**Forms of the Gerund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Simple</strong></td>
<td>losing</td>
<td>being lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perfect</strong></td>
<td>having lost</td>
<td>having been lost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Simple Gerund** refers to the present or future. →*We consider moving abroad.*

The **Perfect Gerund** shows that the action of the –ing-form happened before the action of the verb. →*He denied having lied to his parents.*

(But we can use the simple –ing-form instead of the perfect –ing-form with no difference in meaning.)

**The Syntactic Function of the Gerund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td>1. It's no use <strong>arguing</strong> with her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. there’s no point in <strong>arguing</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. It’s worth <strong>trying</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. His <strong>being</strong> so slow is very annoying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predicative</td>
<td>3. What annoys me is his <strong>being</strong> careless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct object</td>
<td>4. I don’t <strong>mind</strong> your <strong>including</strong> this book in the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. He <strong>suggests</strong> <strong>getting</strong> in touch with her as soon as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepositional object</td>
<td>6. He insists <strong>on doing</strong> the job himself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. I am thinking <strong>of writing</strong> to him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>8. I don’t see the <strong>reason for</strong> his <strong>complaining</strong> about it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. The importance of addressing problems <strong>early</strong> has been demonstrated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverbial modifier</td>
<td>10. after/before/without/by/on/in/in spite of/instead of etc. + <strong>gerund</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EX. 2 Paraphrase the parts in bold type using gerundial phrases, mind the prepositions.**

1. That she is so fussy is not a little unpleasant.
2. What surprised everybody was that he was able to do it.
3. The doctor insists that she should put off the trip.
4. We don't mind if we go there by train.
5. He suspected that I knew the truth.
6. There is no doubt that he is intelligent.
7. He suggests that we should watch the football match oh TV instead of going to the stadium.

**EX. 3 Make one sentence out of the following pairs of sentences by using gerundial phrases. The part in bold type is to become the predicate.**

1. He is clever. There is no doubt about it.
2. Why waste time on such things? There is no sense in that.
3. He solves cross-word puzzles very well. He is good at it.
4. He likes to talk music. He gets pleasure out of it.
5. The child usually drinks milk before going to bed. He's used to it.
6. He has an annoying habit. He mispronounces names.
7. You were running a risk. You might have caught cold.
8. You can't treat him like a child. It's no use.

**EX. 4 Make up sentences using gerundial phrases according to the model.**

*Model:* (a) to be tired of + (b) to argue = I am tired of arguing.

1. (a) to be good at (b) to make friends.
2. (a) to be busy (b) to arrange an exhibition of the best photos of the year.
3. (a) to be proud of (b) to be a pilot.
4. (a) to be tired (b) to quarrel with smb.
5. (a) to be afraid of (b) to catch a cold.
6. (a) to be fond of (b) to dance.
7. (a) to be sure of (b) to be ill.
8. (a) to be ashamed of (b) to be impolite to smb.
9. (a) to be worth (b) to remember.
**EX. 5** Paraphrase the sentences using the gerund. Point out the sentences where the gerund refers to an earlier action.

*Model:*

He admitted that he had stolen the bicycle. → *He admitted stealing / having stolen the bicycle.*

They anticipate that they will have several applicants for the job. → *They anticipate having several applicants for the job.*

1. Jacobson admitted that he had given false information.
2. Both companies denied that they had discharged any toxic waste.
3. We anticipated that we would meet a certain amount of resistance to our plan.
4. I dislike it when I'm told what to do.
5. I clearly remember that I posted your letters.
6. She admitted that she had married Mr. Philips for his money.
7. I wasn't entirely honest with him, I admit.
8. The minister denied that he had passed on secret information to a newspaper.
9. A quarter of workers admit that they take time off when they are not ill.

**EX. 6** Open the brackets using a suitable form of the gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Most celebrities have as much interest in (write) about as newspapers have in (fill) their pages.
2. Act so that every one of your actions is capable of (make) into a universal rule.
3. Sophia could not remember ever (see) her mother cry.
4. Julia ought to have guessed that she couldn't go far in London without (recognize).
5. It came to her as a shock now to realize that without ever (possess) him, she had lost him.
6. He distracted his mind by (go) to as many parties as he could.
7. She couldn't hide her disappointment at (leave out) of the team.
8. In the present circumstances they are unlikely to risk (hold) an election.
9. (Understand) the bonds of family in Shakespeare's plays is important to an understanding of his art as a whole.
10. Her tenderness for Michael and her ever-present sense of (be) for years unjust to him filled her with contrition (раскаяние).
11. There is no point in (give) him a false impression.
12. Corbett helped himself liberally despite already (eat).
13. The Duchess is very active in spite of (not be) in particularly good health of late.
Talking to... Elton John

When I’m not working, I like plodding round the kitchen doing the things everybody else does. I love going to the supermarket to do the shopping. I come back with far more stuff than I need. When I am on holiday in St. Tropez, I love to get up at six in the morning to get the fresh bread. People often see me wheeling my trolley round the supermarkets in the town.

I’ve tried going out in disguise – dark glasses, hat, that sort of thing – but nine times out of ten it doesn’t work. Most people are very pleasant and polite. But it’s frustrating if you get out of bed on the wrong side – and you do some days – and someone asks you for an autograph and they haven’t got a pen or a piece of paper. But I enjoy my popularity; I don’t see the point in being a recluse.

That’s a tricky one to answer. I’ve always been a bit of a loner. By that I don’t mean that I’m lonely. It’s just that I like to be my own boss all the time. Don’t confuse that with being lonely because I’m not. I’ve lots of great friends around me. But I’m terribly set in my ways and, at my age, it’s very hard to change. I don’t particularly want to, either. Being successful has given me the confidence to do things I wouldn’t have had the courage to do otherwise. But I still retain that shyness when I first meet people. I’m never going to get rid of that.

I’m one of those people who only has to look at a doughnut and I immediately put on a kilo without even eating it. I’ve always had a problem with my weight. It doesn’t bother me too much, although I get depressed when I’m very overweight. I dieted once and I became so obsessed that I nearly made myself ill. But I’m happy with the way I am at the moment. If you exercise at least three or four times a week and play tennis, then it’s no problem, but you have to keep at it.

When I get up in the morning, I go on this exercise machine I’ve got and walk four or five miles in an hour. That burns off the calories for the rest of the day. When I’m on tour, I eat three meals a day and don’t snack. I can’t eat before or after a show so that helps. It’s when I’m at home – the worst thing is the fridge and snacking. I’m a terrible snacker. I’m a big bread fan and I love curry.

I can’t keep touring and making records for the rest of my life – I’ve got to try something different now and then. One thing I am interested in doing is writing a musical.
That’s highly unlikely. I’m not interested in going into a theatre and performing every night. You may find that strange but if you’re on tour, at least you’re changing cities. I played at the Hammersmith Odeon once for fourteen nights and by the end of it I was going crazy. It was like going to the office. So people who actually appear in plays and musicals for two to three years have my greatest sympathy and admiration. I never consider what I do as work.

EX. 7a Answer the questions to the text:

1. What does he like/love doing?
2. What do people see him doing?
3. What does he try doing to avoid being recognized?
4. What does a loner prefer doing?
5. What can’t he stand doing? What does he mind doing?
6. Being a bit of a loner, what doesn’t he object to doing? (being alone; being his own boss)
7. What does he recommend keeping doing if you want to be fit?
8. What is he used to doing in the morning? Why is it good doing?
9. What is he used/accustomed to doing, when he is on tour?
10. What can’t he keep doing for the rest of his life?
11. What is he interested in doing? What is not he interested in doing?

EX.7b. Complete the sentences by adding a verb in the gerund form.

I.

1. Elton John doesn’t see the point in …
2. He likes to be his own boss. He doesn’t mind …
3. He is set in his ways. He is used to …
4. Elton John gains weight without …
5. When he played at the Odeon he had a difficult time …
6. When he played at the Odeon it was like …
7. He compares playing at the Odeon to …
8. It means he hates …

II. Model: Being a well-known pop star means you are recognized wherever you go.

1. … is a trick used by many stars to try to avoid recognition.
2. When you are rich and famous, … becomes an ordinary everyday thing.
3. Most famous people find … an extremely boring, but unavoidable part of being famous.
4. … is another disadvantage.
5. But for the majority, … more than compensates for any disadvantages fame brings.

EX.7c. Answer the questions using verbs avoid, enjoy, keep, mind, etc.:

EX.8 Complete the sentences with the gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

Model: I don’t enjoy (laugh) at by other people. \(\rightarrow\) I don’t enjoy being laughed at by other people.

1. I’m angry at him for (tell, not) me the truth.
2. Sometimes adolescents complain about not (understand) by their parents.
3. Jin Won had a narrow escape. He was almost hit by a car. He barely avoided (hit) by a speeding automobile.
4. Jack Welles has a good chance of (elect). I know I’m going to vote for him.
5. You must tell me the truth. I insist on (tell) the truth.
6. I feel guilty about (write, not) to you sooner, but I’ve been swamped with work lately.
8. Mr. Gow mentioned (injure) in an accident as a child, but he never told us the details.
9. I’m annoyed about (lose) all that money.
10. I appreciate (tell) the news yesterday by someone.
Gerund Patterns

Gerund as Subject

**EX.9.** Complete the sentences using the gerund as subject.

*Model:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerund</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working full-time and taking a course</td>
<td><strong>For me, studying Spanish has been a rewarding experience.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working full-time</td>
<td><strong>Working full-time and taking a course was extremely difficult.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. __________________________ will improve my chances of promotion at work.
2. __________________________ was one of her greatest satisfactions.
3. __________________________ is not my idea of fun.
4. __________________________ was very tiring.
5. __________________________ is intellectually stimulating.
6. __________________________ takes a lot of time and effort.
7. __________________________ keeps you up to date with current events.
8. __________________________ only complicated my life.
9. __________________________ is hardly worth trying.
10. __________________________ can be very interesting.

**EX.10.** Study the use of the pattern there’s no + gerund. Translate the sentences into Russian.

**there’s no + telling / knowing / denying / mistaking / escaping**

= it’s impossible to tell / to know there’s no denying / mistaking / escaping = it’s certain (that...)

*Model: There is no mistaking* what he is aiming at. -> Нельзя не понять, чего он добивается.

1. **There is no denying** that this will be a serious blow to the government.
2. **There is no telling** what future will hold for her.
3. **There is no escaping the fact** that we won’t be able to complete these orders without extra staff.
4. **There is no knowing** what he’ll do if he finds out about this.
5. **There is no telling** what will happen if she meets him while she's in this bad temper.
6. **There is no escaping** the fact that the government has become very unpopular.
7. She is very unpredictable so **there's no knowing** how she'll react to the news.
8. **There's no mistaking** whose children they are – they all look just like Joe.
9. **There is no knowing** what the eventual cast will be.
10. **There is no mistaking** a painting by Picasso.
11. **There is no denying** Bess likes country life, but I think she still misses New York.
12. She's made of iron – if she decides to do something, **there's no bending her.**
EX.11. Comment on the following situations using one of the phrases from the box.

- It's no good (use)...
- There is no point in...
- I can't see any point in...
- What's the good (use) of...?
- What's the point in (of)...

**Model:** The train is obviously gone, (wait) → It's no good waiting.

1. There were armed guards everywhere, (try to escape)
2. These old ornaments are of little value, (put them up for auction)
3. Ralph was an extremely difficult man who never really got on well with anybody, (try to make friends with him)
4. The curriculum needs comprehensive revision, (make minor changes)
5. You'll be well provided for no matter what happens, (worry)
6. These days I can barely earn enough to support myself, let alone a family, (get married)
7. Babies grow out of their clothes so quickly, (spend much on baby clothes)
8. The company has reputation for a low pay and bad conditions, (apply for a job in the company)
9. I know you are overworked and underpaid, (magnify your difficulties)
10. Unemployment is inevitable in a free-market economy, (complain of losing your job)

**Gerund as adverbial modifier**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>by</th>
<th>How did you improve your English? I improved my English by listening to the radio.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>without</td>
<td>He took my bike without asking permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in (=when/because of)</td>
<td>In refusing to work abroad she missed an excellent job opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on (=immediately after)</td>
<td>On receiving their letter he decided to make a donation to help their campaign.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EX.12. Fill in the gaps with by, without, on, in.

1. The government has decided to ban tobacco advertising and _____ doing so has made a great contribution to the nation's health.
2. I'd like to start the speech _____ dispelling a few rumours that have been spreading recently.
3. The band disappointed thousands of fans _____ cancelling their concert at the last moment.
4. You shouldn't drive for more than three hours _____ having a break.
5. The government has responded to public pressure _____ abolishing the new tax.
6. I've done something rather foolish ______ coming here tonight.
7. ______ arriving in Montpellier I found a job as an English teacher.
8. ______ waiting for her answer, he stood up and walked away.
9. He replied to the threats ______ going to the police.
10. They put out the fire ______ pouring water on it.
11. You could hardly look at him, so grave and self-confident ______ laughing.
12. He looked at her for a moment ______ understanding, and when he caught what she meant he laughed aloud.
13. ______ hearing the news of the air attack most foreigners headed for the border.
14. ______ criticizing the boss he risked losing his job.
15. He couldn't pass a mirror ______ looking into it.
16. Elliot told me that, ______ stirring a finger, he was twice as rich in 1926 as he had been in 1918.
17. ______ choosing her coronation stamp Queen Elizabeth examined sixty-three designs.

**Gerund as direct object**

*The most common verbs followed by the gerund:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>admit</th>
<th>enjoy</th>
<th>miss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anticipate</td>
<td>excuse</td>
<td>postpone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appreciate</td>
<td>feel like</td>
<td>prevent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoid</td>
<td>finish</td>
<td>put off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can't help</td>
<td>forgive</td>
<td>resent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can't stand</td>
<td>give up</td>
<td>resist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consider</td>
<td>imagine</td>
<td>risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>keep on</td>
<td>suggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deny</td>
<td>mention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>mind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gerund can also be used as direct object after the adjectives **worth** and **busy**.

*The matter is not worth arguing about.*

*The teacher was busy marking his students' papers.*

The verbs **appreciate** and **excuse** are always followed by the possessive before the gerund, e.g.

*Excuse me saying this.*

*I appreciate your remembering my birthday.*

**EX.13.** a) Combine the sentences using the gerund, b) Translate them into Russian.

**Model:**
I laughed when I saw his haircut. I couldn't help it. → I couldn't help laughing when I saw his haircut.

Я не мог удержаться от смеха, когда увидел, как его подстригли.

1. I have to pay taxes for healthcare and then have to pay again when I am ill. I resent this.
2. Bob can no longer afford to go to Nice for holiday. He misses this.
3. I have to get up early in the morning. I dislike that.
4. My daughter always buys a thing or two in a duty-free shop. She can't resist this.
5. His assistant made telephone calls throughout the morning. She was busy with that.
6. Alice goes on long walks in the countryside. She enjoys this.
7. He has to explain his work to other people. He resents that.
8. I have to get his permission for everything I do. I can't stand this.
9. Send off your application today. Don't delay!
10. He doesn't eat fattening food. He avoids this.

**Gerundial complex as object and subject**

The gerund can have its own subject different from the subject of the sentence and form a gerundial complex.

_I appreciate your helping me._

- The first element of the gerundial complex used as object can be a noun or pronoun referring to people. In this case, there is a choice between two forms: _formal_ and _informal._

  **Formal:** I remember Jim's / the boy's / his helping me.
  **Informal:** I remember Jim / the boy / him helping me.

- If the noun or pronoun refers to things, only one form is possible.

  I remember the letter / its being delivered promptly.

- If the gerundial complex is the subject of the sentence, only the possessive form is used with reference to people.

  _Jim's / the boy's / his helping me_ was very timely.

- Note the translation:

  *He insisted on both students apologising.* → Он настоял на том, чтобы оба студента извинились.
  *His failing Maths was not unexpected.* → То, что он провалился на экзамене по математике, не было неожиданностью (его провал ... не был неожиданным).
**EX.14. Open the brackets using the gerundial complex.**

1. I appreciate (you, give) me so much of your time.
2. It's no good (you, fly) in a temper. You've just got to listen.
3. Do you mind (I, leave) the light on?
4. I can't imagine (anyone, want) to see this play three times.
5. (The boy, tell a lie) upset everyone.
6. Joe remembers (his uncle, complain) of bad headaches.
7. I can't imagine (my husband, grumble about) clothes – he doesn't care what he wears.
8. I can't stand (he, tell) me what to do.
10. Diana resented (this photograph, publish) without her approval.
11. I appreciate (he, help) us when we moved house.

**EX.15. Translate into Russian paying attention to the gerund and the gerundial complex.**

In 1985 the Waleses marriage started falling apart. The Prince of Wales believed that his wife was having an affair with her bodyguard, Barry Mannakee. Their housekeeper recalled: "There have been rumours about them having an affair, but that is completely untrue. For Diana, Barry was simply a friend, someone she could rely on and trust." Their relationship disturbed Charles who couldn't stand Diana confiding in her bodyguard. He accused her of lacking decorum (внешние приличия). Soon the detective was transferred into the Diplomatic Unit.

"I was transferred for domestic reasons." Mannakee admitted to the press. "But I have no intentions of discussing those reasons". Eight months later a car smashed into his motorcycle and he was killed.

Privately the fairy-tale was over, but the public didn't yet see the cracks behind the facade. The burden of maintaining a sunny public image sapped the Princess's strength. Diana didn't want to disappoint her friends by admitting her fairy-tale marriage was a sham (deception), so she said nothing.

**EX.16. Translate into English using the gerund or the gerundial complex.**

1. Он был занят подготовкой к вступительным экзаменам.
2. Я не выношу, когда студенты разговаривают на лекциях.
3. Соседи продолжали громко спорить, не обращая внимания на то, что мы стучали в дверь.
4. Большинство людей не любят, когда посторонние дают им советы.
5. У него не было желания обсуждать свои проблемы с преподавателем.
6. То, что компания переживала серьезные трудности в конце 90-х, общеизвестно.
7. Многие помнят обращение президента к нации 31 декабря 1999 года.
8. Королева не понимала, что кто-то может отказать от (to refuse) титула, и проявила настойчивость.
9. То, что она бросила школу, было не столь важно, как ее благородное происхождение.

**Gerund as prepositional object**

*The most common verbs followed by the gerund:*

- aim at
- apologise (to smb) for
- complain about
- count on
- (dis)approve of
- dream of
- forget about
- insist on
- look forward to
- object to
- persist in
- put up with
- rely on
- succeed in
- think of / about
- worry about
- accuse smb of
- blame smb for
- congratulate smb on
- discourage smb from
- forgive smb for
- prevent smb from
- suspect smb of
- threaten smb with

**EX.17.** Open the brackets using the gerund. Use prepositions.

*Model:* I am looking forward _(see) you tonight. → I am looking forward *to seeing you tonight.*

1. She often complains _(not feel) appreciated at work.
2. Her parents insisted _(speak) to the headmistress.
3. Are you accusing me _(lie)?
4. Pilcher was suspected _(be) a spy.
5. If you persist _(cause trouble), the company may be forced to dismiss you.
6. Her failure in the very first interview may discourage her _(apply) to other universities.
7. Jack apologised _(be) late saying he had been held up in a traffic jam.
8. I disapprove _(smoke) in public places.
9. She never forgave him _(ruin) her holiday.
10. Stella finally succeeded _(pass) her driving test.
11. He objects _(speak) to like that.
12. His disability prevented him _(walk).
13. She was looking forward _(see) the grandchildren again.

**EX.18.** Complete the sentences using the gerundial complex. Use prepositions where necessary.

1. You are late for classes every morning. I am not going to put up...
2. This book is coming out in July. We all look forward ...
3. John's children are not likely to pass all the exams with flying colours. The father cannot count...
4. Bob booked the tickets. His wife forgot...
5. Personal matters are often discussed in public. I strongly object ...
6. Steve comes home after eleven. His grandparents don't approve ...
7. Jake does not treat his teachers respectfully. His mother disapproves ...
8. She is not completely honest with you. What do you think ..?
9. Bill's neighbours give him a lot of trouble. He complained ...
10. Ben will not be too thrilled about the news. Just don't count...
11. Your parents won't lend you the money. You can't just rely ...
12. His daughter spoke rudely to us. Her father apologised ...

EX.19. Complete the sentences using the prompts in brackets.

Model: (help) I thanked my friend. → I thanked my friend for helping me with my homework.

1. (go) The rainy weather prevented us ...
2. (have to do) The students complained ...
3. (graduate) I congratulated her ...
4. (receive) I looked forward ...
5. (use) You should start studying for an exam. You can't count...
6. (be) I really can't approve ...
7. (say) Will you ever forgive me...?
8. (be) I can't blame you ...
9. (win) He succeeded ...
10. (disturb) Most people object...
11. (work) He persisted ...
12. (know) She suspected me ...

EX.20. Translate into English.

1. Экзаменатор заподозрил мальчика в том. что он пытался списывать.
2. Немногие люди мирятся с тем. чтобы с ними обращались неуважительно.
3. Сын извинился за то. что был груб с ней и пообещал быть более сдержанным.
4. Не могу винить тебя за то. что ты не хочешь участвовать в этом проекте. но вынужден настаивать на том. чтобы ты хотя бы помогла нам с расчетами.
5. Он мечтал поступить в университет. но не прилагал к этому больших усилий.
6. Мать пыталась отговорить Диану от брака с Чарльзом.
7. Отсутствие университетского образования не помешало Трумэну стать президентом.
8. В статье журналист обвинил компанию в том. что она вводит в заблуждение общественность.
9. Не рассчитывайте на то, что я поддержу ваше предложение.
10. Он упорно продолжает вкладывать деньги в это безнадежное предприятие.

**Gerund as prepositional object after adjectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>content with</td>
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<td>excited about</td>
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<td>(dis)pleased about</td>
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<td>worried about</td>
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**EX.21.** Complete the sentences using the gerund. Use prepositions.

*Model:* He was denied admittance. He was angry... → **He was angry at being denied admittance.**

1. Charlotte found me asleep instead of working. Charlotte was angry...  
2. After two years of school, he still couldn't read. I am surprised... .  
3. Bob asked Monica to pay all the expenses. He should be ashamed—.  
4. We couldn't see anything from the back row of the theater. We were annoyed... .  
5. The passengers have been kept waiting. The passengers are tired....  
6. Tony failed the exam in microeconomics. His friends are concerned....  
7. The little girl interrupted her father all the time. He felt displeased....  
X. We answered all of the exam questions correctly. The professor was pleased....  
9. Chris was elected president of the association. He was content....  
10. Tom's mother never asks awkward questions. Tom is grateful to his mother...  
11. His son passed his driving test. John was excited  
12. Allen was not treated with much respect. He was not used ....  
13. He didn't go to Rome during his travels. He was sorry ....

**EX.22.** Make up sentences about yourself using the gerund.

1. I am really fond of....  
2. I think I am (in)capable of....  
3. I am excited about....  
4. I am quite used to....  
5. I am proud of....  
6. I am interested in....  
7. I am responsible for....  
8. I am pleased about....
9. I am sick and tired of....
10. I am really good at....

EX.23. Translate into English.

1. Мальчик был в восторге от того, что ему доверили такое важное дело.
2. Она была рассержена тем, что на нее никто не обратил внимания: она привыкла всегда быть в центре (to be the focus) всеобщего внимания.
3. Филипп был раздосадован тем, что ему пришлось выполнить приказание королевы.
4. Президент Трумэн был благодарен королеве Елизавете за гостеприимство, оказанное (to entertain) в Лондоне его дочери.
5. Американские учителя озабочены тем, что их ученики отстают от своих сверстников в Европе по многим предметам.
6. Эта школа известна тем, что дает возможность (to give a passport to) всем выпускникам поступить в самые престижные университеты.
7. Он был очень доволен тем, что его сын занял первое место на шахматном турнире.
8. Он умудрялся ловко списывать на экзаменах – никто этого не замечал.
9. Вы лично отвечаете за повышение успеваемости и дисциплины в вашей школе.
10. Многие студенты обеспокоены (необходимостью) найти работу еще до окончания учебы.
11. Похоже, учитель не привык к тому, чтобы его перебивали.

**Gerund as attribute after nouns**

- the custom of
- to have difficulty in
- excuse for
- for fear of
- in the habit of
- the idea of
- interest in
- to take the precaution of
- the prospect of
- reason for
- to run the risk of
- the thought of
- the way of

EX.24. Open the brackets using the gerund or gerundial complex with a suitable preposition.

**Model:** He was in the habit (jog) in the morning. —*He was in the habit of jogging in the morning.*

1. Anyone travelling without a passport runs the risk (be) arrested.
2. He doesn't like the prospect (have) to live alone.
3. She didn't see any harm_(let) the children stay up late on Saturday nights.
4. His over-protective wife took the precaution »_(burn) all the letters addressed to him.
5. There's no interest (go) to a concert when you don't understand music.
6. What's your reason (want) to leave the country?
7. The custom (kiss) people under the mistletoe is ancient, dating back to pre-Christian times.
8. The idea (to be abandoned) in the house alone horrified her.
9. They were speaking in a whisper for fear (to wake up) the sleeping child.
10. Do you have any excuse (to be) late for classes two days in a row?
11. What was the point (to work) for a degree when there were no jobs available.
12. I'm all in favour (people, to go out) and (to enjoy) themselves as long as they don't disturb other people.
13. She could not bear the thought (to waste) his life over her.
14. There is a risk (another accident, to happen) in the fog.
15. She had great difficulty (to understand) his heavily accented English.

**EX.25. Translate into English.**

1. Идея об отмене (to abandon) вступительных экзаменов кажется мне неудачной.
2. У него была привычка перебивать других, не дослушав до конца.
3. Традиция отмечать день Благодарения восходит (to go back to) к семнадцатому веку.
4. Я всецело за то, чтобы он заработал деньги, чтобы оплатить свое обучение в университете.
5. Поскольку Саймон хорошо знал предмет, у него не возникло трудностей со сдачей экзамена.
6. В чем причина ее отказа поехать с нами?
7. Какой смысл откладывать на черный день, если деньги могут девальвироваться (to be devalued)?
8. Он не хочет подвергать себя риску быть исключенным из университета и никогда не пропускает занятия.
9. Я не вижу никакого вреда в том, что подростки работают во время летних каникул.
10. Лучший способ избежать кровопролития (bloodshed) и конфликтов - относиться ко всему (to take things) с иронией.

**Other Patterns**

| Imagine him/his/this boy/this boy’s doing it. |
| Appreciate his doing it. |
| The Russian equivalent of the pattern is often a clause. |

**EX.26. Paraphrase the sentences using the above gerund pattern.**

**Model:** We enjoyed how the band played very much. – We enjoyed the band’s playing very much.

1. I couldn’t understand why he didn’t want to go.
2. You took the time to help us. I appreciate that fact.
3. The boy resented the fact that we talked about him behind his back.
4. I will no longer tolerate the fact that you are late to work every morning.
5. Helen is here to answer our questions about the company’s insurance plan. We should take advantage of this fact.
6. We must postpone the question till later. I agree to it.
7. She must take more responsibility. We should consider it.
8. This explains why he was fired from his job.
9. My mother will never approve of our plan. I can’t imagine it.
10. She didn’t answer our invitation again. I can’t excuse you.

**EX.27. Translate the sentences into English using the above gerund pattern.**

1. Я против того, чтобы вы пошли туда одни. (be against)
2. Я не могу помешать ему делать ошибки. (can't help)
3. Ничего, если я подожду здесь? (mind)
4. Маме не нравится, что он поздно приходит. (not like)
5. Многое зависит от того, возьмёте ли вы за это дело. (depend)
6. Теперь тебе не к чему здесь оставаться. (little sense)
7. Он требовал, чтобы я регулярно писала статьи в эту газету. (insist)
8. Нам придётся извиниться за то, что вся команда оказалась втянутой в эту неприятную ситуацию. (apologize)
9. Терпеть не могу то, как этот рабочий безответственно относится к своим обязанностям. (hate)
10. Я не вижу вреда в том, чтобы газета опубликовала статью об этой семье. (see no harm)

**propose/suggest that smb should do smth = propose/suggest doing smth**

**EX.28. Paraphrase the sentences using the above gerund pattern.**

*Model: John proposed that we should go together in his car. - John proposed going together in his car.*

1. He suggested that we should apply for the post.
2. One of the survivors proposed that they should draw straws to decide who would go in search of help.
3. The inspection committee proposed that the authorities should remove the bump in the road.
4. The author suggests that the authorities should ban motor races in Britain.
5. That tap just won’t stop dripping. I suggest that we should call a plumber.
6. Many doctors propose that they should work fewer hours for the same salary.
7. Casinos suggest that all people should try gambling at least once.
8. I propose that we should contact the police immediately.
9. I suggest that we should take scuba-diving this year.
10. He suggested that they all should sign the petition.

**Ex.29.** Translate the sentences using the verbs propose and suggest.

1. Предлагаю оказать посильную помощь нашей организации.
2. Председатель предложил привлечь к участию в работе комитета крупных специалистов в этой области.
3. Предлагаю принять все меры предосторожности.
4. Предлагаю сообщить им все факты о данном деле.
5. Чтобы вы предложили обсудить на нашем ежегодном собрании?
6. Где вы предлагаете опубликовать эту статью?
7. С какой вершиной вы предлагаете сразиться?
8. Я предлагаю пока не ходить к декану (отложить визит).
9. Начальник экспедиции предложил рисковать, но прежде всего все как следует просчитать.
10. Так как еда у нас закончилась, я предложил пойти за продуктами.
11. Такая высокая должность предполагает быть занятым 24 часа в сутки.

**Ex.30.** Paraphrase the following sentences without changing their meanings. Use the following beginnings: can't help doing, fancy doing, object (to somebody's) doing

**Model:** It didn't escape his notice that she had bought a new car. – He couldn’t help noticing that she had bought a new car.

1. It didn't escape me that she had lost weight.
2. It’s out of the question that she should lend him money.
3. I don’t want to go to the cinema.
4. Do you think anyone will mind if I park here?
5. We couldn’t get used to the fact that they denied us that chance.
6. People just can’t change it, but they run a lot of risks while engaged in everyday activities.
7. I don’t want to take a chance and go for the summit on such a rainy day.
8. The British don’t mind that riders get injured and die in the motor races.
9. I don’t think I’d like to take part in the motor races as it’s extremely dangerous.
10. It didn’t escape the trade union that a bump at the top of the hill was causing a lot of excitement.

**Ex.31. Paraphrase the sentences using the gerund forms.**

**Model:**  
*She has to give interviews. She can’t stand it.*  
*She can’t stand having to give interviews.*

1. We could swim easily several miles in the sea. I remember it.  
2. We could talk with her for hours without being interrupted. I miss it.  
3. She can bring anyone to her way of thinking. She enjoys it.  
4. She has to smile to all customers all day long. She can’t stand it.  
5. She is in receipt of housing benefit. She has got used to it.  
6. Joan says she didn’t cause any damage to the car. She denies it.  
7. They are both on the dole. They have got accustomed to it.  
8. Going on holiday now would mean I’d miss the exams. It involves.  
9. You have been neglecting your work lately. You keep on it.  
10. She might be offered an alluring job. She looks forward to it.  
11. If you put your money into that business you might lose every penny. You risk it.  
12. My friend has made an important contribution to the class discussion. I have difficulty in it.  
13. In recent years big corporations have contributed large sums of money to the President’s campaign funds. They are involved in this process.  
14. Emigrants experience the hostility from some sections of the media. They can’t get used to.  
15. He expressed his admiration at the sight of a new building. He couldn’t help it.  
16. I object to the way she changes all my designs. I resent it.  
17. He will be given a chance to run a new department in the company. He looks forward to it.  
18. He finds it hard not to eat sweets when they are offered to him. He can’t resist it.  
19. I don’t think it’s the best time to approach him about an increase in salary. You’ll have difficulty in it.  
20. He did odd jobs for the robbed man from time to time. He admitted it.  
21. The student claimed the wallet though he wasn’t sure it was his. He just couldn’t resist it.  
22. Sam always challenges everything we say. We’ve got used to it.  
23. Undertaking this job means that you must be ready to take the consequences. It involves.
24. I hope we’ll meet the country’s most distinguished scientists at the forum. We look forward to it.

25. He approached our department for information though it wasn’t allowed. He couldn’t help it.

**Ex.32.** Listen to the stories, make notes while listening and render the stories into English. Answer the questions.

**Ex.33.** Make up situations of your own using the above grammar patterns.

**Model:** I do mind getting up early, as it means travelling in crowded buses to work and involves working hard and long hours.

- live in squats; run some bank or firm; contribute to a newspaper; gain experience; emulate somebody’s manners; risk one’s life/neck; be under threat; tempt fate; take precautions (against); take a chance; put one’s reputation on the line; expose oneself to danger; find the thrill (of); face the challenge; take/bear the consequences.

**Ex.34.** Make a list of the verbs which express how much or how little we like something, e.g. enjoy, can’t stand. Put them in order from extreme liking to extreme disliking.

Adore, be crazy/mad about, love, like, enjoy, be keen on, don’t mind, don’t like, dislike, hate, can’t stand can’t bear, loathe, detest

**Ex.35.** Tell the person next to you about your likes and dislikes, using as many of these words and expressions as you can. Think about films and TV, music, sport and games, travel, food, other people, duties and obligations.

**Example:**
I enjoy watching horror films.
I can’t stand people smoking while I’m eating.

Do you share any likes and dislikes with your partner?

Do you enjoy collecting things, spending money, taking pictures of yourself, meeting people, staying in hotels?

Do you hate staying with your friends during your holidays, etc.?
Ex.36. Complete the sentences with prepositions and gerund forms of the verbs in brackets. Use your own ideas.

**Model:** Alice isn’t interested (look)... - Alice isn’t interested in looking for a job.

1. Jane went to bed instead (finish) ... .
2. I thanked my friend (lend) ... .
3. I’m excited (go) ... .
4. I’m not accustomed (live) ... .
5. Mike didn’t feel good. He complained (have) ... .
6. I don’t blame you (not, want) ... .
7. I have a good reason (be) ... .
8. It’s getting late. I’m worried (miss) ... .
9. I’m interested (find out about) ... .
10. I’m thinking (go) ... .
11. I apologized to my friend (be) ... .
12. I am not used (drive) ... .
13. Nothing can stop me (go) ... .
14. In that office, who is responsible (take care of) ... ?
15. I look forward (go) ... .
16. The thief was guilty (steal) ... .
17. Sonya has two jobs. In addition (work) ... .
18. Please forgive me (write, not) ... .
19. Sarah is an honest person. She’s not capable (tell) ... .
20. Ill health keeps my grandfather (travel) ... .

**Some verbs take to– infinitive or gerund without a change of meaning.**

1. After begin, start, continue, cease, like, love, bother, intend, prefer, can’t stand, can’t bear. *It began to rain/raining.*

   **Note.** We never have two –ing-forms together. *It was beginning to rain.*

2. Advise, allow, permit, recommend, encourage take the gerund if there is no object and the verb is active. We advise booking in advance.

   **Note.** If there is an object or the verbs are in the passive form they take the to– infinitive: He advised us to book in advance./We were advised to book in advance.

3. Need, require, want take the gerund or a passive infinitive. The carpet needs hoovering./The carpet needs to be hoovered.

   **Note.** Usually this construction involves fixing or improving something.
Ex. 37. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I stopped (go) going to the zoo two years ago.
2. Your passport needs (renew) before you go on holiday.
3. Hotel guests are required (vacate) their rooms by twelve noon.
4. The dietician advised (not eat) between meals.
5. The proposals need (consider) more carefully.
6. They allow us (take) one-hour lunch break.
7. Employees are required (work) on Saturdays.
8. Your handwriting needs (improve) considerably.
9. She began (learn) German last year.
10. They advised not (drink) the water.
11. We were advised (stay) indoors.
12. The play wasn’t very good. The audience started (leave) before it was over.
13. After a brief interruption, the professor continued (lecture).
14. She never ceased (complain) about prices.
15. I can’t bear (see) any living being suffer.
16. I’m afraid of flying. When a plane begins (move) down the runway, my heart starts (race). Oh–oh! The plane is beginning (move), and my heart is starting (race).
17. Those who have settled in the city are beginning (think) of the people back home as inexperienced in life.
18. The last straw for Charlotte Fedders came the day her husband started (turn) his rage against their eldest son.
19. Some people continue (stay) inexplicably calm even getting obvious danger signals.
20. Quite a lot of people love (gamble) though the odds are against the player.
Patterns with need/want/require
Smth needs doing = smth needs to be done

Ex. 38. Look at the picture. What needs doing (What needs to be done)?

Ex. 39. Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive forms. Use your own ideas and texts from units 1 and 2 of the Nelson Proficiency Course.

1. A lot of young Irish emigrants intend ….
2. Even in developed countries poor people still continue …
3. Look! The notice says that the lodgers are required …
4. There has just been a head-on collision at the corner. The injured people need … The situation requires …
5. In the Riverside Sports Club members are encouraged … The managing director advises …
6. Andy Holmes, the managing director of the club, requires the personnel …
7. In view of the approaching storm the Meteorological Office recommends …
8. The journalist accused the organisers of the race of showing a callous indifference to the safety of the riders. They even don’t bother …
9. In case of emergency while working with electrical appliances we advise …
10. When the plane takes off the passengers are recommended …

Ex. 40. Complete the sentences with the gerund and infinitive forms. Use your own ideas.
Ex.41. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or the gerund forms of the verbs in brackets. Mind the tenses.

**Model:** The police made the bank robbers *give*... (give) themselves up.

1. He is not likely ........................................ (return) before five o’clock.
2. The criminals were forced ........................................ (surrender).
3. Man is said ........................................ (invent) the wheel about ten thousand years ago.
4. She’d better ........................................ (have) a good excuse for being so late.
5. They hope ........................................ (make) a lot of money in their new business.
6. The wind tends ........................................ (increase) just before sunset.
7. Imagine ........................................ (live) in a big house like that!
8. I’d rather not ........................................ (visit) my parents this weekend.
9. She’s too tired ........................................ (concentrate) on her work today.
10. It was such a shock .................................... (hear) from her after all these years.
11. Ann would love ................................ (lie) on a beach now, instead of typing reports.
12. The doctor worked for fifteen hours without ................................ (take) a break.
13. John’s father let him ................................ (borrow) his car for the weekend.
14. There’s no point ........... (get) there early, because the gates don’t open till 10 am.
15. Jim doesn’t have enough patience ........................................ (be) a teacher.

**Patterns with the verb ‘prefer’**

a) prefer doing smth to doing smth (general preference)

b) prefer to do smth rather than do smth else (general preference)

c) would prefer to do smth rather than do smth else (specific preference)

Ex.42. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Do you watch much television? – No, I prefer ....(read) books to ....(watch) television.
2. Shall we go for a walk this afternoon? – No. I would prefer ....(stay) here and ....(read) a book.
3. My brother prefers ....(play) computer to ....(do) his homework. – So does mine.
4. I prefer ....(eat) fish rather than ....(eat) meat.
5. After a lot of thought, we’ve decided that we would prefer ....(get/married) in Portugal rather than in England.
6. Chris prefers (work) mornings rather than evenings.

7. Most doctors would prefer (work) regular hours rather than (stay) overtime whenever it is necessary.

8. Many young Irish people prefer (stay) on the dole in England to (look) for jobs in their own country.

9. For a long time Charlotte Fedders preferred (put) up with her husband's violent behaviour rather than (make) it public.

10. Many people would prefer (close) their eyes to the obvious danger signals rather than (let) them disturb their peace of mind.

Ex. 43. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

When Gilbert decided (1) to give up... (give up) his job and (2) sell all his possessions, everyone thought he was mad. But, as it turned out, he was just the first of many of my friends (3) do this. In fact, escaping the pressures of everyday working life has become a priority for many people these days. They can’t stand the idea of (4) work until they are 65. only (5) retire to some boring country village and (6) waste their time (7) dig the garden or (8) gossip with the neighbours. They would rather (9) live to the full now, before they are too old (10) enjoy it. (11) buy a motorcycle and (12) tour the world is a popular option. Other, less adventurous types might prefer (13) buy a small farmhouse and live off the land. Personally, I fancy (14) sail around the world in a yacht. As for Gilbert, he bought a house in a little country village and spends his time (15) walk around the village and (16) talk with the neighbours.

Ex. 44. Translate the sentences into English using gerunds and infinitives in certain patterns.

1. Мы советуем вам записаться на получение социального пособия.
2. Он не советовал покупать жилье в этом пригороде.
3. Мама никогда не поощряла попытки своих детей подражать поступкам и мыслям других людей.
4. Вся жизнь и достижения нашего отца как бы говорили: «Дерзайте! Добивайтесь успеха в жизни.»
5. Психолог рекомендовал своему клиенту выработать такой стиль поведения, который бы сразу производил впечатление опытного и делового человека.
6. В большом городе рекомендуется все время быть начеку.
7. Мы не рекомендуем делать такое опасное капиталовложение.
8. Это приспособление позволит избежать травмы.
9. Я не позволю тебе подвергать наши жизни опасности.

**Verbs taking the full infinitive or the gerund form with a change in meaning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Full Infinitive</th>
<th>Gerund Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</table>
| forget | to-inf | -ing form | (= forget to do sth) He forgot to switch off the TV.
| remember | to-inf | -ing form | (= remember to do sth) I hope you’ll remember to tidy your room.
| mean | to-inf | -ing form | (= intend to) She means to start a new life.
| go on | to-inf | -ing form | (= finish doing sth and start doing sth else; then; afterwards) She finished one letter and went on to write another.
| regret | to-inf | -ing form | (= be sorry to) I regret to inform you that your services are no longer required.
| try | to-inf | -ing form | (= do one’s best; attempt) Try to eat less high-cholesterol food.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Full Infinitive</th>
<th>Gerund Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| forget | to-inf | -ing form | (= forget a past event) I’ll never forget meeting Jane for the first time.
| remember | to-inf | -ing form | (= recall a past event) I don’t remember him ever tidying up his room.
| mean | to-inf | -ing form | (= involve) / won’t take the job if it means moving to Scotland.
| go on | to-inf | -ing form | (= continue) She went on writing till the early hours of the morning.
| regret | to-inf | -ing form | (= have second thoughts about sth already done) He regrets misbehaving.
| try | to-inf | -ing form | (= do sth as an experiment) Try cutting down on fat. You might get thinner.

6. used | to-inf | -ing form | (= to refer to past habits and states) They used to travel a lot when they were younger.
| be used to | -ing form | (= be accustomed to, be in the habit of) She isn’t used to living in the country.
| get used to | -ing form | (= become accustomed to) She will soon get used to wearing contact lenses.

7. try | to-inf | -ing form | (= do one’s best; attempt) Try to eat less high-cholesterol food.
| try | to-inf | -ing form | (= do sth as an experiment) Try cutting down on fat. You might get thinner.
8. want + to-inf (= wish) I want to stop smoking
want + -ing form (= sth needs to be done) This room wants tidying up.

9. stop + to-inf (= pause temporarily in order to do sth) He stopped at the garage to have the tank filled
stop + -ing form (= finish; cease) He stopped behaving foolishly.

10. be sorry + to-inf (= apologise for a present action) I'm sorry to tell you your flight has been cancelled.
be sorry for + -ing form (= apologise for an earlier action) He was sorry for hurting her feelings.

11 hate + to-inf (= hate what one is about to do) I hate to cut in, but you must see the manager
hate + -ing form (= feel sorry for what one is doing) I hate causing you so much inconvenience.

12. be afraid + to-inf (= the subject is unwilling to do sth) She was afraid to climb the tree.
be afraid of + -ing form (= the subject is afraid that what is referred to by the -ing form may happen) When she goes swimming, she’s always afraid of being stung by jellyfish

Ex.45. Complete the sentences using the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

a.
1. They went on (sleep) sleeping for another two hours.
2. Sharon looks different now, and two years ago she used to ....................... (have) long dark hair.
3. She put out one cigarette and went on ................................... (light) another.
4. I once tried .................................... (bake) my own bread but it was a disaster.
5. I have never had an automatic car before, but I hope I’ll soon get used to............................. (drive) it.
6. If you don’t stop ................................... (worry), you’ll make yourself ill.
7. Do you remember............................... (meet) your husband for the first time?
8. When we were little Dad always used to ................. (read) us a bedtime story.
9. Being a doctor means...................... (work) long hours.
10. My father was a proud man and hated ......................... (ask) for charity.
11. I’m sorry...................(say) that you have failed your exam.
12. She is afraid ............ (climb) the tree in case she falls.

b.
1. A. Oh, Mum, this programme’s nearly finished. Can’t I go on ...watching... (watch) TV for a while? B. No, I want you to do your maths homework and then go on ............... (write) your English essay. You haven’t even started it yet and it’s due in tomorrow.

2. A. Your dress is filthy. It wants ......................... (wash). B. I know. I wanted ................... (take) it to the cleaner’s yesterday, but they were closed.

3. A. Don’t you hate ....................... (not/know) anyone here? B. Yes, I get very lonely, but I hate ................. (worry) my parents so I tell them I’ve made lots of friends.

4. A. I’ll never forget....................... (visit) Thailand for the first time. B. Yes, it was such a wonderful holiday. If only I hadn’t forgotten ........ (take) my camera.

5. A. Why don’t we stop ..................(get) something to eat on the way home? B. OK, but we should really stop ................ (spend) money on junk food.

6. A. I’m sorry for.......................... (spoil) your plans last weekend. B. That’s OK. I was sorry .................... (hear) you weren’t feeling very well.

7. A. Jane doesn’t know how to work the computer but she’s afraid ............... (ask) for help. B. But isn’t she afraid of......................... (get) into trouble if she breaks it?

8. A. Did you remember................... (tell) Tim about the party? B. I don’t remember....................... (tell) him, but I’m sure I did.

9. A. Do you regret.......................... (offer) him the job? B. Yes, I regret.......................... (say) he’s not a reliable employee.

10. A. I think I’d prefer....................... (go) on holiday to Greece this year and spend some time visiting ancient sites. B. Yes, I prefer......... (do) something interesting to just........ (sit) on a beach all day.

And I’d prefer........ (go) somewhere warm rather than ............. (stay) in England.

11. A. Did you mean ....................... (park) so far away? B. Yes. Otherwise, it would mean ................... (pay) to get into a car park.

12. A. I’ve been trying ....................... (contact) Mr. Isaacs all morning. B. Why don’t you try ....................... (phone) his club?

Ex.46. Complete the sentences using the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets adding any necessary words.

1. The board members went on.............. (discuss) the next item on the agenda.
2. If you don’t stop.......................... (make) that noise, I’ll send you outside.
3. I would like to propose .......... (discontinue) this line of equipment since it is selling so badly.
4. She was sorry ........................................ (inform) us of the bad news.
5. Let's try ........................................ (mix) these two ingredients and see what happens.
6. They don’t really like ........................................ (eat) in restaurants.
7. Generally I prefer ........................................ (go) to the cinema to ........ (watch) films on TV.
8. She hated ............. (tell) her parents that she had used up all the money in her account.
9. He dressed very warmly as he was afraid ........................................ (catch) a cold.
10. I’m sure he didn’t mean ........................................ (cause) us all this trouble.

**Ex.47.** Complete the sentences using the infinitive or gerund forms of appropriate verbs. Choose the verbs yourself.

1. I wouldn’t advise ........................................ that dog – it might bite you.
2. The boss doesn’t encourage ........................................ in the office. He’s a non-smoker.
3. Why do you keep ........................................ me such stupid questions?
4. I would offer ........................................ you with the housework but I’m rather busy.
5. Students are not allowed ........................................ during the exam.
6. They don’t allow ........................................ in this park because some boys used to ride around too fast.
7. I really hate ........................................ caught in the rain.
8. Your childish behaviour is beginning ........................................ me.
9. She is afraid ........................................ the lift so she uses the stairs.
10. Remember ........................................ the cat or she’ll starve to death.
11. It’s hot in here. Do you mind ........................................ the window?
12. The bank manager agreed ........................................ me £5,000.
13. She put off ........................................ her bags until a few hours before her flight.
14. Our dog Timmy loves ........................................ with his ball in the garden.
15. She wrote him a note to remind him ........................................ his laundry at 2 o’clock.
16. Steven is exhausted because he isn’t used to ........................................ so much exercise.
17. She looked so funny in her new hat we couldn’t help .........................................
18. You should practise ........................................ this tune on the piano until you perfect it.
19. I regret ........................................ you that your bank account is overdrawn.

**Ex.48.** Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

Scotland was the perfect place 1) ........................................ (grow up). My parents had spent years 2) ........................................ (save up) because they wanted 3) ........................................ (buy) a small farmhouse in
the Scottish Highlands. Shortly after I was born their dream came true and our new life in the country began. To begin with, I was probably too young to appreciate the fresh air and breathtaking views, but as I grew up I began to enjoy exploring the unspoilt countryside. I soon got used to having to walk miles to the shops, and since it was too far to travel to the nearest primary school, my parents did their best to educate me at home. However, I never felt lonely and was usually too busy to have any friends. My brothers and sisters were also starting to grow up fast and we had no difficulty in amuse ourselves for hours on end. When I reached the age of eleven, my parents decided it was time to send me to secondary school as they didn’t feel they were capable of providing me with the range of skills I would need for my future life. This would involve travelling twenty miles to the nearest town and twenty miles back. I was sorry to say goodbye to my old way of life, but at the same time I looked forward to mixing with new people. After finishing school I was forced to move to Edinburgh to look for work and I have now made the city my home. Although I love the cosmopolitan lifestyle, I sometimes can’t help wishing I was back in the Highlands.

Ex.49. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

If you are considering taking a trip to the countryside this weekend, why not book one of the excursions offered by Exotours? You’ll be surprised to find how many different trips we offer and we promise to give you value for money. In fact you can’t afford not to take advantage of our special offer. You deserve to give yourself a treat and once you’ve had a look through our brochure, you won’t be able to resist choosing at least one of our trips to some beautiful part of the country. We recommend booking early to avoid disappointment.

Ex.50. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

Although I love eating at restaurants, I remember going to one particular place which was just about bad enough to put me off them for life! We were driving home on a wintry day and stopped in a small village to get some petrol. We decided to have something to eat; at the same time we began looking for somewhere to park. Unfortunately we had to leave the car so far from the village square that it meant walking for at least ten minutes. However, after a couple of minutes we were lucky enough to make...
(notice) a pub advertising bar meals. Too cold (12) (go) any further, we made up our minds (13) (try) it out.

**Ex.51.** Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

The mystery of the Loch Ness Monster continues (1) …… (fascinate) scores of tourists every year, who come to Scotland in the hope of (2) (capture) on film some proof that the monster exists. Literally hundreds of people have reported seeing strange shapes in the waters of Loch Ness, but the majority have turned out (3) (be) hoaxes. A new scientific investigation is scheduled (4) (begin) next month and researchers hope (5) (reveal) whether the story has any truth in it. However, if the results mean (6) (announce) to the world that there is no “Nessie”, will people cease (7) (visit) one of Britain’s leading tourist attractions? Perhaps it would be better (8) (not/know) and risk (9) (remain) ignorant of the truth in the interest of (10) (maintain) an international mystery.

**Ex.52.** Give your own suggestions for the situations or paraphrase them using infinitive and gerund patterns.

1. **TRY**

   Your friend has some problems and you have to be helpful.
   **Model:** I can’t find accommodation anywhere.
   Try/ Have you tried/ why don’t you try putting an advertisement in the paper.

1. My electric shaver is not working.
2. I can’t contact Fred. He is not at home.
3. I’m having difficulty in sleeping at night.
4. The television picture is not very good.
5. I’ve been made redundant. I have no job any more. How shall I pay the bills?
6. I’ve got a headache.
7. I want to file for divorce but I don’t know where to start.
8. I can’t find any decent job in this town.

**Paraphrase**

1. I couldn’t understand the street signs. I tried.
3. Please make an effort to be early.
4. Experiment with a different store for your shopping. I recommend Avoska.
5. Please be quiet! I can’t hear what he is talking about.
6. Jones made an effort to find somewhere to live, but in vain.
7. He made an experiment of working as a chiropodist.
8. Can’t you get to classes on time?

2. BE AFRAID TO DO

Model: The streets are unsafe at night. - I am afraid to go out alone.

1. I don’t usually carry my passport with me.
2. The sea is very rough.
3. We rushed to the station.
4. I didn’t tell Tom that I thought he behaved foolishly.
5. In the middle of the film there was a horrifying scene.
6. The glasses were very full, so Ann carried them very carefully.
7. I didn’t like the look of the food in my plate.
8. Illegal emigrants don’t complain to the officials if they have problems with their employers.

3. REGRET

1. I’m sorry but you have not been appointed to the post. I regret it.
2. I’ve moved to this part of the country. I regret it.
3. Someone in the office had made a mistake, and the firm was sorry for the inconvenience the customer was caused.
4. Everyone is talking about her, as he revealed her secret. He is sure to be very regretful.
5. British Airways announce the cancellation of flight BA671 from Madrid. They regret it.
6. She has cheated in the test. She swears she’ll never do it again. She regrets it.
7. John wished he had never moved to the metropolis.
8. Your application has been refused. I regret it.

4. FORGET

1. I flew to Russia. I’ll never forget it.
2. I didn’t pack my camera. I forgot.
3. I promise I will feed the cat. I won’t forget it.
4. She didn’t bring the sugar; she left it on the kitchen table.
5. Why are you late again? You’ve promised that you will never be late again. Have you forgotten it?
6. I forgot that I had asked him to phone me and was at a loss how to get in touch with him.

7. He forgot that he had sent them a telegram and asked his secretary to do it.

5. REMEMBER

2. I saw the Kremlin for the first time. I’ll always remember that.
3. Harry says he hasn’t met Sally before. He doesn’t remember it.
4. I must ring the dentist. I must remember it.
5. I went there last year. I remember it.
6. We saw this film last month. Do you remember it.
7. He was very forgetful. He never locked the garage door when he put the car away. He never remembered that.
8. Don’t ask me to pay the bill again. I paid it a month ago. I clearly remember it.
9. I think you forgot to post the letter. No I didn’t. I remember it.
10. Do you have any recollection of seeing that play?
11. I remember how I wished I hadn’t done it.

6. MEAN

1. I was going to pack my copy of “Russian for Beginners”. I meant to.
2. I’m sorry. I had intention to write to you, but I’ve been busy.
3. I intended to ring you yesterday.
4. We have to start work earlier this week. The result is that we’ll have to get up earlier.
5. He was promoted to the top position in the department. But that meant…
6. She is determined to get a ticket to the concert, even if she has to pay a lot of money.
7. We didn’t intend to interrupt you.
8. A doctor has to work long hours.

7. STOP

2. I needed a drink of water and so I stopped running.
3. I stopped and bought a newspaper.
4. I used to go to the dentist but I don’t any more.
5. I am trying to finish a letter. And you are talking. Will you stop it?
6. I didn’t know how to get to your house so I stopped and asked the way.
7. You shouldn’t push your luck any more or you’ll put your job on the line.
8. He stopped and looked on the wreckage of the airplane.

**8. GO ON**

1. Bill told Christine that he couldn’t live with her. He just couldn’t go on with it.
2. If you continue neglecting your duties you’ll be fired.
3. She introduced herself and then spoke about her new book.
4. Though the police threatened to evict them, the squatters still stayed in the house.
5. Though she was exhausted she didn’t stop writing till the early hours of the morning.
6. She finished clearing the mess in the kitchen and started hoovering the rooms.

**9. USED TO DO/ BE USED TO DOING**

1. I'm not in the habit of exercising.
2. When I was young I often went climbing.
3. Sally went to ballet classes three times a week.
4. Lying on the beach all day is an unusual experience for me.
5. I got involved in an accident in London because I wasn’t in the habit of driving on the left.
6. My grandfather was acquainted with many distinguished people.

**Ex. 53. Translate the sentences into English using infinitive and gerund forms.**

1. После того, как его друзья ушли из библиотеки. Майкл занимался еще два часа.
2. Мы с сожалением сообщаем вам, что наш компьютер не принял вашу кредитную карточку.
3. Ты не забыла позвонить няне по поводу следующего субботнего вечера?
4. Извините, я не хотел прерывать ваше совещание, господин Джексон.
5. Ты должен попробовать больше ходить пешком. Это отличная форма тренировки.
6. Я никогда не забуду как я выиграл свою первую награду.
7. Зря я купила эти дорогие туфли. Они натирают мне ноги.
8. Я попыталась приспособиться к жизни в большом городе. но темп жизни здесь для меня слишком быстр.
9. Ну, попробуй ударить меня. посмотрим что из этого выйдет.
Она изложила свою теорию, а затем перешла к пояснениям (explain the details).

Ex.54. Form a group of three to five members. Choose one of the story beginnings to make up your own. Each group member continues the story by adding a sentence or two.

1. ( … ) had a bad night last night. First, when she got home, she discovered that …

2. ( … ) is having trouble with his/her roommate, whose name is ( … ). His/Her roommate keeps many pets even though the lease they signed forbids residents to keep animals in their apartments. Yesterday, one of these pets, a/an …

3. Not long ago, ( … ) and ( … ) were walking home together after dark. They heard a strange screeching sound. When they looked back into the dark street, they saw a huge black car approaching at a frightening speed. Its headlights were glowing, but there seemed to be nobody inside. ( … ) was frightened and curious at the same time. He/She wanted to …, but …

4. Once upon a time, ( … ) lived in a faraway village in a remote mountainous region. All of the villagers were terrified because of the landslides that swept away their houses. At least once a week, a landslide would crash down one of the mountains and …

5. It was a dark and stormy night. ( … ) was alone at home. Suddenly …

6. ( … ) had a bad day yesterday. First of all, when she/he got up in the morning, she/he discovered that …
### List of words and phrase to work into the story

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepositional expressions followed by gerunds</th>
<th>Verbs followed by gerunds or infinitives</th>
<th>( It + ) infinitive or a gerund subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be accused of</td>
<td>admit, mind</td>
<td>be a bad experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be accustomed to</td>
<td>advise, need</td>
<td>be a bad idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in addition to</td>
<td>afford, offer</td>
<td>be better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be afraid</td>
<td>agree, permit</td>
<td>be clever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apologize (to someone) for</td>
<td>ask, persuade</td>
<td>be dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>believe in</td>
<td>avoid, plan</td>
<td>be difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blame (someone) for</td>
<td>beg, postpone</td>
<td>be easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be capable of</td>
<td>begin, prefer</td>
<td>be essential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be committed to</td>
<td>consider, prepare</td>
<td>be foolish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain about</td>
<td>continue, pretend</td>
<td>be a good experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dream of</td>
<td>convince, promise</td>
<td>be a good idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgive (someone) for</td>
<td>decide, quit</td>
<td>be fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be excited about</td>
<td>demand, recall</td>
<td>be fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be guilty of</td>
<td>deny, refuse</td>
<td>be hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instead of</td>
<td>discuss, regret</td>
<td>be important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be interested in</td>
<td>dislike, remember</td>
<td>be impossible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look forward to</td>
<td>encourage, remind</td>
<td>be interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be opposed to</td>
<td>enjoy, risk</td>
<td>be necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevent (someone) from</td>
<td>expect, seem</td>
<td>be a pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>be possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### List of words and phrase to work into the story (the end)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepositional expressions followed by gerunds</th>
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<th>( It + ) infinitive or a gerund subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be scared of</td>
<td>fail, start</td>
<td>be relaxing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop (someone) from</td>
<td>force, stop</td>
<td>take effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>succeed in</td>
<td>forget, struggle</td>
<td>take energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take advantage of</td>
<td>hesitate, suggest</td>
<td>take money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be terrified of</td>
<td>hope, threaten</td>
<td>take patience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank (someone) for</td>
<td>invite, wait</td>
<td>take time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think of</td>
<td>learn, want</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be tired of</td>
<td>like, warn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be worried about</td>
<td>manage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REVISION OF THE GERUND

Ex. 55. Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas and the texts from General English class.

1. Charlotte Fedder sometimes had quite a hard time. She couldn’t avoid ….
2. When Charlotte and John Fedder were married, she had to tolerate ….
3. Moscow is experiencing a building boom. I can prove it by ….
4. I’ll do my best to make the break for the metropolis. Nothing in the world could keep me from ….
5. The advertisement invited young men who wouldn’t mind ….
6. It is important that people enjoy their work, and enjoying work means … in the first place.
7. I think it is impossible to arrange a meeting with him now. He is busy ….
8. She was such a naughty, disobedient and spoilt child, I felt almost ….
9. Mother jumped to the conclusion that the girl had gone out for the evening without ….
10. As he himself was convinced of the fact, he succeeded in ….
11. There are some reasons why I don’t like being a doctor. For instance, I resent ….
12. The only reason I do the job of a GP is for my family as it allows ….
13. Mr. Singleton was giving assistance to the injured passengers in the middle of the road, so he couldn’t avoid ….
14. If you take part in this expedition you’ll have to face the challenge of ….
15. We’ve been at odds for quite a long time but I can’t forget him ….

Ex. 56. Complete the sentences. Use your own ideas.

Ex. 57. Answer the questions using gerunds following prepositions. Give complete sentences.

Ex. 58. Complete the sentences using gerunds with prepositions.

Ex. 59. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

Whatever else Christmas may (1) …stand for…(stand for), one thing it still means is (2) …………………. (eat). Christmas has traditionally been a time of the year when people have tried (3)………………. (cheer) themselves up during the cold months of winter. Last year more than 10 million turkeys were bought in Britain alone during the festive season (4) …………………. (satisfy) the nation’s appetite. Health experts may continue (5)………………. (complain) about all
this self-indulgence, but they fail (6)........................ (realise) that there is nothing new about celebratory feasting, particularly at this time of year. The Roman Saturnalia, which was supposedly a festival (7) .................. (honour) the god of agriculture, started on 19 December. Among other things, the Saturnalia involved (8)................. (light) candles and (9) ......... (give) gifts. People who had spent the whole year (10) ......................... (save) money suddenly became extravagant. In addition to (11) .................. (exchange) gifts, this time of year was also an occasion for masters and slaves alike (12)......................... (eat) excessively. At one Saturnalia feast an emperor is reported (13)....................... (spend) the equivalent of £600,000 on a dinner for twelve guests which consisted of twenty courses and lasted all day. So, when mealtime comes round on 25 December, there’s no point in (14).......................... (have) a guilty conscience. In fact the occasional seasonal feast may promote good health and stop year-round (15)............. (overeat).

Ex. 60. Complete the sentences using the following expressions: You should avoid/ no good; have difficulty; prevent/object to/ mind; apologize; not to be very keen on; it’s no use/worth; accuse of; prefer to; not to be used to

1. Don’t stay out in the sun too long. …
2. It was very difficult for me to understand your writing. …
3. Her father wouldn’t let me speak to her. …
4. Bill said he was sorry he was late. …
5. I don’t like playing squash very much. …
6. You won’t get anywhere if you shout at him. …
7. “You broke my heart, Mary!” said Anne. …
8. Chris didn’t play tennis but went swimming instead. …
9. She doesn’t want to get up early. …
10. He’d rather watch TV than go out to the cinema. …
11. This is the first time I’ve driven this type of car. …

Ex. 61. Translate orally into English.

1. Нет ничего хуже, чем стоять в очереди часами, чтобы посмотреть фильм, а затем обнаружить, что его и смотреть не стоило. Бесполезно жаловаться администратору, и какой смысл кричать на друзей, которые посоветовали его посмотреть. Я думаю, стоит все-таки читать рецензии на фильмы.

2. Искусство приготовления пищи требует использования чеснока. Конечно, не всем людям нравится его есть. Работать рядом с человеком, который ел чеснок, так же неприятно, как рядом с тем, кто курит. Но бесполезно запрещать его употребление, так как
есть чеснок явно полезно для здоровья. Люди всегда использовали его для придания особого аромата мясу и добавляли в различные блюда. Поэтому не отрицайте, что едите чеснок, так как это только свидетельствует о том, что вы получаете удовольствие от здорового образа жизни.

Ex. 62. Read the text and prepare 15 questions on it and on the topic using infinitive and gerund patterns.

Polite, Yes; But Not Soft.

I am used to being asked about the role of women in Asian business and wonder what prejudice and obstacles women face in their lives and careers.

My family was quite traditional, and my mother taught me much of what I know about effective management. I watched her run our extended household, making decisions about each of our lives. She directed/run a large domestic staff, which was there not for her convenience but rather to enable her to fulfill her duties. Like any good manager, my mother not only had to get the job done, but also had to keep everyone happy and motivated. By example, she taught me to aim for perfection. She also encouraged me to think independently and act cooperatively, a combination of skills I now use every day.

As a manager, I face the dilemma that while some of our ablest young recruits are women, they're still likely to give up working/ to quit when they marry. I encourage our female employees to consider the option of working after marriage.

I think a woman tending to a career might be frightened by seeming problems. There is no point in dwelling on any perceived disadvantages. Is facing a sea of male faces in a boardroom more frightening if you are not male? It may be – if the men involved have trouble respecting woman. But there will always be people who try to make themselves feel important at the expense of others /by discriminating against others. In the end /in the long run, being a woman in business is just one of a wide range of interpersonal issues that people face in the workplace. This situation can be overcome if we focus on business issues.

Confucian culture is inherently conservative, but even the strongest traditions adapt to changing conditions. I enjoy being part of that development; it’s a constant challenge to keep one’s bearings.
What Leaders Really Do

They don’t make plans; they don’t solve problems; they don’t even organize people; that’s the managers’ job. What leaders really do is (1-prepare) organizations for change and (2-help) them (3-cope) as they struggle through it. Only organizations that embrace both the managers’ efforts to promote stability as well as those of the leaders to support change can survive in turbulent times.

Leadership is different from management, but not for the reasons most people think. Leadership has nothing to do (4-have) a ‘charisma’ or other exotic personality traits. Nor is leadership necessarily better than management or a replacement for it. Rather, both leadership and management are necessary for success in business.

Most corporations today are over-managed and underled. They need (5-develop) their capacity to exercise leadership. Corporations that are aware of this fact don’t simply sit around waiting for leaders (6-come) along. They actively seek out people with leadership potential and expose them to career experiences designed (7-develop) that potential.

But while improving their ability to lead, companies should remember that strong leadership with weak management is no better, and it is sometimes actually worse. The real challenge is (8-combine) strong leadership and strong management and (9-use) each to balance the other.
What are the two abilities about? Management is about (10-cope) with complexity. Without good management, complex enterprises tend to become chaotic in ways that threaten their very existence. Good management brings a degree of order and consistency to key aspects like the quality and profitability of products.

Leadership, by contrast, is about (11-cope) with change. Part of the reason it has become so important in recent years is that the business world has become more competitive and more changeable. The result is that (12-do) what was done yesterday is no longer a formula for success. These two different functions – coping with complexity and coping with change – shape the characteristic activities of management and leadership. Each system of action involves (13-decide) what needs (14-do), creating networks of people and relationships and then trying (15-ensure) that those people actually do the job. Companies manage complexity by planning and budgeting – setting targets for the future, establishing detailed steps (16-achieve) these targets, and then allocating resources (17-accomplish) these plans. By contrast, (18-lead) an organization begins by setting a direction – developing a vision for the future along with strategies (19-produce) the changes needed (20-achieve) that vision.

Management develops the capacity (21-achieve) its plan by creating an organizational structure and set of jobs for accomplishing plan requirements, providing qualified individuals, delegating responsibility for carrying out the plan and developing systems (22-monitor) implementation. The equivalent leadership activity is aligning people, i.e. communicating the new direction to those who can create coalitions that understand the vision.

Finally, for management (23-ensure) plan accomplishment means (24-monitor) results versus the plan in some detail and then (25-plan and organize) to solve the problems. But for leadership (26-achieve) a vision requires (27-motivate and inspire) – keeping people moving in the right direction, despite major obstacles to change.
Out of Work

In Britain a lot of people are out of work. Tracey Chapman, 18, left school a year ago. She lives in the North East, an area of high youth unemployment. She hasn’t been able to find a job yet.

“My Dad just doesn’t understand. He started (1–work) in a steel mill when he was 15. Things are different now, but he thinks I should start (2–bring) home some money. Oh, I get my unemployment benefit, but that isn’t much and I’m fed up (3–queue) for it every Thursday. I hate (4–have) (5–ask) my Mum and Dad for money. Oh, My Mum gives me a couple of pounds for tights now and then, but she can’t stand (6–see) me at home all day. I know she hates me (7–be) hard up all the time and I hate (8–look upon) with either scorn or pity. I’ve almost given up (9–look for) a job. I buy the local paper every day but I’m really tired (10–look through) the “Situations Vacant” column. There are 50 applicants for every job. I was interested (11–be) a dentist’s receptionist because I like (12–meet) people, but now I’d take any job at all. People ask me why I don’t move to London, but I don’t want (13–leave) my family and friends. Anyway, I’m afraid (14–leave) because I’m scared (15–live) on my own in a big city.”
George Morley is 54. Until last year he was a production manager in the textile industry. He had worked for the same company since he left school. He had a good job, a four-bedroomed house and a company car. When his company had to close because of economic difficulties, he became redundant.

“It’s funny really… I don’t feel old, but it isn’t easy to start (16-look for) a job at my age. I’ve had so many refusals. Now I’m frightened (17-apply) for a job. All the interviewers are twenty years younger than me. Some even refuse (18-listen) to me, saying they regret (19-inform) me the vacancy I’ve applied for has been taken. You see, I am interested (20-learn) a new skill, but nobody wants (21-train) me. I can see their point of view… I’ll have to retire in ten years. It’s just, I’m tired (22-sit) around the house. I’ve worked hard for nearly forty years and now I’m terrified (23-have) nothing to do. When I was still with Lancastrian Textiles I remember (24-be bored) (25-do) the same thing day after day, but now I’d really enjoy (26-do) a job again … any job really. It’s not the money … I got good redundancy pay, and the house is paid for … and I’ve given up (27-smoke), no, it’s not just money. I just need (28-feel) useful, that’s all.”

B. Now answer the teacher’s questions, using different forms of the Gerund and the Infinitive wherever possible

C. Sum up the contents of the article

D. Hold a debate “Reducing unemployment”, using the Gerund and the Infinitive. Use the role cards given by the teacher