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THE ENGLISH VERBALS IN LANGUAGE AND SPEECH

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Настоящее учебное пособие призвано объяснить и проиллюстрировать структурные и функциональные особенности неличных форм английского глагола в языке и речи.

Оно состоит из семи разделов, каждый из которых сочетает в себе теоретический материал, необходимый для усвоения структуры, функций и семантики неличных глагольных форм, и упражнения. Приведенный теоретический материал поясняется примерами, заимствованными из оригинальных источников. Для наиболее полного и системного представления об их употреблении в пособии использован иллюстративный материал как из классической, так и из современной англоязычной литературы. Теоретический материал и упражнения подобраны с учетом программных требований, предъявляемых к владению данным грамматическим материалом студентами-германистами.

При составлении разработок в качестве опорных использовались работы ведущих отечественных и зарубежных специалистов в области практической грамматики английского языка.

Предназначено для студентов второго курса специальности «Английский язык и литература».

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH VERBALS

The Verb in the English language is a system of systems. It has not only finite verb forms which show some particular tense and/or subject (i.e. forms that match other words in the sentence – *I study Spanish, The sun was shining, Joe will help you*, etc.), but also non-finite forms which are also called the Verbals or the Verbs. These forms do not express person, number or mood; and therefore, they cannot be used as the predicate of a sentence.

There are four verbals in English: **the Infinitive, the Gerund and two Participles – I and II.** (The Russian language also has verbal forms, but they do not coincide with the English ones. They are *присутствие, дееприсутствие, инфинитив.*)

The Infinitive is a plain verb stem which is usually preceded by the unstressed particle *to*, e.g. *to take*. In addition to the simple form, the Infinitive has the following analytical forms: continuous – *to be taking*, perfect – *to have taken*, perfect continuous – *to have been taking*, simple passive – *to be taken*, perfect passive – *to have been taken*.

The Gerund is built up by adding the suffix *-ing* to the stem of the verb, e.g. *take – taking*. It also has analytical forms: perfect – *having taken*, passive – *being taken*, perfect passive – *having been taken*.

The Participle can be of two kinds: Participle I (the Present Participle) which is formed with the help of *-ing* suffix; and Participle II (the Past Participle). The Past Participle of the regular verbs is built by adding the suffix *-ed* to the stem. The Participle of irregular verbs may be formed in different ways. The Past Participle has only one form – it is invariable. Participle I is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the stem.

Grammarians single out the following characteristic traits of the verbals:

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 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.
3. All the verbals can form predicative constructions, i.e. constructions consisting of two elements, a nominal (noun or pronoun) and a verbal (participle, gerund, 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.

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

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

In the sentence a verbal may occur:

1. singly, i.e. without accompanying words:

- *She went away smiling.*
- *Reading is out of the question – I can't fix my attention on books.*
- *To decide is to act.*

2. in phrases, i.e. with one or several accompanying words serving as an object or an adverbial modifier to the verbal:

- *The windows of the drawing room opened to a balcony overlooking the garden.*
- *She tried to tranquillize him by reading aloud.*
- *Not to disquiet his sister, he had said nothing to her of the matter.*

3. in predicative constructions:

- *My mistress being dead, I had to look out for a new place.*
- *There is no mistake about his being a genius.*
- *She heard him unbar the door and go out into the yard.*

THE PARTICIPLES

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

- *The action was **carried out** under **sweeping** emergency powers.*
- *Every president's tradition into the White House involves a private tour of three heavily **guarded** warehouses **containing** priceless collection of past White House furniture: desks, silver-*

ware, bureaux, beds, and other items **used** by past presidents as far back as George Washington.

The adjectival or adverbial nature of the Participle is manifested in its syntactic functions, those of an attribute or an adverbial modifier.

- I *hated* the hollow sound of the rain **pattering on the roof** (an attribute)
- Mommy don't worry, now Teddy boy's here, **Taking good care of you** (an attribute)
- **Having garaged his car**, he remembered that he had not lunched (an adverbial modifier of time)

The verbal characteristics of Participle I are as follows:

1. it can take an object:

- *Opening the door*, he went out.

2. it can be modified by an adverb:

- *Leaving the room hurriedly*, he ran out.

3. Participle I has Aspect and Voice distinctions:

	Voice	Active	Passive
Aspect	Indefinite	<i>writing</i>	<i>being written</i>
	Perfect	<i>having written</i>	<i>having been written</i>

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* I can't/ couldn't help laughing.

Or it may denote an action referring to no particular time:

- *The last turning* will bring you into a road **leading** to London.
- Not **being** a natural liar, I ended up mumbling to Geoffrey, 'Fine'.

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

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

With some verbs of sense perception and motion, such as *to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to turn*, etc. we use Participle I Indefinite to express priority:

- ***Hearing** a footstep below he rose and went to the top of the stairs.*

Participle II has no tense distinctions. It has only one form (the third form of the verb) which can express an action simultaneous with or prior to the action expressed by the finite verb, or referring to no particular time:

- *Her eyes **fixed** on the wall reminded him of a portrait **seen** in the gallery.*

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 doesn't like to be disturbed.* (Active)
- ***Being written** in pencil the letter was difficult to read.* (Passive)

Participle II of transitive verbs has a passive meaning: *a broken glass, a caged bird*.

To a certain degree, the syntactic functions of Participles overlap:

1. an attribute:

- *The fence **surrounding** the garden is newly painted* (Participle I – here it corresponds to the Russian ‘действительное деепречастие’).

Note. Participle I in the function of an attribute cannot express priority. The Russian ‘действительное причастие прошедшего времени’ is rendered in English by an attribute clause:

- *Преступника, **ограбившего** банк, так и не нашли – The criminal **who had robbed** the bank was never found.*
- *He answered through the **locked** door* (Participle II).

2. an adverbial modifier:

- of time

- *Turning slowly she went to her room.*
- *While waiting for the water to boil, he held his face over the stove.*
- *If found she would be arrested for murder.*

- of cause

- *Having been in that line myself, I understood it.*

- of manner and attendant circumstances (mostly Participle I Indefinite)

- *Gwendolen was silent, looking at her hands.*

- of comparison

- *This was said as if thinking aloud.*
- *He stood there motionless, as though lost in admiration.*

- of concession (Participle II):

- *Her spirit, though crushed, was not broken.*

3. a predicative:

- *The effect of her words was terrifying.*
- *In spite of himself, Val was impressed.*
- *They feel depressed and plagued by the office politics (Participle II forms a compound nominal predicate together with a link verb)*

4. a part of a complex object:

- *I saw that young man and his wife talking to you on the stairs.*
- *I have found her changed .*

The syntactic function of Participle I:

5. parenthesis (a participial phrase):

- *Generally speaking, I don't like such people.*

Note: British vs. American Grammar

With Participle II of some verbs attention should be paid to the differences existing between British and American English in their usage:

1. The Verb *to Get*

Its Participle II in British English is *got*, but in American English it is *gotten*:

- UK: *He's got much better at playing tennis.*
- US: *He's gotten much better at playing tennis.*

2. Past Simple/Past Participles

The following verbs have two acceptable forms of the past simple/past participle in both American and British English, however, the irregular form is generally more common in British English (the first form of the two) and the regular form is more common in American English:

burn	burnt or burned
dream	dreamt or dreamed
lean	leant or leaned
smell	smelt or smelled
spell	spelt or spelled
spill	spilt or spilled
learn	learnt or learned
spoil	spoilt or spoiled

(1) Exercises on the Participle

Exercise 1. Name the forms of the Participles used in the following sentences:

1. Turning round, he stared at me, but I perceived he did not see me. 2. I kept silent for a little while, thinking of what Stroeve had told me. 3. 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. 4. When Ashendon, having warmly shaken their hands, closed the door behind the pair, he heaved a great sigh of relief. 5. ...having tried various topics of conversation... I asked her to tell me who all the people at table were. 6. Neither of us had seen Strickland for two or three weeks — I because I had been busy with friends who were spending a little while in Paris, and Stroeve because, having quarrelled with him more violently than usual, he had made up his mind to have nothing more to do with him. 7. Above the mantelpiece was a most peculiar picture, which showed nothing more than a child's small wooden chair, painted red... 8. ...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. 9. He went out quickly, shutting the door behind him. 10. She didn't return with us, having been asked to a supper party... 11. In the provinces, you not only know everybody, but you know all their life histories, and can give advice at the drop of a hat on anyone's love problem, having listened to all the telephone conversations and read most of the correspondence relating to the affair. 12. Then she got out and the man seeing her gave an astonished shout. 13. I laughed embarrassed, but not wholly displeased with the role thrust upon me. 14. There was another silence; Liza sat thinking, and Tom stood at the window, looking at her.

Exercise 2. Name the forms of the Participles used in the following proverbs and sayings. Match them with their Russian equivalents.

1. A danger foreseen is half avoided.
2. A friend is never known till needed.
3. A word spoken is past recalling.
4. Easier said than done.
5. First come, first served.
6. Forbidden fruit is sweet.
7. Ill-gotten, ill-spent.
8. Lost time is never found again.
9. Well begun is half done.
10. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.
11. Let sleeping dogs lie.

1. Друг познается в беде.
2. Запретный плод сладок.
3. Хорошее начало - полдела.
4. Легче сказать, чем сделать.
5. Опасайся бед, пока их нет.
6. Времени не воротишь.
7. Первого первым и обслуживают.
8. Не буди лиха, пока оно тихо.
9. Лихо нажито - лихо и прожито.
10. Слово - не воробей, вылетит - не поймаешь.
11. Была бы охота, а возможность найдется.

Exercise 3. Say whether the action expressed by Participle I is prior or simultaneous with the action of the predicate in a sentence:

1. I kept silent for a little while, thinking of what Stroeve had told me.
2. Gripping his bag, Manson leaped from the train and walked quickly down the platform, searching eagerly for some sign of welcome.
3. ...she passed him, pretending to look in front of her.
4. Jim put on his hat and went out, slamming the door.
5. I was sitting in the cafe, reading a newspaper.
6. I wandered about looking at the pictures I knew so well and let my fancy play idly at the emotions they suggested.
7. Turning back to the first page he wrote at the top: "Ballet Shoes".
8. "How dreadful!" I said, looking alarmed.
9. "Why did you invite Barry?" Gil Tulloch asked, reddening.
10. A moment later the other sailor climbed beside him, then both stood idly smoking and talking.
11. Turning in what was for her obvious and only possible direction early in life, Val Tulloch was a woman who believed that all others must accept the one way to happiness.
12. "Twenty-five minutes past five," said Mr. Rycroft glancing at the clock.
13. "Tea," I said, setting the big white cup... in front of him.
14. Buttoning her raincoat up to her throat and knotting a scarf round her hair she went to Victoria Street.
15. Getting up, I ran impulsively across the room and flung my arms round her neck.
16. Waking as the sun crept over his pillow, he yawned, sat up and perceived that another day had arrived.
17. He felt like Moses as the sea of red sashes and caps parted before him, allowing him to pass.

Exercise 4. Name the syntactic functions of Participle I in the sentences below:

1. The returning troops marched up Fifth Avenue.
2. It was a pleasant room overlooking the garden with French windows that opened on it.
3. And isn't it always alarming — one's first contact with the natives?
4. Ashenden, standing in front of the fire to warm himself, a cigarette between his lips, made no reply.
5. "Sit down, sit down," she said, waving her hand towards one of the couches.
6. Using a direct outside line, Mel dialled his home number.
7. Turning to his

sister, he grasped her hand and said in a tone of command: "Well, Juley." 8. It was a small oil painting representing a pale pink house standing adjacent to a canal. 9. Coming out of the dining-room, we met the other day nurses coming in for the ordinary breakfast. 10. There were fleecy white clouds, hovering above Table Mountain, and nestling on the slopes below, right down the sea was the sleeping town gilded... by the morning sunlight. 11. Being an actress, she was able to make her point. 12. I put on my hat and went out intending to buy a few souvenirs. 13. He sat for a long time watching the flames leap up into the darkness. 14. From it you looked down on the big waves lashing against the black rocks. 15. Desolate, he stood in front of the automobile gate with a crowd of staring children, feeling that he had reached the end at last. 16. In this instance my attention wandered to the four people sitting at the next table. 17. But this morning he viewed it (his medal) less with pride than with a queer secret entreaty as though trying to restore his confidence in himself.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences using the proper form of Participle I.

I stood for a moment at the window, (to look) at the beauty of the day. 2. (to finish) his toilet, he wrapped himself in a thick overcoat and wound a muffler round his neck. 3. And (to reach) the conclusion, he gave no further thought to the matter. 4. And then when the table (to set) for and dinner brought in, he put aside his book and gave her a glance... she was startled... 5. He peered at her, (to blink). 6. He got out of his seat and walked over and stood in front of Janet and Mary, (to look) down at them. 7. ...he writes a long letter to his critic, (to tell) him he is very sorry he thought his book was bad. 8. His father, (to retire), lived in an unpretentious, but not mean, house. 9. (to revolve) these and... other matters in my mind, I went mechanically on my round. 10. It was about ten o'clock at night; I had been dining by myself at a restaurant, and (to return) to my small apartment, was sitting in my parlour, reading. 11. (to ruffle) his grizzled hair with an affectionate hand, she remained for a while in silent meditation. 12. He decided to speak to her in the train (to come) home. 13. The next minute... the front door was flung open and he was in the lighted hall (to welcome)... by a short, plump, smiling woman of about forty... . 14. It was not so much the fact that, (to invite) down to this place for a... visit, he found himself requested by his host to go and tell his uncle bedtime stories. 15. I came down here, (to hope) that I would get over it. 16. She drank deeply, and, (to do) so, sighed with satisfaction. 17. Again the hands rose eloquently, (to express) better than words could do Mr. Hercule Poirot's sense of utter outrage. 18. Sam, feeling that the interview, (to reach) this point might be considered over, got up.

Exercise 6. Complete the following using participial phrases from the list below.

1. I remained in the garden... . 2. She came into the kitchen... . 3. He shook my hand... 4. Suddenly she rose and went to the front door... . 5. He held out his hand... . 6. I could not help laughing... . 7. He left the room... 8. He laughed merrily... . 9. He got up... . 10. He grasped her hand... .

smiling happily; enjoying the beauty of the day; having nothing more to say; putting on her apron; while reading that story; fancying that she heard a knock; feeling that the interview was over; turning to his sister; advancing towards me; shutting the door behind him.

Exercise 7. Translate what is given in brackets using the proper form of Participle I.

1. Presently she came into the kitchen, (вытирая руки передником). 2. I felt I wanted to go out into the garden and remain there, (любуюсь бурей). 3. Lucy and Rose entered the train together, (улыбаясь друг другу). 4. (Увидев, что я не пью чай) she brought in a bottle of delicious lemonade. 5. "Tea," I said, (поставив большую белую чашку перед ним). 6. Snow was falling now in soft, large flakes, (покрывая красные крыши). 7. Men wandered about, looking at the women who sat at their windows reading or sewing, (не обращая внимания на похожих). 8. "It would be a brave man who tried to stand up against Mr. Eden," said his wife, (поджимая губы). 9. (Выбив свою трубку), he inspected it as though it demanded all his attention. 10. Daniel opened a letter, glanced at it and laid it down, (добавив его к небольшой стопке писем на столе). 11. "That's odd," he said, (хмурясь). 12. He turned to me with a puzzled look, and then, (узнав меня), seized my hand. 13. I clenched my hands (пытаясь успокоиться). 14. (Вернувшись в свой номер), I opened a book and began reading it. 15. Henry, (услышав шум), came into the room. 16. A middle-aged servant with a pale face brought in the supper (бросив взгляд на Эндрю) as she entered. 17. (Промчавшись мимо Лотти), Teddy rushed at the door.

Exercise 8. Put "why"-questions to the following statements. Address your questions to the groupmates:

Model: For a moment they stood smiling at each other.

A. *Why did they stand smiling at each other?*

B. *They stood smiling at each other because they were glad to see each other (or they were happy, etc.).*

1. When listening to her I had an impression that something worried her. 2. In half an hour my friend, looking at his watch, announced that he must go. 3. Taking her handkerchief she hid her face in it. 4. Jim went out slamming the door. 5. "Why did you invite Bill?" Ann asked, reddening. 6. The boy clenched his hands, trying to pull himself together. 7. He looked at me smiling nervously. 8. He stood quite still for a moment peering around. 9. The boy rushed to his mother crying bitterly. 10. Feeling that the interview was over the correspondent got up. 11. They walked slowly enjoying the quiet of the evening.

Exercise 9. Make up sentences using the following constructions with Participle I in the function of an adverbial modifier:

1. working regularly; 2. looking at his watch; 3. disapproving of her behavior; 4. wishing to get home in time; 5. when listening to the report; 6. going straight to the telephone; 7. enjoying the quiet of the evening; 8. laughing and singing; 9. having enquired the way; 10. not seeing; 11. having quarrelled; 12. smiling at one another; 13. taking no notice; 14. not knowing; 15. jumping up from her seat; 16. glancing up at the clock; 17. while skating; 18. leaping from the taxi; 19. having ordered from the menu; 20. when speaking about his books.

Exercise 10. Make up sentences using the following phrases with Participle I in the function of an attribute:

1. in a trembling voice; 2. a shining face; 3. with smiling eyes; 4. the passing crowd; 5. admiring eyes; 6. the street leading to; 7. a letter announcing; 8. the children playing; 9. the people sitting; 10. the house standing; 11. the conference taking place; 12. the road joining; 13. the crying child; 14. a sleeping dog; 15. the rain pouring; 16. the trees bursting into leaf; 17. the rising sun.

Exercise 11. Translate into English using the proper forms of Participle I:

1. Девушка, оставившая эту записку, обещала зайти через два часа. 2. Студенты, принимающие участие в научных конференциях, всегда узнают много нового и интересного. 3. Студенты, выступившие с содержательными докладами на конференции, были награждены дипломами. 4. Человек, вошедший в приемную Мэнсона, представился как доктор Денни. 5. Идя по улице, Том Сойер заметил незнакомую девочку, глядевшую на него из окна дома Тетчеров. 6. В комнате было очень тихо; единственным звуком, нарушавшим тишину, было тиканье часов. 7. Нельзя не смеяться, читая о приключениях трех друзей, путешествующих вниз по Темзе.

Exercise 12. Name the syntactic function of Participle II:

1. Rosie looked round with delight at the great dark smoky house, crowded to the ceiling with the inhabitants of South London. 2. Carried away by the melody, Marie went so far as to dance a step or two herself. 3. "Let's skate again," she said, "shall we? With crossed hands." 4. They had gazed sadly on the pitted surface of the once smooth lawn. 5. Sam looked up, relieved. Dear Old Bates was standing in the lighted doorway. 6. I had been seated at the desk a long time, lost in thought. 7. Again there was a silence in the wooden shed, broken only by the drumming of the rain upon the tin roof. 8. I laughed, embarrassed, but not wholly displeased with the role thrust upon me. 9. Mr. Wrenn, startled, dropped his hat. 10. Embarrassed he didn't know what to say. 11. Poirot shook his head in a dissatisfied manner. 12. With a smile he looked across at Christine, seated on the opposite seat. 13. Surrounded by difficulties and uncertainty, he longed for Christine. 14. The owner was a half-caste named Horn, with a native wife surrounded by little brown children, and on the ground-floor he had a store where he sold canned goods and cottons.

Exercise 13. Translate into Russian paying attention to the syntactic function of Participle II:

1. A lady in velvet jacket was sitting there, with her eyes fixed on the ground. 2. Occupied by other thoughts I stopped thinking about Strickland and his affairs. 3. The Driffields lived in a house painted dull red. 4. It was a fairly large Victorian mansion kept in good state of repair. 5. He liked the way she had her hair arranged, wondering if it was brillantine that made it glisten so. 6. She seemed pleased at Jane's graciousness and complimentary sayings. 7. Of the four persons who made up the little group collected about the threshold of the "Angry Cheese", three now spoke simultaneously. 8. He seemed calmed and at peace. 9. I took her hands in mine: she held my sprained wrist gently. 10. These two people seem extraordinary interested in Mon Repos. 11. ...a puzzled look crossed his face. 12. ...He went to the studio at ten with his coat collar turned up and his hat pulled low over his ears. 13. There were several letters in the pile laid on the table.

Exercise 14. Fill in the blanks using the proper form of Participle I or II:

Carla has been 1) *...interested...* (interest) in dancing since she was a little girl. When she put on her own "performances" at home for her relatives, they were all 2).....(entertain) by the sight of the young girl twirling around in her home-made costumes. No one guessed, however, that by the age of eighteen she would be an 3).....(entertain) spectacle for a much larger audience. Carla's family were 4)..... (thrill) to attend a Royal Performance and to witness their little girl's 5).....(excite) debut.

Carla herself was more 6).....(excite) and 7).....(frighten) than she'd ever been in her life. Her climb to fame had been extremely 8).....(reward). And now, here she was, dancing for the Queen. How 9).....(please) she felt! But the 10)..... (amaze) reviews she received the next day were even more 11).....(thrill).

Exercise 15. Complete the following sentences translating the expressions in brackets.

1. He felt a curious relief at the fact whether (отправленное или нет, все же письмо было написано). 2. He took up the diary (и начал перелистывать густо исписанные страницы). 3. The dog was found (привязанной к дереву). 4. She sat down (на упавшее дерево и начала ждать). 5. Feety found (скомканную записку с каким-то номером телефона). 6. He lay there (с закрытыми глазами). 7. Meditatively he took from his pocket (аккуратно сложенную телеграмму, открыл ее и перечитал). 8. Only last year (они покрасили весь дом). 9 Bill seemed (погруженным в свои мысли). 10. She kept her eyes (устрепленными на какой-то предмет вдали).

Exercise 16. Translate into English using Indefinite and Perfect forms of Participle I:

1. Успешно сдав все экзамены, студенты решили работать летом гидами. 2. Войдя первый раз в класс, молодая учительница увидела десятки любопытных глаз, глядящих на нее. 3. Играя в шахматы, Стрикленд обычно подсмеивался над своими партнерами. 4. Придя к заключению, что они серьезно больны, трое друзей решили, что они нуждаются в отдыхе. Уложив свои чемоданы и захватив собаку, они отправились вниз по Темзе. 5. Прочитав несколько страниц, девочка отложила книгу и стала задумчиво смотреть в окно. 6. Услышав слова Давида Копперфильда «я ваш племянник», тетя Бетси была ошеломлена. 7. Видя, что Чарли в отчаянии, мать всячески старалась успокоить его. 8. Услышав чьи-то шаги и голоса, Том и Гек спрятались за деревом. Они были очень испуганы, узнав в одном из приближающихся к ним мужчин индейца Джо. 9. «Проходя мимо, я увидел свет в окне и решил заглянуть к вам и познакомиться», — сказал Денни. 10. Заметив друга, Том начал весело работать, делая вид, что эта работа доставляет ему большое удовольствие. 11. Поссорившись со Стриклендом, Стрѐв несколько дней не видел его, но узнав, что Стрикленд болен, он пришел в отчаяние.

Exercise 17. Speak on the suggested topic. Use as many participles as you can: *My visit to (the US/Britain/Spain/etc.) was a life-changing experience.*

PREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH PARTICIPLES

In Modern English there are the following predicative constructions with Participles I and II:

- The Objective Participial Construction;
- The Subjective Participial Construction;
- The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction;
- The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction.

The Objective Participial Construction is a construction in which Participles I and II is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case:

➤ *In the next berth she could hear her stepmother breathing heavily.* – Ей было слышно, (что?) как на соседней полке тяжело дышит ее мачеха.

In the sentence this construction has the function of a complex object. It usually corresponds to a subordinate object clause in Russian.

The Objective Participial Construction may be found:

1. after verbs denoting sense perception:

➤ *I heard my wife coming.*

2. after some verbs of mental activity (*to consider, to understand*):

➤ *I consider myself engaged.*

3. after verbs denoting wish (*to want, to wish, to desire*) – only Participle II is used here:

➤ *The governor wants it done quickly.*

4. after the verbs *to have* and *to get*:

➤ *I had my coat altered.*

The Subjective Participial Construction is a construction in which the Participle (mostly Participle I) is in predicate relation to the subject of the sentence. The predicate of the sentence has the Passive Voice form. In rendering

this construction into Russian, the indefinite-personal sentence (неопределенно-личное предложение) is generally used.

- *They were heard talking together.* – Слышали, как они разговаривают.

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle stands in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case; which, however, is not the subject of the sentence.

- *The door being open, we looked in.* – Так как дверь была открыта, мы заглянули внутрь.

This construction is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of time, cause, condition and attendant circumstances. The use of this construction is restricted to fiction and scientific literature.

The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction is introduced by the preposition *with*. It is rendered in Russian by a coordinate clause or 'депричастный оборот'. In the sentence it plays the role of an adverbial modifier (the detached adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances).

- *The daughter sat silent, with her eyes fixed on the ground.* – Дочь сидела молча, уставившись в землю.

(2) Exercises on the Participial Constructions

Exercise 18. Point out the Objective Participial constructions in the following sentences and name the lexical classes of verbs after which they occur. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I saw him walking briskly through the crowd wearing a raincoat. 2. She could hear Bart moving about outside, whistling as he worked. 3. ...he felt his heart pounding and his mouth was dry again, but it was excitement, not fear. 4. I've seen her sitting poring over her pass book. 5. With a neat push Poirot sent him staggering down the steps. 6. "I hear you've seen Blanch," he said. "How on earth did you find out?" "I was told by someone who saw you sitting with them." 7. He felt Bill coming up to the fire. 8. He leaned back watching Jan working with passionate absorption on the pullover... 9. ...but I could hear two people talking in the room. 10. Aswald could feel his heart beating. 11. Then I heard someone weeping. 12. In the silence I could hear the clock ticking. 13. Then she heard the stranger laughing quietly, and his footsteps came across the room. 14. He found her watering some plants, her face expressed her surprise at his unusual presence. 15. At his home, he let himself in, and to his surprise, found his wife coming towards him in the hall. 16. They could hear the Invisible Man breathing. 17. Then she noticed another figure standing looking after the barge that was making for Thebes... 18. Mike saw him standing in the doorway. 19. Then her charming face grew eager, and glancing round, young Jolyon saw Bosinney striding across the grass.

Exercise 19. Complete the sentences. Use the Objective Participial Constructions.

1. He noticed a man... 2. I discovered a good-looking young man... 3. I could even hear a bird... 4. She watched the car... 5. She heard the footsteps... 6. I saw the door... 7. She heard the children... 8. He felt her... 9. Did you overhear them... 10. We imagine them... 11. He didn't see her... 12. I didn't notice you... 13. He liked to watch his father... 14. He found himself... 15. I've never heard you... 16. I didn't see anybody... 17. The girl saw someone... 18. He watched the theatre crowd... 19. The wind sent the leaves...

Exercise 20. Define the type of predicative constructions in the following sentences.

1. Pat turned and saw the door softly closing. 2. It seemed to young Jolyon, that he could hear her saying: "But, darling, it would ruin you!" 3. Yet he still found himself struggling towards some solution of the problem ... 4. He felt her trying

to draw herself away, and smiled. 5. But I had always fancied myself choosing my moment with surroundings to my liking... . 6. Despite the heat of the day I felt myself shivering inside as I looked at the faces of the men. 7. I heard him listening, so I moved again in the blankets. 8. I saw Nurse Howes coming into the ward at one end of the theatre trolley. 9. They heard him going carefully down the long flight of rickety wooden stairs, and then the street door banged shut. 10. ...I found myself scratching my head in stunned amazement. 11. None of them saw the guard standing there. 12. I see the sweat coming out on his forehead. 13. Dixon noticed Bertrand becoming aware of this scrutiny and looking away. 14. She could see Draycott Deyo exchanging glances with his mother and then being conscientiously charitable to her. 15. I stole a quick glance at Marty and Jerry sitting in the first row and saw them smiling. 16. I can see her just saying all the things you told me to a lot of her old friends.

Exercise 21. Transform the following sentences into those with the Subjective Participial Constructions.

Model. He stole curious glances at Mary. (to see) – *He was seen stealing curious glances at Mary.*

1. Paul consulted his silver watch (to see). 2. He asked if I was in (to hear). 3. He telephoned the doctor, stressing the gravity and urgency of the case (to hear). 4. He paced up and down in his room long after the rest of the family had gone to bed (to hear). 5. She went in that direction about a quarter of an hour ago (to see).

Exercise 22. Point out the Subjective Participial constructions in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He was seen making his way to the house. 2. Here the nurse's voice was heard calling from the top landing. 3. Many students with blood streaming down their faces were seen running down the side streets to avoid arrest. 4. At times he was seen driving with her by people who knew him in a social and commercial way. 5. The boots of Albert could be heard racing upstairs. 6. You're found hanging around the grounds of a big house after dark. 7. ...in a few moments during the launching of the boats, Danvers was seen speaking to a young American girl. 8. Jennie was seen wearing the gold watch. 9. While Miss Cutler was in the room dispensing vermilion bacon, the day's post could be heard arriving. 10. He could often be seen walking with his eyes fixed anxiously on little Pablins Dartie's sailing-boat.

Exercise 23. Complete the sentences, using Participial Phrases or Constructions.

1. She was convinced that she heard 2. And wasn't he surprised when he turned round and saw...? 3. She came at last, ... 4. Suddenly she rose and peered at me, as if 5. I am glad you could come so soon because as a matter of fact I have already ... 6. I couldn't help laughing though.... 7. He kept his eyes averted as if.... 8. They have been overheard.... 9. The car stopped at the gate and we saw.... 10. She imagined herself 11. She raised her head as if.... 12. It was a pleasant room 13. He shook my hand 14. Suddenly she rose and went to the front door as if.... 15. He laughed, then was silent, as if.... 16. We caught sight of a man.... 17. She stood on the pavement and watched.... 18. The examination was only four weeks away, and she was feverishly stuffing her head with facts until it felt as if 19. When he came back he found.... 20. "I don't see why they should disagree," she said 21. She was seen 22. The photograph showed a young girl....

Exercise 24. Point out the Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions, name their syntactic functions and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. She blushed, the hot, red colour running up her neck and across her face. 2. Then she saw the stained point, and she drew back, her eyes widening with horror. 3. Preliminary remarks being over, he proceeded to the main point. 4. It was cool and fragrant on the porch; little breezes playing among the roses overhead. 5. Scarcely nodding to us, he went down the walk, his dog running after him. 6. Andrew remained at the gate, his pulse racing suddenly as Christine came down the steps and walked toward him, alone. 7. It was Anny herself who opened the door for Andrew, her face welcoming him with a smile. 8. The hour being early, the bar into which they made their way was free from the crowds which frequented it. 9. He left the office at half past two yesterday afternoon, the manager having no further need for him. 10. She paused, her gaze still questioning him, her tone striving to be off-hand.

Exercise 25. Transform the following sentences so as to use the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

Model. When the door bell rang Ann rose and left the room. - *The door bell ringing, Ann rose and left the room.*

1. Denny lit a cigarette and his fingers shook so violently he could barely hold the match. 2. She listened to me, tears rolling down her cheeks. 3. As the complications had ensued, recovery was impossible. 4. She put some order into the drawing room as her housewifely instincts had got the better of her sorrow.

5. She said it in a low voice and a spasm of pain crossed her face. 6. When the massage was finished Evie brought Julia a cup of tea. 7. The rain showed no sign of stopping, with umbrellas and waterproofs they set out. 8. After she had gone, he got to thinking the matter over. 9. As the river had risen in the night, the crossing was impossible. 10. It was dark, as the sun had set an hour before.

Exercise 26. Complete the following sentences using the Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions derived from the expressions in brackets:

1. She looked around, (her eye, to dwell, upon, the litter in the room). 2. (at last, the preparations, to be completed) his eyes surveyed the scene with satisfaction. 3. (the examinations, to be, close, at hand), a queer calmness settled upon him. 4. (his brain, to be inactive, almost dull), he felt that he knew nothing. 5. (the moment, to come), he felt it difficult to speak. 6. (they, to go) he sat thinking the matter over. 7. He woke during the still hot nights (his hand, to reach, automatically, for a cigarette).

Exercise 27. Translate into English, using the Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions:

1. Так как было очень тепло, дети спали на открытом воздухе. 2. Когда все приготовления были закончены, скауты отправились в поход. 3. Корабль медленно плыл вдоль берегов Белого моря; сотни птиц кружились над ним. 4. Было очень темно, так как на небе не было ни одной звездочки. 5. Когда солнце село, туристы развели костер. 6. Когда торжественное заседание закончилось (grand meeting), начался концерт.

Exercise 28. Translate into English using single participles or participial constructions:

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 Ватерфорд 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 чувствовала, 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 Марту 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 лица. 20. Освальд чувствовал, как бьется его сердце. 21. Я должен ее вылечить. 22. И вечером после чая они сидели в гостинной, дамы вязали, а доктор Мэкфайл курил свою трубку.

THE INFINITIVE

The Infinitive, like the Participles and the Gerund, is a non-finite form of the verb. Historically it developed from the verbal noun, so in Modern English the Infinitive, like the Participle and the Gerund, has a double nature, nominal and verbal. The formal marker of the Infinitive in Modern English is the particle *to*.

- *To wait seemed foolish when decisive action was required.*
- *Everyone wanted to go.*
- *His ambition is to fly.*
- *He lacked the strength to resist.*
- *We must study to learn.*

The nominal character of the Infinitive is manifested in its syntactic functions.

The Infinitive can be used:

1. as a subject:

- ***To go on** like this was dangerous.*

2. as a predicative:

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

3. as an object:

- *I have never learnt **to read** or write.*

The infinitive may also be used:

4. as an adverbial modifier:

- *He was too tired **to work**.*

5. as an attribute:

- *Joe is a person **to lean on**.*

The verbal characteristics of the Infinitive are as follows:

1. the Infinitive of the transitive verbs can take a direct object:

➤ *He began to feel some curiosity.*

2. the Infinitive can be modified by an adverb:

➤ *I cannot write so quickly.*

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:

	Voice	Active	Passive
Aspect	Indefinite	to write	to be written
	Continuous	to be writing	-
	Perfect	to have written	to have been written
	Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	-

The tense distinctions of the Infinitive are not absolute, but relative:

1. The Indefinite/Simple 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.*

3. The Perfect Infinitive denotes an action prior to that expressed by the predicate of the sentence:

➤ *"I'm glad to have seen you," he said.*

➤ *An intimate friend is said to have dined with him that day.*

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).

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

➤ *For about 10 days we seemed to have been living on nothing but cold meat, cake and bread and jam.*

The voice distinctions of the Infinitive:

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

➤ *It is so glorious to love and to be loved.*

In sentences beginning with *there is* the infinitives of some verbs used in the Active Voice can relate the passive meaning (this is a tendency in colloquial English):

➤ *There's no time to lose.*

➤ *There's no time to be lost.*

The Use of the Infinitive without the Particle *to* (the Bare Infinitive)

In Modern English the Infinitive is mainly used with the particle *to*, though there are cases when the so-called bare-infinitive (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 feel*, *to see*:

- *I never saw you **look** so well 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 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* has this meaning in the Present Simple):

- *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*, *to know* in the Passive Voice the to-infinitive is used:

- *The child was made **to obey**.*

7. After the verb *to bid*:

- *I bowed and waited, thinking she would bid me **take** a seat.*

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

- *I cannot but **think** so.*
- *You had better **go** to bed and leave the patient to me.*
- *I would rather **not speak** upon the subject.*

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

- *Why **not come and talk** to her yourself?*

Note: 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.*

The Functions of the Infinitive in the Sentence

The Infinitive can be used as:

1. a subject:

- ***To doubt**, under the circumstances, is almost an insult.*
- ***Not to accept** their offer would be foolish / **It would be foolish not to accept** their offer.*

2. a predicative, or a part of the predicative:

- *My intention is **to get into** Parliament.*
- *To know everything is **to know** nothing.*

3. the part of a compound verbal predicate (modal or aspect):

- *We **must not leave** him by himself any longer.*
- *Imprisonment **began to tell** upon him.*

- “What about your brothers and sisters?” “They don’t know where I am.” “That’s terrible.” “No, it is not. All it means we don’t have to **suffer through Christmas together.**” (Chuck Palanick).

4. an object:

- *Leila has learnt to **dance** at boarding school.*
- *He asked me to **walk in.***

5. the part of an Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction (Complex Object):

- *I never **saw you act** this way before.*
- *The crowd watched the fireman **climb** the ladder.*

6. an attribute:

- *Bathsheba was not a woman **to suffer in silence.***
- *Is it possible that Ariana Dumbledore was the first person **to die?** (J.K. Rowling).*

The Infinitive used as an attribute often implies a more or less prominent idea of purpose and refers to a future action which has not taken place yet:

- *Here is a charming little cottage **to spend the summer in.***
- *The only thing **to do** is to feed the wretches well (Oscar Wilde).*
- *I need another form **to fill in.***

7. an adverbial modifier:

- *Laws were not made **to be broken**, laws were made to stay **within.** (purpose)*
- *I called Tom **to tell him the plan.** (result)*
- *I was too busy **to see anyone.** (result)*
- *She moved her hand towards his lips as if **to stop him.** (manner/comparison)*

8. a parenthesis:

- ***To put it mildly**, he was not up to the mark.*
- *He was rude, **to say the least of it.***

In a sentence the Infinitive can make part of the Infinitive phrase or Infinitive construction. In the phrases the Infinitive is the head-word having its own dependent words:

➤ *I want to study English.*

Here is the list of verbs taking Infinitive phrases regularly.

Verbs that take infinitive objects without doers:

agree	begin	continue	decide
fail	hesitate	hope	intend
learn	neglect	offer	plan
prefer	pretend	promise	refuse
remember	start	try	

- *Most students plan to study.*
- *We began to learn.*
- *They offered to pay.*
- *They neglected to pay.*
- *She promised to return.*

In all of these examples the doer of the actions expressed by the finite verb and the infinitive is the same.

Infinitive constructions as well as Participial or Gerundial ones, consist of two essential parts: the first of them, expressed by a noun or a pronoun, names the doer of the action expressed by the Infinitive; the second part of the construction is the Infinitive itself which is in the predicate relation to the preceding nominal part:

- *I want to study English.*
- *I want you to study English.*

Thus, here the subjects of the finite verb (predicate of the sentence) and the Infinitive are two different words – *I* and *you*.

Verbs with which subjects of the finite verb and the Infinitive would be different:

advise	allow	convince	remind
encourage	force	hire	teach
instruct	invite	permit	tell
implore	incite	appoint	order

- *He reminded me to buy milk.*
- *Their fathers advise them to study.*
- *She forced the defendant to admit the truth.*
- *You've convinced the director of the program to change her position.*
- *I invite you to consider the evidence.*

Verbs that use either pattern:

ask expect (would) like want

- *I asked to see the records.*
- *I asked him to show me the records.*
- *Trent expected his group to win.*
- *Trent expected to win.*
- *Brenda likes to drive fast.*
- *Brenda likes her friend to drive fast.*

Punctuation: If the Infinitive is used as an adverbial modifier and is the beginning phrase in a sentence, it should be set off with a comma; otherwise, no punctuation is needed for an infinitive phrase.

- *To improve your writing, you must consider your purpose and audience.*
- *John had to spend his last dollar to buy a basket of flowers.*

Some Patterns with the Infinitive

1. The Infinitive after too:

1.1. too + adjective + infinitive:

- *You are too young to understand.*
- *The plate was too hot to touch. (= to hot to be touched)*
- *The grass was too wet (for us) to sit on.*

1.2. too + adjective + a + noun + infinitive:

- *He was too shrewd a businessman to accept the first offer.*
- *Kate was too wise a woman to believe these words of passion.*
- *He was too honest a student to cheat in exam.*

1.3. too + adverb + infinitive:

- *She works too slowly to be much use to me.*
- *I ran too fast to be caught.*
- *The lad spoke too lowly to be heard.*

2. Infinitive after enough:

2.1. adjective + enough + infinitive:

- *She is old enough to travel by herself.*
- *The case is light enough for me to carry.*
- *The ice was thick enough (for us) to walk on.*

2.2. adverb + enough + infinitive:

- *He didn't jump high enough to win a prize.*
- *He worked quickly enough to get his boss' approval.*
- *She cooks well enough to get her husband's constant praise.*

3. Infinitive with so... as to:

3.1. so + adjective + as + infinitive

- *He was so foolish as to leave his car unlocked.*
- *Would you be so good as to forward my letters?*
- *Would the lady be so kind as to let me in?*

In all the examples above the Infinitive functions as an adverbial modifier of result.

advise	allow	convince	remind
encourage	force	hire	teach
instruct	invite	permit	tell
implore	incite	appoint	order

- *He reminded me to buy milk.*
- *Their fathers advise them to study.*
- *She forced the defendant to admit the truth.*
- *You've convinced the director of the program to change her position.*
- *I invite you to consider the evidence.*

Verbs that use either pattern:

ask	expect	(would) like	want
-----	--------	--------------	------

- *I asked to see the records.*
- *I asked him to show me the records.*
- *Trent expected his group to win.*
- *Trent expected to win.*
- *Brenda likes to drive fast.*
- *Brenda likes her friend to drive fast.*

Punctuation: If the Infinitive is used as an adverbial modifier and is the beginning phrase in a sentence, it should be set off with a comma; otherwise, no punctuation is needed for an infinitive phrase.

- *To improve your writing, you must consider your purpose and audience.*
- *John had to spend his last dollar to buy a basket of flowers.*

Some Patterns with the Infinitive

1. The Infinitive after too:

1.1. too + adjective + infinitive:

- *You are too young to understand.*
- *The plate was too hot to touch. (= to hot to be touched)*
- *The grass was too wet (for us) to sit on.*

1.2. too + adjective + a + noun + infinitive:

- *He was too shrewd a businessman to accept the first offer.*
- *Kate was too wise a woman to believe these words of passion.*
- *He was too honest a student to cheat in exam.*

1.3. too + adverb + infinitive:

- *She works too slowly to be much use to me.*
- *I ran too fast to be caught.*
- *The lad spoke too lowly to be heard.*

2. Infinitive after enough:

2.1. adjective + enough + infinitive:

- *She is old enough to travel by herself.*
- *The case is light enough for me to carry.*
- *The ice was thick enough (for us) to walk on.*

2.2. adverb + enough + infinitive:

- *He didn't jump high enough to win a prize.*
- *He worked quickly enough to get his boss' approval.*
- *She cooks well enough to get her husband's constant praise.*

3. Infinitive with so... as to:

3.1. so + adjective + as + infinitive

- *He was so foolish as to leave his car unlocked.*
- *Would you be so good as to forward my letters?*
- *Would the lady be so kind as to let me in?*

In all the examples above the Infinitive functions as an adverbial modifier of result.

(3) Exercises on the Infinitive

Exercise 29. Match the proverbs and sayings with their Russian equivalents. Pay attention to the infinitives.

1. A hard nut to crack.
2. Better a little fire to warm us, than a great fire to burn us.
3. Learn to creep before you leap.
4. Never offer to teach fish to swim.
5. Better to do well than to say well.
6. Fish begins to stink at the head.
7. To find a mare's nest.
8. To carry coal to Newcastle.
9. To cook a hare before catching him.
10. To buy a pig in a poke.

1. Ездить в Тулу со своим самоваром.
2. Не все сразу.
3. Сказано - не доказано, надо сделать.
4. Попасть пальцем в небо.
5. Орешек не по зубам.
6. Делить шкуру неубитого медведя.
7. Рыба с головы гниет.
8. Не учи ученого.
9. Хорошего понемножку.
10. Купить kota в мешке.

Exercise 30. Rewrite the sentences using the Perfect Infinitive.

Model: I'm glad I've met you – *I'm glad to have met you.*

1. I was sorry I had disturbed him.
2. I expect I'll have passed all my exams by June.
3. It seems that you made a mistake. (You seem ...)
4. I'm happy that I've had a chance to talk to you.
5. I was disappointed that I had missed the party.
6. It seems that she's got lost.
7. She was pleased that she had found the house.

Exercise 31. Comment on the forms and syntactic functions of the Infinitive.

To go far away and quickly was the only thing to do. 2. It was easy to see that each minute Mouldy and Ripston grew more and more alarmed at my condition. 3. ... she was going to the station with him, to drive the black car back. 4. "I am sorry

to have heard bad news of Mr. Barkis," said I. 5. There is no time to lose. 6. I should like to have known him! 7. He began to select books for me from his shelves. 8. She had turned her head to speak to her boy ... 9. It was light enough to take the short cut, and she climbed the first stile into the field path. 10. "I have no one in the world to go to. Do not send me away!" – the boy cried. 11. She had always and consistently urged him to get a job. 12. He wanted to tell her of the incident, longed suddenly to end their period of strife. 13. Annie got up to clear the table. 14. "I used to see you looking at flowers, and trees, and those ducks." 15. I had some question to ask him. 16. He was the last man in the world to be troubled by any such considerations. 17. ... the Gadfly was difficult to convince. 18. This unexpected offer of shelter was too tempting to be resisted. 19. Can I give you anything to eat or to drink? 20. To surprise them would be better. 21. The time for the Committee meeting had been set for seven o'clock in the evening, in order to accommodate Lyman. 23. The old gardener had finished his morning job and came with a little basket to feed doves. 24. She refused to answer him. 25. It touches me now ... to recollect how eager I was to leave my happy home. 26. His father's writing was easy to read - he knew it so well. 27. I meant to have a talk with him. 28. I promised to obey and went upstairs with my message. 29. "... you must come and see his work." - "I should like to," said Fleur. 30. To see her, and to be unseen and unknown, was enough for him at present. 31. ... the next thing was to find him [the dog] a name. 32. My watch told me that I had still two or three minutes to spare. 33. He was about to close the biggest deal of his life – a deal that would make his Numatech Corp. the Microsoft of the future. 34. Yesterday Mr Blair used his first television interview for months to underline his determination to stay at the helm. 35. The main aim for this is to analyze how language is used by speakers.

Exercise 32. Fill in the relevant form of the Infinitive in brackets.

1. But there was nothing now _ for (to wait). (Wilson)
2. She put on the cape and turned round _ (to admire). (Cain)
3. He appeared _ (to listen). (Lessing)
4. He appeared _ plenty of money, which was said _ in the Californian goldfields (to have, to gain). (Conan Doyle)
5. When I seemed _ a long while, the Master of Salem House unscrewed his flute into the three pieces, put them up as before and took me away (to doze). (Dickens)
6. Every feature seemed _ since he saw her last (to sharpen). (Galsworthy)
7. This fellow seemed _ a famous explorer or something of that sort (to be). (Priestly)
8. The house appeared _ recently ... (to repair). (Hardy)

9. Willoughby was not the man _ the lessons of his predecessor (to overlook). (Heym)
10. A twelve year old girl, Patience Barlow, was the first _ his attention or _ by him (to attract, to attract). (Dreiser).
11. One might guess Mr. George _ a trooper once upon a time (to be). (Dickens)
12. I suppose Mr. Jelleby had been more talkative and lively once; but he seemed _ long before I knew him (to exhaust). (Dickens).
13. Dave seemed _ Stephanie, waiting for her to make the first move (to watch). (Saxton)
14. For the last few days she seemed _ to nobody but strange men (to talk). (Priestly)
15. I lack the will-power _ anything with my life, _ my position by hard work (to do, do better). (Durrell)
18. There's no time _ (to lose). (Clark)
19. And, in a very little while, the Murdstone and Grinby life became so strange to me that I hardly believe in it, while my present life grew so familiar, that I seemed _ it a long time (to lead). (Dickens)
20. Roger Quaile was a youngish Conservative member who was beginning _ about (to talk). (Show)
21. He is said _ a small fortune (to put away). (Durrell)
22. That Jolyon seems _ in 1710, son of Jolyon and Mary (to be born). (Galsworthy)

Exercise 33. Derive the appropriate form of the Infinitive from the verbals used as the predicates in the sentences below:

Model: I went – *to go*

She has been playing – *to have been playing*

1. it was read
2. they have been informed
3. he is writing
4. it is fixed
5. he was cleaning
6. she will be sleeping

Exercise 34. Copy out the Infinitive phrase and define its syntactic function. Add any punctuation if needed.

1. We want to see the play.
2. To be on time you should start right now.
3. To see a shooting star is good luck.
4. To fight against those odds would be ridiculous.

5. To design a new building for them would be challenging.
6. Jim is expected to install and adjust PC software at his new job.
7. They will try to build a new stadium in ten years.
8. To distill a quart of moonshine takes two hours.
9. The president wants to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
10. She has the money to buy it.
11. We demonstrated to attract attention to our agenda.
12. I do not like to give poor grades.
13. 17. To be great is to be true to yourself and to the highest principles of honor.
14. To see is to believe.

Exercise 35. Fill in the relevant form of the Infinitive in brackets.

Model. My boss expects me ... (work) overtime. – *My boss expects me to work overtime.*

1. The suspect claimed ... (watch) TV at the time of the robbery.
2. Jill's teacher is worried about her as she seems ... (have) difficulty with her studies.
3. Young children often ask ... (take) to the zoo.
4. The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems ... (force).
5. "I happen ... (pass) my driving test two years ago, you know," he said.
6. Robert is expecting ... (inherit) a large house when his grandfather dies.
7. Leslie seems ... (enjoy) her new job.
8. I'd like ... (book) a return ticket to Denver, please.
9. Stop pretending ... (eat) your food – just finish it up, please.
10. The manager seems ... (get) impatient with the interview.

Exercise 36. Define the syntactic function of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. A man must have something bigger than himself to believe in.
2. It was impossible not to invite the Butlers for both afternoon and evening.
3. The heat and dust were enough to strangle you.
4. To cut a long story short, the infant that's just gone out of the room is not your son.
5. ... the next thing to be done is to move away from this house.
6. All the deep maternity in her awoke, never to sleep again.
7. He paused as if to find a way to phrase his next thoughts.
8. Nobody asked you to come out there. I didn't ask you to stay. I told you to go while it was daylight.

9. It was too hot to go out into the town.
10. The prospective buyer is someone who is not, to put it mildly, a supporter of female emancipation. To consent to this sale would be to consent to change the character of the newspaper altogether.
11. He had been one of the first to become interested in the development of the street-car system.
12. The floor of the forest was soft to walk on.
13. He was a man to attract immediate sympathy.
14. He knew he must say anything in order to establish communication with her.
15. After all, you're young enough to be my son.
16. To begin with, he did not like the way his editor ... had spoken to him that morning.
17. To make the real decision, one's got to have the real power.
18. To know all is to forgive all.
19. Other people, men particularly, found it difficult to face Cowperwood's `glazed stare.
20. It must be awful to have a brilliant future behind you.
21. She makes a gesture as if to touch him.
22. Indeed, she had nowhere to go.
23. You have to educate society to realize, to understand.

Exercise 37.

A. Use the Infinitive in the form of the Active or Passive Voice.

1. Hate (to bother) you, but the man is still waiting (to give) a definite answer.
2. He hated (to bother) with trifling matters when he had many more important problems (to solve).
3. She would never miss a chance (to show) her efficiency, she was so anxious (to like) and (to praise).
4. The idea was too complicated (to express) in just one paragraph. It seemed it would take not less than a page (to put) it into words.
5. Is there anything else (to tell) him? I believe he deserves (to know) how the matter stands and (to tell) all about it.
6. The book is likely (to publish) and (to appear) on sale pretty soon. It is sure (to sell) well and (to sell) out in no time.
7. What he took writing for was not (to earn) a living but a name. All he wanted was (to read) and not (to forget).

B. Use the Infinitive in the required tense-aspect form of the Active Voice.

1. How fortunate he is (to travel) all over the world and (to see) so much of it.
2. The man appears (to know) practically all European languages; he is said (to learn) them while travelling.

3. The river was reported (to overflow) the banks and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
4. The girl pretended (to read) a book and not (to notice) me.
5. You seem (to look) for trouble.
6. It seems (to rain) ever since we came here.
7. It is so thoughtful of you (to book) the tickets well in advance.
8. The committee is said (to revise) the programme and (to work out) a plan of its realization.

C. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive.

1. The man seemed (to study) me and I felt uneasy in his presence.
2. Perhaps it would bother him (to speak) about the quarrel.
3. He is supposed (to work) at the translation of the book for two years.
4. The only sound (to hear) was the ticking of the grandfather's clock downstairs.
5. The book was believed (to lose) until the librarian happened (to find) it during the inventory. It turned out (to misplace).
6. The strength of the mental proved (to overestimate) by the designer. The engineer claimed (to warn) against its use for the purpose all along as he had always sure it was likely (to deform) under great load.
7. We seem (to fly) over the sea for quite a time and there is yet no land (to see).
8. Not (to answer) would have been a wrong step.
9. We don't seem (to acquaint), at least I can't remember ever (to meet) him.
10. The third key remained (to test).

Exercise 38. Choose the correct form of the Infinitive. Give two versions where possible and explain the difference.

1. We intended (to return, to have returned) by the end of the month.
2. They intend (to revise, to have revised) the draft.
3. a) The sportsmen are expected (to arrive, to have arrived) some days before the competition.
b) The sportsmen were expected (to arrive, to have arrived) some days before the competition.
4. a) They were (to come, to have come) by the time...
b) Did we not agree that they were (to come, to have come) by the time?
5. I mean (to help, to have helped) him, no offence was meant.
6. I meant (to remind, to have reminded) you of it earlier.
7. You ought (to remember, to have remembered) the date.
8. He should (spare, have spared) her feelings.
9. According to the schedule the plane was (to land, to have landed) long ago.

10. It was (to be, to have been) a non-stop flight, but the plane had to make a forced landing.

Exercise 39. Open the brackets using the Infinitive with or without the particle *to*; explain your choice:

1. You **may** (join) us, if you wish.
2. Let her (do) what she wants (do).
3. Why not (allow) her (do) as she likes?
4. When I was a child I was made (practice) the piano every day.
5. They are seen (come) to the corner and (turn) to the right.
6. I won't make David (come) to the club tonight if he doesn't want to.
7. The seaman's hands helped Bentley (sit) up.
8. You'd rather (meet) with the bank manager.
9. Jane felt herself (grow) red to the tips of her toes.
10. Eduardo was prepared (return) to Brazil immediately if Rodrigues turned out (be involved) in any way with the new capital project.
11. The company can (supply) cement in July.
12. You'd better (try) (not think) about the idea (get) in touch with the firm - it won't help.
13. I will have him (do) the work again!

Exercise 40. Insert the particle *to* where necessary. Translate the sentences.

A.

1. The boy helped them ... find the way to the railway line in the dead of night.
2. He would sooner ... die than ... betray his friends.
3. Suvorov was never known ... retreat.
4. Why not ... start out now? We cannot wait for the weather ... change.
5. Have you ever heard him ... complain of difficulties?
6. You'll be lonely tomorrow. You'd better ... come and ... dine with us.
7. Don't let us ... waste time. There are hundred of things ... be done.
8. I have never known him ... do such things.
9. I know him ... have been an actor once.
10. We had better ... make haste.
11. You ought not ... sit up so late.
12. What made you ... think so?
13. 'Thanks' Andrew answered, 'I'd rather ... see the cases for myself'.
14. He was made ...do his work independently.
15. She seems ... know a great deal about music.
16. I thought I would rather ... get to the gallery alone, but I was obliged ... accept his company.
17. ... have gone through what you have gone through is the lot of very few.

18. I'll have him ... tell the truth.
19. Get them ... come as early as possible.
20. All I have now time ... do is ... send them a telegram.
21. There is hardly anything ... do but ... work out an alternative plan.

B.

1. If anyone asks for me let him ... wait a moment, I shall be back in no time.
2. There is a man downstairs who wants ... see you.
3. You ought ... know how ... spell this word.
4. She helped me ... carry the heavy box.
5. I invited her ... sit down with us.
6. I felt my burden ... fall off.
7. I told him that he might ... join our party.
8. He was heard ... repeat it several times.
9. Perhaps I had better ... explain the rule once more.
10. Had he not better ... go and ... ask?
11. I have never known him ... pass our garden gate again.
12. He was made ... rewrite his exercise.
13. Have you ever known her ... leave the child alone?
14. What made you ... volunteer?
15. Why not ... take care of her children?
16. A people with such women, such mothers can never ... be conquered for they possess the power, the vitality which vanquishes death.
17. He could often – be seen working in his little garden.

Exercise 41. Ron Blakelock has been dismissed from his job for hitting one of the managers, Mr. Cowley. The other workers are on strike because they believe Mr. Cowley started the trouble. Complete the following discussion by using the verb in brackets as an infinitive with or without *to*. The first one has been done for you.

TOM: Now, I've spoken to the Managing Director and he seems (1) *to be* ready (2) _____ (listen) to our side of the story. In fact, he's offered (3) _____ (talk) to us, but only if we agree (4) _____ (go) back to work immediately. I said I'd let him (5) _____ (know) put decision after this meeting. Well, have you got anything (6) _____ (say)?

BERT: Yes, I have. I'm not returning to work until he promises (7) _____ (give) Ron his job back. And no one can (8) _____ (make) me! After all, that's why we're on strike, isn't?

TOM: No one's going to make you (9) _____ (do) anything, Bert. But you must (10) _____ (remember) that it's a difficult situation. Everyone saw Ron (11) _____ (hit) Mr. Cowley. There's no doubt about that. The question is why he hit him. We hope (12) _____ (show) that it was Mr. Cowley's own fault. But we can't (13)

_____ (do) that if the management refuses (14) _____ (discuss) it with us, can we?

DAVE: Tom's right, Bert. Frankly, I think we should (15) _____ (do) what managing Director says. It's not very sensible (16) _____ (stay) on strike under the circumstances. It won't help Ron (17) _____ (get) his job back, will it?

BERT: I still don't like it. We all know what Mr. Cowley said to Ron.

TOM: Yes, but no one heard him (18) _____ (say) it, did they? It's Ron's word against Mr Cowley's. Look, let's (19) _____ (have) a vote. Anyone who wishes (20) _____ (continue) the strike, put up your hand. Well, it looks as if the majority wants (21) _____ (return) to work. What about you, Bert? What have you decided (22) _____ (do)?

BERT: You needn't (23) _____ (worry). I intend (24) _____ (accept) the majority decision.

TOM: Good. Now, I've got a lot of things (25) _____ (do) first, but I'll arrange for us (26) _____ (meet) the Managing Director as soon as possible. In the mean time, I'll tell him he can (27) _____ (expect) (28) _____ (see) us back at work tomorrow.

Exercise 42. Complete the sentences using the Infinitive as a subject with the anticipatory *It*.

Model: It will take you ten minutes to learn this poem by heart.

1. It gives me pleasure _.
2. It is wise of him _.
3. It does people a lot of good _.
4. It won't do you any harm _.
5. It was natural _.
6. It has become his habit _.
7. It surprised me _.
8. It would never do _.
9. It must be very nice _.
10. It made me feel awkward _.

Exercise 43. Complete the following sentences:

A. Use the Infinitive phrases from the list given:

To forget the past	To be humming a tune	To say such a thing to a child
To know the map well	To have gone out on that rainy day	

1. _ means to be able to show any country or town on it.
2. _ would have been the death of me.
3. _ is a usual thing for her.
4. _ would be ridiculous.
5. _ was impossible.

B. Use the Infinitive phrase as a predicative:

1. Our plan was _.
2. To act like this meant _.
3. The first thing he did was _.
4. The main problem is _.
5. Our next step is _.
6. What I want is _.
7. Our only chance to see him is _.
8. To ask him a straight question means _.

C. Use the Infinitive phrase as an object:

1. The children were anxious _.
2. We were not afraid _.
3. I pretended not _.
4. They have not decided whether _ or not.
5. The boys agreed never _.
6. Do you care _?
7. I was very careful not _.
8. I wish we had not forgotten _.
9. They thought _.
10. He proposed _.
11. When did you learn _?
12. I'll try to remember _.
13. The tourists were lucky _.
14. The father promised _.
15. They offer _.
16. He attempted _.
17. We are sorry _.
18. The boy asked _.

D. Use the Infinitive from the list below as an attribute:

to remember	to desire	to do	to follow	to be erected
to speak (to, about)	not to be contradicted	to be done	to worry about	
to laugh at	to be answered	to answer	to read	

1. This is just the man _.
2. Packing was the first thing _.
3. Here are some instructions _.
4. The monument _ on this square will add beauty to the place.
5. The book leaves much _.
6. There was nothing _.
7. These are the letters _.
8. His was the tone _.
9. Have you got anything _?
10. She will always find something _.

E. Use the Infinitive phrase as an adverbial modifier of purpose:

1. I read the story the second time (so as) _.
2. He had to work hard (in order) _.
3. We must hurry (so as not) _.
4. After classes we stayed _.
5. Has he come _?
6. You should read more out loud _.
7. I called on him yesterday _.
8. We stopped _.
9. _ we must begin preparing for the exams immediately.

F. Use the Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result:

1. I was too astonished _.
2. The boy is strong enough _.
3. The storm was such as _.
4. He was gentleman enough _.
5. The wind was so strong as _.
6. The ship was too far _.
7. I don't know him well enough _.
8. The slopes of the hill were too steep _.
9. You have only to see it once _.
10. The problem was too complicated _.

11. His illness was not such as __.
12. She was a woman enough __.
13. The impression was such as never __.
14. You have only to reach out your hand __.
15. He was so fortunate as __.

Exercise 44. Ask your partner for precise information.

Model: It takes me long to get to the office by bus. – *How much time exactly does it take you to get there?*

1. It takes time to look through all these price lists.
2. It takes some years to modernize the plant to bring up its capacity.
3. It doesn't take long to increase the enterprise's output.
4. It takes months to satisfy the market with basic things.
5. I don't think it takes much time to discuss the delivery dates.
6. It takes several days or a week to make the necessary arrangements.
7. It takes time to learn the subject-matter thoroughly.
8. In this area it really takes time to set up a joint venture.
9. It takes long to explore the possibility for using alternative sources of energy.
10. I think it won't take us long to prepare a draft agreement.

Exercise 45. Change the structure of the following sentences, using the Infinitive as a subject:

Model: The question is not so easy to answer. – *It is not so easy to answer the question. OR: To answer the question is not so easy.*

1. There was no necessity to re-do it.
2. The thought of it cheered him up.
3. I was amazed to see it.
4. He felt ashamed when he read the letter.
5. Worrying and fussing was useless.
6. All they wanted was to make themselves understood.
7. He wanted to see the play staged as soon as possible.
8. My companion was discreet enough not to mention it.
9. I must ask you a few questions on the matter. It is my duty.
10. You say he kept his opinion to himself. Is it usual of him?
12. How greatly disappointed we were when we found that it was only a joke.
13. The sight of them made us laugh.
14. The sculpture was completely ruined. The restoration was impossible.
15. The car's engine is out of order. The repair will take no less than two days.

Exercise 46. Make up sentences using the Infinitive as a predicative.

1. Your next task, the results, to check up, of the observations, is.
2. I meant, was, the last thing, to offend you.
3. Every success, and, I have come for, is, to wish you, what, to congratulate you.
4. On the subject of research, to write, his job, abstracts of articles was, in the laboratory.
5. Could do you good, is, the only thing, to take a long rest, that.
6. To see himself, the most exciting experience, for the first time, was, he had ever had, in a film.
7. An experienced lawyer, was, the next move, to consult, he had made.
8. What turn, is, the best thing, things will take, to do, to see, now.

Exercise 47. Paraphrase the following using a noun instead of the verb in bold type.

Model 1: He **offered** to help us but we refused. – We refused his **offer** to help us.

Model 2: I don't **want** to change my mind. – I have no **desire** to change my mind.

1. I was surprised that he **refused** to go there.
2. They **demand** to be regularly informed, and you will have to comply with it.
3. I remember you **promised** not to talk of it.
4. I told him that I firmly **determined** to find out the truth.
5. It was quite obvious that he **longed** to confide his secret to somebody.
6. He was **permitted** to leave.
7. I don't **intend** to do anything about it.
8. They repeatedly **attempted** to stage the experiment.
9. He did not **wish** to let you down.
10. The trainer **instructed** the cyclists to examine their bicycles before the competition.
11. He **consented** to fill up the vacancy.

Exercise 48. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Infinitive as an attribute.

Model 1. He is not the man who would shirk his duty. – *He is not the man to shirk his duty.*

1. This is a mineral that can be found only in this part of the country.
2. There are so many letters that must be answered!

3. I have so many letters that must be answered!
4. She had no one in whom she could confide.
5. Can you entrust the work to anyone?
6. Here is the list of medicines which are not to be sold without a prescription.
7. We could not spare a moment.
8. Can anything be done to prevent such accidents?

Model 2. The parcels are all sorted out. Here are the ones that are to go (to be sent) by air. – *Here are the parcels to be sent by air.*

1. The questions that are going to be submitted for discussion must be circulated two days before the opening session.
2. The ship has arrived with the picture which will be displayed at the international exhibition.
3. The delegates to the scientific conference which will be held on the 19th of July have to register with the organizing committee.
4. The library has received a prospectus of the books which will be published this year.
5. We must have five more reports printed.

Exercise 49. Answer the questions, using the Infinitive phrase as an attribute.

Model: What kind of man is Bob? (difficult/ get on with) – *He is a difficult man to get on with!*

1. What power do mass media have? (influence minds)
2. What kind of village is it? (nice/spend the rest of one's days)
3. What choice did William have? (either leave the flat immediately or be shot there)
4. What are you going to tell me? (something/ save one's life)
5. What ambition did Jerry have at the age of 19? (run a company producing footwear)
6. What problem arose after signing the agreement? (ratify it by both sides)
7. What steps did the firm take a year ago? (expand economic contacts with its Belorussian partners)
8. What idea did our boss suggest? (merge with British Aerospace)
9. At the level of planning which managerial duty comes first? (determine overall company objectives)
10. Which duty does the personnel manager consider the most important? (staff)
11. What plan did Dow Scandia accept? (buy a 29.9% stake in Savor Milln)
12. What decision was made by Reckitt and Colman? (increase their bid for Australian chemists)

Exercise 50. Explain why somebody can (could) do it, using the Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result.

Model: I think John could get through the window. (thin) – *Oh yes, he is thin enough to get through the window.*

1. I'm sure Bill drives a car well. (careful)
2. He walked alone in this district at night. (brave and strong)
3. I always believe her. (foolish)
4. Bill lent Sam his car that was new last week. You know Sam is a bad driver. (rash)
5. Everybody knows James's father sympathizes with younger generation. (broad-minded)
6. Mrs. Blake's luggage can sink a battleship. (heavy) But John is able to carry the luggage for Mrs. Blake. (strong)
7. Middle-aged people have experience to work. (old)
8. Roger was awarded an honorary doctorate at Princeton. (brilliant)
9. Have you heard Sharon apply to the same firm again? (optimistic)
10. I'm sure that it's Patrick who has solved the problem. (gifted and experienced)
11. Edward understood the benefits of the programme quickly. (clever)
12. The Travel group has four companies: an airline, a retail travel agency, a hotel company and a direct company. (large and rich)

Exercise 51. Give the reason why somebody failed to do something.

Model: Why didn't he read the article to the end? (sleepy) – *He was too sleepy to read the article to the end.*

1. Why can't your brother go any further? (tired)
2. Why don't you wear the suit I bought you ten years ago? (shabby)
3. Why couldn't Kitty tell the policeman about the road casualty? (upset)
4. Why isn't Alex playing football with us? (weak after the operation)
5. Why didn't Ann invite her boy-friend to her birthday party? (angry with him)
6. Why doesn't he walk to work? He lives a five minutes' walk far from his office. (lazy)
7. Why doesn't Pamela understand what's happening all round? (stupid)
8. Why didn't you lend Dick some money? (cautious)
9. I don't understand why they haven't got any experience to work. (young)
10. Why didn't Charles apply for a job again? (pessimistic)
11. Why can't the boss see me right now? (busy)
12. Why isn't your assistant speaking calmly? (irritated)

Exercise 52. Join the sentences using the word(s) given.

Model 1: He was smart enough. He became a dentist. (He was) – *He was smart enough to become a dentist.*

Model 2: Correct my essay. Would you be so kind? (Would you) – *Would you be so kind to correct my essay?*

1. He was foolish. He left the firm. (He was) 2. You want to ask for more money. You would be stupid if you don't. (You would be) 3. Ring me later. Would you be so kind? (Would you) 4. Open the window. Would you be good enough? (Would you) 5. He worked out the answer. It was clever of him. (It was) 6. They don't take any part in local life. It's silly of them. (It's) 7. We can't refuse their invitation. It would look rude. (It would) 8. She worked overtime. Wasn't it good of her? (Wasn't it) 9. He's eager. He wants to help us in any way he can. (He's) 10. I was careful. I didn't offend them. (I was)

Exercise 53. Transform the sentences into those beginning with a noun phrase and having the Infinitive as an attribute:

Model: I decided to wait which was wise. – *My decision to wait was right.*

1. He refused to help which surprised us. (His) 2. She failed to get into college which disappointed her parents. (Her) 3. I'm pleased to be with you. (It's a) 4. They were eager to help which pleased me. (Their) 5. I was determined to pass the test and that helped me. (My) 6. I was willing to co-operate and this was appreciated. (My)

Exercise 54. Make up sentences using the Infinitive in brackets in the function of an adverbial modifier of result. For this fill in *too* or *enough* with the adjectives from the list. Add an object where necessary.

small, tall, warm, early, busy, strong, difficult, tired

1. The exercise is ... (do) 2. The shoes are ... (wear) 3. We didn't go to the beach last weekend because it wasn't ... (warm) 4. She isn't ... (lift) weights. 5. I'm ... (do) the ironing now. 6. We weren't ... (get) good seats for the concert. 7. She can't make dinner tonight. She's ... (with office work) ... (make) dinner tonight. 8. He isn't ... (be) in the basketball team.

Exercise 55. Join the sentences as shown in the model.

Model: I'm not strong. I can't lift it. – a. *I'm not strong enough to lift it.*
b. *I'm too weak to lift it.*

1. I'm not *rich*. I can't afford this house.
2. She's not *old*. She can't drive a car.
3. I wasn't *interested*. I didn't watch the film.
4. The pie is very *hot*. I can't eat it.
5. The film was *boring*. I didn't watch it.

Exercise 56. Give some advice or recommendation. Use the Infinitive with *had better*.

Model: I've got a splitting headache. - *You'd better take a pill.*

1. Barbara is terribly overweight.
2. At dinner Jack pushed the jug with sauce and spoilt Mary's new dress.
3. Helen doesn't like the idea of staying alone.
4. Though of high quality these DVD players are very seldom purchased.
5. Bill is afraid the fire might destroy his new cottage.
6. I think the meeting has already begun.
7. I don't like the liabilities party in the balance-sheet of this company.
8. I can't expect unskilled men of my department to become experienced engineers overnight.
9. He has made a mistake in the account.
10. The firm's statement is worsening every day.
11. I need more money to expand the business but I don't know where to get it.
12. People don't seem to like the idea of saving money in my bank. How to make them interested?

Exercise 57. Tell your groupmates about your plans, problem, etc. You may use the words in brackets or express your own ideas.

Model: What is your plan for today? - *My plan for today is to attend Practical Grammar class and some lectures, then go to the library.*

1. What is the aim of your life? (become successful).
2. What was your brother's life ambition? (work for the Ford Motor Company).
3. What is the best thing to do in a road accident? (contact the police).
4. What is your advice? (not discuss intimate family matters in public).
5. What is the object of their research work? (find the necessary data to proceed with their experiment).
6. What was the Chairman's suggestion? (set up an MBA programme in Russia).
7. What is the next point of our meeting? (discuss the assortment of supplied goods).
8. What is your great desire by now? (look through the price list kept in your *attache-case*).
9. What was his wish? (meet with the President to explain what happened).
10. What is your advice? (study the subject thoroughly before making a decision).

11. What were the expectations of the government for the previous years? (get financial help from the World Bank).
12. What are the plans of the government for the coming year? (apply to the IMF for financial support).

Exercise 58.

A. Speak on the suggested topic using as many Infinitives as possible:

1. Would you like to go on a camel trip to Egypt?
2. It is difficult to get a work permit for popular countries like Spain & the US.

B. Answer the suggested questions. Use the infinitive as attribute in your speech.

1. Do you think anyone likes to be laughed or mocked at? Why do people keep mocking and laughing at others then?
2. Have you ever had a real friend to rely on and to talk to?
3. When you buy some new clothes, do you often buy some accessories to match?
4. Do you have many books to read each term? How many?

Exercise 59. Translate into English, using Active or Passive forms of the Infinitive:

1. Я рад, что дал вам эту книгу.
2. Я рад, что мне дали эту книгу.
3. Мы хотим проинформировать вас об этом.
4. Мы хотим, чтобы нас проинформировали об этом.
5. Мы рады, что встретили его на станции.
6. Мы рады, что нас встретили на станции.
7. Они очень довольны, что их пригласили на конференцию.
8. Они очень довольны, что пригласили вас на конференцию.
9. Я не думал прерывать ее.
10. Я не предполагал, что меня прервут.
11. Мне неловко, что я причинил вам столько беспокойства.
12. Он будет счастлив повидаться с вами.
13. Он был счастлив, что повидался с вами.
14. Он, казалось, подыскивал слова, чтобы точнее выразить все, что он хотел сказать.
15. Как ему повезло, что он побывал в такой интересной поездке.
16. Он терпеть не может, когда над ним шутят. Впечатление такое, что он не понимает шуток.
17. Мне пришлось принять его приглашение, так как я знал, что отказаться было бы равносильно обиде или даже оскорблению.

18. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки.
19. Мы притворились, что не заметили его ошибки, чтобы не смущать его.
20. Я вспомнил, что встречал уже этого человека. Мы как-то были вместе в туристическом лагере.
21. Вы, кажется, уже давно здесь сидите. Вы ждете кого-нибудь?

Exercise 60. Translate into English, using the Perfect Infinitive.

1. Я рада, что дала вам нужные сведения.
2. Я сожалею, что не застала вас дома.
3. Это слово, кажется, образовано от греческого корня.
4. Я очень сожалею, что причинила вам столько хлопот.
5. Моя статья, как будто, прочитана им.
6. Я очень сожалею, что помешал вам.

Exercise 61. Translate into English,

A. using the Infinitive as a subject with or without the introductory it.

1. Меня очень удивило, когда я увидел его на Черном море: врачи не разрешают ему жить на юге.
2. Ей доставляло огромное удовольствие наблюдать, как играют дети.
3. Должно быть, очень приятно пить из этого источника в жаркий день.
4. Сказать ему правду в эту тяжелую минуту означало лишить его последней надежды.
5. Вам вовсе не помешает, если вы займетесь спортом.
6. Как предусмотрительно с вашей стороны было предупредить его обо всем заранее.
7. Не предупредить его об этом было бы нечестно.
8. Нам понадобилось немало времени на то, чтобы убедить его, что он неправ.
9. Работа на заводе принесла ему огромную пользу: он начал на все смотреть иначе.
10. Разве не естественно отвечать добром на добро?
11. Побывать в Крыму и не видеть моря было очень обидно.
12. Вздремнуть в своем кресле после обеда было его давнишней привычкой.
13. Они знали, что выполнение этого задания потребует большого мужества.
14. Неплохо бы поехать за город завтра. Было бы очень весело покататься на лыжах с гор и поиграть в снежки.

B. using the infinitive as a predicative.

1. Первое, что необходимо было сделать, – это посоветоваться с врачом, а потом уже решать, поместить больного в больницу или нет.

2. Наш план заключался в том, чтобы закончить полевые работы до наступления дождливой погоды.
3. Все, что ей удалось сделать, – это узнать номер их телефона.
4. Теперь остается только поместить объявление в газету.
5. Пользоваться телефоном для справок значит экономить время.
6. Единственное, что ему хотелось, – это найти место, где можно было бы остановиться на ночь.

C. using the Infinitive as an object.

1. Мы не боялись попасть под дождь: у нас были плащи.
2. Я притворился, будто не заметил его смущения, и продолжал говорить.
3. Они решили больше никогда об этом не упоминать.
4. Мне было досадно, что я забыл поблагодарить его.
5. Он предложил устроить гостей в своем доме.
6. Где вы научились так хорошо говорить по-английски?
7. Я постараюсь не забыть послать им телеграмму.
8. Клайд вспомнил, что он слышал от родителей о богатом дяде, который жил в Ликурге.
9. Клайд был рад познакомиться с друзьями Сондры.
10. Клайд был счастлив, что ему дали новую работу.
11. Миссис Гриффитс пожалела, что не пригласила Клайда в свой дом раньше.
12. Клайд очень не любил, когда ему напоминали о бедности его родителей.

D. using the Infinitive as an attribute.

1. Вот письмо, которое надо доставить немедленно.
2. Все расстояние, которое надо пройти, не превышает трех километров.
3. Вот еще несколько фактов, которые должны доказать правильность нашей теории.
4. Ему надо проделать большую работу, так как он собирается сдать летом три экзамена.
5. Нам предстоит еще долгий путь.
6. Имеется несколько вопросов, которые следует обсудить.
7. Это книга, которую можно достать в любой библиотеке.
8. Многое должно быть принято во внимание.
9. Он не сказал ничего, что указывало бы на то, что он не согласен с нашим планом.
10. На этот факт нужно обратить особое внимание.
11. Есть ли в доме кто-нибудь, кто мог бы присмотреть за больным, пока придет сестра?
12. Вот человек, с которым можно поговорить на эту тему.
13. Она всегда найдет, над чем посмеяться.
14. Не о чем было беспокоиться. Больной чувствовал себя лучше.

15. Пьеса оставляет желать лучшего: я большего ожидал от нее.
16. Вот статья, которую надо прочитать.
17. Пятиэтажный дом, который должен быть построен на углу улицы, предназначен для рабочих и служащих нашего завода.
18. План нашей работы будет обсуждаться на заседании, которое состоится завтра.
19. Ему нечего было сказать в свое оправдание.
20. Он тяжелый человек: с ним трудно иметь дело.
21. Вы как раз тот человек, который может помочь нам в этом трудном вопросе.
22. Кто вторым пришел к финишу?
23. Главный архитектор показал нам проект памятника, который будет воздвигнут на центральной площади города.
24. Я на этой неделе очень занят: у меня много дел.
25. Он первый пожал мне руку и поздравил меня.
26. Он был не из тех, кого можно было легко запугать.
27. Она знала, что ни в чем не виновата; ей нечего было бояться.
28. Я позже всех разгадал ее намерение.
29. Я вижу, вы ищите предлог отказаться от своего обещания.

E. using the Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose.

1. Все было сделано для того, чтобы спасти его.
2. Он вызвал машину, чтобы отвезти нас на станцию.
3. Я встал в 6 часов, чтобы не опоздать на утренний поезд.
4. Я написал ему письмо, чтобы напомнить ему о его обещании.
5. Ребенок выбежал навстречу матери.
6. Вы приехали для участия в конференции?
7. Он отдал свою рукопись на редакцию
8. Давайте дадим ему денег, чтобы он купил словари для всей группы.

F. using the Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result.

1. Ребенок слишком мал, чтобы понять вашу шутку.
2. Эта книга слишком большая, чтобы прочитать ее в один день.
3. Он был так поражен, что не мог вымолвить ни слова.
4. Было уже слишком поздно, чтобы менять что-нибудь.
5. Он был достаточно хорошим художником, чтобы оценить картину.
6. Они не знают его достаточно хорошо, чтобы доверить ему это ответственное дело.
7. Вопрос был слишком сложным, чтобы решать его так поспешно.
8. Он был достаточно смелым мужчиной, чтобы не растеряться в эту трудную минуту.
9. Это был такой спектакль, что его нелегко забыть.
10. Ураган был такой сильный, что у многих домов сорвало крыши.

THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

There are three Infinitive constructions in Modern English:

- 1) the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction;
- 2) the Subjective Infinitive Construction;
- 3) the for-to-Infinitive Construction.

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction is a syntactic structure in which the Infinitive is in the predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case. In the sentence this construction has the function of a complex object.

- *I've never seen **him lose his temper**.* – Я никогда не видел, чтобы он выходил из себя.
- *He'd heard **Paco de Lucia play guitar in the courtyard – Flamenco under the stars in a fifteenth century fortress** (Dan Brown).*

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used:

1. after the verbs denoting **sense perception** (*to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe, etc.*):

- *I heard **Mother come in**.*
- *I have never seen **him look worse** (Helen Fielding).*
- *Harry watched **him place the hat upon his head** (J.K. Rowling).*
- *I felt **him get excited**, he said to keep me there ... (J.K. Rowling).*

However, if a process is expressed, Participle I Indefinite Active is used:

- *I saw **him run** — Я видел, как он пробежал.*
- *I saw **him running** — Я видел, как он бежал (Я видел его бегущим).*
- *I saw **Fleur coming**.*
- *Tom gave me a mantra to repeat when I felt myself **weakening** (Helen Fielding).*

2. after the verbs denoting **mental activity** (*to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to find, to feel, to trust, etc.*):

- *I believe **him to have no conscience**.*

- *I have never known her to be late before.*
- *We consider him to be the best authority in the country.*

3. after the verbs of **declaring** (*to pronounce, to declare, to report*):

- *The surgeon pronounced the wound to be a slight one.*

4. after the verbs denoting **wish and intention** (*to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend*):

- *I want you to come and dine with me.*
- *He intended me to go to India with him.*
- *I'd like you to find him a job.*

5. after the verbs and expressions denoting **feeling and emotion** (*to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, cannot bear, etc.*):

- *I hate him to be teased.*
- *I like you to keep everything tidy.*

6. after the verbs denoting **order and permission** (*to order, to allow, to suffer, to have, etc.*):

- *The colonel ordered the troops to move back.*

7. after the verbs of **compulsion** (*to make, to cause, to get, to have*):

- *The noise caused her to awake.*
- *Have the next patient come in, please.*
- *I had him paint the kitchen.*

The Subjective Infinitive Construction (the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction) is a construction in which the Infinitive is in the predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case, which is the subject of the sentence. The Infinitive here stands after the Predicate which, in the majority of cases, is in the Passive Voice. Thus this construction may be called "split" since its parts are detached. When translating this construction into Russian we usually begin with the predicate:

- *Edith is said to resemble me. – Говорят, что Эдит похожа на меня.*

➤ *Their team seems to have won.* – Кажется, их команда одержала победу.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with the following groups of verbs in the Passive Voice:

1. with the verbs denoting **sense perception** (*to see, to hear, etc.*):

➤ *The rider was seen to disappear in the distance.*

2. with the verbs denoting **mental activity** (*to think, to consider, to know, to expect, to believe, etc.*):

➤ *He was thought to be honest and kind.*

➤ *She is known to have the best collection of stamps in the world.*

3. with the verb *to make* in the causative meaning:

➤ *Little Dora was made to put on her coat.*

4. with the verbs *to say* and *to report*:

➤ *The President is reported to arrive on Friday.*

➤ *Rabbani is reported to be planning to visit Pakistan for talks with President Musharraf.*

5. with the expressions *to be likely, to be sure, to be certain*:

➤ *He is sure to marry her.*

6. with the following pairs of synonyms: *to seem = to appear, to happen = to chance, to prove = to turn out*, which are used in the Active Voice:

➤ *We happened to see Jack yesterday.*

The for-to-Infinitive Construction is a construction in which the Infinitive is in the predicate relation to a noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition *for*. Its use is not preconditioned by certain lexical groups of verbs, so its syntactic functions in a sentence are numerous.

➤ *For her to go there alone is rather dangerous.* – Ей довольно опасно идти туда одной.

- *The decision was for her to be made.* – Это решение должна была принять она.

The functions of the for-to-Infinitive Construction are as follows:

1. subject (often with the introductory *it*):

- *It would be difficult for me to ask about it / For me to ask would be difficult.*

2. predicative:

- *That was for him to find out.*

3. complex object:

- *He waited for her to speak.*

4. attribute:

- *The best thing for you to do is to hide here.*

5. adverbial modifier:

a. of purpose:

- *He stepped aside for me to pass.*

b. of result:

- *The temptation was too great for me to resist.*

In translating this construction into Russian a subordinate clause or an infinitive is used.

- *For me to ask would be treason and for me to be told would be a treason.* – Если бы я спросила, это было бы предательством; если бы мне сказали, это было бы предательством.

- *He waited for her to speak.* – Он ждал, пока она заговорит.

- *There is nobody here for him to play with.* – Здесь нет никого, с кем он мог бы поиграть.

(4) Exercises on the Use of Infinitive Constructions

Exercise 62. Copy the following sentences and underline the Objective with the Infinitive Construction in them with a straight line and verbs after which this construction is used with a wavy line.

1. We saw them jump from parachutes.
2. I expect you to join our excursion.
3. I heard the door of the entrance hall open and close softly.
4. They all gathered on the hill to watch the sun rise.
5. The people in the North do not see the sun come out for months.
6. He made the tractor work at full speed.
7. She felt her hands tremble.
8. We wished him to succeed.
9. We had not expected her to reply, but she did.
10. We knew him to be a clever man.
11. The traveller entered the inn and ordered supper to be prepared.
12. He felt his heart beat with joy.
13. I am waiting for them to go before I speak of the matter.
14. We saw him cross the street looking to the left and to the right.
15. I felt the wind blow through a chink in the wall.
16. We stood on deck and watched the sun go down.
17. Passing the house I heard him play the piano.
18. I don't like you to repeat that nonsense.
19. I hate people to speak so cynically.
20. Leave me to manage the matter for you.
21. We expect everybody to be ready by seven.
22. Don't think him to be a coward.
23. They showed themselves even more narrow-minded than we had expected them to be.
24. I don't trust myself to skate on this uneven ice.
25. 'We want our children to grow up into active, energetic and enterprising men and women, not afraid to face difficulties,' said the director of the children's home.

Exercise 63. Point out the Objective-with-the-Infinitive constructions and the lexical groups of verbs after which they appear. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. He ordered his son to open the window. He ordered the window to be opened.
2. He ordered them to bring the books to the Institute. He ordered the books to be brought to the Institute.
3. The director ordered the secretary to send off the letter immediately. The director ordered the letter to be sent off

immediately. 4. The captain ordered the sailors to wash the deck. The captain ordered the deck to be washed. 5. He ordered the secretary to check the documents carefully. He ordered the documents to be checked carefully. 6. He ordered them to examine the goods without delay. He ordered the goods to be examined without delay. 7. He ordered his agent to sell the goods immediately. He ordered the goods to be sold immediately. 8. The customs officer allowed them to take the goods from the custom-house. The customs officer allowed the goods to be taken from the custom-house. 9. The captain allowed us to load the goods. The captain allowed the goods to be loaded. 10. He allowed them to place the goods in the warehouse. He allowed the goods to be placed in the warehouse. 11. He asked the agents to send off the goods immediately. He asked for the goods to be sent off immediately. 12. The buyers asked the sellers to reduce the price. The buyers asked for the price to be reduced. 13. The representative of the firm asked the manager to send the documents by air mail. The representative of the firm asked for the documents to be sent by air mail. 14. We asked to be informed of the arrival of the cargo. 15. He asked to be shown samples of the goods. 16. He asked to be brought a cup of tea. 16. I want you to listen to me and I expect you to understand me. 17. If you don't want anyone to know about your business, keep your mouth shut. 18. What made you decide to enter that competition? 19. They wanted her to relax and sent the children to her aunt's. 20. Everybody knows him to be a responsible man. 21. Sunglasses always make you look mysterious. 22. The desire for success makes Martin work hard. It doesn't let him rest a minute. 23. Let me take you to the Milky Way on your holiday! 24. It takes two days to make a dream come true. 25. Don't let that fool you! 26. The boss expects you to finish the report by Monday. Would you like me to help you? 27. I don't let my children watch TV shows that are violent. Some of them will make your hair stand on end. 28. I saw you dancing, and I'll never be the same again! 29. We saw Megan cross the street and enter the supermarket. 30. I have never heard anyone speak badly of him. 31. Angela felt her heart stop beating. 32. With great interest the detective watched people coming in and going out of the house in the middle of the night.

Exercise 64. Point out the Subjective-with-the-Infinitive constructions. Translate the sentences into Russian:

1. Engle, Saxon and Jute are considered to belong to the same Low German branch of the Teutonic family.
2. Historians appear to know but little of his life.
3. In Tacitus chronicles the Germans are reported to be people ploughing their fields.
4. "The Jumping Frog" by Mark Twain is said to have pleased its author best of all he wrote in that style.
5. Such places were held to be frequented by evil spirits .

6. The religion of the English is stated to be the same as that of the whole German family.
7. The bulk of the people is said to have dwelt along the middle Elbe and on the Weser.
8. The name of Jutes happens to be still preserved in their district of Jutland.
9. A number of German tribes appears to have drawn together into the people of Saxons. These are known to have made the land between the Elba and the Ems their homeland.
10. The Island of Britain is known, to have been revealed to the Roman world by Julius Caesar in the year 55 B. C.
11. The peoples of all ancient civilizations are known to have made maps.
12. Tiw, the dark God, to meet whom was death, is supposed to have lent his name to Tuesday.
13. Great changes are expected to take place in the economies of these small countries in the near future.
14. Coal has been known to exist in India since 1772, and is said to have been worked as far back as 1775.
15. In 1611 Shakespeare appears to have retired to Stratford for good.
16. Latin was supposed to be the only language worthy of study, and it was studied for a practical end.

Exercise 65. Point out the Objective-with-the-Infinitive and the Subjective-with-the-Infinitive constructions. Translate the sentences paying attention to the lexical groups.

1. It was the first time he had ever seen her weep.
2. He didn't mean this to be a long meeting.
3. There was a rumour that they were likely to be married.
4. Irving proved to be a long, sallow-faced butler chap, solemn as an undertaker.
5. Mr. Worthing is sure to be back soon.
6. I came to get someone to tell me the truth.
7. I'll have Bertha bring you breakfast.
8. Unfortunately, at this moment he chanced to catch sight of Judith's face.
9. I have never known Hector Rose behave like this.
10. His 'office' turned out to be in one of the back streets close by Olympia.
11. Conrad pulled out a chair and made her sit down.
12. He looked at his watch, rang the bell and ordered the vehicle to be brought round immediately.
13. Paul felt his heart lift as at a great victory.
14. People took an oath, a pledge, when they were married and that was supposed to hold them together.
15. At thirteen he began to read books that were said to be evil.
16. She watched him go up the street and enter a door.

17. He appeared to be an ideal home man.
18. Young men of this class never do anything for themselves that they can get other people to do for them.
19. She doesn't seem to want to do anything I suggest.
20. Cecily and Gwendolen are perfectly certain to be extremely great friends.
21. He heard the town clock strike twelve.
22. Nearly a year ago, I chanced to tell him our legend of the nun...
23. Harriet, pale and trembling ... suffered her to go on uninterrupted.
24. 'You will not allow this base newspaper slander to shorten your stay here, Mr. Winkle?' said Mrs. Pott, smiling through the trace of her tears.
25. He turned out to have no feeling whatsoever for his nephew.
26. I don't like him to be so long alone.
27. From the extreme freshness and purity of her complexion I estimated age to be sixteen or less perhaps.
28. This appeared to amuse the policemen.
29. I can't bear one to be very near me but you.
30. At any moment he was expecting Erik to pull a gun and rob him.
31. He decided to write her ...and ask for an explanation, as well as have her meet him.
32. You can easily get in through a window if the door happens to be locked.
33. You are sure to be there tomorrow night, aren't you, Professor Engelfield?
34. He was said to be one of the most promising of nuclear physicists.
35. Why can't he get a valet to stay with him longer than a few months?
36. The peasants did not seem to see her.
37. He then ordered her horse to be put into the gig.
38. Mrs. Merridew instantly permitted herself to be taken by the arm and led into the garden.

Exercise 66. In the following sentence identify Infinitive phrases or Infinitive constructions and name their syntactic functions.

Model: He went to buy some bread – *Infinitive phrase, adverbial modifier of purpose*

It is difficult for me to do it – *for-to-Infinitive Construction, Complex Subject.*

1. I intend to start immediately.
2. To descend was extremely difficult.
3. You must do this work properly.
4. I wanted to call but I had no time to.
5. The sailors felt the waves dash over them.
6. She gave him the letters to mail at once at the next box.
7. We sent a boat for them to come to the shore.
8. I hoped to have finished my work in three days.

9. I wish him to come as soon as possible.
10. The plant continued to work as one of the biggest plants with thousands of workers.
11. They are expected to be back by the end of the week.
12. It was difficult for me to come to a decision.
13. It is a rule to be remembered.
14. He is said to be a good physician.
15. I left the watch for him to repair.
16. Ten days later he was well enough to leave the hospital.
17. Let us settle what things to take on our journey.
18. I am glad to have been able to assist her.
19. She knew French well enough to speak it.
20. I am sorry to have bothered you.
21. I am quite ashamed to have given you so much trouble.
22. The girls made way for her to pass at the head of the winding stairs which led down to the parlour.
23. Come and help me spread the rugs in the hall.
24. The evening was so lovely, they sat there long, watching the summer night come very slowly on.
25. She seemed to think this was a suitable moment to discuss the question.
26. There was nobody to talk to at the inn.
27. He was at the receiver waiting for some number to be given to him.
28. He was not the man to leave his work half finished.
29. I hope this letter will come in time for us to wish you both a good voyage.
30. It's very hot, still weather; the country and the sea seem to sleep in the sun.
31. I did not know where to find her.
32. The car was in good order, but he was too excited to be a good driver.
33. They argued what to do next.
34. I did not know which way to go.
35. I take it that we may be quite frank
36. Shall we tram it or bus it home?
37. I decided to cut out practically the whole paragraph.
38. I thought you had kindly left the book here on purpose for me to read it.
39. I've simply got to rush away!

Exercise 67. Open the brackets using the Infinitive or the Participle.

1. I watched the guests (leave) one by one. 2. She looked out of the window and saw the rain (pour) down on the leafless garden. 3. Suddenly they heard a key (turn) in the lock. They waited for somebody (appear). 4. After a short rest I felt strength (come) back to me. 5. Alexis looked back and saw a stranger (follow) her slowly. 6. I saw the glass (slip) from her hand and (fall) to the floor. 7. We felt it (come) for quite a long time. 8. When Helen returned to the hostel, she

found her roommates (have) a surprise party. 9. The police saw the detective (stop) and (take) a few shots. 10. The parents watched their children (laugh, talk and enjoy) themselves on the beach. 11. I saw the unhappy young man (sit) on the bench with a miserable expression. 12. Everybody noticed the lawyer (give) a start and (turn) pale. 13. I felt as if I could feel her heart (beat). And then, suddenly, I heard her heart (stop) beating. 14. I can smell something (burn). 15. People saw robbers (wait) behind the bank.

Exercise 68. Make sentences according to the model using Infinitive constructions.

Model: He did it. They saw it. – *They saw him do it.*

1. She said that. Everybody heard it. 2. The burglar got into the house. The neighbours noticed it. 3. The car disappeared in the tunnel. The policeman saw it. 4. The poet read some more of his poetry. The public made him do it. 5. Don't worry! You will go to the party. We'll let it. 6. Bill apologized. His father told him to do it. 7. He is an expert in his sphere. They think so. 8. You will become my friend one day. I expect so. 9. He really said it. Mike heard it. 10. We shall go to the party together. I would like that. 11. The car disappeared round the corner. The boys saw it. 12. Mary is the best girl in the world. Ted believes it. 13. Your kids often watch horror films before going to bed. You shouldn't let that. 14. It is a misunderstanding. I believe it. 15. You must tell me the truth. I want it.

Exercise 69. Use the particle *to* where necessary before the Infinitive in the Objective-with-the-Infinitive constructions:

1. We expect everybody ... join us and ... have fun. 2. You can't make me ... do such things. 3. It would be foolish to let the child ... have his way. 4. We heard the postman ... come up to the front door and then we saw him ... slip a thick envelope into the box. 5. He got them ... rebuild the house. 6. The neighbour saw a stranger ... enter the house through the back door. 7. What made you ... terrorize me? – I was made ... do it. 8. Why can't you let your son ... decide his future? 9. We don't want anyone ... interfere. 10. He noticed her suddenly ... turn pale. 11. Tracey had never expected Alan ... betray her. 12. I think this painting ... be a masterpiece. 13. Let him ... rest till he feels better. 14. She felt her shoes ... pinch. 15. I won't have you ... say it behind my back. 16. We suppose her ... be in her late fifties. 17. I have never seen anyone ... enjoy food so much.

Exercise 70. Fill in the gaps using the verbs from the box:

burn	crawl	get	move	play	pull	switch on	tap	try	walk	come
------	-------	-----	------	------	------	-----------	-----	-----	------	------

1. We saw her ... the light and ... into the room.
2. I can feel something ... up my leg!
3. For a while they stood and watched the man ... trees.
4. He smelt something ... so he rang the fire brigade.
5. We could definitely hear someone ... about downstairs.
6. We listened to the orchestra ... popular melodies.
7. I felt someone ... me on the shoulder, but when I turned round, there was no one there.
8. The policeman saw the man ... out of his car and ... out a gun.

Exercise 71. Transform the sentences below using the for-to-Infinitive Construction.

Model: She can't come – *It's impossible for her to come.*

- 1 The meeting needn't start before eight. (*There's no need...*)
- 2 The postman ought to come. (*It's time...*)
- 3 He's not usually late. (*It's unusual...*)
- 4 I want the children to go to a good school. (*I'm anxious ...*)
- 5 John shouldn't go to Australia. (*It's a bad idea ...*)
- 6 Sue shouldn't change her job just now. (*It would be a mistake ...*)
- 7 Can Paul come to the meeting? (*Is it possible ...?*)
- 8 The car really should have regular services. (*It's important...*)
- 9 He normally stays up late on Saturdays. (*It's normal...*)
- 10 I'd be happy if you took a holiday. (*I'd be happy...*)

Exercise 72. Complete the following sentences. Use the Infinitive Constructions as adverbial modifiers of purpose or result.

Model: It was too late *for us to continue our work (result).*

I shall leave the book *for you to read (purpose).*

1. It was too early
2. I shall put the book here
3. The little boy pulled at his mother's sleeve
4. She spoke loud enough
5. The story was too fantastic
6. The slope of the hill was too steep
7. I shall wake you up
8. The railway station was too far
9. They sent a wire
10. The question was too unexpected

Exercise 73. Complete the following sentences, using the For-to-Infinitive constructions as subjects.

Model: It is quite unbelievable *for him to have said such a thing.*
There was no need *for me to go there.*

1. It was hardly necessary
2. It is of no use
3. It is only natural
4. It was very kind ...
5. It is quite possible
6. It is high time
7. Is it possible ...?
8. It is desirable
9. It is quite unusual
10. It is much better

Exercise 74. Transform the sentences with the Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction into those with the Subjective-with-the-Infinitive construction.

Model: They saw him do it. – *He was seen to do it.*

1. Everybody heard her say that.
2. The neighbours noticed the burglar get into the house.
3. The detective saw the fellow leave the bar.
4. The teacher made the pupil tell the truth.
5. Tom's parents allowed him to keep a dog.
6. People expect the performance to be a success.
7. Nobody ever heard him tell a lie.
8. We know her to be a real professional.
9. We consider the situation hopeless.
10. Many people heard him promise a lot.
11. Somebody noticed her enter the night club.
12. They let him choose his way of life.

Exercise 75. Open the brackets building the Objective-with-the-Infinitive constructions.

Model: He expected (they, arrive) at 5. – *He expected them to arrive at 5.*

1. Do you want (they, stay) at the hotel or with us?
2. I'd like (the professor, look through) my report.
3. Do you want (I, show) you the sights of the city?
4. We expect (he, arrange) everything by the time we come.
5. I want (she, tell) me the news in brief.
6. He expected (the meeting, hold) in the Red Room.
7. I would like (they, fix) an appointment for me for Tuesday.
8. We want (she, introduce) us to the president.
9. I don't want (they, be late) for dinner.
10. He expected (she, to be, invite) to the party by the Smiths.
11. I'd like (the dress, to be, buy) by Saturday.
12. I don't want (she, treat) like Alice.
13. We considered

(he, be) an honest person. 14. I don't like (she, prevent) me from doing it. 15. I suspect (he, to be, help) to her.

Exercise 76. Read a situation and then write a sentence with the Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction using the words given.

Model: Ann didn't have any money. (want/James/lend) - *Ann wanted James to lend her some money.*

1. Unfortunately someone had told Sue that I was going to visit her. (want/it/be a surprise)
2. My parents were disappointed when I decided to leave home. (want/me/stay with them)
3. At first Tom didn't want to play tennis but John persuaded him. (persuade/Tom/play tennis)
4. There's a football match next Saturday between England and Scotland. (want/Scotland/ win?)
5. In your place I would tell the police about the accident. (advise/me/inform?)
6. She received a letter from Tony, but nobody knew what it was about. (not let/anybody/read)
7. Please don't tell anyone that I'm leaving my job. (not want/ anyone/know)
8. Tom was sure that Mary would be late. And she was. (expect/her/be late)
9. 'Don't forget to post my letter', Jack said to me. (remind/me/post)
10. If you've got a car, you can travel around more easily. (having a car/enable/you/travel)
11. The sudden noise caused the boy to jump. (make/him/jump)
12. Nobody is allowed to smoke in the office as Mr. Thomas doesn't like smoking. (allow/nobody/smoke)

Exercise 77. Translate the sentences, paying special attention to the way of relating the Subjective-with-the-Infinitive.

1. Many books are known to be published in our country every year.
2. You are supposed to graduate in four years.
3. Radium is said to be very radioactive.
4. This device was known to have been designed in that laboratory.
5. His invention is considered to be of great importance.
6. The sun is known to represent a mass of compressed gases.
7. The new rocket is reported to go into operation next year.
8. This type of rocket is supposed to have many advantages.
9. For a long time the atom was found to have two electrons.
11. I did not know what I was expected to say to that, so I said nothing.
12. He is said to be a good translator.
13. Roberta was known to be an honest and hardworking girl.
14. Clyde was expected to arrive at the weekend.
15. Becky and Tom were supposed to have stayed at the widow Douglas' place.
16. The number of the

unemployed is reported to be increasing with every year. 17. Many new textbooks are expected to be published soon. 18. Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" is generally considered to be the greatest scientific work ever written. 19. Newton is reported to have said, "If I have seen further than other men, it is because I stood on the shoulders of giants". 20. He seemed to be rather slow in his studies in his teens. 21. He was known to be extremely sensitive to criticism and childish in his reaction to it.

Exercise 78. Transform the sentences using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction as in the model given.

Model: I believe that Van Cliburn is a great pianist. - I believe Van Cliburn to be a great pianist.

1. Everyone wanted that Oxford captain would succeed, for he was one of those gifted men whose charm creates no enemies. 2. I consider that this business is very profitable. 3. They concluded that the port was totally congested and that there were 170 ships desperate to unload their cargo with a waiting time of anything up to six months. 4. I admit that my accusation was right. I admit that the harbor master has been bribed to unload the ship. 5. He thought that the coup would give the Prentino empire more headaches than even they cope with. 6. I believe that we could make a bigger profit building a salt mine in Siberia than making a road project in Africa's heart. 7. I can't believe that your personnel manager pulls the workers off the job every two weeks because they are unskilled. And I don't expect that he will give the reason. 8. As a banker, I discovered that our customers were always trying to tell us a good tale. 9. He found that the assignment of his client was difficult to fulfil. 10. We expect that at the talks they will clear up several points of the contract.

Exercise 79. Make up sentences about Mary, using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive constructions as in the model given.

Model: Everybody wants Mary to do something.

Everybody	Her boss	Her daughter	Her husband	Her mother
Her son	The butcher	The dog	The government	The vicar

do something	buy her a car	take him for a walk	go to church
cook supper	leave her husband	pay his bill	work harder
buy him some new clothes	pay taxes		

Exercise 80. Transform the sentences using the gerund as in the model given.

Model: I told John 'I think you should stop smoking'. (*advise*) – I advised John to stop smoking.

1. They said we couldn't look at the house. (*didn't allow*)
2. I said to Jake. 'Please be more careful.' (*ask*)
3. She said to me, 'Do try the exam.' (*encourage*)
4. I think he'll come soon. (*expect*)
5. I went away, so he had to solve the problem. (*I left...*)
6. Was it your idea that I should pay? (*Did you mean ...*)
7. The captain told the men. 'Attack!' (*order*)
8. 'Don't forget to buy coffee.' I told Sue. (*remind*)
9. She gave me some lessons in cooking. (*teach*)
10. She mustn't tell anybody. (*I don't want...*)

Exercise 81. Translate the sentences using Infinitive and Gerundial Constructions.

A. 1. Давайте откроем окно в комнате. 2. Пусть Иванов расскажет своим английским друзьям о России. 3. Разрешите мне помочь вам с переводом телеграммы. 4. Пусть они прочитают и обсудят эту книгу. 5. Пусть дети тоже проведут следующую субботу и воскресенье за городом. 6. Давайте возьмем такси, хорошо? 7. Пусть он встретит делегацию. 8. Давайте пойдем на дополнительную лекцию по зарубежной литературе сегодня. Мой знакомый сказал, что она будет очень интересной. 9. Разрешите мне взять свои книги.

B. 1. Я думаю, это заставит вас прочитать книгу. 2. Интересно, что заставляет их делать работу самим. 3. Я думаю, это заставит Анну изменить свои планы. 4. Интересно, что заставляет вас звонить этому человеку, если он не хочет ничего сделать для вас? 6. Заставит ли это ее прекратить работу? 7. Интересно, что заставляет его самому нести такой тяжелый чемодан? 8. Заставит ли это ее закончить работу во время? 9. Заставит ли это детей вставать раньше? 10. Ничто не заставит его бросить курить. 11. Заставит ли это их сделать работу более тщательно? 12. Ничто не заставит его мать лететь туда самолетом. 13. Я надеюсь, вы можете сделать их счастливыми. 14. Вы не должны сердить вашего отца. 15. Ничто не заставит их прийти сюда снова. 16. Я надеюсь, вы сможете сделать это платье короче сами. 17. Вы не должны сердить его. 18. Я надеюсь, вы можете сделать вашу мать счастливой.

С. 1. Она знала, что он очень добрый человек. 2. Все знали, что она прогрессивный ученый. 3. Я знаю, что твоя сестра – очень способная студентка. 4. Все знают, что Байрон – великий поэт. 5. Я не ожидал, что это случится так скоро. 6. Мы рассчитываем, что вы нам поможете. 7. Он ожидал, что министр ответит сразу. 8. Мы рассчитывали, что погода изменится. 9. Я рассчитываю, что письмо придет завтра. 10. Он рассчитывал, что учитель похвалит его. 11. Она не рассчитывала, что они вернутся так поздно. 12. Я знаю, что она талантливая певица. 13. Я знала, что он великий ученый. 14. Мы не рассчитывали, что вы так много сделаете. 15. Учитель рассчитывал, что ученики поймут правило. 16. Я не ожидал, что он напишет такие прекрасные стихи.

Д. 1. Я рассчитываю на то, что вы придете во время. 2. Я рассчитываю, что вы не обманете. 3. Я рассчитываю, что он честный человек. 4. Я рассчитываю, что мы сможем найти нужный материал. 5. Я рассчитываю, что доклад будет интересным. 6. Он рассчитывает, что сможет поехать туда летом. 7. Она рассчитывает, что ее бабушка скоро поправится. 8. Мы рассчитываем, что успеем купить все, что планировали.

Е. 1. Я хочу, чтобы ты приготовила мне чашечку крепкого кофе. 2. Кто-нибудь хочет, чтобы я сделала бутерброды? 3. Инспектор хотел бы, чтобы вы всё ему объяснили. 4. Родители обычно предполагают, что их дети будут послушными. 5. Терпеть не могу, когда ты вмешиваешься в мою жизнь. 6. Я хочу, чтобы ты помог мне сделать эту работу. 7. Они предполагают, что Ольга присоединится к ним. 8. Она заметила, что он передал записку на сцену. 9. Прохожий услышал, как кто-то позвал его. 10. Мы полагаем, что это лучший выход из данной ситуации. 11. Родители Чарльза не позволяют ему смотреть телевизор позднее девяти часов. 12. – А что заставляет вас так думать? – Мой жизненный опыт. 13. Дайте мне знать о ваших планах. 14. Никто не смог заставить ребенка выпить лекарство. 15. Пожалуйста, не заставляйте меня ждать. У меня мало времени.

Exercise 82. Translate the sentences into Russian, paying attention to the meaning and function of the Infinitive.

1. Money just doesn't happen to interest me. 2. In the middle of the lecture Dr. Sommerville happened to pause and look out of the window. 3. From the very first mention of Long John, I was afraid that he might turn out to be the very onelegged sailor whom I had watched for so long at the inn. 4. Clyde seemed to have been thinking of no one else but Sondra since their last meeting. 5. Clyde appeared to have forgotten of his promise to spend his spare evenings with Roberta. 6. She appeared to be an excellent actress. 7. One day a Hare happened

to meet a Tortoise. 8. The Tortoise seemed to be moving very slowly. 9. The Hare turned out to be the loser of the race. 10. The apparatus seemed to be in excellent condition. 11. You appear to have found in him something that I have missed. 12. This work seems to take much time. 13. The operation seemed to be a complicated one. 14. The new methods of work appear to be very effective. 15. The percentage of carbon in this steel turned out to be low. 16. This appeared to amuse the police-man. 17. You can easily get in through the window if the door happens to be locked. 18. The peasants did not seem to see her. 19. You don't seem to have done any great thing to yourself by going away. 20. "Jim," he said at last, in a voice that did not seem to belong to him.

Exercise 83. Transform the sentences using the Subjective-with-the-Infinitive.

Model: It appeared that they had lost the way. – *They appeared to have lost the way.*

1. It appeared that he was losing patience. 2. It appeared that he had not heard what had been said. 3. It happened that I was present at the opening session. 4. It so happened that I overheard their conversation. 5. It turned out that my prediction was correct. 6. It turned out that the language of the article was quite easy. 7. It seems they know all about it. 8. It seems they have heard all about it. 9. It seemed that the discussion was coming to the end. 10. It seems that you don't approve of the idea. 11. It seemed that the house had not been lived in for a long time.

Exercise 84. Define the syntactic function of the for-to-Infinitive Construction. Translate the sentences.

1. There was no home for him to go to.
2. He waited for me to sit down.
3. It seemed almost a shame for anyone to be as pretty as she was tonight.
4. And it is not for you to make terms. It is for you to accept them.
5. There's nothing for us to do but amuse ourselves.
6. But the pain in James' head asserted itself too cruelly for him to think of anything else for the moment.
7. He cordially extended one forefinger for Erik to shake.
8. Some trouble with the authorities had made it necessary for him to be much abroad.
9. There were plenty of papers for him to read, but he left them alone.
10. Since you are so anxious for me to distinguish myself I have concluded to do so.
11. It is impossible for me to write about that time in detail – I can't bear to.
12. He opened the door of his room for her to go out.

13. Buttonwood street, where he spent the first ten years of his life, was a lovely place for a boy to live.
14. She longed for night to come to bring sleep to her.
15. It was really warm for May, and still light enough for him to see his cows in the meadow beyond the river.
16. The idea is for us to give a special concert at the Festival Hall.
17. My house is always ready for anyone to come into.
18. My dear, this isn't the time for us to quarrel.
19. Erik saw that she was impatient for him to be gone.
20. He waited for Bert to say something.
21. He waited for Holly to say something.
22. Their house is always ready for anyone to come into.
23. It was really warm for May, and still light enough for him to see his sheep in the meadow.
24. And it is not for you to make terms. It is for you to accept them.
25. There was no home for him to go to.

Exercise 85. Find the Infinitive Constructions and define their syntactic functions.

1. He was anxious for everyone to be merry and bright.
2. Drawing the curtains aside, they saw the first grey streaks of morning. The flowers were just appearing in the young green, short and blue; next week or the week after there would be a carpet for the children to lie upon.
3. He was undisturbed by Shelton's scrutiny, watching the rind coil down below the apple, until in a springing spiral it fell on the path and collapsed like a toy snake.
4. The door creaked. He saw Irene come in, pick up the telegram and read it.
5. He is known to take very sudden decisions.
6. I expected her to behave very differently.
7. He is supposed to be at work.
8. I haven't got her permission for you to go.
9. He was understood to be hard at work.
10. She made Shelton pull into the reeds, and plucked two rounded lilies sailing like ships, against slowly-moving water.
11. The boom of an aeroplane passing under the gold-tinted clouds caused him to lift his eyes.
12. Perhaps we had better go in, I don't want you to catch a cold.
13. At once they found something for her to do.
14. At the stop she found another girl waiting for the bus to stop.
15. I understood him to say that his friend was up the river somewhere.
16. They lowered the rope ladder from the deck for him to climb.
17. This translation is too difficult for a beginner to do it without errors.

Exercise 86. Make sentences using active or passive forms of the Infinitive. (Omit the «by-phrase» after the Passive Infinitive).

Model: The teacher said to me, 'You may leave early'. (*permit*)
(active) *The teacher permitted me to leave early.*
(passive) *I was permitted to leave early.*

1. The secretary said to me, 'Please give this note to Sue'. (*ask*)
2. My advisor said to me, 'You should take Biology'. (*advise*)
3. When I went to traffic court, the judge said to me, 'You must pay a thirty-dollar fine'. (*order*)
4. During the test, the teacher said to Greg, 'Keep your eyes on your own paper.' (*warn*)
5. During the test, the teacher said to Greg, 'Don't look at your neighbor's paper.' (*warn*)
6. At the meeting, the head of the department said to the faculty, 'Don't forget to turn in your grade reports by the 15th.' (*remind*)
7. Mr. Lee said to the children, 'Be quiet' (*tell*)
8. The hijacker said to the pilot, 'You must land the plane.' (*force*)
9. When I was growing up, my parents said to me, 'You may stay up late on Saturday night.' (*allow*)

Exercise 87. Transform the sentences below using the Indirect (Reported) speech; make use of one of the verbs in the box.

advise	allow	ask	encourage
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1. The general said to the soldiers, 'Surround the enemy!'
2. Nancy said to me, 'Would you please open the window.'
3. Bob said to me, 'Don't forget to take your book back to the library.'
4. Paul thinks I have a good voice, so he said to me, 'You should take singing lessons.'
5. Mrs. Anderson was very stern and a little angry. She shook her finger at the children and said to them, 'Don't play with matches!'
6. I am relieved because the Dean of Admissions said to me, 'You may register for school late.'
7. The law says, 'Every driver must have a valid driver's license.'
8. My friend said to me, 'You should get some automobile insurance.'
9. The robber had a gun. He said to me, 'Give me all your money.'
10. Before the examination began, the teacher said to the students, 'Work quickly.'
11. My boss said to me, 'Come to the meeting ten minutes early.'

Exercise 88. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

1. The doctor wanted the patient _____.
 - a) to examine
 - b) to be examined
 - c) being examined
2. There are a lot of people who expect your country _____ the same as their own.
 - a) not to be
 - b) not being
 - c) not be
3. Did you hear the chairman _____ an announcement?
 - a) to make
 - b) making
 - c) be made
4. When I was waiting in the hall, I saw a girl _____ with a file in her hand.
 - a) came out
 - b) to come out
 - c) come out
5. Nobody expected the president of the company _____ to the party.
 - a) coming
 - b) to come
 - c) come
6. I saw him _____ round the corner and _____.
 - a) turn, disappear
 - b) to turn, to disappear
 - c) turning, disappearing
7. She noticed the children _____ behind the tree but pretended to see nothing.
 - a) hiding
 - b) to hide
 - c) to be hidden
8. I want his article _____ in November.
 - a) to publish
 - b) to be published
 - c) publishing
9. He did not expect her _____ about it.
 - a) to be asked
 - b) ask
 - c) asking
10. We did not want his speech _____.
 - a) to interrupt
 - b) to be interrupted
 - c) interrupt

Exercise 89. Translate into English using Infinitive phrases or Infinitive constructions.

Based on an episode from *The Old Curiosity Shop* by Ch. Dickens.

1. Маленькая Нелл и ее бабушка были очень одиноки (to lead a solitary life); у них не было никого, кто мог бы о них позаботиться.
2. Говорили, что старик был когда-то богат.
3. Предполагали, что он проиграл все свое состояние в карты (to lose one's fortune).
4. Когда дед Нелл разорился, он решил уйти с девочкой из дома. Они уехали из Лондона с тем, чтобы никогда туда больше не возвращаться.
5. Они долго ходили из деревни в деревню и наконец случайно пришли в большой промышленный город.
6. Наступил вечер, а они все еще бродили по городу (all about the town). Казалось, они бродили уже целую вечность.
7. Огни в домах и магазинах, казалось, насмехались (to mock) над ними, и от этого они чувствовали (это заставило их чувствовать) себя еще более одинокими.
8. Они жалели, что пришли в этот город, где они никого не знали и где не было никого, кто мог бы им помочь.
9. Увидев темный подъезд (doorway), они решили провести там ночь; они знали, что едва ли найдут лучшее убежище.
10. В этот момент они увидели, что какой-то человек вышел из дома.
11. Он был первым, кто обратил на них внимание в этом большом промышленном городе.
12. Он сам был очень беден, но у Нелл и ее деда был такой несчастливый и усталый вид (они выглядели такими несчастными и усталыми), что он не мог допустить, чтобы они провели ночь на улице.

Exercise 90. Translate into English, paying special attention to the use of Infinitive constructions.

1. Говорят, что он живет где-то на Дальнем Востоке.
2. Считалось, что она прекрасно играет в теннис.
3. Было известно, что он принимал участие в этой экспедиции.
4. Можно считать, что этот вопрос уже решен.
5. Она оказалась хорошим преподавателем.
6. Похоже на то, что она приняла его предложение.
7. Говорят, что его старшая сестра уже три года занимается художественной гимнастикой.
8. Я, кажется, знаю этого человека. В юности он был отличным бегуном, а теперь, говорят, он тренирует молодых спортсменов.
9. Известно, что первые современные Олимпийские Игры состоялись в 1896 году в Афинах.
10. Мы видели, что студенты разговаривали с деканом.
11. Она видела, что он взял эту книгу.
12. Я не хочу, чтобы они приходили так рано.
13. Я не ожидала, что он вернется так скоро.
14. Мы любим, когда он рассказывает нам интересные истории о

своих путешествиях. 15. Известно, что футбол – наиболее популярный вид спорта в Англии. 16. Этот роман, кажется, переведен с французского. 17. Что заставляет вас думать, что они знают мой адрес? 18. Известно, что когда-то Британские острова были частью материка. 19. Джо сделал вид, что погружен в чтение газеты, когда увидел, что Амелия и Ребекка вошли в комнату. 20. Вполне вероятно, что она унаследовала характер своего отца. 21. Считается, что читать в оригинале романы Диккенса трудно. Только люди, отлично владеющие английским языком, могут их оценить. 22. Он не хочет, чтобы его приглашали туда снова. 23. Если он займется наукой, то, наверняка, станет хорошим ученым. 24. Дориан думал, что ничто не заставит его нарушить обещание, данное Сибилле.

Exercise 91. Compress two sentences into one, using the complex object expressed by the Infinitive or the Participial construction.

Model: I did not see him. He entered the house. – *I did not see him enter the house.*

I saw him. He was entering the house. – *I saw him entering the house.*

1. They did not notice us. We passed by. 2. He heard her. She was playing the piano. 3. He saw her. She burst into tears. 4. I felt her hand. It was shaking. 5. He hasn't heard us. We called his name. 6. They haven't seen the accident. It occurred at the corner. 7. I heard them. They were arguing. 8. She heard the footsteps. They were dying away. 9. She felt something. It was crawling around her neck. 10. We many times heard him. He told this story. 11. She noticed the expression of his face. It changed suddenly. 12. I heard somebody. He mentioned my name. 13. I felt something hard. It hurt my leg.

Exercise 92. Transform the following complex sentences into simple ones using with the Complex Object expressed by the Objective with the Infinitive Construction.

1. I did not expect that she would forget about my birthday. 2. She saw how the children were playing in the park. 3. Do you know that he went abroad two days ago? 4. I like to watch how she dances. 5. She could hardly believe that he had been rescued. 6. He expects that everybody will be ready to do this work. 7. I've heard how he was arguing with his father. 8. I suspect that he has taken my money. I don't like when the children are late for dinner. 9. Don't consider that he is a hero. He is an ordinary. 10. She likes to watch how the sun sets. 11. I hate when people shout at each other. 12. They suppose that he will cope with this work. 13. I've heard how she was crying. 14. We expect that he will solve this problem soon.

Exercise 93. Open the brackets using the Complex Object.

1. Where is Nick? – I saw (he, talk) to Kate a few minutes ago. 2. Parents always want (their children, be) the best. 3. I wouldn't like (such valuable presents, give) to me. 4. I noticed (he, write) something and (pass) it to Alice. 5. We suppose (they, apologize) to us. 6. She watched (the stars, sparkle) in the dark sky. 7. I did not expect (he, behave) in such a way. 8. We don't want (our planet, pollute). 9. I heard (he, work) in his study at night. 10. They expected (he, buy) a more expensive car.

Exercise 94. Translate into English.

1. Я слышал, что ты прекрасно танцуешь. 2. Мы слышали, что она прекрасно танцевала во вчерашнем спектакле "Щелкунчик". 3. Хозяйка наблюдала, как ее гости упаковывали чемоданы, и видела, что им было очень жаль уезжать. 4. Я чувствую, что ты не согласен со мной, и это меня огорчает (upset, distress). 5. Я чувствовал, что что-то двигалось в комнате, и увидел большую бабочку, летающую под люстрой. 6. Он почувствовал, как кто-то шумно дышит за его спиной. 7. Мы поняли, что у него есть чувство юмора. 8. Она чувствовала, что подходит для этой работы (to be fit for). 9. Присутствие молодой девушки заставляло его чувствовать себя молодым. 10. Я верю, что это верно. 11. Мы начали рассказывать шутки, и это позволило нам скоротать время. 12. Через некоторое время он заметил, что его преследует полицейская машина. Он почувствовал, как у него заколотилось сердце. 13. Я почувствовала, что у меня камень свалился с души (a load was taken off my mind). 14. Мы слышали, что они уехали в Лондон. 15. Вы когда-нибудь слышали кого-либо говорящим по-креольски (Creole)? 16. Я считаю его экспертом в этой области. 17. Мы почувствовали, что кофе закипает, и поспешили на кухню. 18. Вернувшись домой, он обнаружил, что дети лечили собачку. 19. Они услышали, как сработала ночная сигнализация, и увидели двух охранников, бегущих ко входу в банк. 20. Она поймала себя на том, что опять думала о нем. 21. Я не ожидал, что этот полицейский будет таким невежливым человеком. 22. Мы бы хотели, чтобы вы доставили товары к концу июня. 23. Я ожидал, что ее пригласят туда. 24. Они не ожидали, что его спросят об этом. 25. Я слышал, как его имя несколько раз упоминалось на собрании. 26. Он не заметил, как мы подошли к нему. 27. Вы видели, как они над чем-то смеялись? 28. Мы не ожидали, что об этом объявят по радио. 29. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы она сказала нам, что она будет делать сегодня вечером. 30. Я думаю, что сегодня вы услышите, как она поет. 31. Когда он услышал, что его сын плачет, он встал и пошел в детскую комнату (nursery). 32. Я бы хотел, чтобы никто не брал мои вещи. 33. Я хочу, чтобы вы рассмотрели этот вопрос сейчас. 2. Он полагает, что они скоро завершат работу. 34. Она ожидает, что мы получим хорошие результаты. 35. Мы ожидаем, что вы опишите это подробно. 36. Он заставил меня повторить измерение. 37. Я слышал, как они обсуждали этот вопрос.

THE GERUND

The Gerund developed from the verbal noun, which gradually developed verbal features preserving at the same time its nominal character. Thus, at present it combines nominal and verbal qualities.

- *I appreciate **your helping me**.*
- *...Only through **destroying** oneself can I discover the greater power of my spirit (Chuck Palanick).*
- *Momma hated **his whistling**, though she'd never say so (Chuck Palanick).*

Nominal qualities of the Gerund

1. It functions as:

- the subject:

- ***Reading** is her favourite pastime.*

- the predicative:

- *Her greatest pleasure is **reading**.*
- *Seeing is believing.*

- the object:

- *I remember **reading it**.*

2. Like a noun, it can be used with prepositions and possessive pronouns:

- *I think **of going** to the south.*
- *We insist on **their taking part** in this expedition.*

Note: There are cases when the Gerund goes after the word *to*, where we traditionally expect the infinitive. *To* is a preposition here:

- *When it came to pursuing the papacy, there was a Holy Trinity.*

Verbal qualities of the Gerund

1. It can have a direct object after it:

➤ *I remember **reading** this book.*

2. Like a verb, it can be modified by an adverb:

➤ *He likes **reading** aloud.*

3. It has aspect and voice distinctions:

	Voice	Active	Passive
Aspect	Simple	<i>doing</i>	<i>being done</i>
	Perfect	<i>having done</i>	<i>having been done</i>

Note: After the verbs *to need*, *to want*, *to require* and the adjective *worth* the active form of the Gerund is used, though the passive meaning is implied:

➤ *My shoes need **repairing**.*

➤ *This dress wants **washing**.*

Functions of the Gerund in the Sentence

1. a subject:

➤ ***Skating** is pleasant.*

The Gerund can be used after the predicate in the sentences with the formal subject *it*:

➤ *It's no use **talking** about it.*

➤ *Is it any good **doing** it?*

The Gerund may be used in short prohibitions:

➤ *No **smoking**.*

➤ *No **waiting**.*

➤ *No **fishing**.*

2. an object:

b. as the direct object after the verbs: *to mention, to remember, to mind, to suggest*:

- *He mentioned **having read** it in the paper.*
- *Don't mind **walking**.*

c. as the prepositional object:

- *I am fond of **reading**.*
- *What do you think of **going** there?*

The verbs after which gerund is used as a prepositional object are:

to accuse of
to approve (disapprove) of
to be afraid of
to be capable (incapable) of
to be disappointed at
to be engaged in
to be interested in
to be proud of
to be surprised at
to blame for
to consist in
to think of
to count on (upon)
to depend on (upon)
to get used to
to hear of
to inform of
to insist on
to object to
to be fond of
to persist in
to prevent from
to result in
to spend in
to succeed in
to suspect of

Note: After the phrases *to be disappointed*, *to be proud*, *to be surprised*, *to be afraid* both the Gerund and the Infinitive are used:

- *I was disappointed at **not finding** him. = I was disappointed **not to find** them.*

3. an attribute:

The Gerund is mostly used as an attribute with the preposition *of*. The nouns after which the Gerund is used as an attribute are usually of an abstract character:

<i>apology (for)</i>	<i>importance (of)</i>	<i>possibility (of)</i>
<i>art (of)</i>	<i>interest (in)</i>	<i>preparation (for)</i>
<i>astonishment (at)</i>	<i>intention (of)</i>	<i>problem (of)</i>
<i>chance (of)</i>	<i>means (of)</i>	<i>process (of)</i>
<i>disappointment (at)</i>	<i>method (of)</i>	<i>reason (for)</i>
<i>experience (in)</i>	<i>necessity (of)</i>	<i>right (of)</i>
<i>fear (of)</i>	<i>opportunity (of)</i>	<i>skill (in)</i>
<i>habit (of)</i>	<i>objection (to)</i>	<i>surprise (at)</i>
<i>hope (of)</i>	<i>plan (for)</i>	<i>way (of)</i>
<i>idea (of)</i>	<i>pleasure (of)</i>	

- *Sony has issued an apology **for infecting** computers.*
- *This is a true opportunity **of learning** online.*

Note: After the nouns *astonishment*, *disappointment*, *chance*, *intention*, *means*, *necessity*, *opportunity*, *possibility*, *surprise*, *way* both the Gerund and the Infinitive can be used:

- *I have no intention of going there. = I have no intention to go there.*

4. an adverbial modifier:

d. of time – here the Gerund is preceded by the prepositions *on*, *upon*, *after*, *before*, *in*:

- *After **saying** this he left.*
- *In **retreating** the enemy burned down the town.*

e. of manner – *by*:

➤ *He improved the article by **changing** the end.*

f. of attendant circumstances – *besides, instead of, without, apart from*:

➤ *Instead of **writing** the letter himself, he asked his friend to do it.*

➤ *He left the room without **waiting** for a reply.*

g. of purpose – *for the purpose of, with the object of, with a view to* (typical of the style of official documents):

➤ *He gave these instructions with a view to **speeding up** the departure.*

h. of condition – *without, in case of, in the event of, subject to*:

➤ *You will never speak good English without **learning** grammar.*

5. a predicative:

The Gerund is used as a predicative after the prepositions *against, for, to be on the point (of), to be far (from)*, or immediately after the link verb:

➤ *He is against **postponing** the discussion of the question.*

➤ *The negotiations are far from **being ended**.*

➤ *My hobby is **dancing**.*

6. a part of the compound verbal predicate (if there is no preposition):

➤ *I avoid **speaking** to him on this matter.*

➤ *I can't help **telling** you about it.*

Words and expressions after which the Gerund is used as a part of the compound verbal predicate are:

<i>worth</i>	<i>to delay</i>	<i>to imagine</i>	<i>to propose*</i> (= <i>suggest</i>)
<i>busy</i>	<i>to deny*</i>	<i>to involve</i>	<i>to recollect*</i>
<i>can't stand</i>	<i>to detest</i>	<i>to keep (on,</i> <i>to go on)</i>	<i>to remember*</i> (= <i>recollect</i>)
<i>can't help</i>	<i>to dislike</i>	<i>to loathe</i>	<i>to require</i>
<i>it's no use/no good</i>	<i>to dread</i>	<i>to mean*</i> (= <i>involve</i>)	<i>to resent</i>
<i>to admit*</i>	<i>to enjoy</i>	<i>to mind (= object)</i>	<i>to resist</i>
<i>to anticipate*</i>	<i>to escape</i>	<i>to miss</i>	<i>to save (smb the</i> <i>trouble of)</i>
<i>to appreciate</i>	<i>to excuse</i>	<i>to need</i>	<i>to stop (= give</i> <i>up, leave off)</i>
<i>to avoid</i>	<i>to fancy*</i> (= <i>imagine</i>)	<i>to pardon</i>	<i>to suggest*</i>
<i>to consider*</i>	<i>to finish</i>	<i>to postpone</i>	<i>to understand</i>
<i>to defer</i>	<i>to forgive</i>	<i>to practise</i>	

(*) Starred verbs can also take that-clauses.

Note: *mean/propose* (= *intend*) take the Infinitive; *dread* + Infinitive is used the expression *dread to think*. *Mind* (= *object*) can never be followed by the Infinitive.

- *She **proposed/meant to take** legal actions against the offenders.*
- *The kids **dread going** there by themselves.*
- *I **didn't mean to cry**. I **didn't mean to be rude**.*
- *I **dread to think** what would have happened if my brakes hadn't worked.*
- *Do you **mind my opening** the window?*

The Perfect Gerund and its Use

The Perfect Gerund is used when the action expressed by it is prior to the action expressed by the predicate of the sentence:

- *He was accused of **deserting** his ship.*
- *He was accused of **having deserted** his ship.*

The Perfect Gerund is fairly usual after the verb *to deny*:

- *He **denied having been** here.*

Otherwise, the present form is much more usual.

The Use of the Gerund with or without its own Subject (Verb + noun in the Genitive case/ possessive pronoun + Gerund)

If the verb + preposition is followed directly by the Gerund, the doer of the action expressed by the Gerund (gerundial subject) is the same as the subject of the sentence:

➤ *Tom insisted on reading the letter.*

But if we put a noun in the Genitive (Possessive) case or a possessive pronoun before the Gerund, the Gerund gets its own doer (subject):

➤ *He insisted on **my/me** reading it. (= He insisted that I should read it)*

Verbs and expressions which can take either constructions are:

<i>to dislike</i>	<i>to mean</i>	<i>to resent</i>	<i>to approve/(dis) of</i>
<i>to dread</i>	<i>to mind</i>	<i>to save</i>	<i>to insist on</i>
<i>to fancy</i>	<i>to propose</i>	<i>to stop</i>	<i>it's no good/use</i>
<i>to involve</i>	<i>to recollect</i>	<i>to suggest</i>	<i>to object to</i>
<i>to like</i> <i>(negative)</i>	<i>to remember</i>	<i>to understand</i>	<i>there's no point in</i> <i>what's the point of</i>

Note: In formal English the noun in the Genitive case is used with the Gerund. But in informal English we very often use the pronoun. With *stop* the pronoun is more usual.

The Gerundial Constructions

In most examples seen above the subject of the main verb is also the subject of the Gerund, but there are cases when the Gerund is related to its own 'subject', expressed by a noun or pronoun.

- *We appreciate **your** helping us.*
- *We enjoyed **the band's** playing very much.*

The nominal element of the construction can be expressed in different ways. If it denotes a living being, it may be expressed by a possessive pronoun or a noun in the possessive case.

- *Do you mind **my smoking**?*
- *Our talk was prevented by **Richard's coming back**.*

Still, when the nominal element consists of two or more nouns, the possessive case is not used:

- *I object to **Mary and Jane going out on such a windy day**.*

If the nominal element denotes a lifeless thing, it is expressed by a noun in the common case.

- *I said something about **my clock being slow**.*
- *Her thoughts were interrupted by **the door opening** gently.*

A gerundial construction is nearly always rendered in Russian by a clause, generally introduced by 'то, что' / 'тем, что' / 'как'.

THE GERUND AND PARTICIPLE I – THE MORPHOLOGICAL DISTINCTIONS OF THE ‘-ING’ FORM

Gerunds and Present Participles are formed from verbs and always end in *-ing*. Therefore, word forms like *playing*, *learning*, etc. can function as the Gerund or as the Participle. The *-ing* form is usually called the **Gerund** when it behaves like a **noun** and **Participle I** when it behaves like an **adjective**. The Gerund may be the subject or the object in a sentence, and only rarely an attribute, whereas the participle is an attribute in the first place:

- *I like coffee/swimming/planes/dancing.*
- *There is a wide/running/cold stream over there.*
- *The skill of speaking a foreign language takes time to acquire.*
- *I am a Native French-speaking girl who is looking for a Nanny live-in position.*

The main difference between the Gerund and the Participial Construction is the presence or absence of a preposition:

- *I saw the door opening. (the Participial Construction)*
- *I was interrupted by the door opening. (the Gerund)*

Let us compare the following pair of sentences. In the first, the use of the Gerund (functioning as a noun) makes the meaning of the sentence more precise than in the second. In the first sentence interrupting is shown as the cause of the speaker's irritation. In the second the cause of the irritation is *Bill*, who has been interrupting. (In the second sentence, *interrupting* is actually Participle I, not the Gerund, since it functions as an adjective modifying the noun *Bill*.)

- *I was irritated by Bill's constant interrupting.*
- *I was irritated by Bill, constantly interrupting.*

The same distinctions can be seen in the pairs of examples below: in the first of each pair, the Gerund (noun-function) is used; in the second, the Participle (adjective-function). Notice the subtle change in meaning between the two sentences in each pair.

More examples:

- *The guitarist's finger-picking was extraordinary. (The technique was extraordinary.)*
The guitarist, finger-picking, was extraordinary. (The person was extraordinary, demonstrating the technique.)
- *Grandpa enjoyed his grandchildren's running and laughing.*
*Grandpa enjoyed his grandchildren, running and laughing.**
(Ambiguous: who is running and laughing?)

(5) Exercises on Gerund

Exercise 95. Find all the Gerunds in the following proverbs and sayings. Match the proverbs and sayings with their Russian equivalents.

1. A bad beginning makes a bad ending.
2. A good beginning is a half the battle.
3. Doing is better than saying.
4. Fasting comes after feasting.
5. Gossiping and lying go hand in hand.
6. He that goes a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing.
7. A clean hand wants no washing.
8. Saying is one thing, doing is another.
9. The proof of the pudding is in eating.
10. Speaking without thinking is shooting without aiming.

1. Не все то правда, что люди говорят.
2. Легко берется, да не легко отдается.
3. Скоро сказка сказывается, да не скоро дело делается.
4. Плохому началу - плохой конец.
5. Не спеши языком, торопись делом.
6. Правда сама себя очистит.
7. Сегодня пир горой, а завтра пошел с сумой.
8. Обед узнаешь кушаньем, а ум - слушаньем.
9. Доброе начало полдела откачало.
10. Говори подумав, садись осмотревшись.

Exercise 96. Find all the Gerunds in the following sentences. Define their form and syntactic function.

1. I can't understand you doing such a thing without consulting anybody.
2. 'What do you say to turning back?' said I.
3. Have you any objections to my coming?
4. Everything has been organized for our starting immediately.
5. He was angry at our having disturbed him.
6. Don't let anyone prevent you from coming.
7. I don't like the idea of going out in this rain.
8. He wasted a lot of time in trying to find another way home.
9. What do you mean by taking my fur-coat? - I'm sorry, I took it by mistake.
10. We reached the river by crossing the meadow.
11. She had her own way of doing things.
12. His manner of writing is very peculiar.

13. There's no good in denying this fact.
14. The conference closed after hearing and discussing about 80 reports.
15. You will oblige me by shutting the door.
16. I learned of your having been awarded a premium.
17. Crossing the river at that time of the year was out of the question.
18. I am very fond of being read to.
19. I asked her if there was the slightest possibility of getting those books at our library.
20. I wonder if you would mind my glancing at your sketch.
21. It is no use trying to get him on the telephone.
22. Bad weather prevented our ascending the mountain.
23. Before writing you should clean your fountain-pen.
24. We arrived in time by taking a taxi.
25. We hurried to the stop on seeing the bus come near.
26. Ben stopped nibbling his apple.
27. The night was pitch-dark, and with the thunderstorm approaching we did not feel at all like laughing.
28. Bringing water from the town pump had always been hateful work in Tom's eyes, but now it did not strike him so.
29. Upon entering the room she had crossed to the fireplace and bending down, spread her hands before the softly glowing logs.

Exercise 97. Translate the sentences into Russian, considering the syntactic function of the Gerund.

1. Taking a picnic in the heart of the English countryside is one of life's most treasured experiences. 2. Swimming every day keeps me in shape. 3. The most difficult thing in this life is choosing. 4. Instead of stopping, the storm raged for two more days. 5. On hearing the sad news she burst into tears. 6. Don't be afraid of being punished. 7. The boy succeeded in winning the first prize. 8. What's the reason for his being so angry? 9. On seeing the approaching bus we ran to the bus stop. 10. Reading a story in English, I came across many useful word combinations. 11. You can't become a good specialist without being trained for a long time. 12. Besides being clever she was very beautiful. 13. I left the cinema without waiting for the end of the film. 14. Flying from Los Angeles to Tokyo on board a new supersonic aircraft will take two hours. 15. The motor has broken from overheating.

Exercise 98. Make ten or more sentences using the phrases given in the columns. You can use the same preposition in more than one sentence.

Model: Are you interested in coming to Greece with us?

Are you interested	about	answering that child's questions.
Do you feel	as well as	changing her job, but I don't think she will.
Do you have time to do anything else	at	coming to Greece with us?
He insisted	besides	convincing the police that she was not a burglar.
He passed his exams	for	cooking.
How	in	disturbing you.
I apologise	in spite of	eating.
I like walking	instead of	going out to a restaurant tonight?
I sometimes dream	like	having time to read all my books.
I'm fed up	of	helping me?
I'm not capable	on	looking after the children?
I'm tired	with	moving to Canada.
She succeeded	without	not doing any work.
She talked		paying for everything.
She's keen		playing football.
She's very good		seeing George next week.
Thank you		selling things.
We're excited		staying at home?
We're thinking		swimming and dancing.
Why don't you come out with us		telling me the truth.
You can't live		understanding this - it's too difficult.

Exercise 99. Open the brackets using the Gerund of the verb given.

1. Why do you avoid (to see) me?
2. He tried to avoid (to see).
3. We insist on (to send) him there at once.
4. He insists on (to send) there instead of me.
5. Do you mind (to examine) the first?
6. He showed no sign of (to know) them.
7. She showed no sign of (to impress).
8. He had the most irritating habit of (to joke) at the wrong moment.
9. I was annoyed at (to interrupt) every other moment.
10. He hated (to remind) people of their duties or (to remind) of his.
11. On (to introduce) they easily fell to (to talk).
12. In (to discuss) the problem they touched upon some very interesting points.
13. The equipment must go through a number of tests before (to install).
14. The operator can set the machine in motion by (to push) the button or (to press) the pedal.
15. The water requires (to filter).

16. The matter is not worth (to speak of).
17. Excuse me for (to give) you so much trouble.
18. You never mentioned (to speak) to them on the subject.
19. He was proud of (to award) the prize.
20. I don't remember ever (to see) you.
21. I don't remember (to ask) this question.
22. The boys were punished for (to break) the window.
23. The boy was afraid of (to punish) and hid himself.
24. He was quite serious in (to say) that he was leaving the place for good.
25. She seemed sorry for (to be) rude to me.
26. He confessed to (to forget) that he was to come on Friday.
27. The old man could not stand (to make) fun of.
28. Letters were no use: he had no talent for (to express) himself on paper.
29. After thoroughly (to examine) by the doctor, the young man was admitted to the sports club.
30. Soon she could not help (to attract) by the fact that she was being looked at.
31. The camera wanted (to adjust).
32. They accused me of (to mislead) them.
33. 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.
34. She reproached me for not (to keep) my promise.
35. After (to look) through and (to sort) out, the letters were registered and filed.
36. He liked to do things without (to disturb) anyone or (to disturb).

Exercise 100. Copy out all the Gerundial constructions. Define their syntactic functions.

1. I entered the room without his seeing it.
2. Your going there won't help much.
3. Excuse my interrupting you.
4. His sleeping badly was the result of overwork. .
5. We insisted on Peter's joining us.
6. Do you mind Henry helping us?
7. You didn't mind my asking, did you?
8. There was no question of anybody not having enough work to do.
9. Your reading so carelessly prevents your enjoying this poetry.
10. The man approaching me said, 'Please pardon my disturbing you.'
11. We postponed our visit because of John's being ill.
12. Who would have thought of its being his?
13. I don't like the idea of us starting so early.
14. Hurried reading results in the learner forgetting half of what he reads.
15. You are responsible for the work being done in time.
16. I can't bear the thought of your leaving us so soon.

17. I knew nothing about his sending that letter.
18. There is still much to be done before our going home.
19. To ensure their being here on time, we shall ring them up.
20. I have an impression ... of the touch of Peggotty's finger as she used to hold it out to me, and of its being roughened by needle-work, like a pocket nutmeg-grater (терка для мускатного ореха).
21. There cannot be any objection to your seeing her personally.
22. There was an interval of silence, only broken by Miss Betsey's occasional ejaculating «Ha» as she sat with her feet upon the fender.
23. '... Mr. Copperfield objected to my threes and fives being too much alike each other, or to my putting curly tails to my sevens and nines', resumed my mother.

Exercise 101. Choose the right preposition and make sensible sentences.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| I'm | annoyed | about | studying. |
| bad | at | breaking | the speed limit. |
| bored | of | listening | to the children. |
| capable | with | going | for a long time without sleep. |
| excited | | seeing | my family next weekend. |
| fed up | | having | to work tonight. |
| fond | | getting | up early. |
| good | | seeing | the same faces every day. |
| guilty | | repairing | cars. |
| tired | | dancing. | |

Exercise 102. Open the brackets and use the necessary prepositions.

1. I have no intention ... (to stay) here any longer.
2. She insisted ... (to help) me.
3. Are you fond ... (to play) chess.
4. He has had very much experience ... (to teach).
5. There is no possibility ... (to find) his address.
6. There is little chance ... (to see) her today.
7. We have the pleasure ... (to send) you our catalogues.
8. I think ... (to go) to the south in the summer.
9. He is afraid ... (to catch) cold.
10. I am proud ... (to have) such a son.
11. The rain prevented me ... (to come)
12. He is engaged ... (to write) a book.
13. They had very much difficulty ... (to find) the house.

Exercise 103. Transform the sentences, using the gerundial phrases with prepositions.

Model: When he received the telegram, he he got into communication with the minister. – *On receiving the telegram he got into communication with the minister.*

1. When I received the telegram, I started home at once. 2. You may avoid many mistakes if you observe these rules. 3. When he entered the room, he greeted everybody. 4. After they had sat there a few minutes, they continued their journey. 5. While he was copying the text, he made a few mistakes. 6. I am thankful that I have been stopped in time. 7. I remember that I have read this book. 8. After she had tried all the keys on the ring, she finally found the right one. 9. He is proud that he has never been beaten at chess by his fellow students. 10. I don't remember that I have ever come across his name before. 11. You can improve your knowledge of English if you read more.

Exercise 104. Complete the sentences translating the expressions in brackets. Use the Gerund in the function of an object. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. They prided themselves ... (что первые выдвинули эту теорию).
2. We counted ... (что застанем его на месте).
3. I can't recall ... (чтобы меня с ним когда-нибудь познакомили).
I even don't remember ... (что видел его).
4. He couldn't get used ... (чтобы его называли дедушкой).
5. She was quite unconscious ... (что пришла в неудачный момент).
6. Excuse me ... (что я вошел, не постучав).
7. I'm really ashamed ... (что так давно вам не писал).
8. He is upset ... (что ему приходилось начинать все снова).
9. She denied ... (что обещала что-либо подобное).
10. We hope he will succeed ... (найти свое место в жизни).
11. Why do you avoid ... (называть вещи своими именами)?

Exercise 105. Answer the questions explaining why *it's no use (good)/ it's a waste of time doing it*.

Model: Shall I ring him up now? - *It's no use (good) ringing him up now. He's not at work yet.*

1. Will you persuade Ruth to join us?
2. I've heard he's not a coward. But is there anybody or anything that can threaten him?
3. Do you agree that a child shouldn't jest with edged tools?
4. Being a bodyguard is hard work. Have you warned your brother of the danger he can face with?
5. Why did you go to the country to spend a day off? It was drizzling all day long.
6. Did you ask the boss to take the Friday off before your holiday begins?
7. I see no reason to argue with the partner. Do you?

8. You can't say that you're dissatisfied with the service here, can you?
9. Are you going to complain to the manager of his employee's rudeness?
10. Are you going to lose your temper any time you serve a fastidious and particular customer?
11. Harry's been unemployed for 3 years. Is he still hoping for help from the local government?
12. Why did you give Celina a promise to promote her?

Exercise 106. Complete the sentences using the gerundial phrases with prepositions. Use the verbs from the list given. Each verb can be used only once.

<i>ask</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>break</i>	<i>kill</i>
<i>open</i>	<i>talk</i>	<i>finish</i>	<i>lack</i>	<i>practice</i>	<i>wash</i>

Model: Instead of asking for help on each arithmetic problem, you should use your book and try to figure out the answers yourself.

1. I look forward you the next time I'm in town. I'll be sure to let you know ahead of time so that we can plan to get together.
2. Alice told us that she was tired the dishes every night.
3. The four-year-old was blamed the glass candy dish.
4. Because of the bomb scare, no one was allowed in the building. People were prevented the front door by a guard who was stationed there.
5. You should listen to other people instead about yourself all the time.
6. What do you feel for dinner? Does chicken and rice sound good?
7. Frank is an environmental conservationist who believes animals should be protected from hunters. He objects wild animals for sport.
8. Please don't argue your homework. Just do it.
9. Marie is responsible all the doors and windows and sure all the lights are turned off before she leaves work in the evening.
10. Mario spent all month preparing for the tennis match, but in spite for many hours each day, he lost the match to Ivan.

Exercise 107. Complete the sentences with your own words. Use the verbs in brackets.

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

1. *(collect)* The treasurer is responsible
2. *(work)* The employees objected
3. *(be)* I apologized
4. *(win)* Mark is capable
5. *(get)* I'm not used

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 6. (<i>go to</i>) | The rainy weather prevented us.... |
| 7. (<i>cleanup</i>) | All of the children participated ... |
| 8. (<i>enter</i>) | Unauthorized persons are prohibited |
| 9. (<i>attend</i>) | She was excited |
| 10. (<i>bring</i>) | I thanked the flight attendant.... |
| 11. (<i>hire</i>) | Mr. Smith is opposed |
| 12. (<i>have to do</i>) | The students complained |

Exercise 108. Insert the correct preposition before the Gerund where necessary.

- 'I hated the idea __ your going', he said simply. (*Greene*)
- She said: 'Excuse me ___ coming in _ knocking'. (*Lessing*)
- The others insisted _ accompanying them. (*Lessing*)
- I am tired __ being old and wise. (*Greene*)
- We'll look forward __ seeing you. (*Hansford Johnson*)
- Why were you so anxious to prevent anybody _ leaving the house? (*Maugham*)
- I'm afraid I shan't succeed _ being as sympathetic as you have the right to expect. (*Maugham*)
- I was afraid _ saying the wrong thing. (*Maugham*)
- Look here, it may sound funny, but I'm terrifically grateful to you saying it. (*Hansford Johnson*)
- Both windows needed __ cleaning. (*Hansford Johnson*)
- I've paid very heavily __ , being a romantic girl. (*Maugham*)
- She could not bear __ lying. (*Priestley*)
- I suppose nothing is gained __ delaying. (*Maugham*)
- They were in the habit __ coming up to London for the season. (*Maugham*)
- We wouldn't mind __ being poor again. (*Hansford Johnson*)
- I didn't at all like the idea _ going to the station in the luggage cart. (*Maugham*)
- He looked at me for a long time _ answering. (*Clark*)
- He felt he was going to be denounced __ daring to suggest such a thing. (*Priestley*)
- I thought you had just been blaming me __ being neutral. (*Snow*)

Exercise 109. Make up sentences using the verbs given.

Model:

enjoy + watch - *Do you enjoy watching old movies on television?*

mind + have to be - *I don't mind having to be in class at 8:00 A.M.*

put off + pack - *Dan usually puts off packing his suitcase until the very last minute.*

1. discuss + go + shop
2. talk about + take
3. avoid + eat
4. go + jog
5. finish + do
6. mind + have to stay
7. consider + go + swim
8. stop + cry
9. mention + have to go
10. delay + put
11. suggest + change
12. keep + ask
13. quit + worry about
14. postpone + take

Exercise 110. Point out the Gerundial Constructions and define the way their nominal elements are expressed. Translate into Russian.

1. You must excuse my being so breathless, I'm not really breathless, it's just the excitement. (*Leacock*)
2. These happy events! Occurred without any recommendation having been made by Rainborough, and indeed without his having been officially informed. (*Murdoch*)
3. The maid said something about the American lady's having come back to Rodnik. (*Heym*)
4. It was easy to imagine Cave sitting silent... (Snow)
5. 'She was interrupted by her father's voice and by her father's hat being heavily flung from his hand and striking her face. (*Dickens*)
6. He brought in a portmanteau with him which he doubted its being worth while to unpack. (*Dickens*)
7. Besides, there's no danger of it happening again. (*Hansford Johnson*)
8. 'It's no good you staying,' Jack Burton said. (*Aldridge*)
9. Jack laughed. Their being bothered amused him. (*Lawrence*)
10. He was wakened by someone knocking at the door. (*Faulkner*)
11. There is something so inexpressibly absurd to me in the idea of Caddy being married. (*Dickens*)
12. I was not surprised by Caddy's being in low spirits. (*Dickens*)
13. You knew young Pyle well, didn't you? I can't get over a thing like that happening to him. (*Greene*)
14. She laughed at the thought of her husband and Johnny looking after the house. (*Priestley*)
15. He felt almost a gloomy satisfaction at the thought of all these disasters happening at once. (*Murdoch*)

Exercise 111. Define the function of the Gerund and the Gerundial Constructions. Translate into Russian.

1. Nobody can go on living without some belief. (*Greene*)
2. ...she did not like being plunged back into a slave state. (*Stone*)
3. He greeted me noisily, but I cut him short by giving him the telegram. (*Snow*).
4. 'She cannot sleep without seeing and speaking to you once more', I said. 'She does not like the thought of leaving you'. (*Ch. Bronte*)
5. Without putting anything into words, they bade each other farewell. (*Wilson*)
6. I remember laughing aloud, and the laugh being carried by the wind away from me.
7. There came the sound of the door closing then being locked. (*Priestley*)
8. Upon awakening she dressed quickly and left the house. (*Stone*)
9. He felt better for having written the letter. (*Cronin*)
10. 'It's no good you hating "' said Mr. Bunting, becoming didactic. (*Greenwood*)
11. Do you mind giving me your name and telephone number, please? (*Priestley*)
12. Peter Saward only replied by staring at the paper knife and shaking his head slowly to and from, and twisting his long legs into knots under the desk. (*Murdoch*)
13. Mr. Dorrit positively trembled in addressing the great man. (*Dickens*)
14. Unfortunately this fruitful silence was ruined by the sound of a door being banged. (*Priestley*)
15. He never ceased talking. (*Coppard*)
16. Well, it's no use my telling you a lie. (*Shaw*)
17. Life seemed worth fighting for. (*Dreiser*)
18. Petra sat through her first lesson without saying a word and without paying much attention to the lecture and the examples on the blackboard. (*Heyrn*)
19. But now a difficulty arose – hostile Indians could not break the bread of hospitality together without first making peace, and this was a simple impossibility without smoking a pipe of peace. (*Twain*)
20. Only the other day they had been talking about something happening, and now it had happened to him. (*Snow*)
21. I was torn between the fear of hurting a nice woman's feelings and the fear of being in the way. (*Maugham*)
22. She cursed herself for not having thought to bring a visiting card. (*Murdoch*)
24. It is awfully hard work doing nothing. (*Wilde*)
25. He was angry with me for bringing the news. (*Snow*)
26. He went on talking to my wife. (*Hemingway*)
27. She was listening hard all the time for any sound of Jan Lusiewicz descending the stairs. (*Murdoch*)

28. After washing his heavy stone cup and tin plate... , he stretched himself wearily on the bed. (*Dreiser*)
29. She enjoyed giving parties. (*Stone*)
30. He knew that I or any competent man would not have denied a point so specific without being dead sure. (*Snow*)
31. I wish I'd never told you the truth, but it's no use denying it. (*Braine*)
32. He meant to begin his investigation by seeing the church. (*Galsworthy*)
33. But outside it kept on raining. (*Hemingway*)
34. They could not understand how he had so nearly succeeded in deceiving them. (*Priestley*)
35. ...in passing under a lamp, Graham encountered my eye. (*Ch. Bronte*)
36. Stephen was absorbed the greater part of the time in wishing he were not forced to stay in town yet another day. (*Hardy*)
37. Why was going with Joseph any different from going with Elinor? (*Heym*)
38. She tried, by staring into the glass, to see what the expression was on the man's face. (*Murdoch*)
39. ...little Hans nodded and smiled, and felt very proud of having a friend with such noble ideas. (*Wilde*)
40. 'You can't 'have a war', said Douglas, 'without someone getting hurt'. (*Snow*)
41. She was not conscious of having shown any special interest in Mr. Lincoln. (*Stone*)
42. I began... by explaining the situation in the North. (*Greene*)
43. Being alone in your own country is worse than being alone anywhere else. (*Heym*)
44. Mr. Bumble's conduct on being left to himself was rather inexplicable. (*Dickens*)
45. He could stand behind the door and take a chance at surprising Joseph. (*Priestley*)
46. She seemed a little self-conscious now and she avoided meeting his eyes. (*Wilson*)

Exercise 112. Use the Gerund to speak about the ways of saving money.

Model: Invite people to tea or coffee instead of dinner. - *Inviting people to tea or coffee instead of dinner is a way of saving money.*

1. Exchange homes with a foreign family on holidays.
2. Learn to do your own simple plumbing and electrical repairs.
3. Drive smoothly, without sudden stops and starts – it uses less petrol.
4. Put your telephone in an uncomfortable noisy place.
5. Borrow books from the public library instead of buying them.
6. Knit your own sweaters.

7. Don't drive when you can walk.
8. Buy fewer newspapers and magazines – you probably don't read them all anyway.
9. Don't use a dishwasher or a washing machine without a full load.
10. Take showers instead of baths.
11. Drink water instead of expensive soft drinks.
12. Be very carefull about turning lights off when they are not needed.

Exercise 113. Read the politician's speech and write down his solutions to the problems. The first one has been done for you.

Today we are faced with many problems, both social and economic. What are we, the Government, going to do about them? (1) First of all, we are going to create new jobs. This will reduce unemployment. (2) Then we must export more goods, which will help the economy. Of course, the future of the country is in the hands of the young, (3) so we intend to train more teachers, and this will raise the level of education. (4) We must also provide more entertainment for young people. This will keep them out of trouble. (5) In addition, we plan to cut taxation, and this will help the lower-paid workers. (6) And, finally, we are going to employ more policemen, which will make our streets safer.'

1. *Creating more jobs will reduce unemployment.*
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Exercise 114. Read through the news items and fill in the spaces with a suitable word or phrase. The first one has been done for you.

And here is a round-up of the news in brief.

Two men escaped from Durham jail early this morning by (1) *climbing* a wall. Both men were serving five years for (2) _____ an elderly man.

Police are looking for a hit-and-run driver who drove off without (3) _____ after (4) _____ a young woman. Police are interested in (5) _____ anyone who saw the accident.

Boxing champion Steve Goddard appeared in court today, accused of (6) _____. He was found not guilty. Goddard spoke to reporters

before (7) _____ and said that he was now looking forward to (8) _____.

Pop star Scott Turner plans to retire after his next European tour. He said today he was tired of (9) _____ and wanted to spend more time with his family instead of (10) _____.

British racing driver Bob Nicolas flew home last night after (11) _____ the Brazilian Grand Prix. His car developed engine trouble during the race, and he had difficulty in (12) _____.

An Essex grandmother, Mrs Maude Williams, celebrated her 100th birthday today by (13) _____ Concorde. She was nervous of (14) _____ before the flight, but, on (15) _____ Heathrow Airport, she said she'd had a wonderful time and thanked everyone for (16) _____.

And, finally, a young man who took his pet snake to a party ended up (17) _____ the night at the local police station. Paul Rimmer, twenty-six, said, «I was worried about (18) _____ the snake at home because of the cold. So I put it into a box and left it in a bedroom. It was all right until someone insisted on (19) _____ the box and the snake escaped. That's when the police were called.» Mr Rimmer apologized for (20) _____ and was later allowed to go home.

Exercise 115. Give advice to your friend who is putting on weight.

Model: I'm getting fat as I usually go to work by bus (walk). - *You should/ought to/need to take up walking.*

1. I don't like walking but I want to lose weight (cycle).
2. I like having an extra hour of sleep in the morning (jog).
3. On days off I like sitting in the armchair doing nothing (garden).
4. I am dreaming to have a comfortable cruise round the Caribbean (sail).
5. In May I'm spending a fortnight in Las Vegas (camp).
6. In summer I like lying in the sun for hours (swim).
7. In winter I prefer to stay indoors as I don't want to catch a cold (skate or ski).
8. I like staying in the country watching animals (ride on a horse).
9. I adore mountains but from the window of a room in a five-star hotel overlooking them (mountaineer).
10. Girls refuse to go to discotheque with me; they consider me awkward (dance).
11. I like watching the sea with large waves (wind-surf).

Exercise 116. Answer the questions about likes and dislikes using the Gerund.

Model: Why do you always wear a hat? - *I simply love wearing a hat.*

1. Why do you play tennis every day?
2. Why does your brother never go to the theatre?
3. Why does Walter take so many photographs?
4. Why do you always wear jeans?
5. Why does Ann watch television so often?
6. Why do you never fly?
7. Why do you always stay alone in your cottage over the weekend?
8. Why do you never drive a car?
9. Why don't you work in the evenings?
10. Why don't you live in this place?
11. Why does Ann always cook for the whole family but never wash up?
12. Why does Ann's husband never shop?

Now write down your own likes and dislikes using the Gerund as the subject or part of the predicate (the predicative) of the sentence.

Exercise 117. Draw 6 concentric circles on paper; put your name in the central circle and the names of half a dozen family members or friends in the other circles. Think about each person and write 2 sentences: one about what the person likes you doing and one about what person hates you doing.

Model: Bruno likes me leaving him in peace.

Bruno hates me talking too loud in public.

Exercise 118. Explain why somebody couldn't help doing it.

Model: You fell asleep! - *I was too tired that I couldn't help falling asleep.*

1. She heard our conversation!
2. You came in late!
3. Your son answered back!
4. Tom smiled!
5. She made a terrible noise!
6. You woke up the people in the next flat!
7. Milly mixed up appointments!
8. You put off an urgent work!
9. Your secretary interrupted me!
10. You broke the contract!
11. Your assistant lost important documents!
12. The firm suffered a million's loss!

Exercise 119. Complete the situations to express desirable or undesirable actions. Make use of the words given.

to enjoy, to feel like, to avoid, to object to, to insist on, to look forward, to be fond of, to be afraid of, to be proud

Model: The party was such fun. The band was superb and the music very good (to go) = *He enjoyed going to the party.*

A. 1. I see you are interested in the details. I'm very sorry but ... (to go into). 2. I'm tired (to discuss). 3. Let's take a taxi. My feet are quite sore (to walk). 4. Your daughter, is she doing well in her French (to learn)? 5. I haven't seen Jack around for quite a while. Have you quarrelled? - Yes (to come).

B. 1. I'm eighteen now. Don't forget it (to be treated like a child). 2. Remember you're promised to come again. We'll stay here till the end of August (to see somebody again). 3. I've tried to talk him out of it but he wouldn't listen (to go).

C. 1. She is very angry. I've never seen her so angry before. It was her favourite vase (to break). 2. My head swirls. This child is asking hundreds of questions (to ask questions). 3. He is a true scientist and a most honourable man (to work). 4. Whose cup is it? - My son's. He took part on the championship last month (to win).

Exercise 120. Write sentences about three things you are good at doing, three things you are bad at doing, and three things you are fed up with doing.

Exercise 121. Speak on the suggested topic:

1. Travelling is learning. Travelling time is good learning time. Brainstorm all the ways to continue learning while traveling.

Exercise 122. Translate into English using the Gerunds:

1. У меня нет надежды увидеть его скоро. 2. Мысль провести каникулы на Волге принадлежит моему брату. 3. Вы можете улучшить свое произношение, слушая каждый день речь носителей английского языка. 4. Я не смогу перевести этот документ, не посмотрев несколько слов в словаре. 5. Я думаю поехать туда осенью. 6. Я помню, что меня уже спрашивали об этом. 7. Доктор велел ей избегать сидеть на солнце. 8. Я зайду к вам перед тем, как ехать в Москву. 9. Придя домой, я сразу начал работать. 10. Я поблагодарил его за то, что он купил мне такие интересные книги. 11. Он понимает важность изучения иностранных языков. 12. Он был занят переводом какой-то статьи, когда я пришел. 13. Он привык вставать рано. 14. Дождь помешал мне прийти к вам вчера. 15. Он не способен сделать такую вещь. 16. Он вошел в комнату, не постучав. 17. Он потушил

свет перед тем, как выйти из комнаты. 18. Получив телеграмму, я немедленно позвонил своим друзьям. 19. Планируя вашу работу на будущее, вы должны принять это во внимание. 20. Я чувствовал большое удовлетворение, делая эту работу. 21. Он выразил большое удивление, услышав это. 22. Нет смысла делать эту работу сейчас. 23. Проверяя ваши диктанты, я нашел очень много ошибок. 24. Она была сердита на него за то, что он потерял ее словарь. 25. Вам следует прекратить купаться в море, так как очень похолодало. 26. Вы очень помогли мне тем, что дали ваши записи. 27. Он имеет плохую привычку курить перед завтраком. 28. Я имел удовольствие познакомиться с вашим отцом на днях. 29. Я закрою окно, так как боюсь простудиться. 30. Я отложил выполнение этой неприятной работы на потом. 31. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы заняться этим вопросом немедленно. 32. Нельзя было не заметить ее радости. 33. Он не мог уйти, не спросив разрешения. 34. Это очень разумный совет. Стоит им воспользоваться. 35. Все зависит от того, примут ли они необходимые меры. 36. Вместо того, чтобы посылать ему факс, я свяжусь с ним по телефону. 37. Это выражение часто встречается, его стоит выучить. 38. Стоит ли это читать?

THE INFINITIVE OR THE GERUND

The formal difference between the Gerund and the Infinitive is obvious:

Gerunds: swimming, hoping, telling, eating, dreaming
Infinitives: to swim, to hope, to tell, to eat, to dream

Their functions, however, overlap. The Gerunds often perform the same functions as nouns, but the Infinitives often also serve as nouns. Deciding which to use can be confusing in many situations, especially for people whose first language is not English. Confusion between the Gerunds and the Infinitives occurs primarily in cases in which one or the other functions as the direct object in a sentence. In English some verbs take the Gerunds as a verbal direct object exclusively while other verbs take only the Infinitives and still others can take either. Three groups of such verbs are listed below, organized according to which kind of verbal direct object they take.

I Verbs that take only the Infinitive as a verbal direct object

agree	decide	expect	hesitate
learn	need	promise	neglect
hope	want	plan	attempt
propose	intend	pretend	

- *I hope to go on a vacation soon.*
- *He promised to go on a diet.*
- *They agreed to sign the treaty.*
- *Because she was nervous, she hesitated to speak.*
- *They will attempt to resuscitate the victim.*

II Verbs that take only the Gerund as a verbal direct object

deny	risk	delay	consider
can't help	keep	give up	be fond of
finish	quit	put off	practice
postpone	tolerate	suggest	stop (quit)
regret	enjoy	keep (on)	dislike
admit	avoid	recall	mind

miss	detest	appreciate	recommend
get/be through	get/be tired of	get/be accustomed to	get/be used to

- *They always avoid drinking before driving.*
- *I recall asking her that question.*
- *She put off buying a new jacket.*
- *Mr. Allen enjoys cooking.*
- *Charles keeps calling her.*

III Verbs that take the Gerund or the Infinitive as a verbal direct object

start	begin	continue	hate
prefer	like	love	try
remember			

- *She has continued **to work** at the store.*
*She has continued **working** at the store.*
- *They like **to go** to the movies.*
*They like **going** to the movies.*
- *Brent started **to walk** home.*
*Brent started **walking** home.*

Special attention should be paid to the use of the verbs *to forget* and *to remember*:

These two verbs change time reference and meaning depending on whether the Gerund or the Infinitive is used as a direct object. The Gerund refers the action to the past, while the Infinitive refers it to the present or future:

- *Jack forgets **to take out** the cat. (He regularly forgets.)*
*Jack forgets **taking out** the cat. (He did it, but he doesn't remember now.)*
- *Jack forgot **to take out** the cat. (He never did it.)*
*Jack forgot **taking out** the cat. (He did it, but he didn't remember sometime later.)*

- *Jack remembers to take out the cat. (He regularly remembers.)
Jack remembers taking out the cat. (He did it, and he remembers now.)*
- *Jack remembered to take out the cat. (He did it.)
Jack remembered taking out the cat. (He did it, and he remembered sometime later.)*

In the second of each pair of example sentences above, the Past Progressive Gerund form *having taken* can be used in place of *taking* to avoid any possible confusion.

- *Jack forgets having taken out the cat.*

The Verbs to regret and to try

Regret + infinitive = regret to say, to tell someone, to inform someone of some bad news:

- *I regret to tell you that you failed the test.*

Regret + gerund = regret something that that happened in the past

- *I regret lending him some money. He never paid me back.*

Try + infinitive = make an effort.

- *I'm trying to learn English*

Try + gerund = experiment with a new or different approach to see if it works.

- *The room was hot. I tried opening the window, but that didn't help. So I tried turning on the fan, but I was still hot. Finally, I turned on the air conditioner.*

The Verb to stop

Stop can also be followed immediately by the Gerund or by the Infinitive of purpose (*in order to*). Still, the meaning is different. Compare:

Stop + gerund = to discontinue, to leave off

- *When the professor entered the room, the students **stopped talking**.* (The room became quiet.)

Stop + infinitive of purpose

- *While I was walking down the street, I ran into an old friend. I **stopped to talk** to him.* (I stopped walking in order to talk him.)

Some verbs may take either the Gerund or the Infinitive with no particular difference in meaning. These are:

like	begin	continue
hate	start	prefer
love	can't stand	can't bear

- *It began to rain. / It began raining.*
➤ *I started to work. / I started working.*
➤ *It was beginning to rain.*

Note. There is no difference between *began to rain* and *began raining*. Still, if the main verb is progressive, the Infinitive (not the Gerund) is usually used.

(6) Exercises on the Gerund and the Infinitive in Comparison

Exercise 123. Explain the differences in the meanings of the following pairs of sentences.

1. a. I like studying English grammar.
b. I would like to study English grammar today.
2. a. I remembered shutting the window.
b. I remembered to shut the window.
3. a. The Browns stopped buying cigarettes last week.
b. The Browns stopped to buy cigarettes.
4. a. Mrs. Smith prefers going to the cinema to watching TV.
b. Mrs. Smith prefers to watch TV tonight.
5. a. Mary has forgotten visiting me last month.
b. Mary has forgotten to visit me.
6. a. Dr. Clark encourages drinking milk.
b. Dr. Clark encourages his sons to drink milk.
7. a. He tried skating for a change.
b. He tried to skate.
8. a. Don't forget doing your grammar exercises.
b. Don't forget to do the grammar exercises.
9. a. It means more studying.
b. She means to study English harder.
10. a. I regret telling him the news.
b. I regret to tell you that you have failed your entrance examination.
11. a. He usually begins doing his homework after dinner.
b. He began to do his homework after lunch yesterday.
12. a. Go on speaking about this matter.
b. Go on to say how you managed to escape from prison.
13. a. I dread thinking about Tom.
b. I dread to think about Tom.
14. a. Professor Ross permitted smoking during his lecture.
b. Professor Ross permitted her to smoke cigarettes.
15. a. Mr. Smith proposed waiting till his wife comes back.
b. Mr. Smith proposed to wait for his wife.
16. a. Miss Sams acknowledged receiving the parcel.
b. Miss Sams acknowledged her boyfriend to be very handsome.
17. a. I am learning signing.
b. I am learning to sing Verdi.
18. a. I noticed her cross the road safely and meet her parents.
b. I noticed her crossing the road.
19. a. I heard him speak English.
b. I heard him speaking English.

20. a. I asked to stay with my friend.
- b. I asked my mother to stay with my friends.

Exercise 124. Open the brackets using the correct verbal.

A.

1. The plumber agreed (fix) my flush tank.
2. I wish you'd quit (complain).
3. President Obama has decided (send) a tough message to one of his allies.
4. We all try to avoid (get ill) while travelling.
5. I've told him to stop but he keeps on (peer) at her!
6. I hope (go) on a vacation soon.
7. They practice (park) the car.
8. We need to give up (smoke).
9. They agreed (sign) the treaty.
10. He suggested (go) together in one car.
11. Because she was nervous, she hesitated (speak).
12. The rent was much more than we had expected (pay).
13. I recall (ask) her that question.
14. He promised (go) on a diet.
15. She put off (buy) a new jacket.
16. The agent neglected (warn) us about delays.
17. Mr. Allen enjoys (cook).
18. She pretended (be) cheerful.
19. Charles keeps (call) her.

B.

1. I like (go) to the zoo.
2. The play wasn't very good. The audience started (leave) before it was over.
3. After a brief interruption, the professor continued (lecture).
4. The children love (swim) in the ocean.
5. I'm afraid of flying. When a plane begins (move) down the runway, my heart starts (race). Oh-oh! The plane is beginning (move) and my heart is starting (race).
7. When I travel, I prefer (drive) to (take) a plane.
8. I prefer (drive) rather than (take) a plane.
9. I always remember (turn) off all the lights before I leave my house.
10. I can remember (be) very proud and happy when I graduated.
11. Did you remember (give) Jake my message?
12. I remember (play) with dolls when I was a child.
13. What do you remember (do) when you were a child?
14. What do you remember (do) before you leave for class every day?
15. What did you forget (do) before you left for class this morning?

16. I'll never forget (carry) my wife over the threshold when we moved into our first home.
17. I can't ever forget (watch) our team score the winning goal in the last seconds of the game to capture the national championship.
18. Don't forget (do) your homework tonight!
19. I regret (inform) you that your loan application has not been approved.
20. I regret (listen, not) to my father's advice. He was right.
21. When a student asks a question, the teacher always tries (explain) the problem as clearly as possible.
22. I tried everything, but the baby still wouldn't stop crying. I tried (burp) him. I tried (change) his diapers. Nothing worked.

C.

1. Mary reminded me (be, not) late for the meeting.
2. We went for a walk after we finished (clean) up the kitchen.
3. I forgot (take) a book back to the library, so I had to pay a fine.
4. When do you expect (leave) on your trip?
5. The baby started (talk) when she was about eighteen months old.
6. I don't mind (wait) for you. Go ahead and finish (do) your work.
7. I've decided (stay) here over vacation and (paint) my room.
8. We discussed (quit) our jobs and (open) our own business.
9. I'm getting tired. I need (take) a break.
10. Sometimes students avoid (look) at the teacher if they don't want (answer) a question.
11. The club members discussed (postpone) the next meeting until March.
12. Most children prefer (watch) television to (listen) to the radio.
13. My grandfather prefers (read).
14. Did Carol agree (go) (camp) with you?
15. As the storm approached, the birds quit (sing).
16. The taxi driver refused (take) a chek. He wanted the passeenger (pay) in cash.
17. The soldiers were ordered (stand) at attention.
18. The travel agent advised us (wait, not) until August.

D.

1. Keep (talk). I'm listening to you.
2. The children promised (play) more quietly. They promised (make, not) so much noise.
3. Linda offered (look after) my cat while I was out of town.
4. You shouldn't put off (pay) your bills.
5. Alex's dog loves (chase) sticks.
6. Mark mentioned (go) to the market later today. I wonder if he's still planning (go).

7. Fred suggested (go) (ski) in the mountains this weekend. How does that sound to you?
8. The doctor ordered Mr. Gray (smoke, not).
9. Don't tell me his secret. I prefer (know, not).
10. Could you please stop (whistle)? I'm trying (concentrate) on my work.
11. She finally decided (quit) her present job and (look for) another one.
12. Did you remember (turn off) the stove?
13. Jack was allowed (renew) his student visa.
14. Pat told us (wait, not) for her.
15. Mr. Buck warned his daughter (play, not) with matches.
16. Would you please remind me (call) Alice tomorrow?
17. Liz encouraged me (throw away) my old running shoes and (buy) a new pair without holes in the toes.
18. I'm considering (drop out of) school, (hitchhike) to New York, and (try) (find) a job.
19. Don't forget (tell) Jane (call) me about (go) (swim) tomorrow.
20. Sally reminded me (ask) you (tell) Bob (remember) (bring) his soccer ball to the picnic.

E.

1. Margaret challenged me (race) her across the pool.
2. David volunteered (bring) some food to the reception.
3. The students practiced (pronounce) the 'th' sound in the phrase 'these thirty-three dirty trees.'
4. In the fairy tale, the wolf threatened (eat) a girl named Little Red Riding Hood.
5. Susie! How many times do I have to remind you (hang up) your coat when you get home from school?
6. The horses struggled (pull) the wagon out of the mud.
7. Janice demanded (know) why she had been fired.
8. My skin can't tolerate (be) in the sun all day long. I get sunburned easily.
9. I avoided (tell) Mary the truth because I knew she would be angry.
10. Fred Washington claims (be) a descendant of George Washington.
11. Alex broke the antique vase. I'm sure he didn't mean (do) it.
12. I urged Al (return) to school and (finish) his education.
13. Mrs. Freeman can't help (worry) about her daughter's future.
14. Children, I forbid you (play) in the street. There's too much traffic.
15. My little cousin is a blabbermouth! He can't resist (tell) everyone my secrets!
16. I appreciate your (take) the time to help me.
17. I can't afford (buy) a new car.
18. Ted managed (change) my mind.
19. I think Sam deserves (have) another change.

20. Julie finally admitted (be) responsible for the problem.
21. I don't recall ever (hear) you mention his name before.
22. She keeps (promise) (visit) us, but she never does.

Exercise 125. Open the brackets using the correct verbal. The first one has been done for you.

KIM: I'll never forget 1) ...going... (go) to America for the first time. I was incredibly excited although I was trying 2).....(act) cool and casual.

TOM: I know. I remember 3).....(be) quite envious because I wanted 4).....(go) there too.

KIM: Yes, I know. I was a bit over the top, wasn't I? I'm sorry for 5).....(behave) so badly.

TOM: Yes, you were! You just went on 6).....(talk) about America constantly. It was quite funny though when I think back. You hardly let me 7).....(say) a word.

KIM: I'm sorry, but you know that in my excitement I nearly left a lot of things behind like my camera and my money.

TOM: I didn't know you had such a bad memory.

KIM: I'm not usually so forgetful. I had a lot on my mind. Anyway, I don't remember actually 8)..... (leave) anything behind in the end.

TOM: How did you feel when you first arrived there?

KIM: I remember 9).....(worry) about what to do and where to go. I wanted 10)..... (see) everything but I didn't know where 11)..... (begin).

TOM: So where did you go first?

KIM: Well, we started in New York. At first, the traffic was so bad that I was afraid 12)..... (cross) the road. But it got easier. I saw the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty and lots of other things. It was incredible! I love New York!

Exercise 126. Complete the sentences using any relevant verbal – the Infinitive or the Gerund.

Model: City life is too busy for me; I really miss living in the country.

A.

1. We had to postpone ___ tennis because of the bad weather.
2. She goes ___ at the pool every weekend.
3. If you will keep ___ so much, you're bound to get fat.
4. She's been training so hard recently that she deserves ___ the race.
5. He couldn't sleep, so I suggested his ___ some warm milk.
6. Because of his fear of jellyfish, he doesn't like ___ in the sea.

7. I'd really like ___ my uncle in Chicago one day.
8. That man seems to be having trouble ___ his car. Why don't you give him a push?
9. Mr Roberts is much too old ___ climbing like he used to.
10. Before the interview, I was required ___ an application form.
11. The dog seems ___ hungry - you'd better feed him.
12. Becoming an Olympic athlete involves ___ for years.
13. Would you ever consider ___ married to someone twice your age?
14. I much prefer ___ letters to ___ on the telephone.
15. Let me be the first ___ you on your remarkable success.
16. I'm sorry ___ that I'll be unable to attend the meeting tomorrow.
17. He said he would prefer ___ the train to London rather than ___ his mother's old car.
18. It's no use ___ to university if you don't intend to study.
19. I think you should give up ___ because you have a very poor voice.

B.

1. When Beth got tired, she stopped ___.
2. Would you mind ___ the door? Thanks.
3. The weather will get better soon. We can leave as soon as it quits ___.
4. The police officer told him to stop, but the thief kept ___.
5. I enjoy ___ a long walk every morning.
6. I have a lot of homework tonight, but I'd still like to go with you later on. I'll call you when I get through ___.
7. I would like to have some friends over. I'm thinking about ___ a dinner party.
8. He told a really funny joke. We couldn't stop ___!
9. Where are you considering ___ for vacation?
10. Sometimes I put off ___ my homework.
11. You have to decide where you want to go to school next year. You can't postpone ___ that decision much longer.
12. I wanted to go to Mexico. Sally suggested ___ to the Hawaii.
13. Tony mentioned ___ the bus to school instead of walking.
14. I appreciate ___ able to study in peace and quiet.

C.

1. We're going out for dinner. Would you like ___ us?
2. Jack avoided ___ me.
3. Fred didn't have money, so he decided ___ a job.
4. The teacher reminded the students ___ their assignments.
5. Do you enjoy ___ soccer?
6. I was broke, so Jenny offered ___ me a little money.
7. Mrs. Allen promised ___ tomorrow.
8. My boss expects me ___ this work ASAP.

9. Jane had to go out again because she had forgotten ___ some bread at the market.
10. Even though I asked the people in front of me at the movie ___ quiet, they kept ___.
11. Joan and David were considering ___ married in June, but they finally decided ___ until August.
12. Our teacher encourages us ___ a dictionary whenever we are uncertain of the spelling of a word.
13. Before I left home to go away to college, my mother reminded me ___ her a letter at least once a week.
14. Mrs. Jackson warned her young son ___ the hot stove.
15. I don't mind ___ alone.
16. The teacher seems ___ in a good mood today, don't you think?
17. Lucy pretended ___ the answer to my question.
18. Dick intends ___ his friend a letter.
19. Residents are not allowed ___ pets in my apartment buiding.
20. All applicants are required ___ an entrance examination.
21. Someone asked me _____ this package.
22. I was asked _____ this package.
23. Jack advised me _____ a new apartment.
24. Jack advised ___ a new apartment.
25. Jack suggested ___ a new apartment.
26. Ann advised her sister ___ the plane instead of driving to Oregon.

Exercise 127. Express your preferences, your likes and dislikes in general and under the circumstances described.

Do you like working in the garden? 2. I see you like reading historical novels, don't you? 3. You don't like to discuss people behinds their backs? Very proper. 4. My brother likes discussing politics. 5. I see you hate bothering about money, don't you? 6. Do you prefer working at a library or at home?

Exercise 128. Make up sentences from the following verb combinations. Use a noun or pronoun as a subject.

Model: Like + go - *I like to go (OR: going) to the park.*
ask + open - *Mary asked me to open the window.*

1. enjoy + listen
2. offer + lend
6. look forward to + see
7. forget + bring
3. start + laugh

4. remind + take
5. postpone + go
6. remember + go
7. prefer + live
8. finish + do
9. enjoy + watch TV
10. mind + open the window
11. quit + eat desserts
12. give up + eat desserts
13. finish + eat dinner
14. get through + eat dinner
15. stop + rain
16. avoid + answer
17. postpone + do my work
18. put off + do my work
19. delay + leave on vacation
20. keep on + work
21. consider + get a job
22. think about + get a job
23. discuss + go to a movie
24. talk about + go to a movie
25. mention + go to a concert
26. suggest + go on a picnic
27. finish + study
28. go + dance
29. keep + work
30. go + bowl
31. think about + wear
32. enjoy + play
33. go + fish
34. talk about + go + swim
35. stop + fight
36. postpone + go + camp
37. quit + rain
38. avoid + go + shop
39. give up + ask
40. discuss + go + birdwatch

Exercise 129. Fill in the correct forms of the verbs given in brackets. Explain the difference in the meaning of the sentences.

- 1a. I remember Paris when I was very young (visit).
- b. Please remember the door on your way out (lock).

- c. Did you remember Jim last night? (phone).
- 2a. I shall never forget..... taken to see the Moscow State Circus (be).
 b. Don't forget..... how many are coming on Saturday (find out).
 c. I forgot..... to the chemist's on my way home (go).
- 3a. We all tried him, but he just wouldn't listen to any of us (stop).
 b. If you want to stop coughing, why don't you try..... some water? (drink)
- 4a. She got annoyed because her husband stopped in every shop window (look).
 b. Just stop..... and listen for a moment (talk).
- 5a. If we hadn't turned music off they'd have gone on..... till morning (dance).
 b. She got a degree in Physics and then went on..... a course in Applied Maths (take).
- 6a. I regret..... you that there's been an accident (tell).
 b. He regretted.....in the same job for so long (stay).

Exercise 130. Open the brackets using the correct verbal form.

1. A: You lent me some money a few months ago.
 B: Did I? That's strange. I don't remember (lend) you any money.
2. We tried (put) the fire out but we were unsuccessful. We had to call the fire-brigade.
3. When you see Tom, remember (give) him my regards, won't you?
4. What do you intend (do) about this problem?
5. Someone must have taken my bag. I clearly remember (leave) it by the window and now it has gone.
6. When she saw what had happened, she began (laugh) loudly.
7. Sue needed some money. She tried (ask) Gerry but he couldn't help her.
8. He tried (reach) the shelf but he wasn't tall enough.
9. "Did you remember (phone) Ann?" "Oh no, I completely forgot."
10. I asked them to quiet but they continued (make) a lot of noise.
11. You said Ken was stupid». «I don't remember (say) that.
12. I'll never forget (visit) Istanbul in 2008.
13. When I go shopping I must remember (buy) some bread.
14. Please remember (turn off) the radio before you go out.

Exercise 131. Open the brackets using the correct Infinitive or Gerundial form (*remember, regret, try*, etc). The first one has been done for you.

I used to like going to our local cinema. It was old and rather uncomfortable but it had character. Now they've stopped (0) *showing* (show) films there. The owner would like to go on (1) (run) the cinema but he would need

(2)..... (make) a lot of improvements, which would mean
 (3).....(spend) tens of thousands of pounds. I remember
 (4).....(watch) the last film at the cinema. It was a murder mystery. It was
 five minutes from the end and we were trying (5).....(work) out who the
 murderer was when suddenly all the lights went out and the film stopped. We sat
 in the dark for a few minutes and then the owner appeared with a torch. I regret
 (6).....(tell) you, 'he said, 'that our electricity get failed. I don't mean
 (7).....(disappoint) you, but I'm afraid we can't show you the end of the
 film. We've tried (8).....(phone) the electricity company, but they can't
 help.' He went on (9)..... (explain) to the audience how the film ended. I
 didn't understand the story. But I don't regret (10).....(go) to the cinema on
 that last evening.

Exercise 132. Transform the following pairs of sentences into a single one using the Infinitive or the Gerund.

Model: Trevor didn't ring Laura. He forgot. - *Trevor forgot to ring Laura.*
 Tom and Nick had been playing cards for hours. But they went on the
 game. - *Tom and Nick went on playing cards.*

1. Harriet didn't think she could move the piano. She didn't even try.
2. Mike once saw a spaceship. He'll never forget it.
3. What about painting the walls? They need it.
4. Natasha was unkind to Jessica. But she didn't mean it.
5. Andrew was studying. He went on through the night.
6. When Tim was driving, he needed to make a phone call. So he stopped.

Exercise 133. Read the letter a young man wrote to an advice column and the reply he received. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (the Gerund or the Infinitive). In some cases either is possible.

Write to Uncle Max

Dear Max,

I've decided (1)... (write) to you because I've failed (2)... (come up with) a solution of my own to what is rapidly becoming a serious problem. I'm a successful, good looking, healthy, intelligent and likeable guy in my late twenties, but I regret (3) ... (say) I haven't been able (4) ... (find) a permanent girlfriend... or even an impermanent one!

It's no good (5) ... (tell) me I should try (6) ... (meet) more girls. That's the whole problem. I've been living here for six months and I haven't succeeded in (7) ... (get to know) more than five women I've genuinely had anything in

common with. My best friend suggests (8) ... (take up) a hobby of some kind or (9) ... (join) a club. I suppose I wouldn't mind (10) ... (learn) more about photography or (11) ... (take up) a new sport, but I really don't have much time during the week and come Saturday night, I'm on my own again. Several friends have offered (12) ... (introduce) me to eligible women, but none of them turned out (13) ... (be) what I'd call 'my type' and I've realised I prefer (14) ... (meet) people on my own terms. To make matters worse I've never grown even vaguely accustomed to (15) ... (live) alone. What would you advise (16) ... (do)?

Yours,

Lonely of London.

Dear Lonely of
London

I'm sure you won't deny (17) ... (be) just a tiny bit choosy. You admit to (18) ... (meet) a number of women since moving to London, five of whom you 'genuinely had something in common with' but, even so, you seem convinced that only meeting more women will enable you (19) ... (find) the girlfriend of your dreams. Friends' have given you all sorts of excellent advice that you don't seem to consider (20) ... (follow). I don't understand how you can expect (21) ... (meet) more women if you refuse to make any effort. I can't help (22) ... (think) that much of the problem is of your own creation. Why not try (23) ... (get) in touch with one of the women your friends have been kind enough to introduce you to? If she'll agree (24) ... (go out with) you, you may well find that she's much more your type than you first thought. Don't put off (25) ... (call). Do it today! Stop (26) ... (fool) yourself. If you don't act now, you may be forced (27) ... (spend) the rest of your life alone.

All the best,

Uncle Max

Exercise 134.

A. Practice using the verbals in speech. Say a few words on the suggested topics:

1. Do you mind doing the washing-up if there is no one else to do it?

2. Do you prefer talking on the phone or writing letters?
3. Do you hope to get a well-paid job or are you keen on looking for a job that interests you?
4. Do you prefer writing letters or typing e-mails?
5. Do you prefer to live in the centre or in the suburbs?
6. Do you usually stop to take a break while doing your home assignment?
7. Have you ever tried learning some other foreign language? Do you go on learning it?
8. Have you ever tried to do all your homeworks in time?
9. Do you regret not going to any other university but this one?

B. Ask your groupmates questions of similar kind.

Exercise 135. Let's divide the class into two teams and start the story: *Tony denied murdering the old woman.* The teams in turn say one sentence to continue the story using verbs from the list below. Each verb must be used only once. Each correct sentence gets 1 point. The team with the most points is the winner.

Verb list: *suggest, spend, would like, hope, can, advise, continue, keep, agree, delay, get used to, stand, arrange, want, avoid, would rather, admit, be angry, refuse.*

Model:

Team A S1. *He suggested contacting his brother Mark who could prove he was innocent.*

Team B S1. *He said they had spent the night listening to records, etc.*

Exercise 136. Write a letter to a friend about a frightening experience you had using the Gerunds and the Infinitives.

Dear Al,

I had the most frightening experience of my life yesterday. Ann had suggested going out...

MIXED BAG*

(Revision Exercises on the Use of Verbals)

Exercise 137. Open the brackets using the correct verbal. The first one has been done for you.

A.

LAURA: Did you remember to pick (pick) up those photos today?

TREVOR: What photos?

LAURA: Oh, no. I can remember (1) ___ (mention) it to you only this morning!

TREVOR: I can't remember (2) ___ (agree) to pick up some photos. Well, don't forget (3) ___ (call) at the shop for them tomorrow.

LAURA: You've got a terrible memory. Yesterday you forgot (4) ___ (lock) the door.

TREVOR: I'm sure I didn't forget (5) ___ (lock) it. I can clearly remember (6) ___ (look) for my keys, they were in my pocket.

LAURA: You ought to write notes to yourself to remind you.

TREVOR: That wouldn't be any good. I'd never remember (7) ___ (look) at them!

B.

1. 'It's no good ... a fool of myself', she said, ... her eyes. 'The only thing is ... what is the best thing ...'. (to make, to dry, to decide, to do)
2. Casie spent most of her life ... her ailing mother. (to tend)
3. She turned to the window and threw it open. 'Why ... that?' he said sharply. 'You'll catch cold in that dress.' (to do)
4. His impulse was ... from the room, but he restrained himself. (to rush)
5. She had trouble ... her suitcase. (to find)
6. I tried ... and in order not ... the bitterness in my heart I did my best ... the conversation ... on one topic and another. (to eat, to show, to keep, to go)
7. The young Russian was supposed ... a life of Peter the Great, and ... over to England for the purpose of ... the documents ... to the Tsar's residence in this country as a ship carpenter. (to write, to come, to study, to relate)
8. Con's family were, in fact, in the process of... tea when we arrived, but were obviously too accustomed to Con's eccentricities ... disturbed by his ... in a stranger. (to have, to be, to bring)
9. It's simply no good ... Dick ... reasonable. (to expect, to be)
10. He accepted with his usual indifference my refusal ... to Cambridge. (to go)
11. He was too selfish ... anyone a good turn. (to do)
12. If I went ... for a house myself, my enthusiasm would die before I found the right spot. (to search)

* *informal* A collection of items, activities, etc.; an assortment

13. I found myself ... very worried by ... what ... cigarettes might do to me. So I gave up ..., not (to become, to read, to smoke, to read, to smoke)
14. In the harbour there was a barge ... gracefully not far away and smaller boats ... around it. (to move, to fuss)
15. A car was glimpsed ... slowly up the drive. 'That's our little friend Tom ...', said Chris. (to come, to arrive)
16. I sat down in the sun on the steps of the old church, ... until it was four o'clock before ... back to the office. (to wait, to go)
17. What about ... to the pictures with me one evening? (to come)
18. He laughed so uproariously that the people ... near us looked round, and some of them began ... too. (to sit, to laugh)
19. But it is enough ... us ... not ... any personal dealings with you. (to make, to prefer, to have)
20. He kept me ... an interest in his work. (to try, to induce, to take)
21. That's preposterous! A man not ... what he had on! (to know)

Exercise 138. Translate into Russian in writing:

1. Acknowledgments: First and foremost, to my friend and editor, Jason Kaufman, for working so hard on this project and for truly understanding what this book is all about.
2. My gratitude also to Water Street Bookstore for tracking down so many of my research books.
3. As he had anticipated, a thundering iron gate fell nearby, barricading the entrance to the suite.
4. Far off, an alarm began to ring.
5. Sophie felt hollow as she listened to the clicking of Teabing's crutches fade down the hallway.
6. He crawled out from under the canvas and scanned the cavernous space for someplace to hide.
7. Langdon said it, doing his best to remain polite.
8. I had planned to introduce him tonight by sharing his impressive curriculum vitae.
9. He was already shaking his head as if reading her mind.
10. No historical evidence existed to suggest that this indeed had happened.
11. I'm astonished you would put me at risk by coming here and asking me to speak about this.
12. Why would he tell me to find you unless he liked your ideas?
13. No reason to risk them seeing us from the house.
14. Metaphors are a way to help our minds process the unprocessable. The problems arise when we begin to believe literally in our own metaphors (*Dan Brown, The Da Vinci Code*).

Exercise 139. Open the brackets using the correct verbal forms.

1. It was quite late when they saw Trasker ... up the other side of the street. They saw him ... in front of his house, ... up at it and ... his cigaretteway. (to come, to pause, to look, to throw)
2. ... the truth, he felt disgusted with himself. (to tell)
3. Even when my mother was alive it was considered ... a great extravagance... to a hotel for dinner. (to be, to go)
4. Meg was not much surprised in the morning ... that her uncle was too unwell ..., though he hoped ... his work in the afternoon. (to learn, to appear, to resume)
5. He knew that he ought to feel ashamed ... on ... his father's money when he made no effort... himself, but it did not seem and he just went on (to keep, to take, to support, to matter, to sketch)
6. I love you so much that I still can't stop my heart ... fast I see you ... something as ordinary as ... the table. (to beat, to do, to lay)
7. ... on the deck Father surveyed the passengers ... up the gang-way (to stand, to come)
8. He insisted upon her ... a maid ... in three afternoons a week ... with the cleaning and ironing. (to have, to come, to help)
9. He thought of ... out and ... a note to his wife ... that he had been asked for help. (to go, to leave, to say)
10. ... frank, it is a great shock to me.(to be)
11. Smith got into the car and slammed the door. Barber watched him... sharply away from the kerb, ... a taxi-driver behind him ... on his brakes him. (to pull, to make, to jam, to avoid, to butt)
12. Barbara sat beside him She heard him ... and put out a sisterly hand... his hair. 'It's terribly cold', she said. 'I wonder if it would be any good on the gas boiler'. (to read, to sigh, to touch, to try, to turn)
13. In the darkness I heard footsteps ... toward me. Quickly I began ... a cigarette, for the thought of someone ... into me filled me with alarm.(to come, to light, to bump)
14. He talked about the difficulty of ... history readable without ... it into fiction. (to make, to turn)
15. Michael drove very slowly towards the ... troops. (to approach)
16. He had trouble ... his way and several times came close to (to find, to lose)
17. He wanted Francis ... about it, yet he also wanted him (to know, to avoid, to tell)
18. 'Write her a letter then'. 'Why ... that, when she's upstairs?' (to do)
19. I was worried, but found it difficult ... what ... for him. (to know, to do)
20. When I refused ... she sulked, but then she began ... that she would enjoy ... alone for a change. (to stay, to think, to be)
21. 'Why not ... a gentleman and ... thank you for the offer?' she said. (to be, to say)

Exercise 140. Open the brackets using the appropriate preposition or particle and the correct verbal form. The first one has been done for you.

Dear Sir/Madam,

As I dine out regularly in good quality restaurants I am accustomed 1)... *to receiving*... (receive) service of the highest standard. The staff at your establishment could certainly not be accused 2)..... (provide) this! In addition 3).....(be) extremely rude, the waitress who served us was also guilty 4)..... (get) our order wrong twice. My wife was also very upset 5)(be) told that she shouldn't be so impatient. The chef too, seemed incapable 6).....(do) anything right. As well 7).....(forget) to heat up our soup, he burnt my steak and overcooked my wife's vegetables. All I can say is that he is obviously used 8).....(cook) for very uncritical diners. To make matters worse, the waitress tried to prevent us 9)..... (leave) the restaurant because we hadn't left a tip! I'm not interested 10).....(get) my money back but I am looking forward 11).....(hear) from you in the near future with a full apology to my wife and myself 12).....(spoil) our 25th wedding anniversary.

Yours faithfully,

Michael Crawford

Exercise 141. Open the brackets using the correct verbal.

Model: 'I need to borrow some money'. 'Why don't you try asking (ask) your parents to lend you some?'

1. I'll try ___ (come) to the meeting, but I'm not sure if I'll be able to.
2. If you get hiccups you should try ___ (drink) a glass of water. If that doesn't work, try ___ (hold) your breath.
3. You can borrow my camera but please try ___ (be) careful with it.
4. This soup doesn't taste very good. Try ___ (put) in some more salt.
5. I was very tired. I tried ___ (keep) my eyes open but I couldn't.
6. I rang the doorbell but there was no answer. Then I tried ___ (knock) on the door but there was still no answer.
7. We tried ___ (put) the fire out but we were unsuccessful. We had to call the fire brigade.

8. Sue needed to borrow some money. She tried ____ (ask) Gerry but he was short of money too.
 9. I tried ____ (reach) the shelf but I wasn't tall enough.
 10. Please leave me alone. I'm trying ____ (concentrate).

Exercise 142. Fill in the correct verbal using the verbs given. Use each verb only once.

stop go on regret ask not learn tell make

Model: Could you stop working for a moment? I'd like to speak to you.

1. He went on ____ noise even though I'd asked him to stop.
2. She started by talking about her job. Then she went on ____ me about her family.
3. He stopped reading ____ me a question.
4. I regret ____ to play a musical instrument when I was younger.

Exercise 143. Open the brackets using the correct verbal.

A.

The Jackal is known 1) *...to be...* (be) one of the most dangerous criminals in the world. 2)..... (rob) banks is his speciality, although he also enjoys 3).....(kidnap) every now and again. So far, the police have failed 4)..... (catch) him, and they would be very happy 5)..... (receive) any information that could lead to his arrest. The public have been warned 6).....(not/ approach) the Jackal if they see him, as he has a gun and he doesn't mind 7).....(use) it. The last person 8).....(try) to arrest him was shot in the foot. Fortunately, we are unlikely 9).....(come across) the Jackal in this country in the near future. He was last seen 10).....(sunbathe) on a beach in Brazil.

B.

I hate 1) *...sitting...* (sit) in this awful cell day after day. I must admit that I regret 2).....(rob) that bank but I regret 3).....(be) caught even more! I tried so hard 4)..... (become) a successful criminal because I've never really wanted 5).....(work). My mother meant 6).....(bring me up) properly, but she failed. I remember 7).....(lie) and 8).....(steal) when I was a teenager and I stopped 9).....(go) to school when I was 15. I'll never forget the police 10).....(arrest) me for the first time. I still went on 11).....(break) the law when I got out of prison. Being a

criminal means 12).....(spend) most of your life in prison. When I get out of here, I'm going to try very hard 13) (stay) out of trouble.

C.

I've been trying 1) *...to get...* (get) fit for years but it has been impossible 2).....(find) a method that has not ended in disaster. Two years ago I started 3).....(go) to karate classes. On the second day I brake my arm. When I had recovered from that, I took up 4)..... (swim). At first I really enjoyed 5)..... (race) my friend up an down the pool. But I regret 6).....(say) that it wasn't long before I slipped over on the pool side and cracked my head on the tiles. I needed 7).....(go) to hospital to make my head stop 8)..... (bleed). A few months later a friend advised me 9).....(try) aerobic. That didn't last long either, because I hate 10).....(listen) to loud disco music. Then last month I bought a bicycle. I had always loved 11).(cycle) ever since I was a child. I really regret 12)..... (buy) that bike, though. At this very moment, I am lying in hospital with two broken legs. I have decided 13).....(give up) trying 14).....(get) fit. From now on, I'm going to concentrate on 15).....(stay) alive.

Exercise 144. Open the brackets using the appropriate verbal in the passive voice.

Model: We are waiting for his first novel *...to be published...* (publish) in English.

1. His music seems ___ (influence) by the rock culture of the seventies.
2. ___ (hurt) badly in the past, she found it very difficult to trust anyone again.
3. Don't tease him any more. He doesn't enjoy ___ (laugh at).
4. Many film stars now hire bodyguards because they want ___ (protect).
5. ___ (award) an Oscar was the most memorable event in the actor's life.
6. Ann claimed ___ (invite) to Tom Cruise's wedding while she was in America.
7. I was very upset when I failed the audition, so you can imagine how delighted I was ___ (give) a second chance.
8. I'm not used to ___ (approach) by complete strangers asking for my autograph.
9. Listen carefully because I don't want ___ (misunderstand).
10. I wouldn't phone her after midnight. She won't like ___ (wake up).
11. I don't remember ___ (tell) the news before. Are you sure you mentioned it yesterday?
12. Ten more people have asked ___ (include) in the conference.
13. He always wears such outrageous clothes because he wants ___ (notice).

14. I see that ___ (send) to prison for five years has taught you nothing.
15. Actors consider ___ (see) on television as the first step to fame.

Exercise 145. Open the brackets using the appropriate verbal. Add any preposition where necessary.

A.

1. Have you ever considered (move) to York; it is considered (be) one of the nicest cities in England.
2. I like (leave) home before 8.15 in the morning. I don't like (sit) in traffic when I know I could be doing something useful at work.
3. We were meant (leave) at seven but that would have meant (get) up at 5.30.
4. I'm rather afraid (bring) the subject up with her because I'm afraid (upset) her.
5. As you're so keen (follow) fashions, you'll probably be keen (visit) this exhibition.
6. I regret (inform) you that I already regret (enrol) for this course.
7. Fortunately I remembered (bolt) the door, but to be honest, I don't remember (do) so.
8. She stopped (shout) for a moment and he decided (have) a cigarette.
9. My intention was (stay) single; I really had no intention (get) married.
10. This guitar needs (tune) and you also need (do) something about your piano.
11. They don't allow (talk) in the examination.
12. He's always encouraged me (have) confidence in myself.
13. I'd recommend you (see) the film. It's very good.
14. I wouldn't recommend (drive) through the city center now. The traffic is terrible at this time of the day.

B.

1. He has promised (deliver) it to me this afternoon.
2. I've invited Mark and Anna (stay) for the weekend.
3. I don't mind (stay) at home to look after the children.
4. Has she decided (take) that job?
5. He's always complaining about (work) too hard.
6. He claims (be) her brother but I think he's lying.
7. Why are you blaming me for (get) lost? You've got the map.
8. We don't believe in (buy) each other big presents.
9. I know you don't approve of (smoke) so I won't smoke in here.
10. The doctor told me (stay) in bed but it's so boring.
11. Don't keep on (talk) about it. It's upsetting me.
12. It's raining outside. Would you prefer (stay) in?
13. My boss told me (not leave) the office before five.
14. What would you advise me (do)?
15. I wouldn't advise (tell) anyone what's happened.

Exercise 146. Complete the sentences using the appropriate verbal. Choose an appropriate verb from the box, sometimes more than one verb is possible. The first one has been done for you.

admire buy check enjoy introduce live notify put
say smoke spend talk tell tear turn down race

1. a) Although it was hard at first, she came *to enjoy*... working for the airline.
b) As I walked through the gate, the dog came.....towards me.
c) After working with her for so long, I came.....her patience and efficiency.
d) Yesterday, Tom was so late he came.....downstairs, grabbed a cup of coffee and left.
2. a) The children were shouting and screaming, but he went on.....to Frank.
b) We've tried to persuade her to stop, but she just goes on.....
c) Dr Harris welcomed the members of the committee and went on.....the subject of the meeting.
d) Then, in her letter, she goes on.....that most of her family have been ill.
3. a) I regret.....you that the model you want is out of stock.
b) We regret.....you that your request for a tax refund has been rejected.
c) Almost as soon as I had posted the letter, I regretted.....the job.
d) It cost me a fortune, but I don't regret.....a year travelling around the world.
4. a) Bill was very young when they left, and he could no longer remember.....in the house.
b) Did you remember.....a newspaper on the way home?
c) Remember..... your answers before handing in your exam paper.
d) I remember.....the money in the top drawer, but it's not there now.

Exercise 147. Complete the sentences using the correct verbal of the verb in brackets. If two forms are possible, give them both.

Model: Passing the kitchen, he stopped *to drink* a large glass of water.
(drink)

1. When the car broke down, she started... (push).
2. Here's the money I owe you. I meant... (give).
3. To lose weight, I'd advise you... (cut out).
4. I found that my back stopped... when... (ache).

5. To help me get to sleep, I tried... (think).
6. The orchestra was just beginning... (play).
7. Please don't hesitate... (call).
8. When he found that he couldn't walk, he began... (shout).
9. The handle came off when I tried... (lift).
10. You could see the doctor today but as you haven't got an appointment it would mean... (wait).

Exercise 148. The following extract is from an article about different conventions, attitudes and behaviours in different cultures. Read the text.

- a) Identify all verbals.
- b) In each instance account for the form that has been chosen.

Model: The first instance is *be* (line 2). The bare infinitive is used here because it follows a modal verb (*would*).

The situation is quite different in the Mediterranean region and in the Middle East, where it would be considered highly unusual, even rude, to get down to business right away. This may be viewed as a waste of time to people from other cultures, but in the Mediterranean and Arab cultures drinking coffee and engaging in small talk are essential components to developing good working relationships with people before getting down to business.

Such cultural differences exist due to many factors: climate and weather, religion, agricultural practices, attitudes towards material and technological advancement, traditions from unknown origins and so forth. To suggest that one time system is better than any other is misleading, and culturally insensitive. It is more important to acknowledge that such cultural differences exist, and that the awareness of such differences can be a valuable tool both in business and in daily interactions in the second language.

Exercise 149. The text which follows discusses *Guy Fawkes Night*, which is celebrated in Britain with fireworks and parties for children. Some of the verbs in the text have been modified and three possibilities are provided. Read the text and then answer the questions:

- a) Choose the most appropriate form of the verb.
- b) In each case give reasons for the choice you have made.

Guy Fawkes Night makes me *think/to think/thinking* (1) principally of three things: the dangerous thrill of *handle/to handle/handling* (2) fireworks, the shocking expense of *buy/to buy/buying* (3) them, and the burning question of what *cook/to cook/cooking* (4). This is an occasion when young and old take their evening meal together. *Accommodate/To accommodate/Accommodating*

(5) both tastes can be tricky, since young eaters don't appreciate the bold flavours beloved of their palate-hardened elders.

There are three ways of dealing with the problem. One is *find/to find/finding* (6) a bland menu that children eat happily and grown-ups grudgingly. The second is *cook/to cook/cooking* (7) whatever you feel like *eat/to eat/eating* (8) and *let/to let/letting* (9) the children *feed/to feed/feeding* (10) for themselves. The third solution is a compromise approach, and its central tenet is *make/to make/making* (11) spiciness an optional extra.

Exercise 150. Open the brackets using the correct verbal of the verb given.

Einstein an ordinary child

Einstein was not a remarkable child. He began (1 take)..... piano lessons at the age of six. He didn't seem (2 be)..... particularly talented. He liked (3 day-dream)..... and (4 play)..... He didn't enjoy (5 talk)..... very much, in fact, he waited till he was three before (6 start)..... to talk. In spite of not (7 have)..... a very exciting childhood, Einstein later appeared (8 have)..... a vivid memory of it. He remembered (9 be)..... impressed by how a compass works and by the mysterious force which made the compass needle (10 point) in a given direction.

Exercise 151. Finish each of the following sentences so that it may have the same meaning as the sentence before it.

Model: There was considerable public support for clearing the man's name. -
The public clamoured for the man's name to be cleared.

1. The President finally gave way to demands that he appear before a Grand Jury.

The President finally consented.....

2. Please think again before taking such drastic action.

I urge.....

3. It appears that the harvest workers think they were underpaid.

The harvest workers claim to.....

4. The prosecuting counsel asked him for proof of his alibi.

The prosecuting counsel challenged.....

5. I would not eat shellfish under any circumstances.

Nothing would.....

6. I'm never going to go near that place again as long as I live.

I am determined.....

7. I suppose you think that's funny.

I dare.....

8. I understood the plot. It wasn't a problem for me.

Understanding.....

9. The kidnapper said that he would shoot the hostages if food wasn't sent.

The kidnapper threatened.....

10. It's not often that I get the chance of going to the USA.

The opportunity.....

11. Seeing you again after all this time is wonderful.

It's.....

12. The audience couldn't understand everything she said because the subject was so difficult.

For the audience.....

13. I think it's brilliant that you've got such a good job.

I think your

Exercise 152. At the end of all these openings, add a form of *come / coming/ for coming to England*. Write out the sentences in full using the opening given.

Model: At first I was reluctant to come to England.

a) I had no desire...

b) In fact I was dead set against...

c) But my parents wanted me...

d) Of course my boyfriend wouldn't let me...

e) But then my boss insisted on me...

f) I wasn't too keen...

g) But he made me...

h) Anyway, I began to have second thoughts about...

i) And finally I came round to the idea of...

j) And I must say I don't regret...

Exercise 153. Fill in the appropriate verbals of the verbs given.

1. I wished ... quite fair. (to be)

2. I expected ... him in the drawing-room but he wasn't there. (to find)

3. I enjoyed ... to her talk of Viennese society in the days of her youth. (to listen)

4. Reggie promised ... in. (to look)

5. I wanted ...him up. (to cheer)

6. Jerry was enjoying himself and did not want ... away. I suggested ... him and ... him meet us at the station, (to come, to leave, to let)

7. Everything you've planned ... is sensible. (to do)

8. Riley offered ... into town and ... some coffee. (to drive, to get)

9. He longs ... down and ... a quiet country life. (to settle, to live)

10. Kate avoided ... John alone. (to see)

11. You keep ... things in Latin and you know I can't understand. (to say)
13. Her eyes were full and bright. She did not pretend... her nervousness (to hide)
14. Jack asked the stewardess for some stationary and, when it came, set about ... a letter to his son. (to compose)
15. Renny was often dead right, more often than I cared (to remember)
16. He sat there sullenly and refused (to answer)
17. I didn't mind ... about them a bit. (to think)
18. He had just finished ... up a suitcase. (to strap)
19. He did not hesitate ... such methods, (to employ)
20. We arranged (to meet)
23. As I grew I began ... him. (to know, to like)
24. We can't afford ... you. (to waste)
25. I can't help ...Sophy. (to like)
26. Arthur had managed ... it his way (to do)
27. I couldn't resist ... such a lovely hat. (to buy)
28. She says she can't imagine not ... his key in the lock. (to hear)
29. I hadn't understood why, the previous summer, he had given up ...
...Roger.(to attempt, to see)
30. I notice that you took the trouble ... your picture into all the papers. (to get)
31. I have been meaning ... you about it. (to ask)
32. Then he condescended ... himself. (to explain)
33. He denied ... anything about the missing document. (to know)
34. Last week you mentioned ...us a different reading book. We're nearly finished ... this one. (to get, to read)
35. You certainly mustn't miss ... this wonderful film. (to see)
36. Mary tended ... upset by her failures. (to be)
37. Tears filled her eyes and ran down her cheeks. She did not trouble ...them away (to wipe).
38. He is considering ... a book about his war experience. (to write)
39. She put off ... the news to her father (to break)
40. Looking back on it, I think it would have been better, for all concerned, if we had never attempted.... (to interfere)
41. He got out of bed and prepared (to shave)
42. I wondered if you felt like ... out for a dance? (come)
43. He had made up his mind ... in Dick. (to confide)
44. I considered ... the ceiling blue. (to paint)
45. He asked ... the cheque and I it was produced. (to see)
46. She couldn't go on ... alone in that house. (to live)
47. I've got a fifty per cent chance of doing what I set out... . (to do)

Exercise 154. Choose between the Infinitive and the *ing*-form to build the Subjective Participial construction or the Subjective Infinitive construction in the following sentences.

1. He was left ... a couple of hours. (to sleep)
2. When the car was heard ... the people fled anywhere to avoid the police. (to approach)
3. He was understood ... the new teacher. (to be)
4. Her brother was reported ... as alive. (to be)
5. I don't see how anyone can be expected ... a case like this. (to tackle)
6. His book was found ... a fine piece of writing. (to be)
7. In your story he is shown ... a lot for other people. (to do)
8. I was made ... at the gate. (to stand)
9. She may have found the note because she was seen ... through the book. (to look)
10. He has never been known ... his temper at rehearsals. (to lose)
11. I think you'd like to know, sir, that the train has been heard (to whistle)
12. People can feel satisfaction if they are made ... they are doing a useful service. (to feel)
13. When they were getting into the car he was heard ... good luck to the girl. (to wish)
14. From the hill a man could be seen ... half a mile away. (to run)
15. He was instructed ... for a special grant. (to apply)
16. It was a two-storey grey building with a porch that no one was meant... on. (to sit)
17. The strong currents were thought ... bathing dangerous, (to make)
18. She was found ... herself by the fire. (to warm)
19. He was forced ... out of his present job. (to get)
20. She was understood as ... any interviews. (to refuse)
21. Renny was heard ... gaily in his room. (to whistle)
22. The game was intended ... time until about nine o'clock.(to kill)
23. She was heard ... the light on. (to turn)
24. He has been known ... his temper occasionally. (to show)
25. Meg was called upon ... her opinion. (to express)
26. Two constables were left ... his arrival. (to await)
27. He was found ... a well-read man. (to be)
28. His clothes were left ... wherever they happened to fall. (to lie)
29. 'You were seen ... the ring.' 'I took it but I didn't steal it.' (to take)
30. The car belonged to the firm, and I wasn't supposed ... it for my own pleasure. (to use).
31. The invitation was treated as ... a good sign. (to be)
32. He is in hospital. And his condition is reported as ... serious. (to be)

Exercise 155. Use the correct form of the Infinitive in its function of a subjective predicative in the following sentences.

1. Monty was rumoured ... his wife. (to divorce)
2. People were asked ... which of the four courses they preferred. (to indicate)
3. 'Do you know who made up the story?' 'No, but it's said ... someone in the office.' (to be)
4. We were alleged ... our official knowledge to make some money. (to use)
5. They went off, and I was left... the situation. (to face)
6. They were understood (to quarrel)
7. 'Have you seen anything of Roberta lately?' 'She is supposed ... a book'. (to write)
8. His death was supposed ... by the fire. (to cause)
9. No one seemed to know her whereabouts. She was thought... with friends in the country. (to stay)
10. She was not expected ... , but she did. (to reply)

Exercise 156. Supply where necessary the particle *to* before the Objective with the Infinitive in the following sentences.

1. He was making every effort to induce his father ... change his mind.
2. I got him ... talk. Nevertheless, on those mornings he could not bring himself ... read the political correspondents' gossip-columns.
3. I knew that he would never encourage his daughter... marry a fortune.
4. As he answered her question, I noticed her ... look surprised.
5. I could feel the blood ... leave my face in a rush.
6. Understand once and for all, I won't have you ... say this sort of thing.
7. The doctor had expressly forbidden him ... talk.
8. He did not hear the car ... arrive.
9. He had never known his uncle ... express any sort of feeling.
10. I wasn't prepared to let him ... go out alone.
11. He was not only giving them the chance, he was pressing them ... do so.
12. I shall try to make the thing... work.
13. They watched Esther ... return after a time.
14. He drew out a stiff, plain pocket-book as I had often seen him ...use it in meetings, and began to write down numbers.

Exercise 157. Open the brackets using the Objective with the Infinitive in the following sentences.

A.

1. My will was weakened. I wanted someone ... on. (to lean)
2. We stood for a while watching a man ... an Alsatian puppy. (to train)

3. I can imagine people not ... him. (to like)
4. Although he was very tired he made himself ... up and ... into the bedroom.(to stand, to move)
5. He ordered a bottle of beer and some cheese ... up to his room. (to send)
6. There was a lot of noise all around now, and among it you could hear a plane... unusually low. (to fly)
7. I heard Arthur... a slight noise which may have been a sigh or a chuckle. (to make)
8. 'Why do you always have him ... around?' 'He likes it'. (to hang)
9. I don't like girls It takes away the fragrance of youth. (to smoke)
10. After supper Willy switched on the wireless and John left him ... round the drawing-room to the sound of Mozart's piano concerto in C minor. (to dance)
11. We left him ... the afternoon with his family. (to spend)
12. I can't imagine you ... anything but what you are. (to be)
13. I saw Mother ... at me. (to look)
14. I saw Mother ... at me and ... away. (to look, to turn)
15. Adeline found her husband ... in the middle of the room waiting for her. (to stand)
16. He found you ... pretty liberal about your children. (to be)
17. Now I was over-confident. I expected things ... my way. (to go)
18. He guessed her age ... about eighteen. (to be)
19. I caught her ... at me. (to look)
20. James proved himself ... a man of his word. (to be)

B.

1. He had persuaded me ... with him to Vienna for a few days. (to go)
2. If he finds it necessary, the district attorney may require an inquest ... (to hold)
3. We did not suspect him ... to the place before. (to be)
4. Do you expect me ... it? (to explain)
5. I took this ... true. (to be)
6. He took the article... by my brother. (to write)
7. I suspected him ... his mind (to change)
8. He wished his position on the Board ... from the beginning (to establish)
9. «Where were you?» «Did you expect me ... for you all this time?» (to wait)
10. When he arrived he found me ... Tom Jones (to read)
11. He felt the money ... from his grasp. (to take)
12. I heard more than once ... by her mother that she might play with me if she wished. (to tell)
13. I left him ... that he had talked them into it. (to think)
14. I don't want that man to see me ... up the stairs. (to help)
15. In London she bought a lipstick. I remember her ... the various shades on the back of her hand. (to try)

16. He was surprised to hear such words ... by an officer.(to utter)
17. Standing on the porch, she watched the luggage ... into the house (to carry).

Exercise 158. Open the brackets using the correct verbal form as an attribute in the following sentences.

A.

1. He had errands ... first. (to do)
2. There was a shrivelled potato ... on the ground. I picked it up. (to lie)
3. Alec was not at all an easy man ... presents to. (to give)
4. You remember I told you I'd something ... you? (to tell)
5. I wondered if he was trying to break some news ... me. (to affect)
6. I expect there'll be a lot ... up with. (to put)
7. They were used to having a ... man to spend a night or two at their inn. (to travel)
8. He took a last look at his calmly ... friend. (to sleep)
9. I guessed that I had disadvantages (to overcome)
10. John had nothing more ... him. (to show)
11. It's very good for them to have an older man with plenty of experience ... for advice. (to come)
12. When I reached the bridge there was a swan ... downstream on the wide river. (to drift)
13. He's been used to comfort and to having someone ... after him. (to look)
14. The slowly ... circle of light from the torch revealed a short flight of steps. (to move)
15. I met your friend Ann Simon ... by Lewis. (to escort)
16. George was a tempting person ... about. (to gossip)
17. There was little in the forest ... to the romantic. (to appeal)
18. Mr.Brady, there is someone ... to look after you. (to come)
19. He gave her an ... look. (to admire)
20. I just want somebody ... something ... myself busy. (to do, to keep)
21. On the other hand, it would be a quite interesting game (to try)
22. The lights in the house were out, but a ... moon gleamed against one window. (to rise)
23. They reached a hotel ... Central Park. (to overlook)
24. The proper place ... at the house from the lawn. (to look)
25. She was much given to ... fits. (to cry)
26. There was nothing (to do)
27. Freddy rose and raised an arm in a ... way. (to welcome)
28. Alayne was the first to hear the ... car. (to approach)
29. He raised himself to a ... position, supporting himself with one hand. (to sit)
30. She was a startling woman ... at. (to look)
31. I felt in myself, too, the desire... the whole thing out of my mind. (to get)

32. I didn't want to run the risk ... Tom coming back from work. (to meet)
33. The idea ... out made her shudder. (to go)
34. He felt a holiday desire ... the occasion. (to mark)
35. The cat will be all right, I'm sure. There is no need ... about the cat. (to worry)
36. In fact, I had little hope ... her. (to trace)
37. When I asked him what first gave him the idea ... a painter, he was unable or unwilling to tell me. (to be)
38. He was frightened at the thought ... home. (to leave)
39. I did not make an attempt..., but suddenly the music took me in charge. (to listen)

B.

1. He had to make an effort ... his voice. (to control)
2. Mel resisted the temptation ... and ... the search himself. (to take over, to direct)
3. He liked to practise his English but he did not have much opportunity ... during the voyage. (to do)
4. I had no chance ... on his opinion. (to check)
5. I don't recognize their claim (to interfere)
6. Bill set the problem ... a home for the Connolleys with zeal and method. (to find)
7. He seemed in the best of tempers at the prospect ... the evening away from his family. (to spend)
8. Talking to them I enjoyed the ..., ... part of a community. (to belong, to be)
9. Ordinarily, ... clothes irked me. (to buy)
10. He had a gift now and then ... funny things. (to say)
11. I dreaded the task ... him away. (to take)
12. I was spared the trouble ... because Bessie seemed in too great a hurry to listen to explanations. (to answer)
13. He had the great misfortune ... by his father. (to see)
14. He established us in groups of three with no chance (to transfer)
15. He would sit up straight in his bed so that you had the impression ... by a rajah. (to receive)
16. His stamps mean a lot to him. He won't miss this chance. . . them cheaply. (to add)
17. He had taken the precaution ... that he was landlady's cousin. (to mention)
18. Sheila was wise, and had herself the task ... me to take an interest in painting. (to teach)
19. The pebbles gave a general impression ... either white or mauve. (to be)
20. Can you see any way ... the risk? (to avoid)
21. But after a while they asked permission ... him out and lay him in the sun. (to carry)
22. You are getting into a bad habit... to yourself. (to talk)
23. Tom and Dave were both in the highest spirits, and had clearly no intention ... from me. (to part)

24. He was aware that his refusal ... now made the thing look graver than it was. (to explain)
25. John spoke well and enjoyed the chance (to show off)
26. He showed a disinclination ... my friend. (to meet)
27. It would give me the opportunity ... the full facts before you. (to put)
28. He sat by Roger's side, like one who is above the necessity (to talk)
29. If he drove to town, he knew he would have a chance ... out what was going on. (to find)
30. The joy ... home counteracted all the disadvantages. (to be)
31. After this, he often took the opportunity ... sneering things to me. (to say)
32. He had the satisfaction ... that he had done a good job.(to know)
33. I was torn between the fear ... a nice woman's feelings and the fear ... in the way. (to hurt, to be)
34. Also there was always the possibility ... into Ann herself. (I, to run)
35. I didn't have the opportunity ...him my brother's message. (to give)
36. «You've no right ... her that,» I said. (to ask)
37. We wished to express our desire ... with our families at the earliest possible moment. (to reunite)
38. He was oblivious of everything in his effort ... what he wanted. (to get)
39. He gulped a cup of coffee in the hope ... his stomach. (to pacify)
40. The thought even ... to him makes me feel giddy. (to write)

Exercise 159. Supply prepositions other than 'of' for the *ing*-forms used as attributes in the following sentences.

1. She had great difficulty ... not showing her feelings.
2. She looked upon life as an opportunity ... writing novels.
3. 'There doesn't seem to be much point ... my coming down if he's not well', said Lou.
4. There isn't much sense ... my going through all the reasons why a young man of twenty two, without any money, should not marry.
5. Blair raised no objection ... going back to London.
6. She has a wonderful talent ... getting the best out of people.
7. The girl took a biscuit in her tiny hand and made a feeble attempt ... gnawing it.
8. Mel saw their social life as a means ... fulfilling his professional ambitions.
9. There could be no doubt ... there being something on between her and Hugh.
10. For one reason or another there was difficulty ... finding an evening when we where both free.
11. She had a pleasant gift ... keeping the conversation general.
12. I'm a great believer ... being prepared.
13. She cherished her delight ... calling a woman of title by her Christian name.
14. I repeat, that was one of my reasons ... giving you this news today.

Exercise 160. Define the syntactic function of the Infinitive phrases and constructions. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. It was then an easy matter for me to go to Paul's room and make an appropriate signal to Kitty, and she turned back, up the street to disappear round the corner into Church Square.
2. She made a curious, fumbling gesture towards me as if to convey a sort of affection.
3. It was charming to see him play with the two children.
4. To tell you the truth, Mr. Butler, I did not want Ailen to leave your home at all.
5. I happen to know that he was supposed to come to the wedding.
6. Gertrude gave a long soft exhalation. It made the young man smile at her again and this smile made her blush a little. To take refuge from blushing she asked him if, after his long walk, he was not hungry and thirsty.
7. Charles Lomax's exertions are much more likely to decrease his income than to increase it.
8. Your shortest way will be to follow the boulevard, and cross the park... but it is too late and too dark for a woman to go through the park alone.
9. In spite of herself the colour fled from her cheeks instantly, only to come back in a hot, defiant wave.
10. They hardly expect him to recover consciousness; it was a terrible knock. But if he does, he's sure to want to see you, even if he can't speak.
11. Some of the rumours we knew to be nonsense, but not all.
12. Addy and Ellie look beautiful enough to please the most fastidious man.
13. It was something to be sitting like this in the front of a box in one of the biggest theatres in London.
14. Anyway, just to begin with, don't you think you might treat me as a moral equal?
15. He was said to be bearing Roger no malice, to be speaking of him with dispassion.
16. Paul waited for Harriet to say something about the bar, but she didn't even seem to notice it.
17. Idleness is a great sin, and I certainly don't like any of my friends to be idle or sluggish.
18. The only way to guard his future and retain his financial friends was to stand trial as quickly as possible and trust them to assist him to his feet in the future.
19. To keep his attention engaged, she talked with him about his wardrobe...
20. To accept too many favours from Ramona was dangerous. He might have to pay with his freedom.
21. To be frank with you, he didn't pay. That's the truth.

22. There was a sandy little garden and a stone wall high enough to keep the children safe but not too high for her to lean upon and pierce the distance with her gaze.
23. Her heart sank; she felt a sudden a cold chill pass through her limbs and she shivered.
24. He appeared to be a man of considerable wealth, and was reputed to be a bachelor.
25. The thing to do is to gain time.
26. Now I don't choose her to be grateful to him, or to be grateful to anybody but me.
27. Mr. Weller left the room, and immediately afterwards was heard to shut the street door.
28. He felt lonesome the minute he left Bert and heard the screen door slam behind him.
29. It was not customary for her father to want to see her in his office.
30. The appearance of Frank Cowperwood at this time was, to say the least, prepossessing and satisfactory.
31. I happen to be pretty comfortably placed.
32. Was Aileen in any way to blame?
33. Go and get Bessie to give you some tea, Tony.
34. There's only one thing for her to do, and that's to divorce him.
35. I have devised my own system and have never known it fail.
36. His salary was fifty dollars a week, and he was certain soon to get more.
37. It was often mail to be too suspicious, much more mail than to believe too easily.
38. Like all women, she was there to object and be convinced. It was for him to brush the doubts away and clear the path if he could.
39. He's thought to be lucky to have gone as far as this...
40. Our final decision is to have a conference tomorrow afternoon, before which each one is to think the matter over.
41. She longed so much for people to be happy.
42. He turned out to be the most efficient clerk that the house of Waterman and Co. had ever known.
43. The delay didn't seem to affect him.
44. A sudden rattle on his right hand caused him to start from his reverie and turn in that direction.

Exercise 161. Insert the particle *to* where necessary. Translate the sentences.

1. Do you think I plan ... spend the rest of my life in the same situation? I would rather ... die!
2. She could not help but ... feel a little choked for breath.
3. Why not ... come down to my place?

4. He gave a quick grin that made his lean twisted face ... look more twisted than ever.
5. Ever since I came into this silly house I have been made ... look like a fool.
6. He did nothing from morning till night but ... wander at random.
7. I'm the cook and I won't have anyone ... come interfering in my kitchen.
8. Abe let the hammer ... drop out of his hands and ... fall on the step.
9. You'd better ... take me back to Oxford.
10. They ought ... have asked my advice. They ought ... have.
11. The poor boy was absolutely broken up. It made my heart ... bleed. I couldn't ... let him ... go without a word of comfort.
12. I've got nothing ... do but ... talk, talk.
13. I would die sooner than ... ask him for another penny.
14. Your mother's gone to some friends. They do nothing but ... play bridge.
15. I know there's nobody in the world I would rather ... work with or ... have respect for.
16. Conrad had never known her ... talk so much.
17. But Elfried knew Mrs. Jethway ... be her enemy and ... hate her.
18. Then why not ... try ... save yourself?
19. She opened the iron gateway and bade me ... enter.
20. You'd better ... get some sleep.
21. English women in our station have duties but we, strangers in a strange land have nothing ... do but ... enjoy ourselves.
22. I want ... look at him and hear him ... talk.
23. The key of the door below was now heard in the lock and the door was heard ... open and close.
24. She felt herself ... be tall and slim and fresh.
25. I felt my blood ... freeze.
26. And if you say you gave me no encouragement I cannot but ... contradict you.
27. When she reached the front step, she heard the taxi ... drive away. She turned around and watched the red tail-light ... disappear in the darkness.
28. Tommy really does nothing but ... propose to me.
29. I thought that I had better ... try ... speak openly myself.
30. Arthur could not but ... glance at Daniel Doyce in the ensuing silence.
31. Why not ... write to her?
32. At first I tried ... excuse myself, for the present, on the general ground of having occupation ... attend to, which I must not ... neglect. I then said that I had much ... learn myself before I could ... teach others. For these reasons, I thought it best ... be as useful as I could and ... render what kind of service I could to those about me: and ... try ... let that circle of duty gradually ... expand itself.

Exercise 162. Open the brackets using the constructions with the verbals. Name the kind of the constructions used.

1. There was obviously no hope ... quiet until he knew how they had him. (the man – to be)
2. There was nothing more annoying to Freddy than the sight ... mistakes. (his students – to make)
3. He didn't like the idea ... him like that. (people – to see)
4. He had the impression on his face..... (a man – to wait, a bomb – to go off)
5. There is no chance ... away with it. (he – to get)
6. What had driven him from the house was the sound.... (his child – to cry)
7. He thought it was wrong ... away, and ... his mother to look after his children. (he – to go, to leave)
8. I don't know the man. I've heard ... about him from time to time, but that's all. (you – to talk)
9. You know one can't expect ... easy in war time (things – to be)
10. I continued to work there on the subjects which were necessary ... into Cambridge. (I – to get)
11. The Cabinet decided to advise ... an independent commission. (the Governor – to appoint)
12. I made ... up and ... and (he – to get, to wash, to dress)
13. She lay listening to the sound ... down the stairs. (Mary's steps – to retreat)
14. He stood there letting ... by. (the seconds – to tick)
15. I thought it would be useful ... what I could about my father's intentions. (I – to find out)

Exercise 163. Open the brackets using the appropriate verbals in the following texts.

1. Saturday. It was the day on which he had promised ... his landlady (to pay). He had expected something ... up all through the week (to turn). Yet had found no work. All he could do now was ... her that he could not pay the bill (to tell). But he hadn't the courage ... the woman (to face). It was the middle of June. The night was warm. He made up his mind ... out (to stay): ... down the Embankment, he kept ... to himself that he had always tried ... what he thought best, but everything had gone wrong (to walk, to say, to do). He was ashamed of ... so many lies to his friends (to tell). It had been absurd ... his pride ... him from... for assistance (to let, to prevent, to ask). Now his lies made it impossible for him ... to anyone for help (to turn). But it was no good ... about it (to think).

2. When my sister Anne was six years old, I saved her from ... (to kidnap). At the end of the war there were rumours about strange men who lured little children into quiet places with promises of toys and sweets and persuaded them

into ... about their parents turned and if the parents out... of no further interest to them, they usually left the children ...their way home in tears (to talk, to be, to find). So my parents spent a great deal of time ... Anne about ... to strange men (to warn, to talk). One day, Anne went out ... in the street after tea and could not be found an hour later (to play). We looked through ... the streets, but no one had seen her (to surround). My father went off in the car ... for her, and I decided ... in the park (to look, to search). Some boys there told me that they had seen a small girl in a blue dress ... a cricket match, and someone else said that she had been seen ... off with a man who was pushing a bicycle (to watch, to walk). The chances were against this child ... my sister, but I walked off in the direction in which they had been seen... (to be, to walk). This brought me to a back alley. I called Anne's name, and was surprised ... her voice ... back (to hear, to call). I found a hole in the hedge, and as I scrambled through she came ... towards me (to run). I was in time ... a youth ... over the fence (to see, to climb). He grinned and waved at me and said, 'Can't stop' and dropped on the other side. Anne and I walked home; she was not in the least excited about her exploit. She had walked into the park with two girl friends, ... for butterflies, had watched a cricket match, and had then got into conversation with «a nice man», who told her he knew where she could catch butterflies (to look). He took her into the alley,... her stories as they walked along, (to tell) I warned her about ... to strange men but she insisted on this man ... «quite nice», (to talk, to be) I agreed that this was probably so, but made her ... that, in future, she would never again accept an invitation ... for butterflies (to promise, to look).

3. When the maid had gone, and I was almost alone, I sat down on the kitchen chair and started (to cry). I sat there ... and ... and ... how ... myself (to shake, to gasp, to wonder, to stop). My little daughter Flora came ... what I was doing (to see). I attempted ... myself together (to pull). I got up and thought of ... myself a cup of coffee, (to make) I put the milk in the pan. Then I went to the fridge ... the milk-bottle back, and I did not look where I was going, for I fell over one of Flora's bricks, (to put) I dropped the bottle and it broke and splintered all over the floor. At the sight of it I started ... again (to cry). Flora came ... towards me and threw her arms about my knees (to stumble). 'It's all right, Flora', I kept ... as I unclasped her hands, and started ... up the lumps of glass, (to repeat, to pick) I persuaded her ... down while I tried ... the milk with the floor cloth, (to sit, to wipe) I was damp with milk and tears. Flora clung to me, ... (to sob). When I cleaned the floor, I picked her up and went to the bathroom ... myself (to wash). I tried... of some way of... the afternoon and decided ... to the launderette with all the things that I never bother... in the machine at home, like bedspreads and dressing-gowns (to think, to spend, to go, to wash). Flora insisted on my ... her along with me (to take). In the launderette a girl I knew stopped for a moment ... (to chat). She said something about the washing at home ... her so tired, and two and ninepence... an awful lot of money, (to make, to be) I listened and agreed but

I also realized that she was apologizing to me for ... there at all, as the launderette was not to her a place of duty, but a place of lazy, extravagant luxury which she could not afford ... (to be, to visit). She was embarrassed as though I had caught her ... her hair done at an expensive hairdresser's, or ... cream cakes in a tea shop (to have, to eat).

Exercise 164. When you are looking for a job, you make a resume (CV) in which you 'sell yourself'. The resume format includes several sections. One of them is called **Key skills**, which lists most important skills for the position you apply for. You write them in the Gerund form for an American resume (e.g. *writing user manual*) and in the Past Indefinite form for a British resume (e.g. *wrote user manual*). There should be no more than 5 of them. Write 5 Key Skills that can be placed in this section of your prospective resume.

Model:

Key skills

American resume version	British resume version
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>preparing</u> regulated documents • <u>translating</u> office documentation from English into Russian • <u>maintaining</u> high standard of work under pressure • <u>arranging</u> appointments for senior staff • <u>resolving</u> customer queries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>prepared</u> regulated documents • <u>translated</u> office documentation from English into Russian • <u>maintained</u> high standard of work under pressure • <u>arranged</u> appointments for senior staff • <u>resolved</u> customer queries

Exercise 165. Compose stories to which the given proverbs and sayings will make a heading:

- To be born under a silver star.
- Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in changing him.
- An early riser is sure to be in luck.
- Seeing is believing.
- Fools grow without watering.

Exercise 166. Translate into English, using verbals and verbal constructions:

1. Мать улыбалась, глядя на играющих детей. 2. Увидев незнакомого человека, я извинился и вернулся в свою комнату. 3. Вот новые учебники, присланные для наших студентов. 4. На листе бумаги было всего

несколько строк, написанных карандашом. 5. Студенты, читающие английские книги в оригинале, легко овладевают языком. 6. Письма, опущенные в ящик до 12 часов, доставляются в тот же день. 7. Читая эту книгу, я встретила несколько интересных выражений. 8. Была тихая летняя ночь. Мы сидели в саду и наблюдали, как луна медленно поднимается из-за деревьев. 9. Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно? 10. Извините, что я заставил вас ждать. 11. Я не одобряю того, что вы пропускаете лекции. 12. В детстве я часто слышал, как моя мама пела эту песню. 13. Похоже на то, что будет дождь. 14. Мальчик не отрицал, что потерял книгу, взятую в библиотеке. 15. Преподаватель настаивал, чтобы студенты записывали все новые выражения. 16. Мы увидели, что по тропинке идет сын наших соседей. 17. Девушка поставила в вазу цветы, подаренные ей на день рождения. 18. Я не люблю смотреть на посаженных в клетку животных. 19. Если меня спросят, я скажу правду. 20. Проведя лето на море, ребенок совершенно поправился.

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17. <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/internet-grammar/> - the Internet Grammar of English
18. <http://www.learn-english-online.org/> - Learn English Online

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