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PARTICIPLE, GERUND AND INFINITIVE

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В учебном пособии представлены задания и упражнения, необходимые для успешного освоения неличных форм английского глагола – причастия, герундия и инфинитива - по курсу практической грамматики английского языка.

Учебное пособие предназначено для занятий по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого языка» для студентов-бакалавров 1 курса очной формы обучения по направлению 035700.62 Лингвистика, профиль «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур».

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Введение

Учебное пособие “Participle, Gerund and Infinitive” имеет своей целью систематизацию и обобщение теоретического и практического материала по теме «Неличные формы английского глагола: причастие, герундий и инфинитив» для формирования элементов коммуникативной компетенции, развития речевых грамматических навыков. Данное учебное пособие предназначено для занятий по дисциплине «Практическая грамматика первого языка» для студентов-бакалавров 1 курса очной формы обучения по направлению 035700.62 – Лингвистика, профиль «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур» во 2 семестре.

Понимание, усвоение, приобретение навыков владения грамматическими категориями глагола, в особенности неличными формами, представляют наибольшие трудности в овладении и совершенствовании использования английского языка.

Учебное пособие состоит из пяти частей. Каждый раздел включает в себя краткое изложение грамматического материала и упражнения. Материал каждой части структурирован по принципу поэтапной работы над грамматическим феноменом. Последовательность упражнений соответствует последовательности изложения грамматики. Кроме того, каждый раздел содержит речевые упражнения (*Speech Exercises*) с последующим анализом грамматических явлений. Каждый раздел рекомендовано начинать с упражнений аналитического характера: *Analyze the form of...*, *State the function of...* и т.п. с предварительным изучением соответствующего теоретического материала по теме. Упражнения тренировочного характера *Choose the proper form...*, *Use the appropriate form...*, *Transform the sentences* и т.п. могут быть выполнены на занятиях или даны для самостоятельной работы.

После выполнения упражнений основного раздела (подраздела) рекомендуется перейти к упражнениям *Speech Exercises*. Часть этих

упражнений можно дать учащимся для самостоятельной работы с последующей проверкой. Упражнения творческого характера, направленные на развитие навыков употребления изучаемого материала в речи (*Make up sentences...*, *What would you say if you took part in the following short dialogues...* и т.п.), необходимо выполнять на занятиях под контролем преподавателя.

1 The non-finite forms of the verb (The verbals)

1.1 General Notion

The verb has *finite and non-finite forms*, which are also called verbals. The verbals do not express person, number or mood. Therefore they *cannot be used as the predicate* of a sentence.

e.g. He does his home-work. (does – finite form of the verb, it expresses 3rd person, singular, present tense, active voice, indicative mood, non-perfect, non-continuous)

e.g. *Watching* TV he does his home-work. (watching – non-finite form of the verb, it does not express person, number or mood)

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

There are three verbals in English: the participle, the gerund and the infinitive.

In Russian we also have three non-finite forms of the verb - причастие, деепричастие, инфинитив.

1.2 The characteristic traits of the verbals

The verbals have the following characteristic traits:

1) they have a double nature, nominal and verbal - the participle combines the characteristics of a verb with those of an adjective; the gerund and the infinitive combine the characteristics of a verb with those of a noun;

2) the tense distinctions of the verbals are not absolute (like those of the finite verb), but relative; the form of a verbal does not show whether the action it denotes refers to the present past or future; it shows only whether the action expressed by the verbal is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite

verb or prior to it:

e.g. I am glad *to see* you. (the action expressed by the infinitive is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb; the action of being glad and the action of seeing are simultaneous)

e.g. I am glad *to have seen* you. (the action expressed by the infinitive is prior to the action expressed by the finite verb; the action of being glad is prior to the action of seeing);

3) all the verbals can form predicative constructions, a predicative construction is a construction consisting of two elements:

- a nominal element (noun or pronoun);
- a verbal element (participle, gerund or infinitive).

The verbal element stands in *predicate relation* to the nominal element, i.e. in a relation similar to that between the subject and the predicate of the sentence. In most cases predicative constructions form syntactic units, serving as one part of the sentence (complex object, complex subject).

- They sat down to supper, *Manston still talking cheerfully*.

Они сели ужинать; *Мэнстон продолжал весело разговаривать*.

Manston still talking cheerfully is a predicative construction with a participle; the participle *talking* stands in predicate relation to the noun *Mansion*, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the participle.

4) in the sentence a verbal may occur:

a) singly, i. e. without accompanying words:

She... went away *smiling*.

To decide is to act.

b) in phrases, i. e. with one or several accompanying words (an object or an adverbial modifier to the verbal). The phrases form syntactic units serving as one part of the sentence.

A phrase should not be confused with a predicative construction: between the elements of a phrase there is no predicate relation as it does not include a noun or pronoun denoting the doer of the action expressed by a verbal:

• The windows of the drawing-room opened to a balcony overlooking the garden. Окна гостиной выходили на балкон, с которого был виден сад.

• She tried to tranquillize him by reading aloud. Она пыталась успокоить его тем, что читала ему вслух.

c) in predicative constructions:

• My mistress being dead..., I had to look out for a new place. Так как моя хозяйка умерла, мне пришлось искать другое место.

• There is no mistake about his being a genius. Не может быть никакого сомнения в том, что он - гений.

• She heard him unbar the door and go out into the yard. Она слышала, как он отодвинул засов и вышел во двор.

Table 1 – The use of the verbals in a sentence

In the sentence a verbal may occur	Example
1) singly	<i>To smoke</i> is dangerous.
2) in phrases	<i>Smiling happily</i> she slept on the sofa.
3) in predicative constructions	I saw <i>her entering</i> the shop.

2 The Participle

2.1 General notion

The **participle** is a non-finite form of the verb which has a verbal and an adjectival or an adverbial character.

There are two participles in English — Participle I and Participle II, called the Present Participle and the Past Participle.

Participle I is formed by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb.

As has already been stated, the participle has a verbal and an adjectival or adverbial character.

Its adjectival or adverbial character is manifested in its syntactic functions, those of attribute or adverbial modifier.

Table 2- Double nature of the Participle

Participle	
<u>Adjectival or adverbial character:</u> 1) I hated the hollow sound of the rain <i>pattering</i> on the roof. (attribute; what rain? - pattering on the roof); 2) <i>Having garaged</i> his car, he remembered that he had not lunched. (adverbial modifier; when did he remember? – having garaged his car).	<u>Verbal character:</u> 1) Participle I of a transitive verb can take <u>a direct object</u> : Opening <u>the door</u> , he went out on to the terrace; 2) Participle I and Participle II <u>can be modified by an adverb</u> : Leaving the room <i>hurriedly</i> , he ran out; 3) Participle I has tense distinctions; Participle I of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.

In Modern English Participle I has the following forms:

Table 3 – Forms of the Participle

	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Expresses an action
Present Participle	writing asking	being written being asked	simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb (predicate)
Past Participle	—	written asked	Expresses an action simultaneous or prior to the action expressed by the finite verb (predicate)
Perfect Participle	having written having asked	having been written having been asked	Expresses an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb (predicate)

2.2 The tense distinctions of the participle

Participle I Indefinite Active and Passive usually denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb; depending on the tense-form of the finite verb it may refer to the present, past, or future.

When reading The Pickwick Papers, one can't help laughing. When reading The Pickwick Papers, I couldn't help laughing. When reading The Pickwick Papers, you will roar with laughter.

Participle I Perfect Active and Passive denotes an action prior the action expressed by the finite verb.

Mr. Bumble, *having spread* a handkerchief over his knees..., began to eat and drink.

They were, indeed, old friends, *having been* at school together.

Having already been informed that he always slept with a light in the room, I placed one of the two lighted candles on a little table at the head of the bed...

It should be noted that a prior action is not always expressed by Participle I Perfect: with some verbs of sense perception and motion, such as to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to seize, to look, to turn and some others, Participle I Indefinite is used even when priority is meant.

Turning down an obscure street and entering an obscurer lane, he went up to a smith's shop.

Свернув на темную улицу и войдя в еще более темный переулок, он подошел к кузнице.

Hearing a footstep below he rose and went to the top of the stairs.
Услышав шаги внизу, он встал и вышел на лестницу.

Participle II has no tense distinctions; it has only one form which can express both an action simultaneous with, and prior to, the action expressed by the finite verb.

- His sister's eyes *fixed* on him with certain astonishment obliged him at last to look at Fleur.

Взгляд сестры, устремленный на него с некоторым недоумением, заставил его, наконец, взглянуть на Флер.

- I was reminded of a portrait *seen* in a gallery.

Мне вспомнился портрет, который я видела в картинной галерее.

In some cases Participle II denotes an action referring to no particular time.

- He is a man *loved* and *admired* by everybody.

2.3 The voice distinctions of the participle

Participle I of transitive verbs has special forms to denote the active and the passive voice.

- When *writing* letters he does not like to be disturbed.
- *Being written* in pencil the letter was difficult to make out.

- *Having written* some letters he went to post them.
- *Having been written* long ago the manuscript-was illegible.

Participle II of transitive verbs has *a passive meaning*, e. g. *a broken glass, a caged bird*. Participle II of intransitive verbs has no passive meaning; it is used only in compound tense-forms and has no independent function in the sentence unless it belongs to a verb which denotes passing into a new state, e. g. *a withered flower, a faded leaf*.

Exercises on the form of Participle I

Exercise 1. Read the following sentences and analyze the form of participle I.

A. 1. I kept silence for a little while, thinking of what Stroeve had told me. 2. He looked... like a man, who has fallen into the water with all his clothes on, and, being rescued from death, frightened still, feels that he only looks a fool. 3. She was lying in the dark, listening to a piano being played several rooms away. 4. Lisa walked back, wishing to get home in time to cook the dinner. 5. Sally saw the advertisement of a play being acted at the neighboring town. 6. Through the open door came a low, groaning sound, being issued out of the dark mist which covered shore and sea alike. 7. She is working in a laundry on the East Side, trying to keep her child's body and soul together.

B. 1. Having tried various topics of conversation... I asked her to tell me who all the people at table were. 2. She walked down the aisle, not changing her expression, and went to the tail of the plane and sat down there. 3. He started the motor and drove off, waving gaily, to go towards his parents' house 4. He found the studio without difficulty, having equipped himself, from the hotel letter-rack, with a folding map of Paris. 5. ...having inquired the way from one of the group of youths lounging outside the Valley Ice Cream Saloon, he (Andrew) set out for the dentist's house. 6. He went out quickly, shutting the door behind him. 7. She didn't return with us, having been asked to a supper party....

Exercise 2. State whether the action expressed by Participle I is prior to or

simultaneous with the action of the finite verb (predicate).

1. Three nights later, Theresa having announced that she would be out for the evening, quickly arranged to have dinner with his mother. 2. But I wasn't listening, absorbing the atmosphere of canvases I now knew so well.... 3. "Twenty-five minutes past five," said Mr. Rycroft glancing at the clock. 4. "Tea," I said, setting the big white cup ... in front of him. 5. Buttoning her raincoat up to her throat and knotting a scarf round her hair she went to Victoria Street. 6. Getting up, I ran impulsively across the room and flung my arms round her neck. 7. Waking as the sun crept over his pillow, he yawned, sat up and perceived that another day had arrived.

Exercise 3. Choose the proper form of participle I in brackets.

1. "Nonsense," said Caroline in reply... "You'll see. Ten to one she's left a letter (confessing, being confessed) everything." 2. (Turning, having turned) slowly, holding on to the wall, he dragged his way back into his room. 3. The following evening, (refusing, having refused) Elliot's telephoned order to fetch me; I arrived quite safely at Mrs Bradley's house. 4. (Pushing, having pushed) the people aside, he made his way through the crowd. 5. And for a moment they all three stood silently (looking, being looked) at one another. 6. Quickly (taking, having taken) her handkerchief, she hid her face in it and began to sob broken-heart-edly. 7. (Entering, having entered) his own room, he returned speedily with a heavy bound volume.

Exercise 4. Translate what is given in brackets using participle I in the appropriate form.

1. (Закрыв) the door with only the lightest slam, they went out together. 2. Julia sat eating rolls and drinking coffee in her room next morning, (думая) what she should do. 3. "Come along, quickly," said Nick (держа) the door of the driving cabin, "you're coming too." 4. He got up from his chair and (подойдя) to a shelf brought me a large album. 5. I kept silence for a while, (думая) of what Stroeve had told me. 6. When she had finished she sat (установившись) in front of her for some minutes.

2.4 Syntactic functions of Participle I

Participle I has the following functions in the sentence:

1) an attribute:

Here is the telegram *announcing* his arrival. Вот телеграмма, извещающая о его приезде.

- He came up to the *crying* child. Он подошел к плачущему ребенку.

2) an adverbial modifier:

a) of time:

As an adverbial modifier of time participle I may be preceded by the conjunctions when, while:

- When listening to her I understood that she was upset. Слушая ее, я понял, что она расстроена;

b) of cause:

- Not knowing his new telephone number I could not get in touch with him.

Так как я не знал его нового телефона, я не мог связаться с ним;

c) of manner and attending circumstances:

- For a moment they stood silently looking at one another.

Какое-то мгновение они молча стояли, глядя друг на друга.

- He ran up to her, smiling happily.

Он подбежал к ней, счастливо улыбаясь;

d) of comparison:

As an adverbial modifier of comparison the participle is always preceded by the conjunctions as if, as though.

- He peered at me, as if not recognizing.

Он уставился на меня, как будто не узнал меня;

e) of concession:

- He could not catch up with them though working very hard. Он никак

не мог догнать их, хотя и занимался очень напряженно;

f) of condition:

- Driving at this speed, we'll be there in no time.

Если мы поедем с такой скоростью, мы будем там очень скоро;

3) a parenthesis:

- Frankly speaking, you are wrong. Откровенно говоря, вы не правы.

• Putting it mildly, she was rather rude. Мягко говоря, она была довольно груба;

4) a part of the complex subject, the complex object, the nominative absolute participial construction:

a) the complex object:

The complex object consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case and participle I. The complex object is used after:

- the verbs of physical sense perception (to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, etc.):

- She watched the children playing in the garden. Она наблюдала, как дети играют в саду;

- the verbs of causative meaning (to get, to set, to leave, to have, etc.):

- Don't keep her waiting. Не заставляйте ее ждать;

- the verbs of liking or disliking (to like, to want, to hate, etc.):

- I hate you talking like that.

Мне не нравится, как вы это говорите;

b) the complex subject:

The complex subject consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case and participle I. It is used with the verbs of sense perception in the passive voice.

- Two people were heard quarrelling. Слышали, как два человека ссорились;

c) the nominative absolute participial construction:

It consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative

case and participle I. Nominative absolute participial construction has the function of an adverbial modifier:

- of attendant circumstances:

- He ran into the room, his eyes shining. Он вбежал в комнату с сияющими от счастья глазами;

- of cause;

- It being a hot day, they went to the river. Так как день был жаркий, они отправились к реке;

- of time (occasionally): This having been settled, Bart left them. Когда все было улажено, Барт их оставил.

Table 4 – Syntactic functions of Participle

Participle I has the following functions in the sentence	Examples of Participle I
1	2
1. An attribute	I saw a swimming sportsman. He was talking about a book being sold in the shop.
2. An adverbial modifier: a) of time; b) of cause; c) of manner and attending circumstances; d) of comparison; e) of concession; f) of condition.	a) While watching TV she managed to call her mother; b) Having missed the train she could not be on time in the university; c) They were chattering, sitting on the porch; d) Jane didn't look at me, as if not hearing my words; e) He didn't pass the exam though studying very hard; f) Training every day we'll be able to win the competition.

Table 4 continued

1	2
3. A parenthesis	Generally speaking, I prefer going to the mountains.
4. A part of the complex subject, the complex object, the nominative absolute participial construction: a) the complex object; b) the complex subject; c) the nominative absolute participial construction.	a) I heard her coming. I left him thinking. I like you singing; b) The rain was heard pattering on the roof; c) He was playing the piano, his sister singing. I being a little cold, we decided to stay at home. Everything having been arranged, we went to the village.

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the function of participle I.

1. At last she left smiling and blowing a kiss from the door. 2. Desmonde came with me to all the matches returning jubilant, to our customary Saturday luncheon. 3. He drove very fast with one hand as though not caring whether he lived or died. 4. Her aunts sat side by side on the sofa glancing at each other. 5. She stood for a moment fumbling in her bag for her key; then the door opened and vanished inside. 6. Chambers sat watching her till she was out of sight. 7. I walked down to the beach to bathe, and my uncle, having something to do in the town, walked part of the way with me. 8. Driffield worked at night, and Rosie, having nothing to do, was glad to go out with one or other of her friends. 9. I sank down on the sofa, suddenly realizing what had happened. 10. A tenant had

made inquiries concerning the house, wishing to rent it.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using participle I in the function of an attribute (A), an adverbial modifier (B), a parenthesis (C).

A. 1. He saw a man.... 2. He came up to the child.... 3. He went along the street.... 4. The room was crowded with students 5. There were people 6. He caught sight of a girl.... 7. He received a telegram 8. Don't be very noisy, you'll wake up the child

B. a) of time:

1. He wrote the letter.... 2. When... I visited all the museums there. 3. While ... you must be very attentive. 4.... I realize that it was wrong. 5.... I met a friend of mine.

b) of cause:

1. He kept silence 2. He found the hotel without difficulty 3. She didn't return with us 4. He wasn't listening 5.... they rang again.

c) of manner or attending circumstances:

1. She walked down the hill 2. He went out quickly 3. He laughed embarrassed 4. He stood there 5. He leant on the window-sill....

d) of comparison:

1. He flung himself his arms round his granny's neck as if 2. He looked round as if 3. He raised his head as if 4. He looked at her with entreaty as though....

e) of concession and condition:

1. Though ... I could not help smiling. 2. Though ... will be there in time. 3. Though ... she tried to look calm. 4.... you'll catch up with the group.

C. 1. I.... you are the last person I expected to see here. 2.... we have only his word for it. 3...., it is not at all unusual. 4...., it was a horrifying thing to happen.

Exercise 3. Read the following sentences and analyze complex objects with participle I.

1. I overheard Dale saying something about it. 2. Then she heard the stranger laughing quietly, and his footsteps came across the room. 3. He found her watering some plants; her face expressed her surprise at his unusual presence. 4. At his home, he let himself in, and to his surprise, found his wife coming towards him in the hall. 5. They could hear the Invisible Man breathing. 6. Mike saw him standing in the doorway. 7. Then her charming lace grew eager and glancing round Young Jolyon saw Bosinney striding across the grass. 8. She found herself waking from sleep and crying, but what she was weeping for she had no idea at all. 9. I saw him walking briskly through the crowd ... 10. She could hear Bart moving about outside, whistling as he worked.

Exercise 4. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs after which complex objects with participle I are used.

1. He noticed a girl standing listlessly by a pillar and he slowed his pace. 2. I thought I saw something moving along the track. 3. But he found his traps waiting for him in the porter's lodge. 4. I opened the door with extreme reluctance and found Morton standing outside. 5. The four soldiers noticed Christian watching them. 6. She ran up the drive ... and I heard her fumbling for the key. 7. From where she stood she could hear everything going on at once. 8. I heard the guards moving behind us. 9.... their ears spread wide to hear the first noise that would send them rushing into the bush. 10. It set him thinking.

Exercise 5. Transform the following sentences into sentences with complex objects with participle I.

Model: I could see that Dave was still standing in the doorway. - I could see Dave standing in the doorway.

1. As Nick came up to Toby he turned and saw that Michael was watching them from the other side. 2. He found that the old man was still

sitting grim in the darkness. 3. He could see that a man was standing on the pavement. 4. When he opened the window he heard how the birds were singing in the garden. 5. In a minute or two I noticed that her eyes were stealthily peeping at me over the top of the book. 6. I could feel that the room was rocking under my feet. 7. I noticed that now his eyes were resting on me with a faint smile of amusement.

2.5 Syntactic functions of Participle II

Participle II has the following functions in the sentence:

1) an attribute:

- Look at that broken cup. Посмотрите на разбитую чашку.
- Look at the cup broken by you. Посмотрите на чашку, разбитую

Вами;

2) the predicative:

- He felt disappointed. Он чувствовал себя разочарованным;

3) an adverbial modifier:

a) of time:

- When asked he always helped me.

Он всегда помогал мне, когда я его просил;

b) of cause:

- Occupied by his thoughts he didn't hear my question. Занятый

своими мыслями, он не слышал моего вопроса;

c) of condition (usually with the conjunction if or unless):

- If asked he always helped me.

d) of concession (usually with the conjunction though):

- Though occupied by his thoughts, he willingly answered my question.

e) of comparison:

- He looked at me, as if bewildered by my question. Он посмотрел на

меня так, как будто был очень удивлен моим вопросом;

4) a part of the complex object:

The complex object consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case and participle II. The complex object with participle II is used after:

- verbs with a causative meaning (to have, to get, to make) denoting that something is done or made for the benefit of the person expressed by the subject:

- I had my hair cut. Я постриглась. (Меня постригли)

Negative and interrogative sentences are formed with the help of the auxiliary verb do.

- When did you have your hair cut?

Когда вы постриглись?

- the verb of sense perception (to see, to hear, to feel, to find):

- When I returned I found her gone.

Когда я вернулся, я обнаружил, что она ушла;

- the verbs denoting wish (to wish, to like, to want, to prefer):

- I want the letter posted at once.

Я хочу, чтобы письмо отослали почтой немедленно.

Table 5 - Syntactic functions of Participle II

Participle II has the following functions in the sentence	Examples
1	2
1. An attribute	I sold him a worn coat. There was a lot of tired paper.
2. The predicative	She seems tired. Jack got drunk. Kate came unexpected. I am exhausted.
3. An adverbial modifier: a) of time;	a) When invited to the party she was very pleased;

Table 5 continued

1	2
b) of cause; c) of condition; d) of concession; e) of comparison. 4. A part of the complex object	b) Broken by my sister the cup was not found;. c) Unless asked he didn't speak; d) Though punished, she escaped from home; e) He looked awful as if struck by his worst enemy. We got our house repaired. I saw it done. She preferred the dished washed at once.

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the function of participle II.

1. This speech was received with great applause, mixed with the cries of: "That's the talk!" 2. Mr. Wren, startled, dropped his hat. 3. Rosie looked round with delight at the great dark smoky house, crowded to the ceiling with the inhabitants of South London. 4. Carried away by the melody, Marie went so far as to dance a step or two herself. 5. "Let's skate again," she said, "shall we? With crossed hands." 6. He seemed calmed and at peace. 7. I took her hands in mine: she held my sprained wrist gently. 8. These two people seem extraordinary interested in Mon Repos. 9. She seemed pleased at Jane's graciousness and complimentary sayings. 10. Surrounded by difficulties and uncertainty, he longed for Christine.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using participle II in the function of an attribute (A), a predicative (B), an adverbial modifier (C).

A. 1. Here is the letter.... 2. Where is the article ... ? 3. Everyone approved of the report.... 4. This is the house 5. They reached the village....

B. 1. "I felt utterly" 2. He looked very 3. He was angry because his plan was not.... 4. Why should you look...?

C. a) of time:

1. He was always angry when 2. The children won't stop quarrelling until.... 3. He will go on reading the book until.... 4. He was always polite when...;

b) of cause:

1. He took leave of them 2.... he couldn't say a word. 3.... he opened his eyes wide. 4...., she dropped her eyes;

c) of condition:

1. He will tell you everything if.... 2. He will read late into night if 3. He will speak for hours on end if...;

d) of concession:

1. Though ..., he tried to answer the question 2. They went on running, though ...;

e) of comparison:

1. He looked up as if 2. He stood without moving as if.... 3. He kept silent as if.... 4. She stared at me as if....

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following sentences. Analyze complex objects with participle II.

1. Martha pulled herself free again, and said, "I don't want to have my hair cut." 2. I'll have your things brought up and unpacked at once. 3. She found herself so much disturbed by this visit that she could hardly find tongue to answer his questions. 4. He saw the question written in her wondering ashamed face. 5. And then I heard a box kicked across the floor, and the next moment Rob came into the bedroom. 6. Harold put his hand to her face and felt it flushed. 7. When Stella comes out I shall tell her I won't have my hair cut. 8. Never, never had I heard it sung so beautifully. 9. Almost the entire school saw the box delivered and all awaited the outcome with ill-repressed anticipation.

Speech Exercises

Exercise 4. Make up sentences, using the expressions given below. Note the diversity of the functions of participle I in the sentence.

A. 1. living on the floor above; running parallel to; standing in the shade, leading to; rolling down her cheeks, sitting quietly in the corner/

2. a) while watching TV; while skating; having arrived; having ordered; glancing up at the clock; when talking about his books;

b) having quarreled; wishing to get home in time; having nothing to do; realizing; working regularly;

c) smiling and waving her hand; glancing at each other; peering through his spectacles; frowning at her; rising politely; leaping from the taxi;

d) as if not seeing; as if trying; as if hiding; as if listening; as though admiring;

e) though approving; though looking pale; though regretting; though embarrassed; though moving slowly.

3. generally speaking; taking everything into consideration; putting it mildly, judging from experience; strictly speaking.

B. 1. I him running; her saying; the clock ticking; the children laughing; somebody talking; you sitting; myself blushing.

1) they... talking; he... walking, he... driving; they...exchanging glances; she ... walking.

2) the hour being early,...; the clock striking eight...; it being a rainy day ...; important point settled ...; his eyes snapping at him

Exercise 5. Make up sentences using the expressions given below. Pay attention to the diversity of the functions of participle II in the sentence.

1. a puzzled look; greeted by everyone; surrounded by his friends; written in block letters; received by yesterday's post.

2. seemed surprised; looked bewildered; sounded annoyed; felt disappointed; looked relieved.

3. a) each lost in her thoughts; startled and annoyed; carried away by his

memories;

b) when asked; until punished; when surrounded by difficulties; when embarrassed; when recorded;

c) as if startled; as if annoyed; as if deeply impressed; as though finished.

Exercise 6. Develop the following sentences into situations. Read the suggested sentences containing the participle. Then make up at least one sentence to specify, prove or refute the given one. Follow the models.

Model: The boy ran out of the room, slamming the door behind him. - The boy ran out of the room, slamming the door behind him. He was angry with his sister and did not want to play with her.

1. She sat, leaning her head on her hands. 2. He smiled, noting the astonished expression on the faces of the others. 3. While working in the reading-room I take no notice of the time. 4. A puzzled look crossed his face. 5. Going home from school Mary ran ahead of her mother, swinging her bag and touching every lamp-post. 6. The girl sat over an algebra problem, sucking her pencil gloomily.

Model: I heard the telephone ringing and went to answer the call. - I heard the telephone ringing and went to answer the call. It happened to be a friend speaking. I heard her voice trembling and understood that something was wrong.

1. They heard the door bell ringing. 2. She seemed slightly put out by my question, then she smiled. 3. I felt him looking at me now and then. 4. Mary thought she was grown up. Her chief theme at home was: "Mummy, when can I have my hair cut?" 5. She sat with her eyes fixed on the ground. 6. She could be heard chattering with her friend hour after hour.

Model: She was walking slowly, a faint smile twitching the corners of her mouth. - She was walking slowly, a faint smile twitching the corners of her mouth. Evidently she was remembering something very pleasant.

1. The child began to cry and sat dabbing blindly at the egg with her spoon, big tears rolling down her face on the plate. 2. She paused, her gaze questioning him. 3. The examination being close at hand, he began to worry. 4.

His curiosity having got the better of fear, the child came up to the dog.

Exercise 7. Think of the situations where you can use the sentences given below.

1. He could feel his heart beating. 2. She came at last, hurrying across the road with her suitcase in hand. 3. He kept his eyes fixed on mine till I had finished, and then he turned away. 4. It set my heart leaping. 5. I heard him pacing up and down in his room long after the rest of the family had gone to bed. 6. At this instant my attention wandered to the four people sitting at the next table. 7. "Don't thank me," she said, folding her arms and frowning at him. 8. "It's marvelous, it's terrific," he said, announcing the news to his sister. 9. They went happily down the road, boasting, chattering, tired and relaxed and utterly happy. 10. He liked the way she had her hair arranged. 11. He laughed, then was silent. The conductor had appeared, greeted by mild hand clapping. 12. Nick looked on at the moon, coming up over the forest. 13. For some minutes they stood at the door shaking hands with their host. 14. Casting a look at her husband and his newspaper, she sniffed, and withdrew. 15. She sat dumbly through lessons, her head splitting. 16. He seemed making some signs to me. 17. The girl suddenly went crimson, blushing to the roots of her hair. 18. Frankly speaking, I was wrong. 19. Putting it mildly, she is rather silly.

Exercise 8. Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of Participle I and Participle II.

1. Она прошла мимо него, делая вид, что смотрит перед собой. 2. Джим надел шляпу и вышел, хлопнув дверью. 3. Обернувшись, он уставился на меня, но я понял, что он меня не видел. 4. Обычно, проводив пациента до двери, он сразу шел обратно к своему столу. 5. Мисс Вотерфорд была хорошей хозяйкой и, видя мое замешательство, подошла ко мне. 6. Сдерживая слезы, так как она знала, что он их терпеть не может, она просила его быть благоразумным. 7. Какую ты ведешь роскошную жизнь, валяешься в постели до одиннадцати. 8. Дверь случайно оказалась полуотворенной, и я слышала, как она разговаривала с кем-то в коридоре.

9. Она могла чувствовать, как у нее сильно дрожат колени. 10. Я заметил, что на стене висят несколько картин, которых я никогда не видел раньше. 11. Через секунду Льюис выскочил из машины, его глаза горели от возбуждения. 12. Я увидел, как у него на лбу выступил пот. 13. Она уселась в кресло и сидела, наблюдая за ним. 14. Проходя мимо Театра Комедии, я случайно взглянул вверх и увидел облака, освещенные заходящим солнцем. 15. Я быстро взглянул украдкой на Марта и Джерри, сидящих в первом ряду, и увидел, что они улыбаются. 16. Он ехал медленно, наслаждаясь тишиной вечера. 17. Я услышал, как его голос дрожал от гнева. 18. Я видела, как она убежала в том направлении примерно четверть часа тому назад. 19. Издалека он увидел, как аптекарь ждет его на пороге с удивленным выражением на лице. 20. Освальд мог чувствовать, как бьется его сердце. 21. Я должен ее вылечить. 22. И вечером после чая...они сидели в гостиной, дамы вязали, а доктор Мэкфайл курил свою трубку.

Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to Objective participial constructions.

1. Иностранные туристы с интересом наблюдали, как над Невой понимают мосты. 2. Никто не видел, как украли документ. 3. Пассажиры наблюдали, как взвешивали их багаж. 4. Кто-нибудь видел, как принесли этот пакет? 5. Я был так взволнован, что не заметил, как забили шайбу. 6. Наутро я обнаружил, что стекло в машине разбито, а замок взломан. 7. Я не хочу, чтобы этот вопрос обсуждался на вашем заседании. 8. Почему ты оставил машину грязной? 9. С удивлением она нашла посуду всю вымытой, а кухню убранной.

Exercise 10. Find in the sentences below the ones containing the constructions with have + Participle II, translate them into Russian.

1. They had coffee brought out into the garden after lunch. 2. They assumed that he would be a candidate for the Mastership and they believed that they could get him elected. 3. "God, girl," he said, "haven't you got the kettle on yet? I thought you'd have tea made by now". 4. He was an observant and

suspicious man, and he might have had his suspicions sharpened by unhappiness. 5. You'll never guess where I had the suit made. 6. But even if you work hard it takes a long time to write a novel. And only then you may have it published. 7. He was going to have his car fixed in a garage and come back to pick it up in a few days. 8. The viceroy proposed to have James's horse whipped through the street of Naples. 9. He took deep interest in the subject, even going so far as to have lies spread about it. 10. The organization had both men top-listed in their files.

Exercise 11. Translate into English the sentences with the construction have + Participle II.

1. Вам здесь почистят костюм очень быстро и хорошо. 2. Директор хочет, чтобы это письмо напечатали и отправили факсом немедленно. 3. Интересно, кто предложил отправить эти документы авиапочтой? 4. Нельзя ли подогреть кофе и сделать бутерброды? 5. Через Интерпол его арестовали в Неаполе, когда он собирался вылететь на Сицилию. 6. Мы не стояли в очереди, мы заказали все билеты заранее. 7. Должен вам сообщить, что места в гостинице для вас зарезервированы. 8. Галстук у него не завязан, пуговицы не застегнуты. 9. Хотелось бы знать, когдаотрегулируют эту антенну. Совершенно невозможно смотреть этот канал. 10. Он развесил фотографии своего футбольного кумира во всех витринах своего магазина. 11. К весне она отремонтировала всю квартиру, поменяла обои, заменила сантехнику. 12. Он осмотрел всех лошадей в конюшне и приказал седлать серого жеребца.

Exercise 12. Find in the sentences below the ones containing Nominative Absolute Participial construction, translate them into Russian.

1. His attention caught, he did not hurry to leave. 2. He lunched at the boarding house, the meal of the day being pot roast and noodles. 3. The missing archives found, he dedicated his life to restoring and cataloguing them. 4. Like his brother he was intelligent, his eye full now of the aggression brought on by the shooting, the narrow jaw jutting, the will to fight shouting from every

muscle. 5. His brother, now reigning Louis XIV was born at twelve, his father being at dinner. 6. The moonlit road was empty, with the wet snow blowing past. 7. Jane stood there, with her cheeks burning, her dark eyes looking before her. 8. And then came the final moment, with the guards coming for her. 9. She was a woman of about fifty with thin gray hair hanging from under an old hat. 10. He was sleeping in his office, with his head pillowed on his arms and with his face turned away.

Exercise 13. Translate into English the sentences with the construction Nominative Absolute Participial construction.

1. Так как было поздно, осмотр достопримечательностей пришлось отложить на утро понедельника. 2. Ветер стих, они отправились на прогулку. 3. Наступило 14 апреля, они уехали. 4. Если погода позволит, мы выйдем на шхуне в море уже завтра. 5. Наконец наступила развязка, полицейские добрались до него. 6. Письмо лежало на столе, причем печать сорвана, конверт порван. 7. Самолет пронесся очень низко, шум от двигателя везде: на лужайке, в саду, в доме. 8. И они уходят в черную ночь; дождь навсегда смывает память о них.

Exercise 14. Find in the sentences below the ones containing Nominative Absolute construction (without a participle), translate them into Russian.

1. I hovered at the edge of things, hands in pockets, hair-tousled, local paper under arm, looking, I hoped not too English. 2. Faint with hunger, Jim swayed against the door frame. 3. James set off, his hands deep in his pockets. 4. The manager listened to the report, head down, motionless. 5. She was sitting and watching the fire, Jim's arm round her shoulders. 6. Manson went down, his head full of joyful excitement. 7. Summer over, birds are flying to the South. 8. Then he started out, bag and overcoat in hand, to get his cup of coffee. 9. She looked quite a different person now, her face pale, her smile listless. 10. A momentary hush; the orchestra leader varies his rhythm obligingly for her, and there is a burst of chatter.

Exercise 15. State the syntactical functions of the participles in the

following sentences and translate the sentences.

1. Being a mean person, he never spent more than he had to. 2. They debated for hours without a decision being taken. 3. He was a short bespectacled man entering a grey and paunchy middle age. 4. Unless changed, this law will make life difficult for farmers. 5. There being no further business, I declare the meeting closed.

Exercise 16. Translate into English using Participle I or II wherever possible.

1. Она молчала, словно ожидая, что её зададут другой вопрос. 2. Он смотрел на мальчика, сидевшего на стуле в углу комнаты. 3. Мальчик, который сидел на стуле в углу комнаты, уже ушел. 4. Так как он плохо себя чувствовал, ему пришлось остаться дома. 5. Он вспомнил об этом, когда был дома. 6. Когда её попросили, она дала свой адрес. 7. Я слышал, как называли мою фамилию. 8. Можно для меня вызвать такси? 9. Не зная ответа, он стоял, не говоря ни слова. 10. Он смог бы сделать гораздо больше для вас, если бы он был лучше информирован. 11. Не желая быть первым, я замедлил шаги. 12. Если обстоятельства позволят, я приеду к вам осенью. 13. Выпив чашку чая, она почувствовала себя гораздо лучше. 14. Он читал газету лежа на диване. 15. Сделав много упражнений, мы перестали делать ошибки на употребление причастий.

Exercise 17. Translate into English, using the Objective or the Subjective Participial Construction.

1. Была тихая летняя ночь. Мы сидели в саду и наблюдали, как луна медленно поднимается из-за деревьев. 2. Мы услышали, что кто-то поет вдали. 3. В детстве я часто слышал, как моя мать пела эту песню. 4. Мы увидели, что по дорожке сада идет сын нашего соседа. 5. Мы не видели его уже много лет, но часто слышали, как его имя упоминалось в доме его родителей. Мы не раз слышали, как его мать говорила о нем и его работе.

Exercise 18. Translate into English, using the verb to have or to get followed by the Objective Participial Construction.

1. Я переделала свое зимнее пальто. 2. Когда вы, наконец, настроите свой рояль? Он совсем расстроен (to be out of tune). Я не починил вчера часы, так как мастерские были закрыты. Когда вы оклеили комнату? 5. Вам уже побелили потолок? 6. Где вы снимались? 7. Вам следует переплести свои книги 8. Где вы делали себе это платье? 9. Я выкрасила свое платье, и теперь оно совсем как новое (выглядит совсем новым). 10. Где вы починили велосипед?

Exercise 19.

1. State the syntactic function of the verbal in the following sentences.
2. Which of the four men smoking by the fireplace is Den?
3. Having got what he wanted, he took his hat and went away.
4. I hope you'll write soon, explaining your intention.
5. Being asked what he thought of the innovation, the builder said he approved of it.
6. He spoke like a man, having his own opinion of everything.
7. And saying so, he left the room,
8. Having been examined by the customs, the goods were let through.
9. There is a covered passage connecting the kitchen with the garage.
10. Frankly speaking I can't approve of his behavior.
11. The dinner was cooked as if waiting for very important guests.
12. It was a letter written by someone in close touch with Anna.
13. When invited he always comes on time.
14. She was deeply impressed by his words.
15. He took part in the conference invited by his fellow-worker.
16. Though astonished by her interest in the details of the accident I went on with the story.
17. The doctor looked worried.
18. She screamed as if badly hurt.
19. The film shown in the cinema is worth seeing.
20. When shaken this piece of metal produced a mysterious sound.

21. Her spirit, though crushed, was not broken.

Exercise 20. Supply Participle I or II for the verb in brackets.

1. He leaned across the table (twist) a bit of bread off the roll on his plate.

2. (admit) she loved him she was frightened.

3. "This is the day when I meet a lot of friends I knew formally", said Mrs. Oliver, (go) into the house and (lead) into a small living-room.

4. (be) an orphan at six, he was brought up by a distant relative.

5. (spend) a year at home she returned to Antibes with her husband.

6. It was an old man (wear) glasses.

7. (leave) a nice sum of money by her parents she decided to live in Paris.

8. (get over) her immediate rage she was regarding the situation with distance.

9. He wants to write a book (sum up) his impressions of the trip.

10. The witness left the box (tell) everything he knew.

11. She looked (annoy).

12. When (ask) to take part in the discussion he refused point-blank.

13. They turned into the large hall beautifully (light up) with Chinese lamps.

14. She couldn't agree to her husband's suggestion though (move) deeply by these woods.

15. He often comes to the beach accompanied by a black terrier.

16. The snow (clear away) only yesterday began to fall again.

17. On the door (tie) to the letter-box was a sheet of paper with his name on it.

18. He didn't even glance at the (murder) man.

19. When (put) to vote the resolution was adopted.

20. I hate people who cry over (split) milk.

2.6 Mixed Bag

Exercise 1. Translate into Russian the following sentences with Participle I in the function of an attribute.

1. Across the sweltering city the Parisians piled querulous wives and yelling children into cars and trains to leave for the weekend in the country. 2. It was a seal showing a US eagle clutching a pair of tightening bolls rimmed by the words “Washington – Moscow hot line”. 3. The marble bust peering down the Unter den Linden was planted on the lawn to remind these modern German burghers who was the reigning prophet here now. 4. Finally, they reached Bandell’s car and the pair of Land Rovers bearing his bodyguards. 5. He would have a fire roaring in his huge fireplace by now. 6. He was very much like Santa Clause coming down the chimney. 7. At last they spotted his blue Honda approaching the gate. 8. He continued to stroke his espresso machine with the affection of an elderly woman petting a favorite cat. 9. There was a message waiting for him in the letter box. 10. There were barely a dozen people sitting around, pulling coffee, smoking.

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian the following sentences with Participle II in the function of an attribute.

1. Before 07.30 a chained usher appeared behind the plate glass door and gestured towards the guards. 2. Dressed in his habitual double-breasted charcoal gray suit and dark tie, he appeared behind the glass. 3. He strolled out of the bar, took a rolled newspaper from under his arm, and carefully unfolded it twice. 4. The twelve men trooped downstairs to a side street where six vehicles, all stolen or hired, had been parked. 5. Experienced in psychological warfare, he understood that the fight against that man had to be conducted on all levels. 6. “Yes, sir” – the man replied, startled but not shocked. 7. In conducting him to the said road, I was accompanied by Sir Rodgers. 7. There was dead silence in the bedroom, broken only by the occasional clatter of rain against the window pane. 8. Largely, untouched by the Allied bombing in the war, it remained a lower middle-class area. 9. They crossed the divided highway; she looked at him, frightened and puzzled. 10. He was a taciturn man with a face so scrubbed, so closely shaven, it seemed to glow.

Exercise 3. Transform the following sentences so as to have Participle I in them where possible.

1. The children who are singing and dancing on the stage are from the neighboring community. 2. The poster which attracted my attention advertises a new model of PC. 3. We've got in touch with the company that produced these computers. 4. Only yesterday we got a letter which informed us of her arrival. 5. All the people who take part in the rescue operation must be awarded. 6. In the room there were four men who were chatting over their coffee. 7. Late at night he received a telegram from his father, who asked him to come home at once. 8. And then I saw Rose, who was walking out on Rodger's arm, an impressive smiling couple. 9. She tried to hold back the sense of excitement, which was rising through her like a mist. 10. "Ladies and Gentlemen, Captain Graham has just switched on the 'No Smoking' sign, which indicates we're beginning our final descent into Toronto International Airport."

Exercise 4. Use Participle II in the function of an attribute.

1. The tournament, which was held in this little town, was completely sponsored by the Sport Committee. 2. Some of the holidays, which are celebrated throughout the USA, originated in Europe. 3. We were pleased to receive from you all the books, which were mentioned in the list. 4. The film, which was shown on TV yesterday, had won a number of Oscars. 5. The troops, which were terrified and panic-stricken, ran. 6. She showed the delegates into the rooms, which had been reserved for them. 7. The model, which was indicated in your letter, is certainly not for sale. 8. The hotel, which was recommended to us, turned out to be very nice and comfortable. 9. The data, which had been indicated in the letter, later were never referred to or mentioned. 10. The Cotton Cooperation, which had been founded by his father, was expanded to include tobacco. 11. In the theatre there was always a seat, which was reserved for him.

Exercise 5. Translate into English the following sentences with Participle I and Participle II in the function of an attribute.

1. Среди кучи бумаг, лежащих на столе, я с трудом нашел его письмо. 2. Дрожащими пальцами он развязал галстук и без сил упал на стул. 3. Он не смог рассмотреть сколько же было пассажиров в промчавшейся мимо машине. 4. В зале было несколько танцующих пар, но Джимми и Деллы среди них не было. 5. Джим налетел на мисс Роузи, поднимавшуюся в тот момент по лестнице. 6. Плывающие по реке бревна представляли большую опасность для беглецов. 7. Медленно падающие снежинки заворачивали и успокаивали. 8. Бутоны, раскрывшийся утром, теперь был огромным, размером с тарелку, красивым цветком. 9. Это событие, давшее тогда пищу стольким сплетням, теперь казалось совершенно незначительным. 10. Пассажиры, не заплатившие за свой проезд, будут оштрафованы. 11. Скульптуры, когда-то украшавшие этот парк, теперь либо разбиты, либо утеряны. 12. Вот свидетель, видевший все это своими глазами. 13. Проигравшая команда не будет включена в финальные игры. 14. Утро, которое он провел со своей семьей в загородном доме, было необыкновенно радостным. 15. И тогда он начинал напевать мелодию, которую так часто играла Джин. 16. Он показал на забор, выкрашенный в ярко-зеленый цвет. 17. Фильм, так широко рекламируемый по телевизору и радио, не произвел на меня ни малейшего впечатления. 18. Это платье, смоделированное известным кутюрье, очень и очень дорого. 19. Все хорошо сохранившиеся экземпляры будут отправлены в музей. 20. Невидимый оркестр играл необыкновенно нежную мелодию.

Exercise 6. Translate into Russian the following sentences with Participle I in the function of an adverbial modifier.

1. The girls had come into the sitting room close together and a step behind me, as if using me as a riot shield. 2. She nevertheless did what was needed, and presently having walked out of the hotel sat with me in the rear seats. 3. Looking at it, the nervousness surged over him again. 4. Mr. N., having unfolded it and read a few lines asked the barber, if he had not had curiosity to

read what he had found. 5. I was with the Queen when the King, having finished his researches, told her that he had found nothing in the secret papers. 6. Having heard James' story, it is not difficult to destroy the theory that he was really Charles' son. 7. Smoking after dinner Havana cigars, the two men set off on a leisurely stroll along the river bank. 8. He stood by the roadside waving a mock respectful farewell. 9. Miranda's chair, towels and paraphernalia were alone on the shingle, most other people having packed up for the day. 10. Carrying a sack of laundry, she walked inside, found a free machine for the wash, picked up a copy of Cosmopolitan and sat down before the plate-glass window. 11. Groping for a reply to that news, Clemens let his eyes follow the GI as he walked past his car. 12. Doria stood outside watching the traffic, studying the neighborhood. 13. For an hour, he went through his Saturday routine peering in here, poking around there, picking through the foreign press in the shop. 14. He was invisible, drifting through these people around him, listening in on their conversations contemplating their moves and actions.

Exercise 7. In the following sentences use Participle I in the function of an adverbial modifier.

1. When he was talking he hardly looked at her. 2. Because he is not idealistic, he is not likely to have second thoughts at the last moment. 3. When he is writing letters he doesn't like to be disturbed. 4. When you are talking to yourself you are getting into a bad habit. 5. As we were tired, we refused to go to the party. 6. As he thought that it would rain he put on a raincoat. 7. While he was waiting for the water to boil, he was busy with the mail. 8. She turned away as if she was looking at something. 9. They looked at me as if they were still waiting for some comment. 10. When we were looking at the display we saw some beautiful handicrafts. 11. When we were signing the contract we stressed the importance of using this particular material. 12. When you are reading "Three Men In The Boat", you cannot help laughing. 13. When he was concentrating on spinning the car through traffic, Mike was taut and in no mood for Alice's jokes. 14. When he had noticed his immediate commander, Captain

Edmonds took the step that was required both to comply with the order and follow the rigorous procedure.¹⁵ When he was moving back to his seat, he took a small pamphlet from the inside pocket of the uniformed jacket.

Exercise 8. Use “as if, as thought, unless, when, till, until, even if” with Participle II in the function of an adverbial modifier.

1. ... released, Alice told me of her adventures. 2. He stopped for a moment ... bewildered with the questions. 3. She's a terror ... roused, don't I know it? 4. All that was bull-dogged in Soames started for a moment out of his gray eyes, ... diverted by the print of a Victorian picture on the wall. 5. Here the tram lines ended, so that men returning home could doze in their seats ... roused by their journey's end. 6. She didn't usually utter a word ... spoken to. 7. The picture was not hopelessly ruined ... badly damaged by the acid. 8. She had still a few days to think it over; for ... posted now the letter could not reach John till Sunday. 9. ...urged, he never mentioned his wound or his decoration. 10. A tram clanked along, connector rod hissing and throwing sparks from the overhead power line, its front wheels a moist scarlet ... painted for the annual labor union.

Exercise 9. Translate into Russian the following sentences with Participle II in the function of an adverbial modifier.

1. When faced with his own concept of France and the honor of the Army, Rodin was as bigoted as the rest; but when faced with a purely practical problem, he could bring and bear a pragmatic and logical concentration. 2. The Judge shook his head slowly two or three times the way a man will be emerging from a cat nap or when disturbed from in all-absorbing problem. 3. When annoyed, he went to his room and locked himself in. 4. "President?" said Rodin, as though surprised. 5. I walked over there as if drawn like everyone else, and took the closest possible look, padding, like others, to see inside the shell. 6. Its eyes blinked at me as if bored. 7. The last three words came out as if impelled; as if unpremeditated and from the depths.

Exercise 10. Translate into English the following sentences with Participle I and Participle II.

1. Смеясь, она закрывала лицо руками. 2. Увидев нас вдвоем, Джейн растерялась. 3. Проверив ключи и пересчитав деньги, он не спеша встал из-за столика и вышел из кафе не оглядываясь. 4. Оставшись один, он абсолютно не знал, что делать. 5. Она остановилась в дверях, удивившись встретить меня в таком месте в этот поздний час. 6. Потеряв ключи, я не мог войти в дом. 7. Хорошо зная все горные тропинки, он вызвался быть нашим проводником. 8. Ожидая звонка, он нервно вертел в руках карандаш. 9. Когда Джеме подходил к дому, он заметил, что за ним следят. 10. Только прочитав эту книгу до конца, я смог полностью оценить все достоинства и недостатки стиля автора. 11. Получив телеграмму, он немедленно выехал, чтобы на месте лично познакомиться со всеми деталями происшествия. 12. Войдя в комнату, она увидела, что все уже давно сидят за столом. 13. Он сказал это, как будто думал вслух. 14. Питер молчал, разглядывая свои руки, как будто видел их в первый раз. 15. Держась за руки, мы вместе вошли в воду. 16. Не задерживаясь в этом городке, мы поехали дальше на юг страны, пытаясь, если не опередить, то хотя бы приехать одновременно, вместе с Ричардом.

Exercise 11. Find in the following sentences the Objective Participial Construction. Translate into Russian.

1. Although the young birds have never seen water before, they certainly had never seen any other birds swimming, they immediately swam with ease. 2. I noticed him working in the garden. 3. He heard the boys coming up the dusty road, their voices ringing through the quiet. 4. The man stood the water dripping from his clothes. 5. He spotted the colonel turning the corner, his head down, a cigarette between his lips, concentrating on the pavement at his feet. 6. It always gave him a feeling of pleasure to see the lights coming closer and closer until it appeared certain the plane must touch down. 7. They had left their cars blocking the road; a harsh, discordant din from those in the rear had been audible for some time. 8. He saw me looking with admiration at his car. 8. She took the letter into the tub with her and squeezed it up into a wet ball, and only let me have it when

she saw it coming to pieces like snow. 9. As I looked out at the garden I heard a motor-truck starting on the road. 10. As my taxi groaned away I saw Gatsby walking toward me across his lawn. 11. I held her close against me and could feel her heart beating. 12. Finally, he heard the labored slip-slap of a pair of felt slippers advancing across the floor behind the beaded curtain. 13. When they arrived they found me reading "The Great Gatsby". 14. I could easily imagine her sitting by the fire-place, knitting. 15. He peered at Art through horn-rimmed glasses, the kind with flat, perfectly round eyepieces you saw diplomats wearing in the old newsreels from the 1930s. 16. I didn't want any outsiders coming to the rehearsal. 17. She got all her guests going with her first yawn. 18. She left the children playing cricket outside the school building.

Exercise 12. Translate into English the following sentences with Objective Participial Construction.

1. Она в своей комнате. Я только что слышал, как она говорила по телефону. 2. Только теперь Питер почувствовал, как сильно бьется его сердце. 3. Каждое утро, когда они завтракали, они наблюдали как солнце светило сквозь туман, поднимавшийся с озера. 4. Из окна гостиной можно было видеть как ветер раскачивал верхушки деревьев. 5. Энн застала брата за уроками. 6. Все в доме спали, когда он ушел. 7. Я не могу тебя представить занимающейся домашним хозяйством. 8. Джеймс почувствовал, что кто-то тянет его за рукав.

Exercise 13. Translate into Russian paying attention to Objective Participial Construction with Participle II.

1. But nobody would have seen the masked prisoner taken in or out. 2. Keep your mouth shut if you make a banking career. 3. By mid afternoon they found, bags packed, bills paid. 4. At last, Rodin saw the other two seated, in the bedroom's two easy chairs. 5. And inside, as we wandered through Marie Antoinette music-rooms and Restoration salons, I felt guests concealed behind every couch and table, under orders to be breathlessly silent until we had passed through. 6. I'm going to see this missile fired. 7. "Gentlemen," he ordered, "I

want the room vacated by everybody except principals. Right now". 8. He recommended the goaler most likely to keep him securely shut away. 9. The man so conscientious he kept his mouth shut for a decade. 10. They had noticed the two most recent back-up disks had gone missing, presumably stolen. 11. He found his wrists freed at last, and stepped into the bedroom. 12. I don't want everything done immediately, it can wait. 13. He left the manuscript unfinished.

Exercise 14. Translate into English the following sentences with Objective Participial Construction with Participle II.

1. Иностранные туристы с интересом наблюдали, как над Невой понимают мосты. 2. Никто не видел, как украли документ. 3. Пассажиры наблюдали, как взвешивали их багаж. 4. Кто-нибудь видел, как принесли этот пакет? 5. Наутро я обнаружил, что стекло в машине разбито, а замок взломан. 6. Я не хочу, чтобы этот вопрос обсуждался на вашем заседании. 7. Почему ты оставил машину грязной? 8. С удивлением она нашла посуду всю вымытой, а кухню убранной.

Exercise 15. Translate into Russian the following sentences with Objective Participial Construction with Participle II (have +Participle II).

1. They had coffee brought out into the garden after lunch. 2. They assumed that he would be a candidate for the Mastership and they believed that they could get him elected. 3. "God, girl," he said, "haven't you got the kettle on yet? I thought you'd have tea made by now". 4. He was an observant and suspicious man, and he might have had his suspicions sharpened by unhappiness. 5. You'll never guess where I had the suit made. 6. But even if you work hard it takes a long time to write a novel. And only then you may have it published. 7. He was going to have his car fixed in a garage and come back to pick it up in a few days. 8. The viceroy proposed to have James's horse whipped through the street of Naples. 9. He took deep interest in the subject, even going so far as to have lies spread about it. 10. The organization had both men top-listed in their files.

Exercise 16. Translate into English the following sentences with Objective

Participial Construction with Participle II(have +Participle II).

1. Вам здесь почистят костюм очень быстро и хорошо. 2. Директор хочет, чтобы это письмо напечатали и отправили факсом немедленно. 3. Интересно, кто предложил отправить эти документы авиапочтой? 4. Нельзя ли подогреть кофе и сделать бутерброды? 5. Через Интерпол его арестовали в Неаполе, когда он собирался вылететь на Сицилию. 6. Мы не стояли в очереди, мы заказали все билеты заранее. 7. Должен вам сообщить, что места в гостинице для вас зарезервированы. 8. Галстук у него не завязан, пуговицы не застегнуты. 9. Хотелось бы знать, когдаотрегулируют эту антенну. Совершенно невозможно смотреть этот канал. 10. Он развесил фотографии своего футбольного кумира во всех витринах своего магазина. 11. К весне она отремонтировала всю квартиру, поменяла обои, заменила сантехнику. 12. Он осмотрел всех лошадей в конюшне и приказал седлать серого жеребца.

Exercise 17. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

1. His attention caught, he did not hurry to leave. 2. He lunched at the boarding house, the meal of the day being pot roast and noodles. 3. The missing archives found, he dedicated his life to restoring and cataloguing them. 4. Like his brother he was intelligent, his eye full now of the aggression brought on by the shooting, the narrow jaw jutting, the will to fight shouting from every muscle. 5. His brother, now reigning Louis XIV was born at twelve, his father being at dinner. 6. They sat smoking and chatting till nearly twelve o'clock, when Mr. Kingscotte himself let him out, the servants having gone to bed. 7. One of the boys sat drinking in every word, cheeks flushed and ears burning. 8. It was dawn in London, the stars overhead grown pale. 9. The moonlit road was empty, with the wet snow blowing past. 10. Jane stood there, with her cheeks burning, her dark eyes looking before her. 11. And then came the final moment, with the guards coming for her. 12. She was a woman of about fifty with thin gray hair hanging from under an old hat. 13. He was sleeping in his office, with

his head pillowed on his arms and with his face turned away. 14. James leant a little forward over the desk, with his hands resting upon it. 15. Never in my life had I seen such a thing, with the trucks burning on the road, with the people running and falling. 16. The wind had blown off, leaving a loud, bright night, with wings beating in the trees and a persistent organ sound as the full bellows of the earth blew the frogs full of life. 17. Mr. McKee was asleep on a chair with his fists clenched in his lap, like a photograph of a man of action.

Exercise 18. Translate the following sentences into English. Pay attention to Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

1. Так как было поздно, осмотр достопримечательностей пришлось отложить на утро понедельника. 2. Ветер стих, они отправились на прогулку. 3. Наступило 14 апреля, они уехали. 4. Если погода позволит, мы выйдем в море уже завтра. 5. Наконец наступила развязка, полицейские добрались до него. 6. Письмо лежало на столе, причем печать сорвана, конверт порван. 7. Самолет пронесся очень низко, шум от двигателя везде: на лужайке, в саду, в доме. 8. И они уходят в черную ночь; дождь навсегда смывает память о них. 9. Упражнение 20. Найдите в следующих предложениях независимый оборот без причастия, переведите предложения на русский язык. 10. I hovered at the edge of things, hands in pockets, hair-tousled, local paper under arm, looking, I hoped not too English. 11. Faint with hunger, Jim swayed against the door frame. 12. James set off, his hands deep in his pockets. 13. The manager listened to the report, head down, motionless. 14. She was sitting and watching the fire, Jim's arm round her shoulders. 15. Manson went down, his head full of joyful excitement. 16. Summer over, birds are flying to the South. 17. Then he started out, bag and overcoat in hand, to get his cup of coffee. 18. She looked quite a different person now, her face pale, her smile listless. 19. A momentary hush; the orchestra leader varies his rhythm obligingly for her, and there is a burst of chatter.

3 The Gerund

3. 1 General notion. Double nature of the Gerund

The gerund developed from the verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized preserving at the same time its nominal character.

The gerund is formed by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb, and coincides in form with Participle I.

The double nature of the gerund is manifested in its nominal and verbal character.

The gerund has nominal and verbal properties. The nominal characteristics of the gerund are as follows:

1. The gerund can perform the function of subject, object and predicative.
 - They say smoking leads to meditation.) (subject)
 - I like making people happy. (object)
 - The duty of all progressive mankind is fighting for peace. (predicative)
2. The gerund can be preceded by a preposition.
 - I am very tired of rowing.
3. Like a noun the gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun.
 - "I wonder at Jolyon's allowing this engagement," he said to Aunt Ann.
 - Is there any objection to my seeing her? Кто-нибудь возражает против того, чтобы я повидался с ней?

The verbal characteristics of the gerund are the same as those of the participle:

1. The gerund of transitive verbs can take a direct object.
 - I had now made a good progress in understanding and speaking their language.
2. The gerund can be modified by an adverb.
 - She burst out crying bitterly.

3. The gerund has tense distinctions; the gerund of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions. The forms of the gerund in Modern English are as follows:

Table 6 - The forms of the gerund (tense and voice distinctions)

	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb (predicate)
	writing	being written	
Simple Gerund			
Perfect Gerund	having written	having been written	Expresses an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb (predicate)

3.2 The tense and voice distinctions of the gerund

The tense distinctions of the gerund, like those of the participle, are not absolute but relative.

1. The Indefinite Gerund Active and Passive denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb; depending on the tense form of the finite verb it may refer to the present, past, or future.

- He can swim for any number of hours without tiring. Он может плыть много часов подряд, не уставая.
- She walked on without turning her head. Она шла, не поворачивая головы.
- Gwendolen will not rest without having the world at her feet. Гвендолен не успокоится, пока весь мир не будет у ее ног.

2. The Perfect Gerund denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb.

- She denies having spoken with him. Она отрицает, что говорила с ним.

- He was ashamed of having shown even the slightest irritation. Ему было стыдно, что он проявил раздражение, хотя и очень слабое.

- She really had been crying... out of anger at having been driven so hard. Она действительно плакала..., возмущенная тем, что с ней так жестоко поступили.

However, a prior action is not always expressed by a Perfect Gerund; in some cases we find an Indefinite Gerund. This occurs after the verbs to remember, to excuse, to forgive, to thank and after the prepositions on (upon), after and without.

- I don't remember hearing the legend before. Я не помню, чтобы я когда-нибудь слышала эту легенду.

- You must excuse my not answering you before. Вы должны извинить меня за то, что я не ответил вам раньше.

The Perfect Gerund may also be used after the above mentioned verbs and prepositions.

- He did not remember having been in that room. Он не помнил, чтобы когда-нибудь был в этой комнате.

- They parted at Cohen's door without having spoken to each other again. Они расстались у двери дома Коэна, не сказав друг другу ни слова.

The gerund of transitive verbs has special forms for the active and the passive voice.

- He liked neither reading aloud nor being read aloud to. Он не любил ни читать вслух, ни слушать чтение.

It is to be observed that after the verbs to want, to need, to deserve, to require and the adjective worth the gerund is used in the active form, though it is passive in meaning.

- "The slums want attending to, no doubt," he said. «Без сомнения, трущобами надо заняться», — сказал он.

- He realized that his room needed painting. Он понял, что его комнату надо покрасить.

- The child deserves praising. Ребенок заслуживает того, чтобы его похвалили.

- They were not worth saving. Их не стоило спасать.

Exercises on the forms of the Gerund.

Exercise 1. Read the following sentences and analyze the form of the gerund.

I. 1. ... without being obliged he prepared more than two dinners in the week. 2. She was not asked to being kept waiting.... 3. I had no difficulty in remembering which track to take. 4. The strain of entertaining and being entertained was over, there was no obligation to talk or listen. 5. Lancelot stood paralyzed. The feeling of being bound hand and foot, of being caught in a snare from which there was no escape, had become more poignant than ever. 6. I have only just discovered that I cannot bear being watched doing anything so badly. 7. Victoria displayed a distinct pleasure at being allowed to tell her story. 8. When I had asked him what first gave him the idea of being a painter, he was unable or unwilling to tell me. 9. We happened then to cross the street and the traffic prevented us from speaking. 10. I know you dislike being aroused early, but it is nine o'clock. Pagget insists on regarding 9 a.m. as practically the middle of the day. 11. "I don't very much like being touched," she said.

II. 1. I do apologise for not having changed, but I was terrified of being late. 2. It was not until the crowd had cleared away a bit that we got a chance of having a word together. 3. The cook left, having heard that she could earn three times her present wages in London. 4. She gave me the impression of having been through much and of being sure of herself. 5. You denied having asked Langton to get cyanide, or rather you expressed surprise at his having done so. 6. I felt proud of having been of use to her, but I couldn't think of anything to say to her except: "Does it only come down by accident?"

Exercise 2. Use the gerund in the appropriate form instead of the infinitive in brackets.

1. "Of course," I said, disappointed at _____ (to give) such a trifling

commission. 2. Here, they felt, was someone worth _____ (to take) a little trouble over. 3. He was so young, so gay, he laughed so merrily at other people's jokes that no one could help _____ (to like) him. 4. I remember _____ (to go) to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight ailment. 5. I was disappointed at _____ (to deprive) of my catch. 6. So I got out my Norfolk suit, which already had the appearance of _____ (to put) away for a long time: 7. That charming lady is capable of _____ (to tell) any lie to her advantage. 8. Women told one another that _____ (to photograph) by Mulliner was like _____ (to undergo) some wonderful spiritual experience. 9. I can't help _____ (to feel) sorry for her. 10. He could not recollect ever _____ (to see) the man before in his life.

Exercise 3. Translate into Russian.

1. After starting at myself critically in the mirror, I had to admit that I didn't look too bad. 2. You remember saying to me once that there wasn't anything in the world you wouldn't do for me. 3. This morning, the old servant Françoise, on descending to start her work, found the front door ajar. 4. On hearing the tragic news, she fell at once into an alarming state of agitation. 5. You remember my speaking of my friend Poirot? He has been a most famous detective. 6. I remember reading about it in one of the historical novels. 7. But to my intense surprise, on getting down early the next morning, and eagerly opening the newspapers, there was not a word about the arrest. 8. I don't remember leaving the club, but I remember being in a taxi and saying: "Tobby, I'll pay for this," and him saying: "This is my party ..." 9. After carefully examining the room several times I returned my attention to the mountain.

3.3 The syntactical characteristics

The gerund has the following functions in the sentence:

1) the subject:

- Reading is useful. Чтение полезно.
- There is no stopping him. Невозможно остановить его.

2) a part of the compound predicate:

a) the predicative

- Seeing is believing. Увидеть — значит поверить.

b) the part of the compound verbal predicate

- She went on reading. Она продолжала читать.
- She stopped smoking. Она остановилась продолжая курить.

3) an object:

a) a direct object after the verbs to deny, to mind, to avoid, to delay, etc.

- Please, avoid making such mistakes. Пожалуйста, постарайтесь не делать таких ошибок.

b) a prepositional object after the verbs to think of, to insist on, to thank for, to prevent from, etc., some adjectives and statives.

- He insisted on doing the work himself. Он настоял на том, чтобы самому делать эту работу.

- I am fond of reading. Я люблю читать.

- He was ashamed of having been rude to his sister. Ему было стыдно за то, что он был груб со своей сестрой.

4) an attribute:

- Everybody liked the idea of going to the country. Всем понравилась мысль отправиться за город.

5) an adverbial modifier:

a) of time

- On entering the room he came up to me. Войдя в комнату, он подошел ко мне.

b) of manner and attendant circumstances

- You spoiled everything by telling a lie. Вы все испортили, сказав неправду.

- He left the room without saying a word. Он вышел из комнаты, не говоря ни слова.

c) of concession

- In spite of being tired they decided to go on with their work. Несмотря на то, что они устали, они все же решили продолжать работу.

- He didn't say a word for fear of interfering into their conversation. Он не сказал ни слова, так как боялся помещать их разговору.

6) a part of the complex subject, the complex object. Complexes with the gerund consist of a noun (in the common or in the possessive case) or a pronoun (in the objective case), a possessive pronoun and the gerund:

a) the complex subject

- It's useless your staying there. Бесполезно, чтобы вы оставались там.

– introductory subject: your staying there is useless.

b) the complex objects with the gerund may be:

- direct - Do you mind my joining you? Вы не возражаете, если я присоединюсь к вам?

- prepositional - She objected to my joining them. Она была против, чтобы я присоединился к ним.

- John's coming so late surprised everyone. То, что Джон пришел так поздно, удивило всех.

c) an attribute

- Everyone liked the idea of his joining us. Всем понравилась мысль, что он присоединится к нам.

d) an adverbial modifier

- I had a lot of letters from my friends since their leaving the town. С тех пор, как мои друзья уехали из города, я получил от них много писем.

Table 7 – Syntactic functions of the Gerund

The Gerund has the following functions in the sentence:	Examples:
1. Subject	Walking before going to bed is useful for your health.

Table 7 continued

1	2
2. Part of a compound predicate: a) the predicative b) part of a compound verbal predicate	My dream is visiting my relatives abroad. She continued talking to him.
3. Object	Jack denied having met them. They thanked for coming so soon.
4. Adverbial modifier of: a) time b)manner and attendant circumstances c) concession	On seeing them tell them from me. Zahra left without saying a word. In spite of being invited to the party she didn't come.
5. Complex subject, complex object	It's inevitable his coming here. Do you mind my joining you?
6. Attribute	I approve of the idea of going there.

Exercises on the syntactical functions of the Gerund

Exercise 1. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the function of the gerund.

1. It was, she supposed, Henet's way of amusing herself. 2. Let us admit that reading with us is just a drug that we cannot do without...) 3. Why have you come to me before going to her? 4. What d'you mean by saying that you're my nephew? 5. The children woke soon and began chattering and playing in the bed. 6. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. 7. In spite of myself I could not help smiling. 8. In the silence he began humming once again. 9. I always enjoy exercising my ingenuity. 10. Old Jolyon came out of Lord's cricket ground that same afternoon with the intention of going home. 11. He summed up her thought by saying: "It's all right." 12. His talking as he did was a result of his having led a long interesting life.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences using the gerund in the function of the subject (I), a part of the compound predicate (II), an object (III),

an attribute (IV), an adverbial modifier (V).

I. 1.... is useful. 2.... is pleasant. 3. ... is out of the question. 4.... is like a dream come true. 5.... is more difficult than swimming. 6. ... was painful. 7. ... was her constant passion.

II. a) 1. Her aim is 2. His ambition was 3. It was useless.... 4. Her hobby is.... 5. Do you feel like... ? 6. She said that her only regular duty was 7. My dream is 8. Her intention was

b) 1. He kept.... 2. She started 3. I went on 4. Suddenly she began.... 5. She immediately stopped.... 6. She cannot help 7. I just continued 8. He couldn't stop 9. Now I shall go on 10. At last he finished 11. In spite of herself she continued

III. a) 1. You remember 2. My friend saw it and couldn't help.... 3. I have practically given up.... 4. I was aware that he disliked.... 5. She suddenly remembered ... 6. He mentioned 7. I shall.... 8. Would you mind ... ? 9. She badly needs 10. I don't mind ... 11. Presently she suggested.... 12. In spite of myself I mentioned....

b) 1. He succeeded in 2. What prevented you from ... ? 3. I am fond of 4. She is talking of 5. I offered to fetch his things, but he insisted on.... 6. They haven't thought of.... 7. Do you hate me for...? 8. They discussed a new method of 9. He was quick at.... 10. Nothing in the world could keep me from ... 11. They got accustomed to 12. He put out his arm to prevent me from 13. My sister was never tired of.... 14. I am looking forward to....

IV. 1. She possessed to a remarkable degree the power of.... 2. He is sure to have an opportunity of... 3. He spoke in the hope of.... 4. I have no means of.... 5. He had a better chance of 6. He described the methods of.... 7. I have the idea of.... 8. This gave me a sense of.... 9. I have really no intention of.... 10. I have already planned a way of.... 11. She has a scheme of.... 12. I am not much in the habit of.... 13. He has a reputation of.... 14. She has an opportunity of....

V. 1. She went there immediately on 2. He lit a cigarette before 3. He proved it by 4. She finished it by 5. I shocked them by 6. She didn't

make a mistake because of 7. We are in dreadful danger and you share it by.... 8. They looked at each other without.... 9. They worked without.... 10. You are trying to persuade me in spite of.... 11. I hope we'll come to our mutual understanding without.... 12. It can easily be made by 13. He went on reading a book instead of 14. He made his report after....

Exercise 3. Read the following sentences and state the type of the adverbial modifier expressed by the gerund.

1. Without giving myself time to reflect, I walked straight to the house. 2. When a little while ago, my publisher expressed a wish to reissue it (a novel), I felt that, before consenting to this, I really should read it again. 3. Sometimes Liza fell into light doze and Jim would keep very still for fear of waking her. 4. The rain poured down without ceasing. 5. That night, before going to bed, Jean sat at the small table before her open bedroom window and reread the letter from George.... 6. On the second floor he paused, knocked on the door, then without waiting for an answer, turned the handle and led Stephen in. 7. Then he said, "If you'll excuse me for a moment..." and glanced up again, before continuing to leaf through the papers. 8. You never realize that by lying back in an armchair, with the eyes closed, one can come nearer to the solution of any problem. 9. Without much searching, I found an apartment on the fifth floor. 10. Well, doubtless we'll come across that in looking through Captain Trevelyan's papers. 11. I consoled myself by thinking that it was sporting....

3.4 The use of the gerund

In the following cases only the gerund is used:

1. With the verbs and verbal phrases: to avoid, to burst out, to deny, to enjoy, to excuse, to fancy (in imperative sentences as an exclamation of surprise), to finish, to forgive, to give up, to go on, to keep (on), to leave off, to mind, (in negative and interrogative sentences), to postpone, to put off, cannot help, and some others

- He avoided looking at Sabina. Он избегал смотреть на Сабину. ...she

burst out crying. (Collins) Она расплакалась.

- We all burst out laughing. Мы все рассмеялись.
- She denied having been at the station that evening. Она отрицала, что была в тот вечер на станции. ...
- He enjoyed thinking of her as his future wife. ... ему доставляло удовольствие думать о ней как о своей будущей жене.
- Excuse my leaving you in the dark a moment. Извините, что я на минуту оставляю вас в темноте.
- Fancy finding you here at such an hour! Я даже и представить себе не мог, что застаю вас здесь в такое время!
- Forgive my speaking plainly. Простите, что я говорю так прямо.
- When the Committee had finished deciding on its politics, he had gone home. (Неум) Когда комитет кончил разрабатывать свой план действий, он пошел домой.

2. With the following verbs and verbal phrases used with f a preposition: to accuse of, to agree to, to approve of, to complain of; to depend on, to feel like, to insist on, to look like, to object to, to persist in, to prevent from, to rely on, to speak of, to succeed in, to suspect of, to thank for, to think of, to give up the idea of, to look forward to, not to like the idea of, to miss an (the) opportunity of and some others.

- They accuse me of having dealt with the Germans. Меня обвиняют в том, что я имел дело с немцами.
- It was clear now... that Abraham never had agreed to their being married to-day. Теперь было ясно, что Авраам никогда не соглашался на то, чтобы они поженились сегодня.
- You did not approve of my playing at roulette. Вы не одобряли того, что я играла в рулетку.
- All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me. Все счастье моей жизни зависит от того, полюбите ли вы меня,
- I don't feel like going out. Мне не хочется выходить.

- I don't want to bore you with all this, but I feel like talking. Я не хочу надоедать вам всем этим, но мне хочется поговорить.

- I insist on being treated with a certain consideration. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы ко мне относились внимательнее.

- It looks like raining.

3. With the following predicative word-groups (with or without a preposition): to be aware of, to be busy in, to be capable of, to be fond of, to be guilty of, to be indignant at, to be pleased (displeased) at, to be proud of, to be sure of, to be surprised (astonished) at, to be worth (while), and some others.

- Sir Pitt Crawley was not aware of Becky's having married Rawdon. Сэр Питт Кроули не знал, что Бекки вышла замуж за Родона.

- I felt physically incapable of remaining still in any one place and morally incapable of speaking to any one human being. Я чувствовал, что я физически не в состоянии оставаться на одном месте и морально не в состоянии говорить с кем бы то ни было.

- I am very fond of being looked at. Я очень люблю, когда на меня смотрят.

- You are really guilty of having connived with a German officer to help his escape. Вы действительно виновны в том, что способствовали побегу немецкого офицера.

- Mr. Osborne was indignant at his son's having disobeyed him. Мистер Осборн был в негодовании от того, что сын его ослушался.

- ... she was not pleased at my coming. ... она была недовольна, что я пришел.

- Miss Crawley was greatly displeased at Rawdon's having married Becky. Мисс Кроули была очень недовольна, что Родон женился на Бекки.

...

- ...nobody knows better than I do that she ... is proud of being so pretty. ... уж я-то знаю: она... гордится тем, что она такая хорошенькая.

Exercises on the Gerund

Exercise 1. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. "You haven't thanked me yet _____ saving your life," I said with false sweetness. 2. She gave the impression _____ being frail, innocent and very young. 3. Certain people, you see, have a gift _____ seeing things in a crystal. 4. You can't tell how a man is feeling just _____ looking at him. 5. I am not in the habit _____ letting my judgment be influenced _____. 6. You see a definite reason _____ going down to Handborough? 7. That would have been much the easiest way _____ doing it, he agreed. 8. What was the use _____ keeping a dozen servants eating their heads off? 9. _____ don't talk nonsense _____ asking my permission for anything you ever decided to do 10. You're not the first to criticize me _____ allowing it. (11. After a light meal, Poirot suggested our _____ stepping round to pay an after dinner call on my so-called cousin. 12. She went up to her bedroom _____ looking back. 13. She'd mastered the fine art of discipline _____ making her children feel unloved. 14. _____ lost things stand a better chance _____ being found again than stolen ones. 15. _____ you don't mind _____ waiting for a half hour or so. 16. But you can take my word for it you won't be kept _____ waiting three days.

Exercise 2. Transform the following compound sentences into sentences with the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.

Model: Before we started we sent a telegram to our friends. - Before starting we sent a telegram to our friends.

1. I remember that I saw him only once. 2. When I reached Kiev I found waiting for me an urgent request that I should go to my mother's place. 3. I called on my friends before I left. 4. When I left Moscow I corresponded with him. 5. And when you start a thing like that you don't know what you're letting yourself in for. 6. When she had turned the last page she decided that she would read the book again. 7. She was a trifle out of breath when she came to the third landing. 8. When Eva reached the restaurant she found that she was the last to arrive. 9. When Clare had had a cup of coffee and her bath she began to feel

more herself. 10. When she had taken off her theatrical make-up she looked old and tired. 11. I never have been able to stand an idea that I shall grow old.

Exercise 3. Transform the following sentences so as to use compound sentences.

Model: After calling to enquire after the girl he returned home with a feeling of having been betrayed. - After calling to enquire after the girl he returned home with a feeling that he had been betrayed.

1. In giving his friend a wrong address I knew he was perhaps playing a trick on him. 2. She looked through the photographs again before putting them back. 3. On hearing the tragic news, she fell at once into an alarming state of agitation. 4. On receiving her letter, I changed my mind. 5. He lit a cigarette before answering my question. 6. Why do you insist on going to the cinema? 7. I didn't at all like the prospect of having to break the bad news to him.

Exercise 4. Read the following sentences and state the function of complexes with the gerund.

1. You don't mind my saying all this to you, Fleming. 2. Do you mean you object to my bringing Mr Hopkins here? 3. What can be the possible use of Larry's learning dead languages? 4. Jane bit her lip till the blood came, and walked back to her seat without another word, but she couldn't help the tears of rage rolling down her face. 5. "Well," he said, "I couldn't help Irene's having no money." 6. He had called there three times now without her being able to see him. 7. We were talking about professions. If you don't mind my asking, what is yours? 8. I'm afraid just at first he'll be rather lonely and I shall feel more comfortable if I can count on your keeping an eye on him. 9. I was used to people being angry with me and made it a point of honour not to mind. 10. She was being observed, and by someone who resented her being there.

Exercise 5. Transform the following sentences so as to use complexes with the gerund. Use prepositions where necessary.

Models: Everyone was surprised that she was there. - Everyone was surprised at her being there. The thought she would leave so soon was

unbearable. - The thought of her leaving so soon was unbearable. She insisted that I should apologize to her. - She insisted on my apologizing to her.

1. I boasted that my father was different; he would understand that I was an artist. 2. She took a peculiar delight in the fact that he was Peter's son. 3. He felt proud of the fact that he had been able to win a woman whom everybody admired. 4. She gave no sign that she heard that he had slammed the door. 5. She insisted that he should drop his voice. 6. He was clever, no one had ever denied that he was clever. 7. Presently I became aware that someone was moving softly about this room. 8. I was about to suggest that you should lunch with me. 9. For my part I have never before suspected that Kate had a deep vein of superstition in her nature. 10. I cut short his lamentations by suggesting that we should start for the camp at once. 11. I like you so much because you are such a good cook.

Exercise 6. Complete the following sentences using the elements in brackets to form complexes with the gerund.

1. I hated to think of _____ (she, to be) alone there. 2. The sound I heard was the sound of _____ (a child, to cry). 3. I couldn't stop _____ (she, to come) here. 4. I hope you don't object to _____ (I, to accompany) you as far as the door. 5. She knew that she had done the sensible thing, but that did not prevent _____ (she, to feel) that her heart was being torn in small pieces. 6. No one would dream of _____ (he, to be) so near at hand. 7. Slipping into the room like a ghost, she crept into her grandmother's bed, and finished _____ (she, to cry) until she fell asleep. 8. "You must not mind. _____ (we, to be surprised)," she said. 9. She had been looking forward so intensely to _____ (Tim's, to come), it seemed strange that she should wait all by herself while the rest of us were having a jolly breakfast. 10. They might, she always felt, disapprove of _____ (women, to smoke) in public halls. 11. I did ask her why she could not sleep and what kept _____ (she, to think) so much as she listened to the nightingale. 12. "It's not much good _____ (I, to

spend) half an hour writing to your uncle if he changes his mind the next letter he gets from you," said the headmaster irritably.

Exercise 7. Complete the following so as to use complexes with the gerund.

1. I sat there listening to Arthur 2. I don't like her.... 3. He was right in his.... 4. There is no point in my.... 5. Bobby gave no sign of his.... 6. There was an absolute proof of his.... 7. Forgive my.... 8. It was the only excuse for her.... 9. Louise didn't like to run after her.... 10. He liked the idea of their.... 11. They I saved time by Tom's 12. There was no excuse for Isabel's 13. There was no possibility of David's ! 14. I was awakened by the sound of someone....

Exercise 8. Transform the following sentences so as to use clauses instead of complexes with the gerund.

1. Do you doubt her being really a Russian? 2. Mrs Joice insisted on her husband having a bath every day, though he was not used to it. 3. As she had foreseen, I even regretted having prevented her telling me the whole truth. 4. She did not approve of Louise going there. 5. Again Michael was conscious of something deep and private stirring within himself. 6. She disapproved of her mother being so excited in public. 7. When they'd had tea he'd probably suggest their going to the pictures. 8. It's my fault I ought to have insisted on your taking a holiday. 9. I don't remember my mother ever trying to contradict me. 10. He didn't believe in people living beyond seventy. 11. I insist on your paying what is due to him. 12. The doctor didn't mind my being sent to the Crimea.

Exercise 9. Transform the following sentences so as to use complexes with the gerund.

1. She suggested that Philip should pass himself off as her brother. 2. My friend insisted that I should stay at his place. 3. Michael suggested that she should go to the Crimea to be near her mother. 4. Harold insisted that we wait for you. 5. He suggested that she should sit down. 6. She remembered that Charles had once said to her that the origin of poetry was emotion. 7. Julia suggested that they should go down to the drawing room. 8. Do you mind if I

take your dictionary? 9. Do you think father would mind if we go to the park now? 10. She insisted we should put off our conference. 11. She had no idea that he was good at mathematics. 12. I was annoyed because they shouted so loud. 13. I'd no idea you knew him.

Speech Exercises

Exercise 1. Develop the following sentences into situations. Read the suggested sentences containing the gerund. Then construct at least one sentence to specify, prove or refute the given one. Follow the models.

Model: She insisted on sending for the doctor at once. - She insisted on sending for the doctor at once. The child was running a high temperature. He had a terrible headache and complained of a sore throat.

A. 1. She smiled in greeting as I came up to her. 2. He's tired of worrying about what is good and what is bad for her. 3. Without being told she knew that the disease was incurable. 4. I couldn't remember ever having felt so badly. 5. We are looking forward to meeting you there. 6. She avoided looking at him. 7. Without raising his head, he muttered something inaudible. 8. I couldn't help thinking his voice did not sound quite natural. 9. She looked at him for a moment or two without speaking. 10. He looked back over his shoulder with some interest before closing the door behind him. 11. At breakfast, he announced his intention of calling upon his granny early in the day.

Model: He suggested our calling a porter. —» He suggested our calling a porter. She was sure that our luggage was too heavy for us.

B. 1. I remember my friend telling me that. 2. I am annoyed at their being late. 3. They blamed me for their having missed the train. 4. You may count on her keeping her promise. 5. She is used to people praising her. 6. It's queer their sounding so mysterious. 7. It's no good your insisting on it. 8. There is no use your worrying about it. 9. Will you object to his coming here? 10. She hates children being naughty.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences, using the gerund or complexes with the gerund.

A. 1. He stopped.... 2. They looked forward to.... 3. The boy was afraid of.... 4. He remembered.... 5. He did not think there was any opportunity of...: 6. He insisted on.... 7. They followed him without.... 8. At last he saw the chance of.... 9. You must get rid of the habit of.... 10. It's no good.... 11. They thanked her for.... 12. He continued to read without.... 13. He was used to.... 14. He started off by.... 15. I was sure he was wrong in.... 16. He didn't want to run the risk of.... 17. It's no good.... 18. He never got tired of.... 19. He has no experience in....

B. 1. He didn't mind his friend 2. He liked the idea of our.... 3. They didn't pay any attention to her.... 4. Will you object to my... ? 5. I don't seem to remember her.... 6. I wonder what prevents them.... 7. Why should you insist on her ... ? 8. She hated to think of his.... 9. I doubt her.... 10. I am sorry that I have prevented her.... 11. Everyone approved of our.... 12. You ought to have insisted on her 13. Do you mind my ... ? 14. He was annoyed at their 15. I watched him without his 16. They all appreciated my ... 17. I can't bear you You should not blame her 18. They were surprised at her....

Exercise 3. Think of situations where you can use the sentences given below.

1. She realized it was no use asking questions.
2. He was not in the habit of sitting alone and brooding.
3. I look forward to seeing him again.
4. What prevents you from realizing the truth?
5. He looked at her for some time without seeing her.
6. He smiled without answering and the next minute he was gone.
7. She was not used to being kept waiting.
8. I am not preventing you from doing whatever you wish to do.
9. No one could blame her for wanting to get rid of him.
10. He terminated the interview without giving me an opportunity to answer.
11. On hearing that he was away, she uttered some exclamation and rang

off.

12. He liked watching the birds.
13. On seeing the doctor the child edged back.
14. There is no point in arguing about it.
15. I was convinced that she resented my being there.
16. He didn't like being made fun of.
17. He seems intent on speaking in riddles.
18. There is no use in worrying about her.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences, using the expressions given below. Pay attention to the diversity of the functions of the gerund and complexes with the gerund in the sentence.

1. reading is; interrupting people was; looking at her is; seeing you will be; his going there was; talking to -him was; asking my permission

2. a) is getting there; is soothing for the nerves; was becoming a painter; is pulling his leg

b) stopped reading; kept on smiling; will stop quarrelling; began pacing up and down; continued reading; couldn't help smiling; began looking; went on arguing

3. a) kept him waiting; couldn't bear thinking; dislike being made fun of; don't remember seeing; mind sitting here

b) prevented from coming; will insist on doing; surprised at his being; glad of you being; used to being invited; apologized for having changed; objected to going; felt proud of being; tired of worrying

c) on the point of bursting into tears; the habit of interfering; the intention of going; the impresssion of having been; the idea of being

6. a) without meaning it; without looking back; with-out saying a word; without moving; without warning us; without showing any improvement

b) on looking back; after pausing a few minutes; before answering; on arriving; before going to bed; before parting; on hearing that

c) for fear of losing; for not being; for fear of being reprimanded

d) in spite of being tired; in spite of our coming late; in spite of wearing spectacles; in spite of enjoying

Exercise 5. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Хоули всплеснула руками: «О, да! Я просто обожаю кататься верхом». 2. Миссис Скудамор помедлила перед тем, как поцеловать дочь. 3. Ее муж ответил, не поднимая глаз от газеты. 4. Ему не нравилось руководить этим отделом. 5. Она продолжала твердить себе: «Это неправда. Это неправда.». 6. У него была привычка больше слушать, чем говорить. 7. Здесь никто, даже моя дочь, не способен принять это серьезно. 8. Он извинился за беспокойство и сказал, что я единственный, кого он знал в Англии. 9. Нет смысла держать его здесь. 10. Не было смысла закрывать боковую дверь, так как миссис Блэклок вышла именно через нее. 11. Я привык к тому, что у меня всегда есть наличные деньги. 12. Ею овладела идея сделать книгу. 13. «Извините», — сказала миссис Оливер снова. — «Вы не возражаете, чтобы я прошла здесь»? 14. «Послушайте! Почему вы так меня не любите»? «Ну, наверное, потому, что именно вы заставляете меня чувствовать, что не стоит жить». 15. Эркюль Пуаро стоял там, не двигаясь. 16. Она не хотела беспокоить своего хозяина, звоня в парадную дверь. 17. Ее продолжали спрашивать, почему она не пошла в полицию, а она продолжала твердить: «Потому что я не знала, что это было убийство».

4 The Infinitive

4. 1 General notion. Nominal and verbal character

The Infinitive developed from the verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized preserving at the same time its nominal character.

The Infinitive has double nature, nominal and verbal.

1. The nominal character of the infinitive is manifested in its syntactic functions. The infinitive can be used:

a) as the subject of a sentence.

- To go on like this was dangerous.

b) as a predicative.

- Her plan was now to drive to Bath during the night.

c) as an object.

- I have never learnt to read or write.

2. The verbal characteristics of the infinitive are as follows:

a) the infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

- He ... began to feel some curiosity ...

b) the infinitive can be modified by an adverb.

- I cannot write so quickly.

c) the infinitive has tense and aspect distinctions; the infinitive of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.

In Modern English the infinitive has the following forms:

Table 8 – Infinitive forms

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	-
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Cont.	to have been writing	-

4.2 The tense and aspect distinctions of the infinitive

Like the tense distinctions of all verbals those of the infinitive are not absolute but relative.

1. The Indefinite Infinitive expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, so it may refer to the present, past or future.

- I am glad to meet you.
- I was glad to see Mr. Paul.
- Mr. Forsyte will be very glad to see you.

2. The Continuous Infinitive also denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress. Thus the continuous infinitive is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form, expressing both time relations and the manner in which the action is presented.

- They happened, at the moment, to be standing near a small conservatory at the end of the garden. В этот момент они как раз стояли около небольшой оранжереи в конце сада.

3. The Perfect Infinitive denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb.

- "I'm glad to have seen you," he said. «Я рад, что повидал вас», — сказал он.
- An intimate friend is said to have dined with him that day. Говорят, что в этот день у него обедал его близкий друг.

After such verbs as to mean, to expect, to intend, to hope used in the Past Indefinite, the Perfect Infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out.

- I meant to have gone there. Я собирался пойти туда (но не пошел).
- I meant to have given you five shillings this morning.

4. The Perfect Continuous Infinitive denotes an action which lasted a certain time before the action of the finite verb. It is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form.

- For about ten days we seemed to have been living on nothing but cold

meat, cake and bread and jam. Дней десять мы, казалось, питались только холодным мясом, печеньем и хлебом с вареньем.

4.3 The voice distinctions of the infinitive

The infinitive of transitive verbs has special forms for the Active and the Passive Voice:

- It is so glorious to love and to be loved...

Так прекрасно любить и быть любимым.

In sentences with the construction there is the infinitive of some verbs can be active or passive without any change in the meaning:

- There's no time to lose.
- There is no time to be lost.
- There is nothing to fear (to be feared).

Exercises on the form of the Infinitive

Exercise 1. Read the following sentences and analyze the form of the infinitive.

A. 1. "When you've got time to listen," he said crossly, "you might be interested in discussing the poorhouse question with me" 2. There was also the question of tolerance of injury to be considered. 3. Professor Bernsdorff was not a man to be mistaken in his beliefs. 4. There is only one more incident to be related here, and it happens seven years farther on. 5. But these people are illogical, they want to be reassured by your telling them what they want to believe. 6. In fact, he has to be seen to be believed. 7. I say to you - I believe them to be burnt. 8. Something festive ought to be done tonight. 9. There was not a moment to be lost. 10. There is a lot to be seen here.

B. 1. To be able to sift evidence impartially, to take the facts and look at them as facts that seems to me the only logical method of arriving at the truth. 2. At that hour people were less likely to be coming in or going out. 3. Young Tom Driscoll appeared and joined the party. He pretended to be seeing the

distinguished strangers for the first time when they rose to shake hands ... 4. Everything seems to be moving very nicely nowadays. 5. Draw water, serve food, lay pillows on the front porch, bind wounds, hold the dirty heads of the dying. No, this could not be happening to her. 6. Neighbors met on the streets and stared at one another uncertain, uneasy as to what might be impending. 7. "You may be kidding, but the things that turn the big shots against a man make just about as much sense ..." 8. The girl noticed that particularly, because it struck her as odd that a lady so well dressed should be carrying a case about. 9. How silly of Melanie to be bothering about modesty at a time like this, Scarlet thought irritably.

C. 1. The twist of her imagination which, two months before, had disclosed to her unguessed desire to see him again, seemed now to have been leading up to this dance. 2. "I am sorry to have upset you, Miss Mary Brodil," he had said gravely, but smiling at her the while out of his hazel eyes... 3. Now he discussed what he ought to have said instead of what he said. 4. "Damn," said Lord Caterham, springing up from an armchair in which he appeared to have been taking forty winks. 5. "Dear me," said Virginia, "I seem to have been frightfully indiscreet." 6. I was not going to have come all this way for nothing... 7. "The sound was very slight," said Virginia. "It might have been just my imagination." 8. Though his father is known to have been either English or Irish, he himself has worked chiefly in Paris. 9. It is possible that you in England may not even hear of our famous and fantastic King Victor. 10. Yes, he seems to have been taken suddenly ill at the office...

Exercise 2. Choose the proper form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I've tried (to plan, to have planned) you a house here with some self-respect of its own. 2. "Well," he said, "there's nothing more (to see, to be seen) here." 3. Did he ever ask you (to engage, to be engaged) or talk about marrying? 4. What happened is a very long time ago. I'm going (to ask, to have asked) her to let bygones. 5. Henet was one of those people whose fate is (to devote, to be devoted) to others and to have no one devoted to them. 6. It had been the

Christmas Eve custom of the Carters' (to hang, to have hanged) up their children's stockings and (to fill, to have filled) them with inexpensive toys. 7. He promised (to come, to have come) and (to see, to have seen) them before he left. 8. She watched him with lips ready (to speak, to have spoken) at any minute. 9. I had no cases of special interest (to attend, to have attended). 10. He had to say: "I am sorry (to cause, to have caused) you such distress."

Exercise 3. Use the infinitive in brackets in the appropriate form.

1. It was foolish not. _____ (to call) doctor, but I did not, well, out of respect for her feeling. 2. She was prepared _____ (to think) wrong-headed, but not naive. 3. Come, I have finished _____ (to dig) and am going _____ (to plant). 4. I'm deeply sorry _____ (to involve) you in this. 5. At home Mrs. Goff would have kept my supper. You had to be on the dot if you wanted _____ -(to feed), so I usually went with one or the other _____ (to have) cheese rolls and beer. 6. Don't expect comfort. You've just got _____ (to be) thankful if we get a bed _____ (to sleep) on and a roof over our heads. 7. "Perhaps," suggested Rollock, "the man didn't want _____ (to see) turning into the house from the road." 8. At last Mor allowed himself _____ (to persuade). 9. "Do you want _____ (to come) in and _____ (to wash) up?" he asked suddenly. "No, thanks," said John. "I ought to go home — my wife will be worried." 10. I began _____ (to walk) very slowly.

Exercise 4. Translate into Russian paying attention to the form of the infinitive after the modal verbs.

1. You were told to be careful — and you oughtn't really to have left England for at least another month. 2. You ought to have learnt by now that I know my own mind. 3. "My lord Milton," cried Evelyn, "couldn't you have done something?" 4. I could have crumpled them (the papers) up and thrown them at him, only they would not have hurt. 5. Now I see I needn't have worried. 6.

Daddy wrote so well. He ought to have been a writer. 7. I learned something from him that I should have known myself. 8. How could it have been otherwise? 9. I feel I ought to have gone with him. One of us ought to have done so. 10. She must have come early to have got a position like that. 11. Yet the gentleman might have said, "I should like a portrait of my wife," and the lady might have said, "I should like a portrait of my husband."

4.4 The use of the infinitive without the particle *to* (the bare infinitive)

In Modern English the infinitive is chiefly used with the particle "to". In Old English *to* was a preposition used with the infinitive in the dative case to indicate purpose (*to writenne* meant 'in order to write'). Later on *to* was re-interpreted as the formal sign of the infinitive and came to be used not only to denote purpose but in other cases as well.

There are cases when bare infinitive (the infinitive without the particle *to*) is used. They are as follows:

1. After auxiliary verbs.

- I don't understand the meaning of this passage. We shall go there at once.

2. After modal verbs except the verb *ought*.

- If one cannot have what one loves, one must love what one has.

3. After verbs denoting sense perception, such as *to hear*, *to see*, *to feel*, etc.

- In a few minutes they heard him ascend the ladder to his own room.

- I never saw you look so before.

- I felt my heart jump.

- Note. - The verb *to be* after the verb *to feel* is used with the particle *to*:

- I felt this to be very true.

4. After the verb *to let*.

- Let us be the best friends in the world!

5. After the verb to make in the meaning of 'заставлять' and the verb to have in the meaning of 'заставлять, допускать, велеть'.

- What makes you think so? I... had them take my baggage.

The verb to have in the meaning of 'допускать' is chiefly used after the modal verbs will and would in negative sentences.

- I will not have you call him Daniel any more.
- I would not have you think that I am selfish.

6. After the verb to know when its meaning approaches that of to see, to observe (the verb to know never has this meaning in the Present Indefinite).

- I have so often known a change of medicine work wonders.
- In this case, however, the particle to is sometimes used:
- I have never known her to weep before.

Note. — After the verbs to hear, to see, to make and to know in the Passive Voice the to-Infinitive is used.

- He was heard to mention your name several times.
- They were seen to leave the house early in the morning. The child was made to obey.
- Sir Pitt Crawley was never known to give away a shilling or to do a good action.

7. After the verb 'to bid'.

- I bowed and waited, thinking she would bid me take a seat.
- Я поклонился и подождал, думая, что она предложит мне сесть.

8. After the expressions had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, nothing but, cannot choose but.

- You had better go to bed and leave the patient to me.
- I would rather not speak upon the subject.
- I would sooner die here, at your feet ... than see you married to such a one as that. I cannot but think so.

9. In sentences of a special type (infinitive sentences) beginning with why.

- Why not come and talk to her yourself?

The particle to is often used without the infinitive if it is easily understood from the context.

- He and his three men could not defend Rollingen even if they wanted to.

The particle to may be separated from the infinitive by an adverb; this is the so-called split infinitive. It is hardly ever used in colloquial English.

- He was unable, however, to long keep silence. Он был, однако, не в состоянии долго молчать.

Table 9 – Cases of Bare Infinitive use

There are cases when bare infinitive (the infinitive without the particle to) is used	Examples
1. After auxiliary verbs.	I won't come after dinner.
2. After modal verbs except the verb ought.	He might do it. BUT: We ought to help elderly people.
3. After verbs denoting sense perception, such as to hear, to see, to feel, etc.	She heard him enter the room.
4. After the verb to let.	They let her come in.
5. After the verb to make in the meaning of 'заставлять' and the verb to have in the meaning of 'заставлять, допускать, велеть'.	Jack made them do what he considered to be right. I will have you do it.
6. After the verb to know when its meaning approaches that of to see, to observe	He knew her have done it.
7. After the verb to bid	She could bid them come at once.

Table 9 continued

1	2
8. After the expressions had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, nothing but, cannot choose but.	They would rather arrive half an hour earlier than be late.
9. In sentences of a special type (infinitive sentences) beginning with 'why'.	Why not sing a song?

Exercises on the use of the Infinitive with or without particle 'to'

Exercise 1. Insert the particle "to" where required.

1. Her anxiety was all the more pitiful _____ see because she took such pains _____ hide it. 2. I refused _____ allow anything of the sort _____ be attempted. 3. At the same time she glanced at him _____ assure herself that he must _____ be joking. 4. She watched Theodora's hands move as if they were about _____ reach out and touch something. 5. Paul tried. _____ come to me. 6. Then nobody needs _____ be disturbed. 7. I looked up, quick _____ notice the change of tone. 8. I was pleased at the idea of no more of that chilly room, where the light hung in the one place where you could neither _____ see and _____ read in bed nor _____ do your face, but soon I began _____ be worried. 9. I wasn't worrying about that, I happen _____ be going to London. That's all. 10. He did not think the cheeses ought _____ be kept much longer. 11. He told himself that she should _____ have foreseen this ghastly thing. 12. I was in and out of the house for three days, and I'm telling you, mate, the going-on there had _____ be heard _____ be believed. 13. She was relieved feel she need not _____ investigate, and probably would never _____ hear the reason for this quarrel. 14. Heater was really frightened now and even Mrs. Ogilvy was beginning _____ look as if she would rather _____ be somewhere else. 15. I felt she must _____ suffer and I did not want _____ see a pain which I could not _____ help. 16. I would _____ give a great

deal to know what is behind that affair. 17. I questioned Valerie. She would _____tell me nothing.

Exercise 2. Translate into Russian paying attention to the particle "to" which implies the verb already mentioned.

1. Charles Quigly's reactions to this romance were, at best, mixed. He liked Alan. It was impossible not to. 2. And you want to go to a sanatorium? I; think you ought to. 3. "Why not come down; there for a bit?" said Bill hospitably. "Well, I'd love to, Bill, old man." 4. Bill gasped. "I beg your' pardon." "I'm glad you have the grace to." 5. I noticed for the first time how short he was; but he looked more distinguished than he used to. 6. When Liza caught Mrs Blakeston's eye she ...stepped forward a little to go and speak with the; woman, but Mrs. Blakeston, standing still, looked so angrily at her that she was afraid to. 7. "Goodbye." He shook hands. "I expect Evensford will be here if ever we want to come back." "If ever we want to." 8. "I think it's turned much warmer," he said. "I think we shall probably sing outdoors this evening. In that case you needn't come inside if you didn't want to." 9. I would like to help George to sing — the way I always wanted to myself and never could. 10. "Don't tell me anything you don't want to," I said by way of encouraging him. 11. He has taken her hand because she expects him to. 12. You know, I shouldn't do that. You don't know what it may lead to.

4.5 The functions of the infinitive in the sentence

The infinitive can be used in different syntactic functions. A single infinitive occurs but seldom: in most cases we find an infinitive phrase, i. e. an infinitive with one or several accompanying words.

1. The infinitive as a subject.

- To doubt is almost to insult.
- To acquire knowledge and to acquire it is the first duty of the artist.
- Even to think of it gave him ineffable torture.

Though the infinitive as the subject sometimes precedes the predicate, cases when it follows the predicate are far more common; with the infinitive in the latter position, the sentence opens with the introductory *it*, which serves as an introductory subject. The introductory *it* is not translated into Russian.

- It is useless to discuss the question.

Бесполезно обсуждать этот вопрос.

- It was pleasant to be driving a car again. (Braine)

Было приятно снова вести машину.

2. The infinitive as a predicative.

- My intention is to get into parliament.

3. The infinitive as part of a compound verbal predicate.

(a) With modal verbs, modal expressions, and verbs expressing modality the infinitive forms part of a compound verbal modal predicate.

- We must not leave him by himself any longer.

- The train was to leave at midnight.

(b) With verbs denoting the beginning, duration, or end of an action the infinitive forms part of a compound verbal aspect predicate.

- Imprisonment began to tell upon him.

- Before daylight it started to drizzle.

- Clare continued to observe her.

4. The infinitive as an object.

- Leila had learned to dance at boarding school.

After the verbs to allow, to order, to ask, to beg, to request, to implore, to teach, to instruct we often find two objects, one of which is expressed by an infinitive.

- After waiting some time, Mrs. Clements ... ordered the cabman to drive back to her lodgings.

The infinitive used as an object can be preceded by the introductory object *it*. The introductory object is not translated into Russian.

- He found it utterly impossible to leave the spot. (Hardy) Он считал

совершенно невозможным покинуть это место.

5. The infinitive as part of a complex object.

- I never saw you act this way before.
- Я никогда раньше не видел, чтобы вы так поступали.

6. The infinitive as an attribute.

The use of the infinitive as an attribute is far more extensive in English than in Russian: in Russian it modifies only abstract nouns, whereas in English it modifies both abstract and class nouns, indefinite pronouns (somebody, something, anybody, anything, -etc.), ordinal numerals and the adjective last.

The infinitive as an attribute is rendered in Russian by an infinitive (chiefly after abstract nouns), by a subordinate clause or by a finite verb serving as the predicate of a simple sentence (after ordinal numerals and the adjective last).

- I have not had time to examine this room yet.
- Bathsheba was not a woman ... to suffer in silence.
- I have nobody to say a kind word to me.
- He was the first to offer his hand to the Russians.

7. The infinitive as an adverbial modifier.

a) The infinitive can be an adverbial modifier of purpose.

- Laws were not made to be broken, laws were made to stay within.

Законы были созданы не для того, чтобы их нарушать, а для того, чтобы им подчиняться.

- To pacify her, I held the window ajar a few seconds.

Чтобы успокоить ее, я на несколько секунд приоткрыла окно.

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose can be introduced by in order and so as.

- Sometimes you retreat in order to advance.

b) The infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of result.

This chiefly occurs after adjectives modified by the adverbs enough and too.

- His eyes were sharp enough to look after his own interest.
- I was too busy to see you.

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result is also to be found in sentences of the following type:

- He was so weak as to be unable to work.

Он был так слаб, что не мог работать.

c) The infinitive can be an adverbial modifier of comparison (manner); in most cases with an additional meaning of purpose. In this function it is introduced by the conjunction as if or as though.

- She nervously moved her hand towards his lips as if to stop him .

d) The infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances.

- She was driven away, never to revisit this neighbourhood.

• I am sorry to have raised your expectations, Mr. Blake, only to disappoint them.

8. The infinitive as parenthesis.

• Well, to cut a long story short, they thought it would be more economical to live at the villa. Короче говоря, они решили, что будет дешевле жить на вилле.

• He was rude, to say the least of it. Он был груб, чтобы не сказать больше.

• To put it mildly, he was not up to the mark. Мягко выражаясь, он был не на высоте.

Table 10 – Infinitive Syntactic Functions

The Infinitive has the following functions in the sentence	Examples
1	2
1. Subject Introductory subject	To live a happy life is his dream. It's interesting to read books in the original.
2. Predicative	His dream is to live a happy life.

Table 10 continued

1	2
3. Part of a compound verbal predicate: part of a compound verbal modal predicate part of a compound verbal aspect predicate	He wanted to go on living there. They kept on to meet secretly.
4. Object	I learnt to dance.
5. Complex Object	He wanted her to do it for him.
6. Attribute	I had no time to loose.
7. Adverbial Modifier of purpose result attendant circumstances	He has come to stay. The story is too interesting not to mention He left the city, never to come back.
8. Parenthesis	To tell the truth, I don't like apples.

Exercises on the syntactic functions of the Infinitive

Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences using the infinitive in the function of the subject (A), a part of the compound predicate (B), an object (C), an attribute (D), an adverbial modifier (E) a parenthesis (F).

A. 1.... is not my custom. 2.... is quite unusual for her. 3. - was the last thing any man wanted. 4.... is a hardship. 5.... is a real pleasure. 6.... is useful.

B. a) All they do is.... 2. To get straight to the best is 3. The only safe and sane thing to do was 4. What my father should do is 5. My original idea was... 6. His only regret was ... 7. His only joy was 8. Her first impulse was 9. The last thing in the world she wanted was

b) 1. He got up and started.... 2. He looked curiously at the child and began 3. She gave a short acid laugh and began 4. He had a fancy that he had seen the man somewhere before and started 5. Though it was late he had 6. It was arranged that we were

C a) 1. There is a couple of things I want.... 2. I order 3. I didn't mean.... 4. Has your mother persuaded you ... ? 5. It occurred to me.... 6. Don't bother....

b) 1. I'm afraid he is not ready.... 2. They are anxious 3. One day

people will be able.... 4. In her state she is liable 5. He's quite willing 6. She seemed reluctant....

D. 1. He resisted the temptation.... 2. He regretted his inability 3. There is nothing 4. His wife was the first.... 5. Again he was the last....

E. a) 1. The family had gathered 2. She might have dropped in 3. She bowed graciously and turned.... 4. We climbed up the mountain.... 5. He rose from his chair.... 6. I got up and stood up at the door....

b) 1. The novel was easy enough:... 2. She was too sad.... 3. He couldn't do enough.... 4. He knew enough of the country not.... 5. We are too aware of the fact not.... 6. He was too astonished

c) 1., you might imagine him to be the Almighty 2...., you would never suspect him of having nerves 3...., one might think that he graduated from Oxford. 4., you might think he is a born orator. 5., you wouldn't believe she was a famous singer. 6.... you would notice that they are skilled workmen.

F. 1. ... she is no match for him. 2. ... there isn't enough space to work in. 3. ... violence is a sign of weakness or fear, not a sign of strength. 4.... I am unable to accept your kind invitation. 5. She was a woman past middle age,.... She was over seventy.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the function of the infinitive.

1. They were so charming with one another, so gay and happy, that really to stay with them was, well, spiritual refreshment. 2. "I suppose you haven't any books with you," he said. "I haven't got a thing to read." 3. His duty then was to go to the red pillar boxes into which the letters were put, empty them, and take the contents to the main post-office of the district. 4. She never wanted to see that room again. 5. To be ignorant that he is a Forsyte was in the nature of a Forsyte. 6. We have forgotten to inform Mr Poirot of that. 7. Once Scarlet saw him and cried sharply: "Go play in the back yard, Wade Hampton!" but he was too terrified, too fascinated by the mad scene before him to obey. 8 I think I'm very lucky to have come here, they are so kind and thoughtful; and the gardens

are so beautiful. 9. To face the worst and have it over was better. 10. Ever since he said that to me I have tried to live up to that fine reputation I had made for myself. 11. The story I am about to tell is a perfectly simple and straightforward one. 12. He was a medical missionary and he was liable to be called at any time. 13. George was waiting to be called up. 14. I was anxious to learn what Japp had come about. 15. To have approved his son's conduct in that clash was of course impossible. 16. She stood up to learn the rules of the game that she must play. 17. To paint was his passion, the very reason of his existence ... 18. She engaged an Italian woman to teach her the language ... 19. I've come down here for an indefinite time in order to play in the sand. 20. Mona opened her mouth to speak, and then shut it again.

4.6 Infinitive constructions

In the English language there are three constructions with the infinitive:

- a) Objective Infinitive Construction;
- b) Subjective Infinitive Construction;
- c) for-to –Infinitive Construction.

Objective Infinitive Construction

NB Objective Infinitive Constructions consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case and an infinitive. Objective Infinitive Constructions is used after:

- 1) the verbs of physical perception (to hear, to see, to feel, to watch, etc.):

- I saw him cross the street.

Я видел, что он переходил улицу.

After these verbs the infinitive is used without the particle to.

- 2) the verbs of mental perception (to think, to consider, to remember, to know, to find, etc.):

- I know him to have said that. Я знаю, что он сказал это.

- 3) the verbs expressing permission, request or order:

- He ordered the children to stop talking.

Он приказал, чтобы дети перестали разговаривать.

4) the verbs of liking and disliking (to love, to like, to hate):

- I hate you to talk like that.

Мне не нравится, что вы так говорите.

5) the verbs of intention (to want, to wish, to mean, etc.):

- I want you to help me.

Я хочу, чтобы вы помогли мне.

Subjective Infinitive Construction

The Subjective Infinitive Construction consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case and an infinitive. The nominal element of the construction is the subject of the sentence. The predicate of the sentence with the Subjective Infinitive Construction is nearly always in the Passive Voice.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with:

1) the verbs of speech (to say, to inform, etc.):

- He is said to be a famous actor. Говорят, что он известный актер.

2) the verbs of physical perception (to see, to hear, to observe, etc.):

He was seen to cross the street. Видели, как он переходил улицу.

3) the verbs of mental perception (to know, to consider, to think, etc.):

- He is known to be a talented singer.

4) the verbs of order, request, permission:

He was made to repeat the rule.

5) the verbs to appear, to seem, to happen, to prove, to turn out and the combination "to be + adjective":

- The child seems to be asleep. Кажется, что ребенок спит.
- He is likely to succeed. Вполне вероятно, что он будет иметь успех.

In the complex subject the infinitive is always used with the particle to.

• They were seen to dance in the hall. Видели, что они танцевали в зале.

- He was made to come and answer the questions.

For- to-Infinitive Construction

In "for"-complexes with the infinitive the preposition for introduces a construction in which a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case has an infinitive attached to it.

- He opened the door for me to come in. Он открыл дверь, чтобы я мог войти.

The "for"-complexes with the infinitive have the following functions in the sentence:

1) the subject:

- For him to help his friend is quite natural. Помогать другу для него вполне естественно.
- It's natural for him to help his friends. Для него естественно помогать друзьям.

2) the predicative:

- The question is for you to decide. Этот вопрос решать вам.

3) an object:

- I am anxious for you to come. Я хочу, чтобы вы пришли.
- I waited for him to speak. Я ждал, что он заговорит.

4) an attribute:

- This is the book for you to read. Эта книга для вас.

5) an adverbial modifier:

- He made a remark in a voice too low for me to catch.

Он произнес замечание так тихо, что я не смог расслышать.

Table 11 – Infinitive Constructions

Construction with the Infinitive	Analysis of the examples
1	2
<p>1. Objective Infinitive construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consists of a <i>Noun\ (Objective Pronoun) + Infinitive</i>; - Functions as the <i>Complex Object in the sentence</i>; - used after the verbs of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>physical (sense) perception: to hear, to observe, to notice, to see, etc.</i>; b) <i>mental activity (to know, to think, to remember, to find, etc.)</i>; d) <i>permission, request or order</i>; e) <i>liking and disliking (to love, to like, to hate, etc.)</i>; f) <i>intention (to want, to wish, to mean, etc.)</i>. 	<p>They want <i>him to come</i>. (Objective Infinitive construction "<i>him to come</i>" consists of two elements: objective pronoun "him" and Infinitive "to come")</p> <p>I heard <i>them enter</i> the room. (Objective Infinitive construction "<i>them enter</i>" functions as <i>Complex Object</i> in the sentence. <i>I heard- WHAT? - <u>them enter</u>.</i>)</p> <p>I <u>saw</u> <i>her cry</i>. (Objective Infinitive construction "her cry" is used after the verb of sense perception "to see")</p> <p>I <u>know</u> <i>him to be a talented writer</i>. (Objective Infinitive construction "<i>him to be a talented writer</i>" is used after the verb of mental activity "to know")</p> <p>I <u>ordered</u> <i>them to be there</i> on time. (Objective Infinitive construction "<i>them to be there</i>" is used after the verb of <i>order</i> "to order")</p> <p>I <u>like</u> <i>you sing</i> that song. (Objective Infinitive construction "<i>you sing</i>" is used after the verb of liking "to like")</p> <p>I <u>meant</u> <i>it to be done</i> immediately. (Objective Infinitive construction "<i>it to be done</i>" is used after the verb of intention "to mean")</p>

Table 11 continued

<p>2. Subjective Infinitive Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consists of a <i>Noun\Nominative Pronoun+ Infinitive (this Noun\Nominative Pronoun is the SUBJECT of the sentence):</i> - the predicate of the sentence with Subjective Infinitive Construction is <u>nearly</u> always <i>in the Passive Voice</i>; - is used with the verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) of speech (<i>to say, to inform, etc.</i>); b) of physical (sense) perception (<i>to see, to hear, to observe, etc.</i>); c) of mental activity (<i>to know, to consider, to think, etc.</i>); d) of order, request, permission; e) <i>to appear, to seem, to happen, to chance, to prove, to turn out and the combination "to be + adjective"; the predicate of a sentence in this case is Active</i>; f) with the expressions <i>–to be likely, to be sure, to be certain, to be hardly, etc.</i> 	<p><i>He is said to be a doctor.</i> (Subjective Infinitive construction "<i>He to be a doctor</i>" consists of two elements: nominative pronoun "He" and Infinitive "to be")</p> <p><i>The building <u>is reported</u> to be built.</i> (Subjective Infinitive construction "<i>The building to be built</i>" is used in the sentence with the predicate <u>the Passive "is reported"</u>)</p> <p><i>The story was said to be true.</i> (Subjective Infinitive construction "<i>The story to be true</i>" is used with the verb of speech "to say")</p> <p><i>He was seen to enter the hall.</i> (Subjective Infinitive construction "<i>He to enter</i>" is used with the verb of sense perception "to see")</p> <p><i>He is considered to be a good doctor.</i> (Subjective Infinitive construction "<i>He to be a good doctor</i>" is used with the verb of mental activity "to consider")</p> <p><i>I was allowed to enter.</i> (Subjective Infinitive construction "<i>I to enter</i>" is used with the verb of order "to allow")</p> <p><i>He appeared to be sick.</i> (Subjective Infinitive construction "<i>He to be sick</i>" is used with the verb "to appear")</p> <p><i>He is likely to come.</i> (Subjective Infinitive construction "<i>He to come</i>" is used with the expression "to be likely")</p>
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Table 11 continued

<p>3. for - to –Infinitive Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consists of <i>For + Noun\ (Objective Pronoun) + Infinitive</i>; - <i>is has the following functions in the sentence</i>: a) <i>subject</i>; b) <i>predicative</i>; d) <i>object</i>; e) <i>attribute</i>; f) <i>adverbial modifier</i> . 	<p>This is the book <i>for you to read</i>. (For - to –Infinitive Construction “<i>for you to read</i>” consists of preposition <i>for</i> + objective pronoun “<i>you</i>” + infinitive “<i>to read</i>”)</p> <p><i>For me to come</i> was impossible. (For - to –Infinitive Construction “<i>for me to come</i>” functions as the Subject in the sentence)</p> <p>That was <i>for him to decide</i>. (For - to – Infinitive Construction “<i>for him to decide</i>” functions as the predicative in the sentence)</p> <p>I’m longing <i>for them to come</i>. (For - to –Infinitive Construction “<i>for them to come</i>” functions as the object in the sentence)</p> <p>I’ve got a present <i>for you to give</i> your son. (For - to –Infinitive Construction “<i>for them to come</i>” functions as the object in the sentence)</p> <p>The task was too difficult <i>for me to succeed</i>.</p> <p>(For - to –Infinitive Construction “<i>for me to succeed</i>” functions as the adverbial modifier in the sentence)</p>
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Exercise 1. Read the following sentences and analyse complex objects.

1. Nick's father ordered some water to be put on the stove. 2. He never wants anyone to carry anything. 3. I never saw a man pick up this work so fast. 4. I don't even think they heard us come in. 5. I have watched you paint a picture". 6. "Well, what's the matter?" She broke out finally "Do you expect me to jump up and sing?" 7. He had married Judy Jones and seen her fade away

before his eyes. 8. Paul suppressed a shiver, and forced himself to ask the question uppermost in mind. 9. ... everyone knew him to be feeling fine. 10. He dressed well and he liked his clothes to be properly looked after.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs after which complex objects are used.

1. After a ten-minute wait I watched the train pull out. 2. Jennie was intensely sorry. She had never heard Lester complain before. 3. How can you expect anyone to think well of us when such things are written about us? 4. Her smile was friendly and she made you feel, that she was really pleased to see you. 5. Next day, though I pressed him to remain, Stroeve left me. 6. I am not at all sure that in her own interests I shan't require her to return to me. 7. I didn't mean you to hear, or that old person. 8. Short of actually beating his wife, he perceived nothing to be done. 9. So I think I'd like you to know that it's just well to be prepared, so that if she did go suddenly it wouldn't be any shock to you. 10. I wanted us to be married at once, but she was quite firm that she wouldn't.

Exercise 3. Transform the following sentences into sentences with complex object.

Model: I still consider they are right. - I still consider them to be right.

A. 1. He saw that the woman turned the corner. 2. They required that should arrive at 8 a.m. 3. The judge ordered that the prisoner should be remanded. 4. I believe they are very good at physics and other pure sciences. 5. He did what he could, though considered he got little thanks for it from his wife and five kids.

Model: She reddened on hearing these words, (to see) —> He saw her redden on hearing these words.

B. 1. He went downstairs, (to hear) 2. They married a year ago. (to believe) 3. He ate much and slept after lunch, (to force, to induce) 4. His clothes looked smart, (to like) 5. I feel quite at home here, (to make).

Exercise 4. Read the following sentences and analyze complex subjects.

1. "I'm not going to stand it," he is declared to have said. 2. He seemed to

be turning it over in his mind. 3. He thinks she's a stenographer but she turns out to be a writer. 4. The two have been observed to meet daily during the past week in Richmond Park. 5. Kilimanjaro is a snow-covered mountain and is said to be the high mountain in Africa. 6. They've been known to chap holes in the roof. 7. He was known to have refused office in the interests of his profession. 8. But perhaps her father could be induced to remain silent. 9. Recent attack of typhoid, from which he was thought to be recovering, proves fatal. 10. Some members of the action committee are believed to have spoken yesterday.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the following sentences. Speak on the verbs with which complex subjects are used.

1. I have often thought, Lester, if mamma had not been compelled to worry so much she might be alive today. 2. They were seen to just touch each other's hands. 3. After that Tommy was forced to admit the prospect looked dreary. 4. But he was expected to go down to keep up his father's prestige. 5. He could be made to fight easily enough. 6. Children appear to go through definite stages as they develop. 7. Before Krebs went away to the war he had never been allowed to drive the family motor car. 8. So he was found to be unfit for active service..... 9. He seemed to be wondering whether much anxiety of mind had affected his eyesight.

Exercise 6. Form the Complex Subject with the Infinitive. Fill in the blanks with one of the verbs from the list below, using "to appear", "to seem", "to happen" in the active form and the rest of the verbs in the passive form. In some sentences more than one verb is possible.

1. But I don't _____to know anything. 2. The picture _____ to be of a well-known _____to under _____to see any difference between them. 5. That _____to be a rose. 6. He _____to give up this work last December because of chronic arthritis. 7. I _____to have so much influence over her. 8. He, as you know, _____ to be a star. 9. She _____to have been moved by her uncle's last words and looked at him doubtfully. 10. That evening

he was very excited, and he _____ to take no thought to disguise his excitement.

to appear, to seem, to expect, to be sure, to force, to suppose, to think, to happen

Exercise 7. Turn the following sentences into sentences with complex subject.

Model: It seems that he is not in the habit of coming in time. - He seems not to be in the habit of coming in time.

A. 1. It seemed to him that his father was inclined to be patient with him. 2. It was felt that she was perfectly capable of taking care of herself. 3. It is believed that his advice was ignored. 4. They say that he honest. 5. A group of people at the gangway saw that boat came into harbour.

Model: He was taken aback, (to seem) - He seems to be taken aback.

B. 1. She is busy today, (to seem) 2. The situation has changed a lot. (to appear) 3. The Crimea was visited by numerous hikers last summer, (to know) 4. He didn't have any money with him. (to happen) 5. Amy would never speak to me again, (unlikely).

Exercise 8. Read the following sentences and state the function of the "for"-complexes with the infinitive.

1. They feel that what they tell you will excite your interest in an impersonal way that will make it easier for them to discharge their souls. 2. The lady was speaking too fast for me to catch what she said. 3. "This question of company," he said, "is something for me to decide." 4. So now she waited for Frank to speak. 5.... they thought it was better for me to live in a place like this. 6 It would not be possible for a human and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery. 7. I told them that the plan was for them to come and have a bit of breakfast at my house and then drive home. 8. Look here, there's no need for you to wait about; you have your housework to do, which is more important than seeing me off. 9. He was anxious for her to get settled so that she could begin work. 10. Ned suggested books for him to read and he took them out of the library.

Exercise 9. Read and translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the function of the "for"-complexes with the infinitive.

1. It is possible for any man to disregard others entirely. 2. In a minute it would be fitting for me to take my leave. 3. They were grouped about the mother, waiting for something to happen. 4. You all used to be sweet and loving to each other, it was a joy for me to see you. 5. You know, Harry, you do make it hard for me to keep the place looking nice when you leave your things about everywhere. 6. She waited for Violet to say something. 7. My friend motioned for him to come in. 8. "When will you marry me?" "Are you ready for me to marry you?" 9. She was very nice to me, kind and thoughtful; I knew she was glad to see me and sorry when it was time for me to go. 10. "It is not for me to disagree there," said Jolyon, "but that's quite beside the mark."

Exercise 10. Transform the following sentences so to use "for"-complexes with the infinitive.

Model: He came in the nick of time. It was usual of him. - It was usual for him to come in the nick of time.

A. 1. She told them the truth. It was easy for her 2. Your child must spend more time outdoors. It will be better for him. 3. He speaks too fast. I cannot follow him. 4. We are going to the country on the next weekend. It will be good for us. 5. Old people do not usually change their habits. It is hard for them.

Model: He watched his father repair their TV set. It was a good experience for him. - It was good experience for him to watch his father repair their TV set.

B. 1. He always took part in the discussions. It was a natural thing for him. 2. She translated the whole article without a dictionary. It was not an easy thing for her. 3. I received a letter from him. It was a real joy for me. 4. Our little daughter can't join us on this trip. It will be too long a journey.

Speech Exercises

Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences, using the infinitive and complexes with the infinitive.

A. 1 I think I should warn you that it is not very prudent.... 2. He may be

back soon, and we must.... 3 She just wanted 4. At last I have finished digging and now I am going 5. They had the gift.... 6. You don't want me 7. I say that certain things are to be done, but I don't order anybody 8. Andrew Manson considered his work 9. They had no money, no experience, nothing but a desire to make a dream.... 10. He watched and suddenly he saw her.... 11. The train was seen 12. He said somebody was supposed 13. None will accompany me, and I am forced 14. The weather appears 15. Presently he gave a little sigh, very slight, but unmistakable and he seemed 16. She has arranged everything for.... 17. It is unusual for a person.... 18. It is time for him 19. The best thing for you 20. I am very anxious for....

B. 1. When we came back I made her 2. He appeared 3. He would not permit me.... 4. I shall never forget the tactful patience with which he persuaded her 5. Many highly trained workers are expected 6. He sat down quietly and allowed ...7. When she went out with me was supposed ... 8 .There was a dinner later and she was compelled ...9. No one must be allowed 10. I'm sure you don't want him 11. Do you expect me ...? 12. But a few moments later there was something for her.... 13. Has the teacher brought you anything for me ...? 14. The translation proved too difficult for....

Exercise 2. Develop the following sentences into situations. Read the suggested sentences containing the infinitive. Then construct at least one sentence to specify, prove or refute the given Follow the models.

Model: Her duty in the family is to wash up. - Her duty in the family is to wash up. So when the dinner is over she cleans the table and washes dirty dishes, spoons, forks, knives and tea things.

A. 1. Tea was at four and the bread was new and had to be cut. 2. She said she would never hear the reason of this quarrel. 3. You might have changed your mind about them. 4. Nothing is going to happen. 5. She knew how to cook, to clean, to shop, and to do all them pretty well. 6. I decided to approach the case from a new angle. 7. I fail to realize what you have said. 8. It was impossible to believe that he spent most of his life in the open air. 9. She was trying to

remember her own past. 10. To be a gentleman was his only dream.

Model: I heard her sing. - I heard her sing. She was in a fine voice. I enjoyed her singing very much.

B. 1. She watched him go. She was beet-red. 2. I want that young man to continue reading this passage. 3. She watched the man and boy eat their sandwiches. 4. He didn't hear the door open behind him. 5. He wanted everything to be nice and new and clean and comfortable. 6. George liked everyone to like him. 7. I saw him turn to Ann and say something. 8. Why don't you allow the child to go with you? 9. I heard the birds sing in the trees. 10. They watched the sun rise.

Model: They turned to each other and seemed to be talking. - They turned to each other and seemed to be talking. The next moment I heard one of them laugh.

C. 1. Something seemed to be amusing him immensely. 2. Nobody seemed to have anything further to offer. 3. She appeared to have a natural generosity of soul. 4. There always seems to be something that keeps us at home on Sundays. 5. But Wilson still hesitated, and did not seem quite to know what to do. 6. She seemed quite ready to help us. 7. I don't know where Amy is. She seems to have disappeared completely from view. 8. He seemed to wait to pass by. 9. The mere sound of his voice seemed to irritate his companions.

Model: What was there for me to say? - What was there for me to say? I said nothing. I considered the topic exhausted.

D. 1. None of them could wait for the meal to be over. 2. It was easy enough for him to let it happen. 3. He was now waiting for her to go. 4. It was difficult for me to say what I wanted to. 5. The plan was for them to come and take part in our experiments. 6. I waited for Nick to speak. 7. I have arranged for our group to go to the Museum of Fine Arts. 8. Our teacher always suggests books for us to read. 9. They watched the crows waiting for something to happen. 10. I decided that I would wait for them to come.

Exercise 3. Think of situations with the sentences given below.

1. I feel that the time has come for me to interfere.
2. It was the first time I have ever seen her cry.
3. This child seems to have taken a fancy to you.
4. To do it is to spoil everything. 5. I came here to consult you.
5. Please put down the address not to forget it.
6. She began to cry hysterically.
7. It was a real torture to see that girl.
8. I don't like — I really don't like to hear this kind of ill-natured gossip being repeated.
9. I think we have already said what there is to be said.
10. He made me repeat these sentences.
11. There is only one thing for her to do, and that is to divorce him.
12. I was so broken that I let her take me by arm and lead me into the doctor's room.
13. But it was imperative for me to know the truth
14. He seemed to have no objections.
15. She still appeared to expect me to recognize her
16. There was embarrassment in her manner and she seemed to be trembling inside her loose raincoat.
17. I never saw a man pick up this work so fast.
18. She dressed well and liked her clothes to be properly looked after.

Exercise 4. Translate into English.

1. Я чувствовал в себе желание выбросить все: из головы. 2. Что он собирается делать, по-прежнему неясно. 3. Уилсон, которого мы подвезли, чтобы избавить от прогулки по жаркой пыльной дороге, стоял рядом, в то время как мы давали указания кэбмену. 4. Прежде всего, я умолял ее не делать ничего поспешно. Оставить дом и мужа было очень серьезным шагом. 5. Он уже собирался отвернуться, когда увидел, что она смотрела на него взглядом, полным ироничной жалости. 6. Ты не должен даже думать об этом. Говорить о смерти - к несчастью. 7. Может быть, его

безмолвный пристальный взгляд заставил ее нарушить молчание. 8. Он хотел, чтобы они все трое прогулялись по улице. 9. Очень скоро стало известно, что она превосходная горничная. 10. Тебе нет необходимости волноваться, я буду, конечно же, осторожен. 11. Аттерсон испытал великое искушение вскрыть конверт. 12. «Тебе легко это говорить», — начал Гордон, его глаза сузились. 13. Смешаться с толпой хорошо одетых людей на какой-нибудь приятной лужайке, приветствовать их и быть приветствуемой ими - все это доставляло ей трепетное удовольствие.

Exercise 5. Multiple choice test.

1. Paula has given up (smoke).
 - a) to smoke;
 - b) smoking;
 - c) having smoked;
 - d) smoke.
2. I promised (come) in time.
 - a) to come;
 - b) having come;
 - c) come;
 - d) to be coming.
3. I saw him yesterday. He seems (lose) weight.
 - a) Losing;
 - b) to have lost;
 - c) to lose;
 - d) D) to have been losing.
4. Let me (carry) your bag.
 - a) to carry;
 - b) carrying;
 - c) carry;
 - d) having carried.
5. I don't enjoy (dance) very much.

- a) to dance;
 - b) dance;
 - c) dancing;
 - d) having danced.
6. It was so funny. I couldn't help (laugh).
- a) laughing;
 - b) laugh;
 - c) to laugh;
 - d) being laughed.
7. Would you mind (close) the door, please?
- a) close;
 - b) closing;
 - c) to close;
 - d) closed.
8. I'd prefer (get) a taxi.
- a) getting;
 - b) to get;
 - c) get;
 - d) having got.
9. He is very good at (learn) languages.
- a) to learn;
 - b) learn;
 - c) being learnt;
 - d) learning.
10. Nick is used to (live) alone.
- a) live;
 - b) having lived;
 - c) to be living;
 - d) living.
11. John insisted on (pay) for the meal.

- a) to pay;
- b) having paid;
- c) paying;
- d) being paid.

12. It's no use (worry) about it.

- a) worrying;
- b) to worry;
- c) to have worried;
- d) worry.

13. I had difficulty (get) a permission.

- a) to get;
- b) having got;
- c) got;
- d) getting.

14. Let's go to the pool (have) a swim.

- a) to have;
- b) having;
- c) had;
- d) having had.

15. Tom was surprised (see) you last week.

- a) seeing;
- b) to see;
- c) having seen;
- d) see.

16. I prevented them from (do) the same mistake.

- a) do;
- b) to do;
- c) having done;
- d) doing.

17. Did you notice anyone (go out)?

- a) to go out;
- b) go out;
- c) going out;
- d) to have gone out.

18.(Finish) her work, she came home.

- a) finished;
- b) having finished;
- c) to finish;
- d) to have finished.

19.She denied (go) there.

- a) to go;
- b) to have gone;
- c) to have been going;
- d) going.

20.He pretended (listen) attentively.

- a) to listen;
- b) listening;
- c) to be listening;
- d) having listened.

5 Final Tests

Participle

1. State the syntactic function of the verbal in the following sentences.
 - 1) Which of the four men smoking by the fireplace is Den?
 - 2) Having got what he wanted, he took his hat and went away.
 - 3) I hope you'll write soon, explaining your intention.
 - 4) Being asked what he thought of the innovation, the builder said he approved of it.
 - 5) He spoke like a man, having his own opinion of everything.
 - 6) And saying so, he left the room,
 - 7) Having been examined by the customs, the goods were let through.
 - 8) There is a covered passage connecting the kitchen with the garage.
 - 9) Frankly speaking I can't approve of his behavior.
 - 10) The dinner was cooked as if waiting for very important guests.
 - 11) It was a letter written by someone in close touch with Anna.
 - 12) When invited he always comes on time.
 - 13) She was deeply impressed by his words.
 - 14) He took part in the conference invited by his fellow-worker.
 - 15) Though astonished by her interest in the details of the accident I went on with the story.
 - 16) The doctor looked worried.
 - 17) She screamed as if badly hurt.
 - 18) The film shown in the cinema is worth seeing.
 - 19) When shaken this piece of metal produced a mysterious sound.
 - 20) Her spirit, though crushed, was not broken.
2. Supply Participle I or II for the verb in brackets.
 - 1) He leaned across the table (twist) a bit of bread off the roll on his plate.
 - 2) (admit) she loved him she was frightened.
 - 3) "This is the day when I meet a lot of friends I knew formally", said Mrs. Oliver, (go) into the house and (lead) into a small living-room.

- 4) (be) an orphan at six, he was brought up by a distant relative.
- 5) (spend) a year at home she returned to Antibes with her husband.
- 6) It was an old man (wear) glasses.
- 7) (leave) a nice sum of money by her parents she decided to live in Paris.
- 8) (get over) her immediate rage she was regarding the situation with distance.
- 9) He wants to write a book (sum up) his impressions of the trip.
- 10) The witness left the box (tell) everything he knew.
- 11) She looked (annoy).
- 12) When (ask) to take part in the discussion he refused point-blank.
- 13) They turned into the large hall beautifully (light up) with Chinese lamps.
- 14) She couldn't agree to her husband's suggestion though (move) deeply by these woods.
- 15) He often comes to the beach accompany) by a black terrier.
- 16) The snow (clear away) only yesterday began to fall again.
- 17) On the door (tie) to the letter-box was a sheet of paper with his name on it.
- 18) He didn't even glance at the (murder) man.
- 19) When (put) to vote the resolution was adopted.
- 20) I hate people who cry over (split) milk.

3. Translate into English. Pay attention to the use of Participle I and Participle II.

1. Она прошла мимо него, делая вид, что смотрит перед собой.
2. Джим надел шляпу и вышел, хлопнув дверью.
3. Обернувшись, он уставился на меня, но я понял, что он меня не видел.
4. Обычно, проводив пациента до двери, он сразу шел обратно к своему столу.
5. Мисс Вотерфорд была хорошей хозяйкой и, видя мое замешательство, подошла ко мне.
6. Сдерживая слезы, так как она знала, что он их терпеть не может, она просила его быть благоразумным.
7. Какую ты ведешь роскошную жизнь, валяешься в постели до одиннадцати.
8. Дверь случайно оказалась полуотворенной, и я слышала, как она разговаривала с кем-то в коридоре.
9. Она могла чувствовать, как у нее сильно дрожат колени.
10. Я заметил,

что на стене висят несколько картин, которых я никогда не видел раньше. 11. Через секунду Льюис выскочил из машины, его глаза горели от возбуждения. 12. Я увидел, как у него на лбу выступил пот. 13. Она уселась в кресло и сидела, наблюдая за ним. 14. Проходя мимо Театра Комедии, я случайно взглянул вверх и увидел облака, освещенные заходящим солнцем. 15. Я быстро взглянул украдкой на Марта и Джерри, сидящих в первом ряду, и увидел, что они улыбаются. 16. Он ехал медленно, наслаждаясь тишиной вечера. 17. Я услышал, как его голос дрожал от гнева. 18. Я видела, как она убежала в том направлении примерно четверть часа тому назад. 19. Издалека он увидел, как аптекарь ждет его на пороге с удивленным выражением на лице. 20. Освальд мог чувствовать, как бьется его сердце. 21. Я должен ее вылечить. 22. И вечером после чая они сидели в гостиной, дамы вязали, а доктор Мэкфайл курил свою трубку.

Gerund

1. State the syntactic function of the gerund in the following sentences.

- 1) It's no use talking like that to me.
- 2) The only way to do it quickly is doing it at once.
- 3) I should enjoy examining that at some time later.
- 4) "Lots of people act well", answered the Miller, "but very few people talk well which shows that talking is much the more difficult thing of the two".
- 5) One of my mother's greatest pleasures was holding court while admirers revolved about her.
- 6) After looking in one or two agreeable antique shops she found her way to where she wanted to go.
- 7) The book mustn't be published without being looked through by the author.
- 8) In spite of being a very bright pupil this time he couldn't cope with the task.
- 9) On entering the hall she saw that there were only a few people there.
- 10) Were the twins also devoted to her? I hadn't very much occasion of judging.
- 11) While I am weak from hunger he suffers not a little from overfeeding.

- 12) The letter was written for making him keep silence.
 - 13) She was not brilliant, not active but rather peaceful and fine without knowing it.
 - 14) This side of the rode was used for dancing.
 - 15) I guessed what he had untended asking me.
 - 16) One of the quickest ways of traveling is going by plane.
 - 17) I dared not come to the funeral for fear of making a fool of myself.
 - 18) The Swallow tried to keep himself warm by flapping his wings.
 - 19) I remember once wondering whether she was a singer.
 - 20) She took my hand and kept on laughing.
2. Open the brackets using the gerund in the appropriate form.
- 1) Excuse me for (to give) you so much trouble.
 - 2) You never mentioned (to speak) to them on this subject.
 - 3) He was proud of (to award) the prize.
 - 4) I don't remember ever (to ask) this question.
 - 5) The boys were punished for (to break) the window.
 - 6) I don't remember ever (to see) you.
 - 7) The boy was afraid of (to say) the truth.
 - 8) He was quiet serious in (to say) that he was leaving the place for good.
 - 9) She seemed sorry for (to be) rude to me.
 - 10) He confessed to (to forget) that he was to come on Friday.
 - 11) The old man couldn't stand (to make) fun of.
 - 12) Letters were no use: he had no talent for (to express) himself on paper.
 - 13) After thoroughly (to examine) by the doctor, the young man was admitted to the sports club.
 - 14) Soon she couldn't help (to attract) by the fact that she was being looked at.
 - 15) The camera wanted (to adjust).
 - 16) They accused me of (to mislead) them.
 - 17) She was so eagerly looking forward to (to give) the leading part to play that she was greatly disappointed at not even (to offer) it.

- 18) She reproached me for not (to keep) my promise.
- 19) After (to look) through and (to sort) out, the letters were filed.
- 20) He liked to do things without (to disturb) anyone or (to disturb).

Infinitive

1. State the syntactic function of the infinitive in the following sentences.

- 1) To have asked his name and to have forgotten it is impossible.
- 2) There are a great many things to be taken into consideration.
- 3) I want you to promise me you won't talk to Antonia about that sort of things.
- 4) That woman is still sitting. She seems to have been waiting over an hour.
- 5) She told them to take off their shoes so that their footsteps could not be heard in the flat below.
- 6) He paused as if to find a way to phrase his next thoughts.
- 7) The carpet was soft to walk on.
- 8) It difficult to lie to your close friends.
- 9) The prospective buyer is someone who is not, to put mildly, a supporter of your future plans.
- 10) To while away the time, I looked at my letters.
- 11) His age was difficult to guess.
- 12) He dropped back, so as to let me get on a level with him.
- 13) Other people found it difficult to pass these exams on time.
- 14) He said he had come to take us down.
- 15) There was nothing to be done.
- 16) He went out into the street to find himself alone.
- 17) He thought artists were servants to be patronized by men of wealth.
- 18) Soon I began to understand him.
- 19) It would be so silly to pretend you weren't divinely handsome.
- 20) To be exact, it was in 1924.

2. Insert the necessary forms of the infinitive into the following sentences.

- 1) "I am sorry", said Poirot, " (to trouble) you so much".

- 2) Jan turned away pausing at the door (to look back) into the tiny room.
 - 3) I was teaching myself (to carry on) the family tradition.
 - 4) I was going to show my father that a daughter was not (to despise) and do as well as any son.
 - 5) The woman gave the boy a handful of pebbles (to play with).
 - 6) He gave his secretary directions (to arrange) an appointment with the writer of the letter.
 - 7) I bought it second-hand (to wear) in the town.
 - 8) She says I've drunk myself into jaundice so as not (to do back) to the front.
 - 9) I was very fortunate (to love) by him.
 - 10) (to bring) all this into such a small space was an achievement.
 - 11) It's rather too big a question (to answer) briefly.
 - 12) I certainly will not allow Han's nature (to spoil).
 - 13) She liked (to think) of as a person of great importance.
3. Translate the following sentences into English.
- 1) Я хочу, чтобы вы сами сделали это задание.
 - 2) Она заставила меня написать им письмо.
 - 3) Её родители не разрешают ей приходить поздно.
 - 4) Предполагают, что он талантливый писатель.
 - 5) Мы бродили по городу и случайно оказались у Летнего сада.
 - 6) Фирма прислала нам несколько буклетов, чтобы мы могли выбрать подходящее место для отдыха.
 - 7) Мы ждали, когда секретарь закончит разговор по телефону.

Infinitive

1. State the syntactic function of the infinitive.
 - 1) It was a horrible thing to have a spy in one's house.
 - 2) To prolong this discussion is to waste time.
 - 3) I find it difficult nowadays to travel without her.
 - 4) As he bent to kiss her, she moved her face.

- 5) Gram had gone to Rome, to be sent back.
- 6) I thought that she is not an easy person to live with.
- 7) There's nothing to worry about.
- 8) Insert "to" where necessary.
- 9) I can't make ... you ... come in time.
- 10) I saw them ... weep.
- 11) You ought ... read this book.
- 12) He began ... tremble.
- 13) We were ... meet at 7.
- 14) She'd better ... get up at 6 a.m. in order not ... be late.
- 15) They will have ... take your words into account.

2. Translate into English.

- 1) Он вошел в комнату, чтобы отвести нас в столовую.
- 2) Я думаю, он человек, которому нельзя доверять.
- 3) Мы вышли на улицу, чтобы наблюдать скачки.
- 4) Простите, что разбудил вас.
- 5) Я рад, что дал вам эту книгу.
- 6) Он встал, чтобы его было лучше видно.
- 7) Вот статья, которую нужно прочитать.

3. Point out Objective-with-the-Infinitive and Subjective Infinitive Constructions.

- 1) I prayed my aunt to protect me.
- 2) He was thought to be honest and kindly.
- 3) The gods had given Irene dark brown eyes and hair, which is said to be the mark of a weak character.
- 4) She didn't hear her speak.
- 5) The Prince of Wales seemed to live a very merry life.
- 6) We can't have them waste their time in this way.
- 7) There is no fire in the gate and the hunger has made him faint.
- 8) The picture appeared to Dorian to have but little changed.

9) He might be said to be our founder.

4. Translate the sentences.

- 1) Я слышала, как кто-то позвал меня.
- 2) Известно, что он талантливый писатель.
- 3) Опыт оказался неудачным.
- 4) Мне необходимо тебя видеть.
- 5) Я хочу, чтобы вы поговорили с автором статьи.
- 6) Он посторонился, чтобы дать нам пройти (step aside).
- 7) Она видела, что он остановился перед витриной магазина.
- 8) Вам будет интересно обсудить эту книгу.
- 9) Казалось, ему нравится спектакль.

Test on Participle and Gerund

1. Replace the infinitives in brackets by the appropriate form of the participle.

- 1) She stayed (to lock) in her room, (to refuse) to come downstairs.
- 2) (To return) home and (to see) his parents worried he asked what the matter was.
- 3) (To beat), (to despair), (to labor) in vain for half an hour, he still persisted in one last effort, (to try) to get breath into the limp body of the drowned man.
- 4) He retired (to leave) the laboratory in the hands of a talented successor.
- 5) He looked so beautiful and peaceful, (to sit) in that chair under the tree.

2. Use the appropriate form of the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.

- 1) You can't be serious (to make) me such a proposition.
- 2) She left (not to say) good-bye to anyone, what was very rude of her.
- 3) He had some difficulty (to control) his temper.
- 4) (to recover) the balance he discovered that he had risked (to break) his neck (to fall into the well of stairs).
- 5) (to see) his mother the boy rushed forward with outstretched arms

3. State whether the -ing form is a participle, a gerund or a verbal noun.

- 1) David lived there like a rent-paying tenant, his comings and goings being of small concern to the others.
 - 2) Having exhausted all possible combinations of his vocabulary, the sailor quieted down to hard thinking.
 - 3) Sitting at the empty table made him feel sorry for himself.
 - 4) She left off ringing, and, sitting down at the top of the stairs, buried his face in her hands.
 - 5) He cursed himself for having come, and at the same time resolved that, happen what would, having come, he would carry it through.
4. Translate from Russian into English using the gerund or the participle where necessary.

- 1) Теккерей был очень способен к рисованию.
- 2) Выйдя на сцену, Керри не могла преодолеть страх, овладевший ею.
- 3) Больше всего она не любила, когда ее поучали.
- 4) Мальчик, потерявший родителей, был помещен в детский дом.
- 5) Спасибо, что позвонили. Было так приятно поговорить с вами. Не зашли бы вы как-нибудь до отъезда? С нетерпением жду встречи с вами.

5. Translate the following phrases and use them in sentences of your own.

Эта машина по сравнению с той; не испугавшись угроз; не зная, что сказать; не погасив свет.

Test on Infinitive – Gerund

1. Choose between the Infinitive and the Gerund to use as subject in the following sentences.

- 1) Just (to be) silent together like that helps.
- 2) There was no (to mistake) the sound.
- 3) I belonged to neither groups, and (to speak) was to take sides.
- 4) You know, her (be) cleverer than her husband was half the trouble.
- 5) (to call) her upset would have been an understatement, she was beside herself with anger.

2. Insert the particle TO where necessary.

- 1) There is hardly anything ____ do but ____ work out an alternative plan.
- 2) Get them ____ come as early as possible.
- 3) Suvorov was never known ____ retreat.
- 4) Don't let us ____ waste time. There a lot of things ____ be done.
- 5) You ought not ____ sit up late.
- 6) You should ____ go there and ____ beg her pardon.

3. Complete the following sentences using the gerund or the infinitive.

- 1) My job is...
- 2) I'm used...
- 3) No matter how often I tried...
- 4) I can't bear...
- 5) It was very good...
- 6) ...is out of the question.
- 7) There is no...
- 8) You needn't...

a) Divide the following verbs into three groups according to their use.

shall; to mind; to be guilty of; must; to begin; to enjoy; to speak of;
to neglect; to forgive; to forget; to hear.

b) Use them in the story of your own.

Read the articles given. Analyze the italicized forms of non-finite forms of the verb.

Four Tips For Effective Article Marketing

As a webmaster you probably now know that *writing* articles and *submitting* them to article directories is a great way of *increasing* traffic to your site. And not only can article *marketing* increase the traffic and visibility of your website, but it can also make you appear to be an expert to the entire internet world. Does it get any better than that?

Before *getting started* with article *marketing* there are a few details that you will want to become familiar with. After all, the more that you know about

this way of *marketing* the better chance you have of *achieving* a high level of success.

Here are four tips that you will want to keep in mind at all times.

1. Use short paragraphs to get your point across effectively. Articles are meant to be concise essays about a topic, so it is important to keep paragraphs fairly short and simple. If you force the reader *to wade* through more than five or six sentences *to find* the information, the reader will lose interest. So keep things short, direct, and simple.

2. Use bullets and numbers. In order *to help keep things short and simple*, and *to more easily convey your message*, use bullet points or numbers. This helps you present information in a more *organized* form, and it helps the reader find this information more easily.

3. Pay attention to article quality. In order for this strategy to work, you need *to write* high quality articles that offer good information. The articles must be grammatically correct and must *provide* useful information. Therefore, if you feel you are not capable of *writing* your own high quality articles you should get in touch with a professional who specializes in this. You do not want to risk your reputation by *distributing* poorly *written* or useless articles. Fortunately there are several good article writing services available over the internet.

4. Be patient with your article marketing strategy. It takes time for this strategy to start generating results. Many people get started with article marketing just to quit a few weeks later. It is *going* to take several months of hard work before your articles finally start *to make* their rounds. The more articles that you submit to directories the better chance you have of *speeding* up the process. If you give up too early you will never be able to reap the many rewards that go along with this way of promotion.

These four tips should help you to achieve a higher level of success. Although these will help you to get on the right track, you need *to do* most of the work on your own. If you want to be a success with article marketing you can be.

Just remember, it is going to take hard work and determination. It will be worth it in the end!

by Marc Ilgen

Source: <http://ezine-articles.org/ezinearticles/internet-marketing/>

Resume Writing Tips To Get You That Dream Job

Resume *writing* is an art. But, fortunately, you can *learn* this art and develop the skills necessary *to write* a winning resume. First off, be sure to have a proper format. This will go along way towards *landing* that job you desire. Be careful not to use flashy symbols or images, and do not highlight any portion of your resume. The reader already knows what they want, and they will see it when *looking* for it in a resume and will quickly find that without you having to draw attention to a particular portion of the resume.

There are tools available to help you write your resume. Always check the Internet first when *needing* information or programs to use to construct your very own resume. Once you have created your masterpiece, it is time to contact companies that are hiring for the position you are *seeking*. Some companies prefer that you mail in your resume and others would like you to fax it today.

There are even websites devoted to job *hunting*, which will provide you with tips and tricks to get your foot in the door. *Doing* a search on the Internet will provide you with the most popular websites that are focused around *jobhunting*. The information that these sites provide are *designed* to help you write a better resume.

Jobhunting is not an easy thing to do. You must do your due diligence research into the companies are hiring and also find out about the benefits offered in the company to see if that is one company you would like to work at. Most companies offer 13 or 12 paid holidays. Some companies do not pay for holidays. Be sure *to match* your skills with the requirements of the job you are *seeking* in order to be the best candidate available at the time they are *interviewing* for new personnel.

Always send a cover letter with the resume *to ensure* a proper introduction to your prospective employer. The cover letter should be distinct and different for each company that you are *applied* for and is directed to the manager in charge.

I have tried different color paper and have not seen any significant increase in *getting* a job, because of the paper color. Be somewhat creative but don't overdo it. You must balance professionalism with an original interest in the position they are *offering*. Use the Internet as your personal research guide when *learning* to produce that piece of paper that will land you your dream job

by Keith Londrie

Source: <http://ezine-articles.org/ezonearticles/internet-marketing/>

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