

# Grammar: Gerund

(неличные формы глагола это – инфинитив, причастие и герундий)

9-11 grades

## Parts of the sentence

1	Subject	Подлежащее
2	Predicative	Именная часть сказуемого
3	Object	Дополнение
4	Attribute	Определение
5	Adverbial modifier	Обстоятельство

**Gerund in the sentence:**  
(функций существительного и глагола)

**1. Subject - подлежащее:**

Learning English is not difficult.

**2. Predicative – именная часть сказуемого:**

My favorite subject is learning English.

**3. Object - дополнение:**

- I like learning English.
- What do you think (после глагола) of going abroad?

**4. Attribute - определение:**

There are a lot of ways (после сущ.) of learning English.

**5. Adverbial modifier - обстоятельство:**

после предлогов –

**after, before, in, on, for, instead of, without**

Before doing the exercise, read the instructions

Gerund – неличная форма глагола, в предложении может выполнять функций существительного и глагола и является в предложении:

1	<b>Subject:</b> подлежащее (Gerund+verb to be)	<u>Smoking</u> is bad for you. <u>Learning</u> English is not difficult.
2	<b>Predicative:</b> сказуемое (Verb to be+Gerund)	My favorite subject is <u>learning</u> English.

### 3. Gerund as an Object - дополнение

После глаголов, прилагательных и причастий, требующих определенных предлогов употребляется герундий в функции дополнения:

e.g.

1. What do you think (после глагола) of going abroad?
2. They accused her of **stealing** the money.
3. I can't get used to **leaving** alone.
4. She is fond of **drawing**

### 3. Gerund as an Object - дополнение

1	<p>Список глаголов <u>с предлогами</u>, где герундий в функции <b>дополнения</b>:</p> <p>e.g. She is fond of <u>drawing</u></p>	<p>to accuse of, to approve (disapprove) of, to hear of, to think of, to suspect of, to be afraid of, to be capable (incapable) of, to be proud of doing, to be found of, to be disappointed, to be surprised at, to be responsible for, to be interested in, to insist on, to object to, to get used to/ to be used to, to succeed in, to prevent from, to be fond of</p>
2	<p>Список глаголов <u>без предлога</u>, где герундий в функции <b>дополнения</b>:</p> <p>e.g. I like <u>learning</u> English.</p>	<p>to enjoy, to stop, to remember, to deny, to appreciate, to avoid, to consider, to admit, to mind, to postpone, to discuss, to miss, to quit (give up), to keep, to suggest, to risk, to finish, (get through), to delay, to mention, to involve, to practice, to imagine, to fancy.</p>

## 4. Gerund as an Attribute - определение

<b>1</b> После <u>существительных</u> , требующих определённых <u>предлогов</u> , герундий употребляется в функции <u>определения</u> .	<p>e.g.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. There are a lot of <b>ways</b> (после сущ.) of <u>learning</u> English.</li><li>2. I hate the <b>idea</b> of <b>getting</b> old.</li><li>3. The <b>thought</b> of <b>failing</b> the exam makes him angry.</li><li>4. I have no <b>reason</b> for <b>telling</b> the lie.</li></ol>
<b>2</b> К числу таких существительных, после которых часто употребляется герундий в функции <u>определения</u> , относятся:	apology (for), problem of, art of, fear of, pleasure of, interest (in), importance of, idea of, plan (for), process of, chance, opportunity of, reason of, possibility of, skill (in), habit of, intention of, preparation (for), objection to, hope of, surprise of, astonishment of, experience (of), thought of, necessity of, method of

## 5. Gerund as an Adverbial modifier - обстоятельство

<b>1</b>	<p>после предлогов –</p> <p><b>after,</b> <b>before,</b> <b>in,</b> <b>on,</b> <b>for,</b> <b>instead of,</b> <b>without</b></p>	<p>1. С предлогами <b>on (upon), after, before, in</b> для выражения времени: <b>e.g. Before <u>doing</u> the exercise, read the instructions.</b></p> <p>2. С предлогом <b>for</b>, для выражения причины: <b>e.g. Excuse me <b>for</b> <u>shouting</u> at you.</b></p> <p>3. С предлогом <b>for</b>, для выражения цели: <b>e.g. I need something <b>for</b> <u>killing</u> flies.</b></p> <p>4. С предлогами <b>instead of, without</b> для выражения сопутствующих обстоятельств. <b>e.g. She often goes swimming <b>instead of</b> <u>going</u> to school.</b></p>
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6. Глагол с -ing form(**gerund**) может быть как герундием, так и причастием (**participle I**), но значения у них разные.

- **A waiting** room (a room for waiting) - подлежащее, выраженное герундием
- **A waiting** train (a train that is waiting) - причастие
- **A sleeping** pill - герундии
- **A sleeping** child - причастие

Герундий имеет 2 формы:

1. времени (Indefinite, Perfect);
2. залога (Active, Passive)

Form	Active	Passive
Indefinite	cleaning	Being cleaned
Perfect	Having cleaned	Having been cleaned

# Gerund in Active and Passive voice

8	Active	<p>Если действие, выраженное герундием, совершается лицом (или предметом), то герундий употребляется в форме <b>Active</b>.</p> <p>Ruslan likes <b>washing his cat</b>.</p> <p>I remember <b>having told</b> the news.</p>
9	Passive	<p>Если же действие, выраженное герундием, совершается над лицом (предметом), то употребляется герундий в форме <b>Passive</b>.</p> <p>The cat likes <b>being washed</b> by Ruslan.</p> <p>I remember <b>having been told</b> the news.</p> <p>She loves <b>being looked at</b>.</p> <p>She is angry <b>not having been invited</b>.</p>

Существуют глаголы, которые могут употребляться и с **Gerund**, и с **Infinitive**. К таким глаголам относятся:

forget	I will never forget <u>flying</u> over the Pacific Ocean. I forgot <u>to switch</u> on the machine
remember	I remember <u>locking</u> the door. Please remember <u>to lock</u> the door.
mean	I think Bob meant <u>to break</u> the glass. I'm applying for a visa. It means <u>filling</u> in this form
regret	My sister regretted not <u>buying</u> the house I regret <u>to tell</u> you that you have failed.
stop	Can you all stop <u>talking</u> , please. I stopped <u>to buy</u> some coffee
try	Why don't you try <u>getting</u> up early? I tried <u>to get up</u> early, but I couldn't
go on	The teacher introduced herself and went on <u>to explain</u> the lesson. The teacher told everyone to be quite, but they just went on <u>talking</u>

## Gerund as an Object - дополнение

*I enjoy playing tennis.*  
*I remember locking the door.*  
*He admitted breaking the window.*  
*I don't fancy going out this evening.*  
*You should practice introducing yourself.*  
*He admitted stealing the money.*  
*She advised waiting until tomorrow.*  
*I anticipate having a good time on vacation.*  
*I appreciated hearing from them.*  
*He avoided answering my question.*  
*I can't bear waiting in long lines.*

*I keep hoping he will come.*  
*I like going to movies.*  
*I love going to operas.*  
*She mentioned going to a movie.*  
*Would you mind helping me with this?*  
*I miss being with my family.*  
*Let's postpone leaving until tomorrow.*  
*The athlete practiced throwing the ball.*  
*Ann prefers walking to driving to work.*  
*He quit trying to solve the problem.*  
*I don't recall meeting him before.*  
*I don't recollect meeting him before.*

## Gerund as an Object - дополнение

*It **began raining**.*

*I finally **completed writing** my term paper.*

*I will **consider going** with you.*

*He **continued speaking**.*

*He **delayed leaving** for school.*

*She **denied committing** the crime.*

*They **discussed opening** a new business.*

*I **dislike driving** long distances.*

*We **enjoyed visiting** them.*

*She **finished studying** about ten.*

*I will never **forget visiting***

*Napoleon's tomb.*

*I **hate making** silly mistakes.*

*I **can't help worrying** about it.*

*She **recommended seeing** the show.*

*I **regret telling** him my secret.*

*I can **remember meeting** him when I was a child.*

*I **resent her interfering** in my business.*

*I **couldn't resist eating** the dessert.*

*She **risks losing** all of her money.*

*I **can't stand waiting** in long lines.*

*It **started raining**.*

*She **stopped going** to classes when she got sick.*

*She **suggested going** to a movie.*

*She **won't tolerate cheating** during an examination*