



STATE UNIVERSITY
“UZHHOROD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY”
FACULTY OF FOREIGN PHILOLOGY
ENGLISH PHILOLOGY DEPARTMENT

STANKO D. V.

**NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB
IN MODERN ENGLISH**

Uzhhorod – 2023

STATE UNIVERSITY
“UZHHOROD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY”
FACULTY OF FOREIGN PHILOLOGY
ENGLISH PHILOLOGY DEPARTMENT

STANKO D. V.

**NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB
IN MODERN ENGLISH**

Uzhhorod – 2023

УДК 811.111'367.625(075.8)
ББК Ш143.21-212.5я73
С-76

Станко Д.В. *Non-Finite Forms of the Verb in Modern English*. Навчально-методичний посібник для удосконалення практичних навичок здобувачів вищої освіти, які вивчають англійську як основну, так і другу іноземну мову.
Ужгород: Гражда, 2023. 50 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник призначений для здобувачів вищої освіти на факультеті іноземної філології, а також за Освітньою програмою «Українська мова і література. Англійська мова і література» на філологічному факультеті УжНУ.

Розробник:

Станко Дарина Василівна – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської філології факультету іноземної філології ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет».

Рецензенти:

Колегаєва Ірина Михайлівна – доктор філологічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри стилістики та лексикології Одеського національного університету імені І.І. Мечникова;

Голик Сніжана Василівна – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри англійської філології факультету іноземної філології ДВНЗ «Ужгородський національний університет».

Рекомендовано до друку кафедрою англійської філології
Ужгородського національного університету
(протокол № 8 від 09 червня 2023 р.).

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Preface	5
2. Infinitive	6
3. Gerund	20
4. Participle	29
5. Exercises	37
6. References	50

PREFACE

The present manual is intended for the students specializing in English as their first and second foreign language.

The aim of the book is to provide a clear explanation to one of the most complicated areas of English grammar-non-finite forms of the verb.

Non-finites are the forms of the verb intermediary in many of their lexico-grammatical features between the verb and the non-processual parts of speech.

The English non-finite forms include the Infinitive, the Gerund, the Participle I and the Participle II.

Because of their complex nature and wide use in predicative constructions they have been studied in great deal by different grammarians. This manual gives insight into the problems dealing with the nature of non-finites, their grammatical categories and syntactic functions.

In the first part of the book the author suggests an explanation to various linguistic facts about each non-finite form.

In the second part the emphasis is laid on activating students' knowledge. A number of practical tasks are suggested which will help students to develop a higher level of practical grammatical skills.

THE INFINITIVE

1. There are two kinds of infinitive - with *to* and without *to*.

Infinitive with *to*: *I'd prefer **to sit** at the back.*

Infinitive without *to*: *I'd rather **sit** at the back.*

Whether we use *to* or not depends on the grammatical structure. For example, we use *to* after *prefer* but not after *would rather*.

The most common use of an infinitive without *to* is after a modal verb, e.g. *can*.

*I **can sit** at the back.*

2. A *to*-infinitive can have a perfect or continuous form.

Simple: *to play*

Perfect: *to have played*

Continuous: *to be playing*

Perfect and continuous: *to have been playing*

We use a perfect infinitive for something that happened (or possibly happened) earlier.

*I seem **to have left** my umbrella behind.*

*The man was relieved **to have survived** the accident.*

In this last example the man's survival happened before his feeling of relief. We cannot use a past form.

(NOT *I seem ~~to left~~ it behind.*)

We use a continuous infinitive for something happening over a period.

*You're lucky **to be living** in such a nice place.*

*We were happy **to be starting** on a new adventure.*

*The man was unsteady on his feet. He appeared **to have been drinking**.*

In the negative, *not* comes before the infinitive.

*I'd prefer **not to sit** at the front. The two lovers pretended **not to have met** before.*

Infinitive clauses

1. An infinitive can be followed by an object or complement and/or by one or more adverbials.

The infinitive together with such phrases is called an infinitive clause.

*A sightseeing tour is the best way **to see the city**.* (infinitive + object)

*I'd prefer **to sit at the back**.* (infinitive + adverbial)

An infinitive clause can be just an infinitive without an object or adverbial.

*We decided **to leave**.*

2. In an infinitive clause, a preposition comes in its normal place, often after a verb or adjective.

*It isn't enough money **to live on**.*

*There's nothing **to get excited about**.*

*I need a vase **to put these flowers in**.*

The to-infinitive with it, as subject, and as complement

1. We often use a pattern with *it* as the subject and an infinitive clause at or near the end of the sentence.

It seems rude to turn down the invitation.

It is a great mistake not to take a holiday now and then.

It takes ages to defrost this fridge.

We can sometimes use a to-infinitive clause as a subject, but this is less frequent than the pattern with *it*.

To turn down the invitation seems rude.

Not to take a holiday now and then is a great mistake.

2. A to-infinitive clause can be a complement after *be*.

My great ambition is to emigrate to Australia.

The important thing is not to panic.

The idea was to give everyone a nice surprise.

The to-infinitive used as an adverbial

A to-infinitive clause can function as an adverbial. It can express ideas such as purpose or outcome.

1. Purpose

A to-infinitive clause can express purpose.

My friend has gone to town to do some shopping.

I am writing to enquire about activity holidays.

To get a good seat you need to arrive early.

In the negative we cannot use a simple to-infinitive.

(NOT ~~We came in quietly not to disturb you~~)

Instead we use *so as* or *so that*.

We came in quietly so as not to disturb you

We came in quietly so that we wouldn't disturb you.

After *so that* we use a finite clause.

2. Outcome

We can sometimes use a to-infinitive clause to express the outcome of an action or process.

Laura came home to find her house on fire.

The prince grew up to be a handsome young man.

We can put *only* before the to-infinitive to express the idea that effort has been wasted.

We all arrived for the concert only to find it had been cancelled.

Smith beat the goalkeeper only to see his shot hit the post.

3. Comment

An infinitive clause can also express a comment on the speaker's honesty.

To be frank, you didn't make a very good impression.

I'm a bit tired of sightseeing, to tell you the truth.

We can also use *to be* (perfectly) *honest* and *to put it bluntly*.

4. *To hear ... / To see ...*

We can use a clause with *to hear* or *to see* to explain why something could give you the wrong idea.

To hear him talk, you'd think he was God's gift to women.

To see her walking around in her old clothes, you'd never guess she owned a multi-million pound business.

Verb + to-infinitive or verb + gerund?

1. We can use a to-infinitive after certain verbs.

I decided to take a bus.

People will refuse to pay the new tax.

I'm planning to visit India next year.

We hope to be moving into our new flat soon.

We expect to have completed the work by the summer.

Other verbs take a gerund,

I suggested taking a bus.

People will resent paying the new tax.

I'm considering visiting India next year.

There are some verbs which take both forms: they can be followed by either a to-infinitive or a gerund. But many verbs can be followed by only one of the forms. It is difficult or impossible to give rules about which verbs take a to-infinitive and which take a gerund; they all have to be learned individually.

2. We can use more than one to-infinitive or gerund together, or a combination of the two.

You need to prepare to answer some awkward questions.

I refuse to risk losing so much money.

Jane was considering offering to help the refugees.

3. Here is a list of some common verbs + to-infinitive.

afford	consent (= agree)	hesitate	prove
agree	dare	hope	refuse
aim	decide	learn	seek (= try)
appear	decline (= refuse)	long	seem
arrange	demand	look	tend
ask	desire	manage	threaten
attempt (= try)	be dying	need	turn out
be	expect	offer	used
beg	fail	ought	volunteer
Care (= like)	be going	plan	vote
choose	happen	prepare	can't wait
claim	have	pretend	want
come	help	promise	wish

Here is a list of some common verbs + gerund.

admit	enjoy	justify	resist
allow	can't face	keep	report
avoid	fancy	keep on	resent
consider	finish	mind	resume
delay	give up	miss	risk
deny	can't help	postpone	suggest
detest (= hate)	imagine	practise	
dislike	involve	quit	

Verb + to-infinitive or gerund: more details

1. A special group of verbs which take a to-infinitive are *appear, come, happen, prove, seem, tend, and turn out*.

*The plane **seemed to be losing** height.*

(The plane was **apparently** losing height.)

*We **happened to meet** in the street.*

(We met **by chance** in the street.)

*The couple **came to accept** the death of their son.*

(The couple **finally** accepted the death of their son.)

*Rich people **tend to live** longer.*

(Rich people **usually** live longer.)

Here the to-infinitive expresses what happened, and the verb before it says something about the truth of the statement (e.g. how sure we are that the plane is losing height) or about the manner or time of the action (e.g. how quickly the couple accepted the death of their son).

The object of the to-infinitive can be the subject of a passive sentence.

Active: *Someone **seems to have stolen my computer**.*

Passive: ***My computer** **seems to have been stolen**.*

We can use an empty subject *it* before *appear, happen, seem, turn out*.

***It seemed** that the plane was losing height.*

We use a that-clause after *it + verb*.

2. *Want + to-infinitive* is a common pattern. *Wish* and *desire* are more formal.

*Does anyone **want to say** anything?*

*Does anyone **wish to make** a comment?*

*Be **dying to** and **long to** are more emphatic.*

***I'm dying to open** this parcel. I can't wait.*

Fancy + gerund is informal.

*Do you **fancy going** out somewhere?*

3. *Look + to-infinitive* can mean the same as 'seem' or 'appear'.

*With profits sharply down, the company **looks to be** in trouble.*

In the continuous form it can mean 'aim to'.

*United are **looking to return** to the top of the table.*

4. After *help* we can leave out *to*.

We all **helped (to) put up the tent.**

5. We can use *agree* with a to-infinitive but not *accept*.

My friend **agreed to pay** half the cost.

My friend **accepted that he should pay** half the cost.

(NOT ~~My friend accepted to pay~~ half the cost.)

6. We can use a to-infinitive after *ask*.

The customer **asked to see** the manager.

Usually there is an object between *ask* and the to-infinitive.

The customer **asked the manager to sort** the problem out.

We use a gerund after *report*.

Witnesses **reported seeing** the aircraft burst into flames.

7. We use *afford* (= have enough money or time for) after *can/could* or *be able to*, often in a negative sentence or a question.

I can't afford to buy a house. *Will we be able to afford to go* to Peru?

8. We use *mind* + gerund and *care* + to-infinitive mainly in a negative sentence or a question.

I don't mind walking if it's fine.

Would you care to come along with us?

Would you care to ... ? is a formal way of saying *Would you like to ... ?*

9. *Allow* takes a gerund.

They don't **allow sunbathing** here.

But when it has an object, *allow* takes a to-infinitive.

They don't **allow you to sunbathe** here.

And *be allowed* takes a to-infinitive.

You aren't **allowed to sunbathe** here.

Verbs taking either a to-infinitive or a gerund

1. Sometimes the choice of to-infinitive or gerund after a verb depends on the meaning. But some verbs can take either a to-infinitive or a gerund with almost no difference in meaning.

I hate to leave/hate leaving everything to the last minute.

We **intend to take/intend taking** immediate action.

It suddenly **started to rain/started raining**.

These verbs are: *begin, bother, can't bear, cease, commence, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, propose, can't stand, and start*.

But with these verbs we normally avoid using two ing-forms together.

The spectators were already **beginning to arrive**.

(NOT ~~The spectators were already beginning arriving.~~)

After *begin, continue, and start*, a state verb usually has the to-infinitive form.

I soon began to understand what the problems were.

2. *Like, love, and hate* take either a to-infinitive or a gerund.

I like to cook. / I like cooking.

Kate hates to travel / hates travelling on buses.

The gerund is more usual when we are talking about the pleasure or displeasure we feel when doing something.

Like takes a to-infinitive when it means that we do something because it is a good idea rather than a pleasure.

I like to keep all these papers in order.

Would like, would love, and would hate normally take a to-infinitive.

Our guest would like to say a few words to you.

We'd love to go on a cruise.

Verb + to-infinitive/gerund with a change in meaning

The to-infinitive and gerund have different meanings after these verbs: *remember, forget, regret, dread, try, stop, mean, get, go on, need, want, and deserve*.

1. We use *remember* and *forget* with a to-infinitive to talk about necessary actions and whether we do them or not.

Did you remember to turn off the computer?

You forgot to sign the cheque. ~ Oh, sorry.

We use a gerund with *remember* and *forget* to talk about memories.

I can remember waking up in the middle of the night.

I'll never forget breaking down on the motorway. It was awful.

2. We use *regret* + to-infinitive when we are giving bad news.

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

We use a gerund to express regret about the past.

I regret wasting / I regret having wasted so much time last year.

3. We use *dread* + to-infinitive mainly in *I dread to think / I dread to imagine*.

I dread to think what might happen to you all alone in the big city.

We use a gerund for something that makes us afraid.

I always dreaded being kissed by my aunts.

4. *Try* + to-infinitive means to do your best to achieve something.

I'm trying to light a fire, but the wood won't burn.

Try + gerund means to do something to see if it will solve the problem.

You could try pouring some petrol on to make it burn.

5. After *stop* we can use a to-infinitive of purpose.

At the services the driver stopped to buy a newspaper.

Stop + gerund means to end an action.

You'd better stop dreaming and get on with some work.

6. Mean + to-infinitive has the sense of 'intend' or 'plan'.

*I'm sorry. I didn't **mean to step** on your foot.*

Here *mean* has a personal subject (I).

Mean + gerund means 'involve'. It expresses the idea that a situation creates the need for a particular action.

*I have to be at the airport by eight o'clock. It **means getting** up early.*

Here *mean* has an impersonal subject (it).

7. Get + to-infinitive means to get an opportunity to do something or to succeed in doing it.

*I hope I can **get to speak** to the President.*

*The kids **got to ride** on a steam engine.*

But *get* + gerund means "start".

*It's half past seven. We'd better **get going**.*

*Once you two **get talking**, no one else can get a word in.*

Get is rather informal.

8. Go on + to-infinitive means to do something different, to do the next thing.

*After receiving the award, the actor **went on to thank** all the people who had helped him in his career.*

Go on + gerund means to continue doing something.

*The band **went on playing** even after everyone had left.*

We can also say *The band **kept on playing**.*

9. We can use *need*, *want*, and *deserve* with a to-infinitive.

*We **need to leave** at eight.*

*Amy **wants to use** the computer.*

*After all your hard work you **deserve to succeed**.*

A gerund after these verbs has a passive meaning.

*All these figures **need/want checking**.*

Verb + object + to-infinitive

1. Some verbs can take an object and a to-infinitive.

*Simon **wants you to ring** him on his mobile.*

*We **asked the teacher not to give** us any homework.*

*I **expected Tim to meet** me at the airport.*

The object of the verb (*you*, *the teacher*, *Tim*) also functions as the subject of the to-infinitive.

For example, *Tim* is the subject of *to meet*.

2. Verbs meaning 'order', 'request', etc

*The doctor **told Julie to stay** in bed.*

*We **persuaded our neighbours to turn** the music down.*

*Why did you all **leave me to clear up** on my own?*

These verbs include: *advise, ask, beg, challenge, command, encourage, instruct, invite, leave, order, persuade, remind, request, tell, trust, urge, warn.*

We cannot use *suggest* in this pattern. We have to use a finite clause.

We suggested (to our neighbours) that they should turn the music down.

With verbs meaning 'order', 'request', etc, the main clause can be passive.

***Our neighbours were persuaded** to turn the music down.*

3. Verbs meaning 'cause', 'help', etc

*The crisis has **forced** the government to act.*

*My laptop **enables** me to work on the train.*

We can use these verbs: *allow, assist, authorize, cause, compel, drive, enable, entitle, forbid, force, get, help, inspire, intend, lead, mean, oblige, pay, permit, provoke, require, teach, tempt, train.*

The main clause can be passive.

The **government has been forced** to act.

But *cause* and *get* cannot be passive before an infinitive.

After most verbs we can use *there* as the subject of the to-infinitive clause. It is rather formal.

*The regulations **permit there to be** no more than 200 people in the hall.*

After *help* we can leave out *to*.

*I'm **helping** my friend (to) **find** a flat.*

4. Verbs meaning 'say', 'think', 'show', etc

*A brief examination **revealed** the picture to be a fake.*

*The police **believed** a rival drugs gang to have committed the crime.*

We can use these verbs: *announce, assume, believe, consider, declare, discover, estimate, expect, feel, find, imagine, judge, know, presume, prove, reveal, show, suppose, suspect, take (= assume), understand.*

This pattern is rather formal. A finite clause is more usual.

*The police believed that a rival drugs gang **had committed** the crime.*

If we use a to-infinitive, the passive pattern is more common.

*A rival drugs gang **was believed** to have committed the crime.*

*The theory **has been proved** to be incorrect.*

The verb *say* is used only in the passive pattern.

*The party **is said** to be split on the issue.*

We can sometimes leave out *to be*, especially after *believe, consider, declare* and *find*.

The country declared itself (to be) independent.

We can use *consider* but not *regard*.

We consider ourselves (to be) a separate nation.

*We regard ourselves **as** a separate nation.*

We can use *there* as the subject of the to-infinitive clause. It is rather formal.

*We understood **there to be** money available for the project.*

5. Verbs meaning 'want', '(dis)like', 'need', etc

*We **want** everyone to enjoy themselves.*

*I'd **like** you to tell me the whole story.*

We can use these verbs: *can't bear, (would) hate, (would) like, (would) love, need, (would) prefer, want, wish.*

We cannot use a finite clause after *hate, like, love, or want.*

(NOT ~~We want that everyone enjoys themselves.~~)

But after *can't bear, hate, like, love, and prefer,* we can use *it when* or *it if* and a finite clause.

I hate it when you ignore me.

My aunt would love it if we took her out for a drive.

Some of these verbs can take an object + gerund.

I hate you looking at me like that.

The main clause cannot be passive.

(NOT ~~Everyone is wanted to enjoy themselves.~~)

We can use *there* as the subject of the to-infinitive clause. It is rather formal.

We'd prefer there to be an adult in charge.

Adjective + to-infinitive

1. The pattern *It is easy to answer the question*

A common pattern is *it* + linking verb + adjective + to-infinitive clause.

It was good to see you again.

It is difficult to describe colours precisely.

It felt strange to be watched by so many people.

It'll be safer to copy the data to disk.

There are many different adjectives that we can use in this pattern. They include: *convenient, correct, dangerous, difficult, easy, exciting, expensive, foolish, good, great, hard, important, impossible, interesting, necessary, nice, possible, right, safe, silly, simple, strange, and wrong.*

2. The pattern *The question is easy to answer*

Here we understand *the question* as the object of *to answer*.

Colours are difficult to describe precisely.

Is gas cheaper to cook with than electricity?

The adjectives that we can use in this pattern are fewer than those in pattern A. They include *cheap, dangerous, difficult, easy, expensive, hard, impossible, and safe.*

We can use *impossible* but not *possible*.

It is impossible to solve the puzzle. / The puzzle is impossible to solve.

It is possible to solve the puzzle.

(BUT NOT ~~The puzzle is possible to solve.~~)

We don't use an object in the to-infinitive clause.

(NOT ~~Colours are difficult to describe them.~~)

(NOT ~~Is gas cheaper to cook with it than electricity?~~)

3. The pattern *It is an easy question to answer*

In this pattern the to-infinitive comes after an adjective + noun.

It's a difficult colour to describe.

That was a silly thing to do, wasn't it?

We can use most of the adjectives listed in A.

4. *Too and enough*

We can use *too* or *enough* in patterns 1 and 2.

*It would be **too expensive to stay** in a hotel.*

*The streets aren't **safe enough to walk** along at night.*

Too comes before the adjective, and *enough* comes after it.

There are many other adjectives we can use with *too* and *enough*, besides those listed in 1 and 2.

*The coffee was **too hot to drink**.*

*This rucksack isn't **big enough to get** everything in.*

When we use *too* in pattern 3, we put *a* after the adjective.

*It was simply **too good an opportunity to miss**.*

But when we use *enough*, we put *a* in its usual place, before the adjective.

*It's **a big enough vehicle to get** a whole volleyball team in.*

5. The pattern *I am happy to answer the question*

Here the subject of the main clause is often a person, e.g. *we*, *the boss*.

*We were **sorry to hear** your bad news.*

*The boss seems **reluctant to make** a decision.*

*You were **lucky to win** that game.*

*The goods are **ready to be collected**.*

The adjectives that we can use in this pattern include: *able*, *afraid*, *anxious*, *ashamed*, *content*, *delighted*, *desperate*, *determined*, *eager*, *foolish*, *fortunate*, *free*, *glad*, *happy*, *horrified*, *impatient*, *interested*, *keen*, *lucky*, *pleased*, *prepared*, *proud*, *quick*, *ready*, *reluctant*, *slow*, *sorry*, *surprised*, *unable*, *unwilling*, *willing*, and *wise*.

Quick and *slow* express the manner in which an action is carried out.

*The government has been **quick to act**.*

(= The government has acted **quickly**.)

6. The pattern *He is unlikely to answer the question*

In this pattern the adjective expresses a degree of probability or makes a comment on the truth of what is said.

*The peace talks are **likely to last** several weeks.*

*Adrian is **liable to lose** his temper if you say the wrong thing.*

*The party is **sure to be** a great success.*

We can use the adjectives *bound*, *certain*, *due*, *liable*, *likely*, *sure*, and *unlikely*.

With *certain*, *likely*, and *unlikely*, we can use this pattern with the subject *it* and a finite clause.

*It is **likely that** the peace talks will last several weeks.*

Noun phrase + to-infinitive

1. The pattern *the need to answer*

We can use a to-infinitive clause after certain verbs and adjectives.

*I **need to answer** these e-mails.*

*Laura is **determined to succeed** in her career.*

We can also use a to-infinitive after nouns which are related to such verbs and adjectives. As well as *I need to answer*, we can say; as well as *determined to succeed*, we can say *her determination to succeed*.

*Is there really any **need to answer** every single e-mail?*

*You have to admire Laura's **determination to succeed**.*

*The **decision to raise** taxes has proved unpopular.*

*Everyone laughed at Mark's **attempt to impress** the girls.*

Here are some nouns that we can use in this pattern.

ability	deal	move	proposal
agreement	decision	need	refusal
aim	demand	obligation	reluctance
anxiety	desire	offer	request
arrangement	determination	permission	tendency
attempt	eagerness	plan	threat
choice	failure	preparations	willingness
confidence	intention	promise	wish

There are a number of other nouns which can take a to-infinitive. They include: *ambition, chance, effort, idea, opportunity, power, race, reason, right, scheme, time, and way*.

*There will be an **opportunity to ask** questions.*

2. The pattern *a question to answer*

In this pattern the to-infinitive expresses necessity or possibility.

*You've got some **questions to answer**.* (= questions that you **have to answer**)

*Take **something to read** on the train.* (= something that you **can read**)

The to-infinitive clause here is neater than the finite clause with *have to* or *can*.

Compare these sentences.

*I have some **work to do**.* (= I have/There is some work that I need to do.)

*I **have to do** some work.* (= I must do/I need to do some work.)

Question word + to-infinitive

1. We can use a question word or phrase before a to-infinitive.

*I just don't know **what to say**.* (= what I **should** say)

*We weren't sure **how much to add** to the bill.* (= how much we **should** add)

*No one told Tom **where to meet** us.* (= where he **should** meet us)

*Can you give me any tips on **what to wear**?* (= what I **should** wear)

The pattern expresses an indirect question about what the best action is.

We can also use a to-infinitive after *whether*.

*I was wondering **whether to ring** you.*

*We'll have to decide **whether to go** or not.*

We cannot use *if* here.

(NOT *I was wondering **if to ring** you.*)

After *what, which, whose, how many, and how much*, we can use a noun.

*I didn't know **what size to buy**.*

The driver wasn't sure **which way to go**.

2. Here are some of the words and expressions that can come before the question word.

Verb: *choose, decide, explain, find out, know, learn, remember, say, see, understand, wonder, work out*

Verb + indirect object: *advise someone, show someone, teach someone, tell someone*

Verb + preposition: *think about, worry about*

Noun + preposition: *decision on, guidance on/about, information about, instructions on, problem of, tips on*

Adjective: *obvious, not sure*

Idioms: *have an idea, not have a clue*

When we talk about teaching and learning, we can use *learn (how) to, tell/show someone how to* and *teach someone (how) to*.

*Students need to **learn (how) to plan** and organize their work.*

*The instructor **showed us how to give** the kiss of life.*

Compare these examples with *tell*.

*Lucy **told me how to** turn on the heating. You just turn this switch.*

*Lucy **told me to** turn on the heating. She felt cold.*

For and of with a to-infinitive

1. Here are some examples of the pattern *for* + noun phrase + to-infinitive clause.

*I'll wait **for you to finish your breakfast**.*

*It's important **for the company to expand into new markets**.*

*Here's a printout **for us to have a look at**.*

The noun phrase (e.g. you) is the object of the preposition *for*. It also functions as the subject of the to-infinitive.

2. The pattern with *for* can be the subject of a sentence.

***For a newspaper to publish such lies** is disgraceful.*

But more often we use it as the subject.

*It is disgraceful **for a newspaper to publish such lies**.*

The pattern with *for* can also be the complement of the sentence.

*My dream is **for the world to be at peace**.*

It can also express purpose.

*There are telephones **for drivers to call for help** if they break down.*

***For plants to grow properly**, you have to water them regularly.*

3. We can use the pattern after a verb which combines with *for*.

*We've arranged **for a photographer to take some photos**.*

*It took ages **for everyone to check in**.*

Such verbs are *arrange for, ask for, call for, look for, pay for, send for, take (time) for, and wait for*.

4. Many adjectives and nouns which take a to-infinitive can also take the pattern with *for*. For example, we can say that something is *easy to do* and that it is *easy for someone to do*.

*It's easy **for people to criticize**.*

*It's dangerous **for someone with a heart condition to sky-dive**.*

*There's no need **for you to leave so early**.*

*I've brought some photos **for everyone to look at**.*

5. We use the pattern with *of* after adjectives that say what people are like or how they behave.

*It's kind **of you to help me**.*

*It was rude **of your friend not to shake hands**.*

The adjectives include *arrogant, brave, careless, clever, foolish, generous, good, kind, mean, nice, rude, selfish, silly, stupid, thoughtless, typical, unfair, unreasonable, unwise, and wrong*.

Some of these adjectives can take the pattern with *for*. They include *good, nice, silly, unfair, unreasonable, and wrong*. Compare these sentences.

*It was nice **of Tom to take the dog for a walk**.*

(It was a kind action by Tom.)

*It was nice **for Tom to take the dog for a walk**.*

(It was a pleasant experience for Tom.)

The infinitive without to

An infinitive without *to* is the simple form of the verb, e.g. *play*. It can also have a perfect or continuous form.

Simple: *play*

Perfect: *have played*

Continuous: *be playing*

Perfect and continuous: *have been playing*

We use an infinitive without *to* in the following patterns.

1. After a modal verb

*Nothing **will go** wrong.*

*You **could have phoned** me.*

*They **must be having** a party next door.*

*I **should have been working**, not playing computer games.*

But note *be able to, be allowed to, be going to, have to, and ought to*.

*You **ought to be** more careful.*

2. After had better, would rather/would sooner, and rather than

*We'd **better not be** late.*

*I didn't enjoy the show. I'd **rather have stayed** at home.*

*They decided to accept the offer **rather than take/talking** their case to court.*

3. Make/let/have + object + infinitive without to

Make, let, and have can take an object and an infinitive without to.

*The official **made me fill** out a form.*

The head teacher **let the pupils go** home early.

I'll **have the porter bring** up your bags.

Here are some more examples with *let*.

I can **let you have** a copy. (= give you)

I'll **let everyone know** my new address. (= tell everyone)

Let me go or I'll scream. (= release me)

Compare *force*, *allow*, and *get*, which all take a to-infinitive.

The gunman **forced the pilot to land** at Miami.

The head teacher **allowed the pupils to go** home early.

I'll **get the porter to bring** up your bags.

4. See/hear, etc + object + infinitive without to

Verbs of perception can take an object and an infinitive without *to*.

Someone **saw the men leave** the building.

I thought **I heard someone knock** on the door.

5. After *except* and *but* (= except), we normally use an infinitive without *to*.

As for the housework, I do everything **except cook**.

You've done nothing **but grumble** all day.

6. We sometimes put an infinitive after *be* when we are explaining what kind of action we mean.

The only thing I can do is **(to) apologize**.

What the police did was **(to) charge** into the crowd.

The infinitive can be with or without *to*.

THE GERUND

1. A simple gerund is a verb with the ending *-ing*, e.g. *meeting*, *buying*.

*It was nice **meeting** you.*

*Save money by **buying** online.*

There are some spelling rules for the ing-form.

We normally leave out *e* before *ing*, e.g. *lose* → *losing*.

We double some consonants, e.g. *stop* → *stopping*.

A gerund is sometimes referred to as an *ing-form*. But not all *ing-forms* are gerunds. An *ing-form* can also be an active participle.

Gerund: ***Jogging** isn't my idea of fun.*

Participle: *A man was **jogging** along the street.*

The gerund and participle both end in *-ing*, but a gerund is used like a noun. There are some contexts where it is difficult to say whether an *ing-form* is a gerund or a participle. But it is more important to use the form correctly than to name it.

In some contexts we can use either a gerund or a to-infinitive.

*It was nice **meeting** you./It was nice **to meet** you.*

But there are also patterns where only one of the forms is possible.

*Save money by **buying** online.*

2. These are the forms of the gerund.

	Active	Passive
--	--------	---------

Simple:	<i>playing</i>	<i>being played</i>
---------	----------------	---------------------

Perfect:	<i>having played</i>	<i>having been played</i>
----------	----------------------	---------------------------

A perfect gerund refers to something before the time of the main clause.

*The man gave no sign of **having understood**.*

It is often possible to use a simple gerund instead of a perfect gerund.

*We remembered **having visited** the place before.*

*We remembered **visiting** the place before.*

*The prisoners were compensated for **having been interned** without trial.*

*The prisoners were compensated for **being interned** without trial.*

3. In the negative, *not* comes before the gerund.

*It was frustrating **not hearing** any news for so long.*

*I regret **not having learned** the language.*

Gerund clauses

1. A gerund can have an object or complement, and it can have one or more adverbials. The gerund together with such phrases is called a gerund clause.

*No one likes **cleaning shoes**.*

***Being a doctor** means you're always busy.*

***Going on holiday** always makes me feel nervous.*

A gerund clause can be just a gerund on its own.

*Do you like **dancing**?*

2. A gerund clause can have a subject. It comes before the gerund.

*We rely on **our friend watering** the plants while we're away.*

*I dislike **people asking** me personal questions.*

The subject can be possessive, especially *my*, *your*, etc. or a name with 's.

*It's a bit inconvenient **you/your** coming in late.*

*Do you mind **me/my** sitting here?*

*I'm fed up with **Sarah/Sarah's** laughing at my accent.*

Both forms have the same meaning here. But the possessive is more formal and it is less usual in everyday speech.

A possessive is more likely at the beginning of a sentence.

***Your coming** in late is a bit inconvenient.*

***Sarah's laughing** at my accent is getting on my nerves.*

Some patterns with the gerund

1. Gerund clause as subject

The gerund clause can be the subject of a sentence.

***Digging** is hard work.*

***Keeping a copy of your letters** is a good idea.*

***Choosing the colour** won't be easy.*

In subject position, the gerund is much more usual than the to-infinitive. *To choose the colour ...* is possible but less likely.

We can also use *it* as the subject and put the gerund clause at or near the end of the sentence.

*It won't be easy **choosing** the colour.*

But the to-infinitive is more usual after *it*.

*It won't be easy **to choose** the colour.*

*It's a good idea **to keep** a copy of your letters.*

TIP

Say ***Booking** in advance is a good idea*, or

*It was a good idea **to book** in advance.*

2. *It, there, and have*

After the subject *it* we generally use a to-infinitive rather than a gerund. But there are certain expressions where a gerund is commonly used.

*It's no good **arguing**. I've made up my mind.*

*It might be **worth taking** the guided tour.*

*It wouldn't be **much use trying** to stick the pieces together again.*

*It was quite an **experience working** abroad.*

*It's a **nuisance being** without electricity.*

*It's **fun skiing** down a mountain.*

After *experience*, *fun*, and *use* we can sometimes use a to-infinitive.

*It was quite an **experience to work** abroad.*

*It's **fun to ski** down a mountain.*

We can use a gerund after *there ... problem/difficulty* and *there ... point*.

***There** won't be any **problem parking**.*

*There's no **point starting** something we aren't going to finish.*

We can also say *There's no **point in** starting.*

There is also a pattern with *have* = 'experience' where we can use a gerund.

*You won't **have any problem parking.** We **had fun skiing.***

3. Gerund clause as complement

The gerund clause can be a complement after *be*.

*A more recent crime is **hacking into computer systems.***

*What I suffer from is **not being able to sleep.***

4. Verb + gerund

There are certain verbs which take a gerund (rather than a to-infinitive).

*These people **keep sending** me e-mails.*

*Would you **mind waiting** a moment?*

Some verbs take either form.

*The band **began playing/began to play.***

5. Verb + object + gerund

We can use a gerund after a verb + object.

*I can't **imagine anyone buying** a thing like that.*

*How can they **justify lives being put** at risk?*

*The arrangements **involve you giving** two other people a lift.*

In the last example, *you* is the object of the verb involved. It also functions as the subject of *giving*.

We can use a possessive form.

*The arrangements involve **your** giving two other people a lift.*

These are some of the verbs that we can use before an object + gerund.

<i>avoid</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>involve</i>	<i>resent</i>
<i>celebrate</i>	<i>excuse</i>	<i>justify</i>	<i>risk</i>
<i>defend</i>	<i>experience</i>	<i>mention</i>	<i>save</i>
<i>delay</i>	<i>fancy</i>	<i>mind</i>	<i>can't stand</i>
<i>detest</i>	<i>forget</i>	<i>miss</i>	<i>stop</i>
<i>discuss</i>	<i>forgive</i>	<i>necessitate</i>	<i>tolerate</i>
<i>dislike</i>	<i>can't help</i>	<i>prevent</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>dread</i>	<i>imagine</i>	<i>remember</i>	

Some verbs can take either an object + gerund or an object + to-infinitive. They are *hate*, *like*, *love*, *prefer*, and *can't bear*.

We use *imagine* and *understand* with a gerund.

*I just couldn't **imagine Chloe dancing** in a club at two in the morning.*

*I can **understand people feeling** upset.*

We use them in a to-infinitive pattern when they mean 'believe'.

*I **imagined Chloe to be** a quiet, reserved person.*

*We **understand the decision to be** final.*

Preposition + gerund

1. We sometimes use a gerund after a preposition.

*I drove all the way **without stopping**.*

We cannot use a to-infinitive after a preposition.

(NOT *I drove all the way **without to stop**.*)

And we cannot use a that-clause.

(NOT *I drove all the way **without I stopped**.*)

Here are some more examples.

***Instead of landing** at Heathrow, we had to go to Manchester.*

*She succeeded **by being** completely single-minded.*

***How about coming** round this evening?*

*I feel tired **in spite of having slept** eight hours.*

***Far from being** the end of the story, it was only the beginning,*

*Please switch off the lights **before leaving**.*

*The drug was approved **after being tested**.*

We can use a gerund after these prepositions.

<i>after</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>in addition to</i>	<i>since</i>
<i>against</i>	<i>by means of</i>	<i>in favour of</i>	<i>through</i>
<i>as a result of</i>	<i>despite</i>	<i>in spite of</i>	<i>what about</i>
<i>as for</i>	<i>far from</i>	<i>in the process of</i>	<i>with</i>
<i>as well as</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>instead of</i>	<i>without</i>
<i>because of</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>on</i>	
<i>before</i>	<i>how about</i>	<i>on account of</i>	
<i>besides</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>on the point of</i>	

2. With most of these prepositions, the gerund can have a subject.

*The picture was hung upside down **without anyone noticing**.*

***Despite you/your reminding** me, I completely forgot.*

3. *On* and *in* have special meanings in this pattern.

***On turning** the corner, I saw a most unexpected sight.*

(= As soon as I had turned the corner, ...)

***In building** a new motorway, they attracted new industry to the town.*

(= As a result of building a new motorway, ...)

This use of *on* and *in* is a little formal.

For often expresses purpose.

*These pages are **for making** notes on.*

We can also use a to-infinitive of purpose.

*These pages are **to make** notes on.*

We can also use a gerund after *than*, *as*, and *like* expressing comparison.

*A holiday is nicer **than sitting** at a desk.*

*Walking isn't as good for you **as swimming**.*

*Getting information from the company is **like getting** blood out of a stone.*

Verb + preposition + gerund

1. We can use a gerund after a prepositional verb such as *think of* or *insist on*.

*My friend is **thinking of selling** his motor-bike.*

*Paul **insists on getting** there early.*

*I **apologized for making** a mess.*

The gerund can sometimes have a subject. It comes after the preposition and before the gerund.

*Paul **insists on everyone getting** there early.*

*You were **talking about your cousin going** to South America.*

The prepositional verbs that we use in this pattern include the following.

<i>admit to</i>	<i>complain about</i>	<i>forget about</i>	<i>resort to</i>
<i>aim at</i>	<i>concentrate on</i>	<i>get on with</i>	<i>settle for</i>
<i>(dis)agree with</i>	<i>confess to</i>	<i>guard against</i>	<i>succeed in</i>
<i>apologize for</i>	<i>cope with</i>	<i>insist on</i>	<i>talk about</i>
<i>(dis)approve of</i>	<i>count on</i>	<i>look forward to</i>	<i>think about/of</i>
<i>assist in</i>	<i>deal with</i>	<i>object to</i>	<i>vote for</i>
<i>believe in</i>	<i>depend on</i>	<i>protest at/about</i>	<i>worry about</i>
<i>benefit from</i>	<i>dream about/of</i>	<i>put up with</i>	
<i>boast of</i>	<i>escape from</i>	<i>refrain from</i>	
<i>care for</i>	<i>feel like</i>	<i>rely on</i>	

2. A gerund can also follow a verb + object + preposition.

*I'd like to **congratulate you on breaking** the world record.*

*Please **forgive me for interrupting**.*

The verbs that we can use include the following.

<i>accuse ... of</i>	<i>discourage ... from</i>	<i>save ... from</i>
<i>admire ... for</i>	<i>forgive ... for</i>	<i>stop ... from</i>
<i>arrest ... for</i>	<i>inform ... about</i>	<i>suspect ... of</i>
<i>assist ... in</i>	<i>involve ... in</i>	<i>tell ... about</i>
<i>blame ... for</i>	<i>keep ... from</i>	<i>thank ... for</i>
<i>charge ... with</i>	<i>praise ... for</i>	<i>use ... for</i>
<i>congratulate ... on</i>	<i>prevent ... from</i>	<i>warn ... about</i>
<i>criticize ... for</i>	<i>punish ... for</i>	
<i>deter ... from</i>	<i>remind ... of</i>	

In the passive, the preposition comes directly after the verb.

*The government is **accused of concealing** important information.*

*The man was **charged with resisting** arrest.*

Adjective + preposition + gerund

A gerund can follow an adjective + preposition.

*She's **keen on riding**.*

*I'm **nervous of saying** the wrong thing.*

What's **wrong with borrowing** a little money?

The adjectives that we can use include the following.

accustomed to	content with	intent on	satisfied with
afraid of	different from	interested in	sorry for
angry at	engaged in	involved in/with	successful at/in
annoyed at	excited at	keen on	surprised at/by
anxious about	famous for	known for	tired of
ashamed of	fed up of/with	nervous about/of	unhappy about/at
aware of	fond of	opposed to	used to
bad at	good at	pleased about	worried about
bored with	grateful for	ready for	wrong with
capable of	guilty of	resigned to	
close to	happy about/at	responsible for	

In this pattern the gerund can sometimes have a subject. It comes after the preposition and before the gerund.

*I was **aware of people staring** at me.*

*I'm **surprised at Anna failing** her exam.*

Noun + preposition + gerund

A gerund can follow a noun + preposition.

*We're looking into the **possibility of renting** a fiat.*

*I had no **sense of being** in danger.*

*It's just a **question of getting** yourself organised.*

*What's your **excuse for being** late?*

Of is the most common preposition in this pattern.

The nouns that we can use include the following.

advantage in/of	effect of	intention of	purpose in/of
aim of	excuse for	interest in	question of
anger at	experience of	job of	reason for
appearance of	fact of	matter of	reputation for
awareness of	fear of	objection to	risk of
benefit of	feeling of	opportunity for/of	sense of
business of	habit of	part of	success in
case of	honour of	pleasure in/of	task of
chance of	hope of	point in/of	way of
danger of	idea of	possibility of	
difference between	importance of	problem of	
difficulty in	insistence on	prospect of	

In this pattern the gerund can sometimes have a subject. It comes after the preposition and before the gerund.

*I don't like the **idea of someone looking** over my shoulder all the time.*

*What's the **point of you/your waiting** around here all afternoon?*

For joining and to join

1. After some verbs and adjectives we can use either a preposition + gerund or a to-infinitive with no difference in meaning.

*The people voted **for joining/to join** the European Union.*

*I was annoyed **at finding/to find** the office closed.*

These are some of the words we can use in both patterns.

aim at doing / to do

ready for printing / to print

annoyed at finding / to find

satisfied with being / to be

content with being / to be

surprised at finding / to find

excited at seeing / to see

vote for joining / to join

grateful for having / to have

2. Sometimes the two patterns have a different meaning, or their uses are partly the same and partly different. Compare the examples.

<p><i>agree</i> <i>I don't agree with dumping waste in the sea. (= I don't think it is right.)</i></p>	<p><i>We all agreed to meet the next day (= We decided to meet)</i></p>
<p><i>tell</i> <i>I told you about losing my credit card, didn't I? (told = informed)</i></p>	<p><i>I told you to keep that card safe. (told = advised/requested)</i></p>
<p><i>remind</i> <i>This reminds me of skiing in the Alps years ago. (an impersonal subject)</i></p>	<p><i>Why didn't you remind me to listen to the weather forecast. (a personal subject)</i></p>
<p><i>interested</i> <i>Simon is interested in gardening. (= He likes gardening.)</i></p>	<p><i>Simon would be interested to see/ interested in seeing your garden. (= He would like to see your garden,)</i> <i>Simon was interested to see your garden. (= He found your garden interesting.)</i></p>
<p><i>pleased</i> <i>Karen was pleased about winning/pleased to win a prize. (pleased about something in the past)</i></p>	<p><i>I'm pleased to meet you. (pleased about something in the present)</i></p>
<p><i>afraid</i> <i>He's afraid of being hit by a car. (= He is afraid because he might be hit.)</i></p>	<p><i>The old man is afraid to cross / afraid of crossing the road. (= He won't cross because he is afraid.)</i></p>
<p><i>ashamed</i> <i>I'm ashamed of making mistakes in my English. (I'm ashamed because I make mistakes.)</i></p>	<p><i>I'm ashamed to open my mouth. (= I won't open my mouth because it makes me feel ashamed.)</i></p>
<p><i>anxious</i> <i>Jane was anxious about making a mistake. (= She was worried.)</i></p>	<p><i>Jane was anxious to get home as soon as possible. (= She wanted to get home.)</i></p>

<p><i>sorry</i></p> <p><i>I'm sorry for making / sorry to have made such a fuss.</i> (an apology for a past action)</p>	<p><i>Sorry to disturb you / Sorry for disturbing you, but can I have a word?</i> (an apology for a present action)</p> <p><i>I'm sorry to tell you this, but your work is not of the required standard.</i> (regret when you say something unwelcome)</p> <p><i>I was sorry to hear about your mother.</i> (regret about bad news)</p>
---	---

To + gerund and the to-infinitive

To can be a preposition, or it can be part of a to-infinitive.

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon. (**look forward to** + gerund)

I hope to see you soon. (**hope** + to-infinitive)

After the preposition *to*, we can put a noun phrase instead of a gerund clause.

I'm looking forward to next weekend.

We cannot do this with a to-infinitive.

We can use a gerund (but not an infinitive) after these combinations with *to*: *admit to, close to, confess to, look forward to, object to, objection to, opposed to, resigned to, resort to.*

Determiner + gerund

1. We can sometimes put a determiner such as *the* before a gerund.

Nancy likes her new job, but the driving makes her tired.

Compare the two sentences.

Driving makes her tired. (= all driving, driving in general)

The driving makes her tired. (= the driving she does in her job)

The + gerund is specific rather than general.

We can also use *this, that, some, no, a lot of, a little, a bit of, and much.*

This constant arguing gets on my nerves.

I'd like to find time for some fishing at the weekend.

No parking. (= Parking is not allowed.)

I'd better do a bit of tidying up.

We can also use a possessive.

Your driving always terrifies me.

2. A gerund clause can have an object.

An important part of our work is keeping records.

Playing ball games is prohibited.

Sometimes we can use the pattern *the + gerund + of + object.*

An important part of our work is the keeping of records.

The playing of ball games is prohibited.

The pattern with *of* can be rather formal and is typical of an official, written style.

Sometimes the noun phrase after *of* is the understood subject.

*I was disturbed by **the ringing of the telephone**. (The telephone was ringing.)*

Instead of a gerund, we often use other abstract nouns in this pattern.

*the **management** of the economy (more usual than *the managing of the economy*)*

*the **education** of young children (more usual than *the educating of young children*)*

PARTICIPLES

1. The most common kinds of participle are the active participle, the past participle, and the passive participle.

Form	Example
Active participle:	<i>I fell asleep watching television. We're taking a short break now.</i>
Past participle:	<i>I've watched all these videos. The job had taken a long time.</i>
Passive participle:	<i>The game was watched by a handful of spectators. Taken by surprise, he didn't know what to say.</i>

An active participle is a verb with the ending *-ing*, e.g. *watching, taking*, sometimes called the 'present participle'. It is the same form as a gerund.

The past participle and the passive participle have the same form. A regular verb has a past/passive participle ending in *-ed*, e.g. *watched, played*.

We can put *not* before a participle. *I sat there **not listening** to a word.*

2. An active or passive participle can combine with *be*, and a past participle can combine with *have* in the following verb forms.

Continuous tenses

(be + active participle): *The train **was stopping**.*

The passive

(be + passive participle): *We **were stopped** by a policeman.*

Perfect tenses

(have + past participle): *My watch **has stopped**.*

Other uses of the participles.

*We heard you **creeping** up the stairs.*

***Abandoned** by its owners, the house fell into disrepair.*

In these examples the participle is not a main verb

3. As well as the main participles, there are three more complex forms.

Form	Example
Perfect participle: (<i>having</i> + past participle)	<i>Having cleared the snow, they were able to drive on.</i>
Perfect passive participle: (<i>having been</i> + passive participle)	<i>The snow having been cleared, they were able to drive on.</i>
Continuous passive participle: (<i>being</i> + passive participle)	<i>They watched the snow being cleared way.</i>

In the negative *not* usually goes before the whole participle.

*The snow **not having been cleared**, they were unable to drive on.*

Participle clauses

1. A participle can have an object or complement, and it can have one or more adverbials. The participle together with such phrases is called a participle clause.

*We saw a policeman **chasing someone**.*

*My sister is good at arguing, **being a lawyer**.*

***Cut above the right eye**, the boxer was unable to continue.*

The object comes after the participle.

(NOT ~~*We saw a policeman someone chasing.*~~)

A participle clause can be just a participle on its own.

*I just lay there **thinking**.*

2. A participle can sometimes have a subject.

***The lights having gone out**, we couldn't see a thing.*

***Everything being in a complete mess**, it took me an hour to tidy up.*

If there is no subject, then it is normally understood to be the same as in the main clause.

*The men sat round the table **playing cards**.*

(The men were playing cards.)

Participle + noun

1. We can use an active or passive participle before a noun.

*The team was welcomed by **cheering crowds**.*

(= crowds who were cheering)

***Boiling water** turns to steam.*

(= water which is boiling)

*The experiment must be done under **controlled conditions**.*

(= conditions which are controlled)

*The terrorists used a **stolen car**.*

(= a car which had been stolen)

In these examples the participle functions rather like an adjective. Compare **cheering crowds/noisy crowds**, **boiling water/hot water**.

It is often neater to use a participle + noun than to use a clause such as *crowds who were cheering*. But we cannot always use a participle before a noun. For example, we can talk about a *barking dog* but not ~~*an eating dog*~~. Sometimes we use a participle with a prefix.

a rewritten version underfed children an overflowing drain

a misspent youth an unsmiling face a disconnected telephone

2. There are a few past participles that we can use before a noun.

*The road is blocked by a **fallen tree**.*

(= a tree which **has fallen**)

*The leaders of the **failed uprising** attempted to flee the country.*

(= the uprising which **had failed**)

Compare the past and passive participles.

Past: *The **escaped** prisoner was soon recaptured.*

(= the prisoner who **had escaped**)

Passive: *The **injured** prisoner was treated in hospital.*

(=the prisoner who **had been injured**)

3. Sometimes we put an adverb before the participle.

***fanatically cheering** crowds* (= crowds who are cheering fanatically)

***properly trained** staff* (= staff who have been properly trained)

We can also form a compound by combining another element with the participle.

*a **fast-growing** economy*

(= an economy which is **growing fast** - verb + adverbial)

***earth-moving** equipment*

(= equipment which **moves earth** - verb + object)

*a **nice-looking** jacket*

(= a jacket which **looks nice** - verb + complement)

*an **oil-fired** central heating system*

(= a central heating system which is **fired by oil** - verb + by-agent)

*a **newly-married** couple*

(= a couple who **have recently married** - verb + adverbial)

We do not use longer phrases before the participle.

(NOT *written in pencil notes*)

(NOT *at the tops of their voices cheering crowds*)

But we can say *notes written in pencil*.

4. We can add -ed to some nouns.

*a **walled** city* (= a city with a wall)

This happens mostly with compounds.

*a **dark-haired** man* (= a man with dark hair)

*a **short-sleeved** shirt* (= a shirt with short sleeves)

Verb + participle

1. The pattern *They stood watching*

We can use a participle after *go*, *lie*, *run*, *sit*, and *stand* to refer to two actions happening at the same time.

*Everyone **stood watching** the aircraft.*

*The girl **lay trapped** under the wreckage for three days.*

*People **ran screaming** for help.*

We can put an adverbial between the verb and participle.

*Everyone **stood there watching** the aircraft.*

*Karen **sat at the table reading** a newspaper.*

2. *Go swimming, do the washing, etc*

We use *go* + active participle to talk about activities that we go out to do, especially leisure activities.

*I'd love to **go swimming**.*

We **went riding** yesterday.

Simon has **gone fishing**.

We use *do the* + gerund for some types of work, especially routine housework.

I usually **do the washing** at the weekend.

Someone comes in to **do the cleaning** for us.

We can use *do some ...*, *do a bit of/a lot of...*, etc for both leisure and work activities.

I once **did some surfing** in California.

James **does a lot of cooking**, doesn't he?

Luckily I haven't got **much ironing** to do.

We can also use *do* + gerund.

I **can't do sewing**. I always make a mess of it.

We **did trampolining** every day on holiday.

Verb + object + participle

1. The pattern *I saw you doing it*

We can use an object + active participle after certain verbs.

I saw two men **cutting** down a tree.

We **heard you arguing** with your brother.

Can you **smell something burning**?

We can use verbs of perception, including: *feel, hear, listen to, notice, observe, see, smell, watch*.

2. *I saw you doing it* or *I saw you do it*?

After a verb of perception there is also a pattern with an object + infinitive without *to*.

I saw two men **cut** down a tree.

We **didn't notice anyone leave** the building.

An infinitive without *to* means the complete action.

I saw them **cut** the tree down. It **didn't take long**.

(I saw them. They cut it down.)

The participle means that the action goes on over a period of time.

I saw them **cutting** the tree down as I went past.

(I saw them. They were cutting it down.)

When we talk about a short action, we can use either form.

They watched the horse **jump/jumping** the fence.

We **didn't notice anyone leave/leaving** the building.

3. *I saw it being done* and *I saw it done*

The patterns in 2 can be used with a participle clause in the passive.

	Complete action	Action over a period
Active:	<i>I saw them cut down the tree.</i> <i>We heard someone fire a shot.</i>	<i>I saw them cutting down the tree</i> <i>We heard people firing shots</i>
Passive:	<i>I saw the tree cut down.</i> <i>We heard a shot fired.</i>	<i>I saw the tree being cut down.</i> <i>We heard shots being fired.</i>

4. The pattern *I kept you waiting*

We can use an object + participle after certain verbs. The participle means action over a period of time.

*The doctor is very slow. He often **keeps his patients waiting**.*

*They **caught a student cheating** in the exam.*

*We soon **got the machine working** again.*

The verbs we can use include: *catch, find, get, have, keep, leave, need, stall.*

In the following pattern *have* can mean 'cause someone to be doing something'.

*The trainer **had the players running** round the field.*

Not have can also mean 'refuse to accept'.

*I won't **have people treating** this house like a hotel.*

(= I won't allow people to treat this house like a hotel.)

5. *I spent some time waiting*

We can use an active participle after *spend, waste, or lose* and an expression of time or money.

*I've **spent half an hour looking** for that letter.*

*The company **wasted millions of pounds investing** in out-of-date technology.*

6. The pattern *You were seen doing it*

We can sometimes use the passive before an active participle.

*The men **were seen cutting** down a tree.*

*A student **was caught cheating** in the exam.*

We can use some of the verbs in pattern 1 (*hear, observe, see*) and some of the verbs in pattern 3 (*catch, find, keep, leave*).

7. The pattern *I want it done*

We can use an object + passive participle (or passive to-infinitive) after certain verbs.

*Polly **wanted the carpet (to be) cleaned**.*

*I'd **like this map (to be) photocopied**, please.*

*We **prefer the lights (to be) turned** down.*

We can use these verbs: (*would*) *hate, (would) like, (would) love, need, (would) prefer, want.*

In informal English we can also use an ing-form.

*Polly **wanted the carpet cleaning**.*

*I'd **like this map photocopying**, please.*

We can also use an object + passive participle with *find, get, have, and leave*.

*The police **found a body buried** in the garden.*

*We decided to **have the tree cut** down.*

Conjunction + participle

We can use an active or passive participle after some conjunctions.

*You should wear gloves **when using** an electric saw.*

(=... when you use an electric saw.)

***Once opened**, the contents should be consumed within three days.*

Although expecting the news, I was greatly shocked by it.

If not claimed within one month, the prize will be donated to charity.

The pattern is used mainly in writing and is common in instructions. We can use these conjunctions: *although, if, once, unless, until, when, whenever, while.*

Conjunction + participle is a similar pattern to preposition + gerund.

Despite expecting the news, I was greatly shocked by it.

*I always have a shower **after working** out in the gym.*

Participle clauses of time

1. We can use a clause of time with an active participle.

*Mike hurt his hand **playing volleyball**.*

*We were rushing about **servicing tea to everyone**.*

The two actions take place at the same time.

Sometimes the participle clause can come first.

***Coming up the steps**, I fell over.*

This is used more in writing than in speech. It is more neutral to say *I fell over (when I was) coming up the steps.*

2. We can also use a participle clause to talk about two short, connected actions which happen one after the other.

***Taking a note from her purse**, she slammed it down on the counter.*

***Opening the file**, the detective took out a newspaper cutting.*

This pattern is rather literary. It is more neutral to use *and*.

*She took a note from her purse **and** slammed it down on the counter.*

With two short actions, we mention the actions in the order they happen. The participle usually comes in the first clause, but it can sometimes come in the second.

*She took a note from her purse, **slamming it down on the counter**.*

3. When a short action comes before another connected one, we can use a perfect participle for the first action.

***Having sealed the envelope/Sealing the envelope**, the lawyer locked it in the safe.*

But when the first action is not short, we must use the perfect.

***Having read the document**, the lawyer locked it in the safe.*

***Having dug a hole in the road**, the men just drove away.*

(NOT ~~*Digging a hole in the road, the men just drove away.*~~)

The clause with the perfect participle can come after the main clause.

*They left the restaurant, **having spent two hours over lunch**.*

4. A passive participle can be simple, continuous or perfect.

*The old woman walked slowly to the lift, **assisted by the porter**.*

*I don't want to stay out here **being bitten by insects**.*

*A hole **having been dug**, the men just disappeared.*

5. Compare these ways of saying that one thing happened after another.

1 *The man left the building **and (then)** hailed a taxi.*

2 ***After he had left** the building, the man hailed a taxi.*

3 ***After leaving** the building, the man hailed a taxi.*

4 ***After having left** the building, the man hailed a taxi.*

5 ***Having left** the building, the man hailed a taxi.*

6 ***Leaving the building**, the man hailed a taxi.*

Sentence (1) is the simplest way of expressing the idea. (2) makes more explicit the order in which the two things happened. (3) is shorter and neater and a little formal. (4) is less usual because there is no need to use both *after* and *having* to express the same idea. (5) and (6) are both rather formal. (6) means that the two actions happened close together.

Participle clauses of reason

1. A participle clause can express reason.

*Crowds were waiting at the airport, **hoping to see Madonna arrive.***

(= ... because they hoped/they were hoping to see Madonna arrive.)

***Being rather busy**, I completely forgot the time.*

(= Because I was rather busy, ...)

***Not feeling very well**, Emma decided to lie down.*

***Having lost my passport**, I have to apply for a new one.*

***The restaurant having closed**, there was nowhere to eat.*

This type of participle clause can be rather formal.

2. We can use *with* before a participle clause with a subject.

***With the restaurant having closed**, there was nowhere to eat.*

(= Because the restaurant had closed, ...)

***With prices going up so fast**, there's no point in trying to save money.*

*I can't concentrate **with you talking all the time.***

This pattern is neutral in style. *With the restaurant having closed*, ... is less formal than *The restaurant having closed*,...

3. A passive participle in a clause of reason can be simple, continuous, or perfect.

*He died at thirty, **struck** down by a rare disease.*

*In summer the ducks have it easy, always **being fed** by tourists.*

***Having been renovated** at great expense, the building looks magnificent.*

Other participle clauses

1. Result

An active participle after the main clause can express result, whether this happens by accident or deliberately.

*They pumped waste into the river, **killing all the fish.***

(= ... and killed all the fish.)

*The film star made a dramatic entrance, **attracting everyone's attention.***

(= ... and attracted everyone's attention.)

2. Conditions

A participle clause can express a condition.

*We plan to eat outside, **weather permitting**.*

(= ... if the weather permits it.)

***Taken daily**, vitamin pills can improve your health.*

(= If they are taken daily, ...)

3. With in a participle clause

These examples have *with* and a subject at the beginning of the clause.

*There were scenes of celebration, **with people dancing in the streets**.*

*It was a large room, **with bookshelves covering most of the walls**.*

A typical use of this pattern is to add details to a description. Compare the use of *with* to express reason.

4. Following, considering, etc

There are some participle forms which function rather like a preposition.

***Following** the reception, there will be a talk by the professor.*

(= After the reception, ...)

***Considering/Given** the awful weather, our Open Day was a great success.*

(= In view of the awful weather, ...)

*No action has been taken **regarding** your complaint.*

(= ... about your complaint.)

***Judging by** all the noise, it must have been a pretty good party.*

(= All the noise makes me think that ...)

5. Idioms

We use a participle clause in some idiomatic phrases which comment on a statement or relate it to a previous one.

***Strictly speaking**, you can't come in here unless you're a club member.*

*Things don't look good. **But having said that**, I'm still optimistic.*

*I'm going on a computer course. ~ **Talking of computers**, ours are all down.*

***All being well**, we should get there about six.*

EXERCISES

THE INFINITIVE

1. Translate into English:

1. Я радий, що розповів вам цю історію.
2. Я радий, що мені розповіли цю історію.
3. Я хочу познайомити вас з цієї артисткою.
4. Я хочу, щоб мене познайомили з цієї артисткою.
5. Я радий, що зустрів її на станції.
6. Я радий, що мене зустріли на станції.
7. Ми дуже щасливі, що запросили його на вечір.
8. Ми дуже щасливі, що нас запросили на вечір.
9. Він буде щасливий відвідати цю знамениту картинну галерею.
10. Він був щасливий, що відвідав цю знамениту картинну галерею.
11. Діти люблять, коли їм розповідають казки.
12. Я не припускав зупинятися на цій станції.
13. Я не очікував, що мене зупинять.
14. Я шкодую, що заподіяв вам стільки занепокоєння.
15. Він не виносить, коли йому брешуть.
16. Я згадав, що вже зустрічав це слово в якійсь книзі.
17. Мені дуже шкода, що я пропустив цю цікаву лекцію.
18. Вона щаслива, що чула концерт відомого італійського диригента.
19. Вона рада, що була присутня на лекції.
20. Він дуже задоволений, що закінчив свою книгу.
21. Наші спортсмени пишаються тим, що виграли кубок.
22. Я тільки хочу, щоб мені дозволили допомогти вам.
23. Я був вдячний, що мені дали кімнату з великим вікном.
24. Він був щасливий, що повернувся додому.
25. Він був щасливий, що знову вдома.
26. Я шкодую, що перервав Вас.
27. Я жалкую, що не застала вас вдома.
28. Джейн була щаслива, що їде від місіс Рід.
29. Рочестер був радий познайомитися з Джейн.
30. Рочестер був радий, що познайомився з Джейн.

2. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Infinitive.

1. They seemed (to quarrel): I could hear angry voices from behind the door.
2. They are supposed (to work) at the problem for the last two months.
3. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom.
4. Her ring was believed (to lose) until she happened (to find) it during the general cleaning. It turned out (to drop) between the sofa and the wall.
5. They seemed (to wait) for ages.
6. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work.
7. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about.

8. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother.
9. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. He wanted (to read) and not (to forget).
10. I consider myself lucky (to be) to that famous exhibition and (to see) so many wonderful paintings.
11. He seems (to know) French very well: he is said (to spend) his youth in Paris.
12. The enemy army was reported (to overthrow) the defence lines and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
13. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell.
14. You seem (to look) for trouble.
15. It seemed (to snow) heavily since early morning: the ground was covered with a deep layer of snow.

3. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Infinitive.

1. He seems (to read) a lot.
2. He seems (to read) now.
3. He seems (to read) since morning.
4. He seems (to read) all the books in the library.
5. We expect (to be) back in two days.
6. He expected (to help) by the teacher.
7. The children seem (to play) since morning.
8. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday.
9. She seems (to work) at this problem ever since she came here.
10. I am sorry (to break) your pen.
11. I want (to take) you to the concert.
12. I want (to take) to the concert by my father.
13. She hoped (to help) her friends.
14. She hoped (to help) by her friends.
15. I hope (to see) you soon.

4. Translate into English.

1. Дитина була щаслива, що її привели додому.
2. Джейн згадала, що їй багато розповідали про містера Рочестері.
3. Діти були в захваті від того, що їх привели в цирк.
4. Я шкодую, що зіпсував Вам настрій.
5. Меггі була дуже стурбована тим, що забула погодувати кроликів.
6. Я страшенно ради, що зустрів Вас.
7. Пробачте, що поставив Вас у таке неприємне становище.
8. Я дуже щасливий, що мав задоволення познайомитися з Вами.
9. Я шкодую, що змусив Вас чекати.
10. Клайд був страшенно радий, що відновив своє знайомство з Сондріо.
11. Вибачте, що я не помітив Вас.
12. Я шкодую, що додав неприємностей тим, що розповів Вам.
13. Коли Клайд подивився на дівчину уважно, він згадав, що бачив її в компанії Сондри.
14. Я згадав, що був зворушений сценою, яку спостерігав.

5. Translate into English.

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 ваше 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.

6. Translate into English.

1. Вона була занадто мала, щоб запам'ятати те, що відбулося. (incident).
2. Він той самий чоловік, з яким можна поговорити з цього питання.
3. Для нього важливо отримати інформацію сьогодні.
4. Ось гроші, які ми можемо витратити на меблі,
5. Вони дуже задоволені (pleased), що їх запросили на конференцію (conference).
6. Ви будете виступати (speak) першим.
7. На цю помилку треба звернути особливу (particular) увагу.
8. Ти б краще залишився вдома.
9. З його сторони благородно (great) зробити все (do one's best) для того, щоб врятувати їх.
10. Він не знав, що робити далі і до кого звертатися з проханням (make a request).
11. Він пізніше всіх розгадав її наміри (intentions).
12. Я б вважав за краще поїхати туди на машині, а не на літаку.
13. Вже зовсім темно, давно пора включити світло.
14. Йому пора звернутися до лікаря.
15. Мені краще відпочивати де-небудь на морі, а не сидіти на дачі.

7. Translate into English using the Complex Subject.

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 (apple pie). Пахне дуже смачно.
6. Боб, напевно, нам допоможе. - Він напевно нам допоможе.
7. Вважають, що вони поїхали вчора.
8. Очевидно, переговори (talks) закінчатся завтра.
9. Вважають, що ця робота була виконана успішно.
10. Навряд чи цей факт має велике значення (be of great importance).
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 прекрасних книг.

8. Translate into English using the Complex Subject.

1. Ніяк не очікували, що холодна погода настане так рано.
2. Виявилося, що ми вже колись зустрічалися.
3. Ви, здається, втомилися.
4. Умови 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 Берліні і вивчала німецьку літературу. Вважають, що німецька література справила 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 дізнався номер його телефону.
16. Він виявився гарним спортсменом.
17. Він пише нову статтю, здається, він працює над нею вже два тижні.
18. Я випадково зустрів його у Празі.
19. Кажуть, що ця будівля була побудована в XVII столітті.
20. Відомо, що марсіанські канали були відкриті в 1877 році.
21. Припускають, що засідання завершиться о 10:00.
11. Вважають, що вони знають про це більше, ніж хочуть показати.
15. Джим виявився хоробрим хлопчиком.
24. Рочестер випадково зустрів Джейн по дорозі додому.
25. Кажуть, що він працює над своїм винаходом вже кілька років.
16. Кажуть, що ця стаття перекладена на всі мови світу.
27. Ви, здається, багато читали до вступу в університет.

9. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

1. Я хочу, щоб всі діти сміялися.
2. Я хочу, щоб все це прочитали учні.
3. Мені хотілося б, щоб доктор подивився його.
4. Діти хотіли, щоб я розповів їм казку.
5. Я не хочу, щоб вона знала про це.
6. Він хотів, щоб його друг пішов з ним.
7. Мій брат хоче, щоб я вивчала іспанську мову.
8. Я б хотів, щоб мої учні добре знали англійську мову.
9. Я не хочу, щоб ти одержав погану оцінку.
10. Мені б не хотілося, щоб вони спізналися.

11. Яні хотіла, щоб ви мене чекали.
12. Вона б хотіла, щоб у її кімнату поставили кондиціонер
13. Я хочу, щоб ви прочитали цю книгу.
14. Мені б хотілося, щоб ви приїхали до нас.
15. Вона хотіла, щоб її син добре закінчив школу.
16. Їм би хотілося, щоб ми програли гру.
17. Вона не хотіла, щоб я поїхав до Москви.
18. Я б не хотів, щоб Ви втратили мою книгу.
19. Батько хоче, щоб я була піаністкою.
20. Ми хочемо, щоб цей артист приїхав до нас у школу.
21. Вам би хотілося, щоб я розповів вам цю історію?
22. Хочете, я дам Вам мій словник?

10. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

1. Вона знала, що він дуже добра людина.
2. Всі знали, що вона прогресивний учений.
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. Я не очікував, що він напише такі прекрасні вірші.

11. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

1. Бабуся любить, коли Лена грає на роялі.
2. Батькові подобається, коли я розмовляю англійською.
3. Мій дідусь не любив, коли діти розмовляли за столом.
4. Він терпіти не міг, коли ми ламали іграшки.
5. Він любив, коли ми грали в тихі ігри.
6. Я люблю, коли діти сміються.
7. Вона не любить, коли я з нею сперечаюся.
8. Вона не любила, щоб ми приходили пізно.
9. Він терпіти не може, коли я спізнююся.
10. Наш вчитель любить, коли ми ставимо запитання.

12. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

1. Будь ласка, не змушуйте мене пити молоко.
2. Вона не могла змусити його лягати спати рано.
3. Собака змусила кішку підійнятися на дерево.
4. Учитель змусив її переписати вправу.
5. Вона змусила собаку перестрибнути через паркан.
6. Він змусив брата стрибнути у воду.
7. Дощ змусив нас повернутися додому.
8. Примусьте її надягти пальто: сьогодні дуже холодно.
9. Чому ви не змусили сина вивчити вірш?
10. Я не можу змусити свою кішку ловити мишей.
11. Коли ти змусиш свого друга робити зарядку?

13. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

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 по-іспанськи?
12. Я бачив, що Коля прийшов.
13. Я бачила, що Джордж йде по вулиці.
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 і дивилися, як плавають ведмеді.
23. Хлопчик стежив, як кішка намагається відкрити двері.
24. Він зауважив, що вони переходять вулицю з двома великими валізами в руках.
25. Учитель помітив, що учні розмовляють.
28. Вона помітила, як батько вийшов з кімнати.
27. Ви помітили, що вони сміються?
28. Ви помітили, що він пішов?

14. Translate into English using the Complex Object.

1. Вона хоче, щоб цю пісню співали якнайчастіше.
2. Він хотів, щоб його картини бачили у всіх країнах.
3. Дитина хотіла, щоб його ведмедика поклали до нього в ліжко.
4. Вона хотіла, щоб її твір перевірили відразу.
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 в 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?

THE GERUND

1. Complete the following sentences using gerunds.

1. (Be) free and alone is a good thing if you are tired of big cities.
2. (Find) you here was a quite a surprise.
3. If this is what you intend (ask) me, stop (waste) your time.
4. They kept on (talk) though the band began (play).
5. Everyone enjoyed (swim) in the river.
6. My watch needs (repair).
7. He never mentioned (live) in Prague.
8. He does not seem to mind (air) the room.
9. Just imagine (go) there together!
10. Don't put of (do) it now. If you postpone (receive) a visa again, you will miss an excellent opportunity of (go) there.

2. Complete the following sentences with gerunds formed from the verbs in the box.

buy	comment	answer	sign	pay	help
recognize	make go	see	escape		

1. ___ big prices for famous pictures is now a wealthy man's way of ___ taxation.
2. English grammar is very difficult and few writers have avoided ___ mistakes.
3. Maurice was saved from ___ by Kate's entry with the tray.
4. The elderly ladies enjoyed ___ who came in and out, ___ old friends, and ___ unfavourably how these had aged.
5. Of course the contract is mutually beneficial and he is all for ___ it.
6. The important part of his life is ___ people.
7. Parks at night is a dangerous place to walk. Avoid ___ there after darkness.
8. Father suggested ___ a new machine.

3. Make up sentences using gerunds.

1. Forgive (I, take up) so much of your time.
2. Do you mind (he, join) us?
3. Does he feel like (stay) here for another week?
- 4.1 appreciate (you, encourage) him when he failed in his experiment.
5. Do you know the reason for (he, feel) disappointed?
6. "It's no good (you, hate) it," he said becoming didactic.
7. Only the other day they had been talking about (something, happen),
8. She was listening hard all the time for any sound of (Jan, descend) the stairs.
9. He wishes he'd never told you the truth but it's no use (he, deny) it.
10. Cursing himself for (not learn) to drive a car he woke up Toni.
11. Of course, I should insist on (you, accept) the proper professional fee.
12. Bob was feeling rather unwell, and was not really looking forward to (we, visit) him.
13. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living.
14. He warned us that there was no point in (we, arrive) half an hour earlier.
15. They were talking about (she, give up) the job and (go) to live in the country.

4. Open the brackets and use the proper gerund either in the active or passive voice.

1. The speaker was annoyed at (interrupt) every other moment.
2. He showed no sign of (hurt).
3. They showed no sign of (recognize) us.
4. He insists on (pay) for his work done.
5. We did not want to speak to the correspondent and tried to avoid (interview) by him.
6. Excuse me for (give) so much trouble to you.
7. After (examining) by the doctor I was given a sick leave.
8. They deny (rob) the bank, but admit (make) plans about it.
9. The problem is not worth (speak of).
10. Why does he avoid (meet) journalists?
11. She insisted on (show) the files to her.
12. She does not stand (remind) people of their duties and (remind) of hers.
13. He is not used to (speak to) like that.
14. He had never thought of security because he had no idea of (kidnap).
15. Did you succeed in (persuade) your colleagues?
- 16, The TV set needs (repair).
17. He is looking forward to (give) the main part in the play.
18. After (look through) the papers were registered.
19. He can't do anything without (disturb) anybody or (disturb).
20. Have you ever dreamed of (earn) a million dollars?

5. Complete the sentences on the right using the gerunds formed from the verbs in the box.

persuade	go	remember	gamble	do	see	try	visit	talk	watch
buy	get	speak	cry						

1. Do you ever watch TV? Never. I think it's a waste of time___.
- 2.1 advise you to see the film which is on at our local cinema. It is worth___.

3. He is speaking too much. I think it's no use ___ into every detail.
4. Why are you speaking so much of it? To my mind, the matter is not worth ___ of.
5. Why are you crying? You are seven years old already. Is it good ___ over the broken doll?
6. Stay in bed then. It is no good. ___ anything if you feel bad.
7. Have you talked to Alice? Yes, but we had difficulty ___ to her. I did not expect her to be so stubborn. I think it's a waste of time ___ her to follow cur advice.
8. She has bought a new fur coat. Well, to my mind, there is no point in ___ a new one if she has already got four coats!
9. What are you going to do tonight? Let's go to the casino. I think it is a waste of money ___.
10. Where have you been this summer? In Moscow, I had difficulty ___, a visa.
11. She has left for Paris. It's no use ___ to get in touch with her,
12. England and Brazil are going to play tomorrow. I've already bought tickets. Matches between England and Brazil are worth ___.
13. Ronald Reagan often used Russian proverbs in his speech. I think he supposed they were worth ___.

6. Fill in the blanks with prepositions after, before, by, on, without.

1. What did she mean ___ boasting like this?
2. His knowledge has improved ___ taking a training course.
3. He could tell the funniest story ___ smiling.
4. ___ entering the house she rushed to the telephone ___ greeting anybody.
5. You can keep healthy and fit ___ jogging in the morning.
6. Where did he go ___ finishing his work?
7. ___ writing an article about the events he must go to the place where they are taking place.
8. ___ hearing a woman's cry he jumped up from his seat.
9. ___ going through the customs office he went aboard the plane.
10. She was upset ___ not getting an answer from him.

7. Fill in the blanks with proper gerunds (use the verbs in the box).

send	call	go	take	speak	find	accomplish	come	part
laugh	gamble	explain	steal	cheat	support	live	take	
buy								

1. He has succeeded in ___ a difficult task and we are proud of him.
2. You should ask him for help. It seems to me that he is very good at ___ everything.
3. Mr. Grimsby hasn't got enough experience. I am against ___ in our work and I object ___ to the conference.
4. The audience burst out ___ at the sight of the monkey going through different tricks.
5. Do you know he has given up ___?
6. I don't insist on ___ there by plane.
7. Though nobody suspected him of ___, his companions accused him of _____ them when he was responsible for ___ goods for their company.
8. They are engaged in ___ new people for their firm.
9. Why do you persist in ___ him?

10. He is fed up with ___ alone. He is looking forward to his family ___ in two days.
11. They prevented us from ___ rash steps.
12. She feels like ___ too much when she drinks a glass of champagne.
13. He decided against ___ her again.

8. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs where necessary.

1. The policeman accused him ___ exceeding the speed limit.
2. She has been dreaming ___ flying to the Bahamas.
3. The rain prevented him ___ going to the country.
4. They have decided ___ buying a new car. 5. He succeeded ___ being promoted.
6. I feel ___ staying at home. It is rather cold. Let's watch a new film on TV instead ___ going to the picnic.
7. She is fed ___ staying in the village.
8. He went to the disco despite ___ having a headache.
9. She is looking ___ playing the leading part in the performance.
10. I think it's no use ___ trying to get him home.
11. Everybody congratulated her ___ passing the exam so well.
12. He is not very good ___ taking decisions quickly.
13. They don't approve ___ her getting married to James.
14. The police suspect him ___ drug smuggling.
15. We have difficulty ___ installing the new equipment.

9. Paraphrase the sentences using the gerunds. Use prepositions or adverbs where necessary (gerundial phrases are in bold type).

Example: We have no objections. They may leave at once. — We have no objections to their leaving at once.

1. He is unable to resist her charm. It's funny.
2. They told the truth. You shouldn't deny it.
3. You shouldn't take advantage of people's weakness. It's no good.
4. I confided in this man. I admit it.
5. She accepted the proposal. Her mother was displeased with it.
6. We rang the bell and we were admitted to the hall.
7. I'd like to speak to you frankly. I hope you don't mind it.
8. He is admitted to our closed circle. I object to it.
9. He was afraid that I would change the decision.
10. I regret that I gave you so much trouble.
11. After he had studied the weather forecast in great detail, he said he would go back to London.
12. Why do you insist that he should be present there?
13. I am really ashamed that I haven't written to you for so long.
14. You submitted the report to the secretary. I remember it.
15. I was prepared to dislike Mr. Nick even before I met him.
16. He suggested that we should start at once.
18. We are looking forward to the fact that you will spend the summer with us.
19. He is responsible that the letter is delivered only today.

20. This woman's face attracted his attention as familiar for he remembered that she had passed by him several times.

THE PARTICIPLE

1. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Active Participle.

1. That night, (go) up to his room he thought of his unpleasant duty.
2. She smiled (remember) the joke.
3. A new road will soon be built (connect) the plant with the railway station.
4. He speaks like a man (take) his opinion of everything.
5. (Not know) that she could trust them she did not know what to do.
6. And (say) this he threw himself back in the armchair.
7. I spent about ten minutes (turn) over the sixteen pages of The Guardian before I found the main news and articles.
8. (Be) so far away he still feels himself part of the community.
9. The boy came out of the water (shake) from top to toe.
10. (Support) her by the arm he helped her out of the taxi.

2. Paraphrase the following using Active Participle where it is possible.

Example: The man who is speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon. — The man speaking to Mary is a well-known surgeon.

1. The woman who is working in the garden is my sister.
2. The man who made a report yesterday came back from the USA.
3. I couldn't ring them up because I did not know their telephone number.
4. We went to see our friends who had just returned from a voyage.
5. The sidewalks were crowded with people who were watching the carnival.
6. He had a massive gold watch, which had belonged to his father.
7. He stood at the counter and hesitated, he did not know what to choose.
8. The conferences, which are held at the University every year, are devoted to ecological problems.
9. Unable to attend the conference that took place a month ago, we asked to send the typewritten reports.
10. I looked at the people who were lying on the beach.
11. The people who are waiting for the doctor have been sitting here for a long time.
12. The man who phoned you yesterday is waiting for you downstairs.

3. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Passive Participle.

1. She looked at the table. There was a loaf of brown bread (divide) into two halves.
2. There was another pause (break) by a fit of laughing of one of the old men sitting in the first row.
3. The child (leave) alone in the large room began screaming.
4. The centre of the cotton industry is Manchester (connect) with Liverpool by a canal.
5. The story (tell) by the old captain made the young girl cry.
6. He did not doubt that the information (receive) by morning mail was of great interest for his competitors.

7. The equipment (install) in the shop is rather sophisticated.
8. We've got a great variety of products, which are in great demand. Here are some samples (send) to our distributors last month.
9. The methods that were applied in the building of the new metro stations proved to be efficient.
10. She warmed over the dinner that she cooked yesterday.

4. Paraphrase the following using Passive Participle.

Example: These are only a few of the attempts, which were made to improve the situation.

— *These are only a few of the attempts made to improve the situation.*

1. The new job, which has been offered to me lately, seems to be very interesting.
2. He could not recognize the square, which was rebuilt, while he was away.
3. The news, which you've brought to us, is exciting.
4. The things that are left behind by passengers are usually taken to the Lost Property Office.
5. The animals, which were Caught in the morning, struggled furiously.
6. The answer, which had been so long expected, came at last.
7. There was a dead silence in the room, which was broken only by his cough.
8. The sunrays lighted the magnificent house, which was built on the hill.
9. The castle, which was built many years ago, was in good order.
10. The typewriter that was bought a few days ago has gone wrong.

5. Open the brackets and use participial constructions with the conjunctions when, while, as if, as though, if, till, unless.

Example: When you cross the street, be careful at the crossroads. — When crossing the street, be careful at the crossroads.

1. When he was lying he spoke more quickly than when he was telling the truth.
2. She stood in front of the mirror as if she were speaking to herself.
3. She screamed as though she had been badly hurt.
4. He is a quiet man. He never hurries unless he is pressed for time.
4. While I was waiting for you, I was looking through newspapers and magazines.
5. When he was asked about it, he could say nothing.
6. While I was crossing the street yesterday, I saw an accident.
7. A promise accounts so little till it is kept.
8. When he was a student he used to study at the library.
9. He was hesitating whether for take the step, which if it was mistaken, could put him to trouble.

6. Open the brackets and use the correct form of Active Participle.

1. (see) so little of the country, I am afraid I cannot answer all your questions.
2. (arrive) two days before the conference he had a lot of time to see Edinburgh.
3. I felt very tired (work) the whole day in the sun.
4. (buy) a pair of gloves we moved to the shoe department.
5. She left (tell) us all she had found out.
6. (get) what he wanted he took his hat and left.
7. By this time (get used) to the atmosphere of the big city, he no longer felt a stranger.
8. I felt refreshed and rested (sleep) for eight hours.
9. (complete) all our preparations we hired a taxi and hurried off.

10. Never (experience) such difficulties she was at a loss.

7. Open the brackets and fill in with the proper participle.

1. He fell asleep (exhaust) by the journey.
2. She entered the dining room (accompany) by her husband and her father.
3. A snake (sleep) in the grass will bite if anyone treads upon it.
4. (Fill) his pockets with apples the boy was about to run away when he saw the owner of the garden with a stick in his hand.
5. It was a bright Sunday morning of early summer (promise) heat.
6. When I came home, I found the table (lay).
7. (Judge) by the colour of the sun it should be windy tomorrow.
8. (Arrive) at a big seaport, I started to look for a job.
9. He had received an urgent message (ask) him to telephone Sir Matthew.
10. He looked at groups of young girls (walk) arm in arm.
11. In the wood they sat down on a (fall) tree.
12. (See) from the hill the city looks magnificent.
13. (Not know) where to go he turned to a passer-by.
14. (Lock) in her room she threw a fit.
15. (Address) the parcel, I went out at once to post it.
16. She often took care of my little sister (give) me a possibility to play with other boys.
17. (Wash) her face in cold water, she came up to the window and shut it.
18. Paul sat down again, evidently (change) his mind about going.

REFERENCES

1. Англійська мова. Комплексне видання / Ю.Т.Чернишова, С.В. Мясоедова, О.О. Ходаковська. Київ: Літера ЛТД, 2020. 496 с.
2. Англійська мова. ЗНО 2021: Збірник тестових завдань / Алла Мартинюк, Ірина Набокова, Ірина Свердлова. Харків: Видавничий дім Весна, 2020. 136 с.
3. English Grammar in Practice: Part 2. Non-Finite Forms of the Verb: навчальний посібник для студ. 2 курсу факультетів іноземних мов / укл. Бондарук Я. В., Деркач С.П., Слободяник О.О. Умань, 2019. 160 с.
4. Практична граматики англійської мови для студентів 3 курсу. Навчальний посібник з граматики для студентів 3 курсу факультету іноземних мов. Укладачі: Меркулова Т.К., Кузьміна В.С., Набокова І.Ю., Липецька В.С. Харків: ХНУ імені В.Н. Каразіна, 2010. 134 с.
5. Паращук В.Ю., Грицюк Л.Ф. Практикум з граматики англійської мови. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2003. 239 с.
6. Хоменко Е.Г. Граматика англійської мови: Навчальний посібник. – 2-ге видання випр. Київ: Знання – Прес, 2015. 606 с.
7. Хохаріна-Семерня Л.М. Підручник англійської мови. Київ: Вища школа, 1983. 231 с.
8. Черноватий Л.М., Карабан В.І. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами: Посібник для студентів вищих закладів освіти. Том І. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2005. 288 с.
9. Черноватий Л.М., Карабан В.І. Практична граматики англійської мови з вправами: Посібник для студентів вищих закладів освіти. Том ІІ. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2005. 288 с.
10. Alexander L.G. Longman English Grammar Practice. Longman Group UK, 1998, 2007. 296 p.
11. Azar V. English Grammar. Pearson Education, 2002. 434 p.
12. Azar V. Understanding and Using English Grammar. 3rd edition
13. Foley M., Hall D. My Grammar Lab. Advanced C1/C2. Pearson Education Limited, 2012. 410 p.
14. Murphy R. English Grammar in Use/ Cambridge University Press, 2019. 379 p.
15. O’Driscoll J. Britain. Oxford University Press, 2001. 224 p.
16. Prodromou L. Grammar and Vocabulary for First Certificate. Pearson Education, 1999. 319 p.
17. Thomson A.I., Martinet A.V. A Practical English Grammar. Oxford University Press, 2000.