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Verbals and Verbal Phrases

Збірник граматичних вправ

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Навчально-методичне видання містить граматичні вправи, що сприяють запам'ятовуванню основних граматичних форм і виробленню навичок їхнього застосування по темі “Verbals and Verbal Phrases”. У кожному розділі вправи розташовані в міру зростання складності, що надає викладачу можливість добирати вправи для студентів з різним рівнем підготовки. Для закріплення даної теми подано тести на вибір правильної відповіді наприкінці навчально-методичного видання.

Вправи можуть бути використані на заняттях з іноземної мови, а також як завдання для самостійної роботи.

Рекомендовано студентам II курсу факультету міжнародних відносин.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичне видання призначене для проведення занять з англійської мови зі студентами II курсу факультету міжнародних відносин при вивченні дисципліни “Іноземна мова”, програмою якої передбачена робота над засвоєнням граматичних навичок.

Основна **мета** навчально-методичного видання – розвинути, удосконалити й систематизувати навички вживання неособових форм дієслова в англійській мові.

Навчально-методичне видання складається з трьох розділів та містить такі граматичні структури: *Інфінітив, Герундій, Дієприкметник*. Усі завдання відповідають вимогам сучасної методики викладання іноземної мови. У кожному розділі вправи розташовані в міру зростання складності, що надає викладачу можливість добирати вправи для студентів з різним рівнем підготовки. Вправи можуть бути використані на заняттях з іноземної мови, а також як завдання для самостійної роботи.

Навчально-методичне видання містить теоретичну частину, представлену у вигляді таблиць і схем, що дає змогу презентувати основні положення граматичного матеріалу системно, акцентувати увагу на суттєвому й відокремити його від додаткового й супровідного, а також привернути увагу до складних аспектів.

Дане навчально-методичне видання містить велику кількість вправ на переклад з англійської мови на українську та з української на англійську, тестові завдання, що стимулюватиме творчу активність студентів, сприятиме розвитку комунікативних умінь та навичок, розширить запас активної і пасивної лексики студентів.

Навчально-методичне видання пройшло апробацію на кафедрі іноземних мов факультету міжнародних відносин Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки. Враховано зауваження та побажання колег та студентів.

Матеріали даного навчально-методичного видання можуть використати студенти інших факультетів та університетів, а також ті, хто прагне оволодіти англійською мовою.

THE INFINITIVE: THE BASICS

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

The bare infinitive (without -to)	The full infinitive (with -to)
<p>1. The bare infinitive is used as the main verb after the auxiliary verb ‘do’, or most modal auxiliary verbs ‘should, can, will, etc.’ <i>I should do my English homework. You can play the tambourine.</i></p> <p>2. Several common verbs of perception, including <i>see, watch, hear, feel, sense</i> take a direct object and a bare infinitive. <i>I saw it happen. I watched it happen.</i></p> <p>3. The bare infinitive is also used with several common verbs of permission or causation, including <i>make, bid, let, have</i>. <i>I made/bade/let/had him do it.</i> !However, <i>make</i> takes a to-infinitive in the passive voice. <i>I was made to do it.</i></p> <p>4. The bare infinitive is also used after <i>had better</i>. <i>You had better leave now.</i></p> <p>5. With the word <i>why</i>. <i>Why say it?</i></p>	<p>1. The full infinitive can be used to express purpose, or to answer the question ‘why?’ <i>Tom went to his friend’s house to play computer games.</i> We can explain why using the phrase ‘in order to’ or ‘in order not to’. <i>We went shopping in order to buy a gift.</i> The full infinitive itself can be used to mean ‘in order to’. <i>Alyson works hard to earn a lot of money.</i> = <i>Alyson works hard in order to earn a lot of money.</i></p> <p>2. The full infinitive is used after certain verbs, particularly verbs of thinking, feeling and saying. <i>I decided to forget what Linda said.</i> <i>Beth loves to dance.</i></p> <p>3. The full infinitive is used after certain adjectives, either to give reason or to give opinions. <i>I’m so pleased to hear about Lucy’s new job!</i> = <i>I am pleased <u>because</u> I have heard about Lucy’s new job.</i></p>

THE INFINITIVE IN DIFFERENT FORMS

Exercise 1. Use the Infinitive with or without *to*.

1. They made the child _____ the milk. (drink / to drink)
2. They made her _____ the whole story (repeat / to repeat)
3. Although I tried hard, I couldn't _____ the car. (start / to start)
4. Did you manage _____ her? (meet / to meet)
5. She is anxious for her child _____ the best treatment. (get / to get)
6. I have arranged for her _____ music lessons every Sunday. (have / to have)
7. Don't go now. We are about _____ lunch. (have / to have)
8. His crappy jokes didn't make me _____ (laugh / to laugh)
9. She persuaded them _____ with her. (go / to go)
10. I want you _____ the work today itself. (finish / to finish)
11. She makes him _____ everything she wants. (do / to do)
12. Every driver must _____ an examination. (take / to take)
13. It is better _____ away than to stay. (go / to go)
14. We stood waiting for him _____. (recover / to recover)
15. I felt the floor _____. (tremble / to tremble)
16. I was decided _____ his reply. (await / to await)
17. I watched him _____ down the path. (go / to go)
18. I will let him _____ you are here. (know / to know)
19. I don't see what he can _____ by it. (gain / to gain)
20. The margistrate warned him not _____ it again. (do / to do)
21. I hope you will soon _____ better. (be / to be)
22. I still don't know where _____ for my next holiday. (go / to go)
23. We'd better _____ going back. (be / to be)

Exercise 2. Open the brackets and choose the Infinitive in the Active or Passive Voice.

1. They are glad (invite / be invited) to the party.
2. I don't like (interrupt / be interrupted).
3. He will be happy (see / be seen) you.
4. I was glad (meet / be met) at the station.
5. Children like (tell / be told) tales and always (listen / be listened) to them with interest.
6. I did not think (interrupt / be interrupted) you.
7. He is glad (send / be sent) abroad.
8. He likes (ask / be asked) his professor questions.
9. He does not like (ask / be asked) questions because he does not know how to answer them.
10. Be careful with him. He is a very resentful person. He can't bear (joke / be joked at).
11. He does not like (laugh / be laughed) at other people.
12. Look, a ship can (see / be seen) in the distance. Can you (see / be seen) it?

Exercise 3. Change the sentences according to the model.

Model: *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 at 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 the Internet.
9. It was unpleasant to watch their quarrel.
10. It is always funny to listen to him.

Exercise 4. Change the sentences according to the model. Model: *He came to the party the last. – He was the last to come to the party.*

1. He is the only one among us who gave up smoking. 2. I was the next who spoke on the topic. 3. He was the first who raised this question. 4. She was the second who got an excellent mark. 5. Paul was the last who greeted me. 6. She was the first who was fired. 7. He was the only one who jumped with a parachute. 8. I am the next who will be interviewed. 9. He was the only one who could speak Japanese. 10. I was the first who noticed the mistake. 11. His horse came in the race the last. 12. She was the first among us who recognized them.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences using the Infinitive

1. Грати в шахи було його найбільшим задоволенням. 2. Дитина не любила, коли її мили. 3. Чи не правда, це природно, що ми любимо, коли нас хвалять, і не любимо, коли нас лають? 4. Що більш приємно: робити подарунки або отримувати їх? 5. У природи є багато секретів, які мають бути відкритими. 6. Щоб поліпшити вашу вимову, вам слід записувати й аналізувати вашу мову. 7. Це книга, яку треба прочитати під час літніх канікул. 8. Проходити навчання у такого хорошого фахівця було великою перевагою. 9. Він дуже забудькуватий, але не любить, коли йому нагадують про його обов'язки.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences using the Infinitive

1. Іноді з ним дуже важко розмовляти. 2. Марно його намагалися умовити. 3. Вона обіцяє приїхати. 4. Хто дозволив взяти гроші? 5. Їй краще дотримуватися дієти. 6. Неможливо вивчити мову за тиждень. 7. Їй потрібно купити хліба. 8. Він готовий вислухати їх. 9. Зараз вже дуже важко спіймати таксі. 10. Вона вирішила написати листа. 11. Їм порадили поїхати на південь. 12. Він збирається вивчити англійську. 13. Їй не подобається запізнюватися. 14. Приємно подорожувати у гарній компанії. 15. Він радий, що може допомогти. 16. Вони мають намір поїхати. 17. Я не планував витратити стільки грошей. 18. Неможливо працювати у спеку. 19. Він не зможе перекласти статтю. 20.

Вона просила прислухатися. 21. Він порадив не починати. 22. Він був здивований зустріти її тут. 23. Він навчив її співати. 24. Вона не знала, як реагувати. 25. Вони не боялися запізнитися. 26. Він намагатиметься не забути нічого. 27. Було б гарно поїхати за місто. 28. Їм подобається плавати. 29. Вона не знає, як сказати йому про це. 30. Він розуміє, що до цього важко пристосуватися. 31. Скільки потрібно часу, щоб зробити це? 32. Хто порадив вам вступати до університету? 33. Він благав її не від'їжджати. 34. Легко робити те, що вмієш. 35. Він не збирається залишатися тут. 36. Час йти спати.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences using the Infinitive

1. Він не дозволяє їм гуляти. 2. Соромно просити гроші. 3. Він готовий допомогти? 4. Необхідно знайти фахівця, чи не так? 5. Він зупинився, щоб відпочити. 6. Вона умовила його продати авто. 7. Важко розуміти іноземця. 8. Вони щасливі, що їх врятували. 9. Все було зроблено, аби врятувати його. 10. З ним важко мати справу. 11. Він застарий, аби йти швидко. 12. Ніколи не пізно почати нове життя. 13. Було пізно починати спочатку. 14. Хіба він вимагав повернути гроші? 15. Вона попросила принести води. 16. Він запропонував почати. 17. Він був єдиним, хто помітив помилку, чи не так? 18. Невідомо, як розв'язати задачу. 19. Знадобилася година, щоб закінчити роботу. 20. Важко перекладати заголовки. 21. Цікаво брати участь у виставі. 22. Вона попросила не засмучуватися. 23. Її запросили виступити. 24. Текст легко вивчити. 25. Час розпочати все спочатку. 26. Дорого коштувало придбати картину? 27. Він хотів вийти на наступній зупинці. 28. Їй потрібно піти до бібліотеки. 29. Вона рада робити все сама. 30. Він відмовився допомагати їм.

THE OBJECTIVE INFINITIVE COMPLEX

The infinitive may be used as a part of a complex object after the following verbs:

1. *to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to let, to make.* After these verbs the infinitive has no particle *to*.

Patterns. Read and memorize!

1. I heard him describe his new bedroom suite.
2. He makes his children go to bed early.
3. I saw him whitewash the fence.

2. *to want, to expect, to know, to suppose, to consider, to believe.* After these verbs the particle *to* is used before the infinitive.

Patterns. Read and memorize!

1. He wanted me to help him choose a new computer.
2. I consider Bill to be Jack of all trades.
3. I expected him to paint the walls green.

Exercise 1. Transform each pair of sentences into one with the Objective Infinitive

1. The announcer called the flight: I've heard it. 2. The plane took off. We all have seen it. 3. The children should go on with the game. Please let them. 4. He has taken your dictionary. Did you allow him? 5. Pete didn't know how to fix the TV set. I helped him. 6. Ann can't be cruel with children. I've never known her that way. 7. He is the author of that bestseller. Everybody knows it. 8. You must search the prisoner. It's the commander's order. 9. We were waiting for the delegation. It was due to arrive. 10. The speaker called on all those present to support the campaign. You've heard it, haven't you?

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the Objective Infinitive. Model: "Bring me a book," said my brother to me. My brother wanted me to bring him a book.

1. The teacher said to the pupils: "Learn the rule." – The teacher wanted ...
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 wanted ...
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 wanted ...
6. "Wait for me after school," said Ann to me. – Ann wanted ...
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 wanted ...
9. "Bring me some water from the river, children," said our grandmother. – Our grandmother wanted ...
10. "Come to my birthday party," said Kate to her classmates – Kate wanted ...
11. The biology teacher said to us: "Collect some insects in summer." – The biology teacher wanted ...
12. "Don't eat ice cream before dinner," said our mother to us. Our mother did not want...

Exercise 3. Change the sentences using the Objective infinitive. Model: *I expect that she will send me a letter. I expect her to send me a letter. I know that he is a great scientist. I know him to be a great scientist.*

1. I know that my friend is a just man.
2. I expect that he will understand your problem and help you to solve it.
3. I expected that she would behave quite differently.
4. I did not expect that my brother would forget to send her flowers.
5. He knows that my mother is a very kind woman.
6. She expected that her brother would bring her the book.
7. I know that your uncle is an excellent mathematician.
8. People expect that the 21st century will bring peace on the Earth.

Exercise 4. Ask general questions in response to the statements using Complex Object. Model: *Nora sang that song beautifully at the students' concert yesterday. (to hear) – Did you hear her sing that song?*

1. My temperature rose to 38.3. (to feel) 2. Mrs. Steward's daughter danced wonderfully at the school concert. (to see) 3. Hector spoke at the meeting very convincingly. (to hear) 4. The child crossed the street quite safely. (to watch) 5. The Greens worked in their garden the whole Sunday. (to see) 6. The police entered the house almost immediately. (to notice) 7. It grew quite dark. (to notice) 8. Sophia sang a lovely aria on the radio yesterday. (to hear) 9. I hated it when the man touched my hand. (really / to feel) 10. Mum said that she had burnt the cake. (to smell) 11. My boy-friend took part in the musical "Cats". (to see / to act) 12. The baby-sitter read the children "Cinderella". (to hear) 13. They say the director left the meeting before it finished. (to notice)

Exercise 5. Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive

1. Ми бачили, як вона переходила вулицю. 2. Я помітив, що вона взяла олівець. 3. Ми відчули, як вітер подув. 4. Вона хотіла б, щоб ми пішли в кіно. 5. Я вважаю його невірніваженим. 6. Учні бачили, як приземлився літак. 7. Вони чули, як вона співала. 8. Ми помітили, що він вийшов з кімнати. 9. Ти дозволив їм побудувати будинок. 10. Том змусив його принести книжки. 11. Всі чули, як ти сказав це. 12. Ми знаємо, що він хороший лікар. 13. Вони бачили, що я біг додому. 14. Я хочу, щоб ви зробили це сьогодні. 15. Нам хотілось би, щоб вона прийшла. 16. Його батько хоче, щоб він став лікарем. 17. Мені не подобається, коли він говорить так. 18. Ми сподівалися, що вони прийдуть сьогодні. 19. Я не думав, що вона полетить літаком. 20. Ви вважаєте її хорошою студенткою? 21. Ми сподіваємось, що ми напишемо листа. 22. Діти очікують, що дід Мороз принесе їм подарунки. 23. Я очікую, що вона переможе. 24. Ми вважаємо, що це місто гарне.

Exercise 6. Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive

1. Вона знала, що він дуже добра людина. 2. Всі знали, що вона хороший лікар. 3. Я знаю, що твоя сестра – дуже здібна студентка. 4. Всі знають, що Байрон – великий поет. 5. Я не очікував, що це станеться так скоро. 6. Ми розраховуємо, що ви нам допоможете. 7. Він очікував, що міністр відповість одразу. 8. Ми розраховували, що погода зміниться. 9. Я розраховую, що лист прийде завтра. 10. Він розраховував, що вчитель похвалить його. 11. Вона не розраховувала, що вони повернуться так пізно. 12. Я знаю, що вона талановита співачка. 13. Я знала, що він великий вчений. 14. Ми не розраховували, що ви так багато зробите. 15. Учитель розраховував, що учні зрозуміють правило. 16. Яні очікував, що він напише такі прекрасні вірші.

Exercise 7. Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive

1. Вона бачила, що Ніна приміряє капелюха. 2. Аліса бачила, що її сестра взяла книгу. 3. Він бачив, що його учні стоять біля школи. 4. Том бачив, що вона вийшла з кімнати. 5. Мати бачила, що її діти роблять домашнє завдання. 6.

Вона бачила, що Андрій сидить на дивані. 7. Микола бачив, що Анна щось пише. 8. Вона не чула, як я увійшов до кімнати. 9. Я не чув, як вони розмовляли. 10. Ви коли-небудь чули, як вона співає? 11. Ви коли-небудь чули, як він говорить іспанською? 12. Я бачив, що Коля прийшов. 13. Я бачила, що Джордж йде вулицею. 14. Я бачив, що Неллі читає. 15. Ми бачили, як студенти танцюють. 16. Ми бачили, як розмовляли їхні батьки. 17. Ми дивилися, як діти грають. 18. У зоопарку ми часто стежили за тим, як мавпи грають в клітці. 19. Я часто чую, як він грає у себе в кімнаті. 20. Ви бачили, як бігли ці два хлопчики? 21. Він почув, як на вулиці плаче якась дитина. 22. Діти стояли й дивилися, як плавають ведмеді. 23. Хлопчик стежив потім, як кішка намагається відкрити двері. 24. Він зауважив, що вони переходять вулицю з двома великими валізами в руках. 25. Учитель помітив, що учні розмовляють. 26. Вона помітила, як батько вийшов з кімнати. 27. Ви помітили, що вони сміються? 28. Ви помітили, що він пішов?

I want the work to be done = I want the work done

Exercise 8. Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive

1. He wanted his letters sent at once. 2. I don't want my papers looked through. 3. She did not want her child taken to hospital. 4. She gave him some papers and said that the client wanted them signed. 5. The teacher wants our homework to be prepared well. 6. Would you like your luggage earned upstairs? 7. I want a bedroom prepared for my guest. 8. If you want things done well, do them yourself. 9. I should very much like it to be made clear to me. 10. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.

Exercise 9. Translate into English using the Objective Infinitive

1. Вона хоче, щоб цю пісню співали частіше. 2. Він хотів, щоб його картини бачили у всіх країнах. 3. Дитина хотіла, щоб його ведмедика поклали до нього в ліжку. 4. Вона хотіла, щоб її твір перевірили зараз же. 5. Я не хочу, щоб це плаття порвали. 6. Він не хотів, щоб йому стригли волосся. 7. Я хочу, щоб мій велосипед привезли з дачі. 8. Я хочу, щоб цю статтю надрукували у завтрашній газеті. 9. Я хочу, щоб цей килим розстелили на підлозі у вітальні. 10. Він не хотів, щоб чіпали його речі. 11. Ви хочете, щоб цю картину повісили над каміном? 12. Він хотів, щоб траву на лужку підстригли.

THE SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE COMPLEX

Complex Subject

Noun/Pronoun + Predicate + Infinitive

The combination of a noun in the common case (or a pronoun in the nominative case) and an infinitive forms a **complex subject**.

The predicate which is usually expressed by a verb in the passive voice is placed between the noun and the infinitive. The relation between the noun and the infinitive is that of subject and predicate.

Note 1: According to another interpretation the subject is expressed by a noun or pronoun and the infinitive is regarded as a part of the predicate.

Key examples:

- *He is said to be a good teacher.*
- *The boy is known to have passed his exams well.*

The predicate in sentences with a complex subject can be expressed by:

1. The same verbs that can be followed by a complex object (that is verbs of sense perception: *to see, to hear...*, verbs of mental activity: *to know, to suppose...*; verbs of inducement: *to order, to cause, to allow...*). The verbs are used in the passive voice.

Patterns. Read and memorize!

1. He was supposed to bring this book from London. (Predicate is underlined.)
 2. They are heard to have come from the South.
 3. They were seen to go home together. This article is expected to be published next month.
2. Verbs of saying: *to say, to report, to announce ...* in the passive voice.

Patterns. Read and memorize!

1. The building of the new hostel is reported to be over.
 2. He was said to be writing a new play.
3. The verbs *to seem, to appear, to prove, to happen, to turn out, to chance* in the active voice.
1. The telephone happened to be out of order.
 2. The young man proved to know everybody.
 3. The house seems to have been damaged by the earthquake.
4. Compound predicate: *to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain, to be bound*.
1. They are likely to return on Sunday.
 2. Their team is certain to win. / Their team is bound to win.
 3. He is sure to miss this train.
 4. This house is likely to have been built many centuries ago.

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year. 2. His invention is considered to be of great importance. 3. For a long time the atom was thought to be indivisible. 4. He was said to be one of the most promising nuclear physicists. 5. She appeared to be an excellent actress. 6. This work seems to take much time. 7. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low. 8. They are sure to acknowledge your talent. 9. The article is likely to appear in the next issue of the journal. 10. She is not likely to change her opinion.

Exercise 2. Transform the sentences according to the model. Model: *It is believed that the poem was written by Byron. – The poem is believed to have been written by Byron.*

1. People consider the climate there to be very healthful.
2. It is expected that the performance will be a success.
3. It is said that the book is popular with both old and young.
4. It was supposed that the crops would be rich that year.
5. It was reported that five ships were missed after the battle.
6. It appeared that he was losing patience.
7. It happened that I was present at the opening session.
8. It turned out that my prediction was correct.
9. It seems they know all about it.
10. It seems they have heard all about it.

Exercise 3. Transform these sentences using Subjective Infinitive Complex

1. We heard the commander give the instruction. 2. People saw the rocket fly up. 3. The colonel ordered the lieutenant to question the prisoner. 4. The mother allows her children to play in the open. 5. The instructor made him do the work all over again. 6. They say this medicine is very effective. 7. We believe him to be a great authority on the subject. 8. They expected the delegation to arrive the next day. 9. We suppose that Bob Wilcot will appear on TV tonight. 10. As was reported in the press, the plane crashed while landing.

Exercise 4. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive in the sentences given below

1. Let's ask Terry. She seems _____ (to know) all about it. 2. I realize that it sounds most improbable, but it happens _____ (to be) the truth. 3. Sam was looking at Monica with interest. She appeared _____ (to hesitate). 4. The people present were looking at the boy suspiciously. They seemed _____ (to forget) about him completely. 5. Though the experiment proved _____ (to be) a failure, we gained much experience from it. 6. I stared at Sherlock Holmes but he seemed _____ (to forget) all about me. 7. At present they seem _____ (to get) on very well. 8. Can you hurry up a bit? You seem _____ (to choose) books for an hour or so. 9. Jack was silent for a moment. He seemed _____ (to search) his memory. 10. Well, you appear _____ (to find) in him something that I seem _____ (to miss).

Exercise 5. Answer the questions using complex subject. Model: *Do you happen to know where our professor is now? – He is said to be at a conference in Brighton.*

1. Do you know how many languages Peter's uncle can speak? (to believe / seven) 2. Who knows what this factory produces? (to know / chocolate) 3. What has happened to the plane? (to suppose / to crash) 4. Do you know when Bob will be back? (to expect / on Monday) 5. Do you know what John Grisham is writing about now? (to say / Russian Mafia) 6. What has the announcer told about our plane? (to announce / to delay) 7. Where are the boys' parents now? (to suppose / Christmas presents) 8. Call the station and find out if the train has arrived. (to say / to arrive) 9. How long did she have to wait for her visa? (to believe / for a fortnight) 10. Has Polly defended her dissertation yet? (to say / to defend/now) 11. Has Professor Brian been long in Africa? (to suppose / to travel / three months) 12. How long has this student been studying Japanese? (to think / one year) 13. Where is our former business consultant working now? (to believe / in Poland)

Exercise 6. Answer the questions given below using complex subject. Model: *Is the train running late? (due 15 minutes ago) – Yes, it seems to be running late, it was due 15 minutes ago.*

1. What is John doing now? (to write a letter) 2. Has Susan sewn on the button yet? (before lunch) 3. Is Mary working on the computer? (talk on the phone) 4. Are you cold? (to sit in the draught) 5. How can we find Mr. Prestley's house? (to remember the number) 6. Why are you nursing your arm? (to dislocate / volleyball) 7. Why can't I speak loudly? (the baby / to sleep) 8. Do all the students know that they will be having a History lecture tomorrow? (to inform) 9. Shall I look after the child? (to take care of) 10. Did you manage to meet our guest at the airport? (to meet / by someone else) 11. Does the headmaster know about the accident? (to inform) 12. Have you bought bread for supper? (to buy / already) 13. Does it look like Tom is winning the argument? (yes) 14. Do your two room mates dislike each other? (to get on well) 15. Is the secretary still typing the document? (to finish)

Exercise 7. Finish the situation using 'to be likely', to be unlikely', to be certain', to be sure', to be bound according to the meaning of the sentence.

Model: *The day is dull and the sky is overcast. (to rain) = It is likely / certain / sure to rain.*

1. I doubt that Mike will be able to come to the party. He is very busy at the office. (to come) 2. John and Molly have been very close lately. (to marry) 3. The weather is really very bad. (the plane / to arrive / on time) 4. The barometer is falling. (the weather / to change / for the worse) 5. There is still too much to do. (to finish / before the deadline) 6. Sue is planning to see as much as possible in London. (to stay / another week) 7. The medication Margaret is taking is very good. (to get well / soon) 8. The author doesn't think he will finish the book by August. (to publish / soon) 9. Steven has sprained his ankle. (to play / at the next match) 10. My e-mail won't work. (to get / message) 11. I am not sure we will find his telephone number. (to list / telephone directory) 12. Let's ask Frank about the capital of Madagascar. He has been there. (to know) 13. It's too late now. Our train leaves in 10 minutes' time.

(to miss) 14. Don't worry about the children. (to rescue) 15. Better tell your mum about everything yourself. (to find out)

Exercise 8. Translate the following sentences using Subjective Infinitive

1. Кажуть, що цей лист був написаний 2 роки тому. 2. Припускають, що збори закінчаться о 4 годині. 3. Ви, здається, багато читали до вступу в університет. 4. Не сподівалися, що дощ розпочнеться так рано. 5. Виявилося, що ми вже колись зустрічалися. 6. Ви, здається, втомилися. 7. Ця робота виявилася важчою, ніж ми думали. 8. Ви випадково не були в Києві? 9. Ви випадково не знаєте його? 10. Книжка, яку ви мені дали, виявилася нудною. 11. Нова машина виявилася дуже зручною. 12. Ваш друг, здається, дуже зацікавлений в цій справі. 13. Вважають, що ця будівля була побудована у 19 столітті. 14. Повідомляють, що вони дісталися пункту призначення. 15. Я випадково знаю номер його телефону. 16. Він виявився хорошим лікарем. 17. Вона, здається, знає твого брата. 18. Він, здається, пише нову статтю. 19. Я випадково зустрів його в Римі. 20. Думають, що вони знають щось більше. 21. Він виявився хоробрим хлопчиком. 22. Ми випадково зустріли Боба по дорозі додому. 23. Кажуть, він вчить німецьку мову вже декілька років. 24. Кажуть, що цю книгу перекладено на всі мови світу.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences using Subjective Infinitive

1. Чули, як вони сперечалися? 2. Їм подобається, коли вона розповідає. 3. Що примусило її відмовитися від поїздки? 4. Вона не очікувала, що з нею розмовлятимуть таким чином. 5. Усі бачили, як він сів у потяг. 6. Це примусило його замислитися. 7. Він би хотів, щоб вона пообідала з нами. 8. Усі чули, як він розповідав про це? 9. Вона примусила його з'їсти суп. 10. Він помітив, як вона пішла? 11. Вона не помітила, як пакет випав із сумки. 12. Його примусили перездавати іспит. 13. Ви чули, як він розмовляє англійською? 14. Хто змусив його заговорити? 15. Вони спостерігали, як злетів літак. 16. Вона бажає, аби він продовжував дослідження. 17. Вона ніколи не чула, як він співає. 18. Він примусив їх порушити мовчання. 19. Вона бажає, аби її вислухали? 20. Його вигляд примусив посміхнутися. 21. Він не очікував, що вона відповість краще. 22. Вона не дозволила нікому записувати. 23. Він почув, як щось тихо свиснуло. 24. Неважко здогадатися, про що вони мріють. 25. Не примушуйте їх казати неприємні речі. 26. Не сподівайтесь, що він допоможе. 27. Вона дозволила йому зателефонувати. 28. Вона бачила, як він пішов. 29. Він примусив їх купити книги. 30. Ніщо не могло змусити його рано встати.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences using Subjective Infinitive

1. Стівен обов'язково виграє цю гру. 2. Відомо, що Пітер поїхав в Осло. 3. Припускають, що президент виступить на конференції. 4. Цю п'єсу вважають найцікавішою у театрі. 5. Здається, вона готує яблучний пиріг. Пахне дуже смачно. 6. Боб, напевно, нам допоможе. 7. Вважають, що вони поїхали вчора. 8. Мабуть, переговори закінчаться завтра. 9. Вважають, що ця робота була виконана успішно. 10. Навряд чи цей факт має велике значення. 11. Це,

ймовірно, станеться, якщо вітер не зміниться. 12. Кажуть, що делегати на конференцію вже приїхали. 13. Відомо, що цей комітет був створений кілька років тому. 14. Він, мабуть, пише нову книгу. 15. Припускають, що вони зможуть вирішити це питання негайно ж. 16. Відомо, що Джек Лондон написав багато чудових книг.

Exercise 11. Translate into English using Complex Subject

1. Ніяк не очікували, що холодна погода настане так рано. 2. Виявилося, що ми вже колись зустрічалися. 3. Ви, здається, втомилися. 4. Роботи виявилися більш важкими, ніж передбачалося. 5. Ви випадково не знаєте цю людину? 6. Книга, яку ви мені дали, виявилася нудною. 7. Нові автобуси виявилися дуже зручними. 8. З трьох сестер Бронте Шарлотта вважається найбільш талановитою. 9. Як відомо, англійська письменниця Войнич жила протягом декількох років у Петербурзі і вивчала російську літературу. Вважають, що російська література здійснила вплив на її творчість. 10. Ваш приятель, здається, дуже цікавиться давньою історією. 11. Відомо, що римляни побудували на Британських островах хороші дороги. 12. Вважають, що поема “Беовульф” була написана у 18 столітті. 13. Вальтер Скотт вважається творцем історичного роману. 14. Повідомляють, що експедиція досягла місця призначення. 15. Я випадково знаю номер його телефону. 16. Він виявився гарним спортсменом. 17. Він, здається, пише нову статтю: здається, він працює над нею вже два тижні. 18. Я випадково зустрів його в Луцьку. 19. Кажуть, що ця будівля була побудована в XVII столітті. 20. Відомо, що марсіанські канали були відкриті в 1877 році. 21. Припускають, що засідання закінчиться о 10:00. 22. Вважають, що вони знають про це більше, ніж хочуть показати. 23. Джим виявився хоробрим хлопцем. 24. Рочестер випадково зустрів Джейн по дорозі додому. 25. Кажуть, що він працює над своїм винаходом вже кілька років. 26. Кажуть, що ця стаття перекладена на всі мови світу. 27. Ви, здається, багато читали до вступу в університет.

Exercise 12. Translate into English using Complex Object and Complex Subject

1. Неллі, здається, дуже сильно схудла. Вона дотримувалася якої-небудь дієти? 2. Том, здається, дуже нервує з якогось приводу. Ти знаєш, що трапилось? 3. Ти, здається, знаєш тут всіх! Познайом мене ось із тим симпатичним хлопцем. 4. Моя граматика, здається, стає кращою. Я, здається, роблю менше помилок при перекладі речень з української на англійську. 5. Здається, наша машина зламалася. Можливо, ми будемо добиратися до міста пішки. 6. Тесса, здається, вирішила цю проблему. Подзвони їй і довідайся, як їй це вдалося. 7. Я, здається, забула взяти свій твір. Швидше за все, мені доведеться вертатися додому. 8. Ми не очікували, що піде дощ, і не взяли із собою парасольки. 9. Я не впізнала Стіва в окулярах. Вони роблять його старшим. 10. Дозвольте хлопчикові прийняти рішення самому. Не змушуйте його робити все, як ви цього хочете. Це навряд чи допоможе йому в житті. 11. Як ти думаєш, ми зможемо почати презентацію вчасно? – Не впевнений. Начальники відділів, напевно, прийдуть рівно о 9 годині, а генеральний

директор, швидше за все, спізниться, а без нього, як ти розумієш, починати не можна. 12. Делла була в жаху, коли побачила, що на її стіл принесли декілька дуже дорогих страв. Вона розуміла, що в неї недостатньо грошей, щоб розплатитися за все це. Але виявилось, що за обід уже сплачено, і вона не знала, хто б це міг зробити. 13. Поки місіс Коліан була у лікарні, вона дуже турбувалася про свого старого собаку. Але виявилось, що весь цей час за собакою доглядали, і він ні в чому не відчував потреби. 14. Повідомили, що до кінця тижня погода зіпсується й, найбільш ймовірно, піде дощ. Очікується, що на початку наступного тижня сильно похолодає. 15. Передбачається, що ціни на багато споживчих товарів під кінець року зростуть, а ціни на продукти харчування знизяться. 16. Кажуть, професор Траут побував на Тибеті й навіть учився в буддійських ченців. Дивно, що сам він про це поки не сказав жодного слова. 17. Повідомляється, що літак був затриманий у Бангкоку, оскільки один з пасажирів був обвинувачений у контрабанді наркотиків. 18. Заручників змусили вийти з літака і здати всі гроші й коштовності. Їм дозволили залишити тільки особисті ліки й зміну білизни, і замкнули їх у сараї на всю ніч. 19. У нас занадто багато роботи. Вона навряд чи буде закінчена до наміченого строку. 20. Напевно, хто-небудь змусить Даррелла розібрати всі ті папки, які він звалив у купу на підлозі. Не годиться ставитися так до роботи.

THE PREPOSITIONAL INFINITIVE COMPLEX

Subject	It is easy <i>for you to say</i> that. <i>For him to help</i> his friends is quite natural.
Predicative	The question is <i>for you to decide</i> . The best thing is <i>for you to move</i> to the South.
Object	I waited <i>for him to speak</i> .
Attribute	This is the book <i>for you to read</i> .
Adverbial modifier of purpose	He opened the doors of the car <i>for us to get in</i> . I've brought two books <i>for my son to read</i> .
Adverbial modifier of result	The weather was too cold <i>for the children to go out</i> . It was too dark <i>for her to see</i> him.

Exercise 13. Transform the sentences into the sentences with the for-to-Infinitive Construction

1. She was anxious that her dress should be made in time. 2. We are waiting when Ann finishes trying on different clothes. 3. I bought some accessories that you can put on with your outgoing suit. 4. The skirt and the blouse are so bright that I can't put them on at the exam. 5. They are waiting until the fashion-show begins. 6. Here are the hat and scarf that you must wear. 7. These boots are very old; you can't wear them.

Exercise 14. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones using the Prepositional Infinitive Complex

1. It is necessary that we should start early in the morning. 2. It is necessary that she should come here in time. 3. It is important that he should work systematically. 4. It is necessary that you should air the room twice a day. 5. It is necessary that she should go in for sports.

Exercise 15. Complete the sentences

1. The main thing for ... is... 2. It's too warm outside for ... 3. It's too serious a meeting for ... 4. She was anxious for ... 5. It was strange for ... 6. The best thing for ... 7. This skirt is too loose for ... 8. She rearranged the ribbons for ... 9. It's very queer for ... 10. There's nothing here for ... 11. Here is the fabrics; it was left here for ... 12. The jeans were too tight for ...

Exercise 16. Translate into English using the for-to-Infinitive Construction

1. It is important for the researchers to fulfil their work in time. 2. It takes more time for the reaction to complete at low t . 3. It is impossible for the driver to stop at such a high speed quickly. 4. The problem I spoke to you about is too difficult for the designers to be solved in a year or so. 5. Here is one more important point for the speaker to explain. 6. These stars are too remote for the astronomer to answer these questions. 7. He proved that it was possible for the angle to be altered. 8. It is possible for computers to handle all types of information. 9. For a computer to be programmed each problem must be reduced to a series of very simple steps. 10. Two hours were sufficient for the reaction to occur. 11. The language of specialists is often difficult for the layman to read. 12. There is a tendency for the method to be used in all the experiments. 13. It took a long time for mathematicians to realize that not all continuous functions have a derivative. 14. A computer is a suitable machine for them to use in their research work. 15. All the instruments for that computer to work properly have been given.

GERUND: THE BASICS

Forms of the Gerund	Active	Passive
Indefinite	<i>Smoking</i> is a bad habit.	He likes <i>being thought</i> a good sportsman at school.
Perfect	She regretted <i>having told</i> him the truth.	He admitted <i>having been punished</i> by his father.

The **gerund** is a non-finite form of the verb which has noun and verb characteristics.

The gerund is used:

- as a noun (subject or object of a verb). *Exercising is a good way of staying in shape.*
- after certain verbs (avoid, enjoy, finish, like, etc.) *I like reading.*
- after certain expressions (don't mind, can't stand, it's no use, etc.) *It's no use trying to do everything yourself.*
- after prepositions (for, about, without, etc.) *I'm so excited about going to college next year.*

Verbs followed by gerund	
admit <i>визнавати</i>	He admitted cheating on the test.
advise <i>давати пораду, радити</i>	The doctor generally advised drinking low-fat milk.
allow <i>дозволяти</i>	Ireland doesn't allow smoking in bars.
anticipate <i>припускати, передбачити</i>	I anticipate having a good time on vacation.
appreciate <i>оцінювати</i>	I appreciated her helping me.
avoid <i>уникати</i>	He avoided talking to her.
begin <i>розпочати</i>	I began learning Chinese.
cease <i>припиняти</i>	The government ceased providing free healthcare.
complete <i>завершувати</i>	He completed renovating the house.
consider <i>розмірковувати</i>	She considered moving to New York.
continue <i>продовжувати</i>	He continued talking.
defend <i>захистити</i>	The lawyer defended her making such statements.
delay <i>затримувати</i>	He delayed doing his taxes.
deny <i>заперечувати</i>	He denied committing the crime.
despise <i>ненавидіти</i>	She despises waking up early.
discuss <i>обговорювати</i>	We discussed working at the company.
dislike <i>не подобатися</i>	She dislikes working after 5 PM.
detest <i>ненавидіти</i>	She detests exercising.
dread <i>боятися, чекати з жахом</i>	She dreads getting up at 5 AM.

encourage <i>підтримувати, сприяти</i>	He encourages eating healthy foods.
enjoy <i>насладжуватись</i>	We enjoy hiking.
escape <i>тікати, рятуватися</i>	He escaped getting married .
excuse <i>вибачатися</i>	Excuse my interrupting.
finish <i>закінчувати</i>	He finished doing his homework.
forbid <i>забороняти</i>	I forbid talking at meals
forget <i>забувати</i>	I forgot giving you my book.
forgive <i>прощати</i>	I can't forgive his lying to me.
hate <i>ненавидіти</i>	I hate cleaning the bathroom.
imagine <i>уявляти</i>	He imagines working there one day.
involve <i>включати, вміщувати</i>	The job involves traveling to Japan once a month.
keep <i>продовжувати</i>	She kept interrupting me.
like <i>подобатися</i>	She likes listening to music.
love <i>любити</i>	I love swimming.
mention <i>згадати</i>	He mentioned going to that college.
mind <i>заперечувати</i>	Do you mind waiting here for a few minutes.
miss <i>сумувати</i>	She misses living near the beach.
need <i>потребувати</i>	The aquarium needs cleaning.
neglect <i>нехтувати</i>	Sometimes she neglects doing her homework.
permit <i>дозволяти</i>	California does not permit smoking in restaurants.
postpone <i>відкладати</i>	He postponed returning to Paris.
practice <i>практикувати</i>	She practiced singing the song.
prefer <i>надавати перевагу</i>	He prefers sitting at the back of the movie theater.
propose <i>пропонувати</i>	I proposed having lunch at the beach.
quit <i>припинити</i>	She quit worrying about the problem.
recall <i>згадати</i>	Tom recalled using his credit card at the store.
recollect <i>згадати</i>	She recollected living in Kenya.
recommend <i>рекомендувати</i>	Tony recommended taking the train.
regret <i>шкодувати</i>	She regretted saying that.
remember <i>пам'ятати</i>	I remember telling her the address yesterday.
report <i>повідомляти</i>	He reported her stealing the money.
require <i>вимагати</i>	The certificate requires completing two courses.
resent <i>обурюватися, ображатися</i>	Nick resented Debbie's being there.
resist <i>протистояти</i>	He resisted asking for help.
risk <i>ризикувати</i>	He risked being caught.
start <i>почати</i>	He started studying harder.
stop <i>припинити</i>	She stopped working at 5 o'clock.
suggest <i>пропонувати</i>	They suggested staying at the hotel.
tolerate <i>терпіти</i>	I tolerated her talking.

try намагатися	Sam tried opening the lock with a paperclip.
urge закликати, спонукати, просити	They urge recycling bottles and paper.
Gerund after some expressions / prepositions	
accuse of звинувачувати в	
agree to погоджуватися	
approve of схвалювати	
be accustomed to бути звичним до...	
be afraid of боятися	
be against бути проти	
be good at розумітися на ...	
be used to бути звичним до...	
be difficult in складний(а) в	
be fond of захоплюватися	
be interested in зацікавлений (а) в...	
be pleased with бути задоволеним	
be proud of пишатися	
be sorry for шкодувати з приводу...	
be sure of бути впевненим в	
be surprised at бути здивованим	
be tired of втомлений (а) від...	
be worth бути вартим	
burst out вибухнути	
can't bear не переносити (He can't bear having so much responsibility)	
can't help не стриматися, щоб не... (He can't help talking so loudly)	
can't see розуміти (I can't see paying so much money for a car)	
can't stand не переносити (He can't stand her smoking in the office)	
congratulate on поздоровляти	
depend on залежати від	
dream of мріяти про	
don't mind не проти (I don't mind helping you)	
feel like мати намір, бажати (If you feel like canceling plans, go ahead and cancel them)	
give up припинити (He gave up smoking)	
go on тривати, продовжувати	
in addition to крім того	
insist on наполягати на	
it goes without saying само собою зрозуміло	
look forward to чекати з нетерпінням	
object to заперечувати, бути проти	
persist in наполягати на	
preventfrom перешкоджати, не допускати	
succeedin просуватися, мати успіх (прогрес) в	

suspect of <i>підозрювати в</i>
thank for <i>дякувати за</i>
think of <i>думати про</i>
worry about <i>турбуватися про...</i>

Infinitive or Gerund?		
Infinitive		Gerund
To + Infinitive	Infinitive without to	
<p>1) для вираження мети: <u>She went out to buy some bread.</u></p> <p>2) після дієслів <i>advise, agree, expect, promise, hope, refuse</i>: <u>He agreed to come. Tom promised to come.</u></p> <p>3) після питальних слів <i>where, how, what, who, which</i> (крім <i>why</i>): <u>I don't know what to do.</u></p> <p>4) після словосполучень <i>would like/would love/would prefer</i>: <u>I'd love to have a cup of tea.</u></p> <p>5) після іменників: <u>It's a hard job to teach children.</u></p> <p>6) після прикметників: <u>I'm glad to see you happy.</u></p>	<p>1) після модальних дієслів (крім <i>ought to</i>): <u>You must be back by 10 p.m.</u></p> <p>2) після словосполучень <i>had better, would rather</i>: <u>You'd better go.</u></p> <p>3) після конструкції <i>make/let/see/hear/feel + object</i>: <u>My parents let me watch TV until 11 p.m. I heard my brother come back.</u></p>	<p>1) у функції іменника: <u>Eating fruits is good for your health.</u></p> <p>2) після дієслів <i>admit, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, imagine, involve, keep, look forward to, mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practise, prevent, report, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, understand</i>: <u>Do you mind my opening the window? Smith admitted murdering his wife.</u></p> <p>3) після дієслова <i>go</i>: <u>I go swimming every morning in summer.</u></p> <p>4) після дієслів <i>see, hear, listen, watch</i> для вираження дії, що відбувалася протягом якогось проміжку часу: <u>I heard a police siren screaming in the distance and breaking the silence of the night.</u></p> <p>5) після конструкцій <i>be busy, be no use, what's the use of, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, be/get used to, have</i></p>

		<p><i>difficulty in, be interested in, be good at, be keen on: <u>It's no use crying over the spilt milk.</u></i></p> <p>б) після словосполучення <i>spend/waste time: <u>You waste your time playing computer games.</u></i></p> <p>7) після прийменників: <i><u>He entered without knocking at the door.</u></i></p>
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These verbs can be followed by either the gerund or the infinitive with a change in meaning!

Remember + gerund (you remember something that you had done)

- *I remember going to the beach when I was a child. (= I have a memory of going to the beach).*

Remember + to + infinitive (you remember that you have to do something).

- *She remembered to send a card to her grandmother.*

Forget + gerund (you forget something that you had done)

- *Have we really studied this topic before? I forgot reading about it.*

Forget + to + infinitive (you want to do something, but you forget about it)

- *I forgot to call my mother. (= I wanted to call my mother, but when it was a good time to call her, I forgot. I was thinking about something else, and the idea to call my mother didn't come into my head).*

Try + gerund (you do something as an experiment; the thing you do is not difficult, but you want to see if doing it will have the result that you want.

- *I wanted to stop smoking, so I tried using nicotine patches. (= Using nicotine patches was easy, but I wanted to know if it would help me stop smoking).*

Try + to + infinitive (the thing you do itself is difficult. In the present tense or future tense, this means you might not succeed in doing it. In the past tense, it means that you made an effort to do the thing, but you did not succeed.

- *She tried to catch the bus, but she couldn't run fast enough.*

Stop + gerund (give up an activity)

- *My grandmother stopped driving when she was 85. (driving is the thing she stopped).*

Stop + to + infinitive (stop in order to do something different)

- *She was shopping and she stopped to get a cup of coffee. (She stopped shopping because she wanted to get a cup of coffee).*

Regret + gerund (you are sorry about something you did in the past and you wish you hadn't done it)

- *She regrets leaving school when she was sixteen. She wishes that she had studied more and then gone to university.*

Regret + to + infinitive (we are giving someone bad news, in quite a formal way. The verb is almost always something like "say" or "tell" or "inform")

- I regret to tell you that the train has been delayed.

Need + gerund (with passive meaning)

- *This shirt needs ironing.*

Need + infinitive (with active meaning)

- *I need to iron this shirt*

Quit + gerund (quit an activity)

- She quit working here (She quit her job here. She doesn't work here anymore)

Quit + infinitive (quit something in order to do something)

- *She quit to work here* (She quit another job in order to work here)

Go on + gerund (go on doing the same thing)

- He went on learning English and French. (He continued learning the languages.)

Go on + infinitive (go on but another things)

- He went on to learn English and French. (He ended one period of time before this.)

GERUND IN DIFFERENT FORMS

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences with the gerund into Ukrainian.

1. I enjoy having a lot of friends. 2. He enjoyed talking of the pleasures of travelling. 3. I like inviting friends to my place. 4. They went on talking. 5. She was fond of singing when she was a child. 6. John suggested going to the cinema. 7. He had intended writing him. 8. He insists on our coming back. 9. He keeps insisting on my going home. 10. I don't mind wearing this dress. 11. We think of going there in the summer. 12. I remember sending them the invitation. 13. He gave up smoking a few years ago. 14. Eating carrots is good for your eyes. 15. Doing so is not correct. 16. He was afraid of being put into prison. 17. The boy denied being constantly scolded and punished. 18. He was very glad of being helped in his difficulty. 19. She tried to avoid being spoken to. 20. The child insisted on being sent home at once. 21. She showed no sign of being surprised. 22. I was angry at being interrupted every other moment. 23. I like being invited by my friends. 24. I insist on being listened to. 25. She is afraid of being cheated. 26. She doesn't like being looked at. 27. My son likes being taken to the zoo. 28. She denied having been at home that evening. 29. Thank you for having sent me such beautiful flowers. 30. He was accused of having sold important state secrets. 31. He denied having sold them. 32. Excuse me for having broken your beautiful vase. 33. You never mentioned having been to Greece. 34. I don't remember ever having met your sister. 35. I'm sure of having read it once. 36. He regretted now having written this letter. 37. I don't remember having seen him before. 38. He mentioned having read it in the paper. 39. I called them to say about my having arrived. 40. I remember having studied this lesson. 41. I remember my friends having congratulated me then. 42. He is proud of having won in the tournament. 43. Jane Eyre remembered having been locked up in the red room for having contradicted Mrs. Reed. 44. I remember having been shown the letter. 45. He was proud of having been elected chairman. 46. He immediately called the police when he found his flat having been robbed. 47. She was very proud of having been given that job. 48. He complained of having been tortured by the police. 49. He was proud of having been invited to the party. 50. Without having been seen we entered the house. 51. She was happy about having been sent abroad. 52. I remember having been congratulated by my friends. 53. Thank you for coming. 54. I am fond of reading. 55. Avoid touching the surface. 56. We finished writing a report. 57. Go on (continue, keep on) reading. 58. He gave up smoking. 59. I cannot help laughing. 60. I enjoy (like) reading books. 61. Forgive (excuse, sorry for) my being late. 62. Put off (postpone) reading for tomorrow. 63. Do you mind going to the shop? 64. I don't mind working alone. 65. The house wants (needs, requires) repairing. 66. I started (began) playing tennis when I was 6. 67. I remember going to the forest. 68. He insisted on telling the truth. 68. She objected to visiting them. 69. I agreed to helping them. 70. We thought of traveling to Egypt. 71. I look forward to hearing from you. 72. They dream of winning a prize. 73. I am proud of being a teacher. 74. I am surprised at his playing well. 75. It depends on his coming on time. 76. He is busy with doing the project. 77. This film is worth watching. 78. You can take a taxi instead of waiting for a bus. 79. She left home without locking the door. 80. I

prefer traveling by car. 81. Smoking is not allowed here. 82. Swimming in the lake is forbidden. 83. It's no use waiting any more. 84. It's no good worrying now. 85. It was very nice meeting you. 86. Nice talking to you. 87. No talking! 88. There are different ways of obtaining this substance. 89. His hobby is driving a car. 90. His task was translating the text from English into Ukrainian. 91. Your job is sorting the mail. 92. The car needs repairing. 93. I enjoy listening to music. 94. They spoke about their travelling. 95. Learning rules without examples is of little use. 96. Think before answering. 97. By doing that you'll save a lot of time. 98. I am tired of waiting. 99. The floor of the room needs painting. 100. Everybody laughed on hearing his answer. 101. Thank you for coming. 102. He is proud of having won in the tournament. 103. She is sorry for being late. 104. He ran without stopping. 105. Before going to bed, she locked the door.

Exercise 2. Transform the following sentences using gerundial phrases instead of the subordinate clauses.

A. Model: I think I'll go to London next week. – *I think of going to London next week.*

1. I think I'll go to the theatre tomorrow. 2. I think I'll join them. 3. I thought I would buy that coat. 4. Tom thinks he will play hockey on Saturday. 5. She thought she would take a taxi. 6. We think we will visit him in the hospital.

B. Model: After he finished school he worked at a plant. – *After finishing school he worked at a plant.*

1. After they passed their exams, they went to the Caucasus. 2. Before we moved to this town we lived in Kyiv. 3. After she wrote the letter, she went to the post-office. 4. Before you cross the street you must look to the left and then to the right. 5. I turned off the light before I left home. 6. We met him after we walked about two miles.

C. Models: She insisted that she should go to the library. – *She insisted on going to the library.*

She insisted that she should be sent to the library. – *She insisted on being sent to the library.*

1. He insisted that he should show them the way. 2. He insisted that he should be shown the way. 3. They insisted that they should help me. 4. They insisted that they should be helped with their work. 5. I insisted that I should examine them in the afternoon. 6. I insisted that I should be examined first.

D. Model: I want very much to get a letter from you. – *I am looking forward to getting a letter from you.*

1. I want very much to visit that exhibition. 2. She wanted very much to go to the country. 3. He wants very much to be offered this job. 4. We want very much to see this performance. 5. I want very much to be invited to the conference.

E. Model: It gave me much pleasure to see this performance. – *I enjoyed seeing this performance.*

1. It gave me much pleasure to work with him. 2. It gave me much pleasure to read this story. 3. It gave me much pleasure to play tennis. 4. It gives him much pleasure to ride a bicycle. 5. It will give him much pleasure to listen to this lecture.

F. Model: It is useless to learn rules without examples. – *It is no use learning rules without examples.*

1. It is useless to invite her. She won't come. 2. It is useless to grow tomatoes in this region. The summer is too short here: they won't ripe. 3. It is useless to teach her to play piano. She has no ear for music. 4. It is useless to go shopping now. Most of the shops are closed. 5. It is useless to go to the theatre now. The tickets are sold out.

Exercise 3. Combine the sentences using the gerund.

A. Model: You helped me. I thank you for it. – *I thank you for helping me.*

1. You gave me a dictionary. I thank you for it. 2. The woman showed me the way. I thanked her for it. 3. You explained to us this grammar rule. We thank you for it. 4. Ann passed me the salt. I thanked her for it. 5. Nick bought a note-book for Pete. Pete thanked him for it. 6. He repaired my TV set. I thanked him for it.

B. Models: I am his pupil. I am proud of it. – *I am proud of being his pupil.*

I was his pupil. I am proud of it. – *I am proud of having been his pupil.*

1. He works with Professor Collins. He is proud of it. 2. He worked with Professor Collins. He is proud of it. 3. He is playing chess with a champion. He is proud of it. 4. He was playing chess with a champion. He is proud of it. 5. She made many mistakes. She is ashamed of it. 6. She makes many mistakes. She is ashamed of it.

C. Models: I am often invited there. I am proud of it. – *I am proud of being often invited there.*

I was invited there. I am proud of it. – *I am proud of having been invited there.*

1. He is given an important task. He is proud of it. 2. He was given an important task. He is proud of it. 3. She is loved by the pupils. She is proud of it. 4. She was loved by the pupils. She is proud of it. 5. The boy is praised by the teacher. He is proud of it. 6. The boy was praised by the teacher. He is proud of it.

D. Model: We sang together. We enjoyed it. – *We enjoyed singing together.*

1. I saw this film. I enjoyed it. 2. She played the piano. She enjoyed it. 3. Tom collects stamps. He enjoys it. 4. The boys played football. They enjoyed it. 5. We bathed in the river. We enjoyed it.

E. Model: They went home. They did not wait for me. – *They went home without waiting for me.*

1. I translate the text. I do not use the dictionary. 2. Mary left home. She did not lock the door. 3. He went to bed. He did not take off his shirt. 4. The boy continued to speak. He did not look at us. 5. The man saved the child. He did not give his name.

F. Model: I did not take a taxi. I went there by bus. – *Instead of taking a taxi, I went there by bus.*

1. We did not go to the Crimea. We spent the summer in the country. 2. He was not preparing for his exam. He was playing chess. 3. I did not learn the story by heart. I prepared to retell it. 4. I will not go to the cinema. I will watch television. 5. I won't write her a letter. I'll send her a telegram.

G. Model: Mother is busy. She is cooking dinner. – *Mother is busy cooking dinner.*

1. Tom is busy. He is repairing his bicycle. 2. Jane is busy. She is washing her dress. 3. I was busy. I was preparing my report. 4. The children are busy. They are cleaning the room. 5. The teacher was busy. She was correcting our tests.

H. Model: This computer is good. I advise you to buy it. – *This computer is worth buying.*

1. This book is interesting. I advise you to read it. 2. This film is good. I advise you to see it. 3. This house is not very old. I advise you to repair it. 4. This museum has many interesting things. I advise you to visit it. 5. Many scientific works are published in this language. I advise you to learn it.

I. Model: They lost the game. I am surprised at it. – *I am surprised at their having lost the game.*

1. Nick studies very well. His father is surprised at it. 2. Kate failed in the examination. We are surprised at it. 3. Their football players won the match. We are surprised at it. 4. They are here. I am surprised at it. 5. He has finished university. I am surprised at it. 6. She made many mistakes. We were surprised at it.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct preposition.

1. Read the rule ... writing the exercise. (*after, before, by the time*)
2. Diana is fond ... collecting posters of pop singers. (*for, to, of*)
3. Betty likes art very much and she is keen ... visiting art galleries. (*in, on, about*)
4. Black is tired ... painting the wall. He has been working for 5 hours. (*of, after, for*)
5. Susan is clever ... learning English. (*of, for, at*)
6. I don't understand how David can fish for hours ... catching anything. (*with, without, on*)
7. Kate bought a book ... buying an umbrella. (*but, without, instead of*)
8. ... visiting the British Museum the tourists were very much impressed. (*After, Before, Instead of*)
9. I can't get used ... getting up early. (*for, with, to*)
10. ... hearing the news Mr White felt pleased. (*On, With, By*)

11. We were fascinated ... Ella's singing English songs. (*by, about, on*)
12. I like the idea ... visiting London this summer. (*of, to, about*)
13. Jack answered the examiners' questions ... thinking and later he regretted it. (*without, instead of, with*)
14. Thank you ... helping us in troubles. (*about, by, for*)
15. My friends and I dream ... going to England. (*to, of, for*)
16. Children went for a walk ... switching off the light. (*with, without, before*)
17. We were surprised ... meeting Alice at the theatre. She was going to stay at home on that day. (*at, by, with*)
18. Sorry ... interrupting you, but could you show me the way to the nearest cinema? (*for, at, of*)
19. We have improved our English ... learning the new words and rules every day. (*by, for, with*)
20. Pamela looking forward ... visiting London again. (*to, on, about*)

Exercise 4. Supply an appropriate verb form and preposition (if necessary):

1. Alice isn't interested (look) for a new job. 2. Henry is excited (leave) for India. 3. You are capable (do) better work. 4. I have no excuse (be) late. 5. I'm accustomed (have) a big breakfast. 6. The rain prevented us (complete) the work. 7. Fred is always complaining (have) a headache. 8. Instead (study), Margaret went to a ball game with some of her friends. 9. Thank you (help) me carry the packages to the post office. 10. Mrs Grant insisted (know) the whole truth. 11. He showed us how to get to his house (draw) a map. 12. You should take advantage (live) here. 13. Laura had a good reason (go, not) to class yesterday. 14. Everyone in the neighbourhood participated (search) for the lost child. 15. I apologized to Diane (make) her wait for me. 16. The weather is terrible tonight. I don't blame you (want, not) to go to the meeting. 17. Who is responsible (wash) and (dry) the dishes after dinner? 18. In addition (go) to school full-time, Sam has a part-time job. 19. The angry look on his face stopped me (speak) my mind. 20. Where should we go for dinner tonight? Would you object (go) to an Italian restaurant? 21. The mayor made another public statement for the purpose (clarify) the new tax proposal. 22. The thief was accused (steal) a woman's purse. 23. The jury found Mr Adams guilty (take) money from the company he worked for and (keep) it for himself. 24. Bill isn't used (wear) a suit and tie every day. 25. I'm going to visit my family during the school vacation. I'm looking forward (eat) my mother's cooking and (sleep) in my own bed. 26. I have a good reason (be) late. 27. It's getting late. I'm worried (miss) my train. 28. I'm not used (drive) in the mountains. 29. Nothing can stop me (go) there. 30. I apologized to my friend (be) late.

Exercise 5. Supply an appropriate verb form and preposition (if necessary):

1. When Beth got tired, she stopped (work). 2. Would you mind (open) the door? Thanks. 3. The police officer told him to stop, but he kept (drive). 4. I enjoy (have) a long walk every morning. 5. I would like to have some friends over. I'm thinking

(invite) them to a dinner party. 6. He told a really funny joke. We couldn't stop (laugh)! 7. Where are you considering (go) for vacation? 8. Sometimes I put off (do) my homework. 9. I quit (read) comic books when I was twelve years old 10. You can't postpone (make) that decision much longer. 11. I wanted to go to Mexico. Sally suggested (go) to Hawaii. 12. Tony mentioned (take) the bus to school instead of walking. 13. I appreciate (be) able to study in peace and quiet. 14. We went (sail) yesterday and enjoyed it very much. 15. Instead (ask) for help on each arithmetic problem, you should use your book and try to figure out the answers yourself. 16. I look forward (see) you next time I'm in town. I'll let you know ahead of time so that we can plan to get together. 17. Alice told us that she was tired (wash) the dishes every night. 18. The four-year-old was blamed (break) the glass candy dish. 19. I tried to prevent him (come). 20. You should listen to other people instead (talk) about yourself all the time. 21. What do you feel (have) for dinner? Does chicken and rice sound good? 22. Frank believes animals should be protected from hunters. He objects (kill) wild animals for sport. 23. Please don't argue (finish) your homework. Just do it. 24. Mario spent all month preparing for the tennis match, but in spite (practise) for many hours, he lost the match to Ivan. 25. She is thinking (become) a rock star. 26. I can't stand (watch) romantic films. 27. I have difficulty (get) to school on time. 28. He is good (organize) parties. 29. He is fond (collect) things. 30. He insisted (give) that job.

Exercise 6. Use the gerund in the active or passive form.

1. Why do you avoid (to speak) to me? 2. She tried to avoid (to speak) to me. 3. The doctor insisted on (to send) the sick man to hospital. 4. The child insisted on (to send) home at once. 5. Do you mind him (to examine) by a heart specialist? 6. He showed no sign of (to recognize) me. 7. She showed no sign of (to surprise). 8. He had a strange habit of (to interfere) in other people's business. 9. I was angry at (to interrupt) every other moment. 10. He is good at (to repair) cars. 11. He was very glad of (to help) in his difficulty. 12. On (to allow) to leave the room, the children immediately ran out into the yard and began (to play). 13. In (to make) this experiment, they came across some very interesting phenomena. 14. The results of the experiment must be checked and rechecked before (to publish). 15. David was tired of (to scold) all the time. 16. The watch requires (to repair). 17. The problem is not worth (to discuss). 18. Jane Eyre remembered (to lock) up in the red room for (to contradict) Mrs. Reed.

Exercise 7. Use the gerund in the active or passive form.

1. The machine needs (to clean). 2. I am quite serious in (to say) that I don't want to go abroad. 3. He seemed sorry for (to be) inattentive to his child. 4. She confessed to (to forget) to send the letter. 5. The old man could not stand (to tell) what he should do. 6. Going to the party was no use: he had no talent for (to dance). 7. This film is worth (to see). 8. After thoroughly (to examine) the student, the professor gave him a satisfactory mark. 9. After thoroughly (to examine) by the examination commission, the student was given a satisfactory mark. 10. She accused him of (to steal) her purse. 11. She reproached me for (not to write) to her. 12. This

job is not worth (to take). 13. After (to look) through and (to mark) the students' papers, the teacher handed them back. 14. After (to look) through and (to mark), the papers were handed back to the students. 15. These clothes want (to wash). 16. David was very glad of (to find) his aunt. 17. Excuse me for (to break) your vase. 18. You never mentioned (to be) to Greece. 19. She was proud of (to award) the cup of a champion. 20. I don't remember ever (to meet) your sister. 21. I don't remember (to ask) this question by anybody. 22. The cat was punished for (to break) the cup. 23. The cat was afraid of (to punish) and hid itself under the sofa.

Exercise 8. Put the verb into the correct form (gerund or infinitive):

1. I am planning ... (to visit/visiting) my granny next week.
2. When they finish ... (to eat/eating) their lunch, they'll go to the office.
3. He suggested ... (to buy/buying) some food.
4. Does Sally enjoy ... (to go/going) to the gym?
5. Don't put off ... (to write/writing) a report till the end of the month.
6. John refused ... (to answer/answering) my question.
7. My brother intends ... (to get/getting) married soon.
8. I think she didn't mean ... (to hurt/hurting) you.
9. Keep ... (to beat/beating) the eggs.
10. Fred can't afford ... (to travel/travelling) this year.
11. We expect ... (to leave/leaving) tomorrow.
12. Mary decided ... (to fly/flying) to Venice.
13. The sportsmen hope ... (to get/getting) the best results.
14. Are you going to give up ... (to smoke/smoking)?
15. They don't want ... (to have/having) any more children.
16. I don't mind ... (to wash up/washing up). (Я не против того, чтобы помыть посуду.)
17. Girls, stop ... (to giggle/giggling).
18. Ben likes ... (to play/playing) chess.
19. Lara goes ... (to dance/dancing) every weekend.
20. Harry can't stand ... (to work/working) on Saturdays.

Exercise 9. Put the verb into the correct form (gerund or infinitive):

1. I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.
2. She avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.
3. I would like _____ (come) to the party with you.
4. He enjoys _____ (have) a bath in the evening.
5. She kept _____ (talk) during the film.
6. I am learning _____ (speak) English.
7. Do you mind _____ (give) me a hand?
8. She helped me _____ (carry) my suitcases.
9. I've finished _____ (cook). Come and eat!
10. He decided _____ (study) Biology.
11. I dislike _____ (wait).
12. He asked _____ (come) with us.
13. I promise _____ (help) you tomorrow.
14. We discussed _____ (go) to the cinema, but in the end we stayed at home.
15. She agreed _____ (bring) the pudding.
16. I don't recommend _____

(take) the bus, it takes forever! 17. We hope _____ (visit) Amsterdam next month. 18. She suggested _____ (go) to the museum. 19. They plan _____ (start) college in the autumn. 20. I don't want _____ (leave) yet.

Exercise 10. Choose between the infinitive and the gerund.

1. I seem (to spend) my life saying good-bye. 2. I left the clothes lying wherever they happened (to fall). 3. She waited while Johnson went round (to shake) hands with everybody. 4. When they chanced (to meet) she always gave him a friendly smile. 5. As I stood (to wait) on the corner of the street, Gerald Sutton came by. 6. Caro sat (to stroke) the side of her glass. 7. I happened (to run) into her in the library. 8. Then a cricket ball came (to smash) through the window and rolled underneath the piano. 9. The print seemed (to blur) before his eyes. 10. I find plenty to do. I have a very nice neighbour. We go (to fish) and (to sail) together. 11. Tom never seemed (to want) his mother to know what he had been doing. 12. I woke abruptly from sleep and sat up (to listen). 13. Martha was out (to meet) her friend. 14. He doesn't seem (to know) what love means. 15. Dick considered her suggestion, and appeared (to find) it acceptable. 16. Her office turned out (to be) in one of the back streets. 17. So I sat (to stare) at the diary, as at a blank space in a crossword puzzle. 18. Jimmy proved (to be) a good teacher. 19. "So what?", she eyed me curiously. There seemed (to be) a faint foreign accent in her voice. 20. I sat (to wish) from time to time that he would just go away.

Exercise 11. Choose between the infinitive and the gerund.

1. I wished (to be) quite fair. 2. I expected (to find) him in the drawing-room but he wasn't there. 3. I enjoyed (to listen) to her talk of Viennese society in the days of her youth. 4. Reggie promised (to look) in. 5. I wanted (to cheer) him up. 6. Jerry was enjoying himself and did not want (to come) away. I suggested (to leave) him and (to let) him meet us at the station. 7. Everything you've planned (to do) is sensible. 8. Riley offered (to drive) into town and (to get) some coffee. 9. He longs (to settle) down and (to live) a quiet country life. 10. Kate avoided (to see) John alone. 11. You keep (to say) things in Latin and you know I can't understand. 12. He proceeded (to illustrate) this by his own story. 13. Her eyes were full and bright. She did not pretend (to hide) her nervousness. 14. Jack asked the stewardess for some stationery and, when it came, set about (to compose) a letter to his son. 15. Renny was often dead right, more often than I cared (to remember). 16. He sat there sullenly and refused (to answer). 17. I didn't mind (to think) about them a bit. 18. He had just finished (to strap) up a suitcase. 19. He did not hesitate (to employ) such methods. 20. We arranged (to meet). 21. He stopped (to whistle) and went into the bathroom to turn the water on for the bath. 22. His sister-in-law certainly needed (to look) after. 23. As I grew (to know) him I began (to like) him. 24. We can't afford (to waste) you. 25. I can't help (to like) Sophy.

Exercise 12. Choose between the infinitive and the gerund.

1. Arthur had managed (to do) it his way. 2. I couldn't resist (to buy) such a lovely hat. 3. She says she can't imagine not (to hear) his key in the lock. 4. I hadn't understood why, the previous summer, he had given up (to attempt, to see) Roger. 5. I notice that you took the trouble (to get) your picture into all the papers. 6. I have been meaning (to ask) you about it. 7. Then he condescended (to explain) himself. 8. He denied (to know) anything about the missing document. 9. You certainly mustn't miss (to see) this wonderful film. 10. Mary tended (to be) upset by her failures. 11. Tears filled her eyes and ran down her cheeks. She did not trouble (to wipe) them away. 12. He is considering (to write) a book about his war experience. 13. She put off (to break) the news to her father. 14. Looking back on it, I think it would have been better, for all concerned, if we had never attempted (to interfere). 15. He got out of bed and prepared (to shave). 16. I wondered if you felt like (to come) out for a dance? 17. He had made up his mind (to confide) in Dick. 18. I considered (to paint) the ceiling blue. 19. He asked (to see) the cheque, and it was produced. 20. She couldn't go on (to live) alone in that great house. 21. I've got a fifty-percent chance of doing what I set out (to do).

Exercise 13. Put the verbs in brackets into gerund or infinitive.

1. It's much better (go) to a hairdresser than (try) (save) time by (cut) your own hair. 2. I'd rather (earn) my living by (scrub) floors than (make) money by (blackmail) people. 3. I always remember (turn) off all the lights before I leave my house. 4. I'll never forget (carry) my wife over the threshold when we moved into our first house. 5. I regret (listen, not) to my father's advice. He was right. 6. We went for a walk after we finished (clean) up the kitchen. 7. Sometimes students avoid (look) at the teacher if they don't want (answer) a question. 8. The club members discussed (postpone) the next meeting until March. 9. Did Carol agree (go) (camp) with you? 10. The taxi driver refuse (take) a check. He wanted the passenger (pay) in cash. 11. The soldiers were ordered (stand) at attention. 12. The travel agent advised us (wait, hot) until August. 13. I don't mind (wait) for you. Go ahead and finish (do) your work. 14. Keep (talk), I'm listening to you. 15. The children promised (play) more quietly. They promised (make, not) so much noise. 16. Linda offered (look after) my cat while I was out of town. 17. You shouldn't put off (pay) your bills. 18. The doctor ordered Mr Gray (smoke, not). 19. Don't tell me his secret. I prefer (know, not). 20. Could you please stop (whistle)? I'm trying (concentrate) on my work. 21. Did you remember (turn off) the stove? 22. Jack was allowed (renew) his student visa. 23. Pat told us (wait, not) for her. 24. Mr Buck warned his daughter (play, not) with matches. 25. Would you please remind me (call) Alice tomorrow? 26. I'm considering (drop) out of school, (hitchhike) to New York, and (try) (find) a job. 27. Sally reminded me (ask) you (tell) Bob (remember) (bring) his soccer ball to the picnic. 28. Alex broke the antique vase. I'm sure he didn't mean (do) it. 29. Mrs Freeman can't help (worry) about her children. 30. I appreciate your (take) the time to help me. 31. I can't afford (buy) a new car.

Exercise 14. Paraphrase the following sentences using Gerund constructions.

A) 1. When I received the letter, I started home at once. 2. You may avoid many mistakes if you observe these rules. 3. When he entered the class, he greeted everybody. 4. After they had sat there a few minutes, they continued their journey. 5. While he was copying the text, he made a few mistakes. 6. I am thankful that I have been stopped in time. 7. I remember that I have read this book. 8. After she had tried all the keys on the ring, she finally found the right one. 9. He is proud that he has never been beaten at chess by his fellow students. 10. I don't remember that I have ever come across his name before. 11. His arm was not in a sling and showed no sign that it had been injured. 12. You can improve your knowledge of English if you read more.

B) 1. Do you mind if I close the window? 2. The doctor insisted that I should stay at home. 3. Will you object if I smoke here? 4. There is a probability that he will be appointed manager of our company. 5. There is no chance that they will call on us tonight. 6. There is no possibility that we shall see him this week. 7. There is no hope that you will receive a letter from him soon. 8. We were informed that the train had arrived at the station. 9. You will excuse me if I ask you again. 10. We insisted that he should come with us. 11. Would you mind if he came to your lesson? 12. There is no fear that I shall forget.

Exercise 15. Translate into English using the gerund.

a)

1. Пробачте, що я взяв вашу книгу. 2. Пробачте, що я запізнився. 3. Пробачте, що ми турбуємо вас знов. 4. Пробачте, що я телефоную вам так пізно. 5. Пробачте, що ми не прийшли вчасно. 6. Пробачте, що я перебиваю вас. 7. Пробачте, що ми говорили так голосно.

b)

1. Дякую, що ти розбудив мене. 2. Дякую вам за те, що ви показали мені дорогу до міста. 3. Дякую тобі, що ти допоміг мені дістати квитки. 4. Дякую, що ви провели мене додому. 5. Дякую, що ви пояснили мені це правило.

c)

1. Я пам'ятаю, що бачив його в Києві. 2. Вона пам'ятає, що читала цю книжку. 3. Ми пам'ятаємо, що він працював разом з нами. 4. Він пам'ятає, що бачив цей фільм. 5. Я пам'ятаю, що вона вчилася в нашій школі.

d)

1. Мені дивно, що ви так часто запізнюєтесь. 2. Мене дивує, що вона робить так багато помилок. 3. Мені дивно, що ти пропустив так багато занять. 4. Мене дивує, що він сказав це. 5. Мені дивно, що вони програли матч.

e)

1. Він проти того, щоб це питання обговорювалося сьогодні. 2. Вони не заперечують, щоби приєднався до них. 3. Вона проти того, щоб ми

сьогодні пішли в кіно. 4. Ви не заперечуєте проти того, щоб я відчинила вікно?

f)

1. Він наполягав на тому, щоб усі прийшли завтра. 2. Джейн наполягала на тому, щоб він негайно поїхав до Києва. 3. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб її негайно послали до Києва. 4. Ми наполягаємо на тому, щоб цей будинок було відремонтовано.

g)

1. Це залежить від того, чи прийде він вчасно. 2. Все залежить від того, чи погода буде хороша. 3. Ваша поїздка залежить від того, чи дістанете ви квитки. 4. Успіх нашої роботи залежить від того, чи допомагатимете ви нам. 5. Це залежить від того, чи буде відчинений магазин.

h)

1. Ми з нетерпінням чекали, коли він повернеться. 2. Учні з нетерпінням чекають, коли вони поїдуть на екскурсію. 3. Вона з нетерпінням чекає, коли її запросять на вечірку. 4. Ми з нетерпінням чекаємо, коли буде видана ця книжка. 5. Я з нетерпінням чекаю, коли буду працювати на фірмі.

i)

1. Том пішов з дому, не вимкнувши телевізор. 2. Я не міг підготувати доповідь, не прочитавши цих статей. 3. Учні пішли додому, не обговоривши це питання. 4. Ми не можемо піти до театру, не купивши квитки заздалегідь. 5. Він пішов, не попрощавшись.

j)

1. Замість того, щоб піти до нього, ви можете зателефонувати йому. 2. Замість того, щоб купити цю книжку, я взяв її в бібліотеці. 3. Замість того, щоб піти до лісу, ми залишилися вдома. 4. Замість того, щоб їхати туди трамваєм, він пішов пішки. 5. Замість того, щоб посилати туди телеграму, я напишу йому листа.

k)

1. Я вивчив багато слів, читаючи щодня англійські книжки. 2. Ми можемо встигнути на поїзд, взявши таксі. 3. Він дуже допоміг нам, пояснюючи правила. 4. Ви можете запитати його про це, зателефонувавши йому. 5. Я краще запам'ятовую слова, вживаючи їх у реченнях.

l)

1. Цей будинок вимагає ремонту. 2. Підлогу треба пофарбувати. 3. Діти потребують догляду. 4. Черевики треба полагодити. 5. Фільм треба обговорити.

m)

1. Мій друг зайнятий ремонтом телевізора. 2. Вона зайнята перекладом статті. 3. Ми зайняті: обговорюємо дуже важливе питання. 4. Учні зайняті: садять дерева в шкільному садку. 5. Бабуся зайнята приготуванням обіду.

n)

1. Цей фільм варто подивитися.
2. Цей роман варто прочитати.
3. Це оповідання заслуговує на те, щоб його переклали на українську мову.
4. Ці факти варто згадати.
5. Телевізор варто купити.

Exercise 16. Translate into English using Gerund.

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.
19. Я відповідаю за те, щоб усе було в порядку.
20. Вона була вдячна за те, що ми взяли її з собою.

Exercise 17. Translate into English using Gerund.

1. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб допомогти їй.
2. Він заперечував, що розбив вазу.
3. Вона боїться загубити свій гаманець.
4. Я не схвалюю того, що ви втрачаєте так багато часу даремно.
5. Вони думають про те, щоб поїхати на канікули в Італію, але вони ще не вирішили.
6. Вона звинувачує його в тому, що він занадто рідко телефонує їй.
7. Перестань плакати.
8. Мій маленький брат не давав мені робити уроки.
9. Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я прийду трохи пізніше?
10. Продовжуйте писати.
11. Тато заперечує проти того, щоб я йшов з ними в театр.
12. Я не можу не сміятися, коли дивлюся на вас.
13. Він з нетерпінням чекає листа.
14. Вона продовжувала приймати ті самі ліки.
15. Ми намагаємось уникати у вихідні ходити за покупками.
16. Ми отримуємо задоволення, коли приходять наші друзі.
17. Ми перестали думати про покупку нових меблів.
18. Вона боялася, що її покарають.
19. Перестаньте розмовляти.
20. Я не заперечую, що був там учора.
21. Я схвалюю ваше бажання вчити німецьку мову.
22. Ви не проти, якщо я піду гуляти?
23. Я не можу не боятися.
24. Вони підозрюють, що ця жінка дає неправдиві свідчення.
25. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб побачитися з моїм другом.
26. Він звинувачує мене в тому, що я йому не допоміг.
27. Їм врешті-решт удалося розгадати таємницю.
28. Вона не могла не відчувати, що він сказав їй неправду.
29. Він і не мріяв зробити це.
30. Продовжуйте працювати.

Exercise 18. Translate into English using Gerund.

1. Я не можу не думати про це весь час.
2. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб піти туди.
3. Мама заперечує проти того, що я сиджу так пізно.
4. Його заарештували, бо поліція підозрює, що він терорист.
5. Ви не заперечуєте, якщо

я буду палити в цій кімнаті? 6. Я схвалюю те, що ти допомагаєш бабусі. 7. Я думаю про те, щоб поїхати в Австралію. 8. Він кинув грати в футбол відтоді як захворів. 9. Він боявся, що про нього забудуть. 10. Продовжуйте читати. 11. Погана погода перешкодила нам поїхати за місто. 12. Ціни продовжують зростати. 13. Я з нетерпінням чекатиму вашої відповіді. 14. Ти залежиш від її допомоги у цій складній ситуації. 15. Дощ щойно закінчився. 16. Він розплакався. 17. Я не можу не милуватися цією картиною. 18. Вона заперечує проти того, що ти так пізно приходиш додому. 19. Я боюся застудитися. 20. Він звинувачує тебе в тому, що ти не пишеш йому листи. 21. Вона не подякує тобі за те, що ти втратив роботу. 22. Вона збиралася допомогти, але передумала. 23. Вони з нетерпінням чекають побачення зі своїми друзями. 24. Чи не хочеться вам сьогодні ввечері зіграти в теніс? 25. Він думав про те, щоб вступити до університету. 26. Перестань сердитися. 27. Пробач йому те, що він зіпсував вечір. 28. Я не можу не відчувати сорому. 29. Я привітав її з тим, що вона здала іспити. 30. Що заважало їй прийти на його день народження?

Exercise 19. Translate into English using Gerund.

1. Він звинувачував нас у тому, що ми його не відвідали. 2. Вони не можуть продовжувати так жити. 3. Продовжуйте писати йому. 4. Перестань бігати. 5. Він заперечував, що взяв гроші. 6. Він боявся втратити друзів. 7. Вона не схвалювала того, що він занадто часто ходив на вечірки. 8. Я думаю про те, щоб погодитися на ту пропозицію. 9. Ми привітали їх з тим, що вони виграли матч. 10. Я не можу не сердитися на нього. 11. Він розсміявся. 12. Ви не заперечуєте, якщо я приведу свого друга? 13. Я наполягаю на тому, щоб спитати в нього поради. 14. Я не можу не спізнюватися. 15. Я не схвалюю того, що ви граєте в карти. 16. Його звинуватили в тому, що він пограбував будинок. 17. Вона боялася розмовляти з директором. 18. Ми втратили надію коли-небудь побачити його. 19. Продовжуйте обговорювати це питання. 20. Шум за вікном заважав йому спати. 21. Я не можу не сказати вам цього. 22. Вона не схвалювала того, що він палить. 23. Він кинув грати в шахи. 24. Діти боялися заблудитися в лісі. 25. Уникай пити пиво, воно заподіює шкоду твоєму здоров'ю. 26. Ви не проти, якщо я відчиню вікно? 27. Я задумуюся над тим, щоб ходити пішки на роботу. 28. Моєму другові доведеться відкласти поїздку в Америку. 29. Я з нетерпінням чекаю, що вона знову приїде в Україну. 30. Він заперечував, що вкрав гроші.

Exercise 20. Translate into English using Gerund.

1. Перестаньте розмовляти. 2. Ми закінчили роботу над цією проблемою. 3. Продовжуйте співати. 4. Ви не проти того, щоб відчинити вікно? 5. Він заперечував свою участь у злочині. 6. Я дуже люблю малювати. 7. Ми дістали задоволення від плавання. 8. Я не могла не погодитися з ним. 9. Він розсміявся. 10. Вона кинула палити. 11. Вона уникала зустрічі з ним. 12. Ми відкладемо обговорення доповіді. 13. Нарешті вони перестали сміятися. 14. Вона заперечувала, що украла гроші. 15. Відкладімо поїздку на дачу до наступної суботи. 16. Пробачте, що я загубив вашу ручку. 17. Коли вона закінчить писати

твір? 18. Я не заперечую проти того, щоб залишитися вдома і попрацювати над моїм перекладом. 19. Перестаньте тремтіти. Уникайте показувати цим людям, що ви їх боїтеся. 20. Я не можу не турбуватися про них: вони перестали писати. 21. Я не заперечую, що бачив їх у той вечір. 22. Він не був проти того, щоб його оглянули. 23. Він не може мені пробачити те, що я порвав його сумку. 24. Вона заперечувала, що взяла мій годинник. 25. Чи не могли б ви дати мені книжку, коли закінчите її читати? 26. Її син намагався уникнути відповіді на її запитання, бо йому було соромно, що він сказав їй раніше неправду. 27. Він не міг не думати, що його син зробив велику помилку. 28. Пробачте мені, будь ласка, що я відкрила вашого листа помилково. 29. Я перестала їсти м'ясо і щодня одержую задоволення від здоровішої їжі. 30. Дякую вам, що ви надіслали мені такі красиві квіти.

PARTICIPLE: THE BASICS.

PARTICIPLE FORMS

Forms of the Participle	Active	Passive
Present Participle	asking	being asked
Past Participle		asked
Perfect Participle	having asked	having been asked

Переклад різних форм дієприкметника

Форми дієприкметника	дієприкметником	дієприслівником
reading	який читає	читаючи
having read	-	прочитавши
being read	який читають	коли його читали коли його прочитали
having been read	-	коли його прочитали
read	прочитаний	-

COMPLEXES WITH THE PARTICIPLE

I. THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX consists of a noun in the Common Case or personal pronoun in the Objective Case and a participle.

The Objective Participle Complex is used:

- with verbs denoting sense perceptions. After these verbs both Present Participle and Past Participle can be used;
- with verbs denoting wish and mental activity. Only Past Participle is used in this case;
- with the verbs *to have* and *to get*. After these verbs only Past Participle is used which denotes an action performed by someone else for the benefit of the person denoted by the subject of the sentence or an action suffered by the person denoted by the subject.

The Objective Participle Complex is translated into Ukrainian in the following ways:

1. By an object subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction *що* or connectors *як*, *коли*. For example: *He heard her moving about the house.* – *Він чув, як вона ходить по будинку.*

2. By adverbial subordinate clauses of time, purpose, manner, etc. For example: *I had seen the girl yesterday crossing the road not far from our school.* – *Я бачила цю дівчину вчора, коли вона переходила дорогу біля нашої школи.*

3. By a finite form of the verb. For example: *Some of the houses had their windows broken.* – *У деяки будинках порозбивали вікна.*

4. By similar complex in Ukrainian sentence. For example: *When I returned I found the fence broken and the house door opened.* – *Коли я повернувся, то побачив, що паркан поламано, а хатні двері відчинені.*

II. THE SUBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX consists of a noun in the Common Case or a personal pronoun in the Nominative Case and a participle which stands in predicate relation to the noun or pronoun. The Subjective Participle Complex is mostly used with verbs of sense perceptions. The syntactic function of the Subjective Participle Complex is that of complex subject. In the process of translation English sentences containing the Subjective with the Present Participle Complexes used with the verbs of sense perception or mental activity are mostly transformed into Ukrainian complex sentences introduced by one-member indefinite personal principal clause followed by an object subordinate clause. For example: *A plane was heard flying high in the sky.* – *Було чути, як високо в небі пролітав літак.*

The Subjective with the Past Participle Complexes used with the verbs *to appear, to seem, etc.* are usually translated with the help of finite verbs in simple sentences. For example: *The work seemed finished.* – *Робота, здається, закінчилась.*

III. THE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX is a construction in which a participle has its own subject expressed by a noun in the Common Case or a personal pronoun in the Nominative Case. In the Absolute Participle Complex all the forms of the Participle are used.

1. The Nominative Participial construction, consisting of a noun/pronoun in the Common/Nominative case and a participle. For example: *The agenda being exhausted, the sitting was closed.* – *Оскільки повістка дня була вичерпана, збори було закрито.*

2. The Nominative Non-participial construction. For example: *They walked for long hours in the Gardens, books in their hands.* – *Вони довго гуляли по саду з книгами у руках.*

3. The Prepositional Participial construction, introduced by the preposition *with*. For example: *She sat silent, with her eyes fixed on the ground.* – *Вона сиділа мовчки, опустивши погляд донизу.*

4. The Prepositional Non-participial construction, also introduced by *with*. For example: *I found him ready with the stick in his hand.* – *Я застав його готовим в дорогу, в руках у нього була палиця.*

PARTICIPLE IN DIFFERENT FORMS

Exercise 1. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the present participle active.

1. Everybody looked at the dancing girl. 2. The little plump woman standing at the window is my grandmother. 3. The man playing the piano is Kate's uncle. 4. Entering the room, she turned on the light. 5. Coming to the theatre, she saw that the performance had already begun. 6. Looking out of the window, he saw his mother watering the flowers. 7. Hearing the sounds of music, we stopped talking. 8. She went into the room, leaving the door open. 9. Working at the desk, he listened to a new CD. 10. Running into the road, the young man stopped a taxi. 11. Looking through the newspaper, she noticed a photograph of her boss. 12. Using chemicals, the firemen soon put out the fire in the forest.

Exercise 2. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the present participle passive.

1. Being asked at the lesson, the boy answered nothing. 2. The question being discussed now is very important. 3. He doesn't know the song being heard. 4. The house being built in our street is a new supermarket. 5. Do you like the film being discussed? 6. The experiment being carried on by this scientist is very important. 7. Being packed in the beautiful box the flowers looked very lovely.

Exercise 3. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the past participle.

1. My sister likes boiled eggs. 2. The coat bought last year is too small for me now. 3. Nobody saw the things kept in that box. 4. She put a plate of fried fish in front of me. 5. We stopped before a shut door. 6. Tied to the tree, the goat could not run away. 7. They saw overturned tables and chairs and pieces of broken glass all over the room. 8. This is a church built many years ago. 9. The books written by Dickens give us a realistic picture of the 19th century England.

Exercise 4. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the perfect participle (Active and Passive).

1. Having traveled about Europe for two months, he returned home. 2. Having lost his address, I couldn't write to him. 3. She went home, having finished her work. 4. Having shaken with them, we continued our way. 5. Having collected all the necessary materials, he began writing the report. 6. Having made the report, Tom left the room. 7. Having answered all the questions, she began retelling the text. 8. My task having been finished, I went home. 9. All this having been settled, he went home. 10. The negotiations between the American and British representatives were conducted behind closed doors, measures having been taken that no correspondent should receive any information. 11. The letter having been delayed, the news reached us too late. 12. The key having been lost, they could not enter the cottage.

Exercise 5. Translate into English using different forms of participle.

Який приносить, принесений, приносячи, принісши, який перекладає, перекладений, перекладаючи, переклавши, даючи, написавши, який читає, який бере, даний, прочитавши, зроблений, що п'є, сказаний, будучи загубленим, намалювавши, який написав, роблячи, взятий, взявши, малюючи, випитий, зробивши, ідучи, який пише, прочитаний, давши, який малює, який робить, намальований, випивши, який говорить, беручи, написаний, читаючи, який дає, сказавши, який сидів, подивившись, будучи забутим, який буде, який будеється, граючи, погравши, розказаний, який розказав, бачачи, який приніс, будучи принесеним, побудований, продавши.

Exercise 6. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to different forms of participle.

1. Walking in the forest, the children suddenly saw a wolf.
2. Living in the country, they enjoyed beautiful nature.
3. People stood on the bridge, watching the boats on the river.
4. The boys kept silence, thinking about the teacher's question.
5. Looking for his dog, Tom was running around the town.
6. Running in the yard, the girl fell and hurt her knee.
7. He stood watching people coming along the street.
8. Seeing clouds of smoke over the building, the girl cried: "Fire! Fire!"
9. Going home I kept thinking about my friend.
10. Waiting in the hall he thought over the problem.
11. Hearing the steps on the stairs, he turned round.
12. Entering the house, I heard some strange noise.
13. Arriving at the station, we hurried to the information bureau.
14. Taking the dictionary, he looked up the unknown word.
15. Having gone there twice, I didn't want to go there again.
16. Having left the house, I suddenly remembered that I had left behind the umbrella.
17. Having shown us his new picture, he left.
18. He knew the city very well, having lived in Paris for a long time.
19. Having written the book, he could relax.
20. Having read the letter, he began to think about her.
21. The girl riding the horse is my sister.
22. She hurt herself (while) riding a bicycle.
23. Going to the club, I met some of my friends.
24. Leaving the house, I noticed someone in the garden.
25. The pictures exhibited there are very expensive.
26. Not knowing what to do, I turned to Jack for advice.
27. I often think of my friends living in Paris.
28. I went to bed, not being able to work.
29. The story written by him is rather thrilling.
30. Everybody looked at the dancing girl.

Exercise 7. Transform the following sentences using participle phrases instead of the subordinate clauses.

A. Model: *The boys who live in this house formed a football team. – The boys living in this house formed a football team.*

- 1) Many students who learn English are members of our English club.
- 2) The man who sells newspapers showed me the way to the post-office.
- 3) The woman who teaches English at our school studied in Kiev.
- 4) Most of the people who work at our factory have received comfortable flats in new houses.
- 5) The woman who is explaining the new rules is our English teacher.
- 6) The workers who are repairing the road go home by bus.

B. Model: *When we arrived in London, we went sightseeing. – Arriving in London, we went sightseeing.*

- 1) When she heard her name, she turned round.
- 2) When he came home, he switched on the TV set.
- 3) As I went out of the shop, I met my schoolmate.
- 4) As I entered the hall, I saw my friends dancing round the fir-tree.
- 5) When we saw our teacher, we stopped and waited for her.

C. Model: *When I read this story, I came across many new words. – When reading this story, I came across many new words.*

- 1) When the students discussed this novel, they expressed their thoughts in good literary language.
- 2) When Jane cooked dinner, she forgot to salt it.
- 3) When Paul studied at the University, he published several scientific articles.
- 4) While I was waiting for you, I read this magazine.

D. Model: *When she finished her work, she went home. – Having finished her work, she went home.*

- 1) As I had lost my key, I couldn't get in.
- 2) As we had booked tickets beforehand, we went to the theatre half an hour before the performance began.
- 3) After they received the telegram, they packed and left for Glasgow.
- 4) After we had passed our examinations we went to a summer camp.
- 5) When Nick had a dictionary, he did not have to go to the library every day.

E. Model: *We live in the city which was founded 1,500 years ago. – We live in the city founded 1,500 years ago.*

- 1) We live in a house which was built last year.
- 2) She received a telegram which was sent yesterday.
- 3) I've got a TV set which was made in Japan.
- 4) The decisions which were adopted at the conference are supported by many scientists.

- 5) The machines which are made at our plant are exported to many countries of the world.
- 6) We live in a house which was built 30 years ago.

Exercise 8. Complete the sentences using different types of participle.

A. Use the *present participle*.

1. (*search*) _____ for her gloves, she dug through the entire wardrobe.
2. (*whistle*) _____ a song, she danced through the house with the mop.
3. (*sit*) _____ in the shade, we ate cake and drank coffee.
4. The child sat at the desk (*paint*) _____ a picture.
5. (*run*) _____ to the bus stop, she lost her shoe.

B. Use the *past participle*.

1. (*blind*) _____ by the sun, the driver didn't see the stop sign.
2. (*prepare*) _____ by the chef himself, the dinner will be a real treat.
3. (*sing*) _____ by him, every song sounds just wonderful.
4. (*misuse*) _____ as a refuse dump, the place became more and more shabby.
5. Though (*bear*) _____ in England, she spent most of her childhood in the United States.

C. Use the *present perfect participle*.

1. (*park*) _____ the car, we searched for the ticket machine.
2. (*drink*) _____ one litre of water, she really needed to go to the toilet.
3. (*leave*) _____ the party too early, we couldn't see the fireworks anymore.
4. (*finish*) _____ her phone call, she went back to work.
5. (*lose*) _____ ten kilogrammes, Anne finally fit into her favourite dress again.

D. Turn the underlined part of the sentence into a participle clause.

1. We are lying in the sun and we are enjoying life.
_____, we are enjoying life.
2. The boy had brushed his teeth. He was allowed to watch a few more minutes of television.
_____, the boy was allowed to watch a few more minutes of television.
3. The children sat on their beds and watched the thunderstorm.
_____ the children watched the thunderstorm.
4. They were surprised by a sudden storm and had to seek shelter under a tree.
_____, they had to seek shelter under a tree.
5. When they had found the secret island, they started searching for the treasure.
_____, they started searching for the treasure.

Exercise 9. Complete the gaps with *-ed* or *-ing*. Model: *a shocking story; a reserved seat*.

- a) scream_____ children
- b) a satisfy_____ customer
- c) a disgust_____ meal
- d) a confus_____ explanation
- e) a cake load_____ with calories
- f) a house in an expos_____ position
- g) a conceit_____ person
- h) a frighten_____ film
- i) an exhaust_____ walk
- j) disappoint_____ exam results
- k) a bor_____ exercise
- l) a tir_____ journey
- m) an unexpect_____ surprise
- n) disturb_____ news
- o) a thrill_____ story
- p) a relax_____ holiday
- q) a block_____ nose
- r) a disappoint_____ customer
- s) well-behav_____ children
- t) a promis_____ start

Exercise 10. Complete the following sentences using the present participle or the past participle form of the verb.

1. A child dreads fire.
 - a) burnt b) burning
2. He was wearing a shirt.
 - a) tearing b) torn
3. the wicked man, the boy ran into the house.
 - a) Seen b) Seeing
4. occupied with work, he couldn't meet us.
 - a) Being b) Been
5. by her behavior, he walked out.
 - a) Irritated b) Irritating
6. It was in the storm.
 - a) broken b) breaking
7. He lived alone, by everybody.
 - a) forgetting b) forgotten
8. I love the noise of rain.
 - a) falling b) fallen
9. The house looked
 - a) abandoned b) abandoning
10. I was very in the program.
 - a) interesting b) interested

11. She is a very writer.

- a) interesting b) interested

12. He is a well-..... person.

- a) read b) reading

Exercise 11. Complete these sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the *-ed* form in one sentence in each pair and the *-ing* form in the other. Model: 1. a) Annette was *bored*. She had nothing to do. (*bore*) b) She had a book to read but it was very *boring*.

2. a. I enjoyed our visit to the museum. It was really (interest)
b. I like swimming but I'm not ... in jogging.
3. a. I didn't enjoy the film very much. The dinosaurs were too (terrify)
b. The whole house was on fire. We were all
4. a. There are far too many accidents on the roads. It's very (worry)
b. I thought we were lost. I was really
5. a. My brother always laughs at me. He's very (annoy)
b. He wasted a lot of money. His father was extremely
6. a. We were all ... to hear that the president had been killed. (shock)
b. I don't feel at all well. I've got a ... cold.
7. a. The first half was good but the second half wasn't very (excite)
b. We were all very ... when we heard the news.
8. a. I knew what would happen. It wasn't at all (surprise)
b. I was ... to hear that Anna had failed her exam.
9. a. It was ... that there weren't more people at the concert. (disappoint)
b. There weren't many people at the theatre. The actors were very
10. a. He told a few funny stories but they weren't very (amuse)
b. I don't think that's very funny. I am not

Exercise 12. Present participle or past participle? Fill in the right form.

FRIGHTEN: frightening / frightened

- a) The kids ran away from the _____ ghost.
b) Mum tried to calm down the _____ kids: "Don't worry, it wasn't real!"

CONFUSE: confusing / confused

- a) Emma tried to read the _____ instructions; she couldn't understand anything.
b) After she had read the instructions, Emma was really _____ and didn't know what to do.

EXCITE: exciting / excited

- a) This is really an _____ book! You should read it.
b) Before her first date, Sally was very _____.

FASCINATE: fascinating / fascinated

- a) Peter is a scientist. He studies insects. He thinks they are _____.
b) Peter has always been _____ by insects.

DEPRESS: depressing / depressed

- a) Don't watch that film. It is really _____.

b) Ben has been sad and _____ ever since his girlfriend left him.

Exercise 13. Fill in the present participle or the past participle.

- a) Ellen tried to calm down the _____ (cry) child.
- b) The kids found the _____ (steal) diamonds in a rubbish bin.
- c) Sally tried to listen at the _____ (close) door, but she couldn't hear a thing.
- d) My mom gave me one of her home-_____ (make) cakes for my birthday.
- f) We need an English-_____ (speak) secretary for our office.
- g) Dad called out to the _____ (play) children: "Come in! Dinner is ready!"
- h) Suzy took her _____ (break) car to the shop and asked the mechanic to repair it.
- i) The scientists showed us the new energy - _____ (save) technology they had invented.
- j) This article is really well-_____ (write).
- k) The party was held in a beautifully _____ (decorate) room.
- l) Peter found a _____ (hide) treasure in the garden.
- m) The warm, comfortable room with the big sofa looked _____ (invite).
- n) Give these poor _____ (freeze) children a bowl of hot soup!

Exercise 14. Choose the right form of participle.

1. a) The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil.
b) Everything (writing, written) here is quite right.
2. a) The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful.
b) The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
3. a) Who is that boy (doing, done) his homework at that table?
b) The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy.
4. a) The girl (washing, washed) the floor is my sister.
b) The floor (washing, washed) by Helen looked very clean.
5. a) We listened to the girls (singing, sung) Russian folk songs.
b) We listened to the Russian folk songs (singing, sung) by the girls.
6. Do you know the girl (playing, played) in the garden?
7. The book (writing, written) by this scientist is very interesting.
8. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.
9. We could not see the sun (covering, covered) by dark clouds.
10. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
11. (Going, gone) along the street, I met Mary and Ann.
12. Read the (translating, translated) sentences once more.
13. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year.
14. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor.
15. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before.
16. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form.
17. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand, she led her across the street.
18. It was not easy to find the (losing, lost) stamp.
19. I shall show you a picture (painting, painted) by Hogarth.
20. Here is the letter (receiving, received) by me yesterday.
21. Look at the beautiful flowers (gathering, gathered) by the children.
22. His hat (blowing, blown) off by the wind was lying in the middle of the street.
23. "How do you like the film?" he asked, (turning, turned) towards me.
24. When we came nearer, we saw two boys (coming, come) towards us.
25. I think that the boy (standing, stood) there is his brother.

Exercise 15. Choose the appropriate form of participle.

1. The questions ... at yesterday's meeting were interesting to everybody.
a. discussing b. discussed
2. Many scientists have continued the work ... by I. P. Pavlov.
a. beginning b. begun
3. We read the letter ... from our pen-friends in Moscow.
a. receiving b. received
4. The children liked to listen to their grandfather ... stories about his youth.
a. telling b. told
5. A group of ... schoolchildren ... flowers stood round the visitor.
a. exciting b. excited c. holding d. held
6. We listened to his stories about the ... adventures of the expedition in the North.

- a. exciting b. excited
7. We ate vegetables ... in an unusual way.
a. preparing b. prepared
8. There were two men ... at a table ... about something in low voices.
a. sitting b. sat c. arguing d. argued
9. ... the dictionary, he looked up the ... word.
a. taking b. taken c. unknowing d. unknown
10. She found her ... notebook on her father's bookshelf.
a. losing b. lost
11. The cars ... the street moved very slowly.
a. filling b. filled
12. A fish ... out of water cannot live.
a. taking b. taken
13. The students ... part in the competition must be here at 4 o'clock.
a. taking b. taken
14. ... the door, Mike found the room full of people.
a. opening b. opened
15. The English ... since the fifteenth century is called Modern English.
a. using b. used
16. She laughed again, ... the story.
a. remembering b. remembered
17. He spoke, when ... to.
a. speaking b. spoken
18. While ... on the problem, he sat closer to the window.
a. speculating b. speculated
19. The student ... this article is my friend.
a. writing b. written
20. The article ... by this student is of great interest.
a. writing b. written
21. Though. ... in a difficult language, the article was easy to translate.
a. writing b. written
22. I looked at him as if ... to see him.
a. surprising b. surprised
23. Magazines ... 50 years ago look different from those ... now.
a. publishing b. published c. publishing d. published
24. The telephone ... by A. G. Bell was a great scientific achievement.
a. inventing b. invented
25. "How are you?" he asked, ... his hat.
a. raising b. raised

Exercise 16. Complete the following sentences with the correct *-ed* or *-ing* adjective, using the verbs in the box.

<i>interest</i>	<i>surprise</i>	<i>confuse</i>	<i>annoy</i>	<i>frighten</i>	<i>depress</i>
	<i>irritate</i>	<i>relax</i>	<i>bore</i>	<i>embarrass</i>	

1. The instructions in the exam were very complicated and left the students feeling totally... . 2. I don't find horror films at all ... - in fact, I find them quite funny. 3. Would you be ... in coming to the theatre this evening? I have a spare ticket. 4. Can't you fix that dripping tap? It's getting on my nerves – it's really 5. I didn't expect to see Peter at the party. It was really ... to see him there. 6. He's had a lot of bad news recently and is feeling a bit Let's go and cheer him up. 7. I find it ... to lie on the sofa and listen to music after a hard day's work. 8. I was told the film was really good but I felt utterly ... by it. 9. I get really ... when people throw rubbish down in the streets. It makes me furious. 10. If I said anything as stupid as he did in front of a thousand people, I'd feel really

Exercise 17. Underline the correct *-ed* or *-ing* adjectives in the following text.

School Report Shocks Parents

Teachers are finding it increasingly difficult to control classes of young pupils, says a report published yesterday. The evidence from the 100 schools which were involved in the study is not **encouraged/encouraging (1)**. The report paints a **depressing/ depressed (2)** picture of schools up and down the country, with teachers feeling **disappointed/disappointing (3)** not only by students' results in tests but by the **worrying/worried (4)** increase in violent behaviour in class and in the playground. "I am worn out at the end of the day; my job is **exhausted/exhausting (5)**, I can tell you," complained one teacher. One of the most **disturbed/disturbing (6)** revelations is the use of drugs by youngsters. Although teachers were not totally **surprised/ surprising (7)** by the findings, parents are **worried/worrying (8)**; some even described the report as **shocked/shocking (9)** and demanded immediate action. Pupils who were asked to comment on the report said they found school **uninterested/uninteresting (10)**; they blamed teachers for teaching **boring/bored (11)** lessons. The report is particularly **embarrassed/embarrassing (12)** for the Minister of Education who claimed recently that British education is "the best in the world".

Exercise 18. Fill the gaps with a verb from the box in either its present or past participle form. Model: *Jo was in a bad mood for the whole week, completely ruining our holiday.*

feel	borrow	explain	say	direct
study	finish	take	know	steal

- a) After _____ her exams, Maggie went out to celebrate.
 b) Jewelry _____ in the robbery has never been recovered.

- c) I got a letter from the Tax Office _____ that I owe them £1,000.
- d) _____ hungry, I decided to make myself a sandwich.
- e) Books _____ from the library must be returned in two weeks.
- f) Not _____ what to do, she burst out crying.
- g) I had a long talk with Jack, _____ why it was important for him to work hard.
- h) _____ everything into consideration, I've decided to give you a second chance.
- i) "Birdman", _____ by Stephen Spielberg, will be released next month.
- j) With both children _____ at university, the house seems really quiet.

Exercise 19. Rewrite the sentences to include a participle clause instead of a relative clause. Example: *Can you see the woman who's dressed in red and sitting in the corner? → Can you see the woman dressed in red sitting in the corner?*

- a) People who live in blocks of flats often complain of loneliness. _____
- b) Letters that are posted before 5 p.m. should arrive the next day. _____
- c) The train that is standing on platform 5 is for Manchester. _____
- d) Firemen have rescued passengers who were trapped in the accident. _____
- e) It took workmen days to clear up the litter that was dropped by the crowds. _____
- f) They live in a lovely house that overlooks the River Thames. _____

Exercise 20. Open the brackets using the verbs in the present participle or the perfect participle.

1) (to do) his homework, he was thinking hard. 2) (to do) his homework, he went for a walk. 3) (to sell) fruit, he looked back from time to time, hoping to see his friends. 4) (to sell) all the fruit, he went to see his friends. 5) (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea. 6) (to drink) tea, she scalded her lips. 7) (to run) in the yard, I fell and hurt my knee. 8) (to look) through some magazines, I came across an interesting article about UFOs. 9) (to write) out and (to learn) all the new words, he was able to translate the text easily. 10) (to read) the story she closed the book and put it on the table. 11. (to talk) to her neighbour in the street, she did not notice how a thief stole her money. 12. (to buy) some juice and cakes, we went home. 14. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

Exercise 21. Open the brackets using the right form of participle.

- 1. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read.
- 2. (to write) his first book, he could not help worrying about the reaction of the critics.
- 3. (to be) so far away from home, he still felt himself part of the family.
- 4. (not to wish) to discuss that difficult and painful problem, he changed the subject.
- 5. (to translate) by a good specialist, the story preserved all the sparkling humour of the original.

6. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady.
7. (to lie) down on the soft couch, the exhausted child fell asleep at once.
8. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse.
9. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home.
10. (to wait) for some time in the hall, he was invited into the drawing room.

Exercise 22. Combine the following pairs of sentences by using participles.

1. We met a boy. He was carrying a heavy bag.
2. The house was decorated with lights. It looked beautiful.
3. The robbers saw the policeman. They ran away.
4. I found the door open. I went inside.
5. The police saw the body. It was floating down the river.
6. He cried at the top of his voice. He rushed at the thief.
7. We had worked for several hours. We came out of the office.
8. The troops gave a blow to the enemy. It was stunning.
9. His handwriting was illegible. I couldn't figure out what he had written.
10. We make some friendships in childhood. They last forever.
11. The sun had risen. We set out on our journey.
12. I walked along the road. I saw a snake.
13. He lost all his money in gambling. He became a pauper.
14. I took a cue from his words. I solved the riddle.
15. The burglars broke the door open. They entered the house.
16. He didn't realize the implication of his words. He went on speaking.
17. The enemy forces had been defeated by our army. They retreated fast into their own territory.
18. It was a fine day. Everybody was out on the roads.

Exercise 23. Rewrite the sentences using the participles.

1. After Dianne read a letter, she tore it and threw it away furiously.
2. The lady who is standing next to my mother is my aunt Mary.
3. He picked up the guitar and started playing a traditional tune.
4. Because he was so excited, he couldn't help smiling.
5. The news which was announced yesterday left everybody speechless.
6. Because the man was seriously hurt, he was admitted to hospital immediately.
.....
7. Before Mel moved to Thailand, she used to live in Canada.
8. The film which was directed by Adam Johnson won an Academy Award for best Actress.
9. He was reading the book and he was taking notes.
10. The man who is living next door is a famous playwright.

Exercise 24. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the underlined phrase with a suitable participial phrase. Model: *As they hadn't been arrested, they were able to leave the police station.* → *Not having been arrested, they were able to leave the police station.*

1. She fell asleep while she sat in the armchair. 2. Because I can speak Finnish I was able to follow their conversation. 3. Because my brother has split up with his wife, he wants to move in with me. 4. So far nobody has claimed the money we discovered under the floorboards. 5. After he had moved out, Danny found it difficult to find a nice place to stay. 6. The people who lived closest to the river bank were the worst affected. 7. The sea was very rough, which made me feel sick. 8. As I am not very good at figures I'll let you do the accounts. 9. This is a house which has been built to last forever. 10. If you wash it at a cool temperature, this garment will not shrink. 11. People who play loud music late at night can be a real nuisance. 12. Because he had been unemployed for so long, Jack despaired of ever finding a job. 13. If you give them enough time, the engineers will be able to find the fault.

Exercise 25. Replace the relative clause with the participle clause. Model: *I saw the cat which was sitting on the sofa.* – *I saw the cat sitting on the sofa.*

a) Let's talk to the man who is working over there. b) I liked the band that played at the party. c) I live in a city that was founded two thousand years ago. d) The children who are playing in the garden are my brothers. e) There were two students who were studying in the library. f) She knows the boy who delivers the newspapers. g) All the singers who were discovered by this agent became very successful. h) The vegetables which are grown here are delicious and very healthy. i) My mum likes the food which is bought at the local store. j) The old man who was hurt in the accident is better now. k) She tried not to wake up the baby boy who was sleeping in his bed. l) The pets which are sold at the pet shop look very unhappy. m) Animals that are kept in small cages often die early.

Exercise 26. Replace the participle clauses with the relative clauses. Model: *I hear the men working next door.* – *I hear the men who work / are working next door.*

a) Sally likes the woman living next door. b) Can you hear the boys speaking Spanish? c) The window broken by the stone had to be repaired. d) I love the song playing on the radio. e) The diamonds stolen by the thief were found in a rubbish bin. f) Meat bought at the supermarket is often not as fresh as meat bought at a good butchery. g) Cakes made by my mom are the best. h) She looked at the fly drowning in her lemonade. i) Mike and Tom helped the man looking for the station. j) I often read books written by unknown authors. k) Parents working full time look forward to being with their kids on the weekend

Exercise 27. Turn the subordinate clauses into participle constructions. Model: *Because I was working on the project, I didn't have any time to meet my friends.* – *Working on the project, I didn't have any time to meet my friends.*

a) While she was tidying up her room, she was listening to music. b) Because I was sick, I couldn't come to class. c) She didn't want to be disturbed because she was studying for her exams. d) Kate opened the door because she heard the doorbell. e) The dog started barking when it saw the strangers. f) While he was waiting for the bus he talked to his friend. g) Because she was so shocked by his behavior, she couldn't say a word.

Exercise 28. Underline the subordinate clauses and turn them into a participle construction. Use *having + past participle* for events that happen before the main clause. Model: *Because she was angry with her friends, Nina refused to go to the party with them.* – *Being angry with her friends, Nina refused to ...*

a) After they had evacuated the residents, the bomb squad started to defuse the bomb. b) Josh decided to continue his education because he was convinced by his teacher. c) When she had finished school, Jane became an au pair in Australia. d) Five of the people who were killed in the accident were tourists. e) The flowers which are growing in your garden are very pretty. f) My sister is moving to Paris next month because she wants to improve her French. g) While I was working in the library, I stumbled upon this interesting book. h) He started reading the brochures that were lying on the small table. i) Joe got fired by his new boss even though he had been with the company for 15 years. j) Most of the people who work here have a university degree. k) We didn't go to the museum because we thought it was closed. l) While we were walking along the Seine, we took a lot of photos.

Exercise 29. Turn the participle constructions into relative clauses. Model: *Having done her homework, the girl went outside to play.* *After she had done her homework, the girl ...*

a) Hoping to escape the zombie invasion, a small group of survivors moved to a small village in the countryside. b) They took a walk outside looking for food and other resources. c) Not paying attention, Jane ran into a cow fence and cut herself. d) Having heard her scream, all zombies in the vicinity became alert. e) Attracted by the smell of fresh blood, ten zombies approached the group of survivors. f) Having killed five of them, Jane began to hope they could get out of this mess. g) Having been bitten in the shoulder, she realized her mistake. h) People bitten by a zombie usually get sick and die within a few days. i) Having died from the infection, they resurrect as zombies themselves. j) Fearing to turn, Jane begged her friend Jack to kill her. k) Being in love with Jane, Jack couldn't bring himself to shoot her in the head. l) Having died in his arms, she reanimated and bit off Jack's hand. m) Having killed all the remaining survivors, the undead ruled the world.

Exercise 30. Translate into English using participle.

1. Артистка, яка розповідає дітям казки по радіо, відома на всю країну. 2. Дитина завжди з цікавістю слухає казки, які розповідає няня. 3. Розповідаючи дітям казки, вона говорить різними голосами, імітуючи героїв. 4. Казка, яку розповіла няня, справила на дитину велике враження. 5. Розповівши дитині казку, вона побажала їй на добраніч. 6. Моя бабуся, що розповіла мені цю казку, живе в маленькому будиночку на березі озера.

Exercise 31. Translate into English using participle.

1. Хлопчик, який біг повз будинку, раптом зупинився. 2. Будучи дуже зайнятим, він не відразу почув мене. 4. Почувши кроки, він підняв голову. 5. Випивши чаю, вона відчула себе краще. 6. Граючись у саду, діти не помітили, що стало темно. 7. Підійшовши до дверей, він відчинив їх. 8. Том підійшов до дівчинки, яка сміялася. 9. Він поклав на стіл зім'ятий лист. 10. Дівчинка, що плакала, була голодна. 11. Бабуся дивилася на дітей, що граються у дворі. 12. Вона любить дивитися на дітей, що граються. 13. Зробивши уроки, діти пішли гуляти. 14. Лежачи на дивані, він читав книжку.

Exercise 32. Translate into English using participle I or participle II.

1. Підлога, помита учнями, дуже чиста. 2. Він співав, миючи підлогу. 3. Вчора я був на вечірці, організованій моїми друзями. 4. Ось телеграма, отримана мною. 5. Отримуючи телеграму, він забув поставити підпис. 6. Цей вірш схожий на всі вірші, які пишуть підлітки. 7. Як тобі подобаються фасони, які зараз носять? 8. Хлопчик взяв книжку, що лежала на столі. 9. Вчитель уважно прочитав твори, написані учнями. 10. Вона дивиться на стару жінку, яка сидить біля каміну.

Exercise 33. Translate into English using participle.

1. Переходячи вулицю, я побачив свого друга. 2. Перейшовши вулицю, я побачив свого друга. 3. Читаючи його статтю, я помітив кілька помилок. 4. Прочитавши книжку, я повернув її в бібліотеку. 5. Виконуючи домашнє завдання, він слухав музику. 6. Зробивши домашнє завдання, він пішов гуляти. 7. Читаючи казку, він заснув. 8. Коли йому читали казку, він заснув. 9. Прочитавши казку, він поставив книжку на полицю. 10. Після того як йому прочитали казку, він пішов спати. 11. Граючи на піаніно, вона дивилася на нього. 12. Погравши на піаніно, вона зателефонувала йому. 13. Показуючи свій новий будинок, вони намагалися не говорити про його ціну. 14. Показавши свій новий будинок, вони запросили нас відвідати їх. 15. Роблячи зарядку, він дивився телевизор. 16. Зробивши зарядку, він вирішив прийняти душ. 17. Не знаючи граматики, не можна говорити правильно. 18. Через те що ми не купили квитки заздалегідь (Не купивши квитки заздалегідь), ми не змогли піти на виставу. 19. Хлопчик, який пише лист, – однокласник мого сина. 20. Лист, написаний моїм другом, лежав на столі. 21. Написавши листа, я віддав його листоноші. 22. Отримавши всі вказівки, ми розпочали роботу. 23. Після того як

робота була завершена, ми пішли з офісу. 24. Перекладаючи текст, він дивився в словник. 25. Переклавши текст, він віддав мені свій словник.

Exercise 34. Translate into English using participle.

1. Ставши незалежною, Україна почала розвивати відносини з країнами Європи. 2. Вони згадували чудові дні, проведені на березі моря. 3. Будучи впевненою, що ніхто не подзвонить, вона вирішила піти спати. 4. Гра, яку виграла наша команда, була останньою в чемпіонаті. 5. Заплативши за квитки, ми поспішили до зали. 6. У будинку, який будують навпроти, буде великий магазин. 7. Ось теми, які зазвичай обговорюють на цих семінарах. 8. Вона щось говорила дитині, яка плакала. 9. Це доповідь, яку обговорювали під час останньої зустрічі. 10. Що ти думаєш про методи, які використовуються цим лікарем? 11. Ти вже переглянув записи лекцій, прочитаних минулого року? 12. Я показала їй сукню, яка була куплена в Парижі. 13. Розповівши все, він відчув полегшення. 14. Ми говорили про методи, які використовують в сучасній медицині. 15. Намагаючись привернути мою увагу, незнайомиць постукав у вікно.

PARTICIPLE COMPLEXES

THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX

THE SUBJECTIVE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX

Exercise 1. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones using the Objective Participial Complex.

Model 1: *I saw them as they were working in the field. – I saw them working in the field.*

1. I saw him as he was picking flowers in the park. 2. We watched them as they were playing hockey. 3. The teacher observed the pupils as they were writing compositions. 4. I saw the girl as she was crossing the street. 5. She watched him as he was repairing his car. 6. We saw wild geese as they were flying to the South.

Model 2: *The hairdresser did her hair. – She had her hair done.*

1. The tailor made a suit for him. 2. The worker repaired his car. 3. The photographer took a photograph of him. 4. The typist typed his article for him. 5. The waitress brought them dinner. 6. His wife washed and ironed his shirt. 7. Their daughter cooked supper for them. 8. The porter brought his luggage into the car.

Exercise 2. Use Participle I of the verbs in brackets to form a Complex Object:

Model: *A moment later they heard her bedroom door (to shut) with a bang. → A moment later they heard her bedroom door shutting with a bang.*

1. She watched him **(to work)** for a long time. 2. I've never heard your canary **(to sing)**. Is there anything the matter with the bird? 3. She watched him **(to pass)** the gate and **(to walk)** down the street. 4. Through the chink in the shutters she watched Emma **(to pick)** cherries in the orchard. 5. You can see him **(to work)** in his little garden every day. 6. She had never heard philosophy **(to pass)** those lips before. 7.

Together they watched the old oak **(to drop)** its leaves. 8. He found them **(to sit)** together and **(to talk)** peacefully. They did not notice him **(to approach)**. 9. He felt the water **(to reach)** his knees. 10. She felt her voice **(to tremble)** and tried to control herself. 11. We saw him **(to open)** the envelope and **(to read)** something hastily. 12. I saw him **(to unfold)** the telegram slowly and hesitatingly as though he expected it to contain some bad news. 13. He heard the young people **(to sing)** and **(to shout)** from the opposite bank.

Exercise 3. Change the following sentences by using the pattern with ‘have smth done’ instead of the pattern with the Passive Voice.

Model: *My radio set was repaired.* → *I had my radio set repaired.*

Mr West’s clothes must be cleaned. → *Mr. West must have his clothes cleaned.*

Where can my umbrella be mended? → *Where can I have my umbrella mended?*

1. My suit was cleaned last month. 2. Mary’s nails will be manicured before the concert. 3. Nora’s carpets were beaten before the birthday party. 4. Mr. West’s article was translated into French. 5. Mr. Brown’s advertisement was printed in the newspaper. 6. Their luggage was brought to their room. 7. Peter’s hair must be cut. 8. Roger’s bicycle must be repaired. 9. His bad tooth must be pulled out. 10. Mr. Green’s house must be painted. 11. I should like my suit to be pressed. 12. I should like the ticket to be delivered to the hotel. 13. A new fence was made around Mr. West’s garden. 14. When was your car painted? 15. Would you like your parcel to be wrapped? 16. Would you like this parcel to be sent to your house? 17. Where can my suit be cleaned? 18. Where can my car be repaired? 19. Where can my shoes be polished? 20. Has your refrigerator been repaired? 21. When will a telephone be installed in your flat?

Exercise 4. Re-word these sentences using ‘have (or get) + the Objective Participial Construction’.

1. Mr. Jackson decided to hire a builder to build him a garage. → **Mr. Jackson decided to have a garage built.**

2. The boy took his exercise to the teacher and asked him to correct it.

3. Can’t you take this tea-pot back to the shop and ask them to change it?

4. This is a good story. You ought to ask somebody to print it.

5. Her winter coat looks very shabby. She must ask somebody to alter it.

6. My sweater is quite dirty. Could you ask somebody to wash it?

7. Jane’s watch gains. She ought to go to the watchmaker’s and ask them to clean the watch.

Exercise 5. Complete these sentences using *had/got + it + past participle* as in 1. Select from the verbs below and use each word once only. In these sentences you can use either *had* or *got*.

<i>delivered</i>	<i>dry-cleaned</i>	<i>framed</i>	<i>mended</i>
<i>photocopied</i>	<i>rebuilt</i>	<i>redecorated</i>	<i>serviced</i>

1. Karen's car wasn't starting well and seemed to be using too much petrol so → ... **he had/got it serviced.** ...
2. Peter bought a new bed, but couldn't fit it in his car so
3. The poster Sue had brought back from Brazil was getting damaged so
4. In the storm the roof was blown off our shed and a wall fell down so
5. Janet spilt coffee on her silk dress. It couldn't be washed by hand, so
6. I needed a copy of my driving license for my insurance company so
7. When Bill's watch broke, he decided he couldn't afford to buy a new one, so
8. Our bedroom was in a mess, with the wallpaper and paint peeling off, so

Exercise 6. Complete these sentences with the most likely form of *have* or *get*. Give possible alternatives.

1. Carl had food poisoning and had to ... his stomach pumped. 2. She left the lights on overnight and in the morning couldn't ... the car started. 3. We always ... the car cleaned by the children who live next door. 4. When they ... it explained to them again, the students could understand the point of the experiment. 5. I won't ... my valuable time taken up with useless meetings! 6. We ... the painting valued by an expert at over \$20,000. 7. When he tried to tidy up his desk, he ... all his papers mixed up. 8. I won't ... Richard criticised like that when he's not here to defend himself.

Exercise 7. Choose Participle I or Participle II in the Objective Participial Construction.

1. I don't want to see anyone ... (**to hurt**) 2. Roger gave such a noisy laugh that I saw other people ... towards our table. (**to glance**) 3. "I won't have anything ... against her," he said unexpectedly. (**to say**) 4. Diana had the table ... on. (**to lay**) 5. Edward soon made his views ... (**to know**) 6. One man had got himself ... in the accident. (**to kill**) 7. Light was coming through in the corner room, and he could hear a piano ... (**to play**) 8. I'll have someone ... on to keep a watch on the house. (**to put**) 9. There are people who would like to see him ... a fair chance. (**to give**) 10. I want a telegram ... at once. (**to send**) 11. The picture always left me ... sad. (**to feel**) 12. I have often heard it ... (**to say**) 13. In fact I found myself ... that I would have to do something about it immediately. (**to think**) 14. It was easy to imagine Kate ... silent. (**to sit**) 15. Next morning he got his cheque ... (**to cash**) 16. Suddenly they saw him ... his temper and were uncomfortable. (**to lose**)

Exercise 8. Translate using the Objective Participle Construction

1. Я бачив, як він йшов по вулиці. 2. Ми спостерігали, як діти грались у дворі. 3. Вони бачили, як люди працювали в саду. 4. Я чув, як вона співає у сусідній кімнаті. 5. Вона відчувала, як у неї тремтіли руки. 6. Тут їй пошили нову сукню. 7. Де тобі відремонтували годинник? 8. Де ти робила зачіску? 9. Коли тобі виправили помилки? 10. Мені треба відремонтувати фотоапарат. 11. Вона попросила мене віднести її костюм до хімчистки, щоб почистити його. 12. Вам можуть випрати і випрасувати (press) одяг у пральні. 13. Йому відремонтували черевики. 14. Він спостерігав, як кішка п'є молоко. 15. Я

помітив, що вона слухає лекцію з великим зацікавленням. 16. Він відчував, що хтось спостерігає за ним.

Exercise 9. Re-word the following sentences into sentences with the Subjective Participial Construction.

1. I could see **the visitor walking** restlessly backwards and forwards. → **The visitor could be seen walking** restlessly backwards and forwards.
2. We have often heard **his name mentioned**. → **His name was often heard mentioned**.
3. I've often heard his sister singing some popular tune. 4. We observed them walking down the street. 5. One summer morning they found him painting the door of his house green. 6. I hope she hasn't noticed me leaving the house so late. 7. The girl watched him going slowly and cautiously up the stairs. 8. The rescue helicopters found the ship drifting in the North Sea. 9. They considered the picture stolen. 10. They consider her cured. 11. They found her dressed for the party. 12. We have often seen dogs killed on the road. 13. They found the door locked.

Exercise 10. Transform the given sentences into the sentences with the Objective Participial Construction and the Subjective Participial Construction. Model: She saw him scoring / score the goal. He was seen to set a new record. He was seen setting a new record.

1. Many people saw how he got the ball into the basket.
2. She saw him. He was passing a ball to another football player.
3. They heard the fans. They were screaming.
4. The coach saw the athlete. He was training.
5. The boys were playing cricket. We watched them.
6. She watched her son. He was diving in the swimming pool.
7. One could see how he was training in shot-putting.

THE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPLE COMPLEX

Exercise 1. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones using the Absolute Participial Complex.

A. Model: *As the weather was fine, we went for a walk. – The weather being fine, we went for a walk.*

1. As my friend lives far from here, I go to his place by bus. 2. As the play was very popular, it was difficult to get tickets. 3. As it is rather cold, I put on my coat. 4. As his mother teaches English, he knows the language very well. 5. As her son was ill, she could not go to the theatre.

B. Model: *As my brother had locked the door, I couldn't get into the room. – My brother having locked the door, I couldn't get into the room.*

1. As our teacher had visited India, we asked him to tell us about that country. 2. When the match had ended, the people went home. 3. As my friend had bought the

tickets beforehand, we did not need to hurry. 4. After the sun had risen, we continued our way. 5. As his sister had broken his spectacles, he had to buy a pair of new ones.

C. Model: *As the bridge was destroyed, we couldn't cross the river. – The bridge being destroyed, we couldn't cross the river.*

1. As all shops were closed, we couldn't buy anything. 2. As the road was being repaired, I couldn't go there by bus. 3. As the book was being printed, we hoped to get it soon. 4. As houses are built very quickly nowadays, we'll soon get a new flat. 5. As the waiting room was being cleaned, the passengers were not let in.

D. Model: *When the work had been done, they went home. – The work having been done, they went home.*

1. When the house had been built, we got a new flat. 2. As the key had been lost, she couldn't get into the room. 3. As the road had been repaired, we could go there by bus. 4. When the waiting-room had been cleaned, the passengers were let in. 5. As all the tickets had been sold out, we couldn't see the performance.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the sentences using the Nominative Absolute Participial Complex.

1. If mother permits us, we'll take a two days' trip to Disneyland.
2. As the weather remained perfect, we had a barbecue almost every day.
3. As the rules were very strict, the doorkeeper forbade me to enter.
4. The crew set off; the rain was still coming down heavily.
5. As our efforts to start the car had failed, we spent the night in a nearby village.

Exercise 3. Transform the given sentences into the sentences with the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction and the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. Model: *The match being over, the players went home. She watched the game very attentively, with her eyes fixed on the sport ground.*

1. The referee followed the competition very thoroughly. His attention was paid to the swimming pool.
2. He has won the world championship and the Olympic Games. He could be sure that he had no rivals in the coming competitions.
3. The court was clean. Now the match could be started.
4. A children's sport center was opened. After that much more children started going into different kinds of sports.
5. The game was over. There was no possibility now to even the score.
6. It has started to rain cats and dogs. Therefore, it was impossible to continue the football match.
7. The sportsman has hurt his knee and that's why he couldn't take part in the championship.

Exercise 4. Combine the following sentences so as to use Absolute Participle Construction.

1. He stood at the door. His eyes were fixed on the portrait on the wall. 2. The boy was sitting at the table. His textbook was open. 3. They were walking along the street. Their hands were in their pockets. 4. The school year was over. All the schoolchildren got their certificates. 5. Breakfast was ready. All the family were gathering. 6. The concert was over. The audience greeted the singers with applause. 7. It was very cold. His collar was turned up. 8. There were no vacant seats in the hall. We went out of the building to come back some time later. 9. It will be rainy tomorrow. The kids will stay indoors.

Exercise 5. Transform the following sentences so as to use the nominative absolute participial construction. Model: *When the door bellrang Ann rose and left the room. – The door bell ringing, Ann rose and left the room.*

1. Denny lit a cigarette and his fingers shook so violently he could barely hold the match. 2. As the complications had ensued, recovery was impossible. 3. When the massage was finished Evie brought Julia a cup of tea. 4. The rain showed no sign of stopping, with umbrellas and waterproofs they set out. 5. After she had gone, he got to thinking the matter over. 6. As the river had risen in the night, the crossing was impossible. 7. She listened to me, tears were rolling down her cheeks. 8. When a fortnight of his notice to Mrs. Page had expired Andrew really began to worry. 9. She said it in a low voice and a spasm of pain crossed her face. 10. It was dark, as the sun had set an hour before.

Exercise 6. Translate into English using the Absolute Participle Complex.

1. Оскільки вітер дув з півночі, було дуже холодно. 2. Оскільки вчитель був хворий, у нас вчора не було уроку фізики. 3. Коли лист був написаний, я відніс його на пошту. 4. Коли батько прийшов, усі сіли за стіл обідати. 5. Оскільки було вже пізно, всі крамниці були зачинені. 6. Оскільки телефон був несправний, я не міг зателефонувати вам. 7. Коли мій брат закінчив школу, наша сім'я переїхала до Луцька. 8. Коли уроки закінчились, учні пішли додому.

Exercise 7. Translate into English using the Absolute Participle Complex.

1. Якщо погода дозволить, ми підемо на ковзанку. 2. Коли все було готове, вона вирішила відпочити. 3. Оскільки було вже пізно, вони нікуди не пішли. 4. Оскільки погода була холодна, Джек сховав руки в кишені. 5. Тому що швидко темніло, вона поспішила додому. 6. Коли сонце зайшло, відразу стало темно. 7. Оскільки наша розмова була закінчена, я пішов додому. 8. Коли листа було написано, вона побігла на пошту відправити його. 9. Оскільки залишалося ще півгодини до відходу потяга, ми вирішили поужити на вокзалі. 10. Якщо погода буде сприятливою, спортсмени зможуть показати хороші результати. 11. Ми довго розмовляли: він ставив мені запитання, а я охоче на них відповідав. 12. Якщо умови дозволять, я приїду до вас на літо. 13. Оскільки було дуже тепло, діти спали на відкритому повітрі. 14. Коли всі

приготування було закінчено, ми вирушили у похід. 15. Корабель повільно плив уздовж берегів Білого моря; сотні птахів кружляли над ним. 16. Було дуже темно, тому що на небі не було жодної зірочки. 17. Коли сонце сіло, туристи розпалили багаття. 18. Оскільки було дуже пізно, збори було закрито.

Exercise 8. Translate into English using participle and its complexes.

1. Вона сиділа посміхаючись. 2. Робота, що була розпочата ним, дуже важлива. 3. Виправлені тексти лежали на столі. 4. Спізнюючись на зустріч, вони пішли до того, як закінчилася вечірка. 5. Не знаючи граматичних правил, він зробив багато помилок. 6. Деякі питання, що були порушені (touch upon) у доповіді, заслуговують на увагу. 7. Прибувши за два дні до відкриття конференції, вони мали досить часу оглянути визначні місця. 8. Після приїзду в готель, вона зручно улаштувалася (make oneself comfortable) в номері і раптом знайшла телеграму, що очікувала на неї. 9. Попрацювавши цілий день на сонці, я відчував себе дуже втомленим. 10. Тому що квіти довго тримали без води, вони зав'янули. 11. Не знайшовши потрібної книги вдома, я пішов до бібліотеки. 12. Говорячи це, він вийшов з кімнати. 13. Як досвідчений лікар він відразу побачив, що мені негайно треба лягти до лікарні (go to hospital). 14. Одержані вчора новини справили на всіх велике враження (impress greatly). 15. Не знаючи, чому вона була відсутня, я вирішив подзвонити їй.

Exercise 7. Translate into English using participle and its complexes.

1. Повернувши за ріг, вони ледве не наїхали на овець, що переходили дорогу. 2. Вони вийшли на освітлені вулиці. 3. Він бачив, як вона виходила. 4. Вона сиділа вдома, всіма забута. 5. Закінчена картина стояла біля стіни. 6. Обганяючи інше авто, він потрапив у аварію. 7. Мені не сподобалася написана тобою робота. 8. Продивляючись журнал, він знайшов цікаве оголошення. 9. Пошкоджена нога довго турбувала його. 10. Дивлячись на дітей, що гралися, він заспокоївся. 11. Його стурбований вигляд засмутив її. 12. Він чув, як вони тихо розмовляли. 13. Відчинивши двері, він зупинився на порозі. 14. Не знаючи, що робити, вона вирішила зачекати. 15. Його вилаяли за розбите вікно. 16. Уладнавши всі проблеми, вони поїхали у відпустку. 17. Відчуваючи, що не мала рації, вона вирішила припинити суперечку. 18. Він просидів усю ніч, думаючи про майбутнє. 19. Проміні сонця, що сходило, падали на дзеркало озера. 20. Він сидів із заплющеними очима. 21. Зайшовши до приймальні, вона звернулася до секретаря. 22. Будучи запрошеною на вечірку, вона не знала, що надягти. 23. Він ще не вивчив матеріал, пов'язаний з проблемою.

Exercise 8. Translate into English using participle and its complexes.

1. Ознайомившись з меню, він вирішив розпочати з салату. 2. Він підняв загублений аркуш паперу. 3. Прийшовши додому, вона розповіла про те, що трапилося. 4. Вони йшли, насолоджуючись тихим вечором. 5. Він пройшов повз мене, дивлячись у інший бік. 6. Надрукована стаття викликала суперечки. 7. Він вийшов, грюкнувши дверима. 8. Одягнена у нову сукню, вона боялася йти. 9. Вони зібралися навколо художника, що показував, як малювати. 10. Склеєна

ваза була як нова. 11. Він вийшов у супроводі студентів. 12. Будучи молодою, вона багато чого не розуміла. 13. Вона кинула розірваного листа. 14. Прийшовши рано, зима принесла морози. 15. Вони увійшли до тьмяно освітленого приміщення. 16. До винайденого приладу існував певний інтерес. 17. Важко дихаючи, він вбіг до кімнати. 18. Підростаюча людина потребує більше енергії. 19. Засмучена новиною, вона пішла до себе. 20. Він почув своє ім'я, вимовлене у коридорі. 21. Було видно, як вони вирушили на майдан. 22. Вони підійшли до автобуса, що застряг у багнюці. 23. На гроші, що залишилися, я купив квиток. 24. Я хочу підстригтися. 25. Коли іспити були здані, ми вирішили зробити ремонт.

Exercise 9. Translate into English using participle and its complexes.

1. Вона сиділа, замислившись. 2. Згадавши жарт, вона посміхнулася. 3. Небо, вкрите хмарами, гнітило. 4. Щойно збудований театр скоро відкривається. 5. Вона підійшла із заповненим бланком. 6. Товар, доставлений у понеділок, вже надійшов до магазину. 7. Впустивши рукавичку, він нахилився підняти її. 8. Будучи здивованим, він не знайшов, що відповісти. 9. Вони попросили балакунів вийти до коридору. 10. Проаналізувавши факти, він усе зрозумів. 11. Листи, що надсилаються авіапоштою, швидше доходять до адресата. 12. Не бажаючи заважати, він пішов. 13. Думка, висловлена критиком, суперечила загальноприйнятим стандартам. 14. Він спостерігав, як вони грали в шахи. 15. Питання, що обговорювалися на зустрічі, є дуже важливими. 16. Купивши квитки, вони вирішили прогулятися. 17. Він не знав, що було в листі, який принесли сьогодні. 18. Книжка, присвячена астрології, користувалася успіхом. 19. Він нічого не сказав, ображений її реакцією. 20. Невирішені питання не давали йому спокою. 21. Вишиті джинси виглядали оригінально. 22. Пробувши там біля години, він вирішив повернутися.

Exercise 10. Translate into English using participle and its complexes.

1. Спечений бабусею пиріг виглядав апетитно. 2. Написана застарілою мовою, книга залишилася непоміченою. 3. Робота розглядала методи, що застосовуються у лінгвістиці. 4. Відреставрована картина зайняла своє місце. 5. Факти, викладені у статті, не підтвердилися. 6. Мені не подобаються овочі, вирощені у теплиці. 7. Відчувши її хвилювання, він сам почав розмову. 8. Вони чудово почувалася у кімнаті, наповненій світлом. 9. Залишившись наодинці, вона спробувала заспокоїтися. 10. Добре відомий своїми заявами, він легко знайшов союзників. 11. У школі, побудованій поблизу, є басейн. 12. Розлучений з родиною, він не міг думати ні про що інше. 13. Він був оштрафований за пошкоджену книгу. 14. Вона залишалася зачиненою у кімнаті. 15. Відмовившись від допомоги, він не зміг впоратися із завданням. 16. Чи можна вважати цю проблему вирішеною? 17. Заклеєні світлими шпалерами, стіни оживляли кімнату. 18. Увімкнувши світло, він вирішив почитати. 19. Вони дістали проект, розроблений напередодні. 20. Схвалений більшістю, законопроект набув сили. 21. Повернувшись додому, вони відразу пішли спати. 22. Пасажири, що залишають речі у камері схову, повинні отримати квитанцію.

23. Він жалкує про час, згаяний дарма. 24. Випрасувана білизна лежала на дивані.

Exercise 11. Translate into English using participle and its complexes.

1. Він помітив, як вона крадькома дивилася туди. 2. Він почував себе розчарованим. 3. Вона чула звук ключа, що обертається в замку. 4. Відчуваючи, що не встигає, вона взяла таксі. 5. Йому дуже сподобалася зшита нею сукня. 6. Посварившись, вони півроку не спілкувалися. 7. Вони можуть забрати віддруковані документи. 8. Він знайшов фотографію серед викинутих журналів. 9. Коли бігла, вона підвернула собі ногу. 10. Не будіть собаку, що спить. 11. Їх налякали голоси, що наближалися. 12. Замерзнувши, вони поспішили додому. 13. Вона помітила дівчинку, яка дивилася на неї з вікна. 14. Його книжка так і залишилася незакінченою. 15. Прочитавши кілька сторінок, він відклав книгу вбік. 16. Дівчинка, що залишила записку, обіцяла зайти. 17. Згадуючи минуле, вони не помітили, як приїхали. 18. Він стояв, раз по раз озираючись. 19. Її чарівне обличчя стало сумним. 20. Нове – це добре забуте старе. 21. Він спостерігав, як вони малювали. 22. Замовлені меблі будуть доставлені. 23. Повз них проїхала машина, заляпана багнюкою. 24. Доведений до відчаю, він вирішив змінити роботу. 25. Звільнені журналісти організували прес-конференцію.

REVISION TESTS

Infinitive and complexes with the Infinitive

TEST 1. Choose the correct answer

1. I can't hear a word, though he seems _____.
A to speak B to be speaking
C to be spoken D to have spoken
2. I am happy not _____ you yesterday.
A to have failed B to fail
C to be failed D to have been failed
3. I felt that _____ the letter to Jake would only pain him.
A to be sent B to have sent
C to send D to be sending
4. We were sorry _____ that most of the museums we wanted to see were closed.
A to have found out B to be found out
C to be finding out D to find out
5. We didn't expect the boy _____ so soon.
A to have turned up B to turn up
C to be turned up D to be turning up
6. One of the wounded officers was _____ on immediately.
A to be operated B to be operating
C to operate D to have operated
7. He had _____ quite a number of lessons.
A to be missing B to miss
C to have missed D to be missed
8. He was sorry _____ the yesterday's show.
A to have missed B to miss
C to be missing D to be missed
9. My grandfather likes _____ about his work in the Council.
A to ask B to have been asked
C to be asked D to have been asking
10. I hate _____ fun of.
A to be made B to be making
C to have been made D to make
11. He asked _____ to leave three hours earlier than planned.
A to allow B to have allowed
C to be allowed D to have been allowed
12. Nobody likes _____.
A to be punishing B to be punished
C to have punished D to punish
13. Can you lend me this book _____?
A to be reading B to read
C to have read D to have been reading

14. This is an interesting subject ____ a talk on.
 A to have given B to be given
 C to give D to have been given
15. That's a good show ____.
 A to be seen B to have seen
 C to see D to have been seen
16. That's a man ____ on.
 A to have relied B to rely
 C to be relied D to have been relied
17. Who was the first ____ this problem?
 A to raise B to be raising
 C to have raised D to be raised
18. He was the only one ____ smoking.
 A to be given up B to have given up
 C to be giving up D to give up
19. He was the only one ____ this fact.
 A to be mentioned B to mention
 C to have been mentioned D to be mentioning
20. I hesitated a little which book ____.
 A to choose B to be choosing
 C to have chosen D to be chosen
21. I know what ____ to avoid such mistakes.
 A to be doing B to have done
 C to do D to be done
22. I didn't know how ____ you.
 A to be contacted B to have contacted
 C to have been contacted D to contact

Gerund

TEST 2. Choose the suitable form of Gerund

1. I don't mind ____ Zac. It's a nice nickname.

- a) calling b) being called c) having been called

2. The safe showed no sign of ____.

- a) touching b) being touched c) having been touched

3. Our teacher suggests ____ test next week.

- a) writing b) being written c) having been written

4. I really appreciate ____ this opportunity. I'll do my best.

- a) giving b) being given c) having been given

5. She strongly objected to our ____ a fire.

a) making b) being made c) having been made

6. The child was punished by _____ to bed without dinner.

a) sending b) being sent c) having been sent

7. He was clever enough _____ in this delicate situation.

a) avoiding, speaking b) to avoid, to speak c) avoiding, to speak d) to avoid, speaking

8. I wonder if there is any use _____ the results.

a) trying, improving b) trying, to improve c) to try, to improve d) to try, improving

9. I used a car to get to work, and now I can't get used to _____ by bus.

a) go b) going c)

10. Do you remember _____ your last exam? Was it hard?

a) take b) to take c) taking

11. I don't feel like _____ this article today.

a) reading and to translate b) to read and translating c) reading and translating

12. The little girl was really afraid of _____ lost in the forest.

a) having been b) getting c) having got

13. Is there anything here worth _____?

a) buying b) being bought c) having been bought

14. He disliked _____ coming home late.

a) I b) me

15. Would you mind _____ smoking here?

a) not b) not to c) no d) don't

16. We stopped _____ some food in the store, because we'd run out of our supplies.

a) buying b) to buy c) having bought

17. What about _____ to the cinema tomorrow?

a) to go b) going c) having gone

18. _____ you here was a great surprise to me.

a) finding b) having found

19. The friends couldn't _____ laughing when they discovered the problem.

a) assist b) help c) aid d) support

20. I can't _____ standing in queues.

- a) stand b) fall c) sit d) lie

TEST 3. 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. Goether, however, thought that Irving made a mistake in _____ American themes in favour of European ones.

- a) neglecting
b) having neglected
c) having been neglected

6. 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

7. They were sure of the bridge _____ during the stormy night.

- a) destroying
b) having destroyed
c) having been destroyed

8. All the essays in this volume are worth _____ .

- a) reprinting
- b) being reprinted
- c) having reprinted

9. Excuse my _____ you.

- a) being interrupted
- b) having interrupted
- c) having been interrupted

10. Language is capable of _____ practically any kind of information.

- a) being transmitted
- b) transmitting
- c) having transmitted

Participle

TEST 4. Choose the correct form of participle.

1. _____ the film at least a dozen times, he knew it almost by heart.

- a) Seeing
- b) Having been seen
- c) Having seen

2. _____ that it was useless to argue with him, I dropped the subject.

- a) Seeing
- b) Having seen
- c) Having been seen

3. A _____ kindness deserves no thanks.

- a) having forced
- b) forced
- c) forcing

4. I wonder what Doctor Brown thinks of the medical problem _____ now.

- a) having been discussed
- b) being discussed
- c) discussing

5. I heard them _____ in the next room.

- a) quarreling
- b) having quarreled
- c) quarreled

6. _____ their car, they drove on, though it was past midnight.

- a) Having repaired
- b) Having been repaired
- c) Repairing

7. It's a pity my watch is fast again; I've recently had it _____ .

- a) repaired
- b) repairing

- c) being repaired
8. If you want a thing _____ well, do it yourself.
- a) done
b) being done
c) having been done
9. Mark was seen _____ in a lively conversation.
- a) having been engaged
b) engaged
c) being engaged
10. Lester Fisher was standing at his office window _____ to the street below.
- a) having looked down
b) looking down
c) looked down
11. Thank you for the information, - Mandy said _____ what to do next.
- a) not known
b) not having known
c) not knowing
12. The man pointed to a large pink and gray dwelling house _____ behind the parking lot.
- a) having towered
b) being towered
c) towering
13. A large bay window, _____ from the outside wall, overlooked the ocean.
- a) projecting
b) being projected
c) projected
14. I am _____. Let's do something. How about going to a movie?
- a) boring
b) bored
c) being bored
15. A penny saved is a penny _____ .
- a) having gained
b) gaining
c) gained

Verbals and Verbal Phrases

TEST 5. Choose the correct form

1. Can you smell something ... ?
- a) burn b) burning c) burnt d) have burnt
2. Listen! Can you hear a child ... ?
- a) to cry b) crying c) cried d) have cried
3. I saw him ... to the ground.
- a) fall b) falling c) to fall d) have fallen
4. We saw her ... along the street yesterday.

- a) walk b) walking c) walked d) have walked
5. We listened to her ... the story from beginning to end.
a) tell b) telling c) told d) have told
6. I found him ... my letter.
a) read b) reading c) reads d) have read
7. I saw a lot of football fans ... very badly.
a) had behaved b) have behaved c) behaved d) behaving
8. ... photographs of the place, I had no desire to go there.
a) is seeing b) have seen c) seeing d) having seen
9. While ... the students' test-papers, the teacher underlined the mistakes with a red pencil.
a) corrected b) correcting c) having corrected d) being corrected
10. The students had to analyse the forms ... in bold type.
a) writing b) wrote c) written d) having been written
11. ... to him was like playing upon an exquisite violin.
a) talking b) talk c) having talked d) have talked
12. Colonel Julian kept ... at the back.
a) yawned b) yawn c) having yawned d) yawning
13. I can't help ... I caught a cold yesterday.
a) sneeze b) sneezed c) have sneezed d) sneezing
14. ... on the bridge he watched boats going up and down the river.
a) stood b) standing c) being stood d) having stand
15. A car ... the street knocked down a woman.
a) crossed b) crossing c) having crossed d) have crossing
16. Thank you for ... me know about it in time.
a) letting b) let c) have let d) had let
17. You can get the book ... by our teacher in the library.
a) recommended b) recommend c) recommending d) being recommended
18. I wanted to walk, but my friend insisted on ... there by bus.
a) go b) going c) having gone d) went
19. ... to the right I was astonished at what I saw.
a) Having turned b) Turned c) Have turned d) Had turned
20. ... his dog he sat down to his own dinner.
a) Feeding b) Fed c) Having fed d) Have fed
21. She is a woman ... by everybody.
a) respecting b) respected c) having respected d) being respected
22. We stopped at the turning of the road ... to the nearest village.
a) lead b) being led c) leading d) having led
23. The news ... in the newspaper interested us very much.
a) publishing b) published c) have published d) being published
24. A letter ... by air-mail reaches its destination very soon.
a) have sent b) sending c) being sent d) sent
25. The boy watched her ... the bell.
a) to ring b) ring c) rang d) rung
26. She made us ... for several hours.

- a) to wait b) waited c) wait d) to be waiting
27. You will be able ... it yourself when you are older.
a) to do b) do c) did d) done
28. The mother told her son ... the phrase.
a) repeat b) repeating c) repeated d) to repeat
29. They won't let us ... the Customs till our luggage has been examined.
a) to leave b) leaving c) leave d) left
30. They are expected ... in a few days.
a) arrive b) to arrive c) arrived d) arriving
31. The competition was won by a sportsman ... in red.
a) dress b) dressing c) dressed d) being dressed
32. We enjoyed ... to that opera.
a) listened b) being listened c) listening d) to be listening
33. We didn't succeed in ... tickets for the concert.
a) getting b) being got c) having been got d) to be got
34. We were surprised at ... him there.
a) seeing b) having been seen c) being seen d) to be seen
35. Before ... for Paris I will let you know.
a) being left b) having left c) leaving d) having been left
36. This movie is not worth
a) seeing b) seen c) to be seen d) having seen
37. We had much difficulty in ... that story.
a) to be translated b) being translated c) having been translated d) translating
38. We can improve our pronunciation by ... at it in the language laboratory.
a) to be worked b) having worked c) being worked d) working
39. You will never know German without ... the grammar of the language.
a) learning b) being learnt c) having been learnt d) having learnt
40. I think of ... to the country next week.
a) going b) having gone c) being gone d) having been gone
41. You can inform Jack by ... him a letter.
a) sent b) sending c) being sent d) having been sent
42. She is proud of ... all the exams excellently.
a) passed b) being passed c) having been passed d) passing
43. The cottage ... by him is one of the biggest in the city.
a) describing b) described c) having described d) to describe
44. The ... car was of red colour.
a) approach b) approaching c) have approached d) to be approached
45. Reading a book she seemed ... everything.
a) forget b) to forget c) forgotten d) to be forgotten
46. The man ... Thomas came up to us.
a) call b) called c) to be calling d) having been called
47. We advised them ... the 12 o'clock bus.
a) take b) to take c) to be taking d) to be taken
48. It is a nice place ... in.
a) stay b) to stay c) staying d) to have stayed

49. That will make you ... happier.
a) feel b) to feel c) be felt d) to be felt
50. To live means ... forward constantly.
a) to go b) to be gone c) to have gone d) to have been gone
51. ... means to create.
a) Live b) To live c) To have lived d) Being lived
52. It was natural ... how many copies of the latest book had been sold.
a) wonder b) to wonder c) wondering d) wondered
53. The girl stopped before a ... door.
a) close b) closing c) closed d) having closed
54. There were many people ... at the trolley-bus stop.
a) stand b) standing c) stood d) being stood
55. He succeeded in ... this play.
a) staging b) staged c) being staged d) having been staged
56. You can easily ... it without my help.
a) do b) to do c) doing d) done
57. We had a pleasure of ... with them last week-end.
a) dine b) dining c) being dined d) having been dined
58. The young girl lay on the grass ... at the clouds in the sky.
a) look b) looking c) looked d) being looked
59. He continued ... at her.
a) look b) looking c) being looked d) having looked
60. It was time for me ... home.
a) go b) to go c) going d) to have gone
61. She was a good hostess, and ... my embarrassment came up to me.
a) to see b) seeing c) seen d) having been seen
62. ... about the forthcoming contest Robin Hood gathered his men.
a) At learning b) With learning c) On learning d) Under learning
63. ... the prize the fellow left the town, and nobody ever thought that it was Robin Hood.
a) At receiving b) After receiving c) With receiving d) About receiving
64. We think ... our summer vacations in the Carpathians.
a) of spending b) for spending c) with spending d) in spending
65. ... that my friend was ill I went to see him.
a) At learning b) With learning c) On learning d) Under learning
66. Do you mind my ... the window?
a) close b) closing c) to close d) closed
67. I object to ... this problem at the meeting.
a) discussing b) have discussed c) be discussing d) have been discussed
68. ... the room, she greeted everybody.
a) At entering b) On entering c) With entering d) About entering
69. We developed our speaking skills through ... our English every now and then.
a) practising b) being practised c) be practised d) practiced
70. ... the theatre the people were talking about the play.
a) Left b) Leaving c) To live d) To be left

71. When ... the secretary brought the papers.
a) asking b) asked c) to ask d) being asked
72. ... these words she ran out of the apartment.
a) Hearing b) Heard c) Being heard d) Having been heard
73. ... tired I could hardly work.
a) Be b) Being c) Been d) To be
74. While ... for an answer she looked through her notes.
a) preparing b) prepared c) being prepared d) having prepared
75. He is not talkative himself but he likes to let people ...
a) talk b) to talk c) talking d) to be talking
76. She has nothing ... of.
a) complain b) to complain c) complaining d) complained
77. He must have had the possibility ... through the paper once.
a) look b) to look c) looking d) being looked
78. ... the sister soon afterwards, she told her everything.
a) To meet b) Met c) Meeting d) Having been met
79. Don't you think your mother must be getting tired ... away from you?
a) about being b) of being c) with being d) on being
80. A student ... for a job knew English and German.
a) applying b) being applied c) applied d) been applied
81. An absent-minded man kept ... his gloves, umbrellas and even hats.
a) losing b) lost c) to lose d) to be losing
82. She seemed very ... when she could not find her purse.
a) to puzzle b) be puzzling c) having puzzled d) puzzled
83. ... the door he suddenly heard a noise.
a) To open b) Being opened c) Be opening d) Opening
84. The young woman stood ... heartily.
a) laugh b) laughed c) laughing d) being laughed
85. The old man sat down on a ... tree to have some rest.
a) falling b) fallen c) being fallen d) having been fallen
86. The boy turned his head when he heard his name
a) calling b) called c) be calling d) having been called
87. My father told me of the parcel ... in the morning.
a) delivering b) delivered c) being delivered d) having delivered
88. He turned ... her happy and smiling.
a) find b) to find c) being found d) having been found
89. She knew that he had gone never ...
a) to return b) returning c) being returned d) returned
90. He wasn't easy one ... friends with.
a) to make b) making c) made d) having made
91. The girl seems ... something for an hour.
a) to translate b) to have translated c) to have been translated d) being translated
92. She is likely ... their offer.
a) accepting b) to have accepted c) to have been accepted d) having accepted
93. The astronaut is reported ... in the evening.

- a) landing b) landed c) being land d) to have landed
94. The ocean ... rough, we couldn't swim.
a) to be b) being c) been d) to have been
95. All ... ready, we came back home.
a) to be b) being c) been d) have been
96. The hour ... late, we hurried home.
a) to be b) being c) been d) having been
97. The rain ... my umbrella, I had to buy a new one.
a) to ruin b) ruining c) being ruined d) having ruined
98. He was usually not afraid of being alone but that day he was afraid ... alone.
a) to remain b) to have remained c) to be remained d) remaining
99. She seemed ... to herself.
a) to be speaking b) to be spoken c) to have spoken d) spoken
100. The child had his toy ... yesterday.
a) to break b) breaking c) broken d) to have broken
101. They have just had their pictures ...
a) to take b) taking c) taken d) to have taken
102. You can get your clothes ... here.
a) making b) made c) to be making d) to have made
103. She wanted no one ... notice of her.
a) take b) to take c) be taking d) being taken
104. The language courses were ... in five day's time.
a) to take b) to be taking c) to be taken d) being taken
105. They heard the door ... up.
a) push b) pushed c) being pushed d) to be pushed
106. He is expected ... us his answer tomorrow.
a) give b) to give c) giving d) be giving
107. They wished ... for the men of the world.
a) to take b) be taking c) be taken d) to be taken
108. I'm surprised at not ... her.
a) to find b) finding c) found d) having found
109. She ordered the letter
a) to write b) written c) to be written d) having written
110. The girl likes to watch the rain ... down.
a) come b) to come c) being come d) to be coming
111. The old man felt his hands
a) tremble b) to tremble c) trembled d) being trembled
112. Everyone in the room seemed
a) to talk b) talked c) being talked d) to be talking
113. I felt my mother expected me ... something.
a) say b) to say c) be said d) said
114. I didn't hear her ... this because she spoke in a soft voice.
a) say b) to say c) to be saying d) to have said
115. She made him ... down and wait for her.
a) sit b) to sit c) sat d) be sitting

116. My sister decided to make me ... a promise.
a) keep b) to keep c) kept d) to have kept
117. They must let him ... his own decision.
a) make b) to make c) made d) making
118. I have never heard my father
a) sing b) sung c) to sing d) to be singing
119. She felt her heart ... with fear.
a) beat b) to beat c) beaten d) to be beating
120. He is believed ... a student with a bright future.
a) being b) to be c) been d) having been

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Жулінська Майя Олександрівна

Verbals and Verbal Phrases

**Збірник граматичних вправ
для студентів II курсу
факультету міжнародних відносин**

Друкується в авторській редакції