# **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

RALISA WITH KEYS

Т. Ю. Дроздова, А. И. Берестова

REFERENCE & PRACTICE

THE

Anthology

# **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

REFERENCE & PRACTICE

# THE VERBALS

with keys

Учебное пособие для учащихся классов с углубленным изучением английского языка и студентов неязыковых вузов

> *Anthology* Санкт-Петербург 2008

По вопросам приобретения продукции издательства обращайтесь:

ООО «Антология трэйд»:

тел.: +7 (911) 812-55-66 e-mail: sales@anthology.spb.ru www.anthology.spb.ru

Интернет-магазин www.bookstreet.ru

## Дроздова Т. Ю., Берестова А. И.

СПб.: Антология, 2008. - 112 с.

ISBN 978-5-94962-048-9

Пособие знакомит со сложными глагольными формами: герундием, инфинитивом и причастием. Книга содержит раздел "The Keys" – ответы на задания.

ББК 81.2Англ-2 УДК 8.420 (075)

<sup>©</sup> Дроздова Т. Ю., Берестова А. И., 2002

<sup>©</sup> ООО «Антология», 2008

# **OT ABTOPOB**

Это издание предназначено для тех, кто освоил основные разделы английской грамматики и готов к изучению более сложных структур.

"The Verbals" является продолжением учебника "English Grammar: Reference and Practice" и полностью соответствует ему по структуре и методике подачи материала. Грамматические правила изложены в доступной и наглядной форме в виде таблиц, схем и моделей с опорой на родной язык. При объяснении материала в нем также используется оригинальная сопоставительная методика.

Учебное пособие "The Verbals" включает три раздела: the Gerund, the Infinitive, the Participle, Приложение и Ответы-ключи к большинству упражнений. Так же как и в "English Grammar" упражнения построены по принципу нарастания языковых трудностей и предназначены для студентов начинающих (A), продолжающих (B) и продвинутых (C) групп.

# **CONTENTS**

1.	The	Gerund	6
		Forms. Tense/Voice Distinctions	
		The Use of the Gerund	
		Verbs Used with the Gerund and the Infinitive	
	1.4	The Gerundial Construction	
	1.5	The Gerund and the Verbal Noun	
	1.6	Revision	23
		Tests	
2.	The	Infinitive	27
	2.1	Forms. Tense/Voice Distinctions	27
	2.2	The Use of the Infinitive without the Particle "to"	28
	2.3	The Functions of the Infinitive in the Sentence	29
		2.3.1 Revision	37
	2.4	The Infinitive Constructions	40
		2.4.1 The Complex Object	40
		2.4.2 The Complex Subject	46
		2.4.3 The For-to-Infinitive Construction	53
	2.5	Revision	57
	2.6	Tests	59
3.	The	Participle	61
	3.1	Forms and Functions	61
	3.2	The Functions of the Participle in a Sentence	
	3.3	Russian Equivalents of Participles Used as Attributes	63
	3.4	Russian Equivalents of Participles Used as Adverbial Modifiers	64
	3.5	Have Something Done	73
	3.6	The Absolute Participial Construction	74
	3.7	Revision	75
	3.8	Tests	77

The Keys	79
1. The Gerund	79
2. The Infinitive	83
3. The Participle	
Appendix 1. List of Irregular Verbs	97
Appendix 2. Irregular Verbs – Difficult Cases	
Appendix 3. Regular Verbs: Spelling Rules	
Appendix 4. Verbs Followed by the Infinitive	
Literature	100

# THE VERBALS (the Non-Finite Forms of the Verb)

The verb has finite and non-finite forms, the latter being also called the Verbals. The Verbals don't express person, number or mood, that is why they can't be used as the predicate of a sentence.

There are three verbals in English: **the Gerund, the Infinitive** and **the Participle.** In Russian we also have three non-finite forms, but they do not fully coincide with those in the English language (причастие, деепричастие, инфинитив).

# 1. THE GERUND

# 1.1 FORMS. TENSE/VOICE DISTINCTIONS

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

(for Spelling Rules see Appendix 1)

Like the finite forms the verbals have tense and voice distinctions, but their tense distinctions differ from those of the finite verbs.

#### THE TENSE DISTINCTIONS OF THE GERUND ARE RELATIVE:

tha	The Indefinite Gerund notes an action simultaneous with tof the predicate He avoided <b>making</b> the same mistake again.	The Perfect Gerund denotes an action <u>prior</u> to that of the predicate ☐ He admitted <b>having made</b> the mistake.
1.	Prior action is not always expressed by a Indefinite Gerund.  After the verbs: remember, excuse, forg. After the prepositions: on (upon), after, a    I don't remember hearing the legen   You must excuse my not answering	without. ad before.
2.	The Gerund has special forms for the Acc ☐ He liked neither reading nor being After the verbs: want, need, deserve, reg form though it is passive in meaning: ☐ The room needs painting. ☐ The film is worth seeing. ☐ The child deserves praising.	

# 1.2 THE USE OF THE GERUND

In modern English the Gerund is widely used and competes with the Infinitive. I. The Gerund is always used after:

1.	Verbs followed by pre		1	The control of the line of the
	accuse of	object to		They succeeded in <b>finding</b> a good flat.
	apologize for	persist in		Can you <i>stop</i> the child <i>from</i> <b>getting</b> into mischief?
	approve of	prevent from		
	blame smb for	result in		Thank you for coming.
	forgive for	stop from succeed in		He was <i>accused of</i> <b>having broken</b> the law.
	congratulate on count on			
	depend on	suspend smb of thank for		I <i>insisted on</i> his <b>coming</b> with us. Who is <i>to blame for</i> <b>starting</b> the fire?
	hear of	think of		Are you <i>thinking of</i> <b>buying</b> a house?
	inform of	LI III IK OI		I apologize for <b>being</b> so awkward.
	insist on			rapologize for <b>being</b> so awkward.
2	Nouns used with prepare	ocitions:		
۷.	art of	opportunity of		He has no intention of staying.
	chance of	plan for		The <i>importance of</i> <b>being</b> earnest.
	difficulty (in)	point in/of		There is no <i>chance of</i> <b>winning.</b>
	experience in	preparation for		We had no opportunity of meeting
	habit of	process of		interesting people there.
	harm of	purpose of		I have no <i>experience</i> in <b>building</b>
	idea of	reason for		houses.
	importance of	right of		There are different ways of solving
	interest in	sense of		this problem.
	means of	skill in		•
	mistake of	way of		such a thing?
3.	Phrasal verbs:	•		•
	burst out	leave off		He gave up <b>smoking</b> two years ago.
	give up	keep on		She kept on interrupting me while
	go on	put off, etc		I was speaking.
	(see "English through Reading")			
4.	Such verbs as:			
	avoid	involve		Would you <i>mind</i> closing the door?
	consider	justify		He denied having seen this man
	delay	mind		before.
	deny	miss		You can hardly <i>avoid</i> <b>meeting</b> her.
	escape	postpone		We've just <i>missed</i> having nasty
	excuse	practise		accident.
	fancy	recall		They postponed sending an answer
	finish	recollect	_	to the request.
	forgive	resent		,
	include	risk	_	letters.
_	<b>M</b>			I' <i>ll risk</i> <b>trying</b> my hand in it.
5.	Word combinations:		_	<b>-</b>
	be afraid of	be guilty of		<b>,                         </b>
	be angry for	be interested in		milk.

	be aware of	be keen on	☐ He didn't feel like <b>going</b> out.
	be bored with	be pleased at	He couldn't help laughing.
	be busy	be proud of	She was afraid of falling.
	be capable of	be slow at	☐ He <i>is slow at </i> <b>doing</b> sums.
	be clever at	be sorry for	He is interested in developing the
	be disappointed at	be sure of	project.
	be engaged in	be surprised at	☐ She' <i>ll be sorry for</i> <b>being</b> rude.
	be fond of	be worried about	☐ He is proud of having won the
	be good/clever at	be worth	chess tournament.
	be grateful for	be responsible for	☐ He was surprised at having been
	can't stand/bear	be no good	asked about it.
	feel like	be no use	It's no use worrying about it. There
	have difficulty in		is nothing you can do.
	-		☐ Did you have any <i>difficulty in</i> <b>getting</b> a visa?
6.	<u>Prepositions</u>		
	after	in spite of	They ran five miles without stopping.
	before	on	☐ Before <b>going</b> to bed she locked the
	besides	without	door.
	instead of	by	☐ John went to his office <i>in spite of</i> <b>being</b> ill.

(for Verbs followed by the Infinitive see Appendix 6)

#### **NOTES:**

- After the verbs come and go we often use the Gerund related to <u>outdoor activities</u>: climbing, driving, fishing, riding, sailing, shopping, skiing, walking, etc:

   Why don't you come sailing with us?
   Let's go skiing!

   The following verbs always have a direct object: catch, find, notice, observe, see:

   I'd better not catch you doing that again!
- 3. It is necessary to distinguish two particularly confusing verb phrases, used to and be used to:

#### **Used to + Infinitive**

**Used to + Infinitive** refers to habitual action in the past, and **used to** can not be followed by a noun (or a gerund):

☐ When I was in England, I used to eat a big breakfast.

**Used to** is a fixed idiom and is not used in any other tense.

#### Be Used to + Noun/Gerund

The phrase is parallel in structure to to be interested in, and it is possible to put a noun after to:

- ☐ I'm used to his curious ways.
- ☐ I'm used to hearing about the odd things he does.

The verb *to be* in **to be used to** can be used in any appropriate tense.

**To be used to** suggests *familiarity* through a repetition of the activitity or occurrence; it does not state the existence of a habit as such.

#### **EXERCISES**

**Ex. 1.** Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

### I. (A)

1. Could you please stop making so much noise? 2. I don't enjoy writing letters. 3. Does your work involve meeting a lot of people? 4. I considered taking the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. If you walk into the road without looking you risk being knocked down by a car. 6. I don't fancy going out this evening. 7. The batteries of this radio need changing. 8. Do you think the grass needs cutting? 9. Before going out I phoned Ann. 10. Tom left without finishing his dinner. 11. I wonder what prevented him from coming to the party. 12. The arrested man was suspected of breaking into houses. 13. Have you ever thought of getting married? 14. I had difficulty in finding a place to live. 15. Do you think this book is worth reading?

### II. (B, C)

1. This habit of discussing other people's affairs may damage reputations and ruin friendships. 2. Well, don't go if you don't feel like going but for God's sake stop talking about it. 3. Can't you see how perfectly useless it is trying to save the shop now? 4. I see no harm in letting them enjoy themselves in vacation time. 5. So you like the part and want to play it. But is it worth going to such lengths to get it? 6. He was only thanking me for taking his part at lunch. 7. Once he gets elected there will be no holding him. 8. You can't learn to skate without falling. 9. It's no use trying to make you see my point. 10. It's different for you. You're used to walking. 11. As to me, I simply love cooking. 12. My job is not teaching you manners. 13. She can't stand being contradicted. 14. She washed her face and combed her hair before going downstairs again. 15. Of course I'll go. I'd go any place if there's the slightest chance of getting this job.

# **Ex. 2.** Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

## I. (A, B)

1. She only succeeded ... blocking the way. 2. She showed no intention ... leaving. 3. There is no point ... staying. 4. He did not object ... being examined. 5. I was not used ... driving a big car through crowded streets. 6. She was surprisingly clever ... finding out things. 7. How can I prevent her ... going there? 8. I was thinking at the time ... selling the place. 9. I can find that out ... asking. 10. After all I'm personally responsible ... bringing you back safe and sound. 11. They positively insisted ... visiting all the rooms. 12. What are your reasons to accuse her ... taking the papers? 13. Everything depends ... being on the spot. 14. I thanked him again ... lending me the car.

## II. (C)

1. Jones insisted ... shaking hands. 2. I take all the blame ... not seeing further than my nose. 3. Unfortunately I haven't succeeded ... making much impression on you. 4. He made a point ... never sounding disappointed. 5. His mission had very little to do ... winning the war. 6. He had never had much difficulty ... getting jobs. The trouble had always been ... keeping them. 7. She thanked him ... taking her out. 8. He did not object ... seeing Francis. 9. I shall look forward ... seeing your book. 10. I thought ... taking a trip up the Scandinavian coast. 11. Jack hesitated, then decided ... talking. 12. I told him that we were about to be turned out of our flat ... not paying the rent. 13. Quite late, when he was on the point ... going

upstairs, the door bell rang. 14. He put the note under a saucer on the table to keep it ... blowing away.

**Ex. 3.** (A) Match the parts of sentences in A and B columns.

- 1. It's difficult to keep them
- 2. The police caught him
- 3. Will you, please, stop
- 4. I can hear someone
- 5. They left us
- 6. I could smell smoke
- 7. The searchers found the boy

- a. sheltering in the barn.
- b. coming from the house.
- c. opening the safe.
- d. thinking about the problem.
- e. working all the time.
- f. shouting in the distance.
- g. changing TV channels.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
е						

**Ex. 4.** (**A, B**) Supply Gerund forms for the words in brackets.

i

1. The baby started crying when he woke up, and went on (cry) all the morning. 2. He didn't want to lose any more money, so he gave up (play) cards. 3. Imagine (keep) a snake as a pet! 4. Please go on (write); I don't mind waiting. 5. He offered to buy my old car, if I didn't mind (wait) a month for the money. 6. The taxi-driver tried to stop in time, but he couldn't avoid (hit) the old woman. 7. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him, but after a while I got tired of hearing the same story again and again. 8. My watch keeps (stop). – That's because you keep (forget) to wind it up. 9. I suggest (telephone) the hospitals before asking the police to look for him.

#### Ш

1. Where is Ann? – She is busy (do) her homework. 2. Let's go for a swim. – What about (go) for a drive instead? 3. I intended to go to the cinema yesterday, but my friend told me the film wasn't worth (see). 4. Try to forget it; it isn't worth (worry) about. 5. When I came he was busy (write) a letter to his friend. 6. Do you feel like (go) to a film or shall we stay at home? 7. It's no use (have) a bicycle if you don't know how to ride it. 8. It's no use (ask) children to keep quiet. They can't help (make) noise. 9. Mr Shaw is very busy (write) his memoirs. 10. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone slip on a banana skin. 11. I didn't feel like (work) so I suggested spending the day in the country. 12. What about (buy) double quantities of everything today?

#### III. (B, C)

1. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living. 2. I am tired of (do) the same thing all the time. 3. I tried to convince him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) on my own, but he insisted on (help) me. 4. There was no way of (get) out of the building. 5. He didn't leave the house because he was afraid of (meet) someone who would recognize him. 6. I called at his house on the chance of (see) him. 7. There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything to help the people. 8. What's your idea of (do) it? 9. He expects me to answer by return but I have no intention of (reply) at all. 10. I'm not used