

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

THREE NEW CHAPTERS

Т.Дроздова, А.Берестова

REFERENCE
&
PRACTICE



THE VERBALS

WITH KEYS

Т.Ю.Дроздова, А.И.Берестова

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

THREE NEW CHAPTERS

THE VERBALS

WITH KEYS

Учебное пособие для старшеклассников
и студентов неязыковых ВУЗов
с углубленным изучением английского языка

REFERENCE & PRACTICE

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



ХИМЕРА

Санкт-Петербург
1999

Дроздова Т.Ю., Берестова А.И.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR: Reference and Practice
THREE NEW CHAPTERS

THE VERBALS

WITH KEYS

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

ОХРАНЯЕТСЯ ЗАКОНОМ РФ ОБ АВТОРСКОМ ПРАВЕ

Полное или частичное воспроизведение данного пособия невозможно без письменного разрешения авторского коллектива и ООО «Издательства «Химера».

Любые попытки нарушения закона будут преследоваться в судебном порядке.

**По вопросам приобретения данного издания обращаться по тел./факс.:
в Санкт-Петербурге: (812) 323-0089, 323-3438
в Москве: (095) 282-2272, 282-3072**

The Verbals: Учебное пособие для старшеклассников и студентов неязыковых ВУЗов с углубленным изучением английского языка. Эта книга включает три новых раздела «English grammar» – СПб.: «Химера», 1999. – 104 с.

ISBN 5-8168-0022-1

© Дроздова Т.Ю., Берестова А.И., 1999
© ООО «Издательства «Химера», 1999

От авторов

Это новое издание **“The Verbals”** предназначено для тех, кто освоил основные разделы английской грамматики и готов к изучению более сложных структур.

“The Verbals” является продолжением нашего учебника **“English Grammar: Reference and Practice”** и полностью соответствует ему по структуре и методике подачи материала. Грамматические правила изложены в доступной и наглядной форме в виде таблиц, схем и моделей с опорой на родной язык. При объяснении материала в нем также используется оригинальная сопоставительная методика.

Учебное пособие **“The Verbals”** включает три раздела: **the Gerund, the Infinitive, the Participle, Приложение и ответы-ключи** к большинству упражнений. Так же как и в **“English Grammar”** упражнения построены по принципу нарастания языковых трудностей и предназначены для студентов начинающих (А), продолжающих (В) и продвинутых (С) групп.

В дальнейших изданиях **“English Grammar”** эти три раздела будут включены в состав учебника.

CONTENTS

THE VERBALS

THE GERUND

Forms. Tense/Voice Distinctions	5
The Use of the Gerund	6
Verbs Used with the Gerund and the Infinitive	13
The Gerundial Construction	18
The Gerund and the Verbal Noun	19
Revision	21
Tests	23

THE INFINITIVE

Forms. Tense/Voice Distinctions	26
The Use of the Infinitive without the Particle “to”	26
The Functions of the Infinitive	27
Revision	35
The Infinitive Constructions	38
The Complex Object	38
The Complex Subject	44
The For-to-Infinitive Construction	50
Sentence Patterns with the “For”-phrase	50
Revision	53
Tests	56

THE PARTICIPLE

Forms and Functions	58
The Functions of the Participle in a Sentence	59
Russian Equivalents of Participles Used as Attributes	61
Russian Equivalents of Participles Used as Adverbial Modifiers	62
Revision	69
Have Something Done	70
The Absolute Participial Construction	71
Tests	72
Revision	74

THE KEYS

The Gerund	76
The Infinitive	80
The Participle	88
Appendix 1. <i>List of Irregular Verbs</i>	92
Appendix 2. <i>Irregular Verbs – Difficult Cases</i>	95
Appendix 3. <i>Regular Verbs: Spelling Rules</i>	96
Appendix 4. <i>Verbs Followed by the Infinitive</i>	97
Literature	102

THE VERBALS

(the Non-finite forms of the verb)

The verb has finite and non-finite forms, the latter being also called the Verbals. The Verbals don't express person, number or mood, that is why they can't be used as the predicate of a sentence.

There are three verbals in English: **the Gerund, the Infinitive and the Participle.**
In Russian we also have three non-finite forms, but they do not fully coincide with those in the English language (причастие, деепричастие, инфинитив).

THE GERUND

Forms. Tense/Voice Distinctions

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

(for Spelling Rules see Appendix 1).

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

The Tense Distinctions of the Gerund are relative:

The Indefinite Gerund

denotes an action simultaneous with that of the predicate

- ❑ He avoided **making** the same mistake again.

The Perfect Gerund

denotes an action prior to that of the predicate

- ❑ He admitted **having made** the mistake.

1. Prior action is not always expressed by a Perfect Gerund. In some cases we find an Indefinite Gerund.

After the verbs: *remember, excuse, forgive, thank.*

After the prepositions: *on (upon), after, without.*

- ❑ I don't remember **hearing** the legend before.
- ❑ You must excuse my **not answering** you before.

The Gerund has special forms for the Active and Passive Voice.

- ❑ He liked neither **reading** nor **being read to**.

2. After the verbs: *want, need, deserve, require, be worth* the Gerund is used in the active form though it is passive in meaning.

- ❑ The room *needs* **painting**.
- ❑ The film *is worth* **seeing**.
- ❑ The child *deserves* **praising**.

The Use of the Gerund

In Modern English the Gerund is widely used and competes with the Infinitive.

I. The Gerund is always used after:

1. <u>Verbs</u> followed by <u>prepositions</u>: <table><tr><td><i>accuse of</i> <i>apologize for</i> <i>approve of</i> <i>blame smb for</i> <i>forgive for</i> <i>congratulate on</i> <i>count on</i> <i>depend on</i> <i>hear of</i> <i>inform of</i> <i>insist on</i></td><td><i>object to</i> <i>persist in</i> <i>prevent from</i> <i>result in</i> <i>stop from</i> <i>succeed in</i> <i>suspend smb of</i> <i>thank for</i> <i>think of</i></td></tr></table> 2. <u>Nouns</u> used with <u>prepositions</u>: <table><tr><td><i>art of</i> <i>chance of</i> <i>difficulty of</i> <i>experience in</i> <i>habit of</i> <i>harm of</i> <i>idea of</i> <i>importance of</i> <i>interest in</i> <i>means of</i> <i>mistake of</i></td><td><i>opportunity of</i> <i>plan for</i> <i>point in</i> <i>preparation for</i> <i>process of</i> <i>purpose of</i> <i>reason for</i> <i>right of</i> <i>sense of</i> <i>skill in</i> <i>way of</i></td></tr></table> 3. <u>Phrasal verbs</u>: <table><tr><td><i>burst out</i> <i>give up</i> <i>go on</i> (see "English through Reading" p. 311)</td><td><i>leave off</i> <i>keep on</i> <i>put off, etc</i></td></tr></table> 4. <u>Such verbs</u> as: <table><tr><td><i>avoid</i> <i>consider</i> <i>delay</i> <i>deny</i> <i>escape</i> <i>excuse</i> <i>fancy</i> <i>finish</i> <i>forgive</i> <i>include</i></td><td><i>involve</i> <i>justify</i> <i>mind</i> <i>miss</i> <i>postpone</i> <i>practise</i> <i>recall</i> <i>recollect</i> <i>resent</i> <i>risk</i></td></tr></table>	<i>accuse of</i> <i>apologize for</i> <i>approve of</i> <i>blame smb for</i> <i>forgive for</i> <i>congratulate on</i> <i>count on</i> <i>depend on</i> <i>hear of</i> <i>inform of</i> <i>insist on</i>	<i>object to</i> <i>persist in</i> <i>prevent from</i> <i>result in</i> <i>stop from</i> <i>succeed in</i> <i>suspend smb of</i> <i>thank for</i> <i>think of</i>	<i>art of</i> <i>chance of</i> <i>difficulty of</i> <i>experience in</i> <i>habit of</i> <i>harm of</i> <i>idea of</i> <i>importance of</i> <i>interest in</i> <i>means of</i> <i>mistake of</i>	<i>opportunity of</i> <i>plan for</i> <i>point in</i> <i>preparation for</i> <i>process of</i> <i>purpose of</i> <i>reason for</i> <i>right of</i> <i>sense of</i> <i>skill in</i> <i>way of</i>	<i>burst out</i> <i>give up</i> <i>go on</i> (see "English through Reading" p. 311)	<i>leave off</i> <i>keep on</i> <i>put off, etc</i>	<i>avoid</i> <i>consider</i> <i>delay</i> <i>deny</i> <i>escape</i> <i>excuse</i> <i>fancy</i> <i>finish</i> <i>forgive</i> <i>include</i>	<i>involve</i> <i>justify</i> <i>mind</i> <i>miss</i> <i>postpone</i> <i>practise</i> <i>recall</i> <i>recollect</i> <i>resent</i> <i>risk</i>	☐ They <i>succeeded in</i> finding a good flat. ☐ Can you <i>stop</i> the child <i>from</i> getting into mischief? ☐ Thank you for coming. ☐ He was <i>accused of</i> having broken the law. ☐ I <i>insisted on</i> his coming with us. ☐ Who is <i>to blame for</i> starting the fire? ☐ Are you <i>thinking of</i> buying a house? ☐ I <i>apologize for</i> being so awkward. ☐ He has no <i>intention of</i> staying. ☐ The <i>importance of</i> being earnest. ☐ There is no <i>chance of</i> winning. ☐ We had no <i>opportunity of</i> meeting interesting people there. ☐ I have no <i>experience in</i> building houses. ☐ There are different <i>ways of</i> solving this problem. ☐ Do you have any <i>reason for</i> saying such a thing? ☐ He <i>gave up</i> smoking two years ago. ☐ She <i>kept on</i> interrupting me while I was speaking. ☐ Would you <i>mind</i> closing the door? ☐ He <i>denied</i> having seen this man before. ☐ You can hardly <i>avoid</i> meeting her. ☐ We've just <i>missed</i> having nasty accident. ☐ They <i>postponed</i> sending an answer to the request. ☐ My work <i>involves</i> filing and typing letters. ☐ I'll <i>risk</i> trying my hand in it.
<i>accuse of</i> <i>apologize for</i> <i>approve of</i> <i>blame smb for</i> <i>forgive for</i> <i>congratulate on</i> <i>count on</i> <i>depend on</i> <i>hear of</i> <i>inform of</i> <i>insist on</i>	<i>object to</i> <i>persist in</i> <i>prevent from</i> <i>result in</i> <i>stop from</i> <i>succeed in</i> <i>suspend smb of</i> <i>thank for</i> <i>think of</i>								
<i>art of</i> <i>chance of</i> <i>difficulty of</i> <i>experience in</i> <i>habit of</i> <i>harm of</i> <i>idea of</i> <i>importance of</i> <i>interest in</i> <i>means of</i> <i>mistake of</i>	<i>opportunity of</i> <i>plan for</i> <i>point in</i> <i>preparation for</i> <i>process of</i> <i>purpose of</i> <i>reason for</i> <i>right of</i> <i>sense of</i> <i>skill in</i> <i>way of</i>								
<i>burst out</i> <i>give up</i> <i>go on</i> (see "English through Reading" p. 311)	<i>leave off</i> <i>keep on</i> <i>put off, etc</i>								
<i>avoid</i> <i>consider</i> <i>delay</i> <i>deny</i> <i>escape</i> <i>excuse</i> <i>fancy</i> <i>finish</i> <i>forgive</i> <i>include</i>	<i>involve</i> <i>justify</i> <i>mind</i> <i>miss</i> <i>postpone</i> <i>practise</i> <i>recall</i> <i>recollect</i> <i>resent</i> <i>risk</i>								

5. Word combinations:

<i>be afraid of</i>	<i>be guilty of</i>
<i>be angry for</i>	<i>be interested in</i>
<i>be aware of</i>	<i>be keen on</i>
<i>be bored with</i>	<i>be pleased at</i>
<i>be busy</i>	<i>be proud of</i>
<i>be capable of</i>	<i>be slow at</i>
<i>be clever at</i>	<i>be sorry for</i>
<i>be disappointed at</i>	<i>be sure of</i>
<i>be engaged in</i>	<i>be surprised at</i>
<i>be fond of</i>	<i>be worried about</i>
<i>be good/clever at</i>	<i>be worth</i>
<i>be grateful for</i>	<i>be responsible for</i>
<i>can't stand/bear</i>	<i>be no good</i>
<i>feel like</i>	<i>be no use</i>
<i>have difficulty in</i>	

6. Prepositions

<i>after</i>	<i>in spite of</i>
<i>before</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>besides</i>	<i>without</i>
<i>instead of</i>	<i>by</i>

- ☐ There is *no use* **crying** over split milk.
- ☐ He didn't *feel like* **going** out.
- ☐ He *couldn't help* **laughing**.
- ☐ She *was afraid of* **falling**.
- ☐ He *is slow at* **doing** sums.
- ☐ He *is interested in* **developing** the project.
- ☐ She'll *be sorry for* **being** rude.
- ☐ He *is proud of* **having won** in the chess tournament.
- ☐ He *was surprised at* **having been asked** about it.
- ☐ It's *no use* **worrying** about it. There is nothing you can do.
- ☐ Did you have any *difficulty in* **getting** a visa?

- ☐ They ran five miles *without* **stopping**.
- ☐ *Before* **going** to bed she locked the door.
- ☐ John went to his office *in spite of* **being ill**.

(for Verbs followed by the Infinitive see Appendix 3)

Notes:

1. After the verbs **come** and **go** we often use the gerund related to outdoor activities: *climbing, driving, fishing, riding, sailing, shopping, skiing, walking, etc.*

- ☐ Why don't you **come sailing** with us?
- ☐ Let's **go skiing**!

2. These verbs always have a direct object: *catch, find, notice, observe, see.*

- ☐ I'd better not **catch you doing** that again!

3. It is necessary to distinguish two particularly confusing verb phrases, **used to** and **be used to**.

Used to + Infinitive

Used to + Infinitive refers to habitual action in the past, and **used to** can not be followed by a noun (or a gerund):

- ☐ When I was in England, I **used to eat** a big breakfast.

Used to is a fixed idiom and is not used in any other tense.

Be used to + noun/gerund

The phrase is parallel in structure to *to be interested in*, and it is possible to put a noun after **to**

- ☐ I'm **used to** *his curious ways*.
- ☐ I'm **used to** *hearing* about the odd things he does.

The verb *to be* in **to be used to** can be used in any appropriate tense.

To be used to suggests *familiarity* through a repetition of the activity or occurrence; it does not state the existence of a habit as such.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

I (A). 1. Could you please stop making so much noise? 2. I don't enjoy writing letters. 3. Does your work involve meeting a lot of people? 4. I considered taking the job but in the end I decided against it. 5. If you walk into the road without looking you risk being knocked down by a car. 6. I don't fancy going out this evening. 7. The batteries of this radio need changing. 8. Do you think the grass needs cutting? 9. Before going out I phoned Ann. 10. Tom left without finishing his dinner. 11. I wonder what prevented him from coming to the party. 12. The arrested man was suspected of breaking into the house. 13. Have you ever thought of getting married? 14. I had difficulty in finding a place to live. 15. Do you think this book is worth reading?

II (B, C). 1. This habit of discussing other people's affairs may damage reputations and ruin friendships. 2. Well, don't go if you don't feel like going but for God's sake stop talking about it. 3. Can't you see how perfectly useless it is trying to save the shop now? 4. I see no harm in letting them enjoy themselves in vacation time. 5. So you like the part and want to play it. But is it worth going to such lengths to get it? 6. He was only thanking me for taking his part at lunch. 7. Once he gets elected there will be no holding him. 8. You can't learn to skate without falling. 9. It's no use trying to make you see my point. 10. It's different for you. You're used to walking. 11. As to me, I simply love cooking. 12. My job is not teaching you manners. 13. She can't stand being contradicted. 14. She washed her face and combed her hair before going downstairs again. 15. Of course I'll go. I'd go any place if there's the slightest chance of getting this job.

Ex. 2. *Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.*

I. (A, B). 1. She only succeeded ... blocking the way. 2. She showed no intention ... leaving. 3. There is no point ... staying. 4. He did not object ... being examined. 5. I was not used ... driving a big car through crowded streets. 6. She was surprisingly clever ... finding out things. 7. How can I prevent her ... going there? 8. I was thinking at the time ... selling the place. 9. I can find that out ... asking. 10. After all I'm personally responsible ... bringing you back safe and sound. 11. They positively insisted ... visiting all the rooms. 12. What are your reasons to accuse her ... taking the papers? 13. Everything depends ... being on the spot. 14. I thanked him again ... lending me the car.

II (C). 1. Jones insisted ... shaking hands. 2. I take all the blame ... not seeing further than my nose. 3. Unfortunately I haven't succeeded ... making much impression on you. 4. He made a point ... never sounding disappointed. 5. His mission had very little to do ... winning the war. 6. He had never had much difficulty ... getting jobs. The trouble had always been ... keeping them. 7. She thanked him ... taking her out. 8. He did not object ... seeing Francis. 9. I shall look forward ... seeing your book. 10. I thought ... taking a trip up the Scandinavian coast. 11. Jack hesitated, then decided ... talking. 12. I told him that we were about to be turned out of our flat ... not paying the rent. 13. Quite late, when he was on the point ... going upstairs, the door bell rang. 14. He put the note under a saucer on the table to keep it ... blowing away.

Ex. 3. (A). Match the parts of sentences in A and B columns.

1. It's difficult to keep them

2. The police caught him

3. Will you please stop

4. I can hear someone

5. They left us

6. I could smell smoke

7. The searchers found the boy
- a. sheltering in the barn.

b. coming from the house.

c. opening the safe.

d. thinking about the problem.

e. working all the time.

f. shouting in the distance.

g. changing TV channels.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e						

Ex. 4. (A, B). Supply Gerund forms for the words in brackets.

I. 1. The baby started crying when he woke up, and went on (cry) all the morning. 2. He didn't want to lose any more money, so he gave up (play) cards. 3. Imagine (keep) a snake as a pet! 4. Please go on (write); I don't mind waiting. 5. He offered to buy my old car, if I didn't mind (wait) a month for the money. 6. The taxi-driver tried to stop in time, but he couldn't avoid (hit) the old woman. 7. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him, but after a while I got tired of hearing the same story again and again. 8. My watch keeps (stop). — That's because you keep (forget) to wind it up. 9. I suggest (telephone) the hospitals before asking the police to look for him.

II. 1. Where is Ann? — She is busy (do) her homework. 2. Let's go for a swim. — What about (go) for a drive instead? 3. I intended to go to the cinema yesterday, but my friend told me the film wasn't worth (see). 4. Try to forget it; it isn't worth (worry) about. 5. When I came he was busy (write) a letter to his friend. 6. Do you feel like (go) to a film or shall we stay at home? 7. It's no use (have) a bicycle if you don't know how to ride it. 8. It's no use (ask) children to keep quiet. They can't help (make) noise. 9. Mr. Shaw is very busy (write) his memoirs. 10. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone slip on a banana skin. 11. I didn't feel like (work) so I suggested spending the day in the country. 12. What about (buy) double quantities of everything today?

III. (B, C). 1. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living. 2. I am tired of (do) the same thing all the time. 3. I tried to convince him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) on my own, but he insisted on (help) me. 4. There was no way of (get) out of the building. 5. He didn't leave the house because he was afraid of (meet) someone who would recognize him. 6. I called at his house on the chance of (see) him. 7. There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything to help the people. 8. What's your idea of (do) it? 9. He expects me to answer by return but I have no intention of (reply) at all. 10. I'm not used to (drive) on the left. 11. I want to catch the 7 a. m. train tomorrow. — But you are no good at (get) up early, are you?

IV. (B, C). 1. By (neglect) to take ordinary precautions he endangered the life of his crew. 2. After (hear) the conditions I decided not to enter for the competition. 3. After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others catch up with us. 4. Don't forget to lock the door before (go) to bed. 5. Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) across it? 6. He surprised us all by (go) away without (say) "Good-bye". 7. Before (give) evidence you must swear to speak the truth. 8. She rushed out of the room without (give) me a chance to explain.

Ex. 5. (B). *Open the brackets using the Gerund.*

Model: His hair is very long, it needs **cutting**.

1. This shirt is quite clean; it doesn't want (wash) yet. 2. The grass in the garden is very dry; it wants (water) badly. 3. The baby's crying; I think he needs (feed). 4. The house is old, and it badly wants (paint). 5. The windows are very dirty; they need (clean). 6. I know my hair wants (cut) but I never have time to go to the hairdresser's. 7. The famous man didn't need (introduce) himself. 8. Her shoes have a hole in them; they want (mend). 9. The floor is covered with dust; it needs (sweep). 10. You should tidy the room. — Yes, it needs (tidy). The flowers want (water), and the shelves want (dust).

Ex. 6. (B) *Open the brackets using the correct form of the Gerund.*

1. He remembered (cross) the road, but he didn't remember (knock down). 2. I am still hungry in spite of (eat) four sandwiches. 3. He got into the house by (climb) through a window, without (see) by anyone. 4. He went to bed at 9 p.m. in spite of (work) late. 5. He complained of (give) a very small room at the back of the hotel. 6. The little girl isn't afraid of dogs in spite of (bite) twice. 7. The baby went to sleep a few minutes after (feed). 8. The little girl never gets tired of (ask) her mother questions, but her mother often gets tired of (ask) so many questions. 9. Mary was chosen to fill the vacancy. She was very pleased (choose). 10. I always treat people politely and I insist on (treat) politely. 11. The boy was very thirsty in spite of (drink) a big cup of tea.

Ex. 7. *Fill in the blanks choosing between the infinitive or gerund of the verb in brackets.*

I. (A, B). 1. I wished ... quite fair. (be) 2. I expected ... him in the drawing room. (find) 3. I enjoyed ... to her talk of her youth. (listen) 4. Roger promised ... in. (look) 5. I wanted ... him up. (cheer) 6. She didn't mind ... the problem again. (discuss) 7. He didn't hesitate ... such methods. (employ) 8. We arranged (meet) 9. She couldn't resist ... such a lovely hat. (buy) 10. Last week you mentioned ... him in the park. (meet) 11. We can't afford ... our time. (waste) 12. He sat there sullenly and refused ... (answer) 13. He stopped ... and went into the bathroom. (whistle) 14. You certainly mustn't miss ... this wonderful film. (see)

II. (B, C). 1. He enjoyed ... (to need) 2. Willy began ... softly. (to whistle) 3. In my experience most people mind ... at. (to laugh) 4. I don't suppose your wife wants ... with me now. (to bother) 5. I knew that Charles had regretted ... me. (to invite) 6. He pretended ... when his mother came into his room to look at him. (to sleep) 7. He pretended not ... as if the compliment were purely formal. (to hear) 8. He prefers ... by the name of John Brown. (to know) 9. I don't like ... with. (to interfere) 10. I set about ... all the names from the diary. (to erase) 11. Bob asked ... to a room where he could wash and change his clothes. (to show) 12. I disliked ... Harry. (to call) 13. We stopped in front of the dance hall and pretended ... inside. (to look) 14. Maurice sat on the bench, with the picture on his knee, as though he would not risk ... from it. (to part) 15. I didn't want ... his feelings. (to hurt)

Ex. 8. (B). *Replace the italicised parts of the sentence or clauses by gerundial phrases.*

Model: He said all this *and he did not even smile*.

He said all this *without even smiling*.

1. We suspected *that the boy was lying*. 2. *Nobody could tell* when they were going to return. 3. She did not *want to make* an effort. 4. *It is necessary to brush* the coat. 5. *It was impossible to reason with her* when she felt like this. 6. She was very clever, *she could turn* an old dress into a new one. 7. He wouldn't say whether he meant to buy the car *before he took* it for a trial run. 8. Let's go out for dinner. *I don't feel well enough to cook anything*. 9. I don't like the idea *that I should do it all*.

Ex. 9. (B, C). Replace the parts in bold type by gerundial phrases.

1. When she saw him she stopped reading at once and put the letter away **and even did not explain anything**. 2. In this thick fog she was afraid **that she might be knocked down**. 3. He preferred to keep silent for fear **that he might say something inopportune**. 4. He felt much better **after he had been operated on**. 5. **He was not only the author of brilliant short stories**, but he was also a talented playwright. 6. **While he was writing his report**, he remembered that he had forgotten to mention some facts. 7. Once he gets into his head an idea of doing something, **it is impossible to talk him out of it**. 8. **When the girl entered the room**, she glanced a little wonderingly at the faces of the three men. 9. The whole neighbourhood was so dreary and run-down that he hated the thought that **he would have to live there**. 10. You will do nothing but irritate him **if you will nag him all the time**. 11. **That I was on the spot** was a bit of luck for him. 12. Samuel Griffiths came back from Chicago on this particular day, **after he had concluded several agreements there**.

Ex. 10. Complete the following by translating what is given in brackets using the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.

I (B). 1. They prided themselves ... (что первыми изобрели этот прибор). 2. They accused him ... (в том, что он предал своих друзей). 3. I can't recall ... (чтобы меня с ним когда-нибудь знакомили). I even don't remember ... (что видел его). 4. He couldn't get used ... (к левостороннему движению/водить машину по левой стороне). 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 вел себя на вечере). 8. She denied ... (что обещала заглянуть к нам). 9. We hope he will succeed ... (найти свое место в жизни). 10. Why do you avoid ... (смотреть на меня)?

II (C). 1. From the age of four, I had been used to ... (делать все по-своему). 2. I was not used to ... (когда меня развлекают дамы (entertain)). 3. How proud I was of ... (что изобрел это замечательное устройство). 4. I was tired of always ... (носить чужую одежду). 5. In the morning she was ashamed of herself for ... (что была так груба вчера вечером). 6. He's merely used to ... (что за ним ухаживают). 7. He was grateful to Finch for ... (что уговорил его зайти). 8. But they are used to ... (иметь дело с настоящими бизнесменами (to deal)). 9. She wasn't fond of ... (задавать множество вопросов). 10. At the time I was very keen on ... (получить собственный доход).

Ex. 11. (A, B). Translate the sentences using the models.

Model I: mind/like/hate/avoid **doing** smth

1. Я не мог избежать разговора с ней. 2. Я хочу поблагодарить вас за помощь. 3. Его обвинили в работе на конкурирующую (rival) фирму. 4. Терпеть не могу ждать. 5. Стоит это читать? 6. Я не могу себе позволить тратить столько времени зря. 7. Она ничего не имела против того, чтобы зайти еще раз. 8. Он избегал выражать свое мнение. 9. Мне так неприятно оставлять тебя здесь.

Model II: way/intention/purpose/difficulty of **doing** smth

1. Это хороший способ уйти от ответа. 2. У него не было ни малейшего намерения обманывать вас. 3. У меня и мысли не было разрешить ей остаться. 4. Он приехал сюда с целью помочь вам. 5. Наши шансы получить обед были очень малы. 6. Здесь переходить реку не опасно. 7. Вреда в том не будет, если мы скажем ему правду. 8. У нее была привычка ложиться спать рано. 9. У меня не было удобного случая поговорить с ней об этом. 10. Не будет никакой трудности в том, чтобы найти место, где остановиться.

Model III: think of/object to **doing** smth

1. Я не привыкла готовить себе завтрак. 2. Наконец мне удалось найти дорогу. 3. Он настаивал на том, чтобы оплатить счет за обед. 4. Мы извинились за опоздание. 5. Я думаю о поездке в Америку этим летом. 6. Он был благодарен уже за то, что вы его слушали. 7. Она была занята работой над докладом. 8. Она настаивала, чтобы ей показали все. 9. Вы подозреваете, что я вам лгу? 10. Его обвинили в краже автомобиля.

Model IV:

on after before by through (because of) without in spite of	doing smth
---	-------------------

1. Он работает без остановки целый день. 2. Ты ничего не добьешься, если будешь возражать. 3. Все это надо обсудить до того, как принимать решение. 4. Вы можете исправить фигуру, делая гимнастику. 5. Он даст ответ, посоветовавшись со своим юристом. 6. Он прошел мимо, не заметив нас. 7. Он упустил возможность поехать туда, потому что заболел. 8. Не делайте этого, не обдумав все, как следует.

Ex. 12. (B). Translate the following into English using gerunds after the verbs in brackets. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. Я не виню тебя за то, что тебе так хочется уехать из города. (to blame) 2. Тогда я заподозрил его в том, что он меня дразнит. (to suspect) 3. Нам было не трудно работать вместе. (to have no difficulty) 4. Он настаивал на том, чтобы научить ее работать на ЭВМ. (to insist) 5. Не было ничего, что могло бы помешать ему вернуться в Лондон. (to prevent) 6. Он извинился, что не пришел вовремя. (to apologize) 7. Мне удалось заставить Энн говорить. (to succeed) 8. Отец часто обвинял меня в том, что я отношусь к дому как к отелю. (to accuse) 9. Она настояла на том, чтобы заплатить за такси. (to insist) 10. Дэн уговорил Беллу остаться на обед. (to talk into) 11. Доктор начал с того, что пощупал его пульс. (to begin) 12. Он настоял на том, чтобы Анну немедленно пригласили сюда. (to insist) 13. Я спросил его, как ему нравится быть отцом. (to feel about) 14. Как ты объяснил покупку этого автомобиля? (to account) 15. Он упрекал себя за то, что не попытался поговорить с ней. (to reproach)

Ex. 13. (B, C). Translate the following into English using gerunds after the adjectives in brackets. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. Я гордился тем, что работал с ним тогда. (proud) 2. Я знал, что он не способен так поступить. (capable) 3. Доктор привык выслушивать всяких людей. (used) 4. Мне жаль, что я причинил вам так много беспокойства. (sorry) 5. Я больше, чем ты, заинтересован в том, чтобы найти ее. (interested) 6. Я уверен, что ты вполне способен решить эту проблему. (capable) 7. Мне надоело пытаться делать то, что мне не нравится. (tired) 8. Я удивился тому, что он вообще женился. (surprised) 9. Я был немного разочарован тем, что не встретил Чарльза. (disappointed) 10. Она была благодарна ему за то, что он понял, что ей не хочется говорить о себе. (grateful) 11. Он был раздражен на нее за то, что она втянула его в эту ссору. (annoyed) 12. Он любил смеяться над теми, кто был робок. (fond)

Ex. 14. (B, C). Translate the following into English using infinitives or gerunds.

1. Вам повезло, что вы живете в таком красивом месте. (lucky) 2. Ее нижняя губа дрожала, словно она готова была разрыдаться. (ready) 3. Мама была занята приготовлением еды на кухне. (busy) 4. Он попрощался со мной за руку: “Мне жаль, что приходится уходить”. (sorry) 5. Песню стоило записать на пленку. (worth) 6. Он быстро сообразил, что случилось. (quick) 7. Об этой новости стоило написать его отцу. (worth) 8. Он был очень доволен, что застал брата дома. (delighted) 9. Я не был достаточно заинтересован в том, чтобы продолжать спор. (interested) 10. Работу все еще было трудно найти, и мне не очень-то везло первые несколько дней. (hard) 11. Его жена была в Лондоне. Она была занята тем, что искала для них новое жилье. (busy) 12. Я удивился, когда мне позвонил Чарльз. (surprised) 13. Я глубоко уважал ее и гордился знакомством с ней. (proud) 14. Я был волен уходить и приходить, когда хотел. (free) 15. Я очень огорчился, найдя его таким больным. (distressed) 16. Этого человека легко было понять. (easy) 17. Он был теперь полон решимости остаться там. (determined) 18. Дорис не так легко было принять это предложение. (easy)

Verbs Used with the Gerund and the Infinitive

There are a few verbs which appear in more than one combination: with the Gerund and the Infinitive. These particular verbs have different patterns associated with meanings.

I.

Verbs	Gerund	Infinitive
begin – начинать	a. The predicate indicates <u>an activity or process</u> (But the infinitive is also possible). ☐ She <i>began crying</i> (to cry). ☐ When did you <i>begin lear- ning</i> (to learn) English?	a. The predicate denotes <u>a state of mind or mental activity</u> . ☐ I <i>began to feel</i> dizzy. ☐ He <i>began to realize</i> that he had made a mistake.
start – начинать, браться за что-либо	☐ It <i>started raining</i> .	b. The grammatical subject is lifeless. ☐ The barometer <i>began to fall</i> . c. The verb is used in a continuous form. ☐ It's <i>beginning to freeze</i> . ☐ It <i>is starting to snow</i> .
stop – останавливаться, прекращать	☐ He <i>stopped smoking</i> on his doctor's advice. (= He doesn't smoke anymore)	☐ He <i>stopped to smoke</i> . (= in order to smoke)
cease – прекращать, приостанавливать	☐ The factory has <i>ceased making</i> bicycles.	☐ The old German Empire <i>ceased to exist</i> in 1918.

continue – продол- жать like* (love) – нравиться dread – страшить- ся, бояться, опасаться loathe – чувство- вать отвращение, ненавидеть hate – ненавидеть, не хотеть испыты- вать неловкость remember – помнить, напоми- нение (“не забудь”) forget – забывать regret – сожалеть try – пытаться, стараться prefer – предпочи- тать be afraid (of) – бояться	☐ How long will you <i>continue</i> working? ☐ I <i>like</i> cooking (= enjoy in general) ☐ I <i>dread</i> having to visit the dentist. ☐ He <i>loathes</i> travelling by air. (in general) ☐ She <i>hates</i> getting to the theatre late. (= strong dislike) ☐ I <i>remember</i> posting your letter. (= have a memory of the act) ☐ I <i>forgot</i> calling you the the day before. (about the past action) ☐ I <i>regret</i> saying (having said) that you were mistaken. (the action occurred <i>earlier</i> in time) ☐ <i>Try</i> knocking at the back door if nobody hears you at the front door. (= do smth as an experiment) ☐ I <i>prefer</i> walking to cycling. (in general) ☐ I don't like dogs. I'm always <i>afraid of</i> being bitten. (= there is a possibility that smth bad will happen)	☐ He <i>continued</i> to live with his parents after his marriage. ☐ I <i>like</i> to cook my meals. (= find it good or right) ☐ I <i>dread</i> to think what may happen. ☐ I <i>loathe</i> to have to put up here. (in particular) ☐ I <i>hate</i> to trouble you. (= regret) ☐ He <i>remembered</i> to post the letter. (= didn't forget to do it) ☐ Don't <i>forget</i> to call me tomorrow. (the action occurs at the same time or <i>later</i>) ☐ I <i>regret</i> to say that you were mistaken. (= I am sorry that I must <i>now</i> tell you...) ☐ <i>Try</i> to get here early. (= make an attempt) ☐ I <i>prefer</i> to wait here. (in particular/now) ☐ He <i>was afraid</i> to tell his parents that he had broken the neighbour's window. (= don't want to do smth because it is dangerous or the result might be unpleasant).
	You are afraid to do smth because you are afraid of smth happening as a result. ☐ I was afraid to stay in the sun because I was afraid of getting burnt.	

* **Would like** is followed by the infinitive. Notice the difference in meaning between **I like** and **I would like**. **I would like** is a polite way of saying **I want**.

- ☐ I **like** playing tennis. (= I enjoy it in general)
- ☐ I **would like to play** tennis today. (= I want to play)

We can also use **I would love/prefer/hate** + infinitive.

- ☐ **Would** you **prefer to have** dinner now or later?
- ☐ I'd **love to be able** to travel round the world.

II. There are some verbs which can be followed by the Gerund or “that-clause”.

Verb	Gerund	”that-clause”
1. admit признавать	☐ He <i>admitted</i> having done wrong.	☐ He <i>admitted</i> (that) he had made the same mistake again.
2. report сообщать	☐ He <i>reported</i> having seen the escaped convict.	☐ It is <i>reported</i> that the expedition has already come back.
3. deny отрицать	☐ He <i>denied</i> knowing anything about the plan.	☐ I <i>denied</i> (that) the statement was true.
4. suggest предлагать	☐ I <i>suggest</i> going home.	☐ I suggested <i>that</i> he should see a specialist immediately.
5. acknowledge допускать, признавать	☐ He <i>acknowledged</i> having been frightened .	☐ He refused to <i>acknowledge</i> that he had been defeated.
6. anticipate, foresee ожидать, предвидеть	☐ We didn't <i>anticipate</i> being treated like that.	☐ The directors <i>anticipated</i> that demand would fall.
7. fancy нравиться, воображать, представлять себе	☐ She <i>didn't fancy</i> going out. (= like the idea)	☐ I <i>fancy</i> that he is in for a disappointment. (= get the idea)
8. imagine воображать	☐ I can't <i>imagine</i> marrying a girl of that sort. (= form a picture in the mind)	☐ Don't <i>imagine</i> that I can lend you money every time you need it. (=get the idea)

III. With a number of verbs and word-groups both the Gerund and the Infinitive can be used. There is no change in meaning. They can also be followed by a “that-clause”.

1. love любить	☐ She loves having/to have a lot of dogs and young men around her.
2. regret сожалеть	☐ I regret being unable to help you. ☐ He regretted to have said that. ☐ I regretted that I couldn't help.
3. intend намереваться планировать	☐ What do you intend doing/to do today? ☐ We intended that they should do it. (= have in mind as a plan)

4. forget забывать	☐ I shall never forget hearing Chaliapin in that part. ☐ He has forgotten to pay me. ☐ Did you forget that I was coming?
5. propose предлагать	☐ I propose starting early/ to start early/ that we should start early.

EXERSICES

Ex. 15. (A). *Your friend has some problems and you have to be helpful. Write questions with **try**.*

Model: I can't find anywhere to live. (put an advertisement in the newspaper)
Have you tried putting an advertisement in the newspaper?

- 1. My electric shaver is not working. (change the batteries)
- 2. I can't contact Fred. He is not at home. (phone/at work)
- 3. I'm having difficulty in sleeping at night. (take sleeping pills)
- 4. The television picture is not very good. (move the aerial)

Ex. 16. (A) *Answer the questions using the gerund or the infinitive of the verbs in brackets.*

Model: — Why do you never fly? (hate)
*— I hate **flying**.*

- 1. Why do you always wear a hat? (like)
- 2. Why does Ann watch TV so often? (enjoy)
- 3. Why do you never go to the cinema? (not/like)
- 4. Why does Jack take so many photographs? (like)
- 5. Why don't you work in the evening? (hate)

Ex. 17. (A, B) *Put the verb into the correct form: **-ing** or **to** – infinitive.*

- 1. Do you mind (travel) such a long way to work every day?
- 2. Ann loves (cook) but she hates (wash) up.
- 3. I can't stand people (tell) me what to do when I'm driving.
- 4. I don't like that house. I would hate (live) there.
- 5. Do you like (drive)?
- 6. When I have to catch a train, I'm always worried about missing it. So I like (get) to the station in plenty of time.
- 7. I very much enjoy (listen) to classical music.
I would love (come) to your wedding but it just isn't possible.
- 8. Sometimes I'd like (learn) to play the guitar.

Ex. 18. (A, B). *Read each situation and use the words in brackets to write your sentence.*

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

- 1. I don't usually carry my passport with me. (I/afraid/lose/it)
- 2. The sea is very rough. (we/afraid/go/swimming)
- 3. We rushed to the station. (we/afraid/miss/our train)
- 4. I didn't tell Tom that I thought he behaved foolishly. (I/afraid/hurt/his feeleings)
- 5. In the middle of the film there was a horryfying scene. (we/afraid/look)
- 6. The glasses were very full, so Ann caried them very carefully. (she/afraid/spill/ the drinks)
- 7. I didn't like the look of the food in my plate. a) (I/afraid/eat/it); b) (I/afraid/make/myself/ill)

Ex. 19. (B, C) *There are a few verbs which can take a gerund or an infinitive, but the meaning is not the same. Use gerunds or infinitives in place of the verbs in brackets.*

I. 1. We saw this film last month. Do you remember (see) it? 2. He was very forgetful. He never remembered (lock) the garage door when he put the car away. 3. Don't ask me to pay the bill again. I clearly remember (pay) it a month ago. 4. Did you remember (buy) bread for dinner? — Yes, I have the bread here. 5. Do you remember (post) the letter? — Yes, I remember quite clearly; I posted it in the letter-box near my gate. 6. Did you remember (air) the room? — No, I didn't. I'll go back and do it now. 7. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and play with Dick in the garden. 8. Did you remember (give) him the message? - No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now.

II. 1. She forgot (bring) the sugar; she left it on the kitchen table. 2. Where is my dictionary? Have you forgotten (borrow) it a fortnight ago? 3. She often told her little boy, "You must never forget (say) "please" and "thank you"." 4. Why are you late again? Have you forgotten (promise) me that you would never be late again?

III. 1. Do stop (talk); I am trying to finish a letter. 2. I didn't know how to get to your house so I stopped (ask) the way. 3. We stopped once (buy) petrol and then we stopped again (ask) someone the way.

Ex. 20. (B, C). *Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive of the verbs in brackets, using the correct form of any pronouns that are included.*

1. If the Government's wages policy is to succeed, they must try (keep) prices in check.
2. The shareholders all think they know what should be done, but the board still needs (convince).
3. Let's invite him. I'm sure he would love (come).
4. Someone in the office had made a mistake, and the firm regretted (cause) the customer inconvenience.
5. We plan (take) our holidays abroad this year.
6. The teacher doesn't permit (smoke) during the lessons.
7. I vaguely remember (he, say) something like that.
8. Come over here! I'd like (you, see) this.
9. I always try (be) punctual, but I don't always succeed.
10. It's a tricky problem. I recommend (you, consult) an expert.
11. He'd prefer (you, go) to his place, if that's convenient.
12. For the second time this year. Miss Black will attempt (swim) the Channel in less than five hours.
13. A child should start (learn) a language at primary school.
14. The film was so terrifying that she could hardly bear (watch) it.
15. The new committee member did not venture (speak) at his first meeting.
16. They began (drive) at six in the morning, and were still on the road ten hours later.
17. He remembered (pass) on most of the information, but omitted (mention) one or two of the most important facts.
18. The reporters asked many questions which the Prime Minister declined (answer).

The Gerundial Construction

In the examples discussed 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.
Мы (высоко) ценим вашу помощь (то, что вы помогли).
- ☐ We enjoyed **the band's** playing very much.
Нам очень понравилось то, как играл оркестр.

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

The nominal element of the construction can be expressed in different ways:

1. 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.

When the nominal element consists of two or more nouns, possessive case is not used.

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

2. 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.

Ex. 21. (A, B). Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. We appreciate John's helping us. 2. I can't imagine my mother approving it. 3. They resented my winning the prize. 4. I think that's enough to start her worrying. 5. I can't excuse her not answering our invitation. 6. I can't bear him interfering in what I do. 7. Would you mind my smoking? 8. Fancy her appearing at that very moment! 9. I really miss him playing the piano in the evening. 10. Excuse my asking, but does everyone in your family approve of your flying? 11. Your coming has done him good. 12. I wonder at Jolyon's allowing the engagement. 13. I understand perfectly your wanting to leave. 14. I didn't object to other people being there.

Ex. 22. (A). Match the parts of sentences in A and B columns.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. We very much appreciate | a. my leaving till next day. |
| 2. He strongly denied | b. their meeting that afternoon. |
| 3. We enjoyed | c. her taking more responsibility. |
| 4. The chairman suggested | d. the band's playing very much. |
| 5. I agreed to delay | e. our postponing the question. |
| 6. He should consider | f. your helping us. |

1	2	3	4	5	6
f					

Ex. 23. (A). Study the sentences, paying special attention to the italicized pronouns and nouns followed by gerunds.

1. I'm not very friendly with him, so I was surprised by *his* **asking** me to dinner. 2. The thieves broke into the shop without *anyone* **seeing** them. 3. He doesn't mind his *daughter* **going** to the cinema once a week. 4. It is difficult to stop *George* **talking** once he begins.

Ex. 24. (B). Write the following sentences again, using gerunds.

Model 1: The children are making such a noise.

Can you stop **them making** such a noise?

Model 2: Students must write their corrections carefully. The teacher insists on

The teacher insists on **students' writing** their corrections carefully

1. I told you that my watch was five minutes slow. Have you forgotten ...? 2. He allows his son to drive his car. He doesn't mind 3. No one helped her with her homework. She did her homework without 4. He got my letter although I had addressed it wrongly. He got my letter in spite of 5. I beat him at tennis, and he wasn't pleased at all. He hated 6. Did you give me back the book I lent you? I can't remember 7. She was afraid that the baby would fall out of the bed. She was afraid of 8. The old lady said I could open the window. She didn't mind 9. I'm sure he asked you not to phone after 11 p. m. Have you forgotten ... ? 10 He doesn't believe that a boy of twelve should have too much pocket-money. He doesn't believe in 11. My father doesn't like me to stay out late at night. He doesn't like

Ex. 25. (B, C). Translate the sentences from Russian into English using gerundial phrases.

1. Я слышал о том, что он назначен директором большого завода. 2. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы они приехали сюда. 3. Я помню, что он мне говорил об этом несколько дней тому назад. 4. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы вы ответили им немедленно. 5. Я слышал о том, что его посылают на юг. 6. Вы можете рассчитывать на то, что он даст вам точную информацию. 7. Нет надежды, что он закончит свою работу к вечеру. 8. Извините, что я позвонил вам вчера так поздно. 9. Вы не возражаете против того, чтобы я прочел этот рассказ вслух? 10. Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы я курил здесь? 11. Мы настаивали на том, чтобы они начали переговоры немедленно. 12. Он возражает против того, чтобы собрание было назначено на понедельник. 13. Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы он зашел к вам сегодня? 14. Доктор настаивает на том, чтобы он провел осень на юге. 15. Он отвечает за то, чтобы работа была закончена вовремя.

The Gerund and the Verbal Noun

The Gerund can be easily confused with the verbal noun. In some cases it is impossible to tell whether you are dealing with a gerund or with a verbal noun and consequently impossible to translate the sentence with any degree of exactness. The meaning is not the same.

I like singing	Я люблю <i>петь</i> . (if it is a gerund)
	Я люблю <i>пение</i> . (if it is a noun)

Only the person speaking knows in this case what he means. In most cases we can distinguish between the gerund and the verbal noun in the following way:

The gerund:

1. has tense and voice forms; so the forms *being done*, *having done*, *having been done* cannot be nouns,
2. can take a direct object; so an “-ing” form followed by a direct object (*reading a letter*) cannot be a noun,
3. can be modified by an adverb; so an “-ing” form modified by an adverb (*reading fast*) cannot be a noun,
4. can be part of an aspective verbal predicate; so “-ing” forms following the verbs *to begin*, *to stop*, *to go on*, *to keep*, *to continue* are mostly gerunds.

The verbal noun:

1. can be used in the plural,
☐ Memorize the proverbs and **sayings**.
2. can have an article,
☐ **the banging** of the door.
3. can be followed by a prepositional phrase in an attributive function,
☐ the clicking **of the clock**.
4. can be modified by an adjective, a demonstrative pronoun or an indefinite pronoun.

EXERCISES

Ex. 26. (A, B). Find the sentences in which: a) “-ing” form is a gerund, b) a verbal noun.

1. You should think before *speaking*. 2. After *finding* the new word in the dictionary, I wrote it down and went on *reading*. 3. He spent much time on *the copying* of his literature lectures. 4. What do you mean by *saying* that? 5. The students found the *reading* of English newspapers rather difficult at first. 6. Instead of *going* home after school, the girls went for a walk. 7. Chalk is used for *writing* on the blackboard. 8. We sat by the river-side listening to the *running* of the water. 9. *The cleaning* of the room was done by the girls. 10. *Working* in the garden is very good for the health of people. 11. I stopped *knocking* at the door and began *waiting* for my father to come. 12. She praised herself for *having come*. 13. The child stopped *crying* and quieted down to hard *thinking*. 14. The old clock kept *ticking* on the mantelpiece, as if counting the seconds left before *the coming* of daylight.

Ex. 27. (B, C) Analyse the “-ing” forms in the sentences below. State which of them are gerunds and which verbal nouns. Motivate your decision.

1. She read the first act between a fitting and a rehearsal, made up her mind to play Kate and there was no persuading her that the part was too young for her. 2. The whirring and banging of the lift kept her awake most of the night. 3. She kept repeating the bright sayings of her children to bored friends and relations. 4. She insisted on my showing her the letter and explaining who Pat was. 5. On getting home she felt so faint and exhausted that she went to bed without taking off her make up and creaming her face. 6. On being told to her face that she was a liar and a schemer Polly felt like giggling and restrained herself with difficulty. 7. She broke the fastening of the purse in her hurry to get the papers out. 8. She looked with distaste at the toilet table. Dust, spilt powder and hair combings everywhere. 9. You have never learned the way of treating children kindly but without undue familiarity. 10. She promised

to send me the cutting the moment she found it. 11. I could just see a faint glimmering of light in the distance. 12. For some time she said nothing and we could only hear the clicking of her false teeth. A certain sign of growing irritation. 13. On being asked what her plans were she gave a most evasive answer. 14. She lost this job through falling ill at the wrong time. 15. Her first big part was Catherine in "The Taming of the Shrew".

REVISION

Ex. 28. (B, C) Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. Your colleagues are good ... keeping a secret, aren't they? 2. You seem very fond ... saying things behind my back. 3. You seem upset ... losing Jones. 4. The man of letters is accustomed ... writing. 5. Mrs Attley was very skilful ... directing the table talk away from her daughter. 6. I don't say I'm proud ... cheating him out of 300 dollars. 7. I saw quite clearly the benefit I was capable ... getting from travel. 8. He is usually fairly careful ... making his statements. 9. I'm sick ... doing things for you. 10. But he was slow ... replying. 11. He is quite excited ... being among us again. 12. It was five minutes later than my usual bedtime and I felt guilty ... being still up. 13. She was quick ... finding out things. 14. Dolly seemed relieved ... not having to make a scene. 15. I tried to be as nice as possible ... refusing. 16. He selected a dingy little place where he felt sure ... not meeting any acquaintances.

Ex. 29. (B, C) Open the brackets using the gerund of the given verb.

I. 1. The matter is not worth (to speak of). 2. On (to introduce) they easily fell to (to talk). 3. Why do you avoid (to see) me? He tried to avoid (to see). 4. We insist on (to send) him there at once. 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. She showed no sign of (to impress). 7. I was annoyed at (to interrupt) every other moment. 8. In (to discuss) the problem they touched upon some very interesting items. 9. The equipment must go through a number of tests before (to install). 10. He hated (to remind) people of their duties or (to remind) of his. 11. The operator can set the machine in motion by (to push) the button or (to press) the pedal. 12. The water requires (to filter).

II. 1. Excuse me for (to give) you so much trouble. 2. You never mentioned (to speak) to them on the subject. 3. He was proud of (to award) the prize. 4. I don't remember ever (to see) you. 5. I don't remember (to ask) this question. 6. The boys were punished for (to break) the window. 7. The boy was afraid of (to punish) and hid himself. 8. He was quite serious in (to say) that he was leaving the place for good. 9. She seemed sorry for (to be) rude to me. 10. He confessed to (to forget) that he was to come on Friday. 11. The old man could not stand (to make) fun of. 12. Letters were no use: he had no talent for (to express) himself on paper. 13. After thoroughly (to examine) by the doctor, the young man was admitted to the sports club. 14. Soon she could not help (to attract) by the fact that she was being looked at. 15. The camera wanted (to adjust). 16. They accused me of (to mislead) them. 17. She was so eagerly looking forward to (to give) the leading part to play that she was greatly disappointed at not even (to offer) it.

Ex. 30. (C) Choose between the infinitive and the object to an adjective in the following sentences:

I. 1. Words have weight, sound and appearance; it is only by considering these that you can write a sentence that is good ... at and good ... to. (to look, to listen). 2. I was busy ... to figure out whether he had told me the truth. (to try) 3. His brother's emotion was not easy (to discern) 4. His proposition was worth (to consider) 5. Everyone in this room is competent

... an opinion. (to express) 6. The picture is definitely worth (to buy) 7. You see, a lot of us are prone ... it. (to forget) 8. The girl was very wise ... their advice. (to take) 9. He was busy ... on the new play. (to work) 10. I was fascinated ... the two of them together. (to watch)

II. 1. It came as a shock to me ... that he had left his wife. (to realize) 2. I laughed. It made me feel good ... that someone else felt the same way about it as I did. (to know) 3. It didn't serve any purpose ... why Marion had decided to be friends with me. (to analyse) 4. No one has any influence over him when it comes to ... his actions. (to decide) 5. It is against the law in the country ... a revolver. (to carry) 6. When it came to ... you talk about the war, I felt like a child. (to hear) 7. It amazed me ... that Pat not only understood his arguments but shared them. (to feel) 8. Our hostess made it a point never ... wives with their husbands. (to ask)

Ex. 31. (A, B). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

I. 1. Мне не хочется спорить. 2. Он продолжал курить, не говоря ни слова. 3. Я не видела смысла в том, чтобы продолжать этот разговор. 4. Бесполезно обсуждать этот вопрос. 5. Я была против поездки туда с самого начала. 6. План нуждается в доработке. 7. У нее не было надежды когда-нибудь поехать в Самарканд. 8. Одними разговорами результатов не получишь. 9. Теперь назад уже не повернуть. 10. Мы были благодарны ему за то, что он пришел нас встретить. 11. Она не пропускает ни одной возможности поговорить по-английски. 12. Научиться говорить на языке можно только, если много говорить. Только читать недостаточно. 13. Кто за то, чтобы пригласить ее?

II. 1 Я возражаю против того, чтобы вы завершили это исследование. 2. Вы не будете против, если я открою дверь? 3. Недавно он бросил курить. 4. Я хорошо помню, что встретил его пять лет назад. 5. Попробуйте бегать по утрам (jog). Вы почувствуете себя намного лучше. 6. Я люблю читать. Чтение — мое самое любимое занятие. 7. Перестаньте разговаривать. Я совершенно не слышу лектора. 8. Мы остановились, чтобы рассмотреть витрину. 9. Я предложил поехать туда на машине, но мои друзья не согласились. 10. Как насчет того, чтобы пойти в кино? 11. Избегайте читать при плохом освещении! 12. Бесмысленно давать ему советы, он все равно не принимает их к сведению. 13. Машина очень грязная; ее необходимо вымыть. 14. Я очень сожалею, что опоздал. 15. Я вовсе не намеревался сегодня идти в кино. 16. Ребенок шел очень осторожно: он боялся упасть. 17. Перед отъездом на юг не забудьте мне позвонить. 18. Почему вы пошли туда пешком вместо того, чтобы поехать на автобусе? 19. Все дети любят, чтобы их водили в цирк. 20. Он занят подготовкой к докладу, у него сейчас очень мало свободного времени.

Ex. 32. (B, C). *Translate the following into English using infinitives or gerund forms as direct object:*

1. Она стала плакать. (to begin) 2. Я хотел что-нибудь выяснить о нем. (to want) 3. Он совсем проснулся и был склонен почитать, но единственной книгой в комнате была библия. (to feel like) 4. Поль не нуждается в защите. (to need) 5. Он любил находиться в обществе своих родственников. (to like) 6. Он непрерывно поглядывал на часы, и когда он выпил чай, он сказал, что должен возвращаться. (to keep) 7. Теперь я начинал понимать кое-что. (to begin) 8. Вскоре я перестал быть полезным им. (to cease) 9. Дэн не мог устоять и не показать своей работы. (to resist) 10. Даже в затемненной комнате я не мог не видеть, что лицо миссис Джоунз распухло от слез. (cannot help) 11. Все то январское утро телефон настойчиво звонил в моем кабинете. (to keep) 12. Я предложил найти доктора и привести его к Эду. (to propose) 13. Я не думаю чтобы он упоминал о том, что навещал их. (to mention) 14. Они позабыли пригласить меня. (to forget) 15. Я никогда не забуду, как я гостил в вашем доме в Кенте. (to forget) 16. Я пытаюсь читать. (to try) 17. Мне не хотелось оставлять его одного в горе, и я предложил отвезти его к себе домой. (to want, to offer) 18. Я отложил письмо к нему на завтра. (to put off) 19. Я не мог

вынести, чтобы со мной обращались так холодно. (to endure) 20. Она не возражала против того, чтобы быть одной в коттедже. (to mind) 21. Я всерьез принялся писать короткие рассказы. (to set about) 22. Он был рад, что она позаботилась написать ему. (to take the trouble) 23. Ты помнишь, как ты доставлял виноградный сок в этот дом в то утро? (to remember) 24. Ты не забыл послать деньги в Лидс? (to remember) 25. Я решил не беспокоить Роджера этим делом. (to decide) 26. О, я думаю, вам понравится жить здесь, когда наступит лето. (to enjoy) 27. Он пробовал выращивать там картошку. (to try) 28. Я знал, что он старается накопить денег. (to try) 29. Мы не собираемся проситься пойти с вами. (to ask) 30. Я устал притворяться что я пишу или читаю. (to pretend) 31. Мне не хотелось шутить. (to feel like) 32. Я отказываюсь принять ответственность за твои действия. (to refuse) 33. Он старался избежать встречи с кем-нибудь, кого он знал. (to avoid) 34. Несмотря на дождь мы продолжали ждать. (to go on) 35. В эти дни он не мог позволить себе опаздывать. (cannot afford) 36. Хью прочитал в одной американской газете рецензию на эту книгу и предложил купить ее для их библиотеки. (to suggest) 37. Когда я вернулся в дом, я не забыл стереть с лица дождь. (to remember) 38. Я помню, что как-то говорил тебе об этом, Льюис. (to remember) 39. Возможно, что Молли пожалела, что она так много болтала. (to regret) 40. Она все больше и больше страшилась остаться одной с детьми. (to dread) 41. Остальные, без суеты, согласились принять участие. (to agree) 42. Ее друзья обещали прислать ей работу. (to promise) 43. Она села у камина и приготовилась рассказывать свои новости. (to prepare) 44. Смиты все уладили, чтобы взять на себя заботу о детях. (to arrange) 45. Он продолжал упорно звонить в гостиницу, спрашивая, нет ли для него каких-либо сообщений. (to keep) 46. Вы хотите взглянуть на него? (to care) 47. Он не позаботился о том, чтобы ответить. (to trouble) 48. Утром он начал переезжать в комнату внизу. (to start) 49. Жильцы этого дома предпочитали не интересоваться чужими делами. (to prefer)

(From "An English Grammar Practice Book")

Tests

I.

1. Когда я прибыл, он был занят стрижкой (mow) газона.
2. Доктор настаивает на том, чтобы он провел лето на юге.
3. Нет никакой возможности найти его адрес.
4. Я помню, что меня уже спрашивали об этом.
5. Он вошел в комнату, не постучав.
6. Вы не возражаете, если я буду курить здесь?
7. Не забудь позвонить мне, когда приедешь в город.
8. Я терпеть не могу одалживать вещи у своих друзей.
9. Я не могла не рассмеяться.
10. Я отложил отправку письма. Надо проверить все эти факты.

II.

1. Его коллекцию марок стоит посмотреть.
2. Я имею удовольствие представить вам этого известного писателя.
3. Я не могу перевести это письмо, не посмотрев несколько слов в словаре.
4. Я не люблю, когда меня провожают на вокзал.
5. Он не мог не попытаться объяснить, как это произошло.

6. Она продолжала умываться, хотя видела, что я сержусь.
7. Бесполезно звонить ему, он в это время никогда не бывает дома.
8. Простите, что я опять напоминаю об этом.
9. Он попытался найти предлог (pretext), чтобы уйти пораньше.
10. Вы должны упаковать эти пластинки, чтобы отправить их почтой.

III.

1. Шторм помешал пароходу прибыть в порт вовремя.
2. Нет никакой надежды получить от них известие скоро.
3. Я слышал, что ваш сын получил приз за лучший рассказ.
4. Он очень любил спать на воздухе.
5. Я люблю ремонтировать свою машину самостоятельно.
6. Мы с нетерпением ждем вашего приезда.
7. Перед подписанием контракта я посоветовался с юристом.
8. Он отрицал, что видел этого человека.
9. Я бросил делать зарядку по утрам.
10. Сон на открытом воздухе очень полезен.

IV.

1. Вы ничего не имеете против, чтобы он зашел к нам сегодня?
2. Она простудилась, так как не привыкла спать в палатке.
3. Полиция обвинила его в поджоге (set fire to) здания.
4. Я надеюсь, Вы извините мое опоздание.
5. Моя работа предусматривает встречи и переговоры с людьми.
6. У меня нет причин ненавидеть этого человека.
7. После сдачи экзаменов я поехал к своим родителям.
8. Когда вы закончите одеваться? Ведь мы можем опоздать.
9. Переходить реку в этом месте опасно.
10. Прежде чем писать об этих событиях, он решил съездить в те места, где они происходили.

V.

1. Мой друг настоял на том, чтобы оплатить счет.
2. Я помню, что говорил об этом несколько дней назад.
3. Я пытался вспомнить, где я встречал этого человека.
4. Какова цель вашего приезда сюда?
5. Я не люблю, когда мне читают вслух.
6. Он вышел из зала, не дожидаясь окончания спектакля.
7. Не полагайтесь на то, что достанете билеты перед отправлением поезда, закажите их заранее.
8. Его опыт вождения машины пригодится ему в будущем.
9. Секретарь сейчас занята перепечаткой писем.
10. Спорить с ним — только понапрасну терять время.

VI.

1. Нет смысла делать перерыв. Работы очень мало.
2. Он настаивал на том, чтобы товары были упакованы в ящики (case).
3. Он не выносит, когда ему лгут.
4. Он начал с рассказа о том, как нашел нас.
5. Он никак не мог привыкнуть к мысли, что ему придется остаться там еще на полгода.
6. Забудьте об этом, не стоит из-за этого так огорчаться.
7. Она не возражает, чтобы вы присутствовали на ее уроке.
8. Он никогда не упоминал, что встречался с вами в Лондоне.
9. Оставалось очень мало надежды найти его.
10. Дождь прекратился?

THE INFINITIVE

Forms. Tense/Voice Distinctions

In modern English the Infinitive has the following forms:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	be written
Continuous	to be writing	—
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	—

Negative form: **not + infinitive**

- ☐ She asked me **not to forget** to post the letter.

Like the tense distinctions of all verbals those of the infinitive are also relative. It means that **the Indefinite and Continuous Infinitive** express an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. **The Continuous Infinitive** shows an action in progress:

- ☐ I **am glad to meet** you. Рад *познакомиться* с вами.
- ☐ I **was glad to see** Mr Paul. Я был рад *видеть* мистера Поля.
- ☐ Mr Forsyte **will be glad to see** you. Мистер Форсайт будет рад *видеть* вас.
- ☐ He pretended **to be sleeping**. Он притворился, что спит.
- ☐ I'm **glad to have met** him. Я рад, что встретил его.

The Perfect Infinitive denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb. It is often used after some expressions (**to be + adjective**): *to be glad, to be happy, to be sorry, to be surprised, it is clever/kind/silly of you*, etc.

- ☐ I was sorry **to have said** it. Я сожалел, что сказал это (раньше).
- ☐ He must **have forgotten** about it. Он, должно быть, забыл об этом.

!NB Only two forms of the Infinitive (the Indefinite Active and Passive **to ask/to be asked**) have corresponding forms in Russian. There are no corresponding forms for the Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous Infinitive, hence they can be translated only in a sentence. The Infinitive of transitive verbs has special forms for **the Active and Passive Voice**.

- ☐ It is wonderful **to love** and **to be loved**. Прекрасно *любить* и *быть любимым*.

The Use of the Infinitive without the Particle “to” (The Bare Infinitive)

In modern English the infinitive is chiefly used with the particle *to* — the formal sign of the Infinitive. Still there are cases when the bare infinitive is used.

1. After auxiliary verbs:

- ☐ I **don't know** her.
- ☐ We **shall go** there at once.

2. After modal verbs:

- ☐ You **can't do** it.
- ☐ You **must consult** the doctor.

3. After the verbs of sense perception (*to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, etc.*) in the Infinitive Constructions:

- ☐ I've never *seen* you **look** so well.
- ☐ She *heard* him **enter** the room.
- ☐ I *felt* my heart **jump**.

!NB After these verbs in the Passive the *to*-infinitive is used (see p. 39)

- ☐ He *was heard* **to mention** your name.
- ☐ The child *was made* **to obey**.
- ☐ She *was seen* **to leave** the house early in the morning.

4. After the verb *to let*:

- ☐ *Let's* **be** friends.
- ☐ If he calls, *let* me **know**.

5. After the verbs *to make* (= to force – заставлять), *need* (нужно) and *dare* (сметь, осмелиться) (in the modal meaning):

- ☐ *Need* I **do** the washing up?
- ☐ How *dare* you **call** me a liar?
- ☐ What *makes* you **think** so?

6. After the expressions *had better* (...лучше бы), *would rather/sooner* (...бы, пожалуй), *cannot but* (не могу не...), etc.:

- ☐ He said he *would rather* **stay** at home.
- ☐ You *had better* **go** there at once.
- ☐ I *can't but* **think** about it.

7. In the sentences beginning with *why (not)* (почему бы вам...).

- ☐ *Why not* **come** and **talk** to her yourself?
- ☐ *Why* **pay** more at other shops?

8. After formal words *than, rather than, but, except*.

- ☐ I'll do anything *but* **work** with children.
- ☐ *Rather than* **walk** for half an hour, I'll take a taxi.

The Functions of the Infinitive in the Sentence

The Infinitive can be used in different syntactic functions. We'll discuss here only the most difficult ones for the Russian speakers.

1. The infinitive as <u>a subject</u>. In Russian it can <u>be rendered by an infinitive, a noun, a clause</u>. Far more often such sentences open with an <u>introductory subject it</u> (not translated in Russian). 2. The infinitive as <u>an adverbial modifier of purpose</u> (<i>чтобы...</i>).	☐ To walk in the garden was very pleasant. <i>Гулять в саду было очень приятно.</i> ☐ Even to think of it gave him torture. <i>Даже мысль об этом причиняла ему страдание.</i> ☐ To be recognized gave her great joy. <i>Когда ее узнавали, она испытывала большую радость.</i> ☐ It is useless to discuss this question. <i>Бесполезно обсуждать этот вопрос.</i> ☐ To understand the rule better I read it several times. <i>Чтобы лучше понять правило, я прочел его несколько раз.</i>
---	---

In this function the infinitive can be introduced by <i>in order</i> or <i>so as</i> (formal).	☐ I stayed there to see what would happen. Я остался там, <i>чтобы посмотреть</i> , что произойдет. ☐ I invited him in order to tell him the news. ☐ I'll write down your telephone number so as not to forget it.
--	---

Compare:

A subject

An adverbial modifier of purpose

The Infinitive + Predicate

The Infinitive + Subject + Predicate

- ☐ **To read** a lot is to know much.
Много *читать* – много знать.

- ☐ **To read** the book I went to the library.
Чтобы прочесть эту книгу, я отправился в библиотеку.

3. An adverbial modifier of result with *too* (слишком) and *enough* (достаточно)
4. The infinitive as an attribute.
In this function it is far more extensive in English than in Russian: in Russian it modifies only abstract nouns, whereas in English it modifies abstract and class nouns, pronouns, ordinal numbers and the adjective last.
It is rendered in Russian by an infinitive (after abstract nouns), by a subordinate clause, by a finite verb (after ordinal numbers and *last*).
The infinitive used as an attribute often has a modal meaning or implies a future action.

Remember the model:
a noun + infinitive

- ☐ He was **too busy to see** anyone.
☐ She was **clever enough to admit** it.
- ☐ I had no *time* **to visit** the museum yet.
У меня еще не было *времени осмотреть* этот музей.
☐ She was not *a woman* **to suffer** in silence.
Она была не такой *женщиной, которая стала бы страдать молча*.
☐ He was *the first/last* **to come**.
Он *пришел первым (последним)*.
☐ I have *nobody* **to say** a kind word to me.
У меня нет *никого, кто сказал бы* мне доброе слово.
- ☐ I've got a wife and a child **to look after**.
У меня жена и ребенок, о которых я *должен заботиться*.
☐ The question will be discussed at the conference shortly **to open** in Moscow.
Вопрос будет обсужден на конференции, которая *вскоре откроется* в Москве.
☐ He gave her a knife **to cut** the bread **with**.
Он дал ей нож, *чтобы нарезать* хлеб.
☐ Give me some water **to drink**.
Дайте мне *попить* воды.
☐ He brought us a book **to read**.
Он принес нам *почитать* книгу.

5. The infinitive as <u>parenthesis</u> : <i>to cut a long story short; to put it mildly; to say the least; to tell the truth; etc.</i>	☐ He was rude, to say the least of it. Он был груб, <i>чтобы не сказать больше</i> . ☐ To put it mildly , he was not very clever. <i>Мягко выражаясь</i> , он не был очень умен.
---	---

- Notes:**
- The passive infinitive is seldom used in the attributive function. That is why we say "it is a book **to read**" and **not** "to be read".
Exceptions: There is **nothing to be done** and **nothing to do**; there is **something to be seen, to be said** and **something to see, to say**.
 - The attributive infinitive besides naming an action may express a meaning corresponding to the Russian *надо, можно, следует*.
 - ☐ It's the only thing **to do**.
Это единственное, что можно и нужно сделать.
 - ☐ He is not the man **to do** it.
Он не тот, кто мог бы это сделать.
 - ☐ It's a book **to read** and **remember**.
Такую книгу надо прочесть и запомнить.
 - The attributive passive infinitive may have a future meaning.
 - ☐ The houses to be built here will be of the same type.
Дома, которые должны быть построены здесь, будут иметь такую же конструкцию.

Memorize the following expressions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ему трудно угодить. | — He is hard to please . |
| У нее привлекательная внешность. | — She is pleasant to look at . |
| Мне надо вам кое-что сказать. | — I have something to tell you. |
| Этим ничего не достигнешь. | — There is nothing to be gained by it. |
| Ничего не поделаешь. | — There is nothing to be done . |
| Надо многое сделать. | — There is much to be done . |
| Дом сдается внаем. | — The house is to let . |
| Кто виноват? | — Who is to blame ? |
| Непременно приходите. | — Be sure to come . |
| Единственное, что остается — это ждать. | — There is nothing left to do but wait. |

EXERCISES

- Ex. 1. (A, B).** State the form and function of the infinitive. Translate the sentences into Russian.
- To go on with this discussion is to waste time.
 - Oh, I'm sorry to have taken so much of your time.
 - It all sounds too good to be true.
 - We assembled to discuss and arrange our plans.
 - Now, the first thing to settle is what to take with us.
 - He was the first to raise the question.
 - A celebration such as this was a chance not to be missed.
 - Look back to make sure you haven't left anything behind.
 - She was the last to realize how dangerous it was.
 - You're a bachelor with no family to take care of.
 - I didn't come here to be shouted at.
 - He came here to speak to me, not to you.
 - To meet the demands for goods, new shops have been opened in the town.
 - The plan will be discussed at the meeting to be held on May 25.

Ex. 2. (C). *Translate the sentences into Russian and state the functions of the infinitive.*

1. Surely it is not at all necessary to go into details. 2. I rose to receive my guests. 3. Passing by a radio-shop he suddenly remembered to buy some tape for his recorder. 4. At the sight of the man I felt an impulse to laugh. 5. Her first action was to visit the establishment of a famous dressmaker. 6. He was too astonished to speak. 7. The best thing Lanny could do was to get out of here. 8. He was careful not to allude to the subject. 9. It's an awkward thing to say. 10. The horse was quiet to ride. 11. He must have been very tired to come and fall asleep like that. 12. And suddenly he hated Crum. Who the devil was Crum, to say that?

Ex. 3. (C). *Translate into Russian. Pay attention to the rendering of the infinitive as attribute.*

1. The desire to write was stirring in Martin once more. 2. He had a good deal to say about India. 3. The relief from that long waiting, the feeling of nothing to worry about, was so delicious. 4. The first person to enter was Mrs Evans, her face white, her dark frightened eyes avoiding his. 5. He looked at the shelves of books to be read. 6. He received a note to say that he was expected at the family dinner. 7. Andrew was the third to go in for interview. 8. You have health and much to live for.

Ex. 4. (A, B). *Replace the group of words in bold type by an infinitive.*

Model: She was the first lady **who left**.
She was the first (lady) *to leave*.

1. The manager was the last **who left** the shop. 2. I was astonished **when I heard** that he had left his native town. 3. There was no place **where he could sit**. 4. I can't go to the party; I have nothing **that I can wear**. 5. He was the first man **who swam** the Channel. 6. He was the only one **who realized** the danger.

Ex. 5. (A, B). *Combine each of the following parts of sentences into one sentence using an infinitive.*

Model: They sent me to University, they wanted me to study law.
They sent me to University *to study law*.

1. I am buying bread. I want to feed the bird. 2. He opened the door. He intended to go out. 3. He rushed into the burning house. He wanted to save the child. 4. He rang the bell. He wanted to tell us that the dinner was ready. 5. The farmer shot the rifle. He wanted to frighten the birds. 6. He sent his children to his sister's house. He wanted them to watch the television programme. 7. I am saving up. I want to buy a car. 8. I keep my hens in a field surrounded by wire netting. I want to protect them against the foxes.

Ex. 6. (A, B). *Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using "enough" with the infinitive.*

Model: He is clever. He can answer the question.
He is clever *enough to answer the question*.

1. He wasn't strong. He couldn't support the man. 2. The sun isn't very hot. We can't lie in the sun. 3. The coffee isn't strong. It won't keep us awake. 4. I am quite old. I could be your father. 5. You aren't very old. You can't understand these things. 6. He was very curious. He opened the letter. 7. You are quite thin. You can wear this dress.

Ex. 7. (A, B). Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using "too" with the infinitive.

Model: 2. He is very ill. He can't work today.
He is *too ill* to work today.

1. It is very hot. We can't run. 2. I am rather old. I can't wear this dress. 3. He was nervous. He couldn't speak. 4. I was terrified. I couldn't move. 5. It is very cold. We can't have a swim. 6. He was very snobbish. He wouldn't talk to any of us. 7. It was very dark. We couldn't see him. 8. It was rather cloudy. We couldn't see the eclipse properly.

Ex. 8. (A, B). Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using "so as/in order" with the infinitive.

Model: He took off his boots. He didn't want to make any noise.
He took off his boots *so as/in order* not to make any noise.

1. He was playing very softly. He didn't want to disturb anyone. 2. I sent him out of the room. I wanted to discuss his progress with his headmaster. 3. I am learning Greek. I wish to read Homer. 4. He sent his children to their aunt's house. He wanted to have some peace. 5. He read only for short periods each day. He didn't want to strain his eyes. 6. They got up very early. They wanted to get to the top of the hill before sunrise. 7. We must keep our gloves on. We don't want to get frostbitten.

Ex. 9. (A, B). Use the correct form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I hope (to see) you soon. 2. We expect (to be) back in two days. 3. He expected (to help) by his friends. 4. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 5. I am sorry (to break) my pen. 6. I hate (to bother) you, but the students are still waiting (to give) books for their work. 7. He seized every opportunity (to appear) in public: he was so anxious (to talk) about... 8. Is there anything else (to tell) her? I believe she deserves (to know) the state of her sick brother. 9. He began writing books not because he wanted (to earn) a living. 10. The woman pretended (to read) and (not to hear) the bell. 11. Perhaps it would upset her (to tell) the truth of the matter. 12. The only sound (to hear) was the snoring of grandfather in the bedroom.

Ex. 10. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive.

I. (A, B). 1. He made me (to do) it all over again. 2. He made her (to repeat) the message. 3. Would you like me (to go) now? 4. They won't let us (to leave) the Customs till our luggage has been examined. 5. He wouldn't let my baby (to play) with his gold watch. 6. Please let me (to know) your decision as soon as possible. 7. He made us (to wait) for hours. 8. I let him (to go) early as he wanted to meet his wife. 9. I'd like him (to go) to a university but I can't make him (to go). 10. He tried to make me (to believe) that he was my stepbrother. 11. Before he let us (to go) he made us (to promise) not to tell anybody what we had seen. 12. I advised him (to ask) the bus-conductor to tell him where to get off. 13. That is too heavy for one person (to carry); let me (to help) you. 14. The teacher advised us (to use) dictionaries. 15. Her father doesn't allow her (to go) to the cinema alone. 16. Who told the nurse (to give) the sick man this medicine? 17. The old man doesn't like his grandchildren (to make) a lot of noise when they are playing. 18. The gardener won't let the children (to pick) the flowers.

II. (B, C). 1. I 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 questions (to decide). 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. 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. He took to writing not (to earn) a living but a name. All he wanted was (to read) and not

(to forget). 7. How fortunate he is (to travel) all over the world and (to see) so much of it. 8. The girl pretended (to read) a book and not (to notice) me. 9. It seems (to rain) ever since we came here. 10. It is so thoughtful of you (to book) the tickets well in advance. 11. Perhaps it would bother him (to speak) about the quarrel. 12. The only sound (to hear) was the ticking of the grandfather's clock downstairs. 13. The third key remained (to test). 14. She was probably angry (to reprimand) in front of me. 15. She sat there trying to pretend she did not want (to dance) and was quite pleased (to sit) there and (to watch) the fun. 16. She was sorry (to be) out when I called and promised (to wait) for me downstairs after the office hours. 17. She said she would love (to come) and was simply delighted (to ask) for a date. 18. I offered (to carry) her case but she was afraid (to let) it out of her hand. 19. Let's go and see the place. You will be sorry later (to miss) it.

Ex. 11. (C). *Insert the infinitive in the appropriate form and translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. Mr Abbot was the first ... the silence. (to break). 2. The next patient ... was a nice girl in her early 'teens. (to examine). 3. Honesty is the first principle ... when working with us. (to observe). 4. He complained that he was always the last ... (to inform). 5. I am the last man ... a question of the kind. (to ask). 6. They were among the last ... (to arrive). 7. He found that he was the only one ... the discrepancy. (to notice). 8. If there is to be a vacancy I would like to be the one ... the job. (to offer). 9. These houses were among the few ... after a great fire. (to survive). 10. Who was the youngest chess player ... the title of All-Union Champion? (to win). 11. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre players were the second British company ... the Soviet Union. (to visit). 12. The Nuremberg trial was the biggest international trial ... ever ... (to hold).

Ex. 12. *Insert to where necessary.*

I. (A). 1. I like ... play the piano. 2. My brother can ... write poems. 3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold. 4. They wanted ... cross the river. 5. It is high time for you ... go to bed. 6. May I ... use your telephone. 7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy. 8. I would rather ... stay at home today. 9. He did not want ... play in the yard anymore. 10. Would you like ... go to England? 11. You look tired. You had better ... go home. 12. I wanted ... speak to Nick, but could not ... find his telephone number. 13. It is time ... get up. 14. Let me ... help you with your homework. 15. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday. 16. I'd like ... speak to you. 17. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem. 18. What makes you ... think you are right? 19. I shall ... do all I can ... help you. 20. I like ... dance. 21. I'd like ... dance. 22. She made me ... repeat my words several times. 23. She did not let her mother ... go away. 24. Do you like ... listen to good music? 25. That funny scene made me ... laugh.

II. (B,C). 1. The boy helped us ... find the way to the railway station. 2. He would sooner ... die than ... betray his friends. 3. Why not ... start out now? We cannot wait for the rain ... stop. 4. You'll be better to-morrow. You may ... come and ... dine with us. 5. Don't let us ... get worried. There are a hundred things ... be done. 6. We had better ... make haste. 7. You ought not ... speak to the Dean like that. 8. What made you ... think so? 9. "Thanks," Andrew answered, "I'd rather ... see the cases myself." 10. He was made ... obey the rules. 11. I thought I would rather ... get to the gallery alone, but I was obliged ... accept his company. 12. ... have gone through what you have gone through is the lot of very few. 13. Get them ... come as early as possible. 14. There is hardly anything ... do but ... work out an alternative plan.

Ex. 13. (B,C). *Translate the sentences into Russian. Pay special attention to the use of the infinitive.*

1. To crown it all, there was a story full ten years old now of his treatment of his wife. 2. To meet the increased demand for industrial goods, a factory has been opened in the town this

year. 3. It was awfully cold, to be sure. 4. She had broken a precious china and, to make the things still worse, she never told anyone about it. 5. To make a long story short, the company broke up and returned home in bad temper. 6. To put it crudely, whatever is man's manner of life, such is his manner of thought. 7. She had become one of those London girls to whom rest, not to say pleasure, is unknown. 8. To claim damages was not a pleasant thing to do.

Ex. 14. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Мягко выражаясь, она была невежлива. 2. Сказать по правде, я не люблю бокс. 3. Начнем с того, что я занят. 4. Короче говоря, он не сдал экзамен. 5. Мы все были рады, не говоря уже о маме: она сказала, что это самый счастливый день в ее жизни. 6. Это очень странно, по меньшей мере. 7. Для начала она открыла все окна. 8. По правде говоря, я очень устал. 9. Мягко выражаясь, вы меня удивили. 10. Короче говоря, они поженились. 11. Самая известная книга Джерома — “Трое в лодке, не считая собаки.” 12. По меньшей мере, мы были удивлены.

Ex. 15. (A, B). *Translate the sentences into English using the models.*

Model 1. to do smth is (was, will be) necessary (a mistake)

- ☐ **To tell** her the truth now is not at all necessary.
(would be a mistake; means to ruin her chances)

1. Знать грамматику — значит писать без ошибок. 2. Подумать так было просто смешно. 3. Сказать “да” было невозможно, сказать “нет” было бы невежливо. 4. Объяснить ему, что это такое, было делом трудным. 5. Помогать ей — значит делать все самой. 6. Рассердиться было бы глупо.

Model 2. It is important to do/be done/be doing smth

- ☐ *It is necessary to explain* everything to her.
☐ *It was strange to meet* him here of all places.

1. Трудно переводить этот текст без словаря. 2. Очень было приятно поговорить с вами. 3. Очень важно, чтобы нас не заметили. 4. Трудно будет объяснить вам это. 5. Приятно быть опять в Москве. 6. Так странно, когда с тобой так разговаривают. 7. Было очень трудно делать вид, что ты все понимаешь. 8. Правда, хорошо сидеть здесь и пить кофе? 9. Ошибаться легко, гораздо труднее понять свою ошибку. 10. Вовсе не нужно все это учить наизусть.

Ex. 16. (A, B). *Complete the following sentences by adding the infinitive to each sentence.*

Model: 1. Her dream was — to become an actress.

2. What I wanted was — not to be misunderstood.

1. The general idea was — . 2. His hobby is — . 3. The first thing you must do is — . 4. The last thing I meant was — . 5. The main thing is — . 6. The only thing to do was — . 7. Your only chance is — . 8. Your job will be — . 9. My only wish is — . 10. What I want is — .

Ex. 17. (A, B). *Translate the sentences into English.*

1. Главное — это закончить эксперимент вовремя. 2. Вашей работой будет уход за больными. 3. Моим единственным желанием было добраться до дома. 4. Его хобби — коллекционирование марок. 5. Единственный шанс не опоздать на поезд — это найти такси. 6. Единственный выход из положения — это сейчас же все рассказать.

Ex. 18. (A, B). Translate the sentences using the models.

Model 1: The first (last) **to do** smth

- ☐ She was *the first* **to see** the danger.
- ☐ He was *the second* **to cross** the finish line.

Model 2: smth/smb (nobody) **to do** smth

- ☐ Have you *anything* else **to say**?
- ☐ There was *nobody* there **to show** him the way out.

Model 3: the man (time) **to do** smth

- ☐ He is just *the man* **to do** it.
- ☐ It is not *the right time* **to discuss** this subject.

1. Не такой это был человек, чтобы предать друга. 2. Ему больше нечего было сказать. 3. Думать было некогда. 4. Кто последним выходил из дома? 5. Я теперь не помню, кто первый это сказал. 6. Дайте мне время подумать. 7. Это свитер, который можно носить с брюками или широкой (full) юбкой. 8. У меня нет времени играть с тобой. 9. У ребенка нет никого, кто мог бы о ней позаботиться. 10. Вы третий человек, который мне это сегодня говорит.

Ex. 19. (A, B). Translate the sentences using the model.

Model: do smth (*in order/so as*) **to get** smth

- ☐ I have come here **to speak** to you.
- ☐ She pretended to be quite well *not to be taken* to the doctor.

1. Он бежал всю дорогу, чтобы успеть (catch) на поезд. 2. Он принес в класс карту, чтобы показать нам маршрут экспедиции. 3. Они всю ночь жгли костер, чтобы их заметили проходящие мимо (pass by) суда. 4. Мальчики стояли во дворе и не уходили, чтобы их тоже взяли с собой. 5. Я еще раз прочел письмо, чтобы лучше его понять. 6. Я все это говорю, чтобы меня правильно поняли. 7. Она ничего не рассказала, чтобы ее не наказали (punish).

Ex. 20. (A, B). Complete the following sentences using the model. Give several variants where possible.

Model: (too) young (enough) **to do** smth

- ☐ You are **too young to wear** black.
- ☐ She's **old enough to be taken** for his mother.

1. Who of us is brave enough — ? 2. The weather is much too fine — . 3. You are old enough — . 4. She's too young and pretty — . 5. The story is much too long — . 6. The problem is too complicated — . 7. The trouble is too deep-rooted — . 8. She's just not clever enough — . 9. She was by far too clever — . 10. Do you know him well enough — ? 11. I was going too fast — . 12. She spoke English well enough — .

Ex. 21. (A, B). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

I. 1. Я не настолько хорошо себя чувствую, чтобы встать с постели. 2. Она достаточно хорошо говорит по-английски, чтобы не нуждаться в переводчике. 3. Рано читать тебе такие книги. (Ты слишком молод). 4. Я стоял слишком далеко, чтобы слышать, что она говорит. 5. Слишком она молода, чтобы принимать ее всерьез. 6. Вопрос слишком сложен, чтобы на него сразу ответить. 7. Слишком он ленив. Не читал он книги в подлиннике. 8. Задача слишком сложна, чтобы ее уже решили. 9. Ты теперь слишком большая, чтобы играть в куклы.

II.

Model: She is nice to work with.

His story was hard to prove.

1. С ним трудно разговаривать. 2. С ним приятно иметь дело (deal with). 3. Его рассказу трудно поверить. 4. Птицу было очень трудно поймать. 5. С вами сегодня легко разговаривать. 6. Эту книгу невозможно достать. 7. С ним опасно ссориться. 8. Результаты невозможно проверить. 9. Этому легко поверить. 10. Ее нелегко было остановить. 11. На нее приятно было смотреть.

Ex. 22. *Translate into English. Mind the syntactical functions of the infinitive.*

I. (A, B). 1. Этому трудно поверить. 2. Он достаточно хорошо знает грамматику, чтобы не делать таких ошибок. 3. Вопрос слишком сложен, чтобы его сразу решить. 4. Я принес книгу, чтобы показать вам эту фотографию. 5. Слишком жарко, чтобы идти гулять. 6. Он говорит о новом здании школы, которое будет построено в их селе. 7. У меня нет времени читать такие книги. 8. Ну, я рад, что сдал этот экзамен. 9. Правило легко понять. 10. Необходимо пойти туда сегодня. 11. Финиш был настолько удачен, что произвел хорошее впечатление. 12. Кошку нелегко было поймать.

II. (B, C). 1. Он требовал, чтобы ему предоставили возможность доказать это. 2. Она попросила, чтобы ей разрешили осмотреть новый цех (workshop). 3. Я прошу, чтобы меня выслушали. 4. Он сказал, чтобы ничего никому не давали без его разрешения. 5. Мы потребовали, чтобы нам дали выслушать всех очевидцев (witnesses). 6. Они попросили рассказать им о случившемся. 7. Я попросил разрешения остановиться (stay with) у них на несколько дней. 8. Почему вы не потребовали, чтобы вам дали копию документа? 9. Он попросил, чтобы ему дали прочесть это письмо.

REVISION

Ex. 23. (A, B). *Complete the following using the infinitive.*

1. It gives me pleasure 2. It will take you ten minutes 3. It is wise of him
4. It does people a lot of good 5. It won't do you any harm 6. It was natural
7. It has become his habit 8. It surprised me 9. It would never do
10. It must be very nice 11. It made me feel awkward

Ex. 24. (A, B) *Complete the following, using the infinitive, take the infinitive phrases from the list below.*

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

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.

Ex. 25. (A, B). Complete the following sentences.

I. 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 must be ... 6. What I want is ... 7. Our only chance to see him is ... 8. To ask him a straight question means ... 9. The children were anxious ... 10. We were not afraid ... 11. I pretended not ... 12. They have not decided whether ... or not. 13. The boys agreed never ... 14. Do you care ... ? 15. I was very careful not ... 16. I wish we had not forgotten ... 17. They thought ... 18. He proposed ... 19. When did you learn ... ? 20. I'll try to remember ... 21. The tourists were lucky ... 22. The father promised ... 23. They offer ... 24. He attempted ... 25. We are sorry ... 26. The boy asked ...

II. Use the infinitive as attribute; take the infinitive phrases from the following list.

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

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 ...

Ex. 26. (B). Use the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. I am glad (to introduce) to you. 2. The box was (to handle) with care. You should (to ask) someone (to help) you. This might not (to happen). 3. Her mood seems (to change) for the worse. We had better not (to speak) to her now. 4. I am sorry (to disappoint) you but I did not mean anything of the kind. 5. He is happy (to award) the first Landscape Prize for his picture. 6. He was anxious (to take) the first place in the figure skating competition. 7. The poem can easily (to memorize). 8. This poem is easy (to memorize). 9. I did not expect (to ask) this question. 10. There were so many things (to do), so many experiments (to try). 11. The teacher expected him (to give) a better answer at the examination. 12. They are supposed (to experiment) in this field for about a year and are believed (to achieve) good results. 13. He must (to read) something funny; he is smiling all the time.

Ex. 27. (A, B). Translate into English, using appropriate form of the infinitive.

I. 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 (mean) 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.

II. 1. Он был счастлив, что повидался, с вами. 2. Он, казалось, подыскивал слова, чтобы точнее выразить мысль. 3. Как ему повезло, что он побывал в такой интересной поездке. 4. Он терпеть не может, когда над ним шутят. 5. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки. 6. Мы притворились, что не заметили его ошибки. 7. Я рад, что рассказал вам эту историю. 8. Я рад, что мне рассказали эту историю. 9. Я хочу познакомить вас с этой артисткой. 10. Я хочу, чтобы меня познакомили с этой артисткой. 11. Он будет счастлив посетить эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 12. Он был счастлив, что посетил эту знаменитую картинную галерею. 13. Я рада, что дала вам нужные сведения.

Ex. 28. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English using:*

I. the infinitive as subject.

1. Пить из этого источника в жаркий день — одно удовольствие. 2. Сказать ему правду означало лишить его последней надежды. 3. Не предупредить его об этом было бы нечестно. 4. Нам понадобилось немало времени на то, чтобы убедить его, что он неправ. 5. Побывать в Крыму и не видеть моря было очень обидно. 6. Вздремнуть в своем кресле после обеда было его давнишней привычкой. 7. Неплохо бы поехать за город завтра.

II. the infinitive as predicative.

1. Наш план заключался в том, чтобы закончить работы к началу мая. 2. Все, что ей удалось сделать, — это узнать номер их телефона. 3. Пользоваться телефоном — значит экономить время. 4. Единственное, что ему хотелось — это поскорее добраться домой. 5. Первое, что необходимо было сделать, — это посоветоваться с врачом.

III. the infinitive as object.

1. Они решили больше никогда об этом не упоминать. 2. Мне было досадно, что я забыл поблагодарить его. 3. Где вы научились так хорошо говорить по-английски? 4. Я постараюсь не забыть послать им телеграмму. 5. Клайд был рад познакомиться с друзьями Сондры. 6. Клайд был счастлив, что ему дали новую работу. 7. Клайд очень не любил, когда ему напоминали о бедности его родителей. 8. Мы не боялись попасть под дождь: у нас были плащи. 9. Я притворился, будто не заметил его смущения, и продолжал говорить.

IV. the infinitive as attribute.

1. Она всегда найдет, над чем посмеяться. 2. Не о чем было беспокоиться. Больной чувствовал себя лучше. 3. Пьеса оставляет желать лучшего. 4. Вот статья, которую надо прочитать. 5. Пятиэтажный дом, который должен быть построен на углу улицы, предназначен для рабочих нашего завода. 6. План нашей работы будет обсуждаться на заседании, которое состоится завтра. 7. Ему нечего было сказать. 8. Он тяжелый человек; с ним трудно иметь дело. 9. Кто вторым пришел к финишу? 10. Есть ли в доме кто-нибудь, кто мог бы присмотреть за больным? 11. Вот человек, с которым можно поговорить на эту тему.

V. the infinitive as adverbial modifier of purpose.

1. Я встал в 6 часов, чтобы не опоздать на утренний поезд. 2. Я написал ему письмо, чтобы напомнить ему о его обещании. 3. Ребенок выбежал навстречу матери. 4. Вы приехали для участия в конференции? 5. Все было сделано для того, чтобы спасти его. 6. Он вызвал машину, чтобы отвезти нас на станцию.

Ex. 29. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Он спокойный и сдержанный человек. С ним легко иметь дело. 2. Врач остался еще на один час, чтобы убедиться, что жизнь ребенка вне опасности. 3. Я старался много работать, чтобы не думать о том, что случилось. 4. Дети были слишком возбуждены, чтобы вести себя спокойно. 5. Ей нелегко угодить. 6. Он первый открыл это удивительное место для отдыха. 7. Первое, что надо было сделать после приезда, это забронировать комнату в гостинице. 8. Я вам сказал всю правду. Мне нечего скрывать от вас. 9. У меня достаточно времени, чтобы зайти к друзьям. 10. Поздно спорить об этом. Уже ничего нельзя изменить. 11. Нам повезло, что мы застали его дома. 12. Ей есть чем гордиться. 13. Они уехали последними. 14. Интересно, кто первый обратил наше внимание на эту ошибку. 15. Она сказала, что ей не к кому обратиться за помощью. 16. Единственное, что нужно сделать, это позвонить ему.

The Infinitive Constructions

The Infinitive may have a subject of its own within the sentences. In this case it forms with it a construction called a complex.

THE COMPLEX OBJECT

The Complex Object (the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) consists of a noun in the common case or pronoun in the objective case (see p. 203) and the infinitive. It is mostly translated into Russian by an object clause.

Subject + Predicate + noun (pronoun) + infinitive

☐ I want **Mother (her) to help** me.

Я хочу, чтобы мама (она) помогла мне.

☐ They expect **the steamer to leave** tonight.

Они ожидают, что пароход отойдет сегодня вечером.

The Complex Object is used after the verbs:

1. **of mental activity:** *to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to find* (считать, полагать), *to expect, to suppose* (предполагать), *to imagine, to feel, to trust, to mean, etc.*

After these verbs the verb *to be* is generally used. (It can be omitted after the verbs *to consider, to find, to declare*).

The use of this construction after most verbs of mental activity is more characteristic of literary style.

2. **of declaring:**
to pronounce, to declare, to report, to teach.

3. denoting **wish and attention:**
to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend/to choose (= want).

4. denoting **feeling and emotion:**
to like, to dislike, to hate

5. denoting **order and permission:**
to order, to allow, to suffer (неохотно разрешать, позволить скрепя сердце), *to ask (for), to command, to encourage, to forbid, etc.*

☐ I *knew* **them to be** right.

Я знал, что они правы.

☐ We *expect* **them to arrive** soon.

Мы ожидаем, что они скоро приедут.

☐ I *find* **him (to be)** a very clever man.

Я нахожу, что он очень умный человек.

☐ I *don't consider* **him (to be)** an honest man.

Я не считаю, что он честный человек.

☐ The doctor *pronounced* **the wound** to be a slight one.

Врач сказал, что моя рана легкая.

☐ He *intended* **me to go** with him to India.

Он хотел, чтобы я поехала с ним в Индию.

☐ I *want* **you to stop** worrying.

Я хочу, чтобы ты прекратил волноваться.

☐ Tell me what you *would like* **me to do**.

Скажи, чтобы ты хотела, чтобы я сделал.

☐ The captain *ordered* **the cases to be loaded**.

Капитан приказал погрузить ящики.

☐ He *asked for* **the letter to be sent off** at once.

In most cases after these verbs the Passive infinitive is used. 6. denoting sense perception: <i>to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe</i>, etc. After such verbs <u>the bare infinitive</u> (without "to") is used. After these verbs <u>only the Indefinite Infinitive Active</u> is used. If the meaning is passive we use <u>Participle II</u>. If <u>the process</u> is expressed <u>Participle I Indefinite Active</u> is used.	Он просил, чтобы письмо было отправлено немедленно (отослать письмо немедленно). ☐ She asked to be shown the photo. Она попросила показать ей фотографию. ☐ Mr Domby <i>suffered</i> his daughter to play with Paul. Мистер Домби неохотно разрешил своей дочери играть с Полем. ☐ I saw Brown enter the room. Я видел, как Браун вошел в комнату. ☐ I <i>felt</i> the blood rush into my cheeks. Я почувствовал, как кровь прилила к моим щекам. ☐ I saw the fire slowly conquered. Я видел, как пожар постепенно потушили. ☐ He saw Fleur coming. Он видел, как Флер подходила к нам.
---	--

Compare:

verb + infinitive

verb +Participle I

I saw him **enter** the shop.
(I saw the whole action – he opened the door, went in and disappeared).

I saw him **entering** the shop.
(This action was in progress when I saw him).

Notes:

1. The verbs *to see* and *to hear* are followed by a clause (not by the Infinitive Construction) when they are not really verbs of sense perception, i. e. when the verb *to see* means "to understand" and the verb *to hear* — "to learn, to be told".
- ☐ I saw **that she didn't realize** the danger.
Я видел (понимал), что она не осознает опасности.
- ☐ I *heard* **that he had left** for the south.
Я слышал (мне сказали), что он уехал на юг.
2. After the verbs *to see* and *to notice* the Complex Object is not used with the verb *to be*, a clause is used in that case.
- ☐ I saw **that he was pale**.
Я видел, что он побледнел.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. (A, B). Translate the sentences, paying special attention to the use of the Complex Object.

- I. 1. Seeing her enter the room he rose to greet her. 2. Did you feel the bridge shake? 3. I don't like you to say such things. 4. Put on a thicker coat, I don't want you to catch cold. 5. We knew him to be very brave. 6. Nobody said anything, we just watched him put it away in his case.

7. You could have heard a pin drop. 8. She wouldn't explain, just urged me to use my own eyes. 9. Well, tell him to see us tomorrow morning, will you? 10. After lunch he begged me to accompany him home. 11. By the way, did she ask you to sign any papers yesterday? 12. Her visit agitated the patient so much that the doctor advised her not to come again. 13. There is no harm, I think, in letting you know. 14. I understood you to say that you had received no letter from your brother since he left England.

Ex. 2. (A, B). *Fill in the blanks with the particle "to" where necessary.*

1. This is the place from which I saw John — arrive to the house. 2. I tried to induce him — see a doctor. 3. The family suspected it and wanted to get him — see a lawyer. 4. He asked her — destroy his letters. 5. I told her — bring in the tea. 6. Women always want you — write them letters. 7. I'd love you — see my little daughter. 8. You can't make me — say what you want me — say. 9. She begged me to let her — know when Mother would be back. 10. I had expected him — be disappointed. 11. Don't let it — trouble you. 12. She watched me — open the safe.

Ex. 3. (A, B). *Replace the following complex sentences or groups of sentences by simple sentences with the infinitive construction.*

Model: I looked out of the window. He crossed the street.
I saw him cross the street.

1. I shall stay at home and do my lessons. Mother said so. 2. I never smoke indoors. My wife doesn't like it. 3. He's an honest boy. I know it. 4. We don't eat icecream before dinner because Mother has forbidden it. 5. You got off the train at Saltmarsh city. The porter saw you. 6. He ordered that tea should be brought at once. 7. No one had expected that she would marry the man. 8. I could hear it perfectly well. They were discussing me. 9. Don't shout so! The whole house will know what has happened. Do you want it?

Ex. 4. (A, B). *Practise the following according to the model.*

Model: A. Do you want to make a speech?
B. No, I want you to make a speech.

Do you want to ...

1. speak first? 2. introduce the speakers? 3. attend the conference? 4. give a talk? 5. make the arrangements? 6. fix a date? 7. organize the reception? 8. buy souvenirs? 9. take photographs?

Ex. 5. (A, B). *Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs. Give several variants where possible:*

1. Why don't you — her to wear high heels? 2. The way she looks at me — me blush. 3. Do you — me to show you the place on the map? 4. No one had — her to return so early. 5. I have never — her look so sweet. 6. Who — you to miss lectures? 7. She — the children to be well behaved. 8. You can't — him come if he doesn't want to.

Ex. 6. (B, C). *Replace the words in italics by an object + infinitive construction.*

Model: Members of the Government itself acknowledge *that many of their predictions* were over-optimistic.

Members of the Government itself acknowledge *many of their predictions* to have been over-optimistic.

1. The Court declared *that the book was* obscene (непристойный).
2. Teachers have found *that the overhead projector* is invaluable as a teaching aid.
3. The majority of critics thought *that the film was* highly original.

4. Many of the audience considered *that the speaker had overstated* his case.
5. Evidence showed *that the man's alibi was* a complete fabrication.
6. The architect's clients had assumed *that the construction of such a building was* impracticable, whereas the architect himself *believed that it was* perfectly feasible (осуществимый).
7. At a very early age, Paderewski revealed *that he was* a master of the keyboard.
8. Everyone knew *that he was* a man of integrity.
9. Detectives investigating the robbery discovered *that £20,000 worth of precious stones were* missing.
10. Although most people once thought *that it was* impossible, several climbers have now scaled the north face of the Eiger in winter.

Ex. 7. (B, C). Rewrite the sentences in reported speech, using a noun + infinitive construction with the verbs suggested in brackets.

Model: "Make your way to Waterloo Station, and wait under the main clock," the letter said. (direct)

The letter directed me *to make my way* to Waterloo Station and *wait* under the main clock.

1. "You are to appear before the magistrate at 10 a.m, on Thursday," the letter said. (summon)
2. "Do not bathe when the red flag is flying," the notice said. (warn)
3. His wife left him a note saying "Don't forget to lock the door." (remind)
4. "Passengers should check in at the airport thirty minutes before take-off," stated a notice at the air terminal. (instruct)
5. "I do hope you'll have another drink before you go," said my old friend. (press)
6. "Pay attention to what you're doing," said the teacher. (tell)
7. "Please don't tell my husband," she said to her friend. (implore)
8. "State your views openly - if you dare," the speaker said to his opponent. (challenge)
9. "Would you like to join me for dinner?" I said to the new member. (invite)
10. "I would take a more optimistic view of the matter, if I were you," my friend told me. (encourage)

Ex. 8. Translate the sentences using the phrases:

let smb do smth — позволить; пусть (они)...; дайте (мне)...

make smb do smth — заставить;

have smb do smth — распорядиться, чтобы ...

I. 1. Мама не позволяет мне играть в футбол. 2. Не заставляйте меня лгать. 3. Распорядитесь, чтобы кто-нибудь принес мел. 4. Не позволяй им так кричать. 5. Заставь его выпить лекарство. 6. Пусть они напишут диктант еще раз. 7. Я не могу заставить его бросить курить. 8. Он посторонился, чтобы дать ей пройти. 9. Не смешите меня. 10. Позвольте мне помочь вам. 11. Дайте мне подумать. 12. Распорядитесь, чтобы дети надели плащи. 13. Дайте мне знать, когда она придет. 14. Я велела ему объяснить, что это значит. 15. Не позволяйте ему есть столько конфет.

II. 1. Дай мне знать, когда все выяснится. 2. Надеюсь, я не заставил вас долго ждать. 3. Пусть он курит здесь. 4. Что заставило его сделать этот шаг? 5. Отпустите его. 6. Мы заставили его сдержать обещание. 7. Не давай ей носить тяжелые вещи. 8. Мы не могли понять, что заставило его солгать нам. 9. Разрешите мне зайти к вам сегодня вечером. 10. Мы заставили его прекратить этот глупый спор. 11. Он заставил нас сделать работу снова. 12. Не разрешайте детям играть на улице (на открытом воздухе). Сегодня очень

холодно и ветрено. 13. Он сказал, что ничто не заставит его изменить свое решение. 14. Не позволяй ей читать лежа (в постели).

Ex. 9. (A, B). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English using the models whenever possible.*

Model 1: see (hear) smb do smth

□ I heard somebody call me.

Model 2: want (expect) smb to do smth

I. 1. Мы слышали, как они спорили. 2. Она видела, как мальчик поднимался по лестнице. 3. Никто не заметил, как я открыл дверь и вышел. 4. Я видел, как какой-то человек показывал ей дорогу на станцию. 5. Я никогда не слышала, чтобы он говорил неправду. 6. После захода солнца мы почувствовали, как температура воздуха начала быстро падать. 7. Когда я садился в поезд, я вдруг почувствовал, как кто-то коснулся моего плеча. 8. Мы наблюдали, как ремонтировали дорогу. 9. Я слышал, как кто-то окликнул меня. 10. Он заметил, как она побледнела.

II. 1. Я видел, что ему не хочется идти домой. 2. Она слышала, что профессор болен уже неделю. 3. Она слышала, как кто-то упомянул мое имя в разговоре. 4. Мы чувствовали, что он нам не верит. 5. Вы слышали, что он бросил занятия музыкой? 6. Я увидел, что все смотрят вверх. 7. Мы чувствовали, что он не заметил нас. 9. Она видела, что он ее не понимает.

III. 1. Я считаю, что это был смелый шаг (move). 2. Я хочу, чтобы вы поближе узнали друг друга. 3. Мы не ожидали, что он примет такое решение. 4. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы он поехал с нами на озеро. 5. Она не ожидала, что ее сын будет изучать архитектуру. 6. Дама попросила носильщика отнести его вещи к такси. 7. Он хочет, чтобы его секретарь договорился о встрече. 8. Мы не предполагали, что он приедет так рано. 9. Мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы сообщили нам о своем решении. 10. Мы считаем его большим специалистом в этой области. 11. Мы не ожидали что обсуждение будет таким интересным.

Ex. 10. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

I. 1. Они хотят, чтобы мы послали им телеграмму. 2. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы подождали меня здесь. 3. Он хочет, чтобы его дочь стала архитектором. 4. Она хочет чтобы ее пригласили на вечер. 5. Хотите ли вы, чтобы я позвонил вам? 6. Я хочу чтобы его статья была опубликована. 7. Мы не хотим, чтобы нас прерывали. 8. Доктор не хочет, чтобы я принимал это лекарство. 9. Он хочет, чтобы его послали в Петербург на конференцию. 10. Мы хотим, чтобы вы объяснили нам свое поведение. 11. Где вы хотите, чтобы я подождал вас? 12. Хотели бы вы, чтобы мы пригласили Джона сюда? 13 Я бы хотел, чтобы вы узнали время отправления поезда. 14. Я хочу, чтобы вы пошли сегодня в театр. 15. Хочет ли он, чтобы мы были здесь в шесть часов? 16. Я не хочу, чтобы меня посылали туда. 17. Никто не хочет, чтобы собрание откладывали. 18. Я хочу, чтобы вы написали эту статью. 19. Я хочу, чтобы мне показали эти журналы. 20. Она любит, чтобы обед был вовремя. 21. Она не любит, чтобы дети гуляли одни. 22. Он не любит, когда ему задают много вопросов. 23. Она любит, когда дети приходят к ней. 24. Он любит, чтобы ему делали комплименты.

II. 1. Я знаю, что он очень опытный врач. 2. Мы ожидаем, что договор будет подписан в ближайшем будущем. 3. Я ожидаю, что меня пригласят туда. 4. Я считаю, что я прав. 5. Я считаю, что он прав. 6. Они не ожидали, что их пригласят туда. 7. Я знал, что он в

Москве. 8. Я полагаю, что он очень честный человек. 9. Когда вы ожидаете, что эти товары придут? 10. Я считаю, что он скромный человек. 11. Никто не ожидал, что это случится.

REVISION

Ex. 11. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English using the Complex Object wherever possible.*

1. Я никогда не слышал, как он поет. 2. Он не слышал, как я открыл дверь. 3. Я слышал, что он сдал все экзамены. 4. Я слышала, что он уже уехал на север. 5. Я слышал, как она сказала это. 6. Я никогда не видел, как он танцует, но я слышал, что он танцует очень хорошо. 7. Я видел, что она не понимает меня. 8. Она видела, что он вошел в сад, и вышла чтобы встретить его. 9. Я увидела, что он взволнован, и спросила его, в чем дело. 10. Я увидел, что текст очень трудный и опасался, что не смогу перевести его. 11. Я видел, что такси остановилось у двери. 12. Я видел, как она вышла из дома. 13. Я почувствовал, что кто-то дотронулся до моей руки. 14. Я увидел, что в коробке ничего не было. 15. Я увидел, что стекло разбито. 16. Вы слышали, как он спросил меня об этом? 17. Я бы хотел посмотреть (увидеть), как она танцует. 18. Никто не слышал, как он сказал это. 19. Я слышал, как профессор упомянул об этих фактах в своей лекции.

Ex. 12. (B, C). *Translate the following sentences.*

1. Я хотел бы, чтобы вы объяснили мне эту задачу. 2. Что вы хотите, чтобы я сделал для вас? 3. Вы слышали когда-нибудь, как он говорит по-французски? 4. Я слышал, что он переехал в Москву. 5. Они не видели, как я взял кольцо. 6. Никто не ожидал, что они уедут так скоро. 7. Я знаю, что он честный человек. 8. Я увидел, что письмо не было подписано. 9. Хочет ли он, чтобы мы помогли ему? 10. Вы слышали, как он выступал (говорил) вчера на собрании? 11. Я видела, как она подошла к окну и открыла его. 12. Я считаю, что он лучший инженер на нашем заводе. 13. Он не хочет, чтобы его дочь ехала в Кострому. 14. Я бы хотел, чтобы его пригласили на вечер. 15. Я думаю, что сегодня вечером вы услышите, как она поет. 16. Она чувствовала, как дрожит ее голос. 17. Я не ожидал, что меня пошлют в Лондон. 18. Я не люблю, когда мне напоминают несколько раз об одном и том же. 19. Мой сын просил повести его в зоопарк. 20. Я слышал, как его имя было упомянуто директором.

THE COMPLEX SUBJECT

(the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive)

The **Complex Subject** consists of a **noun/pronoun** (in the nominative case) and **the infinitive**. It is considered to be the subject of the sentence, its Russian equivalent is in most cases a subordinate clause.

□ **Laser is known to be used** in medicine.

Известно, что лазер широко используется в медицине.

The Complex Subject is used with:

1. the following groups of verbs in the Passive:

♦ denoting sense perception:
to see, to hear, to notice,
etc (see p.)

♦ denoting mental activity:
to think, to consider,
to believe, to expect,
to suppose, to know, etc.

♦ the verbs: *to say, to report*
(сообщать), *to order,*
to ask, to allow, to state
(заявлять), *to announce*
(объявлять).

2. word groups: *to be likely*
(вероятно), *to be unlikely*
(маловероятно, вряд ли),
to be certain/to be sure
(несомненно, обязательно,
бесспорно, непременно).

3. pairs of synonyms:
to see/to appear (казаться,
по-видимому), *to prove/to*
turn out (оказываться),
to happen/to chance
(случаться).

Negative forms:

don't *seem*

doesn't *prove + infinitive*

didn't *happen*

is/are not likely + infinitive

□ **The car** was seen *to disappear* in the distance.

Видели, как машина скрылась вдали.

□ **She** was heard **to laugh** heartily.

Слышно было, как она весело смеялась.

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

Его считали честным и добрым человеком.

(Считали, что он...)

□ **He is considered to have been** one of the most popular writers of his time.

Считается, что он был одним из самых популярных писателей своего времени.

□ **She is said to be working** at the factory.

Говорят, что она сейчас работает на заводе.

□ **The delegation is reported to have left** Moscow.

Сообщается, что делегация уже покинула Москву.

□ **He is unlikely to know** her address.

Маловероятно (вряд ли), что он знает ее адрес.

□ **He is sure to be asked** about it.

Его наверняка об этом спросят.

□ **They seem to have quite forgotten** us already.

Они, кажется, совершенно нас забыли.

□ The first **experiment proved to be** a success.

Первый опыт оказался удачным.

□ Only yesterday **we happened to meet** the man.

Только вчера мы случайно встретили этого человека.

□ He **doesn't seem to know** this subject.

Он, кажется, не знает этого предмета.

□ He **didn't prove to be** a very experienced engineer.

Он оказался не очень опытным инженером.

□ He **didn't happen to be** there at that time.

Случилось так, что его не было там в это время.

□ He **is not likely to come** today.

Он, вероятно, не придет сегодня.

Notes:

1. The Infinitive in the Complex Subject is used in all its forms and expresses:
 - a) a simultaneous action
☐ He *is said* **to live** in London.
Говорят, что он *живет* в Лондоне.
 - b) an action in progress
☐ The water *seems* **to be boiling**.
Кажется, вода *кипит*.
 - c) an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb
☐ They *are reported* **to have finished** the construction.
Сообщают, что они *уже закончили* строительство.
2. The infinitive in sentences with the Complex Subject cannot refer to the future except with the verbs and word-groups: *to expect, to be sure/certain, to be likely*.
☐ We **are sure** to come to the heart of the matter.
Мы обязательно *доберемся* до сути дела.
☐ He **is expected** to give us an answer tomorrow.
Ожидают, что он *даст* нам ответ завтра.
3. If the verbs *to prove, to seem/to appear* (выглядеть, производить впечатление) are followed by adjectives or nouns, the verb *to be* after them can be omitted.
☐ She **proved** (to be) very **clever**.
Она казалась очень умной.
☐ He **seems** ill.
Он выглядит больным.
☐ He **appears an experienced** teacher.
Он производит впечатление опытного преподавателя.

Compare:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ He seems ill.
Он <i>выглядит</i> больным. | ☐ He seems to be ill.
Он, <i>кажется</i> , болен. |
|--|--|

4. After the verbs in the Passive Voice the Complex Subject is more characteristic of a literary than a colloquial style, except with the verbs *to suppose, to expect, to make*.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. (A, B). Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

1. The river is supposed to flow in this direction. 2. His childhood is said to have been very difficult. 3. You are expected to know these things. 4. He didn't seem to know you. 5. The situation seems to have become difficult. 6. He is said to have owned a very good library. 7. He was told to have organized the whole business. 8. The man doesn't seem to recognize you. 9. She seems to have done it especially for you. 10. You're not supposed to mark other people's books. 11. The actress is said to be very beautiful. 12. She was said to have a wonderful collection of china. 13. This doesn't seem to be the right decision. 14. The man seems to be a stranger here. 15. She seems to be used to the thought that they'll have to move to another flat. 16. It seems to be an interesting comparison.

Ex. 2. Open the brackets, using the correct form of the infinitive.

- I. (A, B).** 1. He seems (to read) since morning. 2. She seems (to work) at his problem since she came here. 3. He appears (to know) French well. He is said (to spend) his youth in Paris. 4. The enemy was reported (to overthrow) the defence and (to advance) towards the city.

5. You seem (to look) for trouble. 6. They seem (to quarrel). I could hear their angry voices. 7. They are supposed (to work) at the problem for the last two months. 8. Her ring was believed (to lose) until she happened (to find) it while cleaning the house. It turned out (to drop) between the sofa and the wall. 9. They seemed (to wait) for ages.

II. (B). 1. She smiled broadly and waved her hand. She seemed (to recognize) me. 2. Even if he is out, you needn't worry. He is sure (to leave) the key under the door-mat. 3. At that time I happened (to work) at my first novel. 4. You won't be likely (to miss) the train if you start right away. 5. Don't cry! Everything is bound (to get) right between you. 6. She lost her head and seemed (to forget) the little English she knew. 7. A young woman is supposed (to write) this book. 8. You needn't mention it again. He is not likely (to forget) it. 9. He is believed (to teach) by his father. 10. You needn't tell me this. I happened (to give) all the details by Mother. 11. She is expected (to operate) on today. 12. Just look at his hands. He is sure (to work) in the garage.

III. (B, C). 1. He seems (to be satisfied) to be doing nothing. 2. It seemed it would take not less than a page (to put) it into words. 3. 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. 4. The man appears (to know) practically all European languages; he is said (to learn) them while travelling. 5. The river was reported (to overflow) the banks and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city. 6. You seem (to look) for trouble. 7. The committee is said (to revise) the programme and (to work out) a plan of its realization. 8. The man seemed (to study) me and I felt uneasy in his presence. 9. The book was believed (to lose) until the librarian happened (to find) it during the inventory. It turned out (to misplace). 10. The strength of the metal proved (to overestimate) by the designer. The engineer claimed (to warn) against its use for the purpose as it was likely (to deform) under great load. 11. We seem (to fly) over the sea for quite a time and there is yet no land (to see). 12. We don't seem (to acquaint), at least I can't remember even (to meet) him.

Ex. 3. (A). Practise the following according to the models.

Model 1: A. He doesn't usually play chess.

B. Well, he **seems to be playing** chess today.

He doesn't usually ...

1. do the shopping. 2. wait for his wife. 3. bring his wife flowers. 4. collect the children from school. 5. help his wife. 6. talk to his mother-in-law. 7. quarrel with his neighbours. 8. play with the children. 9. walk to work. 10. carry his wife's parcels.

Model 2: (A group of tourists visits an old palace, they ask their guide questions about its owner. The guide doesn't seem to be sure about the details.)

A. Did he live here? (most of his life)

B. Yes, he seems to have lived here most of his life.

Yes, he is said to have lived here most of his life.

Yes, he is supposed to have lived here most of his life.

1. Did he build any other houses? (several) 2. Did he employ a large staff? (huge) 3. Did he hunt? (when he was a young man) 4. Did he keep race-horses? (all his life) 5. Did they win races? (quite a lot of) 6. Did he sell his other houses? (two of them) 7. Did he quarrel with neighbours? (some of them) 8. Did he leave the country? (after the second duel) 9. Did he die abroad? (in Paris)

Ex. 4. (B). Paraphrase the following sentences using the Complex Subject.

Model 1: It seemed that he knew the subject well.

He **seemed to know** the subject well.

1. It happened that they met that very day. 2. It proved that there were some broken cups in the case. 3. It seems that the play has made a deep impression on him. 4. It proved that he was a very experienced worker. 5. It appears that the house was built in the eighteenth century. 6. It happened that there was a doctor there at that time. 7. It appears that there are different opinions on this subject. 8. It happened that he was at home at that time. 9. It seems that there is a great difference between these two samples.

Model 2: It is reported that the delegation has left London.

The delegation **is reported to have left** London.

1. It is known that he has a large collection of pictures. 2. It may be said that the new theatre is the most beautiful building in the town. 3. It was reported that the ship had arrived in Odessa. 4. It can't be considered that the results of the experiment are bad. 5. It is expected that many people will attend the meeting. 6. It is believed that there is hope of reaching an agreement. 7. It is said that the expedition has reached Vladivostok. 8. It is considered that this mine is the best in the district. 9. It can be expected that the weather will improve soon. 10. It can't be expected that the Petersburg football team will win. 11. It is said that there are many difficulties in solving this problem.

Ex. 5. (B). Translate the words in brackets.

1. He is thought (был) a very good singer. 2. They are expected (пошлют) a reply today. 3. They are said (переехали) to a new flat. 4. Who is supposed (подпишет) the letter? 5. The doctor is supposed (прописал) you something. 6. The results of the experiment are believed (были) very good. 7. The new instrument is expected (поможет) scientists solve many important problems. 8. The members of the committee are understood (пришли) to an agreement. 9. He is said (предложил) them his services. 10. In the 19th century the dark areas on the Mars were thought (были) seas. 11. We were supposed (проведем) the day on board the ship. 12. The seamen were not supposed (сойдут) ashore that day. 13. The expedition is said (сделала) a very important discovery. 14. They were expected (пройдут) 300 miles that day. 15. She is known (интересовалась) in the subject. 16. They were heard (согласились) to do it. 17. The ship is expected (прибудет) here on Tuesday. 18. They are supposed (преследовали) him. 19. They were believed (знали) the secret at that time.

Ex. 6. (B, C). Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Видели, как она писала письмо. 2. Думали, что это она пишет эти письма. 3. Предполагали, что она написала это письмо. 4. Наверняка она и сейчас пишет письмо. 5. Конечно, она написала это письмо. 6. Вряд ли она пишет эти письма. 7. Вряд ли она написала письмо. 8. Конечно, письмо уже написано. 9. Конечно, она его уже написала. 10. Оказалось, что она написала стихотворение. 11. Случайно она написала хорошее стихотворение.

Ex. 7. (B, C). Translate the following sentences.

1. Он, кажется, сердится на меня. 2. Он, кажется, болен. 3. Он, кажется, болел. 4. Они, по-видимому, пользовались этим словарем. 5. Он, кажется, знает ее хорошо. 6. Они, по-видимому, очень хорошо поняли это правило. 7. Кажется, все студенты читали эту статью. 8. Она, кажется, знает три иностранных языка. 9. Кажется, эта статья была

опубликована в "Правде" на прошлой неделе. 10. Он, по-видимому, удовлетворен результатом своей работы. 1. Он, кажется, уехал на юг.

II. 1. Говорят, что он в Москве. 2. Ожидают, что договор будет подписан на этой неделе. 3. Сообщают, что экспедиция выехала 15 мая. 4. Известно, что он придерживается другого мнения по этому вопросу. 5. Считают, что он один из лучших летчиков нашей страны. 6. Говорят, что этот дом был построен около двухсот лет тому назад. 7. Он, кажется, знает этот предмет очень хорошо. 8. Он, по-видимому, очень много читал по этому вопросу. 9. Эта книга, по-видимому, очень интересная.

III. 1. Эта книга, по-видимому, была переведена очень опытным переводчиком. 2. Коробка, кажется, пустая. 3. Этот вопрос, по-видимому, представляет для них большой интерес. 4. Казалось, что он доволен нашей работой. 5. Все, казалось, были удивлены, когда услышали это. 6. Дмитрий, кажется, сидит в читальном зале. 7. Он, кажется, ждет вас внизу. 8. Он оказался очень хорошим спортсменом. 9. Они оказались очень опытными преподавателями. 10. Эта задача оказалась очень трудной. 11. Я случайно встретил его в Сочи. 12. Я случайно слышал, как он спросил ее об этом.

Ex. 8. (A, B). *Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. The play is likely to have been written by Shaw. 2. He is certain to get the letter to-morrow. 3. They are most likely to have begun this work. 4. He is sure to enjoy himself at the party. 5. The agreement is certain to have been signed. 6. There is certain to be some news from them soon. 7. They are certain to return soon. 8. They are very likely to take part in this work. 9. There are unlikely to be any objections to our proposal. 10. This house is likely to have been built at the beginning of the nineteenth century. 11. He is sure to be appointed manager of the factory. 12. He is sure to like his new work. 13. They are sure to have returned to Moscow.

Ex. 9. (A, B). *Paraphrase the sentences using the model.*

Model: It is not likely that they will return soon.
They are not likely to return soon.

1. It appears unlikely that the experiment will give good results. 2. It is likely that he has accepted their offer. 3. It is sure that they will come to Moscow. 4. It appears likely that he will recover soon. 5. It is likely that there will be a heated discussion of this question. 6. It was unlikely that the meeting will be postponed. 7. It is very likely that his article will be published in the newspaper. 8. It is certain that they will be here on Monday. 9. It is likely that there will be a good wheat crop in the Ukraine this year. 10. It was not likely that the telegram would reach them in time. 11. It seemed unlikely that the price of these raw materials would rise. 12. It is likely that the conference will be held in Moscow. 13. It is likely that the goods were shipped on Monday. 14. It seems likely that an agreement will be reached in the near future. 15. It seems likely that there will be a storm on the sea.

Ex. 10. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

I. 1. Очень вероятно, что делегация уже уехала из Москвы. 2. Самолет, вероятно, уже прибыл в Прагу. 3. Он, наверное, придет вечером. 4. Они, наверное, согласятся принять участие в этой работе. 5. Они, наверное, согласятся на ваши условия. 6. Вы непременно получите ответ от него на этих днях. 7. Он непременно получит приз за свою картину. 8. Его книга будет непременно напечатана в России. 9. Они, вероятно, не приедут в мае. 10. Они, вероятно, не получили зарплату сегодня. 11. Театр, вероятно, не поедет в Лондон в этом сезоне. 12. Этот вопрос, вероятно, не будет обсуждаться сегодня.

II. 1. Правила, вероятно, изменятся. 2. Очень вероятно, что эта проблема будет обсуждена на заседании правительства. 3. Вряд ли он придет сюда. 4. .Очень вероятно, что собрание закончится через час. 5. Он, вероятно, будет дома в шесть часов. 6. Эти меры будут, вероятно, приняты. 7. Они вряд ли скоро вернутся. 8. Очень вероятно, что он знает, где работает Андрей Иванов. 9. Товары, вероятно, будут доставлены без опоздания. 10. Очень вероятно, что завтра будет хорошая погода. 11. Маловероятно, что они кончат свою работу до конца мая. 12. Этот опыт, вероятно, будет успешным.

REVISION

Ex. 11. (A, B). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Как известно, Макаренко был прекрасным педагогом. 2. Говорят, что экспедиция собрала очень интересный материал. 3. Сообщалось, что в Сибирь была послана большая группа исследователей. 4. Предполагается, что в нашем городе будет построен новый завод. 5. Полагают, что она уже доехала до границы. 6. Никак не ожидали, что зима наступит так рано. 7. Как сообщают, средняя (average) температура в этом году была значительно ниже, чем в прошлом. 8. Известно, что это вещество поглощает световые лучи. 9. Вряд ли его можно заставить совершить преступление (to commit a crime). 10. Полагают, что это изобретение поможет нам в нашей работе.

Ex. 12. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

I. 1. Кажется, кто-то стучит. 2. Известно, что он один из лучших врачей в больнице. 3. Он, наверное, получит удовольствие от этой поездки. 4. Оказалось, что он прав. 5. Этот вопрос вряд ли будет обсуждаться на собрании. 6. Они, наверное, помогут нам. 7. Считают, что Иванов лучший рабочий в нашем цехе (shop). 8. Лекция, наверное, будет интересной. 9. Оказалось, что он большой специалист по этому вопросу. 10. Он, кажется, не понял этого правила. 11. Она, по-видимому, не любит музыку. 12. Он, кажется, ничего не знает об этом. 13. Товары, по-видимому, не были тщательно упакованы. 14. Он, казалось, не был удивлен этим сообщением. 15. Он, кажется, не понимает значения этого изобретения. 16. Никто, по-видимому, не обратил внимания на его слова.

II. 1. Известно, что Лобачевский был самым крупным математиком своего времени. 2. Ожидают, что делегация прибудет завтра. 3. Они, вероятно, вернутся осенью. 4. Вряд ли он примет участие в этом спектакле. 5. Он, кажется, очень добрый человек. 6. Она, по-видимому, забыла о своем обещании. 7. Говорят, что он написал очень хорошую книгу. 8. Он, по-видимому, забыл номер вашего телефона. 9. Этот договор, вероятно, будет заключен в ближайшем будущем. 10. Я случайно был в конторе, когда он пришел. 11. Сообщают, что экспедиция уже вернулась в лагерь. 12. Он оказался одним из самых способных исследователей нашей лаборатории. 13. Он, по-видимому, устал. 14. Говорят, что переговоры уже закончены. 15. Я случайно знаю об этом. 16. Я случайно был дома, когда он зашел.

The For-to-Infinitive Construction

In this construction a noun or pronoun is preceded by the preposition for. In translating this construction into Russian a subordinate clause or an infinitive is used.

Sentence Patterns with the For-phrase

The for-phrases has different syntactical functions in the sentence:

1. The Subject				
is		good	for smb to do smth	
it was		easy		
will be		impossible		
☐ It's easier for me to go out and buy a new pair of gloves. Мне легче пойти и купить новую пару перчаток. ☐ It's easy for you to answer this question. Тебе легко ответить на этот вопрос. ☐ It is not for me to say so. Не мне это говорить.				
2. The Object*				
a)				
to wait		for smb to do smb		
to arrange				
to be anxious				
☐ I'm waiting for you to come. Я жду вашего прихода. ☐ I have arranged for you to have a private room. Я договорился, что у тебя будет отдельная комната.				
b)				
to make	it	difficult	for smb to do smth	
to think		easy		
☐ Your attitude made it difficult for him to tell you the truth. Ему было трудно сказать тебе правду из-за твоего отношения. ☐ He thinks it best for you to stay here. По его мнению, тебе лучше оставаться здесь.				
3. The Attribute				
a)				
somebody		for smb to do smth		
nothing				
☐ There is no one for the children to play with. Детям не с кем играть. ☐ There is nothing else for me to say. Мне больше нечего сказать.				

b) somebody nothing for smb to do smth 4. The Adverbial Modifier of Purpose to do smth for smb to do smth 5. The Adverbial Modifier of Result (too) clever young (enough) for smb to do smth	☐ It is not the right time for us to speak about it. Сейчас не время нам об этом говорить. ☐ It was the only thing for me to do. Это было единственное, что я мог сделать. ☐ He stood aside for us to pass by. Он отступил в сторону, чтобы мы могли пройти. ☐ The day was much too cold and rainy for anyone to have a good time. День был слишком холодный и дождливый, чтобы кто-нибудь мог хорошо провести время. ☐ He is clever enough to understand it. Он достаточно умен, чтобы понять это.
--	---

*Exception: it is was will be nice kind sensible silly stupid tactless OF smb to do smth	☐ It was silly of you to ask that question. С твоей стороны было глупо задать этот вопрос. ☐ It's nice (kind) of you to say so. Это очень мило с вашей стороны так говорить (что вы так говорите). ☐ It will be very sensible of you to go there at once. Очень будет разумно, если ты пойдешь туда сейчас же.
--	---

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. (A). Replace the following groups of sentences by a sentence with a "for"-phrase subject.

Model: He won't catch the six fifteen. It's impossible.
It is impossible for him to catch the six fifteen.

1. She explained everything. It was not difficult. 2. She managed to do it in time. But it was quite an effort. 3. Don't make mistakes. It's important. 4. Her mother made the decision. It's the usual thing in this family. 5. We ought to take a vacation now. It won't be difficult. 6. You'll speak English with her. It'll do you good. 7. She is very late. It's rather unusual. 8. You really

ought to see a doctor. It will be best. 9. We'll spend a couple of weeks in Petersburg next June. It will be rather pleasant.

Ex. 2. (A). Complete the following sentences by adding "for"-phrases to them.

Model: It would be better (you; to stay in bed).
It would be better *for you to stay in bed*.

1. It's very important (children; to play outdoors). 2. It'll be best (she; to talk to the manager). 3. It might be just possible (you; to make him see the doctor). 4. It would be easy (I; to pretend). 5. It's very bad (boys; to smoke). 6. It's not (you; to carry that heavy bag).

Ex. 3. (A, B). Translate the sentences from Russian into English. Use Pattern I.

1. Вам полезно есть фрукты. 2. Мне легче сделать это сегодня. 3. Им будет проще поехать туда на метро. 4. Ей было бы трудно решить эту задачу. 5. Нам было приятно снова встретить наших друзей. 6. Нам будет полезно отдохнуть. 7. Вам вредно столько курить. 8. Ей было трудно молчать. 9. Не мне давать вам советы. 12. Не им обсуждать этот вопрос.

Ex. 4. (A, B). Complete the following sentences by adding objective "for"-phrases to them.

1. She is out playing. The doctor does not think it necessary... . 2. Under the circumstances I really think it best... . 3. All right, I'll go. Why are you so anxious... . 4. After a long telephone conversation with John we arranged... . 5. He stood there with a bunch of flowers waiting... . 6. The manager was very cross and said that he did not mean... .

Ex. 5. (A, B). Translate the following sentences.

1. Вы думаете, мне легко отказаться от этой мысли? 2. Ты ждешь, чтобы я помог тебе? 3. Я нахожу необходимым, чтобы ты кончил школу. 4. Нам было трудно понять, чего ты хочешь. 5. Ему сейчас некогда тебе это рассказывать. 6. Мама испекла пирог, чтобы мы съели его за ужином. 7. Он оставил дверь открытой, чтобы мы могли войти. 8. Я привезу книг, чтобы вы могли читать летом. 9. Я оставил записку на столе, чтобы все могли ее видеть. 10. Детям там негде спать. 11. Мне здесь больше нечего делать. 12. Не такая это игра, чтобы дети могли в нее играть.

Ex. 6. (A, B). Add infinitives to complete "for"-phrases in the sentences below.

1. It's getting cold. It's bad for the children 2. Have you brought something for me ... in the train? 3. There's simply nobody there for a young girl 4. I can't find a place for us 5. Those are not the right people for you 6. I have bought a few things for Tony

Ex. 7. (A, B). Replace the following pairs of sentences by sentences with adverbial "for"-phrases of result.

Model: The street is very narrow. He won't be able to turn the car.
The street is **too** narrow *for him to turn the car*.

1. The way to the village was long. I felt hungry again. 2. The heat was oppressive. We did not stay long on the beach. 3. The problem was comparatively easy. I solved it in half an hour. 4. The situation was getting complicated. We could no longer cope with it. 5. The conversation was interesting. The children did not want to go to bed. 6. The noise of the traffic grew loud. I could not sleep. 7. The light was good. She could read the inscription.

Ex. 8. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Машина шла слишком быстро, чтобы я мог рассмотреть лицо водителя. 2. Она говорила так медленно, что мы понимали каждое слово. 3. Я был слишком расстроен, чтобы мама этого не заметила. 4. Он говорил по-английски настолько хорошо, что мы поняли, что ему надо. 5. В пещере было так темно, что мы не смогли найти выход.

REVISION

Ex. 9. (B). *Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. There is no need for the steamer to call at Tuapse. 2. It was necessary for him to return immediately. 3. There is no reason for us to change the terms of payment. 4. There was no time for them to examine the goods that day. 5. It is too late for you to go there.

Ex. 10. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

1. Я оставила письма на столе, чтобы мистер Питерс подписал их. 2. Вам необходимо быть здесь завтра в 5 часов. 3. Нам трудно сделать эту работу в такой короткий срок. 4. Детям там совершенно нечего делать. 5. Ей очень трудно перевести эту статью. 6. Очень мило, что вы пришли. 7. Сейчас слишком поздно, чтобы дети шли гулять. 8. С его стороны было нетактично опаздывать. 9. Необходимо, чтобы документы были отосланы сегодня. 10. Ему легко это сделать. 11. Очень важно, чтобы он получил документы на этой неделе. 12. Надеюсь, вы понимаете, что мне очень неудобно оставаться в Лондоне летом. 13. Ему очень легко сделать эту работу. 14. Вашей сестре необходимо повидать его. 15. Все это настолько просто, что каждый может сделать это сам. 16. Текст был слишком трудный, чтобы он мог перевести его без словаря. 17. Нам очень трудно получить эти сведения. 18. Ему будет проще показать вам дорогу туда по карте. 19. Сегодня достаточно тепло, чтобы он шел в школу без пальто. 20. У нас слишком мало времени. Я не смогу тебе все рассказать.

REVISION

Ex. 1. (A, B). *Translate the following sentences.*

I. 1. She is extremely likely to succeed. 2. We're not allowed to go out. 3. He had been asked to remain to lunch. 4. Tell him this next time you happen to be alone together. 5. He seemed to have noticed something interesting on the beach. 6. A girl with long straight yellow hair appeared to be attracting everybody's attention. 7. The girl was not likely to have taken an overdose of sleeping tablets by mistake. 8. It was bound to happen. 9. They seem to be planning a new attack. 10. The children are sure to have been fighting again. 11. The secret was believed to have been lost. 12. I'm not going to change my mind because twelve stupid men happened to make a mistake.

II. 1. Oil has been known to exist in Azerbaijan since ancient times. 2. The cargo does not seem to have been damaged by the storm. 3. This invention is considered to be of great importance in shipbuilding. 4. The negotiations are likely to continue until Saturday. 5. The cargo of this steamer is stated to consist of 3,000 tons of wheat and 2,000 tons of barley. 6. The parties are reported to be considering the question of extending the agreement for 6 months. 7. Lake Baikal, which is said to be the deepest lake in the world, is fed by 336 rivers.

Ex. 2. (B). Rewrite the sentences, replacing the words in italics by a gerund or infinitive construction.

Model: His doctor recommended *that he should try* taking sleeping pills for a while.

His doctor recommended *him to try* taking sleeping pills for a while.

1. He preferred *that I should* say nothing about it at present.
2. She couldn't bear *that he should think* of her in that way.
3. He was surprised to find the door open. He distinctly remembered *that he had locked* it before going to bed.
4. The speaker making the radio appeal urged *that his listeners should give* more attention to the problem.
5. The publishers withdrew the offending passages in the book, and publicly regretted *that they had caused* anyone embarrassment.
6. The law requires *that all cars should be regularly tested* for safety and efficiency.
7. His lawyer advised him *that he should drop the case* since it was unlikely to succeed.

Ex. 3. (B). Translate into English, using infinitive attributes.

1. Мне надо вам кое-что сказать. 2. У меня есть хорошая новость, которую я должен вам рассказать. 3. Он первый прервал молчание. 4. Мне надо о многом поговорить с вами. 5. Он ушел из лаборатории последним. 6. Вот книга, которую хорошо почитать в поезде. 7. У меня не было времени прочитывать эту статью. 8. Он не такой человек, чтобы забыть о своем обещании. 9. У нее есть ребенок, о котором ей надо заботиться. 10. Вот статья, которую вы должны прочитать.

Ex. 4. (A, B). Translate the following sentences using Infinitive Constructions.

1. Я думаю, что он хороший инженер. 2. Я хочу, чтобы вы, наконец, меня поняли. 3. Мы наблюдали, как дети играли в саду. 4. Она слышала, что они вернулись поздно вечером. 5. Я полагаю, что он аккуратный и пунктуальный человек. 6. Они не хотели, чтобы я делал эту работу один. 7. Никто не заметил, как он ушел. 8. Позвольте мне помочь вам. 9. Он позволил мне звонить ему в любое время. 10. Я не ожидал, что они вернутся так скоро. 11. Я почувствовал, что кто-то внимательно смотрит на меня. 12. Что заставило вас сказать это? 13. Я видел, что он подошел к ней и что-то сказал. 14. Мать заставила маленького сына сделать уроки перед тем, как идти гулять. 15. Я слышал, как он что-то объяснял ей. 16. Все родители хотят, чтобы их дети были сильными и здоровыми. 17. Кто велел ему (сказал ему) прийти сегодня? 18. Преподаватель посоветовал нам больше читать на английском языке. 19. Она посоветовала мне посмотреть этот фильм как можно скорее. 20. Мы не ожидали, что он опоздает на лекцию,

Ex. 5. (B, C). Translate into English using the Complex Object (Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) where possible.

1. Пеготти знала, что мистер Мердстон черствый и жестокий человек, и не хотела, чтобы миссис Копперфильд выходила за него замуж. 2. Мистер Мердстон заставил жену повиноваться ему. 3. Дэвид чувствовал, что рука его матушки дрожит. 4. Мистер Мердстон и его сестра считали Дэвида ленивым и упрямым мальчиком. 5. Мистер Мердстон приказал, чтобы Дэвида заперли в его комнате. 6. Дэвид проснулся, услышав, что кто-то шепотом зовет его. 7. Пеготти слышала, что мистер Мердстон собирается отдать Дэвида в школу. 8. Мистер Мердстон не хотел, чтобы Дэвид жил дома, и добился того, что миссис Копперфильд отдала его в школу. 9. Пеготти видела, что миссис Копперфильд несчастна, но не могла ничего сделать, чтобы помочь ей. 10. Мистер Мердстон хотел,

чтобы Пеготти отказали от места (to dismiss), но миссис Копперфильд не могла допустить, чтобы ее верная служанка ушла от нее. 11. Мисс Бетси увидела, что в сад вошел грязный оборванный мальчик. 12. Мисс Бетси чувствовала, что Дэвид говорит правду (что рассказ Дэвида правдив).

Ex. 6. (B, C). *Translate into English using For-to-Infinitive Construction where possible.*

1. Каждый вечер мистер Пеготти ставил свечу на подоконник, чтобы маленькая Эмили знала, что он ее ждет. 2. Когда мистер Пеготти нашел Эмили, он решил, что самое лучшее, что они могут сделать, - это уехать в Австралию. 3. Дэвид купил поваренную книгу (cookery book), чтобы Дора пользовалась ею. 4. Дора сказала, что первое, что она должна сделать, - это дать Джипу хороший ужин. 5. Дора понимала, что Дэвиду необходимо поехать с мисс Бетой в Кентербери, и сказала, что ей будет даже полезно (beneficial) побыть одной. 6. Мистер Микобер попросил Трэдльса помочь ему, так как разоблачение (exposure) Урии Гипа было слишком трудным делом, чтобы он мог с ним справиться один (to cope with). 7. Мистер Микобер попросил, чтобы принесли бумаги и конторские книги (account-books) Урии Хипа. 8. Урии Хипу ничего не оставалось делать, как сознаться.

Ex. 7. (C). *Translate into English using the infinitive or Infinitive Construction where possible. (Based on Uncle Tom's Cabin by Beecher-Stowe.)*

1. Когда Джордж бежал от своего хозяина и пробирался в Канаду, он случайно встретил мистера Вильсона, владельца фабрики, где он раньше работал, и рассказал ему всю историю своей жизни. 2. Говорили, что покойный отец Джорджа был богатый знатный джентльмен. 3. Казалось, он любил своих детей, но он был слишком легкомысленным человеком, чтобы подумать об их будущем, и после его смерти все его дети были проданы, чтобы уплатить его долги. 4. Джордж слышал, как кричала и плакала его мать, когда его брали от нее. 5. Джордж и его старшая сестра были случайно куплены одним и тем же рабовладельцем, и первое время ребенок не чувствовал себя очень одиноким. 6. Но он часто видел, как хозяин бьет его сестру, и от этого ребенок жестоко страдал (и это заставляло ребенка жестоко страдать). 7. Он не мог не плакать, когда слышал стоны и рыдания несчастной девушки. 8. Вскоре хозяин приказал отвезти сестру Джорджа в Новый Орлеан и продать ее там на рынке. 9. Мальчик остался один: не было никого, кто мог бы позаботиться о нем, кто мог бы сказать ему ласковое слово. 10. Когда Джордж вырос, его послали работать на фабрику мистера Вильсона, который оказался очень добрым человеком и хорошо обращался со своими рабочими. 11. Джордж изобрел очень ценную машину, которая, как было известно, приносила его хозяину большую прибыль. 12. Вскоре Джордж встретил Элизу и женился на ней. Она была очень красивая и добрая, и Джордж считал себя самым счастливым человеком на земле. 13. Но счастье его было недолговечно (to be of short duration): его хозяин был не такой человек, который мог бы допустить, чтобы его негр был счастлив. 14. Джорджа заставили уйти с фабрики, бросить работу, которую он так любил, и вернуться к хозяину. 15. Чтобы унижить Джорджа еще больше, хозяин приказал ему бросить Элизу и жениться на другой женщине. Этого Джордж уже вынести не мог, и он решил бежать в Канаду.

(from "English Grammar Exercises" by В.Л. Каушанская и др.)

Ex. 8. (B, C). *Translate into English using the Complex Subject (the Nominative- with-the- Infinitive Construction).*

1. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа. 2. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения. 3. Едва ли его назначат главным инженером, ведь

он кончил институт всего два года тому назад. 4. Он, по-видимому, хорошо знает английский язык; наверное, он изучал его в детстве. 5. Я случайно знаю номер его телефона. 6. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом. 7. Шум, казалось, все приближался. 8. Я случайно проходил мимо вокзала, когда в Петербург приехали артисты Шекспировского мемориального театра (Shakespeare Memorial Theatre). 9. Он, кажется, пишет новую статью; кажется, он работает над ней уже две недели. 10. Его статья, несомненно, будет напечатана. 11. Я случайно встретил его в Москве. 12. Обязательно прочитайте эту книгу; она вам, несомненно, понравится.

Tests

I.

1. По правде говоря, мне не нравится его предложение.
2. Чай был слишком горячим, его невозможно было пить.
3. У вас есть что добавить?
4. Плохая погода заставила нас вернуться домой.
5. Мы ожидаем, что товары будут доставлены через три недели.
6. Мы стояли у ворот, ожидая когда прибудет такси.
7. Учитель видел, что студенты не знают, как выполнить это задание.
8. Он оказался не очень хорошим спортсменом.
9. Я случайно встретил его на выставке. Говорят, он недавно вернулся в Москву.

II.

1. Мягко выражаясь, она была не очень красива.
2. Он был достаточно умен, чтобы понять все сразу.
3. Есть еще одно дело, которое надо сделать.
4. Она была настолько легкомысленна, что пошла туда одна.
5. Мама не разрешала сыну играть на улице.
6. Преподаватель любит, чтобы студенты записывали его лекции.
7. Я слышал, что товары погрузили (load) на пароход, но я точно этого не знаю.
8. Вероятно делегация пробудет в Москве несколько дней.
9. Он отправился туда, чтобы проверить все факты.
10. Он, казалось, был недоволен результатами своей работы.

III.

1. Короче говоря, они поженились и переехали жить в другой город.
2. Проблема слишком трудна, чтобы решить ее немедленно.
3. Архитектор показал мне проект памятника, который будет воздвигнут на площади.
4. Дайте мне знать, когда он позвонит.
5. Я хочу, чтобы мне показали эти записи.
6. Я видел, что он злится, и решил поговорить с ним.

7. Кажется маловероятным, что их предложение будет принято.
8. Товары непременно будут доставлены вовремя.
9. Никто не слышал, как она вошла в комнату.

IV.

1. Начнем с того, что я никогда не был знаком с этим человеком.
2. Вы достаточно его знаете, чтобы рекомендовать его на эту должность?
3. На этой неделе у меня много дел, которые я должен обязательно сделать.
4. Не давайте ему разговаривать с заключенными.
5. Считаете ли вы, что он опытный врач?
6. Я слышал, что о нем говорили на последнем собрании.
7. В этом семестре вряд ли будут какие-либо изменения в расписании.
8. Чемодан был слишком тяжелый, чтобы она могла нести его.
9. Я видел, как он подошел к ним и сказал что-то.
10. Мне очень жаль. Я пришел, чтобы сообщить вам неприятную новость.

V.

1. В довершение всего, она разбила любимую чашку мамы.
2. Она знает английский язык достаточно хорошо, чтобы поехать в командировку без переводчика.
3. Она знала, что не виновата, ей нечего было бояться.
4. Не разрешайте детям купаться в ручье. Вода очень холодная.
5. Я думаю, что этот вопрос имеет большое значение.
6. Я видел, что он очень расстроен.
7. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке.
8. Кажется маловероятным, что они придут к соглашению.
9. Он не ожидал, что его спросят об этом.
10. Я видел, как темные тучи покрыли небо, и слышал, что поднялся ветер.

THE PARTICIPLE

Forms and Functions

	Active	Passive
Indefinite Participle (Participle I)	asking	being asked
Past Participle (Participle II)	–	asked
Perfect Participle	having asked	having been asked

(for Spelling Rules see Appendix 1; for Irregular Verbs see Appendix 2)

Indefinite Participle (Active and Passive) shows that the action named by the Participle takes place at the same time with that of the finite verb. These forms denote simultaneous action in the present, past or future.

- ☐ Do you see the child **waving** the flag?
- ☐ That day we *stayed* at home **watching** TV.
- ☐ In a few minutes the guests *will be arriving* **wearing** smiles and **carrying** presents.

Past Participle has no tense distinctions; it has only one form which can express both an action simultaneous with and prior to the action expressed by the finite verb. In most cases it denotes priority or refers to no particular time.

- ☐ He is a man **loved** and **admired** by everybody.
- ☐ The dog **carried** by the child *gave* a sharp yelp.
- ☐ She *took* the long **forgotten** letter out of the bag.

Perfect Participle (Active and Passive) shows that the action named by the Participle preceded that of the finite verb. Its forms denote priority to a present, past or future action.

- ☐ **Having explained** everything, I want to tell you how sorry I *am*.
- ☐ **Having finished** the letter, he *went* to the post office.
- ☐ **Having settled** the problem, you *will find* something new to worry about.

!NB A prior action is not always expressed by the Perfect Participle with some verbs of sense perception and motion: *to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to seize, to look, to turn*, etc. The Indefinite Participle is used even if priority is meant.

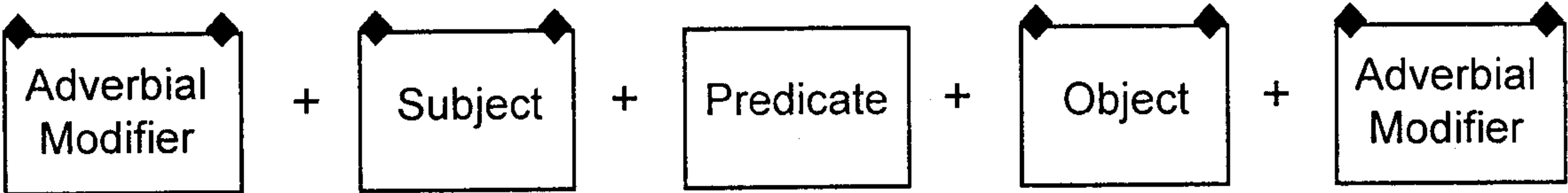
- ☐ **Hearing** footsteps he rose and went to open the door.
Услышав шаги внизу, он пошел открывать дверь.

The Participle has special forms to denote **the Active and Passive Voice**.

- ☐ When **writing** letters, he doesn't like to be disturbed.
- ☐ **Being written** in pencil, the letter was difficult to read.
- ☐ **Having written** the letter, he went to the post-office.
- ☐ **Having been written** long ago, the manuscript was impossible to read.

The Functions of the Participle in a Sentence

Sentence Word Order



◆ — attribute

The Participle has two syntactic functions:

	An Attribute	An Adverbial Modifier
building	☐ The young men building our house with me are my brothers. Молодые люди, <i>которые строят</i> наш дом вместе со мной, – мои братья.	☐ He made his living building summer houses or garages for people. Он зарабатывал на жизнь, <i>строя</i> людям беседки и гаражи.
being built	☐ The white stone house being built near the park is a new building of our Art museum. Белокаменное сооружение, <i>строящееся</i> у парка, новое здание нашего музея изобразительных искусств.	☐ Being built with great skill and care, the mansion has been used by the family for centuries. <i>Так как особняк был построен (будучи построенным)</i> очень искусно, он уже служит семье несколько веков.
built	☐ They are reconstructing the house built in the 18th century. Они реставрируют здание, <i>построенное</i> в 18 веке.	☐ If built of the local stone, the road will serve for years. <i>Если построить</i> дорогу из этого местного камня, она будет служить долгие годы.
having built	—	☐ Having built the house, he began building a greenhouse. <i>Построив дом</i>, он принялся за оранжерею.
having been built	—	☐ Having been built of concrete, the house was always cold in winter. <i>Так как дом был построен из бетона</i>, в нем всегда было холодно зимой.

Notes:

1. In some cases Participle I Active in the function of an attribute is rendered in Russian by a clause.
 - ☐ He came back and stood on the steps **leading down to the street**.
Он вернулся и стоял на лестнице, *которая вела на улицу*.
2. Participle I Passive (being read) is very seldom used as an attribute.
3. The Past Participle (Participle II) can be an adverbial modifier when it is used with the conjunctions *when, while, as if/as though, though, unless, if*.
 - ☐ **When told** to come in he seemed to change his mind.
Когда его попросили войти, он, казалось, передумал.
 - ☐ She continued staring at the screen **as if fascinated**.
Она продолжала смотреть на экран, как будто завороженная.
4. The verbs *catch, spot, find, discover* and *smell* are not followed by an infinitive. All may be followed by **an object and a Present Participle** (Participle I).
 - ☐ The teacher *caught* the pupil **cheating**.
 - ☐ The search party *found (spotted, discovered)* the climbers **clinging** to a rock face.
 - ☐ He *smelt* the meat **cooking**.

The verbs *spot, find* and *discover* may be followed by **an object + Past Participle**:

 - ☐ The police *found* **the money hidden** in a disused garage.
5. The verbs *leave* and *keep* (someone in a certain situation or condition) share some of the characteristics of *find* and *discover*. They can be followed by **an object + Present or Past Participle**:
 - ☐ He *left* **me sitting** in the restaurant alone.
 - ☐ He *kept* **me waiting**.
 - ☐ He *left* **his bicycle propped** against a wall.
 - ☐ He *kept* **the dog chained up**.
6. If the actions named by the Participle and by the predicate closely follow each other, the Indefinite Participle is used instead of the Perfect Participle.
 - ☐ **Seeing** me he smiled happily.
Увидев меня, он счастливо улыбнулся.
7. When we mention two consecutive actions one of them may be named by the Indefinite Participle.
 - ☐ He looked at me smiling.
Он посмотрел на меня и улыбнулся.
 - ☐ **Seeing** that it was getting cold we went home.
Мы увидели, что становится холодно, и пошли домой.

Russian Equivalents of Participles Used as Attributes

ACTIVE

Russian	English	Examples
1. читающий, который читает	READING	☐ Look at this reading boy! He is only five.
2. читавший*, который читал (тогда)	READING	☐ We looked at the reading boy. He had a nice voice.
3. прочитавший, который прочитал (раньше)	who HAD READ	☐ The boy who had read the poem now was taking part in the discussion.
4. который будет читать	who WILL READ (is going to...)	☐ We've never heard of the actor who will read the poems.

PASSIVE

1. применяю- щиеся, при- меняемые, которые применяются (обычно)	USED	☐ These are the methods used for metal treatment.
2. применявши- еся, которые применялись (раньше)	USED	☐ There were several methods used before invention.
3. примененные, которые были применены (тогда)	USED	☐ This is the method used in the first experiment.
4. применяемые, которые при- меняются (в момент речи)	BEING USED	☐ What do you think of the method being used ?
5. которые бу- дут применя- ться (в будущем)	to BE USED (the infinitive)	☐ The methods to be used in our new project are quite modern.

Russian Equivalents of Participles Used as Adverbial Modifiers

Russian	English	Examples
читая, когда читаю, когда читал прочитав, когда прочи- тал, потому что прочитал (раньше)**	(when/while) reading having read	☐ (While) reading this book I always remember my own childhood. ☐ (When) reading this book I wrote out a number of useful expressions. ☐ Having read this book I learnt a lot. ☐ Having read this book I can tell you my opinion of it.

Notes:

* When translating Russian participles ending in ~**ВШИЙ** we use Present Participle (*reading*) only if the action expressed by the participle is simultaneous with that of the finite verb. If it is prior to that named by the finite verb, we use a clause.

Compare

- ☐ Я подошел к молодому человеку, *стоявшему* у двери.
I came up to the young man **standing** at the door.

☐ Все толкали молодого человека, *ставшего* у двери вагона.
Everyone pushed the young man **who had placed** himself at the car door.
- ** Present Participle **being** (from to be) is not used in adverbial modifiers of time, we use “while-phrase” or a clause instead.
- ☐ Будучи в Москве, я посетил Кремль.
While in Moscow (= while I was in Moscow) I visited Kremlin.
- ☐ Будучи мальчиком, я любил играть в футбол.
When a boy (= when I was a boy) I liked to play football.
- !But being** is used in adverbial modifiers of cause.
- ☐ **Being tired** (= as he was tired) he went home at once.
Будучи усталым (= так как он устал), он сразу же пошел домой.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1. (A, B). Translate the sentences from English into Russian, paying special attention to the function of the participle in the sentence.

I. 1. The boy playing in the garden is my sister's son. 2. You can get the book recommended in the library. 3. He asked her to go on with her story, promising not to interrupt her again. 4. Receiving no letters from her father, she called him. 5. He left the office at three o'clock, saying he would be back at five. 6. She stood leaning against the wall. 7. He lay on the sofa reading a newspaper. 8. Seeing her he raised his hat. 9. Having signed the letter the manager asked the secretary to send it off at once. 10. Informed of the arrival of the ship, they sent a car to the port. 11. Having lived in that town all his life, he knew it very well. 12. Having arranged everything, he went home on the 10.30 train. 13. Having been well prepared for the interview, he could answer all the questions. 14. Being checked with great care, the report didn't contain any errors. 15. These machines will be sent to the plant being constructed in this region. 16. Having been advised by the doctor to go to the south, she decided to spend her leave in Sochi. 17. Being told of his arrival, I went to see him. 18. Having been three times seriously wounded, he was no longer fit for active service.

II. 1. A person bringing good news is always welcome. 2. While skating yesterday, he fell and hurt himself. 3. She showed the travellers into the room reserved for them. 4. When writing an essay we must use new words and phrases. 5. The leaves lying on the ground reminded us of autumn. 6. Books read in childhood seem like old friends. 7. The answer received from her greatly surprised us. 8. There are many wonderful books describing the life of people in the North. 9. Being a great book-lover, he spent a lot of money on books. 10. The figures mentioned in his article were published in "Izvestia". 11. Receiving the telegram, he rang the manager up.

Ex. 2. Translate the following participles.

I. (A).

покупающий, покупая, купленный, покупаемый
получающий, получая, полученный, получаемый
переводящий, переводя, переведенный, переводимый

1. написанный; 2. принесенный; 3. давая; 4. разговаривающий; 5. спрошенный; 6. отвечая; 7. читаемый; 8. рассказанный; 9. издаваемый; 10. работающий; 11. читая; 12. открывающий; 13. берущий; 14. потерянный; 15. сделанный; 16. стоя; 17. идущий; 18. входя; 19. смотрящий; 20. построенный; 21. видя.

II. (B).

1. разбитая чашка; 2. проигранная игра; 3. разорванный конверт; 4. проигравшая команда; 5. проигрывающая команда; 6. кипяченая вода; 7. кипящая вода; 8. забытый метод; 9. человек, забывший (раньше); 10. лающая собака; 11. испытанный метод; 12. жареная рыба; 13. жарящаяся рыба; 14. вспрыгнувший на стол кот; 15. прыгающая собака; 16. украденная тема; 17. смеющийся голос; 18. смеявшаяся девушка; 19. выбранная тема; 20. печеный картофель; 21. потерянный шанс; 22. найденное решение; 23. выигравший спортсмен; 24. написанное письмо.

Ex. 3. (A, B). Open the brackets using the correct form of the Participle. Do not mix these:

interesting films	interested spectators
exciting games	excited children
boring lessons	bored students
burning fires	burnt woods
sinking ships	sunk ships

1. A crowd of (excite) people were watching the firemen trying to save the (burn) building. 2. "During my vacation I came across several extremely (interest) books," said he. "Which ones?" she asked in an (interest) voice. 3. Why do you look so (worry)? - I've had a number of (worry) telephone calls lately. 4. I don't know what was in the (burn) letter, I didn't read it. 5. Nothing can save the (sink) ship now, all we can do is to try and save the passengers. 6. It was an (excite) incident. No wonder she spoke about it in an (excite) voice. 7. After hearing the (frighten) tale, the (frighten) children wouldn't go to sleep. 8. The doctor did his best to convince her that there was nothing seriously wrong with the boy, but the (worry) mother wouldn't calm down.

Ex. 4. (B). *Paraphrase the sentences using participles instead of italicised clauses.*

Model: When the shop assistant discovered that he had a talent for music, he gave up his job to become a professional singer.

Discovering that he had a talent for music, the shop assistant gave up his job to become a professional singer.

As he had witnessed the crime, he was expected to give evidence in court.

Having witnessed the crime, he was expected to give evidence in court.

1. *When the editor learned that his newspaper had been taken over by another publisher, he resigned from his position.*
2. *I declined his offer of a loan and said that I didn't like owing people money.*
3. The demonstrator, *who protested violently*, was led away by the police.
4. *When I visit a strange city*, I like to have a guide-book with me.
5. Motorists *who intend to take their cars with them to the Continent* are advised to make early reservations.
6. *Now that I have heard your side of the question*, I am more inclined to agree with you.
7. *As he had been warned* that bad weather lay ahead, the ship's captain changed course.

Ex. 5. *Join the groups of sentences, using participles, and making any necessary changes in word order.*

I. (A, B).

Model: 1. He got off the bus. He helped his grandmother.

Getting off the bus, he helped his grandmother.

2. They found the treasure. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.

Having found the treasure, they began quarrelling about how to divide it.

3. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on the bed.

Being exhausted by his work, he threw himself on the bed.

1. He realized that he had missed the last train. He began to walk. 2. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before. 3. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking. 4. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw. 5. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park. 6. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost. 7. She asked me to help her. She realized that she couldn't move it alone. 8. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner. 9. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out of date. 10. I didn't like to sit down. I knew that the grass was very wet.

II. (B, C).

1. I was away at the time of the disastrous floods. I could, therefore, do nothing to help with salvage work.
2. I found I had wasted my time going to the sale. The best bargains had already been snapped up earlier in the day.

3. The rescue party decided that it would be hopeless to carry out a search while the fog persisted. They put off their rescue bid until the next day.
4. He was brought up in the belief that pleasures were sinful. As a result, he now leads an ascetic life.
5. The children had a week's holiday. The school had been closed because of an influenza epidemic.
6. One can allow for the fact that the orchestra was under-rehearsed. Even so, last night's concert was extremely disappointing.
7. He was very angry when his car broke down. He had had it serviced only a week before.
8. No one was surprised at the change in Bank Rate. It had already been confidently expected by investors.
9. The man lost interest in his work. He had been passed over in favour of an outsider when a senior position became vacant.
10. He had to put off buying a house. The bank was unable to lend him any money at that time.

Ex. 6. (A). *Replace the attributive clauses by the participle.*

Model: All the people who live in this house are students.

All the people *living* in this house are students.

1. The man who is speaking now is our new secretary.
2. The apparatus that stands on the table in the corner of the laboratory is quite new.
3. The young man who helps the professor in his experiments studies at an evening school.
4. People who take books from the library must return them in time.
5. There are many pupils in our class who take part in the performance.

Ex. 7. (A). *Replace the adverbial clauses of time by the participle.*

Model: When you speak English, pay attention to the intonation.

(When) *Speaking* English, pay attention to the intonation.

1. Be careful when you are crossing a street.
2. When you are leaving the room, don't forget to switch off the light.
3. When you begin to work with the dictionary, don't forget my instructions.
4. When they were travelling in Central Africa, the explorers met many wild animals.
5. When you are copying English texts, pay attention to the articles.
6. You must have much practice when you are learning to speak a foreign language.

Ex. 8. (B). *Replace the italicised adverbial clauses of time by the appropriate form of the participle using the model.*

Model:

увидев	}	seeing (тогда)
когда увидел		having seen (раньше)

1. *When I entered the room*, I at once felt some change in the atmosphere.
2. *When we had finally reached the river*, we decided to stay there and wait for the others.
3. *When I reached out in the darkness*, I felt a stone wall where I expected to find the door.
4. *When she opened the parcel*, she saw a large box of pencils.
5. *When they had finally opened the safe*, they found that most of the papers had gone.
6. *When she closed the suitcase*, she put it on the bed.
7. *When she had closed and locked the suitcase*, she rang for the porter to come and take it downstairs.
8. *When she had cut the bread*, she started to make the coffee.

Ex. 9. (B). Replace the italicised adverbial clauses of time by the appropriate form of the participle using the models.

Model 1:

читаю когда читаю когда читал	}	(when, while) reading
-------------------------------------	---	------------------------------

Model 2:

прочитав когда прочитал потому что прочитал	}	having read
---	---	--------------------

1. As she had been walking most of the night, she felt tired and sleepy. 2. When I take a child to the circus, I always know I'm going to enjoy myself. 3. As I had never seen anything like that before, I was eager to see the performance. 4. When he had passed the last examination, he began to look round for a job. 5. When he had drunk his second cup of coffee, he folded the newspaper and rose. 6. Whenever she spoke on the subject, she was liable to get all hot and bothered. 7. When I had finally made up my mind, I told my parents about my new plans. 8. As she had spent most of her housekeeping money, she reluctantly decided to go home. 9. As she had not had any lunch, she wanted her tea badly. 10. When I spoke to her I always tried to make my meaning clear. 11. When we were playing chess that evening, we kept watching each other. 12. When she had taken the children to school, she could go and do her weekly shopping.

Ex. 10. (A, B). Complete the sentences, using suitable constructions.

1. Did anyone see you...?
2. I hope your friend didn't hear you...
3. A huge crowd watched the firemen...
4. We could feel the sun...
5. "Don't worry!" said the doctor. "I'll soon have you..."
6. You must have been very late last night. I didn't even hear you...
7. The pickpocket was observed...
8. High on the mountain, he could perceive three small figures...
9. I searched the desk, and discovered the letter...
10. The woman caught her husband...
11. Leave the car with me. I'll have it...
12. I was asked if I had noticed anyone...
13. When his leg was examined, it was found...
14. Where's my umbrella? I thought I left it...
15. Although the station was crowded, I soon spotted my friend...
16. The assistant kept the customer...
17. The iron's far too hot! Can't you smell the material...?
18. I hope they won't keep us...
19. They found the survivors...
20. We all suddenly sensed danger...

Ex. 11. (B, C). Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms from the right column.

1. The houses ... many years ago are not as convenient as the modern ones.	building
2. What is the number of apartment houses ... in the past few years?	being built
3. The number of apartment houses ... for the population of Moscow is rapidly growing.	built
4. The workers ... this house used new construction methods.	used
5. At the conference they discussed new methods ... in building.	using
6. The new methods ... in the building of houses proved more effective.	sent
7. Here are some samples of the products of this plant ... to different parts of the country.	sending
8. These are the samples of products ... last month.	being sent

Ex. 12. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the participle.

I. (A, B). 1. She went to work, (to leave) the child with the nurse. 2. (to lay) down on the soft couch, the child fell asleep at once. 3. (to wait) in the hall, he thought over the problem he was planning to discuss with the old lady. 4. He left (to say) he would be back in two hours. 5. (to write) in very bad handwriting, the letter was difficult to read. 6. (to write) his first book, he worked endless hours till dawn. 7. (to spend) twenty years abroad, he was happy to be coming home. 8. (to be) away from home, he still felt himself part of the family. 9. (not to wish) to discuss the problem, he changed the conversation.

II. (B, C). 1. (to reject) by the publisher, the story was returned to the author. 2. (to reject) by publishers several times, the story was accepted by a weekly magazine. 3. (to wait) in the reception room, he thought over what he would say. 4. They reached the peak at dusk, (to leave) their camp with the first light. 5. The friends went out into the city (to leave) their cases at the left-luggage department. 6. (to leave) a note with the porter, he said he would be back in a half-hour. 7. (to write) in an archaic language, the book was difficult to read. 8. (to write) his first book, he used his own experiences. 9. (to be) away so long he was happy to be coming back.

Ex. 13. (B, C). Fill in the blanks with Passive Participles of the verb in brackets.

1. a) I cannot forget the story ... by him. b) They listened breathlessly to the story ... by the old man. (to tell). 2. a) One can't fail to notice the progress ... by our group during the last term. b) These are only a few of the attempts now ... to improve the methods of teaching adult students. (to make). 3. a) We could hear the noise of furniture ... upstairs. b) For a moment they sat silent ... by the story. (to move). 4. a) The monument ... on this square has been recently unveiled, b) The monument ... on this square will be soon unveiled. (to erect).

Ex. 14. (B, C). Translate the words in brackets.

I. 1. We came up to the man (стоявшему на углу) and asked him the way. 2. Go to the shop and ask the man (стоящего там) to show you the way. 3. The man (стоящий у окна) was our teacher last year. 4. Did you see in what direction the man (стоявший здесь) went? 5. He wants to write a book (которая бы подытожила) his impressions of the trip. 6. The people (ожидающие вас) have been sitting here since 3 o'clock. 7. The people (ожидавшие вас) have just gone.

II. 1. (Рассказав все, что он знал) the man left the room. 2. (Постучав дважды и не получив ответа) he came in. 3. (Толкнув дверь) he felt that it was not locked. 4. (Тихо закрыв дверь) he tiptoed into the room. 5. Each time (рассказывая об этом случае) she could not help crying. 6. (Приехав в гостиницу) she found a telegram awaiting her. 7. (Приехав сюда) many years before he knew those parts perfectly. 8. We took a trip in a boat down the river

(приехав обратно) when it was dark. 9. I felt very tired (проработав целый день) in the sun. 10. (Уронив монету на пол) he did not care to look for it in the darkness and took another one.

III. 1. The conference (проходящая сейчас) in our city is devoted to problems of environment protection. 2. Unable to attend the conference (проходившую тогда) at the University, we asked to inform us about its decisions. 3. They are now at a conference (которая проходит) at the University. 4. Suddenly I heard a sound of a key (поворачиваемого) in the lock. 5. (Когда их поставили в воду) the flowers opened their petals. 6. The flowers faded (так как их долгое время держали без воды).

Ex. 15. (A, B). *Translate the following sentences into English.*

I. 1. Гордясь своим отцом, он часто говорит о нем. 2. Выступая на собрании, я забыл упомянуть об этом факте. 3. Как зовут человека, говорящего сейчас по телефону? 4. Наконец она увидела человека, спасшего ее сына. 5. Некоторые вопросы, которые затрагиваются в докладе, заслуживают серьезного внимания. 6. Они усыновили (adopted) мальчика, потерявшего родителей в авиационной катастрофе. 7. Не найдя нужной книги дома, я отправился в библиотеку. 8. Не выполнив работу вовремя, я вынужден был извиниться перед ними. 9. Пробыв в Лондоне около недели, я мог рассказать им много интересного.

II. 1. Путешествуя по стране, мы познакомились со многими достопримечательностями. 2. Поняв, что не сможет выполнить всю работу одна, она попросила меня о помощи. 3. Зная, что у меня достаточно времени, чтобы дойти до кинотеатра, я не спешил. 4. Приехав в тот вечер к своему другу, я узнал, что его еще нет дома, но что он придет с минуты на минуту. 5. Увидев, что такси подъехало к дому, он взял вещи и быстро спустился вниз. 6. Как часто вы подстригаетесь? 7. Мне необходимо срочно отремонтировать часы. 8. Мы отремонтировали квартиру до того, как уехали на юг. 9. Вы хотите сшить новое пальто?

Ex. 16. (B). *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Это была одна из историй, которые часто рассказывала нам мать. 2. Он не мог забыть грустную историю, рассказанную ему старухой. 3. Он внимательно слушал историю, которую рассказывала одна из девочек. 4. Девочка, рассказывающая эту историю, уверена, что это правда. 5. Обещанная помощь не приходила. 6. Где человек, обещавший вам помочь? 7. Говорившая по телефону девушка наконец повесила трубку. 8. Говорившая с мом братом женщина улыбнулась мне. 9. Это один из студентов, принимающих участие в конференции. 10. Я поговорил с одним из студентов, принимавших участие в конференции два года назад. 11. Мы шли по дороге, ведущей в город. 12. Здесь уже давно нет дороги, которая раньше вела к озеру.

Ex. 17. (B, C). *Translate the sentences from Russian into English.*

I. 1. Секретарь отправил подписанные директором письма. 2. Мы внимательно прочли присланную Иваном статью. 3. В этой комнате есть несколько сломанных стульев. 4. Он показал нам фотографию восстановленного здания Русского Музея в Петербурге. 5. Разбитый стакан лежал на столе. 6. Все полученные товары были немедленно отправлены на склад. 7. Он принес мне несколько иллюстрированных журналов. 8. Мы послали каталоги по указанному адресу. 14. Его неожиданный ответ удивил нас всех. 9. В настоящее время мы имеем очень ограниченное количество этих машин на складе. 10. Прочитав много книг по этому вопросу, он смог сделать очень интересный доклад. 11. Войдя в комнату, он увидел нескольких приятелей, ожидавших его. 12. Проработав

над докладом весь день, он чувствовал себя очень усталым. 13. Он ушел, сказав, что скоро вернется. 14. Сняв пальто и шляпу, он пошел наверх. 15. "До свидания," — сказал он, посмотрев на меня холодно. 16. Проспав несколько часов, он снова почувствовал себя хорошо. 17. Увидев отца, дети побежали ему навстречу. 18. Он сказал эти слова и улыбнулся. 19. Он сидел, облокотившись на стол. 20. Увидев меня, он сказал улыбаясь: "Я очень рад вас видеть".

II. 1. Картина, висевшая здесь в прошлом году, сейчас находится в музее. Картина, висевшая в вестибюле, привлекла мое внимание. 2. Я вчера разговаривал с одним инженером, работавшим несколько лет тому назад в порту. Мальчик, работавший в саду, не видел, как я подошел к нему. 3. Студенты, переводившие эту статью, говорят, что она очень трудная. Я подошел к студенту, переводившему какую-то статью, и спросил его, нужен ли ему словарь. 4. Я хочу прочитать эту книгу, так как мой приятель, читавший ее, говорит, что она очень интересная. Я спросил у молодого человека, читавшего газету, который час. 5. Он не заметил письма, лежавшего на столе. 6. Ученый, написавший эту статью, сделает доклад в нашем институте. 7. Все студенты, получившие приглашение на эту лекцию, присутствовали на ней. 8. Мне сказали, что женщина, сидевшая в коридоре, ждала директора.

Ex. 18. (B, C). *Translate the sentences into English. Use the Present Participle instead of the italicised verbs.*

Model: Он стоял у окна и курил сигарету.

He stood at the window *smoking* a cigarette.

1. Мы *оставили* ему записку и отправились на прогулку в парк. 2. Он *открыл* книгу и показал мне подчеркнутое место. 3. Она *улыбнулась* и вышла из комнаты. 4. Она тяжело *вздыхнула* и налила себе вторую чашку кофе. 5. Она открыла зонтик и храбро *пошла* под дождь. 6. Мы *оставили* чемоданы в камере хранения и отправились на поиски комнаты в гостинице. 7. Он еще раз *посмотрел* на карту и сказал, что мы свернули не там. 8. Мы не застали его дома и оставили ему записку. 9. Я *не был уверен*, что она права, и ничего не сказал. 10. Она медленно *печатала* что-то на машинке и иногда спрашивала меня, как пишется то или другое слово.

REVISION

Ex. 19. (B, C). *Replace the infinitive in brackets by the appropriate form of the participle.*

1. She stayed (to lock) in her room, (to refuse) to come downstairs. 2. He had a good practical knowledge of the language, (to work) as an interpreter for many years. 3. They went out as they had come, (to see) nobody and (to see) by no one on their way. 4. Except for the grand piano and the pianist (to sit) before it, the stage was empty. 5. He looked so beautiful and peaceful, (to sit) in that chair under the tree. 6. He looked at the scene (to shake) to the depth of his heart. 7. The boy came out of the water, all blue and (to shake) from head to foot. 8. (To arrive) at the airport where he was to change, he had to wait for three hours for the connection. 9. (To arrive) in the town about twenty years before, he had succeeded thereafter beyond his wildest expectations. 10. (To support) by her elbow, Mary listened to their talk. 11. (To support) her by his arm, he helped her out of the carriage. 12. The girl was fascinated by the dark surface of the water (to reflect) the stars. 13. The young foliage of the trees, (to reflect) in the river, looked like lace. 14. I saw the figure of an old woman (to come) towards me. 15. My brother is a soldier just (to come) back home on leave. 16. He retired (to leave) the laboratory in the hands of a talented successor. 17. He retired (to turn) the laboratory into a big research centre. 18. (To finish) their meal, they went for a stroll in the park. 19. (To look) through the paper, he gave it to the secretary to be typed. 20. The room had a musty smell as

though (not to live) in for quite a time. 21. My father hates being disturbed when (to engage) in some kind of work. 22. He always keeps a diary while (to travel).

Ex. 20. (B, C). *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Я еще не просмотрел всех журналов, присланных нам из Петербурга. 2. Я уже проверил все сочинения, написанные студентами моей группы. 3. Все студенты, принимающие участие в этой работе, должны придти в институт сегодня в 6 часов вечера. 4. Имея много времени, он пошел на вокзал пешком. 5. Переходя через мост, я встретил Дмитрия. 6. Вы должны быть очень внимательны, играя в шахматы. 7. Будучи очень усталым, я решил остаться дома. 8. Мы долго сидели в саду, разговаривая о нашей поездке на юг. 9. Он положил спящего ребенка на диван. 10. Они быстро шли, разговаривая о чем-то с большим интересом. 11. Я вчера прочел очень интересный рассказ, описывающий жизнь шахтеров. 12. Читая этот рассказ, я встретил несколько интересных выражений. 13. Будучи хорошим инженером, он смог выполнить эту работу в короткий срок. 14. Он сидел за столом, просматривая корреспонденцию, полученную накануне. 15. Ожидая трамвая, я увидел Анну. 16. Железная дорога, соединяющая эту деревню с городом, была построена в прошлом году. 17. Рассказы, напечатанные в этом журнале, очень интересные. 18. Я надеюсь, что вы не повторите ошибок, сделанных в прошлом диктанте. 19. Человек, сидевший у открытого окна, смотрел на детей, игравших в саду. 20. Потушив свет, он лег спать. 21. Прочитав письмо, он положил его в ящик стола. 22. Войдя в комнату, он зажег свет, сел за стол и начал работать. 23. Услышав шаги в коридоре, я вышел из комнаты.

Ex. 21. (B, C). *Open the brackets. Use the appropriate forms of the participle or of the infinitive.*

1. He did not wish himself (to criticize). 2. She's been like that ever since she had her youngest (to kill) in Africa. 3. Do you want your things (to move) to room 305? 4. Nobody expected any measures (to take). 5. How can I make myself (to hear) in this uproar? 6. And I want everything (to deliver) at my hotel. 7. Nobody heard the door (to open). 8. When do you want the letters (to type)? 9. I had the dress (to copy) and sent the original back. 10. How could you leave that child (to cry) in the darkness? 11. There were so many people there and nobody saw it (to do). 12. They found him (to wander) in the park. 13. They found the lock (to break) and the man (to go). 14. He ordered the garage door (to lock and to seal). 15. How he got himself (to elect) is a mystery.

Have Something Done

The construction is used to say that we arrange for someone else to do something for us. It means *заказать, нанять, пригласить кого-либо сделать что-либо*.

The Past Participle (*done/repaired/cleaned*, etc) comes after the object.

Have + object + past participle
--

- ☐ I **have my coat cleaned** every month.
- ☐ We **had the roof repaired** yesterday.
- ☐ They **are having the house painted** at the moment.
- ☐ How often **do you have your car serviced**?
- ☐ She **has just had her car cleaned**.

Sometimes the model is used to say that something (often something not nice) happened to someone.

- ☐ He had all his money stolen. У него украли все его деньги.
- ☐ George had his nose broken in a fight. Джорджу разбили нос в драке.

EXERCISES

Ex. 22. (A, B). Answer the questions using the model.

Model: Did Ann make the dress yourself?
No, *she had it made.*

1. Did you cut your hair yourself?
2. Did they paint the garage themselves?
3. Did Jim cut that tree himself?
4. Did you repair the car yourself?
5. Do you clean your house yourself?

Ex. 23. (A, B). Complete the situation using *have smth done*.

1. Sue is at the hairdresser's at the moment. She...
2. Ann's watch has been broken, she took it to a jeweller's. Now it is working Ann...
3. What are the workmen doing in your garden? Oh, I...
4. Can I see the holiday photographs you took? I'm afraid not, I...

Ex. 24. (B, C). Translate into English using the pattern *to have smth done*.

Model: 1) Я делаю прическу в парикмахерской каждую пятницу.

I have my hair done every Friday.

2) Здесь вам почистят пальто за одни сутки.

Here you can **have your coat cleaned** overnight.

1. Вам надо отгладить и почистить костюм. 2. Мне надо сфотографироваться. 3. Здесь можно отдать в чистку плащ? 4. Вам не починят кран до понедельника. 5. Где вам шьют? 6. Где вамшили это платье? 7. У него украли документы в прошлом году. 8. Ей выкрасили кухню в светло-зеленый цвет. 9. Она сшила себе новое пальто. 10. Мне нужно сделать прическу.

The Absolute Participial Construction

It is a construction in which the participle has the "subject" of its own. This "subject" is **not** the subject of the sentence.

- ☐ *The letter **having been written***, he went out to post it.
Письмо было написано, и он пошел на почту отправить его.
- ☐ *The room **being** dark*, I couldn't see him.
Так как в комнате было темно, я не видел его.

Though formally independent of the sentence the absolute construction is a logical adverbial modifier of time, cause, condition and is rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial clause.
(так как, хотя, когда, после того, как...)

EXERCISES

Ex. 25. (A, B). *Translate the sentences from English into Russian.*

1. Many men preceded Newton in the field of mechanics, perhaps the most outstanding being Galileo. 2. Red phosphorus being a more stable form, its reactions are much less violent. 3. The fuel exhausted, the engine stopped. 4. Probably the first metals used by man were gold, silver, and copper, these metals being found in nature in the native or metallic state. 5. Electrons moving through a wire, electrical energy is generated. 6. Mars has two satellites, Deimos ("Horror") and Phobos ("Fear"), both discovered during the favourable opposition of 1877. 7. A magnet being broken in two, each piece becomes a magnet with its own pair of poles. 8. Many technical and scientific problems having been solved, the first space flight could be realized. 9. An electron leaving the surface, the metal becomes positively charged. 10. The plant supplied with good raw materials, the quality of products has been much improved.

Ex. 26. (A, B). *Replace the clauses with the Absolute Participial Construction.*

Model: As the book was translated into Russian, it could be read by everybody.

The book being translated into Russian, it could be read by everybody.

1. As we were given dictionaries, we managed to translate the article easily. 2. As soon as I have done my homework, I shall go for a walk. 3. As soon as I have bought the book, I shall begin reading it. 4. As there was a severe storm at sea, the steamer couldn't leave the port. 5. As it was Sunday, the library was closed. 6. As the weather was fine, they went for a walk. 7. As the Professor was ill, the lecture was put off.

Tests

I.

1. Прибыв до открытия конференции, они успели осмотреть город.
2. Она сидела и улыбалась.
3. Сидящий у окна вчера сделал интересный доклад.
4. Когда я смотрел этот фильм, я вспоминал свое детство.
5. Я прочел несколько книг этого автора, переведенных на русский язык.
6. Люди, ожидавшие вас, только что ушли.
7. Узнав его поближе (got to know), я понял, какой это хороший человек.
8. Человек, только что стоявший здесь, ушел.
9. Внимательно прочитав доклад, я нашел в нем несколько ошибок.
10. Будучи очень расстроенным, он решил уйти, не прощаясь.

II.

1. Дома, построенные много лет назад, не столь удобны, как современные.
2. Подумав, что он может заинтересоваться этой книгой, я посоветовал ему прочитать ее.
3. Постучав дважды, они решили, что дома никого нет.

4. Не чувствуя себя виноватым (guilty), он отказался извиниться.
5. Некоторые марки, собранные им, очень интересны.
6. Будучи опытным врачом, он сразу понял, что случилось.
7. Женщина, открывшая мне дверь, выглядела очень мило.
8. Он показал мне список товаров, экспортируемых этой фирмой.
9. Он лежал на диване и читал книгу.
10. Подумав, что она сказала это в шутку, я рассмеялся.

III.

1. Проработав целый день на солнце, я чувствовал себя очень усталым.
2. Приехав в гостиницу, он обнаружил телеграмму, ожидавшую его здесь.
3. Они стояли и громко разговаривали.
4. Опаздывая на переговоры, они ушли до окончания вечера.
5. Сочинения, которые пишут современные дети, очень отличаются от тех, которые писали дети 20-х годов.
6. Она показала мне письмо, написанное в 1941 году.
7. Я купил книгу, содержащую сведения о системе образования в США.
8. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову.
9. Моя бабушка, рассказавшая мне эту сказку, живет в городе.
10. Купив билеты, он поспешил на платформу.

IV.

1. Сказав это, он вышел из комнаты.
2. Полученные вчера известия произвели на всех большое впечатление.
3. Я не мог переодеться, так как оставил свои вещи на вокзале.
4. Не зная причины ее отсутствия, я решил позвонить ей.
5. Плачущая девочка была голодна.
6. Сказка, рассказанная мамой, испугала (scare) ребенка.
7. Будучи занят, он не сразу услышал меня.
8. Прочитав много книг Диккенса, он хорошо знал этого писателя.
9. Бабушка смотрела на детей, играющих во дворе.
10. Как вам нравится книга, которую сейчас обсуждают.

V.

1. Ученые, принимавшие участие в этой экспедиции, были награждены нашим правительством.
2. Потеряв ключ, я не смог войти в комнату.
3. Лежа на диване, он смотрел телевизор.
4. Мальчик, бегущий мимо дома, вдруг остановился.
5. Поздоровавшись со всеми, он вошел в свой кабинет.
6. Будучи ребенком, он не смог понять, что случилось.
7. В доме, который строится на площади, будет большой магазин.
8. Очень интересно читать сочинения, написанные детьми.

9. Повернув налево, мы увидели большое белое здание.
10. Я показал ему список книг (list), прочитанных в прошлом году.

Revision

Ex. 1. (B, C). Supply where necessary the particle "to" before the infinitives.

1. He was making every effort to induce his father ... change his mind. 2. But I got him ... talk. 3. Nevertheless, on those mornings he could not bring himself ... read the political correspondents' gossip-columns. 4. I knew that he would never encourage his daughter ... marry a fortune. 5. As he answered her question, I noticed her ... look surprised. 6. I could feel the blood ... leave my face in a rush. 7. Understand once and for all, I won't have you ... say this sort of thing. 8. The doctor had expressly forbidden him ... talk. 9. He did not hear the car ... arrive. 10. He had never known his uncle ... express any sort of feeling. 11. I wasn't prepared to let him ... go out alone. 12. He was not only giving them the chance, he was pressing them ...do so. 13. I shall try to make the thing ... work. 14. They watched Esther ... return after a time. 15. He drew out a stiff, plain pocket-book as I had often seen him ... use it in meetings, and began to write down numbers.

Ex. 2. (C). Supply infinitives and ing-forms for the following texts:

I. Saturday. It was the day on which he had promised ...¹ his landlady. (to pay) He had expected something ...² up all through the week. (to turn) Yet he had found no work. All he could do now was ...³ her that he could not pay the bill. (to tell) But he hadn't the courage ...⁴ the woman. (to face) It was the middle of June. The night was warm. He made up his mind ...⁵ out. (to stay) ...⁶ down the Embankment, he kept ...⁷ to himself that he had always tried ...⁸ what he thought best, but everything had gone wrong, (to walk, to say, to do) He was ashamed of ...⁹ so many lies to his friends. (to tell) It had been absurd ...¹⁰ his pride ...¹¹ him from ...¹² for assistance. (to let, to prevent, to ask) Now his lies made it impossible for him ...¹³ to anyone for help. (to turn) But it was no good ...¹⁴ about it. (to think)

II. When my sister Anne was six years old, I saved her from ...¹ . (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, persuaded them into ...² about their parents and if the parents turned out ...³ of no further interest to them, they usually left the children ...⁴ their way home in tears. (to talk, to be, to find) So my parents spent a great deal of time ...⁵ Anne about ...⁶ to strange men. (to warn, to talk) One day, Anne went out ...⁷ in the street after tea and could not be found an hour later (to play) We looked through ...⁸ streets, but no one had seen her. (to surround) My father went off in the car ...⁹ for her, and I decided ...¹⁰ in the park. (to look, to search) Some boys there told me that they had seen a small girl in a blue dress ...¹¹ a cricket match, and someone else said that she had been seen ...¹² off with a man who was pushing a bicycle. (to watch, to walk) The chances were against this child ...¹³ my sister, but I walked off in the direction in which they had been seen ...¹⁴ . (to be, to walk) This brought me to a back alley. I called Anne's name, and was surprised ...¹⁵ her voice ...¹⁶ back. (to hear, to call)

(From "An English Grammar Practice Book")

Ex. 3. (B, C). *Translate the following using infinitives or ing-forms.*

1. Жена фермера приходила каждый день, чтобы убрать комнаты. (to clean) 2. Ему посоветовали не рассказывать им историю своей жизни. (to advise) 3. Девочке велели разлить в чашки чай. (to tell) 4. Слышали, как несколько минут тому назад они спорили на террасе. (to hear) 5. Фил сунул деньги в карман, не сосчитав их. (count) 6. Полагают, что он глубоко привязан к своей семье. (to believe) 7. Было известно, что он пишет книгу о нравах. (to know) 8. Через окно можно было видеть, что водитель ждет у машины. (to see) 9. Я был слишком возбужден, чтобы есть. (to be excited) 10. Сообщили, что он изменил свое решение. (to report) 11. Я знал, что он не способен принимать решения. (be capable of) 12. Он любил смеяться над теми, кто был робок. (be fond of) 13. Ему разрешили оставить у них свою фамилию и адрес. (to allow) 14. Симон и Дик остались разговаривать в гостиной. (to leave) 15. Он без труда найдет себе работу в Нью-Йорке. (no difficulty) 16. Может быть, вам интересно посмотреть, что за человек этот Роберт. (be of interest) 17. Нас оставили, чтобы мы посмотрели фильм. (to leave) 18. Его не видно целую неделю. Говорят, что он в отпуске. (to say) 19. Ему велели прийти сюда к мистеру Эбботу. (to tell) 20. Фокса нашли ожидающим нас на террасе. (to find) 21. Он наблюдал, как люди торопились к поездам. (watch) 22. Я слышал, как он звал нас. (hear) 23. Его присутствие было неожиданным, потому что говорили, что он путешествует на востоке. (to say) 24. Я посмотрел на свою мать, которая счастливо смеялась над шутками Тома. (look at)

KEYS

THE GERUND

Ex. 2. (p. 8)

I. 1. in; 2. of; 3. in; 4. to; 5. to; 6. at; 7. from; 8. of; 9. by; 10. for; 11. on; 12. of; 13. on; 14. for.

II. 1. on; 2. for; 3. in; 4. of; 5. with; 6. in, with; 7. for; 8. to; 9. to; 10. of; 11. on; 12. for; 13. of; 14. from.

Ex. 3. (p. 9)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e	c	g	f	d	b	a

Ex. 4. (p. 9)

I. crying; 2. playing; 3. keeping; 4. writing; 5. waiting; 6. hitting; 7. listening; 8. stop-ping, forgetting; 9. telephoning.

II. 1. doing; 2. going; 3. seeing; 4. worrying; 5. writing; 6. going; 7. having; 8. asking, making; 9. writing; 10. laughing; 11. working; 12. buying.

III. 1. earning; 2. doing; 3. managing, helping; 4. getting; 5. meeting; 6. seeing; 7. remaining; 8. doing; 9. replying; 10. driving; 11. getting.

IV. 1. neglecting; 2. hearing; 3. walking; 4. going; 5. walking; 6. going, saying; 7. gi-ving; 8. giving.

Ex. 5. (p. 10) 1. washing; 2. watering; 3. feeding; 4. painting; 5. cleaning; 6. cutting; 7. introducing; 8. mending; 9. sweeping; 10. tidying, watering, dusting.

Ex. 6. (p. 10) 1. crossing, being knocked down; 2. having eaten; 3. climbing, being seen; 4. working; 5. being given; 6. being bitten; 7. having been fed; 8. asking, being asked; 9. to be chosen; 10. being treated; 11. having drunk.

Ex. 7. (p. 10)

I. 1. to be; 2. to find; 3. listening; 4. to look; 5. to cheer; 6. discussing; 7. to employ; 8. to meet; 9. buying; 10. meeting; 11. to waste; 12. to answer; 13. whistling; 14. se-ing.

II. 1. being needed; 2. whistling; 3. being laughed; 4. to be bothered; 5. having invited; 6. to be sleeping; 7. not to hear; 8. to be known; 9. being interfered; 10. erasing; 11. to be shown; 12. being called; 13. to be looking; 14. parting; 15. to hurt.

Ex. 8. (p. 10) 1. the boy of lying; 2. there was no telling; 3. had no wish of making; 4. there is no need of brushing; 5. there was no reasoning; 6. had a talent for turning; 7. before taking; 8. don't feel like cooking; 9. of doing it all.

Ex. 10. (p. 11)

I. 1. on being the first to invent; 2. of betraying his friends; 3. having been introduced to him, having seen him; 4. to driving on the lefthand side of the road; 5. of having come at the wrong moment; 6. for entering the room without knocking; 7. of having behaved like that; 8. having promised to drop in; 9. in finding his place in life; 10. looking at me.

II. 1. having everything his own way; 2. being entertained by ladies; 3. having invented; 4. wearing charity clothes; 5. having been so rude the night before; 6. being taken care of; 7. having persuaded him to come over/to drop in; 8. dealing with real businessmen; 9. asking many questions; 10. getting an independent income.

Ex. 11. (p. 11)

I. 1. couldn't avoid talking to her; 2. I want to thank you for helping me; 3. was accused of working for; 4. hate waiting; 5. is it worth reading; 6. I can't afford wasting; 7. nothing against coming again; 8. avoided giving his opinion; 9. I can't bear the thought of leaving you here.

II. 1. a good way of avoiding the answer; 2. no intention of deceiving you; 3. idea of letting; 4. with the purpose of helping you; 5. our chances of getting dinner; 6. danger in crossing; 7. harm in telling; 8. habit of going to bed; 9. opportunity of talking to her; 10. difficulty in finding.

III. 1. am not used to cooking; 2. succeeded in finding; 3. insisted on paying the bill; 4. apologized for being late; 5. am thinking of going; 6. was grateful for being listened to; 7. was engaged in/was busy working; 8. insisted on being shown; 9. suspected me of lying; 10. was accused of stealing.

IV. 1. without stopping; 2. by objecting; 3. before taking decision; 4. by doing exercises; 5. after consulting his lawyer; 6. without noticing; 7. because of falling ill; 8. without thinking it all out.

Ex. 12. (p. 12) 1. blame for not wishing to leave; 2. suspected him of teasing; 3. had no difficulty in working together; 4. insisted on teaching her work; 5. to prevent him from returning; 6. apologized for not coming on time; 7. succeeded in making Ann talk; 8. accused me of treating; 9. insisted on paying; 10. talked Bell into staying for dinner; 11. began with feeling the pulse; 12. insisted on inviting; 13. felt about being a father; 14. account for having bought; 15. reproached himself for not having tried to talk to.

Ex. 13. (p. 12) 1. was proud of having worked; 2. was not capable of acting/having acted; 3. was used to listening; 4. am sorry for having given you so much trouble; 5. am interested in finding; 6. are capable of solving the problem; 7. am tired of trying to do; 8. was surprised at his getting married; 9. was disappointed at not meeting; 10. was grateful for understanding; 11. was annoyed with her for getting him involved; 12. was fond of laughing.

Ex. 14. (p. 13) 1. are lucky to live; 2. were ready to burst into tears; 3. was busy cooking; 4. am sorry to have to leave; 5. was worth being recorded; 6. was quick to understand; 7. was worth writing about; 8. was delighted to find; 9. was not sufficiently interested to continue; 10. was still hard to get; 11. was busy looking for; 12. was surprised to be rung up; 13. was proud to know; 14. was free to go and to come; 15. was distressed to find; 16. was easy to understand; 17. was determined to stay; 18. was not easy for Doris to accept.

Verbs Used with the Gerund and the Infinitive

Ex. 15. (p. 16) 1. Have you tried changing; 2. Have you tried phoning; 3. Have you tried taking; 4. Have you tried moving.

Ex. 16. (p. 16) 1. like wearing hats; 2. enjoys watching; 3. don't like going; 4. likes taking; 5. hate working.

Ex. 17. (p. 16) 1. travelling; 2. cooking, washing up; 3. telling; 4. to live; 5. driving; 6. to get; 7. listening; 8. to learn.

Ex. 18. (p. 16) 1. am afraid of losing; 2. are afraid to go swimming; 3. were afraid to miss; 4. was afraid to hurt; 5. were afraid to look; 6. was afraid of spilling; 7. a) was afraid to eat; b) was afraid of making myself ill.

Ex. 19. (p. 17)

I. 1. seeing; 2. to lock; 3. paying; 4. to buy; 5. posting; 6. to air; 7. going, playing; 8. to give.

II. 1. to bring; 2. borrowing; 3. to say; 4. promising.

III. 1. talking; 2. to ask; 3. to buy, to ask.

The Gerundial Construction

Ex. 24. (p. 19)

Eg. 1. Have you forgotten my telling you that my watch was five minutes slow?
2. He doesn't mind his son driving his car.

Ex. 25. (p. 19) 1. heard of his having been appointed; 2. object the their coming; 3. don't remember his telling me; 4. insist on your answering; 5. heard of his being sent; 6. count on his giving; 7. no hope of his finishing; 8. excuse my calling; 9. mind my reading; 10. mind my smoking; 11. minds the meeting being held; 12. mind his calling on; 13. insists on his spending; 14. is responsible for the work being completed.

The Gerund and the Verbal Noun

Ex. 26. (p. 20) 1. gerund; 2. gerund; 3. verbal noun; 4. gerund; 5. verbal noun; 6. gerund; 7. verbal noun; 8. verbal noun; 9. verbal noun; 10. gerund; 11. gerund; 12. gerund; 13. gerund, verbal noun; 14. gerund, verbal noun.

REVISION

Ex. 28. (p. 21) 1. at; 2. of; 3. about/over; 4. to; 5. at/in; 6. of; 7. of; 8. about; 9. of; 10. in; 11. about; 12. of; 13. at; 14. at; 15. about; 16. of.

Ex. 29. (p. 21)

I. 1. speaking of; 2. being introduced, talking; 3. seeing, being seen; 4. sending being sent; 5. being examined; 6. knowing, being impressed; 7. being interrupted; 8. discussing; 9. being installed; 10. re-minding, being reminded; 11. pushing, pressing; 12. filtering.

II. 1. giving; 2. speaking; 3. having been awarded; 4. seeing; 5. being asked; 6. breaking; 7. being punished; 8. saying; 9. being rude; 10. forgetting; 11. being made fun of; 12. expressing; 13. being examined; 14. being attracted; 15. adjusting; 16. having misled them; 17. being given, being offered.

Ex. 30. (p. 21)

I. to look, to listen; 2. trying; 3. to discern; 4. considering; 5. to express; 6. buying; 7. to forget; 8. to take; 9. working; 10. to watch.

II. 1. to realize; 2. to know; 3. to analyze; 4. deciding; 5. to carry; 6. hearing; 7. to feel; 8. to ask.

Ex. 31. (p. 22)

I. 1. to argue; 2. continued smoking without saying; 3. see any sense in continuing; 4. no use discussing; 5. against going; 6. needs finishing; 7. no hope of going; 8. by talking; 9. there is no turning back; 10. thanked him for coming; 11. doesn't miss ... to speak; 12. learn to speak, by speaking, reading; 13. for inviting.

II. 1. against your completing; 2. mind my opening; 3. gave up smoking; 4. remember meeting; 5. try jogging; 6. reading, reading; 7. stop talking; 8. stopped to admire; 9. suggested going; 10. what about going; 11. avoid reading; 12. it's no use giving advice; 13. needs washing; 14. excuse my being late; 15. intend going; 16. was afraid of falling down; 17. remember to call; 18. instead of going by bus; 19. are fond of being taken; 20. is busy getting ready for.

Ex. 32. (p. 22) 1. began to cry; 2. wanted to find out; 3. felt like reading; 4. doesn't need defending; 5. liked being in the company; 6. kept glancing; 7. was beginning to understand; 8. ceased to be useful; 9. could never resist showing; 10. could not help seeing; 11. kept ringing; 12. proposed to find; 13. mentioned visiting; 14. forgot to invite; 15. forget staying; 16. am trying to read; 17. didn't want to leave, offered to take; 18. have put off writing; 19. couldn't endure being treated; 20. never minded being alone; 21. set about writing; 22. had taken the trouble to write; 23. remember delivering; 24. remember to send; 25. decided not to worry; 26. will enjoy being here; 27. tried growing; 28. was trying to save; 29. are not going to ask; 30. was tired of pretending; 31. didn't feel like joking; 32. refuse to accept; 33. was anxious to avoid; 34. went on waiting; 35. couldn't afford to be late; 36. suggested buying; 37. remembered to wipe; 38. remember mentioning; 39. regretted talking; 40. dreaded being left; 41. agreed to take part; 42. promised to send; 43. prepared to tell; 44. arranged to undertake; 45. kept calling; 46. care to take a look; 47. did not trouble to reply; 48. started moving; 49. preferred to mind their own business.

THE INFINITIVE

Ex. 4. (p. 30) 1. the last to leave; 2. to hear; 3. to sit; 4. to wear; 5. to have swum; 6. to realize.

Ex. 5. (p. 30) 1. to feed the birds; 2. to go out; 3. to save the child; 4. to tell us that... 5. to frighten the birds; 6. to watch the TV programme; 7. to buy a car; 8. to protect them against... .

Ex. 6. (p. 30) 1. wasn't strong enough to support...; 2. isn't hot enough to lie...; 3. isn't strong enough to keep us...; 4. am old enough to be...; 5. aren't old enough to understand...; 6. was curious enough to open...; 7. are thin enough to wear... .

Ex. 7. (p. 31) 1. It is too hot to run; 2. I am too old to wear...; 3. He was too nervous to speak; 4. I was too terrified to move; 5. It is too cold to have a swim...; 6. He was too snobbish to talk to...; 7. It was too dark for us to see him; 8. It was too cloudy for us to see... .

Ex. 8. (p. 31) 1. so as/in order not to disturb anyone; 2. so as/in order to discuss his progress...; 3. so as/in order to read...; 4. so as/in order to have...; 5. so as/in order not to strain...; 6. so as/in order to get to the top...; 7. so as/in order not to get... .

Ex. 9. (p. 31) 1. to see; 2. to be; 3. to be helped; 4. to have done; 5. to have broken; 6. to bother, to be given; 7. to appear, to be talked about; 8. to tell, to know; 9. to earn; 10. to be reading, not to hear; 11. to be told; 12. to be heard.

Ex. 10. (p. 31)

I. 1. do; 2. repeat; 3. to go; 4. leave; 5. play; 6. know; 7. wait; 8. go; 9. to go, go; 10. believe; 11. go, promise; 12. to ask; 13. to carry, help; 14. to use; 15. to go; 16. to give; 17. to make; 18. pick.

II. 1. to bother, to be given; 2. to be bothered, to decide; 3. to show, to be liked (and) to be praised; 4. to be expressed; 5. to tell, to know, to be told; 6. to earn, to be read and not to be forgotten; 7. to have travelled and (to have) seen; 8. to be reading, to notice; 9. to have been raining; 10. to have booked; 11. to speak; 12. to be heard; 13. to be tested; 14. to be reprimanded; 15. to dance, to sit, watch; 16. to have been out, to wait; 17. to come, to be asked; 18. to carry, to let; to have missed.

Ex. 11. (p. 32) 1. to break; 2. to be examined; 3. to be observed; 4. to be informed; 5. to ask; 6. to arrive; 7. to have noticed; 8. to be offered; 9. to have survived. 10. to have won; 11. to visit; 12. to have ever been held.

Ex. 12. (p. 32)

I. 1. to; 2. —; 3. to; 4. to; 5. to; 6. —; 7. —; 8. —; 9. to; 10. to; 11. —; 12. to, —; 13. to; 14. —; 15. to; 16. to; 17. to; 18. —; 19. —, to; 20. to; 21. to; 22. —; 23. —; 24. to; 25. —.

II. 1. —; 2. —, —; 3. —, to; 4. —, —; 5. —, to; 6. —; 7. to; 8. —; 9. —; 10. to; 11. —, to; 12. to; 13. —; 14. to, to.

Ex. 14. (p. 33) 1. to put it mildly...; 2. to tell the truth...; 3. to begin with...; 4. to make a long story short...; 5. to say nothing of...; 6. to say the least...; 7. to begin with...; 8. to tell the truth...; 9. to put it mildly...; 10. to make a long story short/to cut it short...; 11. to say nothing of the dog; 12. to say the least

Ex. 15. (p. 33)

A. 1. To know grammar means to write...; 2. To think so...; 3. To say "yes"..., to say "no" ...; 4. To explain to him...; 5. To help her means to do...; 6. To get angry... .

B. 1. It is difficult to translate...; 2. I was pleased to talk to...; 3. It is important not be noticed; 4. It will be difficult to explain...; 5. It is nice to be...; 6. It is strange to be spoken...; 7. It was difficult to pretend...; 8. It is nice to sit/to be sitting here...; 9. It is easy to be mistaken..., it is much more difficult to understand...; 10. It is not at all necessary to learn... .

Ex. 17. (p. 33) 1. to finish; 2. to look after; 3. to get home; 4. to collect; 5. to take; 6. to tell.

Ex. 18. (p. 34) 1. a man to betray; 2. nothing to say; 3. no time to think; 4. the last to leave; 5. the first to say; 6. time to think; 7. a sweater to wear; 8. time to play; 9. nobody to look after her; 10. the third to tell me so.

Ex. 19. (p. 34) 1. to catch; 2. to show; 3. to be noticed; 4. to be taken along; 5. to understand; 6. to be understood; 7. to be punished.

Ex. 21. (p. 35)

I. 1. not well enough to leave; 2. well enough not to need; 3. too young to read; 4. too far to hear; 5. too young to be taken seriously; 6. too complicated to be answered; 7. too lazy to have read; 8. too complicated to have been solved; 9. too old to play.

II. 1. hard to speak with; 2. nice to deal with; 3. hard to believe; 4. hard to catch; 5. easy to talk to; 6. hard to get; 7. dangerous to quarrel with; 8. impossible to check; 9. easy to believe; 10. difficult to stop; 11. nice to look at.

Ex. 22. (p. 35)

I. 1. This is hard to believe; 2. Well enough not to make; 3. too complicated to solve/to be solved; 4. to show you; 5. It's too warm to go; 6. school to be built; 7. no time to read; 8. to have passed; 9. The rule is easy to understand; 10. It is necessary to go; 11. good enough to produce; 12. was hard to catch.

II. 1. to be given an opportunity to prove it; 2. to be allowed to visit; 3. to be listened to; 4. to give nothing to...; 5. to be allowed to listen to...; 6. to be told; 7. to be allowed to stay with; 8. to be given the copy; 9. to be allowed to read.

REVISION

Ex. 23. (p. 35)

Eg. 1. It gives me pleasure *to listen to her sing (to music)*.

Ex. 24. (p. 35) 1. To know the map well; 2. To have gone out on that rainy day; 3. To be humming a tune; 4. To forget the past; 5. To say such a thing to a child.

Ex. 25. (p. 36)

I. Eg. 1. Our plan was *to leave late at night*.

Eg. 9. The children were anxious *to go to the puppet theatre*.

II. 1. to speak to/about; 2. to do; 3. to follow; 4. to be erected; 5. to be desired; 6. to remember; 7. to be answered; 8. not to be contradicted; 9. to read; 10. to laugh at.

Ex. 26. (p. 36) 1. to be introduced to, to have been introduced to; 2. to be handled, have asked, to help, have happened; 3. to have changed, speak; 4. to have disappointed; 5. to have been awarded; 6. to take; 7. be memorized; 8. to memorize; 9. to be asked; 10. to do, to try; 11. to give; 12. to have been experimenting, to have achieved; 13. be reading;

Ex. 27. (p. 36)

I. 1. to have given; 2. to have been given; 3. to inform; 4. to be informed; 5. to have met; 6. to have been met; 7. to have been invited; 8. to have invited; 9. to interrupt; 10. to be interrupted; 11. to have troubled; 12. to see.

II. 1. to have seen; 2. to be looking for, to express; 3. to have been; 4. to be laughed at/to be made fun of; 5. to be told; 6. not to notice; 7. to have told; 8. to have been told; 9. to introduce; 10. to be introduced; 11. to visit; 12. to have visited; 13. to have given.

Ex. 28. (p. 37)

I. 1. to drink; 2. to tell him the truth meant to deprive/rob; 3. not to warn; 4. to persuade; 5. to be, not to see; 6. to nod; 7. to go.

II. 1. to finish; 2. to do, to find out; 3. to use, to save; 4. get home; 5. to do, to consult.

III. 1. not to mention/never to mention; 2. to thank; 3. to speak; 4. to remember; 5. to have met; 6. to have been given; 7. to be reminded; 8. to get into; 9. not to notice.

IV. 1. to laugh at; 2. to worry about; 3. leaves much to be desired; 4. to read; 5. to be built; 6. to be held; 7. to say; 8. to deal with; 9. to come; 10. to look after; 11. to talk to;

V. 1. not to be late; 2. to remind him; 3. to meet his mother; 4. to take part; 5. to save him; 6. to take us.

Ex. 29. (p. 37) 1. easy to deal with; 2. to make sure; 3. to work much, not to think of; 4. too excited to behave; 5. not easy to please; 6. to discover; 7. to do, to book; 8. to conceal from; 9. enough time to call on; 10. to argue, to change; 11. to have got hold of him; 12. to be proud of; 13. the last to leave; 14. to draw attention to; 15. to turn to for help; 16. to ring him up.

THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

The Complex Object

Ex. 2. (p. 40) 1. —; 2. to; 3. —; 4. to; 5. to; 6. to; 7. to; 8. —, to; 9. —; 10. to; 11. —; 12. —.

Ex. 5. (p. 40) 1. why don't you *want* her to wear high heels?
ask (if you like it)
force (if it is right for her)

Ex. 8. (p. 41)

I. 1. doesn't let me play; 2. Don't make me lie; 3. have smb bring; 4. Don't let them shout; 5. Make him take; 6. Let them write; 7. can't make him give up smoking; 8. to let her pass; 9. Don't make me laugh; 10. Let me help you; 11. Let me think; 12. Have the children put on; 13. Let me know; 14. got him explain; 15. don't let him eat.

II. 1. Let me know; 2. haven't made you wait; 3. Let him smoke; 4. What made him make; 5. Let him free; 6. made him keep his promise; 7. Don't let her carry/allow her to carry; 8. made him lie; 9. Will you allow me to come over/let me come over; 10. made him stop; 11. made us do; 12. Don't let children play; 13. would make him change; 14. Don't let her read.

Ex. 9. (p. 42)

I. 1. We heard them arguing; 2. She saw the boy climbing up; 3. Nobody noticed me open; 4. I saw a man showing her; 5. I have never heard him tell a lie; 6. We felt the temperature begin falling down; 7. I felt smb touch; 8. We watched the road being repaired; 9. I heard smb call(ing); 10. He noticed her turn pale;

II. 1. didn't feel like going; 2. heard that Professor had been ill; 3. heard smb mention; 4. felt that he didn't believe; 5. Have you heard that he gave up; 6. I saw everybody looking up; 7. felt that he hadn't noticed; 8. saw that he didn't understand.

III. 1. consider that move to be; 2. want you to get to know; 3. didn't expect him to take; 4. would like him to join us/to go with us; 5. didn't expect her son to study/that her son would study; 6. asked the porter to carry; 7. wants the secretary to make an appointment; 8. didn't expect him to arrive; 9. would like you to inform; 10. consider him (to be) an expert; 11. didn't expect the discussion to be.

Ex. 10. (p. 42)

I. 1. want us to send; 2. would like you to wait for; 3. wants his daughter to become; 4. wants to be invited; 5. Do you want me to call; 6. want his article to be published; 7. don't want to be interrupted; 8. doesn't want me to take; 9. wants to be sent; 10. want you to explain; 11. Where would you like me to wait for you; 12. Would you like us to invite; 13. would like you to find out; 14. want you to go; 15. Does he want us to be here; 16. don't want to be sent; 17. wants the meeting to be postponed; 18. want you to write; 19. want to be shown; 20. likes the dinner to be served; 21. doesn't like the children to go for a walk; 22. doesn't like to be asked; 23. likes the children to come over; 24. likes to be complimented.

II. 1. know him to be; 2. expect the contract to be signed; 3. expect to be invited; 4. consider myself (to be) right; 5. consider him (to be) right; 6. didn't expect to be invited; 7. knew that he was; 8. think/consider him (to be) honest; 9. expect the goods to arrive; 10. consider him (to be); 11. expected it to happen.

REVISION

Ex. 11. (p. 43) 1. have never heard him sing; 2. didn't hear me open; 3. heard that he had passed; 4. heard that he had already left for; 5. heard her say; 6. have never seen him dance, heard that he dances; 7. saw that she didn't understand; 8. saw him come into; 9. saw that he was excited; 10. saw that the text was; 11. saw a taxi stop at; 12. saw her leave; 13. felt smb touch; 14. saw that there was nothing; 15. saw that the glass was broken; 16. Did you hear him ask; 17. would like to see her dance; 18. heard him say it; 19. heard the Professor mention.

Ex. 12. (p. 43) 1. would like you to explain; 2. What would you like me to do for you? 3. Have you ever heard him speak? 4. heard that he had moved; 5. didn't see me take; 6. expected them to leave; 7. know that he is; 8. saw that the letter hadn't been signed; 9. Does he want us to help? 10. Did you hear him speak; 11. saw her come up to; 12. consider him (to be) the best; 13. doesn't want his daughter to go; 14. want him to be invited; 15. will hear her sing; 16. felt her voice tremble; 17. didn't expect to be sent; 18. don't like to be reminded; 19. asked to take him; 20. heard his name mentioned.

The Complex Subject

Ex. 2. (p. 45)

I. 1. to have been reading; 2. to have been working; 3. to know, to have spent; 4. to have overthrown and advanced; 5. to be looking for; 6. to be quarreling; 7. to have been working; 8. to have been lost, to find, to have dropped; 9. to be waiting.

II. 1. to recognize; 2. to have left; 3. to be working; 4. to miss; 5. to get; 6. to have forgotten; 7. to have written; 8. to forget; 9. to be taught; 10. to have been given; 11. to be operated; 12. to have been working.

III. 1. to be satisfied; 2. to be put; 3. to be published and appear, to sell, to be sold; 4. to know, to have learnt; 5. to have overflowed, to be advancing; 6. to be looking; 7. to have revised and worked out; 8. to be studying; 9. to have been lost, to find, to have been misplaced; 10. to have been overestimated, to have warned, to deform; 11. to have been flying, to be seen; 12. to be acquainted, to have met.

Ex. 5. (p. 47) 1. to have been; 2. to send; 3. to have moved; 4. to sign; 5. to have prescribed; 6. to be; 7. to help; 8. to have come; 9. to have offered; 10. to be/to have been; 11. to spend; 12. to go; 13. to have made; 14. to cover; 15. to have been interested; 16. to agree; 17. to arrive; 18. to have followed; 19. to have known.

Ex. 6. (p. 47) 1. was seen to be writing; 2. was thought to write; 3. was supposed to have written; 4. is sure to be writing; 5. is sure to have written; 6. is unlikely to be writing; 7. is unlikely

to have written; 8. is certain to have been written; 9. is sure to have written; 10. turned out to have written; 11. happened to have written.

Ex. 7. (p. 47)

I. 1. seems to be angry; 2. seems to be ill; 3. seems to have been ill; 4. seem to have used; 5. appears to know; 6. seem to have understood; 7. seem to have read; 8. seems to know; 9. seems to have been published; 10. seems to be satisfied; 11. appears to have left.

II. 1. is said to be; 2. is expected to be signed; 3. is reported to have left; 4. is known to be of different opinion; 5. is considered to be; 6. is said to have been built; 7. seems to know; 8. appears to have read; 9. seems to be.

III. 1. appears to have been translated; 2. seems to be; 3. appears to be of great interest for them; 4. seemed to be satisfied with; 5. seemed to be surprised; 6. seems to be working; 7. seems to be waiting for; 8. proved to be; 9. turned out to be; 10. turned out to be; 11. happened to meet; 12. happened to hear.

Ex. 10. (p. 48)

I. 1. is very likely to have left; 2. is likely to have arrived to; 3. is sure to come; 4. are certain to agree; 5. are certain to accept; 6. are sure to receive; 7. is sure to get; 8. is certain to be published; 9. are not likely to come; 10. are not likely to have received; 11. is not likely to go; 12. are not likely to be discussed.

II. 1. are likely to change; 2. is very likely to be discussed; 3. is unlikely to come; 4. is very likely to be over; 5. is likely to be; 6. are likely to be taken; 7. are unlikely to return; 8. is very likely to know; 9. are likely to be delivered; 10. is very likely to shine; 11. are unlikely to finish; 12. is likely to be a success.

REVISION

Ex. 11. (p. 49) 1. is known to have been; 2. is said to have collected; 3. was reported to have been sent; 4. is supposed to be built; 5. are believed to have reached/arrived at; 6. was not expected to begin; 7. is reported to have been; 8. is known to absorb; 9. is unlikely to be forced to commit a crime; 10. is believed to help.

Ex. 12. (p. 49)

I. 1. seems to be knocking; 2. is known to be; 3. is sure/certain to enjoy; 4. proved to be right; 5. is unlikely to be discussed; 6. are sure/certain to help; 7. is considered to be; 8. is sure to be; 9. turned out to be; 10. didn't seem to understand; 11. doesn't seem to like; 12. seems to know nothing/doesn't seem to know anything; 13. didn't appear to have been packed; 14. didn't seem to be surprised; 15. doesn't seem to understand; 16. nobody seemed to pay attention to.

II. 1. is known to have been; 2. is expected to arrive; 3. are likely to return; 4. is unlikely/is not likely to take part in; 5. seems to be; 6. appears to have forgotten; 7. is said to have written; 8. appears to have forgotten; 9. is likely to be concluded; 10. happened to be; 11. is reported to have returned; 12. proved to be; 13. appears to be tired; 14. are said to be/to have been completed; 15. happen to know; 16. happened to be.

The For-to-Infinitive Construction

Ex. 3. (p. 52) 1. It is good for you to eat; 2. It is easier for me to do; 3. It will be simpler for them to go; 4. It would be difficult for her to solve; 5. It was pleasant for us to meet; 6. It will be useful for them to have a rest; 7. It is bad for you to smoke; 8. It was difficult for her to keep silence; 9. It is not for me to give; 10. It is not for them to discuss.

Ex. 4. (p. 52)

Eg. She is out playing. The doctor doesn't think it necessary *for her to stay in bed*.

Ex. 5. (p. 52) 1. it is easy for me to give up; 2. for me to help; 3. for you to finish; 4. for us to understand; 5. no time for him to tell; 6. for us to eat; 7. for us to come in; 8. for you to read; 9. for everybody to see; 10. no room for children to sleep; 11. for me to do; 12. no game for children to play.

Ex. 6. (p. 52)

Eg. It's getting cold. It's bad *for the children to have a swim*.

Ex. 8. (p. 53) 1. to fast for me to see; 2. slowly enough for us to understand; 3. too upset for mother not to notice; 4. well enough for us to understand; 5. too dark for us to find.

REVISION

Ex. 10. (p. 53) 1. for Mr. P. to sign; 2. it is necessary for you to be here; 3. it difficult for us to do; 4. nothing for children to do; 5. it is difficult for her to translate; 6. nice of you to come; 7. too late for children to go; 8. not polite of him to be late; 9. it is necessary for the documents to be sent; 10. it is easy for him to do; 11. it is highly important for him to receive; 12. it is uncomfortable for me to stay; 13. it is easy for him to do; 14. it is necessary for your sister to see; 15. simple enough for everybody to do; 16. too difficult for him to translate; 17. it is difficult for us to get; 18. it will be easier for him to show; 19. warm enough for him to go; 20. too little time for me to tell.

REVISION

Ex. 3. (p. 54) 1. smth to tell you; 2. good news to tell you; 3. the first to break; 4. a lot to talk about; 5. the last to leave; 6. to read on the train; 7. little time to read; 8. not the man to forget; 9. a child to care about; 10. the article for you to read.

Ex. 4. (p. 54) 1. think him (to be); 2. want you to understand; 3. watch the children play(ing); 4. heard them return; 5. believe him to be; 6. didn't want me to do; 7. noticed him leave; 8. let me help you; 9. let me call; 10. didn't expect them to return; 11. felt smb look(ing); 12. made you say; 13. saw him come up; 14. made her little son do; 15. heard him explain; 16. want their children to be; 17. told him to come; 18. advised us to read; 19. advised me to see; 20. didn't expect him to be late for.

Ex. 5. (p. 54) 1. 1. knew that ..., didn't want Mrs. K. to marry. 2. made his wife obey; 3. felt his mother's hand tremble; 4. Mr. M. and his sister thought David to be; 5. ordered David to be locked; 6. hearing smb call him; 7. Heard that Mr. M. was going; 8. Mr. M. didn't want David to live, made Mrs. R. send him to school; 9. saw that Mrs. K. was unhappy; 10. Mr. M. wanted P. to be dismissed; 11. saw a beggar boy come into; 12. felt that David was telling the truth.

Ex. 6. (p. 55) 1. for little E. to know; 2. the best thing to do is to leave; 3. for Dora to use; 4. the first thing to do was to give; 5. would be beneficial for her to be; 6. asked J. to help, was too difficult for him to cope with alone; 7. asked the papers and account books to be brought; 8. had nothing to do but.

Ex. 7. (p.55) 1. happened to meet, where he used to work; 2. was said to be; 3. seemed to love, was too lightminded a man to think; 4. heard his mother cry; 5. happened to be bought; 6. saw the master beat, made the child suffer; 7. couldn't help crying; 8. ordered G's sister to be taken to; 9. there was nobody to care for him, to say; 10. turned out to be; 11. was known to bring; 12. considered himself to be; 13. was not the man to let; 14. made him leave; 15. To humiliate G., ordered G. to leave E. and to marry.

Ex. 8. (p. 55) 1, is considered to be; 2. is reported to have reached; 3. is unlikely to be appointed; 4. seems to know; 5. happen to know; 6. turned out to be; 7. seemed to be approaching; 8. happened to be passing by; 9. seems to be writing; seems to have been working at; 10. is certain to be published; 11. happened to meet; 12. are sure to like.

THE PARTICIPLE

Ex. 2. (p. 63)

I.

buying, buying, bought, bought/being bought.

receiving, receiving, received, received/being received.

translating, translating, translated, translated/being translated.

1. written; 2. brought; 3. giving; 4. speaking; 5. asked; 6. answering; 7. read; 8. told; 9. published; 10. working; 11. reading; 12. opening; 13. taking; 14. lost; 15. made; 16. standing; 17. walking; 18. entering; 19. looking; 20. built; 21. seeing.

II. 1. broken cup; 2. lost game; 3. torn envelope; 4. the team which had lost (the game); 5. the team losing (the game); 6. boiled water; 7. boiling water; 8. forgotten method; 9. the man, who had forgotten; 10. barking dog; 11. tested method; 12. fried fish; 13. fish being fried; 14. the cat which had jumped on the table; 15. jumping dog; 16. the stolen theme; 17. laughing voice; 18. laughing girl; 19. chosen theme; 20. baked potatoes; 21. lost chance; 22. solution found; 23. the sportsman who had won (the game); 24. written letter.

Ex. 3. (p. 63) 1. excited, burning; 2. interesting, interested; 3. worried, worrying; 4. burnt; 5. sinking; 6. exciting, excited; 7. frightening, frightened; 8. worrying.

Ex. 4. (p. 64)

1. Having learnt that his newspaper had been taken over by another publisher, he resigned ...
2. Declining his offer of a loan I said ...

Ex. 5. (p. 64)

- ### I.
1. *Realizing* that he had missed the last train, he began...
 2. *Having heard* the story before, she didn't want...

- ### II.
1. *Having been away* at the time of disastrous floods, I could...
 2. The best bargains *having been snapped up* earlier in the day, I found...

Ex. 6. (p. 65)

1. The man *speaking* now is our new secretary.
2. The apparatus *standing* on the table...

Ex. 7. (p. 65)

1. Be careful when *crossing* a street.
2. *Leaving* the room don't forget...

Ex. 8. (p. 65)

1. *Entering the room*, I at once felt...
2. *Having reached* the river, we decided...
3. *Reaching out* in the darkness, I felt...

Ex. 9. (p. 66)

1. *Having walked* most of the night, she felt...
2. *Taking* a child to the circus I always...

Ex. 10. (p. 66)

1. Did anyone see you *leaving the house*?
2. I hope your friend didn't hear you *whispering your secrets* to me.

Ex. 11. (p. 67) 1. built; 2. built; 3. being built; 4. building; 5. used; 6. used; 7. (being) sent; 8. sent.

Ex. 12. (p. 67)

- I. 1. leaving; 2. laid; 3. waiting; 4. saying; 5. being written; 6. writing; 7. having spent; 8. (while) away from home/while he was away from home; 9. not wishing.
- II. 1. being rejected; 2. having been rejected; 3. waiting; 4. leaving; 5. having left; 6. leaving; 7. being written; 8. writing; 9. being away.

Ex. 13. (p. 67) 1. a) told. b) being told; 2. a) made. b) being made; 3. a) being moved, b) moved; 4. a) erected, b) being erected.

Ex. 14. (p. 67)

- I. 1. standing; 2. standing; 3. standing; 4. who had been standing; 5. summing up; 6. waiting for you; 7. who had been waiting for you.
- II. 1. having told all he knew; 2. knocking twice and receiving no answer; 3. pushing the door; 4. closing the door quietly; 5. telling about this incident; 6. arriving to the hotel; 7. having come; 8. coming back; 9. having worked the whole day; 10. dropping the coin on the floor.
- III. 1. being held; 2. being held; 3. being held; 4. being turned; 5. when put; 6. having been kept long without water.

Ex. 15. (p. 68)

- I. 1. being proud of his father; 2. speaking at the meeting; 3. talking over the phone; 4. who had rescued; 5. touched upon in the report; 6. who had lost his parents; 7. not finding the book I needed; 8. having failed to complete the work on time; 9. having spent.
- II. 1. travelling about the country; 2. understanding; 3. knowing; 4. coming to my friend; 5. seeing; 6. have your hair cut; 7. have my watch repaired; 8. had our flat renovated; 9. to have a new coat made.

Ex. 16. (p. 68) 1. which had been often hold; 2. told; 3. being told; 4. telling; 5. the promised help; 6. who had promised; 7. talking over the phone; 8. talking with my brother; 9. taking part in the conference; 10. who had taken part; 11. leading to the city; 12. which had led to the lake.

Ex. 17. (p. 68)

- II. 1. hanging here, hanging in the hall; 2. who had worked, working; 3. who translated, translating; 4. who has read, reading; 5. lying on the table; 6. who wrote this article; 7. who had received; 8. sitting.

Ex. 18. (p. 69) 1. leaving a message; 2. opening the book; 3. she left smiling; 4. sighing heavily she poured; 5. opened her umbrella stepping; 6. leaving our suitcases ... we went;

7. checking his map he said; 8. not finding him at home we left; 9. not being sure ... I didn't say anything; 10. typing smth ... she asked me.

REVISION

Ex. 19. (p. 69) 1. locked, refusing; 2. having worked; 3. seeing, being seen; 4. sitting; 5. sitting; 6. shaken; 7. shaking; 8. arriving; 9. Having arrived; 10. supported; 11. supporting her; 12. reflecting; 13. reflected; 14. coming; 15. who has just come; 16. leaving; 17. having turned; 18. having finished; 19. having looked; 20. it had not been lived; 21. en-gaged/he is engaged; 22. travelling.

Ex. 20. (p. 70) 1. sent to us; 2. written by the students; 3. taking part; 4. having a lot of time; 5. crossing the bridge; 6. playing chess; 7. being tired; 8. talking about; 9. the sleeping child; 10. talking about smth; 11. describing the life; 12. reading the story; 13. being a good engineer; 14. looking through his mail; 15. waiting for a tram; 16. connecting; 17. published; 18. made in the previous dictation; 19. sitting at the opened window; 20. turning off the light; 21. reading/having read; 22. entering the room; 23. hearing the steps.

Ex. 21. (p. 70) 1. to be criticized; 2. killed; 3. moved/to be moved; 4. to be taken; 5. be heard; 6. delivered/to be delivered; 7. open; 8. typed/to be typed; 9. copied; 10. crying/to cry; 11. done; 12. wandering; 13. broken, gone; 14. to be locked and sealed; 15. elected.

Have Something Done

Ex. 22. (p. 71) 1. had it cut; 2. had it painted; 3. had it cut; 4. had it repaired; 5. have it cleaned.

Ex. 23. (p. 71) 1. is having her hair cut; 2. has had her watch repaired; 3. I am having a summer house built; 4. I am having them developed now/I haven't had them developed yet.

Ex. 24. (p. 71)

1. have your suit cleaned and pressed;
2. have my photograph taken;
3. have my raincoat cleaned;
4. will not have your tap repaired;
5. have your clothes made;
6. have your dress made;
7. had all his documents stolen;
8. has had her kitchen painted;
9. has had a new coat made;
10. have my hair done.

The Absolute Participial Construction

Ex. 26. (p. 72) 1. The dictionaries having been given; 2. My homework having been done; 3. The book having been bought; 4. There being a severe storm; 5. It being Sunday; 6. The weather being fine; 7. The Professor being ill.

REVISION

Ex. 1. (p. 74) 1. to; 2. —; 3. to; 4. to; 5. —; 6. —; 7. —; 8. to; 9. —; 10. to; 11. —; 12. to; 13. —; 14. —; 15. —.

Ex. 2. (p. 74)

I. 1. to pay; 2. to turn; 3. to tell; 4. to face; 5. to stay; 6. walking; 7. saying; 8. to do; 9. having told; 10. to let; 11. prevent; 12. asking; 13. to turn; 14. thinking.

II. 1. being kidnapped; 2. talking; 3. to be; 4. to find; 5. warning; 6. talking; 7. to play; 8. surrounding; 9. looking; 10. to search; 11. watching; 12. walking; 13. being; 14. walking; 15. to hear; 16. call.

Ex. 3. (p. 75) 1. to clean the rooms; 2. was advised not to tell; 3. was told to fill; 4. were heard arguing; 5. without counting; 6. is believed to be deeply attached; 7. was known to be writing; 8. could be seen waiting; 9. too excited to eat; 10. was reported to have changed; 11. was not capable of taking decisions; 12. was fond of laughing at; 13. was allowed to leave; 14. were left talking/to talk; 15. will have no difficulty in finding a job; 16. might be of interest to you to see; 17. were left to see; 18. is said to be on holiday; 19. was told to come; 20. was found waiting for us; 21. watched people hurrying; 22. heard him call; 23. was said to be travelling; 24. laughing gaily at.

Appendix 1

List of Irregular Verbs

	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Translation
1	arise	arose	arisen	возникать
2	awake	awoke	awoke	будить; просыпаться
		awaked	awaked	
3	be	was	been	быть
		were		
4	bear	bore	born	рождать
5	bear	bore	borne	носить, выносить
6	beat	beat	beaten	бить
7	become	became	become	становиться
8	begin	began	begun	начинать, -ся
9	bend	bent	bent	гнуть, -ся, сгибать, -ся
10	bind	bound	bound	связывать
11	bite	bit	bit(ten)	кусать
12	bleed	bled	bled	истекать кровью
13	blow	blew	blown	дуть
14	break	broke	broken	ломать
15	breed	bred	bred	выводить, разводить
16	bring	brought	brought	приносить
17	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	передавать по радио
		broadcasted	broadcasted	
18	build	built	built	строить
19	burn	burnt	burnt	гореть, жечь
20	burst	burst	burst	разрываться
21	buy	bought	bought	покупать
22	cast	cast	cast	бросать, кидать
23	catch	caught	caught	ловить, схватывать
24	choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
25	cling	clung	clung	прилипать, цепляться
26	come	came	come	приходить
27	cost	cost	cost	стоить
28	creep	crept	crept	ползать
29	cut	cut	cut	резать
30	deal	dealt	dealt	торговать; иметь дело
31	dig	dug	dug	копать
32	do	did	done	делать
33	draw	drew	drawn	тащить; рисовать
34	dream	dreamt	dreamt	видеть сны; мечтать
		dreamed	dreamed	
35	drink	drank	drunk	пить
36	drive	drove	driven	гнать; везти; ехать
37	dwell	dwelt	dwelt	обитать; останавливаться
				подробно
38	eat	ate	eaten	есть (принимать пищу)
39	fall	fell	fallen	падать
40	feed	fed	fed	кормить, -ся
41	feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
42	fight	fought	fought	бороться, сражаться
43	find	found	found	находить
44	flee	fled	fled	бежать, спасаться бегством
45	fling	flung	flung	кидать, бросать

	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Translation
46	fly	flew	flown	летать
47	forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
48	forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
49	forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
50	freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать, замораживать
51	get	got	got	получать; становиться
52	give	gave	given	давать
53	go	went	gone	идти, ехать
54	grind	ground	ground	точить; молоть
55	grow	grew	grown	расти, выращивать
56	hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	висеть, вешать
57	have	had	had	иметь
58	hear	heard	heard	слышать
59	hide	hid	hid hidden	прятать
60	hit	hit	hit	ударять; поражать
61	hold	held	held	держать
62	hurt	hurt	hurt	повредить, ушибать; обидеть
63	keep	kept	kept	держать, хранить
64	kneel	knelt	knelt	становиться на колени
65	know	knew	known	знать
66	lay	laid	laid	класть
67	lead	led	led	вести
68	lean	leant leaned	leant leaned	прислоняться
69	leap	leapt leaped	leapt leaped	прыгать
70	learn	learnt learned	learnt learned	учиться
71	leave	left	left	оставлять, уезжать
72	lend	lent	lent	давать взаймы, одалживать
73	let	let	let	позволять; сдавать в наем
74	lie	lay	lain	лежать
75	light	lit lighted	lit lighted	зажигать, освещать
76	lose	lost	lost	терять
77	make	made	made	делать; заставлять
78	mean	meant	meant	значить; подразумевать
79	meet	met	met	встречать
80	pay	paid	paid	платить
81	put	put	put	класть
82	read	read	read	читать
83	ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
84	ring	rang	rung	звонить; звенеть
85	rise	rose	risen	подниматься
86	run	ran	run	бежать
87	saw	sawed	sawn	пилить
88	say	said	said	говорить, сказать
89	see	saw	seen	видеть
90	seek	sought	sought	искать
91	sell	sold	sold	продавать
92	send	sent	sent	посылать

	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Translation
93	set	set	set	помещать, ставить; заходить (о солнце)
94	shake	shook	shaken	трясти
95	shave	shaved	shaven	брить, -ся
96	shed	shed	shed	проливать (слезы, кровь)
97	shine	shone	shone	сиять, светить
98	shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
99	show	showed	shown	показывать
100	shrink	shrank	shrunk	сморщиваться; сокращаться
101	shut	shut	shut	закрывать
102	sing	sang	sung	петь
103	sink	sank	sunk	погружаться, тонуть
104	sit	sat	sat	сидеть
105	sleep	slept	slept	спать
106	slide	slid	slid	скользить
107	smell	smelt smelled	smelt smelled	пахнуть; нюхать
108	sow	sowed	sown	сеять
109	speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
110	speed	sped	sped	спешить; ускорять
111	spell	spelt spelled	spelt spelled	писать или произносить слово по буквам
112	spend	spent	spent	тратить
113	spill	spilt spilled	spilt spilled	проливать
114	spin	span/spun	spun	прясть
115	spit	spat	spat	плевать
116	split	split	split	раскалывать, -ся
117	spoil	spoilt spoiled	spoilt spoiled	портить
118	spread	spread	spread	распространять, -ся
119	spring	sprang	sprung	прыгать
120	stand	stood	stood	стоять
121	steal	stole	stolen	красть
122	stick	stuck	stuck	приклеивать, -ся
123	sting	stung	stung	жалить
124	strike	struck	struck	ударять; бастовать
125	strive	strove	striven	стремиться
126	swear	swore	sworn	клясться; браниться
127	sweep	swept	swept	мести
128	swell	swelled	swollen	пухнуть, раздуваться
129	swim	swam	swum	плавать
130	swing	swung	swung	качать, -ся; размахивать
131	take	took	taken	брать
132	teach	taught	taught	обучать, учить
133	tear	tore	torn	рвать
134	tell	told	told	рассказывать
135	think	thought	thought	думать
136	throw	threw	thrown	бросать
137	tread	trod	trodden	ступать
138	understand	understood	understood	понимать

	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Translation
139	wake	woke	woken	будить; просыпаться
		waked	waked	
140	wear	wore	worn	носить
141	weep	wept	wept	плакать
142	win	won	won	выигрывать
143	wind	wound	wound	заводить (часы); виться
144	write	wrote	written	писать

Appendix 2

Irregular Verbs - Difficult Cases

	Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Translation
1	to fall	fell	fallen	- падать
	to feel	felt	felt	- чувствовать
	to fill	filled	filled	- наполнять
2	to flow	flowed	flowed	- течь, литься
	to fly	flew	flown	- летать
3	to lay	laid	laid	- класть, положить
	to lie	lay	lain	- лежать
	to lie	lied	lied	- лгать
4	to leave	left	left	- уезжать
	to live	lived	lived	- жить
5	to raise	raised	raised	- поднимать
	to rise	rose	risen	- подниматься
6	to strike	struck	struck	- бить, ударять
	to stroke	stroked	stroked	- гладить

Appendix 3

Regular Verbs: Spelling Rules

base form	third person singular of Present Simple	'-ing' form or Present Participle	'-ed' form or Past Participle	Exceptions
	+ '-s'	+ 'ing'	+ 'ed'	
<i>join</i>	<i>joins</i>	<i>joining</i>	<i>joined</i>	
ending in '-sh' <i>finish</i> '-ch' <i>reach</i> '-ss' <i>pass</i> '-x' <i>mix</i> '-z' <i>buzz</i> '-o' <i>echo</i>	+ '-s' <i>finishes</i> <i>reaches</i> <i>passes</i> <i>mixes</i> <i>buzzes</i> <i>exhales</i>	<i>finishing</i> <i>reaching</i> <i>passing</i> <i>mixing</i> <i>buzzing</i> <i>echoing</i>	<i>finished</i> <i>reached</i> <i>passed</i> <i>mixed</i> <i>buzzed</i> <i>echoed</i>	
ending in '-e' <i>dance</i>	omit '-e' before adding '-ing' or '-ed' <i>dances</i>	<i>dancing</i>	<i>danced</i>	<i>age, agree, disagree, dye, free, knee, singe, referee, tiptoe</i>
ending in '-ie' <i>tie</i>	<i>ties</i>	'-ie' ⇒ '-y' before adding '-ing' <i>tying</i>	<i>tied</i>	
ending in consonant + '-y' <i>cry</i>	'-y' ⇒ '--ies' <i>cries</i>	<i>crying</i>	'-y' ⇒ '-ied' <i>cried</i>	
one syllable ending in single vowel + consonant <i>dip</i>	<i>dips</i>	double final consonant before adding '-ing' or '-ed' <i>dipping</i>	<i>dipped</i>	not '-w', '-x', '-y': <i>rowing, boxing, playing</i>
two syllable ending in single vowel + '-l' <i>travel</i>	<i>travels</i>	<i>travelling</i>	<i>travelled</i>	not optional in American English <i>traveling, traveled</i>
the following verbs: <i>equip, handicap, hiccup, kidnap, program, refer, worship</i> <i>equip</i>	<i>equips</i>	<i>equipping</i>	<i>equipped</i>	

Verbs followed by the Infinitive

There are three groups of such verbs. Here are the most important ones.

I. Verbs followed by the Infinitive without a preceding noun. The verbs in italics may also be followed by a “that-clause”.

Verb	Translation	Examples
afford	позволять себе, быть в состоянии	☐ We cant afford <i>to go</i> away this summer.
agree	согласиться	☐ We agreed <i>to start/that we should start</i> early.
arrange	договориться, условиться	☐ I've arranged <i>to meet</i> her at the airport.
bother	беспокоить(ся)	☐ Don't bother <i>to get</i> dinner for me today.
care	хотеть, иметь желание	☐ Would you care <i>to go</i> for a walk.
claim	требовать, претендовать	☐ He claimed <i>to be</i> the owner of/ <i>that he owned</i> the land.
consent	согласиться, дать согласие	☐ Her father consented <i>to give</i> her off.
decide	решать	☐ The boy decided <i>not to become/that he wouldn't become</i> sailor.
demand	требовать	☐ He came to my house and demanded <i>to be told/that I should tell</i> him everything.
determine	решать(ся)	☐ He determined <i>to learn</i> Greek. ☐ He determined <i>that nothing should prevent</i> him.
endeavour	стараться, прилагать усилия	☐ He always endeavoured <i>to please</i> his mother.
fail	не сделать что-либо, не суметь, забыть	☐ He never fails <i>to write</i> . ☐ She failed <i>to complete</i> the work on time.
guarantee	гарантировать	☐ The bank guaranteed <i>to pay</i> his debts/ <i>that the debts would be payed</i> .
hasten	торопиться, спешить	☐ He hastened <i>to tell</i> his wife the good news.
hesitate	колебаться, не решаться	☐ I hesitated <i>to speak</i> to him, since I didn't know him well.
hope	надеяться	☐ We hope <i>to see/that we would see</i> you soon.
learn (how to)	научиться	☐ He learnt <i>how to ride</i> a horse.
long	страстно желать, стремиться	☐ It's many years since I left home. I am longing <i>to come</i> back.
manage	суметь, справиться	☐ She managed <i>to keep</i> her temper.

offer	<i>предлагать</i>	☐ He offered <i>to help</i> me.
prepare	<i>(под)готовить</i>	☐ We are prepared <i>to supply</i> the goods you ask for.
presume (take the liberty)	<i>взять на себя смелость</i>	☐ May I presume <i>to advise</i> you?
pretend	<i>притворяться</i>	☐ They pretended <i>not to see/that they didn't see</i> us.
proceed	<i>продолжать</i> <i>приниматься</i>	☐ He proceeded <i>to tell</i> us every detail. ☐ He proceeded <i>to give</i> me a good scolding. (Он принялся меня бранить)
promise	<i>обещать</i>	☐ He promised <i>to be/that he would be</i> here at 6 o'clock.
propose	<i>намереваться,</i> <i>предполагать</i>	☐ What do you propose <i>to do</i> about it?
refuse	<i>отказывать(ся)</i>	☐ He refused <i>to help</i> us.
resolve	<i>решить</i>	☐ He resolved <i>to succeed</i> . He resolved <i>that nothing should call</i> him back.
seek	<i>стремиться,</i> <i>пытаться,</i> <i>стараться</i>	☐ They sought <i>to kill</i> him.
strive	<i>стараться,</i> <i>прилагать усилия</i>	☐ He strove <i>to succeed</i> in business.
swear	<i>клясться</i>	☐ He swore <i>to tell/that he would tell</i> the truth.
tend	<i>иметь склонность/тенденцию</i>	☐ It tends <i>to rain</i> in winter in the North of England.
threaten	<i>угрожать</i>	☐ The chairman threatened <i>to resign/that he would resign</i> if his policies were not adopted.
trouble	<i>беспокоить(ся),</i> <i>затруднять(ся)</i>	☐ Don't trouble <i>to meet</i> me at the station.
undertake	<i>предпринимать,</i> <i>согласиться,</i> <i>взять обязательства</i>	☐ He undertook <i>to finish</i> the job by Friday.
volunteer	<i>предлагать</i> <i>свою помощь,</i> <i>добровольно</i> <i>сделать что-либо</i>	☐ The question is whether anyone will volunteer <i>to serve</i> there.
vow	<i>дать обет</i>	☐ I vowed <i>not to follow/that I would never follow</i> his advice again.

II. A noun (pronoun) + infinitive is used after these verbs. The verbs in italics may also be followed by a "that-clause".

accustom	<i>привыкать</i>	☐ When he became a soldier he had to accustom <i>himself not to sleep</i> at night.
aid	<i>помогать</i>	☐ My brother aided <i>me to do</i> it.
appoint	<i>назначать</i>	☐ They appointed <i>White to manage</i> the store.

assist	помогать	☐ The young man assisted <i>the girl to fill</i> in all the forms.
cause	велеть, вызывать, заставлять	☐ He caused <i>the prisoners to be put</i> to death. ☐ The incident caused <i>me to reflect</i> .
command¹	приказывать, командовать	☐ The officer commanded <i>his men to fire</i> . ☐ The pirate chief commanded <i>that the prisoners should be shot</i> .
challenge	вызывать,	☐ He challenged <i>his right to heir</i> the house.
compel⁴	заставлять	☐ His conscience compelled <i>him to confess</i> .
direct¹	приказывать	☐ The officer directed <i>his men to advance/that his men should advance</i> .
enable	давать ВОЗМОЖ- НОСТЬ	☐ The collapse of the strike enabled <i>the company to resume</i> normal bus service.
encourage	воодушевлять, ободрять, потворствовать	☐ The mother encouraged <i>the boy to work</i> hard.
challenge	вызывать, бросать вызов, оспаривать	☐ He challenged <i>me to fight</i> .
entreat¹	умолять	☐ She entreated <i>the judge to show</i> mercy.
force⁴	заставлять	☐ The manager forced <i>them to work</i> hard.
impel	побуждать,	☐ The President's speech impelled <i>the nation</i> <i>принуждать to make</i> greater efforts.
implore¹	умолять	☐ I implored <i>my friend to help</i> me.
incite	подстрекать	☐ He was shot for inciting <i>his comrades to rise</i> against their officers.
induce	побуждать, заставлять	☐ We couldn't induce <i>the old lady to travel</i> by air.
inspire	воодушевлять	☐ What inspired <i>him to give</i> such a brilliant performance?
instruct³	инструктировать, обучать	☐ We were instructed <i>to start</i> early. ☐ I've been instructed <i>by my agent that you still owe</i> me \$50.
invite	приглашать	☐ He didn't invite <i>me to come</i> in.
lead	(при)вести	☐ What led <i>you to think</i> so?
order¹	приказать, настаивать	☐ The doctor ordered <i>me to stay</i> in bed. ☐ The judge ordered <i>that the prisoner should be remanded</i> .
persuade	убеждать	☐ He persuaded <i>me to change/that I should change</i> my mind.
press	торопить, заставлять, требовать действий	☐ He had to press <i>her to pay</i> the debt.
prompt	побуждать, толкать	☐ What prompted <i>him to be</i> so generous?

provoke	вызывать, провоцировать	☐ His behaviour provoked <i>her to answer</i> rudely.
remind	напомнить	☐ Please, remind <i>me to answer/that I should answer</i> the letter.
require ¹	требовать	☐ Students are required <i>to take</i> three papers in England. ☐ It's required <i>that you arrive</i> at 8 am.
stimulate	побуждать	☐ She stimulated <i>me to take</i> greater efforts.
summon	вызывать, созывать	☐ They summoned <i>her to appear</i> as a witness.
teach (how to)	обучать	☐ My father taught <i>me how to swim</i> when I was five.
tell (instruct, order)	сказать, приказать	☐ He told <i>me to come</i> immediately.
tempt	соблазнять	☐ Nothing could tempt <i>him to take</i> such a step.
trust ¹	доверять (верить, что все будет в порядке)	☐ Can I trust <i>you to get</i> the money safely to the bank?
warn ³	предупреждать	☐ We warned <i>them not to go</i> skating on such thin ice/ <i>that the ice was</i> thin.

Notes:

- No noun is found between these verbs and a “that-clause”:
 - ☐ The commander **ordered** HIS TROOPS ***to lay down*** their arms.
 - ☐ The commander **ordered** **that** his troops should lay down their arms.**Note** that the use of ***should*** is a common feature in such clauses after these verbs.
- A noun is always found between these verbs and a “that-clause”:
 - ☐ He **persuaded** **ME** ***to change*** my mind.
 - ☐ He **persuaded** **ME** ***that*** his plan was preferable.
- The Chancellor **warned** **UNIONS** ***that*** higher wages would mean higher prices.
The Chancellor **warned** ***that*** higher wages would mean higher prices.
- Make** up roughly synonymous with these verbs, but is followed
 - in the active, by a noun + infinitive without *to*:
 - ☐ He **made** **ME** ***do*** all the work again.
 - in the passive, by an infinitive with *to*:
 - ☐ I **was made****TO DO** all the work again.

III. The Infinitive, with or without a preceding noun, is used after these verbs. The verbs in italics may also be followed by a clause introduced by *that*.

ask	просить приглашать	☐ She asked <i>to be excused</i> . ☐ We asked <i>to see</i> him. ☐ She asked <i>us to come</i> to the concert.
beg	взять на себя смелость, позволить себе (formal)	☐ We beg <i>to inform</i> you (извещаем вас). ☐ I beg <i>to differ</i> (позволю себе не согласиться). ☐ I beg <i>to enclose</i> (при сем прилагаю).

choose	<i>решать(ся) выбирать</i>	☐ She chose <i>to remain</i> at home. Она решила остаться дома. ☐ They chose <i>me to serve</i> as their representative. Они выбрали меня своим представителем. ☐ I don't dare <i>to protest</i> . Я не осмеливаюсь возражать. ☐ He dared <i>me to jump</i> from the bridge into the water. Он подстрекал меня прыгнуть с моста в воду. ☐ I desire <i>you to go</i> at once. Я требую/прошу, чтобы вы пошли немедленно.
dare¹	<i>решаться, осмеливаться, подстрекать</i>	
desire	<i>хотеть, желать, требовать, просить</i>	
elect	<i>решить, предпочесть</i>	☐ He elected <i>to remain</i> at home. Он предпочел остаться дома. ☐ We expect to receive a letter from him soon.
expect	<i>ожидать, надеяться</i>	
help	<i>помогать, содействовать, оказывать помощь</i>	☐ She always helps her daughter do school home-work.
mean (=intend)	<i>намереваться, иметь в виду</i>	☐ I didn't mean <i>to offend</i> you.
request	<i>просить позво- ления, предлагать (веж- ливо приказать)</i>	☐ I must request <i>you to obey</i> orders. Предлагаю вам выполнить приказание.
want	<i>хотеть, испыты- вать необходи- мость, требо- ваться</i>	☐ You want <i>to see</i> a doctor. Вам нужно пойти к врачу.
wish	<i>хотеть, желать</i>	☐ I wish <i>you understand</i> . Я хочу, чтобы вы поняли.

Notes:

- If no noun is used after *dare*, two patterns are possible:
 - the infinitive with *to*:
 - ☐ He **dared** *to call* me a fool to my face.
 - the infinitive without *to* (more especially in negative and interrogative sentences):
 - ☐ He **daren't** *tell* me what happened.
 - ☐ **Dare** you mention it to him?

LITERATURE

Alexander L.G. "Longman English Grammar for intermediate students" / Longman, 1992 / 296 p.

English Grammar Through Practice (Morphology) / Moscow, Higher School Publishing House, 1976 / 208 p.

Krutikov Y.A., Kuzmina I.S., Rabinovich Kh.V. "Exercises in Modern English Grammar" / Moscow, Higher School Publishing House, 1971 / 247 p.

Krylova I.P. "An English Grammar Practice Book" / Moscow, Higher School Publishing House, 1978 / 235 p.

Matyushkina-Guerke T.I., Kuzmichyova T.N., Ivanova L.I. "Practical Grammar in Patterns (For laboratory work)" / Moscow, Higher School Publishing House, 1974 / 192 p.

Murphy R. "English Grammar In Use (A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate students)" / Cambridge University Press, 1992 / 328 p.

Natanson E.A. "Practical English Grammar by Correspondence" / Moscow, Higher School Publishing House, 1973 / 304 p.

Волкова Е.И. "Английский артикль в речевых ситуациях" / М., "Просвещение", 1974 / 158 с.

Гордон Е.М., Крылова И.П. "Употребление артиклей в английском языке" / М., "Международные отношения", 1964 / 82 с.

Дроздова Т.Ю., Зайцева И.К. и др. "Лабораторные работы по грамматике английского языка для студентов 1 курса" / Л., 1989 / 62 с.

Дроздова Т.Ю., Степанова Н.В. и др. "Учебные задания по обучению лексико-грамматическим структурам английского языка" / Л., 1989 / 50 с.

Каушанская В.Л., Ковнер Р.Л. "Грамматика английского языка (на английском языке)" / Л., "Просвещение", 1973 / 319 с.

Каушанская В.Л., Ковнер Р.Л. и др. "Сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка" / Л., "Просвещение", 1968 / 200 с.

Качалова К.Н., Израилевич Е.Е. "Практическая грамматика английского языка" / М., Внешторгиздат, 1959 / 720 с.

Лебедева А.Я. "Времена английского глагола (сборник упражнений по грамматике английского языка)" / Л., "Просвещение", 1979 / 79 с.

Натанзон Е.А. "Косвенные наклонения и модальные глаголы в английском языке" / М., "Международные отношения", 1968 / 160 с.

Дроздова Т.Ю., Берестова А.И.

THE VERBALS

WITH KEYS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR: REFERENCE & PRACTICE
three new parts

Учебное пособие для старшеклассников и студентов неязыковых ВУЗов
с углубленным изучением английского языка

Корректор *А.Берестова*
Художественный редактор *Е.Веселкова*
Технический редактор *Е.Голубева*
Обложка *А.Мархотин*

ООО «Издательство «Химера»
199053, Санкт-Петербург, В.О., 2-я линия, д. 23
Тел.: (812) 323-0089; 323-3438
E-mail: yam@comset.net

ЛР № 065809 от 14.04.98
ISBN 5-8168-0022-1

Подписано в печать 10.02.99. Формат 60×90¹/₈.
Печать офсетная. Бумага офсетная. Объем 13 п. л.
Тираж 5000 экз. Заказ № 465.

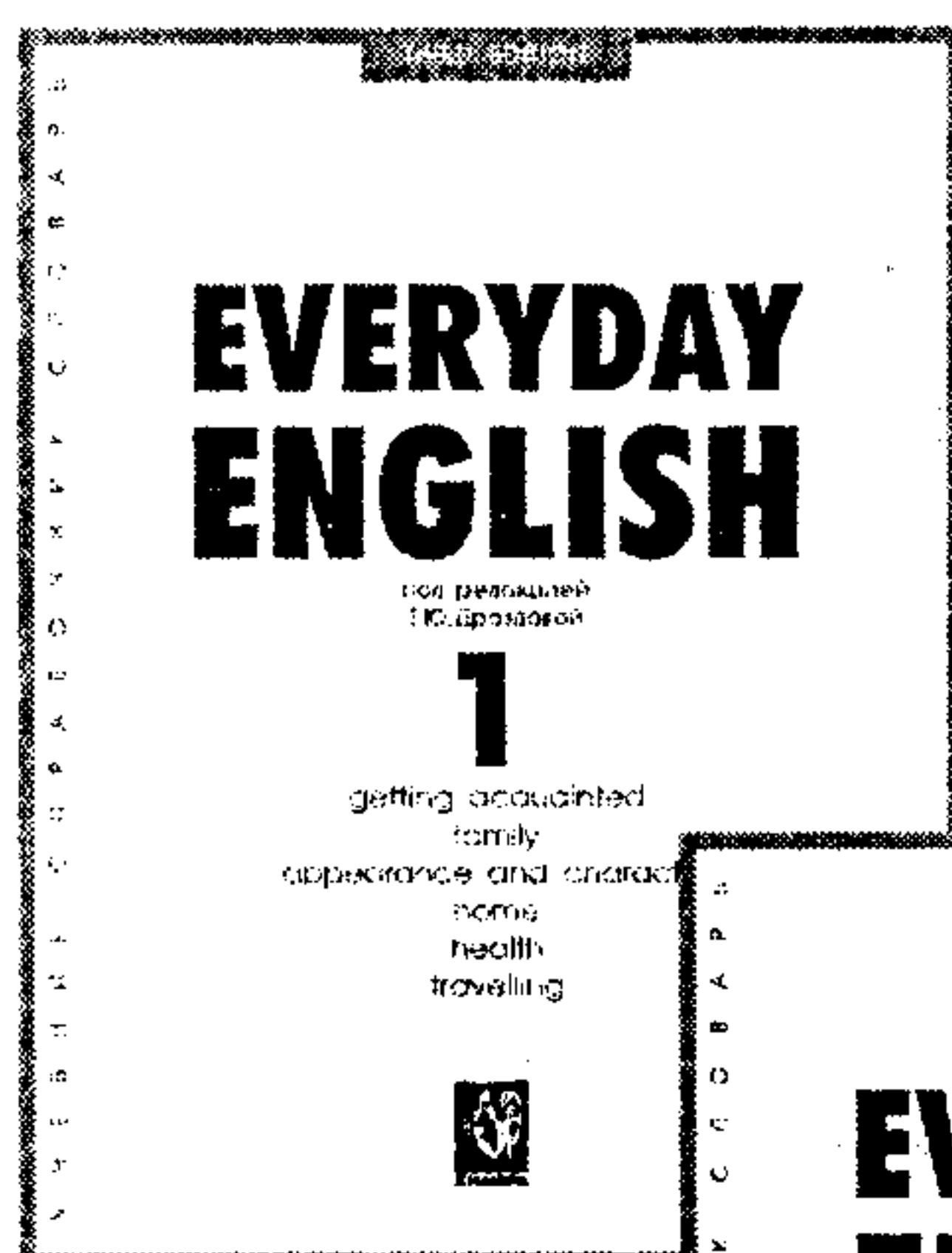
Отпечатано с готовых диапозитивов в ГПП «Печатный Двор»
Государственного комитета РФ по печати.
197110, СПб., Чкаловский пр., 15.

Издательство «Химера»
предлагает

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

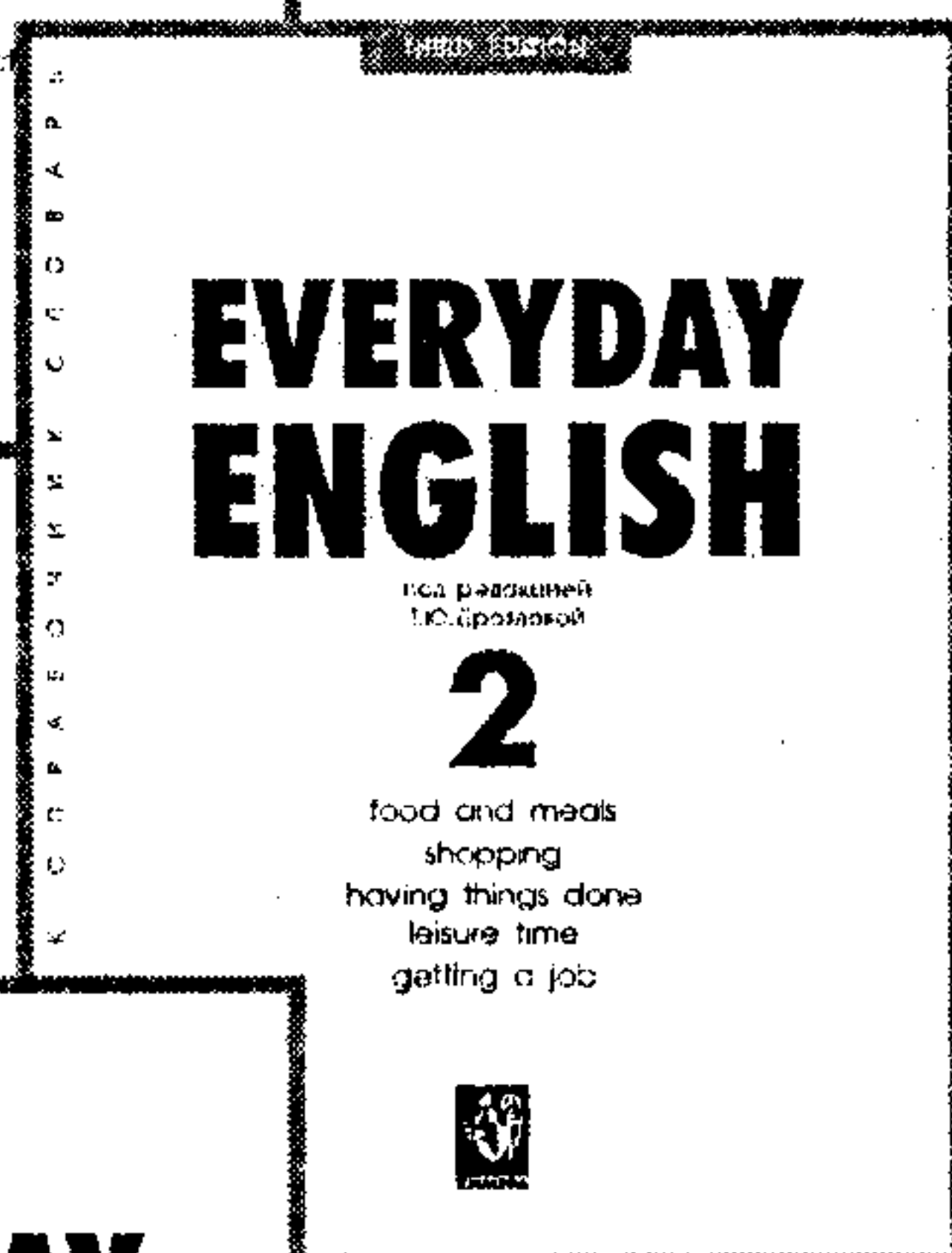
Учебник — справочник — словарь, тематические тексты из оригинальной художественной литературы, более 200 диалогов на английском и русском языках, обилие разнообразных лексических упражнений и темы для дискуссий и сочинений, обширный материал для дополнительного чтения, англо-русский словарь, основанный на лексике издания. На СПб радио носителями языка записана **аудио-кассета** — 60 минут с диалогами из пособия.

• Каждая из 11 представленных тем в учебнике построена следующим образом: Тематические тексты — Тематический словарь — Лексические упражнения — Диалоги — Творческие задания. Такая структура максимально способствует активации различных видов речи в любой жизненной ситуации.



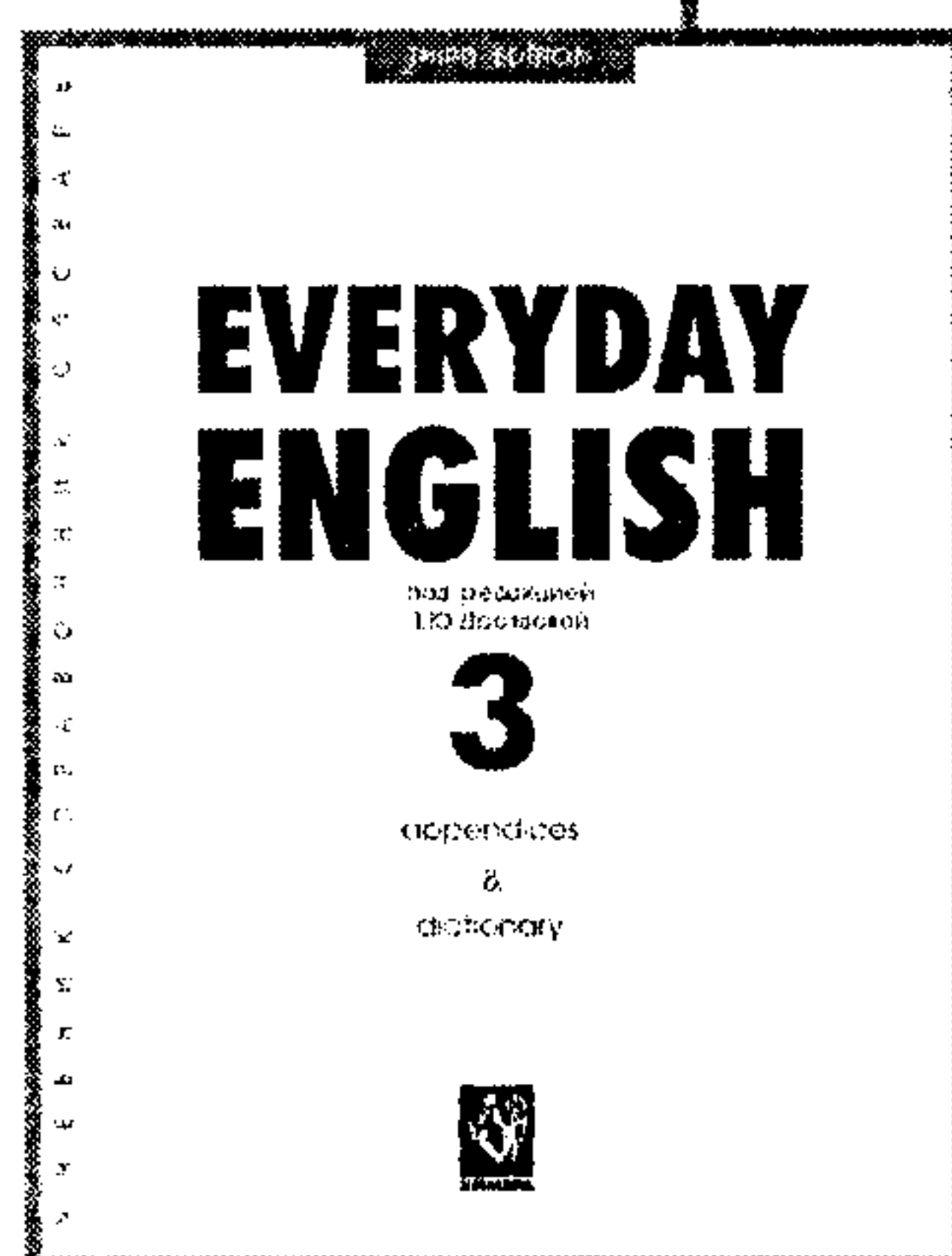
PART I

• темы: Знакомство, Семья, Внешность и характер, Дом, Здоровье, Путешествие.



PART II

• темы: Еда, Покупки, Бытовое обслуживание, Отдых, Работа.



PART III

• приложения и англо-русский словарь к темам, которые изложены в первых двух частях учебника.

По вопросам приобретения издания обращаться
по адресу:

199053, г. Санкт-Петербург, В.О., 2-я линия, д. 23
Тел.: в Санкт-Петербурге: (812) 323-0089; 323-3438
В Москве (095) 282-2272; 282-3072

E-mail: yam@comset.net

THE VERBALS

учебник создан на основе российских
и зарубежных классических трудов
по грамматике английского языка

содержит 3 тематических раздела,
состоящих из общих сведений по теме
и особых случаев употребления

построен по принципу сопоставления
моделей родного и изучаемого языков

таблицы, схемы и модели
систематизируют материал разделов

упражнения построены по принципу
нарастания языковых трудностей

учебник содержит
ответы-ключи к упражнениям

издательство "ХИМЕРА"
тел./факс (812)323-0089, 323-3438
в Москве (095)282-3072, 282-2272
e-mail: yam@mail.comset.net

ISBN 5-8168-0022-1

