завелася. 3. Чути було, що дзвінок натиснули двічі. 4. Я помітила, що тема розмови змінилася. 5. Чули, як вони сварилися. 6. Твоє ім'я бачили написаним на дошці пошани. 7. Я хочу, щоб книгу повернули мені до вечора. 8. Чули, як двері захлопнули. 9. Помітили, що браслет вкрадений. 10. Бачили, як вона танцює в коридорі. 11. Помітили, як він пхав руку в чужу кишеню.

2. Find and correct the mistakes:

1. Felt tired and having nothing more to do till he came, she sat into the armchair at the window having looked at the mountains lighting by the sun.
2. On the walls there were some common coloured pictures, framing and glazed.
3. His house was close at hand, a very pleasant little cottage, painted white, with green blinds.
4. It was the hour of sunset, having unnoticed in the cities, so beautiful in the country.
5. Finished breakfast, he stayed for some minutes in the dining room.
6. Mother smiled looking at the children played in the garden.
7. While read a book, I came across several interesting expressions.
8. Some questions having touched upon in the report are worth considering.
9. Leaving our suitcases we went sightseeing.
10. Hear her come into the house he went downstairs.

Self-study tasks:

1. Complete the sentences using the correct tense:

- a) He paints his shoes.
He _____ his shoes _____.
- b) She was perming her hair.
She _____ he hair _____.
- c) I will repair the roof.

- I _____ my roof _____.
- d) The manager has cleaned the window.
The manager _____ the window _____.
- e) She has been taking photos.
She _____ photos _____.
- f) You had ironed your t-shirt.
You _____ your t-shirt _____.
- g) He had been decorating the house.
He _____ his house _____.
- h) He may send the parcel.
You _____ the parcel _____.
- i) I will be cutting my hair.
I _____ my hair _____.

3. Use *have* + *past participle* for the following sentences:

- a) No one can renew her season tickets _____
- b) She didn't write the book. Someone did it for her. _____
- _____
- c) Someone redecorated Susan's house _____
- d) The painter is painting Karen's house _____
- e) Someone is cooking the meal for him _____
- _____
- f) His hair must be cut _____
- g) Our TV needs to be repaired _____
- h) Someone stole my car last night _____
- i) Her sofa is broken. It must be mended _____

4. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The government _____ the whole town evacuated yesterday.
a) has b) have c) had d) having
- 2) I _____ the brakes checked three times a year.
a) having b) has c) had d) have
- 3) I _____ my hard drive changed for a bigger one last week.
a) had b) having c) has d) have
- 4) Have you _____ your house double-glazed?
a) having b) have c) had d) has
- 5) The house is in chaos. We're _____ a new kitchen put in at the moment.
a) have b) had c) having d) has
- 6) Your cat's coughing. You need to _____ him treated for parasites.
a) having b) has c) had d) have
- 7) Anne _____ her hair done every Friday afternoon.
a) had b) having c) has d) have
- 8) Have you _____ that poster I bought you framed yet?
a) having b) has c) had d) have

LESSON 30. PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTIONS

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction

It is the construction in which a participle stands in predicate relation to a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in the Nominative Casa. **The noun (pronoun) is not the subject of a sentence.** All forms of participles are used.

The construction can be **an adverbial modifier**:

- **of time:** e.g. *This duty completed, he had three months' leave;*
- **of cause:** e.g. *It being now pretty late, we took our candles and went upstairs;*
- **of attendant circumstances:** e.g. *He turned and went, we, as before, following him;*
- **of condition in the meaning of permitting and failing:** e.g. *Weather permitting, we'll start tomorrow.*

The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction

It may be introduced by the preposition **with**. In most cases it is used in the function of **an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances**:

e.g. *The girl sat quite silent, with her eyes fixed on the ground.*

EXERCISES:

Point out Participial Constructions. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I took a step, my eyes widening. 2. When the meal was ready the girls came in, Maertge joining Tanneke in the cooking kitchen while the others sat down in the great hall. 3. Tanneke grinned, her pocked face growing even wider. 4. She was tying a string of pearls around her neck, holding the ribbons up, her hands suspended in the air. 5. The kite above our heads was shaped like a fish with a long tail, the wind making it look as if it were swimming through the air, with seagulls wheeling around it. 6. As I smiled I saw Agnes hovering near us, her eyes fixed on Maertge. 7. When I was done I stood in front of the box, arms crossed, moving around to study it. 8. He stood up at last and pulled the robe from his head, his hair ruffled. 9. "Thank you, sir." I quickly gathered my cleaning things and left, the door clicking shut behind me. 10. I was busy with housewives and maids choosing, bartering and buying for their families, and men carrying carcasses back and forth. 11. It was cool and dim inside, the smooth round pillars reaching up, the ceiling so high above me it could almost be the sky. 12. I picked the quill up, my hand trembling and making the feather shake, and placed my hands as I had remembered hers. 13. "No, sir." I swallowed and gazed at the tiled floor. Stupid girl, I thought, my jaw tightening. 14. Pieter did not follow, but continued to stand with his arms crossed. 15. It was a breezy day, with clouds

disappearing behind the New Church tower. 16. It was peaceful then, with the light coming in through the window. 17. "A lot of these Mother's Days and other things are just purely commercial," Kate said with her brow darkening. 18. The cat confronted the burglar, with its back arched and teeth bared. 19. I thought you were dead, Don. I wept over you everywhere that you would never see this lovely autumn with the leaves changing, with the sun coming through the trees.

Self-study tasks:

1. Revise –ing/-ed adjectives and complete the sentences:

1. The exam instructions were very complicating and the students felt totally _____ (confused; confusing)
2. I don't like horror films at all - in fact, I find them really _____ (frightened; frightening)
3. Would you be _____ in coming to the theatre this evening? I have a spare ticket. (interested; interesting)
4. I wish you would fix that dripping tap? It's getting on my nerves - it's really _____ (irritated; irritating)
5. I didn't expect to see David at the party. I was really _____ to see him there. (surprised; surprising)
6. He's just lost his job and is feeling a bit _____. Let's go and cheer him up. (depressed; depressing)
7. I find it very _____ listening to music after a hard day's work. (relaxing; relaxed)
8. Sally said the book was really good but I was completely _____ with it. (boring; bored)
9. I get really _____ when people throw rubbish in the streets. It makes me furious. (annoyed; annoying)
10. If I had done what he did, I'd feel really _____ (embarrassed; embarrassing)
11. The house hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really _____ (disgusting; disgusted)

2. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Музика голосно звучала, а дівчинка тихо спала на своєму ліжку.
2. Батько був дуже заклопотаний, тому діти робили, що хотіли.
3. Усі сувеніри на згадку у крамниці були дорогі, і нам не вистачило грошей.
4. Картини висіли всюди, і будинок був схожий на музей.
5. Якщо дозволить час, ми завітаємо до тебе завтра.
6. Тисячі людей прагнули відвідати концерт Мадонни, і вона була змушена організувати ще один концерт.
7. Оскільки надворі йшов сильний дощ, ми вирішили переглянути старі альбоми.
8. Вона мовчки йшла вулицею, а по обличчі текли сльози.
9. Оскільки було дуже пізно, ми змушені були поспішати.
10. Вдома не було хліба, і мені довелося піти у хлібний магазин.
11. Оскільки запитання було складне, я змушений був подумати деякий час.

TEST

Choose the correct variant:

1. He seemed _____ all about influenza and said _____ was nothing _____ about.
 - a) to know, it, to worry
 - b) to be knowing, there, worrying
 - c) to know, there, to worry
 - d) to have known, it, to have been worried
2. She put down her book _____ me _____ and _____ me _____ took her workbasket and sat into one of the old-fashioned armchair.
 - a) to see, coming in, have welcomed, as usually
 - b) having seen, to come in, welcoming, usually
 - c) on seeing, come in, having welcomed, as usual
 - d) after seeing, having come in, to welcome, in a usual way
3. I don't object _____ there, but I don't want _____ alone.
 - a) to your living, you living
 - b) you to live, your living
 - c) your living, you to live
 - d) to your living, you to live
4. I remember _____ that hill in twilight. An age seemed _____ since the day that brought me first to London.
 - a) descending, to have elapsed
 - b) to have descended, to have elapsed
 - c) to descend, to elapse
 - d) being descended, to be elapsed
5. He stood invisible at the top of the stairs _____ Irene _____ the letters _____ by the _____ post.
 - a) to watch, to sort, bringing, latest
 - b) watching, sorting, brought, last
 - c) having watched, sorting, having brought, latest
 - d) being watched, having sorted, to have been brought, last
6. On his way home Andrew could not help _____ what _____ charming fellow Ivory had turned out _____.
 - a) to reflect, a, to be
 - b) being reflected, the, have been
 - c) reflecting, the, be
 - d) reflecting, a, to be
7. I wouldn't like _____ because I'm afraid _____.
 - a) drive fast, crashing
 - b) to drive fast, of crashing
 - c) driving fastly, to crash
 - d) to be driven faster, to be crashed
8. _____ paper is said _____ by _____ Chinese.

- a) ____, to have been invented, the
- b) the, to have been invented, ____
- c) ____, to have invented, ____
- d) the, to be invented, the

9. There is no point _____ to him. He is _____ last man in the world _____ by any such circumstances.

- a) to speak, the, to trouble
- b) to speak, ____, being troubled
- c) speaking, a, be troubled
- d) in speaking, the, to be troubled

10. It's high time you _____ like that. He is fond _____ fun of everybody.

- a) get used to him to behave, to make
- b) used to his behaving, about making
- c) got used to his behaving, of making
- d) used to behave, to make

11. He felt _____ something from him and demanded _____ truth. He wasn't worth _____ lie.

- a) them to hide, to tell, the, telling, the
- b) them hiding, they will tell, a, to tell, a
- c) they were hiding, being told, the, telling, a
- d) they hide, telling, a, telling, the

12. _____ words about the author himself, the lecturer went on ____ of his works.

- a) after saying, a few, to speak
- b) saying, few, to speak
- c) having said, few, speaking
- d) to have said, a few, speaking

13. She was looking forward to _____ the leading part _____ that she was greatly _____ at not even _____ it.

- a) giving, playing, disappointing, being offered
- b) to be given, to play, disappointed, to be offered
- c) being given, to play, disappointed, being offered
- d) give, playing, disappointed, offering

14. Did you remember _____ the parcel I gave you? —Yes, I remember _____ it a week ago.

- a) to post, posting
- b) to post, to post
- c) posting, to post
- d) posting, posting

15. You _____ go and check everything by yourself unless you _____ it.

- a) would better, want him to do it
- b) had rather, don't want his doing
- c) had better, want him to do it
- d) would rather, don't want him to do

16. The accused men _____ near the bank during the robbery. It's no use _____ the case without direct_____.

- a) deny being somewhere, investigating, evidence
- b) denies to be anywhere, to investigate, evidences
- c) deny being anywhere, investigating, evidence
- d) denies to be somewhere to investigate, evidences

17. You _____ your children _____ their own way in the end.

- a) are to let, to go
- b) have letting, going
- c) have to let, go
- d) are to let, gone

18. I suggest _____ as soon as possible. I _____ before sunset.

- a) us to start, would rather to come
- b) our starting, had rather come
- c) us starting, would prefer to come
- d) our starting, would rather come

19. I am afraid _____ to him. What if he really has the power to stop _____ there, and means _____ them against me?

- a) to speak, me go, to turn
- b) of speaking, my going, turning
- c) to speak, my going, to turn
- d) speaking, me going, to turn

20. He's always regretted _____ school so young. He has not got enough qualifications and education. Unfortunately, he often receives letters _____ with "Dear sir, we regret _____ you that your application was turned down."

- a) leaving, beginning, to inform
- b) to leave, to begin, to inform
- c) leaving, beginning, informing
- d) to leave, to begin, informing

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