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**THE GERUND**

**Герундий**

**Практикум по грамматике английского языка**

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Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 2-го года обучения в вузе и имеет целью дать описание форм, значений и функций герундия и сформировать навыки его осознанного, активного употребления.

Пособие содержит и разнообразные языковые, условно-речевые и речевые упражнения, направленные на формирование навыка владения герундием. Подробное описание формальных признаков и значений герундия на многочисленных примерах, а также достаточное количество моделей выполнения упражнений позволяет использовать пособие не только для работы в аудитории с преподавателем, но и для самостоятельной работы.

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# The Gerund

## FORMS OF THE GERUND

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	Seeing Going	Being seen ---
Perfect	Having seen Having gone	Having been seen ---

### INDEFINITE GERUND

An indefinite form of the gerund denotes an action **simultaneous** with or **posterior** to the action expressed by the finite verb.

- He is disappointed at *seeing* you here.
- She is fond of *being read* to.
- He dreams of *becoming* an actor.

### PERFECT GERUND

A perfect gerund denotes an action that precedes the action expressed by the finite verb.

- He is proud of having won the first prize.
- He was surprised at your not having come.

NOTE: The perfect gerund always indicates priority while the indefinite gerund may also express priority:

a) after verbs of *recollection, gratitude, blame, reproach, punishment and reward*:

I regret *telling* him about it. (Я сожалею, что сказал ему об этом).

I remember *seeing* him last Sunday. (Я помню, что видел его в прошлое воскресенье).

b) after prepositions *on*, *after* and *without*:

She left the flat *without* saying a word. (Она ушла, ничего не сказав).

*On* reaching the end of the road, we turned left. (Дойдя до конца дороги, мы повернули налево).

The gerund is a non-finite verb form which names the process or an action. Like other non-finite verb forms the Gerund has verbal and nominal properties, thus, it combines the features of the verb with those of the noun.

### The Verbal Features

1. The Gerund may take a direct object

*Avoid using too many idioms in your speech.*

2. The Gerund may be modified by an adverb or adverbial modifier

*Excuse my coming so late.*

3. The Gerund has a category of *voice* and the category of *tense correlation*.

### The Nominal Features

1. The Gerund may be used after prepositions

He was accused *of stealing* the money.

The idea *of moving* to the country came to him on holidays.

2. It may be modified by a possessive pronoun or a noun in a possessive case, which precedes it.

Do you mind *my opening* the window?

3. In the sentence the Gerund can function in the same way as the noun. It may function as the subject, a predicative, an object.

## EXERCISES

1. *Comment on the form of the gerund.*

Having chosen, playing, being given, having been done, thinking, being translated, reaching, having left, being treated, joining, having been asked, inviting, being made, having cooked.

2. *Give all the possible gerundial forms of the following verbs.*

To lie, to faint, to skate, to examine, to raise, to feel, to knock, to whip, to cram, to fill, to skip, to eat, to rise, to ski, to fly, to move, to lay, to knead, to ring, to sweep, to spring, to choose, to wring, to jump, to hang, to cut, to hold.

3. *Use the Gerund in the appropriate form instead of the infinitive in brackets.*

1. Gemma is used to (to interrupt) a teacher, but she hates (to interrupt) while she is answering the lesson.
2. Mike doesn't like (to read) books himself but he likes (to read) by his Mum.
3. They look forward to (to meet) at the railway station by their new son-in-law.
4. Thank you for (to answer) the letter so soon.
5. She disliked (to arouse) early.
6. She apologized for (to change) the timetable without (to inform) me about it.
7. They haven't got a chance of (to have) a word together.
8. Victoria displayed a distinct pleasure at (to allow) to tell her story.
9. I have only just discovered that I cannot bear (to watch) doing anything so badly.
10. William insisted on (to tell) the truth as he himself is used to (to tell) the truth.

## THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GERUND

### GERUND AS SUBJECT

The Gerund as subject as a rule stands in front position, preceding the predicate.

*Talking* mends no holes.

*Doing* is better than saying.

However, the gerund in this function may also follow the predicate in sentences opening with the introductory (formal) subject **IT** in a few fixed phrases:

It is fun *doing* something.

It is (of) no/little use *doing* something.

It is no good *doing* something.

It is useless *doing* something

It's a waste of time *doing* something.

It makes no difference doing something.

A single gerund as subject can also be introduced by **THERE** to form the following structure:

There is no *doing* something.

There is no use *doing* something.

There is no sense in *doing* something.

There is no point in *doing* something.

For example,

*It is fun playing* computer games.

(Здорово играть в компьютерные игры).

*It is no use complaining.*

(Бесполезно жаловаться).

*It is no good telling* him - he won't listen.

(Просто ни к чему это ему говорить – он не будет слушать).

*There is no pleasing* him.

*(Ему не угодить).*

*There is no sense in **jumping** at conclusions.*

*(Бесполезно торопиться с выводами).*

## **EXERCISES**

1. *Paraphrase the sentences using the gerund in the function of the subject.*

Model: It is harmful to drink alcohol.

Drinking alcohol is harmful.

1. It is dangerous to drive a car in such fog.
2. It is pleasant to walk home after school.
3. It is bad to eat fast-food.
4. It was lovely to move to the country.
5. It is difficult to learn English grammar.
6. It was a great mistake to stay indoors in such lovely weather.
7. It interests him to collect stamps.
8. It is foolish to lie to him.
9. It is impossible to lengthen this dress.
10. It is no easy matter to treat this disease.

2. *Complete the following sentences using the gerund in the function of the subject.*

1. ...is pleasant.
2. ...is useful.
3. ...was painful.
4. ...is such fun.
5. ...is a new experience for me.
6. ...is out of question.
7. ...is tedious.

8. ...was his constant passion.
9. ...is healthy.
- 10...is wise.

3. *Answer the following why-questions using the gerund with words suggested.*

Model: Why don't you offer Jane a helping hand with her English? (help)  
 There is **no use (no good) helping** her. She doesn't want to study.

1. Why don't we discuss the plans for the holidays? (talk)
2. Why don't you buy a new umbrella? (buy)
3. Why don't you tell Phil that he is wrong? (reprimand)
4. Why don't you want to wait for them? (wait)
5. Why don't you improve your grammar? (studying)
6. Why don't you teach him music? (teach)
7. Why don't you try to convince her? (try)

4. *Compose sentences according to the model. Use the gerund after it's no fun, it's great fun, it is (of) no/little use, it's no good, it's a waste of time, there's no, there's no sense, there's no point. Give your explanations why you think so.*

Model: - to wallpaper the room this year

**There is no sense in** papering the room this year. We renovated the flat several months ago.

1. To spend holidays in town.
2. To jump at conclusions.
3. To resist the temptation.
4. To learn the poem by heart.
5. To have the suit made to order.
6. To see the New Year in alone.
7. To look up unknown words
8. To share responsibilities.
9. To let out the dress.

10. To have one's blood tests taken.

5. *Translate the sentences into English using a gerund or a gerundial phrase as subject.*

A)

1. Чтение газет позволяет быть в курсе событий.
2. Заниматься гимнастикой по утрам очень полезно.
3. Нет смысла больше волноваться.
4. Теперь её уже не остановить.
5. Её победа в конкурсе была сюрпризом для всех.
6. Спорить с ним бесполезно.
7. Здорово провести время на свежем воздухе.
8. Нет никакой разницы, придет она на экзамен или нет.
9. Никогда не знаешь, кто тебе поможет в несчастье.
10. Бесполезно лгать.

B)

1. Получить повышение по работе было очень важно.
2. Прогулки на природе – приятное занятие.
3. Нельзя отрицать, что она виновата в пропаже денег.
4. Выбор профессии – ответственное занятие.
5. Нет смысла слушать программу до конца. И так все ясно.
6. Невозможно объяснить ее провал на экзамене.
7. Здорово провести каникулы вдали от дома!
8. Какой смысл перечитывать эту главу еще раз?
9. Бесполезно тратить время на эту задачу.
10. Увидеть ее в Риме было настоящим сюрпризом.

### **GERUND AS A PREDICATIVE**

When the gerund is used as part of a compound nominal predicate it functions as **a predicative**.

*His household chore was **washing** the linen.*

*The next step was **translating** and **learning** the text.*  
*Her only fun was **reading** the books.*  
*All they wanted was **getting** out of there.*

## EXERCISES

1. Complete the sentences using a gerund as a predicative.

1. The only way out was...
2. Her goal was...
3. The most important thing is...
4. His next step will be ....
5. Her principle was...
6. The task is ...
7. The best way will be ...
8. Their only fun was...
9. My dream was ...
10. My friend's hobby was ...

## GERUND AS A PART OF A COMPOUND VERBAL PREDICATE

*Jane began **teaching** in 2008.*

As part of a compound verbal predicate the gerund is used with verbs denoting:

- 1) the beginning of the action (to begin, to burst out, to start, etc.)
- 2) the duration of the action (to continue, to go on, to keep (on), etc. )
- 3) the end of the action (to finish, to stop, to give up, to leave off, to cease, etc.)

*Then the baby started **crying**.*

*The boy burst out **crying**.*

*She wanted to continue **living** at home for as long as she can.*

*He went on **working** until he was 91.*

*She pretended not to hear, and kept on walking.*  
*I finished writing a letter just minutes before he came.*  
*We must stop polluting the environment.*  
*Why don't you give up eating fast-food?*  
*'Will you leave off lecturing me all the time?' he snarled.*  
*We ceased trying vainly to understand the grammar rule.*

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, usually with a difference in meaning.

	Infinitive	Gerund
Keep on <sup>1</sup>	----	He kept <i>on talking</i> though she didn't listen.
Stop	<i>To stop to do something</i> means to stop moving, or stop what you are doing, in order to do something else. <sup>2</sup> She <i>stopped to talk</i> (She stopped and began to talk)	<i>To stop doing something</i> means to not continue an activity. She <i>stopped talking</i> (She didn't talk any longer)
Begin Start continue	These verbs are used both with the infinitive and with gerund with practically no change in meaning. Yet with <i>begin</i> and <i>start</i> there is a tendency to use infinitive for impersonal and involuntary events: It started to rain She began to grow                      We started packing our things.	
Begin Start Continue Cease	These verbs are used with the infinitive if 1) they are in the continuous form <i>He was beginning to</i>	----

<sup>1</sup> *On* is used after *keep* for greater emphasis

<sup>2</sup> *Stop* in this case is used with the infinitive of purpose.

	<i>understand</i> 2) the verb that follows is not used in the continuous form. <i>He ceased to be our ally.</i>	
Go on	To do something differently, to do the next thing <i>He gave us a lecture on the  Greek history. And then he  <u>went on to show</u> us his  photos from Greece</i>	To continue doing  <i>She went on showing us his  photos.</i>

## EXERCISES

1. Complete the following sentences using the gerund as a part of a compound verbal predicate.

1. He kept...
2. She started...
3. They went on ...
4. Suddenly she began...
5. He immediately stopped...
6. I just continued...
7. Now I shall go on...
8. At last he finished...
9. They were beginning...
10. It started...

2. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

A)

1. She went on (to cry) for two hours.
2. Soon the company ceased (to trade) with their former partners.
3. If I am working at home, I often stop (to watch) the sun go down.

4. I began (to read) this book a few weeks ago.
5. They ceased (to be) their friends after they had fallen out.
6. I stopped (to tie) my shoe.
7. After finishing reading, go on (to write) a summary of what you have just read.
8. Suddenly the road began (to turn) to the right.
9. I stopped (to dig) and looked at him.
10. After two months in London she began (to speak) quite fluently.

B)

1. Please, stop (to shout). I can hear you perfectly.
2. My thoughts kept (to go) back to the conversation with the Dean.
3. Aren't you going to leave off (to lie) for good?
4. Will you allow me to continue (to use) your car?
5. She began her career as a model and then she went on (to make) films.
6. She kept on (to think) about the project.
7. Soon I started (to see) the meaning of his words.
8. Look! It is beginning (to rain).
9. They stopped (to see) each other as they have very little in common.
10. Educated at Harrow School, Jeffrey Bonas went on (to read) Modern History at Oxford University.

3. *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Они перестали встречаться после окончания школы.
2. Они продолжали спорить.
3. Она бросила пить таблетки, и ей сразу стало лучше.
4. Она начала регулярно записывать его лекции.
5. Я рассмеялся и перестал задавать ему вопросы.
6. Он остановился, чтобы что-то записать в тетрадь, а затем продолжил идти.
7. Когда я вошла в класс, учитель уже начал объяснять новую тему.
8. Он продолжал что-то читать и смеяться.
9. Он ждал, когда прекратится дождь.

10. Она взяла мою руку и продолжила разговор, рассказывая о своем путешествии на Канары.

### GERUND AS A NON-PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT

*He likes **living** in a big city.*  
*They remember **talking** about it.*  
*She avoids **doing** the housecleaning alone.*

*Do you mind<sup>3</sup> **my using** your phone?*  
*I don't mind **your switching** off the light.*

*The grass needs **trimming**.*  
*The film is worth **seeing**.*

The gerund is widely used in this function after a great number of verbs and expressions.

#### Verbs always followed by the gerund

Admit	Dislike	Justify	Report
Adore	Endure	Mention	Require
Appreciate	Enjoy	Mind	Resent
Avoid	Entail	Miss	Resist
Burst out	Excuse	Necessitate	Risk
Cannot help	Fancy	Postpone	Stand
Contemplate	Forgive	Practice	Suggest
Consider	Give up	Put off	Tolerate
Defer	Grudge	Prevent	
Delay	Imagine	Propose	
Deny	Include	Recall	
Detest	Involve	Recollect	

*He seriously considered **resigning**.*

<sup>3</sup> In negative and interrogative sentences

*They contemplated **buying** a new Audi.*  
*I appreciated **hearing** from them.*  
*He suggested **leaving** the house early.*

There are a number of verbs which can be followed by either infinitive or the gerund, usually with a difference in meaning:

VERBS	INFINITIVE	GERUND
Remember	= remember what one has to do  <i>Remember to lock the door (не забудь закрыть дверь)</i>	= recall the past event / remember what one has done or what has happened  <i>I don't remember locking the door (Я не помню, как закрывала дверь)</i>
Forget	= forget what one has to do  <i>Don't forget to ring me up tomorrow.</i>	= forget about the past action  <i>I will never forget meeting you at Charlie's.</i>
Regret	= to be sorry for what one is going to say (regret here is normally followed by a verb such as tell, say, inform)  <i>I regret to say that John has left for good. (=I am sorry that I must tell you now)</i>	= be sorry for what has happened  <i>I regret losing the job</i>
Dread	= is used with the infinitive of think  <i>I dread to think what is going on here (=I try not to think)</i>	= we dread something unpleasant that is most likely to happen in the future.  <i>I dread going to the dentist.</i>

Like	= find it good or right  <i>I like to cook my meals</i>	= enjoy in general  <i>I like cooking</i>
Try	= to do one's best, attempt, to make an effort  <i>He tried to control his voice.</i>	= to do something as an experiment  <i>They decided they would try living in America for a while.</i>
Propose	=it is followed by the infinitive when it means 'intend':  <i>How does he propose to deal with the situation?</i>	=it is followed by the gerund when it means 'suggest'  <i>John proposed going to the party</i>
Mean	= to intend an action, to do it deliberately  <i>I didn't mean to upset you.</i>	= to have a particular result or involve something  <i>My new job will mean travelling all over the world</i>
Allow Advise Permit Forbid	If the person concerned is mentioned  <i>She advised me to apply at once.</i>	If the person is not mentioned  <i>He advised applying at once.</i>
Love Hate Prefer	With the verbs <i>love, hate and prefer</i> there is not much difference between the two structures.  <i>I love to read books. He preferred to stay alone.</i>	  <i>I love reading books He preferred cooking to eating out.</i>

## EXERCISES

1. *Complete the following sentences using the gerund in the function of a non-prepositional object.*

1. They looked at him and couldn't help ....
2. He felt unwell and decided to give up...
3. When she started talking, he suddenly remembered...
4. He was a talented writer and his story was worth...
5. After the joke the entire audience burst out...
6. He denied ...
7. Most people don't like....
8. I can't imagine...
9. The hair needs ...
10. We can't risk...

2. *Paraphrase the sentences using a gerundial structure and a word in brackets.*

Model: The story is very fascinating. (to read) – It is worth reading.

1. The dress is very fashionable. (to buy)
2. The pie looks very mouth-watering. (to taste)
3. The report is very informative. (to listen)
4. The medicine is powerful. (to take)
5. The garden is very well-planned. (to have a look around)
6. The novel is too boring. (not to read)
7. His lecture is very stimulating. (to attend)
8. The community is very welcoming. (to join)
9. This dish is a fancy one. (to cook)
10. The play is very elaborate. (to watch)

Model: The dress is too long (shorten). – It needs shortening.

1. The closet is cluttered with his things. (to tidy up)
2. The blouse is all crumpled. (to iron)
3. All the plates are greasy. (to wash)
4. The door is very dirty. (to paint)

5. The final report is too short. (to rewrite)
6. The sleeves are too wide. (to take in)
7. The washing machine is out of order. (to repair)
8. The furniture is very dusty. (to wipe and polish)
9. White linen turned yellow. (to bleach)
10. The soup is too hot for a child to eat. (to cool down)

3. *Finish the sentences using gerund and translating the words in brackets.*

1. They denied (что знают эту историю; что пропустили первый урок; что взяли ее деньги; что ответили на телефонный звонок; что сломали стиральную машину)
2. I can't help (не прочитать ее письмо; не боготворить его; не прийти раньше, чем положено; не обсудить последнюю новость).
3. He suggested (перекусить в соседнем кафе; разделить обязанности по дому; помочь ей догнать группу по английскому языку)
4. Would you mind (подвезти меня до дома; помочь мне по хозяйству; сыграть партию в теннис; прогуляться по парку)
5. He avoided (встречаться с ними наедине; обманывать своих друзей; пить холодную воду; принимать много лекарств; засиживаться допоздна за уроками)
6. She postponed (сдачу последнего экзамена; заказ нового костюма; уборку квартиры; починку сломавшейся посудомоечной машины)
7. He was prepared to risk (путешествовать в одиночку по пустыне, принять лекарство без рецепта; вести машину в незнакомом районе)
8. I fancy (посетить спортивный зал; съесть этот пирог немедленно; приготовить пунш и сэндвичи; остаться здесь; пойти на концерт)
9. He detests (тратить два часа на поездку на работу; проводить время с ее родственниками; писать отчеты)

10. I enjoyed (проводить время в одиночестве; дарить подарки близким; готовить для большой компании; находить новые рецепты блюд)

4. *Complete the sentences using either infinitive or gerund where appropriate*

A.

1. Where can my book be? I remember (to have/having) it when I was talking to Henry.
2. Gary has always been extremely competitive. He means (to be/being) a world champion by the time he is twenty-five.
3. I love (to travel/travelling) in my own country. I would hate (to travel/travelling) abroad.
4. When she is older, she'll regret (to while away/whiling away) her time at the university.
5. The chief manager regrets (to inform/informing) the passengers that next week all the flights will be cancelled.
6. The student dreaded (to think/thinking) what would happen if he didn't pass the exam.
7. Humility means (to be/being) able to admit you're sometimes wrong.
8. You will not be permitted (to enter/entering) the building without the Dean's permission.
9. I'll never forget (to see/seeing) him dance at the fancy ball party.
10. I vaguely remember (to say/saying) something like that.

B.

1. I always try (to be/being) punctual, but I don't always succeed.
2. It's a tricky problem. I recommend you (to consult/consulting) the specialist.
3. She'd prefer (to go/going) to her place to (to stay/staying) in a hotel.
4. We saw this film last month. Do you remember (to see/seeing) it.
5. Did you remember (to air/airing) the room. – No, I didn't/ I'll go back and do it now.
6. I regret (to be) so inattentive to him.
7. She forgot (to bring/bringing) the book. She left it in the library.

8. Why are you late? Have you forgotten (to promise/promising) me to be always punctual.
9. The landlord doesn't permit (to have/having) a dog in the apartment.
10. You should try (to hold/holding) the baby. That may make him stop crying.

C.

1. I won't regret (to listen/listening) to my mother's advice because she is always right.
2. Will you please be quite! I am trying (to listen/listening) to the music.
3. What's happened? – I don't know. I remember (to cross/crossing) the street and then nothing else.
4. I need this picture badly. Do try (to get/getting) it wherever you can.
5. I regret (to tell/telling) you that your behavior has been unsatisfactory of late.
6. I like (to have/having) everything in good order
7. Run as fast as you can, try (to catch/catching) him at any cost.
8. I don't remember (to read/reading) about that.
9. I guess you forgot (to write down/writing down) his telephone number.
10. He advised me (to get down/getting down) to business immediately.

### **GERUND AS PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT**

As the prepositional object that gerund may follow

- a) verbs

I look forward to meeting my best friend at the conference
--

- b) adjectives

He is good at writing expositions.

c) participle II

They are used to reading before going to bed

*They prevented people from **entering** the building.*

*Jane thanked everyone for **coming**.*

*She insisted on **cleaning** the flat very thoroughly every Saturday.*

*Did your mum agree to your **coming** to see us?*

*We objected to his **leaving** us so soon.*

*At last we succeeded in **finding** the right path.*

*They were afraid of **being caught** by the police.*

*She was good at **diving**.*

*I am sorry for **disturbing** you.*

*I am tired of **arguing** with him.*

*He is fond of **climbing**.*

1. Complete the sentences supplying the necessary prepositions and using the gerund of the verbs in brackets.

a.

1. She **was** never **good** .... (to write poems).
2. He **reproached** her ..... not (to tell the truth).
3. Gemma's **set** ... (to go to the disco).
4. They didn't **feel** ... (to go) to work.
5. In a year he became **skillful** ... (to draw).
6. Jane **insisted** ... (to go) by train.
7. I **refrained** ... (to tell) him what I thought.
8. She **complains** .... not (to feel) well.
9. We **are looking forward** ... (to go out) at the weekend.
10. She used **to blame** her husband ... not (to help) her about the house.

b.

1. The director **objected** ... (to work) overtime.
2. She **ended** ... (to ask) the students some questions.

3. Are you **accusing** me ... (to lie).
4. They **aimed** ... (to please) everyone.
5. Can I **depend** ... your (to finish) the paper by Wednesday.
6. Why not **occupy** our time ... (to dust) the furniture.
7. Soon they **succeeded** ... (to bring) the temperature down.
8. He **wasn't surprised** ... (to see) us at the party.
9. He was **finned** ... (to speed).
10. They **were fed up** ... his (to shirk) the responsibilities.

c.

1. Jenny **was responsible** ... (to wash up).
2. Nobody **was** particularly **keen** ... (to peel) the potatoes.
3. The boy **was capable** ... (to look) after himself.
4. He **prevented** the boys ... (to jump) on the stairs.
5. I **am not used** ... (to tell) what to do.
6. The Dean's reprimand **stopped** me ... (to skip) the classes.
7. She **persisted** ... (to pursue) her idea to renovate the house.
8. I **am not accustomed** ... (to sit up) late on Fridays.
9. She **was afraid** ... (to be) alone.
10. **Excuse me** ... (to be late).

d.

1. In May she remained actively **engaged** ... (to prepare) for the contest.
2. She **was unaware** ... (to be watched).
3. I was **sick and tired** ... (to fix up) the flat all by myself.
4. The mother **decided**... (to go) shopping.
5. He **congratulated** me ... (to win) the first prize.
6. Jonny felt **embarrassed** ... (to ask) for help.
7. They **contented** themselves ... (to talk) about some trifles.
8. The teacher **praised** the students ... (to do) their homework in time.
9. She seemed **upset** ... (to wait) for him in vain.
10. Unfortunately he was **slow** ... (to announce) the winner.

2. *Put the expressions into the correct column according to the prepositions they are used with.*

<b>on</b>	<b>in</b>	<b>At</b>	<b>for</b>	<b>to</b>	<b>of</b>	<b>about</b>

To admit, to accuse, to be grateful, to arrest, to be justified, to be astonished, to insist, to be unaware, to agree, to succeed, to be renowned, to blame, to be conscious, to be good, to approve, to consist, to be delighted, to depend, to confess, to be responsible, to suspect, to be slow, to condemn, to be irritated, to be anxious, to complain, to be displeased, to rely, to be absorbed, to be embarrassed, to devote, to be capable, to feel up, to criticize, to be indignant, to believe, to be ashamed, to persist, to be engrossed, to despise, to be interested, to hear, to be guilty, to get down, to learn, to be concerned, to be frightened, to look forward, to be smart, to be successful, to give credit, to be careful, to be tired, to object, to speak, to settle down, to praise, to be fond, to specialize, to testify, to sentence, to be optimistic, to be excited, to resort, to think, to be addicted, to dream, to be proud, to punish, to count, to aim, to be opposed, to thank, to be worried, to apologize, to be afraid, to be angry, to be skillful, to be sick.

3. *Translate into English using Gerund as prepositional object.*

a.

1. Ему не интересно (to be interested) было снова читать эту книгу.
2. Джейн не привыкла (to be accustomed) вставать до восхода солнца, как было принято в этом доме.
3. Он никогда не согласится (to agree) с изменением первоначального плана.
4. Учителю надоело (to be tired) исправлять ее многочисленные ошибки.

5. У него не очень хорошо (to be good) получалось учить большие тексты.
  6. Она настаивала (to insist) на том, чтобы вызвать доктора и принять все необходимые лекарства.
  7. Им удалось (to succeed) снизить температуру в течение часа.
  8. Его обвинили (to be accused) в растрате денег.
  9. Что помешало (to prevent) вам прийти вовремя?
  10. Тебе не хочется (to feel) навестить своих родителей?
- в.
1. Он думал (to think) о том, чтобы сменить работу и уехать из города.
  2. Я извиняюсь (to apologize) за то, что не ответила на письмо раньше.
  3. Майкл поблагодарил (to thank) друзей за то, что они помогли ему догнать группу по английскому языку.
  4. Она пожаловалась (to complain) на головокружение и боли в суставах.
  5. Мы с нетерпением ждали (to look forward) его прибытия на работу из отпуска.
  6. Пациент возражал (to object) против того, чтобы ему делали уколы с антибиотиками.
  7. К удивлению учителя он ничего не знал (to be ignorant) об употреблении герундиальных конструкций.
  8. Они были наказаны (to punish) за то, что курили в коридоре университета.
  9. Он гордился (to be proud) тем, что его сын участвовал в фонетическом конкурсе.
  10. Студенты были заняты (to be busy) организацией встречи выпускников.

### **GERUND AS ATTRIBUTE**

What is the reason for your being late?
---

Gerund in the function of an attribute is used after abstract nouns (chance, impression, reason, method, plan, way, habit, hope, risk, necessity, etc.) with prepositions of, in, at, for, about.

*He gave up the idea **of** becoming a lawyer.*

*What's your reason **for** choosing this topic for discussion?*

*There was no chance **of** his coming in time.*

*1. Complete the following sentences using the gerund in the function of an attribute.*

1. She is certain to have an opportunity of...
2. They spoke in the hope of...
3. I have no idea of...
4. What was the reason for...?
5. Kitty and Charlie were in the habit of...
6. They had no means of...
7. The only way of...
8. I felt the need of...
9. What were his grounds for...?
10. That was his only chance of...

*2. Open the brackets using gerund as an attribute. Use the necessary preposition.*

1. Children have their own way (to be) creative.
2. Gerald thought he had no means (to get) to the doctor.
3. There are many advantages (to travel) by air.
4. Charlie thought he had no reason (to worry) about Kitty's future.
5. Every inexperienced doctor finds difficulty (to diagnose) the case on the spot.
6. Kitty concluded she had no hope (to see) Charlie again.
7. What is the sense (to be) so stubborn as you are?
8. The thought (to take) to prison made her shudder.
9. Walter made no apology (to enter) Kitty's room without a knock.

10. He had the most precious habit (to pay) compliments even to plain ladies.

### GERUND AS ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

On entering the ward the nurse got down to doing her job immediately.

Gerund in the function of adverbial modifier is preceded by a preposition which determines the adverbial meaning of the gerund. In the function of adverbial modifier of time it is used after the prepositions on, after, before. In the function of adverbial modifier of condition it is used after the prepositions by, without; of attendant circumstances - after the preposition without.

*Before doing a test paper it is recommended to read it twice.*

*He left the room without looking back – new life was waiting for him.*

*You will never be able to speak perfect German without practising difficult sounds.*

*1. Complete the following sentences using the gerund in the function of adverbial modifier of time.*

1. After ... for a few minutes he ...
2. Before ... the University she ...
3. On ... later than usual the young mother ...
4. He really lost much time after ...
5. The woman stood in doubt before ...
6. The child couldn't help crying after ...
7. The Browns felt uncomfortable on ...
8. He seemed to know the answer even before ...
9. The doctor was in panic after ...

10. The mother immediately called an ambulance on ...

2. *Complete the following sentences using the gerund in the function of adverbial modifier of condition and attendant circumstances.*

1. You will never be able to speak correct Hungarian without ...
2. The dressmaker will make the blouse look smarter by ...
3. The lady left the parlour without ...
4. The patient is unlikely to recover without ...
5. The students are sure to improve their rate of speech by ...
6. Without ... the analyses taken, the sick man will never get back to his feet.
7. By ... a touch of nutmeg, the cook will disguise the taste of the dish.
8. Without ... good copies of the test, the students are unlikely to cope with it quickly.
9. Without ... to Charlie, Kitty got determined to go to the cholera-stricken place.
10. By ... new stage effects, the producer will contribute much to the success of the play.

3. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the gerund in the function of adverbial modifier of time, condition or attendant circumstances.*

1. Before he realized what was going to happen, Harry had noticed his friend raise the wand.
2. After the doctor had entered the ward, he paid attention to the old lady lying breathlessly on the floor.
3. The tailor knew that if he added more buttons to the kilt, he would spoil the traditional Scottish garment.
4. Julia said to herself that if she distracted the audience's attention from Avice, she was sure to ruin the young actress's career.
5. If you make good comments on the article, you will improve it.
6. The nurse went on sterilizing the instruments and did not utter a word.
7. After John had taken a course of sand treatment, he came to the conclusion that it really worked wonders.

8. Sandy continued a heated discussion with the group mates and did not notice the tutor enter the lecture room.
9. When Walter learnt about Kitty's infidelity, he felt a roar of rage rise inside.
10. You will make the dress fit perfectly only if you lengthen the skirt, shorten the sleeves and take it in at the waist.

## **REVISION EXERCISES**

1. *Complete the following sentences using the gerund.*

1. Naome is nervous, she feels like ... .
2. What prevented the doctor ... ?
3. When a boy, Mr. Smith enjoyed ... .
4. On ... at herself in the mirror, the girl flushed with excitement.
5. James did not mind ... like a child by his grandmother.
6. When Odille returned to the house where she had spent her childhood, she saw that the roof of the house wanted ..., the walls needed ..., in a word, the house required ... .
7. The mothers are always pleased ...
8. Before ... an extra privilege, Winston had been one of those who was never noticed.
9. The parents are sure to spoil the child by ... .
10. Sophie jumped at the chance ...

2. *Paraphrase the following sentences using the gerund.*

1. Mr. Darcy was quick enough to suggest that he and Lizzy should have a walk.
2. Tom was in despair because Becky had no hope that they would find the way out of the cave.
3. The head teacher insisted that the school-leavers should be given some extra training assignments.
4. Before the man finally wrote the letter, he had thought it over.

5. The child was on the verge of losing consciousness, but the mother still objected that he should be hospitalized immediately.
6. Do you remember that you have locked the front door of the house? – inquired the policeman of the suspect.
7. If you don't learn to do the cleaning properly, you will never keep your flat in perfect order.
8. The lady complained to the manager of the hotel that she had been misunderstood by the receptionist.
9. The wisdom tooth didn't let Miss Diana fall asleep at night, so she went to the dentist to learn that it had to be extracted.
10. Hermione had been waiting for Ron for a long time when she concluded that it was senseless.

3. *Translate the following sentences using the gerund.*

1. Ты хочешь вступить в наш клуб фанатов, изучающих китайский язык?
2. Фасон брюк был неудачен, они плохо сидели на ее нескладной фигуре, поэтому портниха предложила переделать их.
3. Не было смысла объяснять Чарли, что Китти боится уезжать с Вальтером из Гонконга.
4. Эта медсестра хорошо делает уколы и следит за больными.
5. Врач предложил использовать курс антибиотиков, чтобы у пациента не возникло осложнений после операции.
6. Поездка поездом на дальние расстояния может принести больше волнений, чем удовольствия.
7. Студенты привыкли вставать сравнительно рано, потому что первая пара занятий начинается в восемь часов.
8. Чарли старался поддерживать свою фигуру в форме – он давно прекратил есть хлеб и картофель, а недавно решил бросить курить.
9. В комнате было душно, ее надо было проветрить.
10. «Какие способы приготовления индейки Вы знаете?» - осведомилась Миссис Гарднер у своей будущей невестки.

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