


THE GERUND

Герундий в английском языке



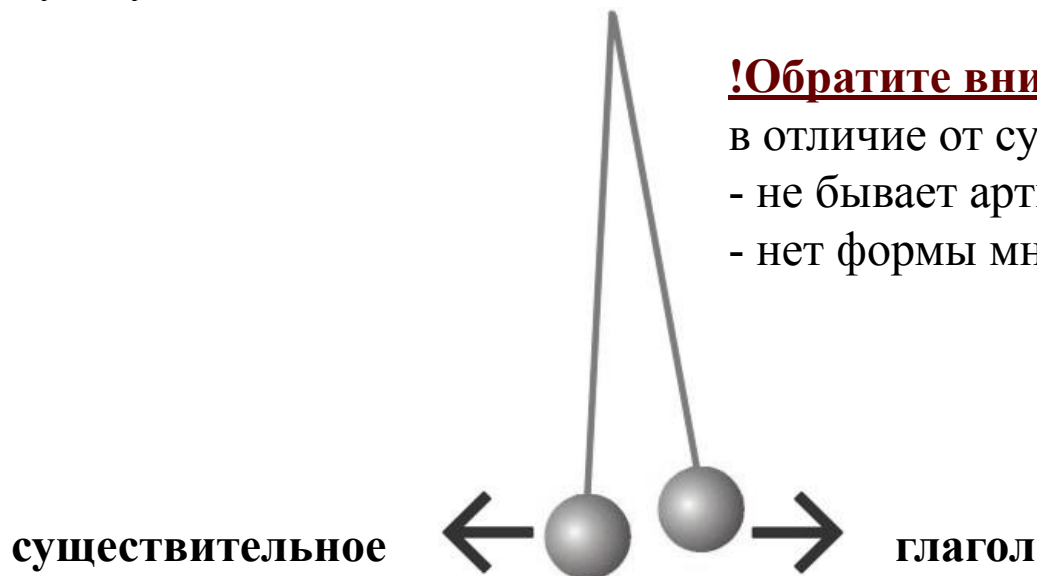
Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Герундий обычно обозначает какое-то занятие, деятельность:

Teach  **teaching** (преподавать / преподавание)

Wash  **washing** (стирать / стирка)

В своём значении и функции герундий всё время движется как маятник между двумя полюсами:



!Обратите внимание!

в отличие от существительного у герундия:

- не бывает артикля
- нет формы множественного числа

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Герундий может выступать в предложении в разных функциях:

Как подлежащее:

Sunbathing can be dangerous.

Загорать - опасно. (Дословно «Загорание» - опасно, может быть опасным).

Но чаще всего как дополнение:

But I enjoy **sunbathing**.

playing computer games (играть в компьютерные игры)

My hobby is

(я люблю)



dancing (танцевать)

watching TV (смотреть телевизор)

I enjoy

(я люблю)



playing the guitar (играть на гитаре)



Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Герундий употребляется в большом количестве конструкций:

- **He is good at telling jokes.** (Он хорошо рассказывает анекдоты).
- **The Greens are against killing animals.** (Зелёные выступают против уничтожения животных).
- **She is fond of dancing.** (Она любит танцевать).
- **I am tired of waiting.** (Я устал ждать).
- **She is afraid of being cheated.** (Она боится, что её обманут).
- **He is busy with organizing the party.** (Он занят организацией вечера).
- **This washing powder is good for washing silk.** (Этим стиральным порошком хорошо стирать шёлк).

ТАКЖЕ:

is used for + герундий
- используется для

is meant for + герундий
- предназначен для

- **Is it worth going there?** - Туда стоит ехать?
- **What's the point of doing this?**
- Какой смысл это делать?
- **I feel like sleeping.** - Мне хочется спать.
- **He gave up smoking.** - Он бросил курить.
- **Go on reading.** - Продолжай (те) читать.

Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Различные комбинации с герундием:

Комбинация с **to go**:

to go **skiing** - пойти /поехать кататься на лыжах

to go **dancing** - пойти потанцевать

to go **shopping** - пойти в магазин

to go **swimming** - пойти поплавать и т.д.

Комбинация с **to do**:

to do the **shopping** - сходить, пойти в магазин

to do the **washing** - стирать/постирать

to do the **ironing** - гладить /погладить



Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Формы вежливости и запретительные фразы с герундием:

Sorry for disturbing you. Извините за беспокойство.

Please excuse my coming late. Excuse me for coming so late. Извини(те) за опоздание.

Thank you for calling. Спасибо за звонок.

Forgive me for losing the key. Извини(те), что я потерял ключ.

Would you mind closing the door? Вы не могли бы закрыть дверь?

No Smoking. Не курить!



No Trespassing.

Въезд запрещён –
Частная территория!



No parking.

Парковка запрещена!



Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Отдельные слова из класса герундия стали полноценными существительными:

- **training** - тренировка, обучение.

He got an intensive training. Он получил интенсивную подготовку.

- **meeting** - встреча и т.д.

He had two meetings today. Сегодня у него было две встречи.

Герундий также часто употребляется в названиях, заголовках, рубриках:

- English Language **Teaching**. Преподавание английского языка.
- Steps to **Understanding**. Ступени к пониманию.
- **Telling** jokes. Шутки.
- **Doing** business in Ukraine. Как делать бизнес в Украине.
- **Training** your staff. Как подготовить персонал, подготовка персонала.
- **Meeting** people. Что говорить при встрече.
- **Choosing** the correct sentence. Выбираем правильное предложение.

Употребление герундия в английском языке.

Занимательные примеры – ПОСЛОВИЦЫ и ЗАГАДКИ:

PROVERBS

- It is no use crying over spilt milk. It is hard sailing when there is no wind.
- There is no accounting for tastes. Seeing is believing.



RIDDLES

What can run all the time without getting hot?
(A cold water tap)

What asks no questions yet needs answering?
(The door bell)



Find the sentences with gerund.

- 1 Continue reading, while I am writing these words.
- 2 While they were talking, I went home.
- 3 Learning a foreign languages is difficult.
- 4 The teachers tell us something interesting every day.
- 5 I am afraid of losing my keys.
- Keys 1, 3, 5.

Make the sentences using gerund.

1 There are a lot of ways of
(сделать это) .

2 What is your idea of
(обсудить этот вопрос
сейчас) .

3. Do you have the
opportunity of (посетить
галерею) .

4 It`s no use (плакать) .

5 He is busy (подготовкой к
уроку)

- 1 making this
- 2 discussing this question now.
- 3 visiting gallery.
- 4 crying
- 5 preparing homework





Complete each sentence with one of the verbs:

to answer, to make, to listen to, to wash, to apply, to be,

to use, to work, to see, to write, to try

- He tried to avoid (...) my question.
- Could you please stop (...) so much noise?
- I enjoy (...) to music.
- Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to carry on (...).
- I don't mind you (...) the phone as long as you pay for all your calls.
- Hello! Fancy (...) you here! What a surprise!
- I have put off (...) the letter so many times. I really must do it today.
- Sarah gave up (...) to find a job in this country and decided to go abroad.

Герундий употребляется после некоторых глаголов с предлогами:

depend on – зависеть от
rely on – полагаться на
insist on – настаивать на
object to – возражать против
agree to – соглашаться на
hear of – слышать о
think of – думать о
thank for – благодарить за
prevent from – помешать, препятствовать
be fond of – любить
be sure of – быть уверенным в чем-либо
be pleased at или **with** – быть довольным чем-либо или кем-либо
be surprised in – удивляться чему-либо
be interested in – интересоваться чем-либо
be afraid of – бояться чего-либо
look forward to – ждать с нетерпением



doing
something

Пример:

I insist on doing what you want. Я настаиваю, чтобы Вы делали то, что Вы хотите.

I'm interested in learning English. Я интересуюсь изучением английского языка.

Запомните:

Typical mistake: I look forward to ~~hear from you.~~

Correct structure: I look forward to hearing from you.

Запомните эти выражения

Excuse **me for interrupting** you. – Извините, что я Вас прерываю.

Would you mind **giving** me... - Будьте любезны, дайте мне...

Do you mind **my reading** here? – Вы не возражаете, если я буду читать здесь?

It is **worth going** there. – Туда стоит съездить.

I can't **help telling** you the story. – Я не могу не рассказать Вам эту историю.

I'm afraid of **going** there. – Я боюсь идти туда.

She **succeeded in doing** it. – Ей это удалось.

I'm **looking forward to seeing** you. – С нетерпением жду (увидеть) Вас.

Найдите в предложениях герундий. Переведите предложения.

- Smoking costs a lot of money.
- I will call you after arriving at the office.
- Please have a drink before leaving.
- I am looking forward to meeting you.
- Do you object to working late?
- Mary always dreams about going on holiday.
- Please excuse us for waiting too long.
- My favourite occupation is reading.
- We are interested in buying these goods.
- I have three shirts that need washing.
- What is the purpose of his going there?
- This letter requires signing.
- We thank you for sending us your letter.
- The house wants repainting.

Infinitive (to + verb) - Gerund (verb + ing)

The full infinitive (inf. with to) is used:

1. to express **purpose**.
He went **to buy** some bread.
2. after **would love / like / prefer**.
I'd love **to see** you tonight.
3. after adjectives (**angry, glad, happy, sorry, pleased, annoyed, etc**).
I'm **glad to see** you here.
4. with **too** or **enough**.
He's **too old to drive**.
She's clever **enough to understand** it.
5. after certain verbs (**advise, agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, promise, refuse, seem, want, etc**).
I **hope to meet** him again.
6. after question words (**where, how, what, who, which**). **Why** is not used with to - infinitive.
I don't know **what to do**.
BUT Nobody knew **why** he was angry.

The bare infinitive (inf. without to) is used:

1. after **modal verbs** (can, must etc).
We **must leave** soon.
2. after **let / make / hear / see + object**.
Let me **go** or I'll **make** you **regret** it.

The -ing form is used:

1. as a **noun**.
Smoking is dangerous.
2. after **love, like, dislike, hate, enjoy**.
I **love going** to discos.
3. after **start, begin, stop, finish**.
He **started doing** his homework at 5:00.
4. after **go** for physical activities.
She went **skiing** last Sunday.
5. after certain verbs (**avoid, admit, confess to, deny, look forward to, mind, object to, prefer, regret, risk, spend, suggest, etc**).
I don't **mind helping** you with the dishes.
6. after the expressions: **I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's worth, what's the use of, be used to, there's no point (in)**.
It's **worth seeing** that film.
7. after **prepositions**.
He left **without taking** his coat.
8. after **hear, see, feel** to emphasize an action in progress.
I saw her **crossing** the street.

150 Write what each word is followed by: F.I. (full infinitive), B.I. (bare infinitive) or -ing.

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. want | + <i>F.I.</i> | 6. will | + | 11. expect | + | 16. can | + |
| 2. dislike | + | 7. make | + | 12. it's no use | + | 17. start | + |
| 3. would love | + | 8. avoid | + | 13. hope | + | 18. deny | + |
| 4. it's worth | + | 9. see | + | 14. let | + | 19. hate | + |
| 5. finish | + | 10. promise | + | 15. shall | + | 20. must | + |

151 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.



Yesterday I went with my sister 1) *to buy* (buy) something for her birthday. She didn't really know what 2) (get) but she seemed 3) (like) the idea of a pet, so we went to the nearest pet shop. She started 4) (look) around at all the animals. The man in the shop let her 5) (pick up) the rabbits and stroke the hamsters, but when she saw some puppies 6) (play) in a box, she said that she would like 7) (have) one of them.

I didn't know if we had enough money 8) (buy) one and I hoped my mother wouldn't object to 9) (have) a dog in the house, but my sister promised 10) (look after) it properly and we did have enough money, so we bought a little black dog. The man gave us a special brush for 11) (brush) him and some special food. Tomorrow we're going to take Splash to the beach.

152 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Dear Julie,

I am writing 1) **to thank**... (thank) you for my birthday present. I was so happy 2)
(receive) it - I had so many lovely presents, I don't know what 3) (do) with them all! On
my birthday I went for a meal with some friends and afterwards we went 4) (dance)
at that new club on Poplar Street. If you haven't been, it's certainly worth 5) (go) there.
Now that I'm old enough 6) (drive), I'm busy 7) (take) driving lessons.
Dad has said he'll let me 8) (use) his car as long as I promise 9) (be) careful.
Well, I must 10) (go) now. I hope 11) (hear) from you soon.

Love,
Madeleine