

Дієслово

cutlery is being polishing right now. 5) My camera haven't been returned yet. 6) The parcel was tied up by a string. 7) You will have been met at the airport tomorrow. 8) A new metro station is being build in our city at the moment. 9) Were been the curtains hung at the time you came in? 10) Children must be not shown that horror film.

5 Translate into English.

1) Скільки разів на день годують риб? — Їх годують раз на день. 2) Коли побудували вашу школу? — Її побудували тридцять п'ять років тому. 3) Піцу вже принесли? — Ні, її зараз готують. 4) Коли відремонтувати цю дорогу? — Її відремонтують до кінця місяця. 5) Мені вчора не сказали про ваш візит. 6) Де Джек? На нього чекають. 7) Вас коли-небудь вчили, як себе поводити? 8) Дітей відправили спати перед тим, як розпочався фільм. 9) Де Лінда? — Їй зараз показують її нову кімнату. 10) Щось треба зробити для цих людей.

ІНФІНІТИВ (INFINITIVE) ТА ГЕРУНДІЙ (GERUND/ING-FORM)

Інфінітив — це неособова форма дієслова, яка тільки називає дію і відповідає на запитання «що робити!», «що зробити!»: *to read, to dance*.

Герундій — це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням *-ing*, що має властивості дієслова та іменника. Як і інфінітив, герундій називає дію. У реченні герундій виконує функції, властиві як дієслову, так і іменнику:

We like dancing. (Ми любимо танцювати. Або: Ми любимо танці.)
Smoking is dangerous for your health. (Паління шкідливе для вашого здоров'я.)

В українській мові немає форми, яка б відповідала герундію.

Зверніть увагу на правила вживання інфінітива та герундія.

Інфінітив з частиною *to* (Full Infinitive) вживається у таких випадках.

1) Для вираження намірів: *He went to meet me.*

2) Після конструкцій *would like, would love, would prefer: I'd like to buy some ice cream.*

- 3) Після таких прикметників, як *glad, happy, angry, sorry, pleased* тощо: *I'm glad to see you.*
- 4) Після таких дієслів, як *advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want* і т.д.: *We decided to catch a taxi.*
- 5) Після питальних слів, які виконують функцію сполучника (*who, how, what, where, which*): *We don't know how to get there.*
- 6) Зі словами *too, enough*: *He is old enough to drive a car.*

Інфінітив без частки *to* (Bare Infinitive) вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Після модальних дієслів: *You must help your parents.*
- 2) Після дієслів *make, let, see, hear, feel + object* (додаток): *He let me take his camera. Mother made me clean my room.*
- 3) Після структур *had better/would rather*: *We'd better watch TV tonight.*

Герундій (Gerund/ing-form) вживається у таких випадках.

- 1) Як іменник-підмет: *Walking is a good exercise.*
- 2) Після дієслів *love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy* (для вираження уподобань взагалі): *She hates being late.*
- 3) Після дієслова *go*, якщо ми маємо на меті розповісти про фізичну діяльність: *He went swimming an hour ago.*
- 4) Після таких дієслів, як *start, begin, stop, finish, avoid, admit, appreciate, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, escape, excuse, forgive, imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, object to, practise, prevent, save, suggest, understand* і т.д.: *They continued walking in silence.*
- 5) Після таких виразів, як *I'm busy, it's no use, it's (not) worth, it's (no) good, what's the use of, can't help, can't stand, look forward to, in addition to, as well as* і т.д.: *What's the use of buying a dishwasher?*
- 6) Після прийменників: *She left without taking her umbrella. They are interested in taking this test.*
- 7) Після дієслів *see, hear, listen, watch*, щоб повідомити про дію, яка ще не завершилась: *She heard somebody speaking.*

1 Circle the correct item.

- 1) Tom is skilled enough *to do/doing* this job. 2) It started *to rain/raining* an hour ago. 3) Sue prefers *to have/having* lunch in a cafeteria. 4) I hope *to see/seeing* you tomorrow. 5) Mike suggested *to play/playing* bowling in a new club. 6) I don't know

where *to go/going*. 7) *To sledge/Sledging* in winter is fun. 8) Sam spent hours *to look/looking* for these facts. 9) They offered *to continue/continuing* the experiment in a modern laboratory. 10) Witty succeeded in *to study/studying* Biology. 11) I would like *to talk/talking* to you. 12) My parents refused *to give/giving* me pocket money. 13) Little Johnny is complaining about *to have/having* a toothache. 14) Molly was happy *to see/seeing* her niece again. 15) Jane can't stand *to listen/listening* to loud music.

2 Write the words into the correct column.

Agree, would love, avoid, deny, can, promise, will, mind, offer, may, decide, prefer, like, hope, would prefer, manage, suggest, let, look forward to, can't help, practise, refuse, must, prevent, admit, it's worth, want, happy, forgive.

Followed by Full Infinitive	Followed by Gerund/ing-form	Followed by Bare Infinitive
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3 Match two parts of the sentences.

1) Reading detective stories	a) learn this poem by heart.
2) The woman was watching children	b) to help you.
3) You must	c) is good for your health.
4) I don't know how	d) to understand it.
5) My brother is keen on	e) is her favourite hobby.
6) Eating lots of fresh fruit	f) to see your friend at our party.
7) I don't know why Peter avoids	g) wash your hands before the meals.
8) My teacher made me	h) collecting car models.
9) I'm sure she is clever enough	i) playing in the sandpit.
10) We'll be happy	j) speaking to me.

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) My parents dislike ... (*to spend*) holidays without me. 2) The Thompsons go ... (*to ski*) to the mountains every winter. 3) I think you'd better ... (*to phone*) him in the evening. 4) Helen refused ... (*to answer*) my question about her future plans. 5) We saw Greg ... (*to walk*) towards the bus stop. 6) Nick promised ...

(*to return*) my MP3 player in a week. 7) Bob is too angry ... (*to listen*) to our explanation. 8) Sarah started ... (*to learn*) French when she was 7. 9) The doctor advised Kate ... (*to keep*) to a diet. 10) Don't bother me. I'm busy ... (*to write*) an essay about my winter holidays.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Alison wants ... (*to take*) her little sister with us. 2) Martin is looking forward to ... (*to meet*) his school friends. 3) Margaret couldn't help ... (*to feel*) that she had made a mistake. 4) You couldn't ... (*to swim*) a year ago. 5) It's no use ... (*to talk*) to Tony. He is too obstinate ... (*to change*) his mind. 6) How did they manage ... (*to book*) a room in this hotel? Any room in this hotel is worth ... (*to pay*) a lot of money. 7) I offered ... (*to help*) Ann with the washing-up. 8) My parents let me ... (*to use*) our cottage house for the party. 9) Do you mind ... (*to wait*) outside? 10) I know that your cousin is fond of ... (*to paint*). I hope ... (*to see*) her pictures at my gallery some day.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing ... (*to inquire*) about your advertisement in the May edition of «Around The World» magazine. I am interested in ... (*to visit*) Italy and would be grateful if you could ... (*to send*) me further details.

Your advertisement states that the price includes a return flight from Borispol Airport. Will the flight ... (*to leave*) in the morning or in the evening? The advertisement also mentions that the price includes seven nights in a five-star accommodation. Will I ... (*to have*) my own room or will I have ... (*to share*)? In addition, ... (*to regard*) the meals that the price includes, I'd like ... (*to know*) if all meals are included in the full cost or if the price only includes breakfast. Finally, could you ... (*to tell*) me whether the tour includes ... (*to visit*) Vatican and if there will be time to go ... (*to shop*).

I look forward to ... (*to hear*) from you. Thank you in advance for your help.

Yours faithfully,
Victor Bondarenko

Після дієслів *to begin*, *to start*, *to continue*, *to intend* можуть вживатись як інфінітив, так і герундій без різниці у значенні:

The child began laughing/to laugh.

У сполученні з деякими дієсловами вживання інфінітива чи герундія залежить від того, що саме ми хочемо висловити.

Зверніть увагу на відмінності у значенні речень залежно від вживання в них інфінітива чи герундія.

Verb + to-infinitive	Verb + ing-form
<p><i>Remember/forget + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «не забути»:</p> <p><i>I must remember to take my notes. It's very important.</i> (Я маю не забути взяти записи.)</p>	<p><i>Remember/forget + ing-form</i> вживається, якщо ми висловлюємо спогади про минуле:</p> <p><i>I remember taking my son to the Zoo for the first time.</i> (Я пам'ятаю (ніколи не забуду), як повів свого сина до зоопарку вперше.)</p>
<p><i>Regret + to-infinitive</i> вживається, якщо нам шкода про щось говорити (тобто ми маємо повідомити погані новини):</p> <p><i>I regret to tell you that you have a bad mark in History.</i> (Мені шкода казати, що в тебе погана оцінка з історії.)</p>	<p><i>Regret + ing-form</i> вживається, якщо ми висловлюємо співчуття з приводу того, що трапилось у минулому:</p> <p><i>I regret telling you about my plans. Everything has changed by now.</i> (Шкода, що я розповів про свої плани, тому що все змінилось.)</p>
<p><i>Stop + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «зупинитись, щоб зробити щось інше»:</p> <p><i>She stopped to pick up the coin she had dropped.</i> (Вона зупинилась, щоб підібрати монету, яку впустила.)</p>	<p><i>Stop + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «припинити щось робити»:</p> <p><i>She stopped reading aloud because her mother asked her to keep silent.</i> (Вона припинила читати вголос, тому що її мама попросила її помовчати.)</p>
<p><i>Go on + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «виконувати іншу, наступну дію»:</p> <p><i>He made himself a sandwich and went on to learn the rules.</i> (Він зробив собі бутерброд і потім пішов учити правила.)</p>	<p><i>Go on + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «продовжувати щось робити»:</p> <p><i>She asked her son a question, but he went on watching TV and didn't hear her.</i> (Вона запитала сина, але він продовжував дивитись телевізор і не чув її.)</p>

<p><i>Try + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «робити все можливе, намагатись»:</p> <p><i>I'm trying to find any mistakes in this work.</i> (Я намагаюся знайти якісь помилки в цій роботі.)</p>	<p><i>Try + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «зробити щось (спробувати), що може допомогти вирішити проблему»:</p> <p><i>I tried opening the door, but it was locked from inside.</i> (Я спробував відкрити двері, але вони були засинені зсередини.)</p>
<p><i>Be sorry + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «шкода, на жаль»:</p> <p><i>I'm sorry to hear that you've failed the exam.</i> (Мені шкода чути, що ти не склав іспит.)</p>	<p><i>Be sorry for + ing-form</i> вживається у значенні «вибачте»:</p> <p><i>I'm sorry for being late.</i> (Вибачте за мое запізнення.)</p>
<p><i>Mean + to-infinitive</i> вживається у значенні «мати на увазі», висловлювати наміри:</p> <p><i>I think you meant to send our friends invitation cards.</i> (Я гадаю, ти маєш на увазі відправити нашим друзям запрошення.)</p>	<p><i>Mean + -ing form</i> вживається у значенні «це означає»:</p> <p><i>You have to feel in this form. It means writing your personal information.</i> (Вам треба заповнити анкету. Це означає написати ваші особисті дані.)</p>

9 Circle the correct meaning of the underlined words.

- 1) We regret to inform you that there are no tickets left for this train.
 - a) Sorry to tell such news.
 - b) Sorry that it happened in the past.
- 2) The children stopped writing and looked at the teacher.
 - a) Stopped so that they could do something.
 - b) Finished doing something.
- 3) I'll never forget driving the car without my instructor.
 - a) Not remember.
 - b) Memory of the past.
- 4) She is trying to send you an e-mail letter.
 - a) Is doing her best.
 - b) Is doing something which may solve the problem.

5) He didn't mean to hurt you.
 a) Intention to do something.
 b) Involve.

6) I must remember to take my camera.
 a) Not to forget.
 b) Memory of the past.

7) She went on eating without saying a word.
 a) Did the next thing.
 b) Continued doing the same thing.

10 Circle the correct item.

1) Den stopped *to buy/buying* a bottle of water as it was boiling hot. 2) The child stopped *to cry/crying* and looked at a toy with some sign of interest. 3) Unfortunately, I forgot *to take/taking* my umbrella with me. 4) I'll never forget *to visit/visiting* Asterix Park in France. 5) After finishing his computer courses Tim went on *to study/studying* economy. 6) Ella went on *to write/writing* without looking up at me. 7) I regret *to tell/telling* you that we don't have enough money to pay for the medicine. 8) I regret *to buy/buying* this hat. It looks a bit old-fashioned. 9) Jane means *to open/opening* her own designer house. 10) Julia's greatest wish is to get a ticket for their concert even if it means *to pay/paying* a lot of money. 11) Try *to phone/phoning* Jack one more time. Perhaps he doesn't hear his mobile phone. 12) Peter tried *to start/starting* the engine, but it didn't work.

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Cindy tried ... (*to catch*) a taxi, but the road was deserted.
 2) I'm afraid I forgot ... (*to switch*) off the light in the room.
 3) Why don't you try ... (*to exercise*)? It may help you to lose weight. 4) Jack regretted ... (*to stay*) in that hotel as it was too far from the centre of the city. 5) Pam stopped ... (*to buy*) some magazines as she wanted to read something during her trip.
 6) Mike can remember ... (*to tell*) you about the changes in our timetable. He told you about it two days ago. 7) Can you stop ... (*to play*) music so loudly? I can't hear the news on TV. 8) Nigel made some notes and went on ... (*to read*) the report. 9) I'm sorry for ... (*to be*) unfair to you and your friends. 10) Sarah will never forget ... (*to fly*) over the Atlantic Ocean.

14 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Tom ran all the way home without to stop. 2) The teacher made us rewriting our compositions. 3) Kate couldn't sleep and I suggested her to drink a cup of tea with honey. 4) I'm sorry for interrupting, but I'd like asking you a question. 5) Nick promised giving me that disc. 6) Mark stopped to eat junk food because it is unhealthy. 7) Henry tried winning the race. 8) The children couldn't help to speak about their journey. 9) This book is worth to read. 10) I'm glad knowing that you're fine.

15 Translate into English.

1) Він ненавидить учити вірші напам'ять. 2) Вона намагалася заспокоїти дитину, але дівчинка продовжувала плакати, не кажучи ні слова. 3) Боб зупинився, щоб подивитись на годинник. 4) Я дуже радий почути ваш голос і сподіваюся скоро з вами зустрітись. 5) Ми не знаємо, як вирішити цю проблему. 6) Лінда пропонує піти у кіно. Ви не проти приєднатись до нас? 7) Вони почули, як хтось стукає у двері. 8) Мені шкода, що я витратив усі гроші. Мені б хотілося купити цю футбольку. 9) Я ніколи не забуду, як уперше катався на велосипеді. 10) Джулія припинила різати хліб і уважно подивилась на мене. Я не зінав, що їй відповісти.

TEST 13**1** Circle the correct item.

- 1) Children enjoy *to play/playing* snowballs in winter.
- 2) Yesterday I saw Sally *to dance/dancing* with a boy at a disco.
- 3) My parents will be glad *to know/knowing* that you are getting better.
- 4) Den goes *to run/running* every morning.
- 5) Helen advised her husband *to speak/speaking* to his boss.
- 6) The child denied *to eat/eating* all the chocolates.
- 7) George offered *to give/giving* me a lift.
- 8) My father promised *to teach/teaching* me to drive when I finish school.
- 9) Denny is too short *to reach/reaching* a doorbell.
- 10) What's the use of *to go/going* to the swimming pool?
- 11) Has Sue told you where *to meet/meeting*

Vicky? 12) He entered the room without *to knock/knocking* at the door. 13) I would prefer *to have/having* supper at home. 14) My granny loves *to look/looking* at old photos. 15) Alice went *to buy/buying* some fruit for the children.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) Jim heard the phone ... (*to ring*) but it stopped before he could ... (*to answer*) it. 2) Julia let little Annie ... (*to go*) to the beach because it was warm enough ... (*to swim*). 3) Tom's sister loves ... (*to look*) after children. 4) You'd better ... (*to ask*) Peter to help you. He knows how ... (*to use*) the Internet. 5) It's no use ... (*to wait*) for a bus. Let's ... (*to catch*) a taxi. 6) My mother makes me ... (*to tidy*) my room twice a week. 7) Pamela was happy ... (*to win*) the prize. 8) My Dad refused ... (*to lend*) me his car. 9) The newspaper offered ... (*to apologise*) for the article. 10) She couldn't help ... (*to cry*) when she saw a mouse in her room.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1) I don't remember ... (*to meet*) you in our office before. 2) I'm sorry, I forgot ... (*to phone*) you yesterday. 3) The firemen are trying ... (*to put*) out the fire. 4) Why don't you try ... (*to add*) some milk to your coffee? 5) We are sorry for ... (*to keep*) you waiting. 6) I'm sorry ... (*to say*) this, but you've failed your exam. 7) Bob stopped ... (*to fill*) up his car before continuing his journey to Cracow. 8) The pupils stopped ... (*to talk*) when the teacher entered the classroom. 9) Alison regretted ... (*to shout*) at her younger sister. 10) I regret ... (*to inform*) you that we can't return you the money. 11) The students went on ... (*to write*) the test for another hour. 12) The secretary talked on the phone and went on ... (*to type*) some documents. 13) Being a teacher means ... (*to check*) up a lot of homework. 14) He didn't mean ... (*to offend*) you.

4 Find mistakes and correct them.

1) Ron went to the post office buying some stamps. 2) You must to clean your teeth twice a day if you want them to be healthy. 3) Wendy hates to listen to rap music. 4) Fiona regrets to invite Tom to her party. 5) I'll never forget to meet Bruce Willis. 6) The scientists tried finishing the experiment but they