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English Grammar
in Depth:
VERBALS

Употребление
неличных форм глагола
в английском языке

*Издание второе,
дополненное*

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В учебном пособии представлено современное описание неличных форм английского глагола (инфинитива, герундия, причастия). Оно состоит из двух частей — теоретической и практической. В теоретической части описаны формы и особенности употребления неличных форм глагола. Сложный материал представлен в доступной форме. Практическая часть включает в себя разнообразные виды упражнений, обеспечивающих прочное усвоение предложенного в первой части материала.

Пособие может быть использовано на занятиях по практической грамматике, а также для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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Предисловие ко второму изданию

Учебное пособие посвящено употреблению неличных форм глагола – инфинитива, герундия и причастий – в современном английском языке и предназначено для лиц, уже овладевших основами английской грамматики. Пособие содержит подробный анализ форм и функций неличных форм, комментарии, касающиеся особенностей их употребления в речи, и анализ часто встречающихся ошибок. Большое внимание уделено таким вопросам как управление глаголов и сочетаемость. Пособие отражает новейшие тенденции в использовании неличных форм. Большое количество примеров, иллюстрирующих реальное использование неличных форм в художественном, публицистическом и газетном текстах, а также многочисленные упражнения способствуют активизации предложенного грамматического материала и отработке навыков употребления неличных форм. Стоит обратить особое внимание на упражнения, в которых читателю предлагается самому проанализировать, как та или иная неличная форма употребляется в конкретной функции. Такой тип упражнений способствует развитию навыка осознанного использования языкового материала и подготавливает читателя к выполнению упражнения на перевод с русского языка на английский, которое, как правило, идет сразу после. Важно отметить, что при составлении упражнений на перевод с русского языка на английский автор руководствовался принципом естественности звучания: русские предложения не должны быть «кальками» с английского, а звучать максимально естественно. Успешность выполнения такого рода упражнений зависит не только от того, насколько хорошо усвоен материал соответствующего раздела первой («теоретической») части книги, но и от степени эффективности выполнения предшествующего упражнения на анализ реального употребления неличной формы в современном языке.

Во втором издании пособия с учетом последних тенденций в развитии английского языка уточнены и расширены некоторые положения первой части, а также добавлены новые упражнения, позволяющие более эффективно освоить наиболее сложные структуры с неличными формами.

Пособие предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы бакалавров, магистров, аспирантов и учащихся старших классов специализированных школ. Оно также может быть использовано как справочный материал.

P R E F A C E

This book is intended for upper-intermediate and advanced students. It consists of two parts – a grammar section and a practice section. The grammar section is a comprehensive survey of forms, structures and functions of the verbals (non-finite forms of the verb) with a special emphasis on their use in modern English. The use of the verbals is illustrated with numerous examples.

The exercises in the practice section are based on authentic examples taken from the English fiction and non-fiction of the second half of the 20th century and the early 21st century, and newspapers published in the 1990s. The exercises follow the corresponding units in the grammar section, so before doing them students are advised to study the relevant material in the grammar section. Students are also encouraged to use English monolingual dictionaries, which may be necessary both when they are exploring the grammar units and when they are doing the exercises.

Part I

THE VERBALS

According to their functions in a sentence verb forms can be classified into finite and non-finite. The finite forms perform the function of the predicate. The non-finite forms, sometimes called verbals, can perform various functions in a sentence except that of the simple verbal predicate.

The verbals include the Infinitive, the Gerund and the Participle.

The verbals have some features in common. First, they can show whether an action expressed by a verbal is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, or precedes it. To denote precedence we use perfect forms of the verbals. Second, all the verbals can be used:

- a) singly:
 - ***Annoyed**, she went out of the room* (single participle II).
- b) in a phrase:
 - *She spent whole days **reading books*** (participle I in a phrase).
- c) in a predicative construction:
 - *She noticed **him look back*** (infinitive construction)

The verbals used in a construction are in predicate relation to a noun or a pronoun, that is in relation similar to that between the subject and the predicate.

THE INFINITIVE

1. FORMS

In modern English we find the following infinitive forms.

Indefinite Infinitive: *to write*
(*to* + basic form)

The Indefinite Infinitive expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb. It can refer to the present, past or future:

- *He is sure **to know** that.*
- *He was too tired **to speak**.*

Continuous (Progressive) Infinitive: *to be writing*
(*to be* + participle I)

The Continuous Infinitive shows that the action is in progress, incomplete at a certain time-point:

- *He appeared **to be reading**.*

Note: verbs which are not normally used in the progressive forms do not have the continuous infinitive form either. Instead, we use the Indefinite Infinitive.

Compare:

- *He appeared **to be watching** us.*
- *He appeared **to see** what we were doing.*

Perfect Infinitive: *to have written*
(*to have* + participle II)

The Perfect Infinitive shows that an action precedes the action expressed by the finite verb.

Compare:

- *He was only too happy **to speak** to her.*
- *He was happy **to have spoken** to her.*

Note: the perfect infinitive is widely used with modal verbs to denote unrealized actions in the past (*I could have bought it*) or to show criticism (*You should have done it*).

Perfect Continuous Infinitive: *to have been writing*
(*to have been* + participle I)

The Perfect Continuous Infinitive shows that an action in progress began a certain time before the action expressed by the finite verb:

- *He is believed **to have been travelling** over the last three weeks.*

Indefinite Infinitive Passive: *to be written*
(*to be* + participle II)

- *He was **to be found** nowhere.*

Perfect Infinitive Passive: *to have been written*
(*to have been* + participle II)

- *Jane is fortunate **to have been given** a scholarship.*

Note: the Passive Continuous Infinitive exists, but is phonetically awkward and rarely used.

The above-mentioned forms can be used in full, then we have the so-called **full infinitive:**

- *He was happy **to learn** the news.*

However, the infinitive can be shortened to avoid repetition. The infinitive becomes shortened when it is unnecessary to use the full infinitive, because it is understood from the context:

- *They advised me **to refuse**, but I preferred **not to**.*

Furthermore, the infinitive is sometimes used without the particle *to*. In this case it is called the **bare** or the **plain** infinitive. In modern English we find the bare infinitive after the following verbs and phrases:

1) auxiliary verb *do*:

- *I did not **say** that.*

2) modal verbs *can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must*:

- *You must **be** tired.*

- 3) the verb *dare* is followed by the bare infinitive:
- a) in rhetorical questions beginning with *how*:
 - *How dare she **talk back!***
 - b) in negative sentences and true questions when *dare* is used without an auxiliary:
 - *Dare he **refuse?** – No, he dare not **refuse.***
 - *Dare he **do it?***

Dare can be followed by both the bare and the full infinitive when it is used with an auxiliary:

- *Will he dare **(to) refuse?***
- *He did not dare **(to) come.***

A full infinitive is used after *dare*:

- in affirmative sentences (which are not very common, though):
 - *He may dare **to propose to her some day.***
- when *dare* is used in the participle form:
 - *They passed by, not **daring to look up.***

- 4) the verb *need* takes the bare infinitive when it is used without an auxiliary in interrogative and negative sentences:
- *Need she **go now?***
 - *She need not **make the choice herself.***

When *need* is used affirmatively or with an auxiliary it always takes the full infinitive:

- *Does she need **to go?***
- *I do not need **to do the shopping today.***
- *I need **to speak to them.***

- 5) Both the bare and the full infinitive can be used after the verb *help*:
- *I helped her **(to) carry the heavy suitcase.***
- 6) *Know* can be used with the bare infinitive only in the Present Perfect tense when the infinitive forms part of the Objective Infinitive Construction, although this use is optional and the full infinitive is also possible:
- *I have never known him **(to) say a thing like that.***

- 7) The verb *let* is always used with the bare infinitive, which usually comes after an object:

- *Let him **swim** in this river.*

Note also sentences like:

- *Let **go** (of) the rope!*
- *Live and let **live**.*

The bare infinitive is used when *let* is in the passive form, but this use is rare:

- *A remark was let **slip** that nothing had been done yet.*

- 8) The causative verb *make* in the active takes the bare infinitive:

- *She made me **get up** early.*

However, *make* used in the passive takes the full infinitive:

- *I was made **to get up** early.*

Note also the set expression *make do with* (= ‘manage’):

- *We will have to make **do** with what we have got.*

- 9) The verb *have* takes the bare infinitive to mean ‘to persuade’, ‘to ask’ or ‘to order’:

- *I will have them **come** in a moment.*
- *I had my mother **do** that for me.*

Have in the negative form is used with the bare infinitive to mean ‘not to allow’:

- *I won’t have them **behave** like that in my house.*

- 10) The bare infinitive is used in the Objective Infinitive Constructions after the verbs *feel*, *hear*, *see*, *watch*, etc. (see Infinitive Constructions):

- *I heard them **arrive**.*

However, when *see* and *hear* are used in the passive they take the full infinitive:

- *He was seen **to enter** the office building.*

11) *Why* and *why not* take the bare infinitive in questions without a subject:

- *Why not go to the cinema tonight?*
- *Why wait?*

12) The expressions *would rather*, *would sooner* are always followed by the bare infinitive:

- *I would rather go now.*
- *I'd rather not say.*
- *I'd sooner not bother him.*

Note that these expressions can be used with two bare infinitives:

- *I'd rather walk than go by bus.*
- *I'd sooner read than watch this film.*

Note also that the perfect infinitive can be used after them to show regret or unrealized wish in the past:

- *I became a doctor, but I'd rather have become a lawyer.*

13) The expression *had better* always takes the bare infinitive:

- *You'd better take a taxi.*
- *I had better have come earlier.*

14) The bare infinitive follows the conjunction *but* (= 'except') when it goes with *do* (+ *nothing*, *anything*, *everything*)

- *There is nothing to do but tell the truth.*
- *My cat does everything but speak.*

15) The infinitive without *to* comes after the expressions *cannot* (*could not*) *but* and *can't* (*could not*) *help but* (mostly in formal English):

- *It cannot but have some effect on the future developments.*

Note also the combination *can but try*:

- *I can but try to do it (= I can only try; I can't promise I will succeed).*

16) The bare infinitive is optional in phrases with *all* and *only*:

- *All you have to do is (to) add water.*
- *The only thing we can do is (to) send a fax.*

17) The combination *rather than* is followed by the bare infinitive:

- *Rather than waste time doing it yourself why don't you call a plumber?*
- *Susan is determined to pursue her case rather than settle out of court.*

Note: a gerund is often used after *rather than* instead of the bare infinitive:

- *I'd like to tell the truth rather than lying.*

2. STRUCTURES WITH THE INFINITIVE

In modern English the infinitive can be used:

a) singly:

- *I have a nice book to read.*

b) in a phrase, where the infinitive has one or more words dependent upon it:

- *I have a nice book to read on the train.*

c) in a construction, where it is in predicate relation to a noun or a pronoun. The predicate relation is revealed by the following modification of the sentence:

- *I have a nice book for you to read. (= > I have a nice book which you can read.)*

According to their forms and functions the infinitive constructions are classified into:

- a) Complex Object Construction (Objective Infinitive Construction – OIC)
- b) Complex Subject Construction (Subjective Infinitive Construction – SIC)
- c) *For-to-Infinitive* Construction.

2.1 OBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION (OIC)

In the OIC the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case. In a sentence this construction always has the function of complex object.

The OIC is used after the following groups of verbs:

- a) verbs of three senses: *feel, hear, listen to, notice, observe* (= ‘to see’, ‘to notice’), *overhear, see, watch*. Only the bare indefinite infinitive is used here. The infinitive construction refers to a complete event:

- *I saw **them arrive**.*
- *She observed **them get into the boat**.*
- *Mary overheard **him tell the children about it**.*
- *I watched **the sun rise**.*
- *She noticed **a man steal into the room**.*

To refer to part of an event we use participial constructions (see *Participle*).

- b) verbs expressing opinion: *assume, believe, consider, expect, find, hold, judge, know, presume, prove, show, think*.

After these verbs we use mostly the full indefinite infinitive; the perfect infinitive is rare:

- *They assumed **him to be French**.*
- *The manager judged **him to be unfit for the job**.*
- *I found **him to be much younger than I had expected**.*
- *I have proved **it to be feasible**.*
- *Everybody expected **him to marry at the end of the month**.*
- *His visiting card showed **him to be a theatre director**.*
- *I have never known **him tell a lie**.*

Notes:

- 1) In modern English the OIC with these verbs sounds formal and the same idea is more commonly expressed by a *that*-clause:

- *They knew **his views to be wrong** => They knew **that his views were wrong***

or the Subjective Infinitive Construction:

- *They believed **him to be a reliable man** => **He** was believed **to be a reliable man***

2) After most of the verbs we find the infinitives *to be* and *to have*. *To be* is often omitted:

- *We find **her (to be) dependable**.*

c) verbs of declaring: *declare, pronounce, report*:

- *They declared **him to be insane**.*

However, in modern English the OIC is rarely used with these verbs. Other structures are preferred:

- *They declared **that he was insane***
- *He was pronounced **dead**.*
- *They were pronounced **man and wife**.*
- *She was reported **to have murdered her husband** (see Subjective Infinitive Construction).*

d) verbs denoting wish and intention. The most common verb here is *want*:

- *She did not want **them to go**.*

The verbs *wish* and *desire* are possible but now rarely used in this construction. The same applies to the verb *choose* (= 'wish'). Other similar verbs include *mean* and *intend*:

- *He meant **it to be his last public performance**.*
- *We never intended **this arrangement to be permanent**.*

e) verbs denoting feelings and emotions: *like, can't bear* (= 'to feel upset about something') and *dislike, hate*, which are only rarely used in this construction:

- *She could not bear **him to leave her**.*

Note: with *like* the gerundial construction is sometimes preferred (see: *Gerund*):

- *I do not like **him to speak in this way** => I do not like **him speaking in this way**.*

2.2 SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION (SIC)

In the SIC the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case. The construction, that is the infinitive and the nominal element together, performs the function of complex subject. An alternative interpretation is also possible. It is that the nominal part of the construction is the subject of the sentence and the infinitive is part of a compound verbal predicate:

- *He is likely to come soon.*

The SIC is very often used with passive verbs. These verbs include:

- a) verbs of the senses: *hear, see, observe*:
- *The baby was often heard to cry.*
 - *She was seen to tremble.*

Note: when verbs of the senses are used in the SIC they are followed by the full infinitive.

- b) verb expressing opinion and judgement: *allege, assume, believe, claim, consider, deem* (formal), *discover, estimate, expect, feel, find, hold, know, predict, prove* (= ‘demonstrate’), *reckon, report, rumour, say, see* (= ‘consider’), *think, understand*.

As has been already said, the SIC is more common with these verbs than the OIC and the number of verbs actually used is greater. The full infinitive that follows the verbs is often *to be, to have*, a continuous or a perfect infinitive:

- *Mr Smith can reasonably be assumed to hold strong convictions.*
- *Scafell Pike is claimed to be the highest peak in Great Britain.*
- *The house is believed to be haunted.*
- *The Secretary was alleged to be a member of a secret society.*
- *The crimes are held to be continuing.*
- *She is reported to be close to completing the book.*
- *This was deemed to detract from the dignity of the republic.*
- *It was estimated to cost 1,000 pounds.*

- ***He was rumoured to be writing a new book.***
- ***He was understood to have left for Canada.***
- ***His theory was proved to be correct.***

Note: after the verb *consider*, the infinitive of the verb *be* is often omitted, and *consider* is followed by a noun or an adjective, so that there is no infinitive construction at all. Compare the following two sentences:

- ***The Emperor was then still considered to be a living god.*** (Subjective Infinitive Construction)
- ***Wild boars were once considered a pest by farmers.*** (No infinitive construction)

The SIC is also used with the following active verbs:

<i>to seem</i>	<i>She seemed to believe me.</i>
<i>to appear</i> (= 'to seem')	<i>No records of the event appear to survive.</i>
<i>to turn out</i>	<i>It turned out to be a very nice party.</i>
<i>to prove</i> (= 'to turn out')	<i>It has proved to be quite useless.</i>
<i>to happen</i>	<i>She happened to be near at the moment.</i>
<i>to chance</i> (= 'to happen')	<i>I chanced to notice her.</i>

Finally, the SIC is used with expressions denoting varying degrees of certainty – *be likely, be unlikely, be sure, be certain*:

- ***She was likely to forget it quite soon.***
- ***The dispute is unlikely to be settled for a long time.***
- ***The growth in demand is certain to drive up the price.***

2.3 THE FOR-TO-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

In the *for-to-infinitive* construction the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun (in the common case) or a pronoun (in the objective case) preceded by the preposition *for*:

- ***I waited for them to say something.***

The *for-to-infinitive* construction can have various functions in a sentence:

- subject *It was impossible **for us to believe such nonsense.***
- predicative *That is **for you to decide.***
- complex object *They called **for action to be taken against the terrorists.***
- attribute *It was a nice example **for you to follow.***
- adverbial modifier:
 - of purpose: *She put the money on the table **for me to see it.***
 - of result: *She spoke too fast **for me to follow.***

3. FUNCTIONS OF THE INFINITIVE

3.1 SUBJECT

If we want to focus on the information expressed by the infinitive we can use it as the subject of a sentence:

- ***To speak to him about it** was something none of them would risk doing.*

However, sentences like the one above sound rather formal and are not widely used in modern English. More common are structures in which the infinitive as the subject is introduced by the introductory *it*. This can happen in a variety of ways:

- a) nouns and adjectives are used predicatively and express an opinion, recommendation or necessity. The adjectives used are:

<i>advisable</i>	<i>impossible</i>
<i>careless</i> (of smb)	<i>kind</i> (of smb)
<i>characteristic</i> (of smb)	<i>natural</i> (of smb)
<i>convenient</i>	<i>necessary</i>

<i>curious</i>	<i>pleasant</i>
<i>dangerous</i>	<i>possible</i>
<i>decent</i> (of smb) = 'nice', 'kind'	<i>reasonable</i>
<i>desirable</i>	<i>right</i>
<i>difficult</i>	<i>safe</i>
<i>dull</i>	<i>surprising</i>
<i>easy</i>	<i>stupid</i> (of smb)
<i>fair</i>	<i>terrible</i>
<i>foolish</i> (of smb)	<i>typical</i> (of smb)
<i>funny</i>	<i>useful</i>
<i>hard</i>	<i>useless</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>wrong</i>
<i>important</i>	<i>worthwhile</i> , etc.

The nouns used are semantically connected with the adjectives and include, for example, *mistake*, *crime*, *offence*, *a good idea*, *pity*, etc.

- *It would be curious to know the results.*
- *It was decent of her to drive me home.*
- *It is typical of him to be so cool and calm.*
- *It is an offence to drop litter in the street.*
- *It would be a pity to miss such an opportunity.*
- *It would be worthwhile to start an investigation.*

When the opinion is given after the event a perfect infinitive is used to show precedence:

- *It was stupid of you not to have accepted the offer.*
- *It was clever of him to have behaved like this.*

b) when it is necessary to specify the effect an experience has on someone, verbs that describe this effect are used after *it* as the subject. These verbs include: *amaze*, *amuse*, *annoy*, *appal*, *astonish*, *bewilder*, *bother*, *delight*, *disgust*, *distress*, *grieve*, *horrify*, *interest*, *please*, *shock*, *surprise*, *upset*, *worry*:

- *It pleased him to think of his beloved.*
- *It shocked me to realize that.*

c) an infinitive denoting a particular action or activity can be used after expressions that say what is necessary for this action or activity:

- *It took me an hour **to get there**.*
- *It will take years **to repair it**.*
- *It costs millions **to implement it**.*

To emphasize the advantage of something the verb *pay* is used:

- *Does it pay **to be nice to them?***

3.2 PREDICATIVE

The infinitive functions as predicative when it comes after the link verb *be*:

- *His only dream was **to buy a car**.*

The subject of this kind of sentence is often an abstract noun and the infinitive serves to disclose its meaning. Sometimes, the infinitive is preceded by *wh*-words like *where*, *who*, *what*, etc:

- *The difficulty was **where to cross the river**.*

Occasionally, the verb *mean* is used instead of *be*:

- *To act like that meant **to destroy our friendship**.*

The infinitive can also be used as part of the predicative. In this case it modifies an adjective the meaning of which is not complete without the infinitive:

- *Granny was always hard **to please**.*

Notes:

1) If the verb in the infinitive form requires a preposition, the latter cannot be omitted and goes after the verb:

- *The bridge is dangerous **to walk over**.*

The subject is never repeated after the preposition. Thus it would be incorrect to say **The bridge is dangerous to walk over it*.

2) In modern English we can find structures like:

- *He is a brave man **to do that**.*
- *The boy is very sophisticated **to know that**.*
- *He will be crazy **to go there**.*

In these examples the function of the infinitive is not very clear. From the point of view of structural similarity, we should treat them in the same way as the examples above. However, they are different semantically. The infinitive phrase gives the speaker's reason for the judgment given at the beginning of the sentence. From this point of view, the function may be defined as the adverbial modifier of reason. This problem is open to discussion.

3.3 PART OF A COMPOUND VERBAL MODAL PREDICATE

The infinitive in this function comes after a modal verb:

- *I can **swim**.*
- *She may **know the answer**.*

3.4 PART OF A COMPOUND VERBAL ASPECT PREDICATE

The infinitive is used in this function after verbs denoting the beginning, continuation or cessation of an action. The verbs include: *begin, start, cease, continue*:

- *It began **to rain**.*

For more details see *the Gerund* section.

3.5 OBJECT

The infinitive very often functions as an object. In this function one can find it:

- I) used directly after verbs;
- II) used after a verb but preceded by an object;
- III) used after predicative adjectives;
- IV) preceded by a *wh*-word;
- V) introduced by *it*.

I. Verbs followed directly by the infinitive:

afford ¹	deserve	manage	seek
agree	desire	mean	struggle
aim	expect	need ⁴	survive (= 'live')
arrange ²	fail	neglect	swear
ask	fight	offer ⁵	tend
attempt	forget	opt	threaten
beg	grow	plan	venture
care	help	pledge	volunteer
choose (= 'decide')	hesitate	prepare	vow
claim	hope	pretend	wait
consent	intend	promise	want
dare ⁴	learn	refuse	wish
decide	live	resolve	
demand	long	scorn (= 'refuse')	

- *He asked to come with us.*
- *Do not hesitate to ask questions if you have any.*
- *He chose to pay no attention to what she said.*
- *This never failed to infuriate her.*
- *He opted to support the movement.*
- *I tend to go to bed rather late.*
- *I struggled to stay awake.*
- *He demanded to know what was going on.*
- *She did not live to see the end of the war.*
- *They neglected to mention the drawbacks.*
- *She offered to take me home in her car.*
- *I expect to have some time to myself.*

Many of these verbs can be used with the passive infinitive:

- *She refused to be deceived.*
- *He deserves to be promoted.*
- *I expect to be promptly informed of all the changes to the original plan.*

The verbs *claim* and *pretend* are quite often used with the perfect infinitive:

- *He claimed to have been there.*
- *He pretended to have heard nothing.*

Notes:

- 1) The verb *afford* is always preceded by a modal verb but never followed by a reflexive pronoun like *myself*:
 - *I can't afford to take such risks.* (Incorrect: **I can't afford myself...*)
- 2) The verb *arrange* is used in the following patterns:
 - *They arranged to meet at four o'clock.*
 - *I will arrange to meet you at the airport* (= 'You will be met by someone').
 - *I will arrange for Jack to meet you at the airport* (= 'Jack will meet you').
 - *We will arrange with somebody else to buy these tickets.*
- 3) The verb *care* followed by the infinitive is close in meaning to *want*. In interrogative sentences it is used to express polite offers and suggestions:
 - *He complained to anyone who cared to listen.*
 - *I don't care to see this show.*
 - *Would you care to have a drink with me?*
- 4) For the use of *dare*, *need*, and *help* see *Infinitive. Forms*.
- 5) The verb *offer* is used to show willingness to do something on the part of the subject. Be careful never to use an object noun or pronoun between *offer* and the infinitive. Sentences like **She offered me to speak about it in private* are incorrect and should be avoided.

II. Verbs followed by an object + the infinitive:

advise	defy	help ¹	pay	teach
allow ²	enable	inspire	permit ²	tell
ask ¹	encourage	instruct	persuade	train
beg ¹	forbid	invite	press	trust
cause	force	lead	prompt	urge
challenge	get ³	leave	recommend	use
compel		order	remind	warn

- *I encouraged her **to tell the truth.***
- *His talents enabled him **to succeed.***
- *She challenged me **to race her to the corner.***
- *I defy anyone **to say that I am wrong.***
- *It has led me **to change my attitude.***
- *They paid him **to be silent.***
- *She reminded me **to lock the door.***
- *It prompted me **to visit the doctor.***
- *I trust them **to solve the problem.***
- *She advised me **not to buy the book.***
- *She often uses her mobile phone **to take pictures.***
- *I'd better leave you **to get on with your work.***
- *She warned him **not to make a fool of himself.***
- *Their religion forbids them **to do it.***
- *They recommended firms **to use more profit-related pay.***
- *The wall trellis permits versatile planting arrangements **to be created.***

Notes:

- 1) As is clear from the list in (I), the verbs *ask*, *beg* and *help* can also be followed directly by a full infinitive:
 - *He begged (us) **to be allowed to stay.***
 - *He has helped (us) **to raise a lot of money.***
 - *She asked **to see the manager.***
- 2) Special attention should be paid to the verbs *allow* and *permit*. Sentences like **It allows to make the following conclusions* are incorrect. If there is no notional object, a formal one needs to be used:
 - *It allows **us /one** to make the following conclusions.*
- 3) The verb *get* is causative, a synonym of the causative verb *have*. However, unlike the latter it is used with a full infinitive. Depending on the context *get* can mean 'persuade', 'ask' or 'tell':
 - *He got Ann **to help them.***
 - *She got the maid **to clean the room.***

III. The infinitive is widely used as the object of the following predicative adjectives: *glad, happy, lucky, surprised, sorry, curious, afraid, reluctant, pleased*, etc:

- *I am curious to know the news.*
- *He is afraid to go there.*

The perfect infinitive is sometimes used after adjectives to emphasize that the event preceded the emotional state:

- *I was happy to have been invited.*
- *He is lucky to have been given the job.*
- *She was sorry to have missed the opportunity.*

IV. A full infinitive is often found after a *wh*-word. The verbs followed by this structure include:

ask	explain	know	reveal	tell
decide	forget	learn	say	think
describe	guess	realize	see	understand
discover	imagine	remember	teach	wonder
discuss				

- *I do not know how to open the door.*
- *I cannot decide whether to go or not.*
- *He asked me which bus to take.*

A *wh*-word with a full infinitive can also be found after a preposition, such as *on* or *as to*:

- *At a loss as to what to say she kept silent.*
- *They can advise you on how to cope with stress.*

V. We can use the verbs *consider, think, find, presume, believe, hold, judge* and *make* with the introductory *it* followed by an adjective or noun and a full infinitive:

- *He thought it his duty to help them.*
- *I find it hard to believe the story.*
- *This made it possible to accept the invitation.*
- *He made it a rule to get up at seven o'clock.*

VI. There are several verbs and verb combinations with which we can use either the infinitive or the gerund, but with a change of meaning that can be slight or rather considerable. These include:

- a) remember, forget;
- b) like, love, prefer, hate;
- c) dread, regret;
- d) to be afraid;
- e) mean;
- f) try
- g) understand.

The verbs and combinations listed will be dealt with in the *Gerund* section.

VII. With the verbs *come* and *go* one can use either the infinitive or participle I depending on what one wants to express. Detailed treatment of the difference will be given in the *Participle* section.

3.6 ATTRIBUTE

The infinitive as an attribute modifies nouns, indefinite and negative pronouns, ordinal numerals and the substantivised adjective *last*:

- *They have set up a programme **to relieve the poor**.*
- *She went to buy something **to eat**.*
- *They had nowhere **to go**.*
- *He was the last **to arrive**.*
- *She was the first **to help me**.*
- *We did not have the opportunity **to buy it**.*

The infinitive in this function can express an additional modal meaning – that of necessity, possibility or arrangement. The infinitive with a modal meaning is quite often passive:

- *There were many things **to be repaired** (= ‘which had to be repaired’).*
- *They spoke about the conference **to be held in September** (= ‘which was to be held in September’).*

However, the use of the passive infinitive is not always necessary and the active infinitive can be used instead, even when the meaning is passive:

- *There were many things **to repair**.*
- *He is a man **to rely on** (= 'who can be relied on').*

3.7 ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

1) Adverbial modifier of purpose

We can use the infinitive to denote purpose in a sentence where there is no change of grammatical subject. The conjunctions used to introduce the infinitive of purpose are *so as to* and *in order to*:

- *We are getting up at 7 o'clock tomorrow **in order to / so as to catch the 8 o'clock train**.*
- *Fold the paper **so as to have an envelope**.*

However, the use of the conjunctions above may be optional, especially in informal English, where we often find purpose expressed by the full infinitive alone:

- *She went to the airport **to meet her sister**.*

It should be noted, though, that the negative links, *so as not to* and *in order not to*, are never shortened:

- *She trod quietly **so as not to wake the child**.*
- *She switched off the telephone **in order not to be disturbed**.*

2) Adverbial modifier of result

More often than not, we find the infinitive denoting result in sentences with *too* and *enough*:

Too and the infinitive can form the following structures:

- *She is **too happy to say a word**.*
- *He is **too sensible a driver to take risks**.*
- *Joan is **too much of a bore to let it pass unnoticed**.*
- *The bag is **far/much too heavy for her to lift**.*

Notes:

- 1) We can use *far* or *much* before *too* for emphasis.
- 2) Special attention should be paid to the word order in structures like *too sensible a driver*.
- 3) The infinitive is followed by a preposition if the verb requires one:
 - *The room is too cold to stay in.*
- 4) The subject of the sentence is never repeated as an object pronoun after a preposition or a verb. It would be incorrect to say, for example:
 - *The room is too cold to stay in it.*
 - *The bag is too heavy for her to lift it.*
 - *The lecturer spoke too quickly for the students to follow him.*

Enough and the infinitive form the following structures:

- *He is a careful enough driver **not to take risks**.*
- *She was foolish enough **to refuse**.*
- *The eggs are not good enough **to make an omelette with**.*
- *There is not enough proof yet **for us to make such sweeping conclusions**.*

Note again that the subject is not repeated as an object pronoun. Sentences like **The eggs are not good enough to make an omelette with them* should be avoided.

In questions it is common to use *such/so... as* + the infinitive to express result:

- *Was he such a fool (so foolish) as **to refuse**?*

The infinitive also denotes result in the common request:

- *Would you be so kind as **to help me**?*

Note also other possible structures with *such... as* + the infinitive:

- *The case for the prosecution was such as **to convince the whole of the jury**.*
- *The system can be changed in such a way as **to meet all the above-mentioned requirements**.*

3) Adverbial modifier of comparison

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of comparison is introduced by the conjunctions *as if* and *as though*:

- *She answered sharply as if **to challenge him**.*
- *As though **to remind him**, the clock began to chime.*

4) Adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances

The infinitive in this function expresses a sequel to the event expressed by the finite verb. There are two kinds of structures found:

- a) with the emphatic particle *only*, which shows that the second event happens immediately after the first one and the speaker finds it surprising and/or unfortunate:
 - *I finally found my watch, **only to discover** that it had stopped.*
 - *They came to the shore, **only to discover** that all their things had been stolen.*
- b) without the particle *only*:
 - *She came to the hospital **to be told** that her husband was better.*

In modern English this use is mostly confined to such verbs as *find, learn, hear, see, be told*, etc., as otherwise the sentence may sound ambiguous, that is, it may be difficult to distinguish between attendant circumstances and purpose. Thus, the sentence *She went to Brazil **to die there*** can be interpreted as *She went to Brazil and died there*, but can be taken to mean *She went to Brazil in order to die there*. However, when the subject of the sentence is an inanimate entity there is usually no ambiguity, and the function can be easily identified as that of attendant circumstances:

- *Now and then the fog lifted **to reveal** a portion of the house.*

3.8 PARENTHESIS

Certain infinitive phrases can function as parentheses. These phrases include:

<i>to start with</i>	<i>to tell you the truth</i>
<i>so to speak</i>	<i>to be more exact</i>
<i>not to speak of</i>	<i>to say nothing (the least) of</i>
<i>to be (perfectly) frank</i>	<i>to put it mildly/simply/briefly</i>
<i>to be honest</i>	<i>needless to say</i>
<i>to be fair</i>	<i>to cut a long story short</i>

- *Needless to say, it infuriated him.*
- *Her comments were tactless, to say the least.*

4. THE SPLIT INFINITIVE

If there is an adverb modifying the infinitive, it is usually placed after the infinitive, or after the object, if there is one:

- *He tried to leave quietly.*
- *We will have to do it immediately.*

However, it is now becoming increasingly common to put the adverb between the infinitive and the particle *to*:

- *She is too honest to even think of that.*
- *He promised to really try.*

This phenomenon is called the split infinitive. There are linguists who disapprove of this use, which they consider incorrect. In general, it is safer not to split the infinitive, and in many cases we can avoid it:

- *He wanted them to quickly make up their minds (=> 'He wanted them to make up their minds quickly').*

Nevertheless, there are sentences in which the split infinitive is the only possibility, for otherwise the meaning would be changed:

- *Would you tell them to kindly stop it.*

THE GERUND

The term “gerund” is not generally recognized and needs to be clarified at the beginning of this section. Some grammarians do not distinguish between the gerund and participle I, calling them both *the -ing form*. The Collins Cobuild English Grammar (London 1995) prefers the term *-ing noun* to *gerund*. There are grammars which use the term gerund, but the functions of the gerund are not the same from one grammar to another. In this grammar the term *-ing form* is not used and a clear distinction is made between the gerund and participle I, for the reason that in spite of having the same form they function differently in a sentence. The gerund is close to a noun (pronoun) and has many nominal features, while participle I is close to an adjective and has adjectival features. Therefore, a number of the functions of the gerund and participle I do not coincide. Thus, the gerund, unlike participle I, can function as subject and object. As to the functions of attribute and adverbial modifier, the gerund, when used in these functions, is always introduced by a preposition, while participle I is either introduced by a conjunction (adverbial modifier of comparison and concession) or by nothing at all (attribute, adverbial modifier of time, cause, manner). The only functions in which participle I and gerund can be confused are those of the predicative and complex object. Compare:

- *His behaviour was **annoying** (participle).*
- *What she liked most was **listening** to music (gerund).*
- *We saw him **leaving** by the back door (participle I in a construction).*
- *We saw his **leaving** by the back door as something strange (gerund in a construction).*

It should be noted that the present participle, unlike the gerund, can never be preceded by a possessive (compare *him* and *his* in the constructions above).

The gerund is so close to the noun that it can be easily confused with what is called the verbal noun.

Compare:

- ***The counting of votes** will take a lot of time [verbal noun].*
- ***Counting votes** will take a lot of time [gerund].*

Note the use of the definite article and the preposition *of* with the verbal noun. Note also that the gerund, being a form of the verb, can never be used with the preposition *of* after it.

1. FORMS

In modern English the gerund has the following forms:

Indefinite Active Gerund: *reading*

- *I like **reading**.*

Perfect Active Gerund: *having read*

- *He admitted **having stolen the ring**.*

Indefinite Passive Gerund: *being read*

- *She insisted on **being treated** with respect.*

Perfect Passive Gerund: *having been read*

- *He recalled **having been taken** for a foreigner once.*

The use of the perfect gerund, both active and passive, is often unnecessary, for the time relationship of gerunds is normally clear from the context:

- *They reported **seeing the murderer** (= They reported **having seen the murderer**).*

However, with a number of verbs we often find a perfect gerund, although an indefinite gerund would be sufficient. These verbs include: *admit, celebrate, deny, mention, recall*. Thus, *Mary denied having seen him* is often preferred to *Mary denied seeing him*.

Sometimes the use of a perfect gerund becomes necessary. It happens when one wants to emphasize that the action expressed by the gerund precedes the one expressed by the finite verb. Compare:

- *He admitted **having had the intention** to assassinate the prime-minister (= 'He admitted that he had had this intention once').*
- *He admitted **having the intention** to assassinate the prime-minister (= 'He admitted he still had this intention').*

2. STRUCTURES WITH THE GERUND

The Gerund can be used:

- a) singly:
 - *He was intent on **winning**.*
- b) in a phrase:
 - *She left without **saying good-bye**.*
- c) in a construction:
 - *Mr. Smith was against **the girls getting married**.*

In a gerundial construction the gerund is in predicate relation to a noun or a pronoun. The construction is used to indicate a change of reference from the subject of the finite verb to smb/smth else, that is the subject of the sentence is not identical with the subject performing the action denoted by the gerund. The nominal elements of the construction can be expressed:

- 1) by a noun in the common case. The possessive of nouns is used mostly in formal style when the noun phrase has personal reference. The possessive is avoided in informal style and when the noun phrase is lengthy:
 - *Do you remember **people of different social classes protesting against the new bill**?*
- 2) by a pronoun in the objective case or by a possessive pronoun, which are more or less interchangeable, the object pronoun being more informal:
 - *I dislike **him/his coming here every day**.*
- 3) by various other pronouns: *all, that, this, both, each, something, etc.:*
 - *She insisted on **both of them being wrong**.*

Gerundial constructions don't serve any specific functions of their own; they fulfill many of the functions performed by gerunds in a phrase or single gerunds (see examples below).

3. FUNCTIONS

3.1 SUBJECT

In the function of the subject the gerund often comes at the beginning of a sentence. It normally happens when one wants to focus on what the gerund expresses. The gerund is more often used at the beginning of a sentence than the infinitive, and not only in formal English:

- *Working with him was fun.*

At the same time, it is very common to introduce the gerund with the introductory *it*:

- *It was great fun skiing.*
- *It was difficult persuading him.*

Structures like the ones above are rather common in informal English, more common than similar structures with the infinitive.

There are a few fixed phrases which begin with the introductory *it* and are followed by the gerund as the real subject:

it is fun

it is no/little use

it is no good

it is (not) worth

- *It is no use your worrying about me.*
- *I don't think it is worth working so hard.*
- *It is worth paying attention to what he says.*

A single gerund as subject can also be introduced by *there* to form the following structures:

- *There is no knowing what he is up to.*
- *There is no denying his talent.*
- *There is no telling which of them will finish first.*

3.2 PREDICATIVE

- *Her only fun was reading books.*

3.3 PART OF A COMPOUND VERBAL ASPECT PREDICATE

The gerund is often found in this function after the same verbs as the infinitive. Like the latter, it denotes the beginning, continuation or cessation of an action:

- *He began **reading the book**.*

Only the gerund is used in this function after the verbs *carry on*, *keep on*, *finish*, *go on* and *stop*:

- *In spite of the noise she carried on **writing**.*
- *She kept on **saying** that she was worried.*

Notes:

- 1) The adverb *on* is used after the verb *keep* for greater emphasis.
- 2) The verb *stop* is used with the infinitive when the latter denotes purpose.

Compare:

- *She stopped talking* (= ‘she didn’t talk any longer’, cessation of an action).
 - *She stopped to talk to her friend* (= ‘she stopped in order to talk to her friend’).
- 3) The verbs *begin*, *start*, *cease*, *continue* are used in this function with both the infinitive and the gerund.

Generally, the verbs *begin*, *start* and *continue* are used with either the infinitive or the gerund with practically no change in meaning.

However, with *begin* and *start* there is a tendency to use the infinitive for events that are impersonal or involuntary, and the gerund for voluntary actions:

- *She began **to grow angry**.*
- *It started **to get warm**.*
- *We started **packing our things**.*

The verb *cease*, a formal equivalent of *stop*, usually takes the gerund:

- *They should cease **slandering you**.*

Only the infinitive is used after all the four verbs when:

I) they are in the continuous form:

- *He was beginning to understand.*

II) the verb is not used in the continuous form:

- *He has ceased to be our ally.*

4) The verb *go on* takes the infinitive when it means ‘proceed to do something else’:

- *She finished reading and went on to watch TV.*

The gerund is used when *go on* means ‘continue’:

- *She went on repeating that and everybody was getting annoyed.*

3.4 OBJECT

The gerund, like the infinitive, is widely used in this function after a great number of verbs and expressions.

I. There are verbs that are **always followed by the gerund**:

admit ¹	detest	justify	recollect ¹
adore	dislike	mention ¹	report ¹
appreciate	endure	mind	require ³
avoid	enjoy	miss	resent
begrudge	entail	necessitate	resist
burst out	excuse ²	need ³	risk
cannot help	fancy	postpone	stand
contemplate	forgive	practice	stop ⁴ (=‘prevent’)
consider	give up	put off	suggest ¹
defer	imagine ¹	prevent ⁴	tolerate
delay	include	propose ¹	want ³
deny	involve	recall ¹	

- *He begrudged doing extra work.*
- *She missed having somebody to find fault with.*
- *He contemplated buying a villa in the West Country.*
- *She risks losing all her money.*
- *I appreciated hearing from them.*

- *He considered **moving to another district**.*
- *How do I stop **the tap dripping**?*
- *Nothing could stop Tim from **being a lawyer**.*
- *He resented **having to explain**.*
- *She couldn't help **smiling**.*
- *The government wanted to defer **making** a decision till next Monday.*
- *Many house owners delayed **paying electricity bills**.*
- *She found it difficult to endure **spending the weekend** with the Browns.*
- *His new job entailed **forgetting everything** he had learnt before.*
- *Fancy **meeting Jane** of all people.*
- *Change involves **leaving familiar things behind** and **facing the unknown**.*
- *Nothing can justify **spending so much money**.*

Notes:

- 1) The verbs *admit, imagine, mention, propose, recall, recollect, report, suggest* are rarely used with a gerundial construction, a *that*-clause is preferred, so that there are normally two options – a gerundial phrase or a clause. Compare:
 - *The girl admitted **being his accomplice**.*
 - *The girl admitted **that she was his accomplice**.*
 - *He suggested **getting up early**.*
 - *He suggested **that we should get up early**.*
- 2) Two options are possible with *excuse*:
 - *Excuse **me/my being late**.*
 - *Excuse **me for being late**.*Note that *excuse* also has the meaning 'exempt':
 - *The headmaster excused him from **doing gym**.*
- 3) An active gerund with *need* means the same as the passive infinitive:
 - *The room **needs redecorating** = The room **needs to be redecorated**.**Require* and *want* are also sometimes used in this way:
 - *The dress **wants cleaning**.*

- 4) *Prevent* and *stop* can be used with or without the preposition *from*:
- *The man was instructed to stop people (from) **entering**.*
 - *It prevented me (from) **coming in time**.*
- 5) The verbs *advise*, *allow*, *permit* and *recommend* take the gerund if there is no noun or pronoun after them:
- *She advised **taking** a taxi.*
 - *The doctor recommended **limiting** the amount of fat in her diet.*
 - *They don't allow/permit **smoking** anywhere in the station.*

When these verbs are followed by an object noun or pronoun they take the infinitive (see *Infinitive*. 3.5. II).

II. The gerund is used after a number of verbs with prepositions:

accuse of	object to
agree to	persist in
approve of	prohibit from
apologize for	rely on
ban from	reproach with
complain of	speak of
depend on	succeed in
dream of/about	suspect of
feel like	take to
insist on	thank for
look like	

- *He dreamed of **having a car**.*
- *She apologized for **disturbing us**.*
- *I object to **their coming here**.*
- *I feel like **taking a walk**.*
- *The children were prohibited from **walking with hands in pockets**.*
- *She was banned from **driving** for six months.*

III. The gerund is used after the following prepositional expressions:

to be accustomed to¹
to be aware of
to be capable of
to be fed up with (to have enough of)
to be fond of
to be for/against
to be guilty of
to be happy about
to be indignant at
to be pleased about (= 'happy about')
to be proud of
to be sure of
to be surprised at
to be tired of
to be/get used to
to be worth
what is the use of ..?
to have difficulty (in)
to look forward to
there is no point in

- *I am used to **getting up early**.*
- *The risk is worth **taking**².*
- *What is the use of **waiting**?*
- *I will be looking forward to **seeing you**.*
- *She had difficulty (in) **finding the book**.*

Notes:

- 1) in modern English both the gerund and the infinitive are possible after *be accustomed to*, although the gerund is more common:
 - *He had to get accustomed to **working** on the farm.*
 - *I am not accustomed to **answer** such personal questions.*
- 2) the expression *to be worth* is followed by the Active Gerund with passive meaning.

IV. There are a number of verbs which can be followed by either the infinitive or the gerund:

a) *remember, forget*

We use the infinitive if we remember or forget to do something we have or had to do:

- *Remember to lock the door* (He забудь закрыть дверь).
- *I forgot to ask him.*

We use the gerund if we remember or forget something that took place in the past:

- *She remembered seeing this film* (Она помнила, что смотрела этот фильм).
- *She forgot ever going there.*

Note: with these verbs we normally use Indefinite Gerund with reference to the past.

b) *like, love, prefer, hate*

The difference between the infinitive and the gerund used after these verbs is revealed mostly in the negative. We use the infinitive when we have feelings beforehand about what may happen, so that the meaning of these verbs is close to *wish, want*:

- *I did not like to tell her that* (= 'I did not want to, thought it unwise').
- *I preferred not to speak at all.*

We use the gerund when our feelings accompany or follow what is going on, so that the meaning of these verbs is close to *not enjoy*:

- *I did not like being a nuisance, but I felt that I was.*

In the affirmative we can use both the infinitive and the gerund with practically no difference in meaning:

- *I love skating / to skate.*
- *I prefer staying / to stay at home.*

However, to express a particular action in the past the infinitive is usually used:

- *I preferred to stay at home.*

Note also the common patterns with *prefer*:

- *I prefer walking in the park to staying at home.*
- *I prefer to walk in the park than (to) stay at home.*

c) *dread, regret*

Dread is used with the infinitive of *think*; *regret* – with the infinitive of *say, tell, inform*:

- *I dread **to think** what is going on there* (= ‘*I try not to think*’).
- *I regret **to say** that you are not accepted.*

We use the gerund when we want to describe something unpleasant that is most likely to happen in the future (*dread*) or has happened in the past (*regret*):

- *He regretted **having told her that**.*
- *I dreaded **them coming**.*
- *I dread **going to the dentist** but I am going.*

d) *to be afraid*

If someone is afraid to do something they try not to do it at all in a particular situation.

To show that somebody wants to avoid an awkward situation that may happen accidentally, the gerund is generally preferred:

- *She was afraid **to go** alone = She did not want to go.*
- *He was afraid even **to move** = He did not move.*
- *The girl was afraid of **offending anyone**.*

e) *mean*

Mean (= ‘intend’) takes the infinitive:

- *He meant **to get up early**.*

Mean (= ‘entail’) takes the gerund:

- *This will mean **going to bed earlier**.*

f) *try*

Try (= ‘attempt’) takes the infinitive:

- *He tried hard **to persuade her**.*

Try (= ‘experiment’) takes the gerund:

- *Try **drinking** salted water.*

Note: in informal English *try* + the infinitive is often replaced by *try and do something* without any change of meaning:

- *Try **and come** in time.*

Note also that when used in a past tense *try* and *infinitive* denotes a fulfilled action, while *try* + *the infinitive* may show that the attempt failed. Compare:

- *He tried and helped her.* (*He definitely succeeded in helping her*)
- *He tried to help her (but failed).*

g) *understand*

Understand (= ‘have the impression’) takes the infinitive:

- *I understood **her to say** that she wouldn’t come to the party.*

Understand (= ‘understand why’) takes the gerund (gerundial construction)

- *I can’t understand **people finding it funny.***

3.5 ATTRIBUTE

When used as an attribute, the gerund is always preceded by a preposition, which is *of* in most cases. Very often the gerund modifies an abstract noun:

- *She had a feeling **of being surrounded by enemies.***
- *He does not stand a chance **of winning.***
- *I considered the possibility **of joining the Labour party.***
- *They give the impression **of not working.***
- *I see no prospect **of all this business finishing.***

3.6 ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

In this function the gerund is also preceded by a preposition.

1) Adverbial modifier of time

The gerund follows the prepositions *after*, *before*, *on*, *since*:

- *They have not spoken a word **since leaving the party.***
- ***On closing the door** she remembered that she had not turned off the light.*

Note: *on* has the same meaning as *when* and emphasizes that the first event is not completed but overlaps the second.

2) Adverbial modifier of manner

The gerund is used with *by* and *in*:

- *They escaped by **sliding down a rope**.*
- *The whole evening was spent in **deciding** whether to go or not.*

3) Adverbial modifier of purpose

The gerund is introduced by *for*:

- *It turned out that the suitcase had been used for **carrying drugs**.*

4) Adverbial modifier of cause

The gerund is introduced by *for fear of*, *owing to*, *for*:

- *They felt tired for **having walked the whole day** (formal, literary use).*
- *They did not mention it for fear of **hurting her feelings**.*

5) Adverbial modifier of concession

The gerund is introduced by *in spite of* and *despite* (more formal):

- *Despite **spending her childhood in a village** she does not know much about country life.*

6) Adverbial modifier of condition

The gerund is introduced by *without*:

- *You can't make an omelette without **breaking eggs** (a proverb).*

7) Adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances

The gerund is introduced by *without*:

- *She went by without **looking up**.*

In all the above-mentioned functions we normally find gerundial phrases, whereas a single gerund is rare.

THE PARTICIPLES

1. FORMS

Participle I: the forms of participle I coincide with those of the gerund:

Indefinite Active Participle I: *reading*

- *Coming into the room, she saw her brother.*

Perfect Active Participle I: *having read*

- *Having finished his homework, he could go out.*

Indefinite Passive Participle I: *being read*

- *The car being damaged, he couldn't continue the journey.*

Perfect Passive Participle I: *having been read*

- *Having been insulted several times, she decided to put her foot down.*

Participle I Perfect both Active and Passive is used when it is necessary to emphasize that the action expressed by the participle precedes the one expressed by the finite verb. Participle I Perfect is mostly used to express temporal and causal relationships. For more detail see *Participle I: Functions*.

Participle II of most verbs has only one form. If the verb is regular we add *-ed (-d)* to the infinitive: *work – worked*. Participle II of irregular verbs is their “third” form. It should be noted that some irregular verbs have two different forms of Participle II:

awake: awaked/awoken

burn: burned/burnt

dream: dreamed/dreamt

hang: hanged/hung

lean: leaned/leant

leap: leaped/leapt

learn: learned/learnt

light: lighted/lit

mow: mowed/mown

show: showed/shown

smell: smelled/smelt

speed: speeded/sped

spell: spelled/spelt

spill: spilled/spilt

swell: swelled/swollen

tread: trodden/trod

wake: waked/woken

Note also that the form *hanged* is only used when *hang* means ‘to kill somebody by tying a rope around their neck’.

Some verbs have different participle forms for verbal and adjectival use:

- *You have **drunk** too much* – a **drunk /drunken** sailor;
- *He has **shaved** and **washed*** – a **clean-shaven** man;
- *The trousers have **shrunk*** – **shrunk**en trousers;
- *The ship has **sunk*** – a **sunken** ship.

2. STRUCTURES WITH THE PARTICIPLES

Participle I and Participle II can be used:

a) singly:

- *She went away **crying**.*
- *The tree was **cut down**.*

b) in a phrase:

- *Do you know the man **standing at the entrance**?*
- ***Shaken by the news**, she stood motionless.*

c) in a construction:

- *I saw **them stealing apples** in my garden.*
- *She found **the lock broken**.*

The participles can form four predicative constructions:

- 1) Objective Participial Construction;
- 2) Subjective Participial Construction;
- 3) Absolute Participial Construction;
- 4) Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction.

2.1 OBJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION (OPC)

The participle in the OPC is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or an object pronoun which denotes a person or a thing performing the action denoted by the participle:

- *I heard **them talking loudly**.*

The OPC with participle I is used after the following groups of verbs:

- a) verbs of perception: *feel, hear, notice, observe, overhear, perceive, see, smell, spot, spy, watch*:
- *They noticed a **ship approaching the island**.*
 - *Suddenly he spied a **shark coming towards them** (formal).*
 - *I overheard **them quarrelling**.*

The participial construction is used instead of the infinitive construction to refer to part of an event, to emphasize the idea of process.

- b) verbs of discovery: *catch, discover, find*:
- *She caught **them eating jam**.*

There is a difference in meaning between the infinitive and the participle construction after the verb *find*. The infinitive construction after *find* means something found out by investigation:

- *They found **him to be innocent**.*

The participial construction denotes something discovered by chance:

- *They found **a man lying in the ditch**.*

As is evident in the latter example, it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish between the participial construction and an attributive phrase with the participle as an attribute.

- c) causative verbs *get, have*:
- *I will get / have **the house looking nice**.*
 - *He had **me swimming in a week**.*

The OPC with participle II is used after:

- a) perceptual verbs: *see, hear, feel*:
- *She heard **her name mentioned**.*
- b) volitional verbs and expressions: *would like, need, want*:
- *I want **this watch repaired** quickly.*
 - *You need **your eyesight tested**.*

- c) causative verbs: *get, have*:
- *She had **her car serviced**.*
- d) the verb *consider*:
- *I consider **the case closed**.*
- e) verbs of discovery: *discover, find*:
- *He found **her depressed**.*

The function of the OPC in a sentence is always that of a complex object.

2.2 SUBJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION (SPC)

In this construction the participle is in predicate relation to the subject of the sentence expressed by a noun or a pronoun:

- ***She** was seen **running away**.*

The function of the construction is Complex Subject.

Participle I in this construction is mostly used with perceptual verbs and verbs of discovery, while participle II is only used with verbs of discovery:

- ***He** was found **talking to himself in a whisper**.*
- ***The girl** was discovered **murdered**.*

2.3 ABSOLUTE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION (APC)

In the APC participle I or participle II is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case. The APC is used, along with adverbial clauses, when one wants to introduce a subject different from the subject of the finite verb:

- ***The weather being cold**, they decided not to go to the lake.
(Compare: **As the weather was cold** they decided not to go to the lake.)*

Participle I Indefinite is used in this construction to mention something that is going on at the same time as the event described by the finite verb, or to mention a fact that is relevant to the fact stated by the finite verb:

- ***Her voice trembling***, she asked him: “Where am I to go now?”
- ***The door being locked***, he could not get in.

Participle I Perfect or Participle II are used to mention something which happened before the event described by the finite verb:

- ***The question having been asked***, the minister had to answer it somehow.
- ***Old hurts forgotten***, they were on speaking terms again.

The Absolute Participial Construction can function as an adverbial modifier of time, cause, attendant circumstances and condition. Participle I Perfect is used mostly in the first two functions, which often overlap:

- ***The text having been analyzed***, she proceeded to write the summary (adverbial modifier of time).
- ***The lights having gone out***, they had to go to bed (adverbial modifier of cause).
- She slowly went to the door, ***her leg still aching*** (adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances).
- ***Time permitting***, I will stay there longer (adverbial modifier of condition).

When the APC is used with the preposition *with* it becomes the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. Both Participle I Indefinite and Participle II are possible in this construction. In a sentence, the Prepositional Absolute Construction functions as an adverbial modifier of various types:

- ***The old woman stood up, with tears running down her face.*** (attendant circumstances)
- ***With the Romans gone***, Britain became a prey to invasions from all sides. (time)
- ***With the country’s economy developing faster than any other in the world***, “free-born Englishmen” seemed to have little use for the monarchy. (cause)
- ***I wonder if you could do that with your eyes closed.*** (manner)

Both the Absolute Construction and the Prepositional Absolute Construction can be used without a participle:

- *She stood very erect, **her body absolutely stiff with fury.***
- *She came into the room, **her face pale.***
- *He walked by, **with his dog by his side.***

Note: apart from a few stereotyped phrases like *everything considered*, *present company excepted*, *weather permitting*, *god willing* absolute constructions are rare in modern English and occur mostly in written descriptive language.

3. FUNCTIONS

3.1 ATTRIBUTE

In this function we find Participle I Indefinite (Active or Passive) and Participle II.

1) Participle I

Participle I as an attribute can modify nouns and some pronouns:

- *Those **working** have no time for that.*
- *When he returned to London, there was a **cheering** crowd to greet him.*

Participle I can be used both in pre-position (when it precedes the word it modifies) or in post-position (when it follows the word modified). In pre-position it is usually used singly:

- *She could not stand the **blinding** lights.*

The use of single participle I in pre-position can present a problem, for not every participle can function in this way. The general rule is that only participles denoting a permanent or characteristic feature can be used in pre-position. For example, one can say *reassuring smile (look)*, but it is hardly possible to say **reassuring girl*. The reason is that a person cannot be permanently reassuring, but when one talks about

a *reassuring face* one characterizes the face or classifies it. Likewise, one can talk about a *wandering minstrel* (= ‘one who does it habitually’), but not about a **wandering person*. Compare also *shocking woman* and *shocking words*. The first one is only appropriate if the woman always shocks other people, but inappropriate if she is saying something shocking to somebody at the moment of speech.

Because of its classifying nature, Participle I in pre-position is commonly used with the indefinite article:

- *A barking dog woke him up (classifying meaning of the article).*

With the definite article Participle I is used when the article has a generic meaning (which is again connected with the idea of permanence):

- *The beginning student may find it difficult to understand.*

Participle I with accompanying words is widely used in post-position instead of attributive clauses:

- *People coming to see her could not believe their eyes (= People who came...).*
- *John, fishing next to Mike, caught a big fish (= John, who was fishing...).*

However, we can’t replace a clause with a participial phrase when:

1) it refers to a repeated action or a habit:

- *People who read newspapers always know what is going on in the world.*

2) It contains a verb that describes mental states: *know, believe, like*:

- *Those who believe it will believe anything.*

3) It refers to an event completed before what is described in the rest of the sentence:

- *The boy that came with us got lost on the way home.*

Note: special attention should be paid to the fact that Participle I Perfect can’t be used in the function of an attribute. Sentences like **The war having begun in 1337 was to last for*

more than a hundred years are incorrect. The use of such sentences by Russian learners of English can be explained by the frequent occurrence of the Russian Perfect Participle in the attributive function in spoken and written discourse. In English, however, this idea can only be expressed by a clause:

- *The war **that began in 1337**...*

Neither is it possible to use Participle II in the function of an attribute when the meaning is active. It would be a mistake to say, for example, • *The man **invented** the aqualung was Jacques-Yves Cousteau*. Since the subject *man* is supposed to be the doer of the action, the correct way of expressing the idea would be *The man **who invented** the aqualung was Jacques-Yves Cousteau* or *The inventor of the aqualung was Jacques-Yves Cousteau*

2) Participle II

Participle II as an attribute can also be used in pre-position and in post-position.

In pre-position Participle II can be used singly and in a phrase. As to single Participle II, the basic principles determining its use are the same as those operating with Participle I single. Yet, Participle II has its own peculiarities. First of all, Participle II of intransitive verbs (or verbs used as intransitive) is rare: **the arrived guests*. The exceptions include participles of a few words: *accumulated, dated, escaped, faded, failed, fallen, retired, swollen, vanished, wilted: a fallen tree, a retired colonel, wilted flowers*. These participles always have an active meaning. Also, when Participle II of an intransitive verb is modified by an adverb it can be used in pre-position: ***the newly arrived** guests*.

Participle II of many transitive verbs can be used in pre-position. However, participles which refer to an action rather than a state are much less commonly used. Cf.: *a damaged car, a broken cup*, but **the built plant, *the mentioned book*. The use of many participles varies according to the context; they are more common in pre-position when they have

permanent reference, or when they are modified by an adverb:

- *a **married** man (permanent characteristic);*
- *the **newly-born** baby;*
- *the **above-mentioned** writer;*
- *the **recently-built** plant.*

A participial phrase used in pre-position is always detached and has an additional meaning of an adverbial modifier:

- ***Annoyed by his words**, she went out of the room (reason).*

Participle II in post-position can be used singly:

- *Money **lent** is money **spent** (proverb).*

or in a phrase:

- *They came to a tree **broken by the recent storm**.*

Participial phrase in post-position can also be detached:

- *His comedies, **loved by many people all over the world**, have been translated into many languages.*

In academic prose, Participle II as an attribute in post-position can be introduced by the conjunction *as*:

- *There are conspicuous differences between these contexts **as analysed** by Frege.*

In this function, special attention should be paid to a difference in meaning between Participle II, which is passive in most cases, and Participle I Passive. The latter emphasizes the idea of process:

- *It was the first time she heard about the method **being described**. (The method was being described as she listened)*

Note: there are a number of participles which are normally used in post-position because they refer to dynamic actions rather than states or qualities – *visited, left, taken, sent, spent, shown, received, involved, questioned, granted, obtained, found, discussed, discovered, described, mentioned: the places **visited**, the items **taken**, the money **sent**, the letters **received**, all the people **involved**, the grant **obtained**, the drawbacks **discovered**, the problems **discussed**.*

3.2 ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

Participle II in this function is always preceded by a conjunction.

1) Adverbial modifier of time

When there is no change of subject one can use the participle instead of an adverbial clause of time:

- ***Coming into the room*** she saw that somebody had broken the window (= when she came... she saw...)

Participle I Perfect is sometimes used in this function in written English – when it is necessary to emphasize that the action expressed by the participle precedes the action expressed by the finite verb:

- ***Having finished his breakfast***, he rushed out of the room.

However, it should be noted that the perfect participle is mostly used when otherwise the sentence would sound ambiguous. The above example, if modified, would contain ambiguity:

- ***Finishing his breakfast***, he rushed out of the room.

On the whole, Participle I Indefinite is preferred both when two actions take place at the same time:

- ***Walking past the shop***, he noticed his reflection in the shop window;

and when one action follows the other:

- ***Leaping out of bed***, he dressed very quickly.

Participle I as an adverbial modifier of time can be preceded by the conjunctions *when* and *while*:

- *She fell while/when **skiing downhill**.*
- *You should be very careful when/while **dealing with such people**.*
- *She listened attentively **while pretending not to**.*

Participle II as an adverbial modifier of time is introduced by the conjunctions *when*, *while*, and *once*:

- *Once **roused** he would not cool down.*
- *When **analyzed** the theory proved to be false.*

2) Adverbial modifier of cause

Both Participle I (Indefinite and Perfect) and Participle II can be used in this function:

- *He changed his mind, **realizing** that the whole thing was useless.*

Sentences with Participle I as an adverbial modifier of cause belong to formal style:

- ***Being ill**, he could not go to work (As he was ill...).*
- ***Having once heard** him lie, she could not believe him any longer.*

A participial phrase with Participle II often has causal meaning when it pre-modifies a noun/pronoun, so that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the function of an attribute and that of an adverbial modifier of cause:

- ***Frightened by the thunder**, the dog began to howl.*

3) Adverbial modifier of comparison

Both Participle I Indefinite and Participle II are introduced by the conjunctions *as if*, *as though*:

- *She ran to the house as if **trying** to escape.*
- *She nodded as if **convinced** by what he was saying.*

4) Adverbial modifier of manner (attendant circumstances)

Participle I can perform both functions, which sometimes combine:

- *She was busy **cooking** in the kitchen (manner).*
- *The girl was sitting in the corner **weeping bitterly** (attendant circumstances).*
- *He came **running** to see what was going on (manner).*
- *She came **knocking** on the door (manner or attendant circumstances).*

Participle II denoting manner is introduced by *as*:

- *Fill in the application form as **instructed**.*

Note: The verbs *come* and *go* are used with the infinitive:

a) to denote purpose:

- *She went / came **to see** the new house.*

b) *come* is used with the infinitive as object to denote a gradual change:

- *She came **to like** the song.*

Come and *go* are used with Participle I to describe manner or activity:

- *She came **rushing**.*
- *He went **hunting** in the woods.*

5) Adverbial modifier of condition

Participle II is used in this function after the conjunction *if* or *unless*:

- *The vase is very fragile. **If dropped**, it can break into very small pieces.*

Participle I is used in this function only as part of an absolute construction (see Absolute Participial Construction).

6) Adverbial modifier of concession

Participle I and II used as an adverbial modifier of concession are introduced by the conjunctions *while*, *whilst*, *though*:

- ***While liking dogs** he never let them come into his house.*
- ***Though discouraged by the lack of support**, she went on trying.*

3.3 PREDICATIVE

Both Participle I (Indefinite) and Participle II can be used as predicatives:

- *The idea itself was **disturbing**.*
- *She was **disappointed**.*

Participle II can also be used predicatively in structures like:

- *He rose from the table **annoyed**.*

Participle II can be used predicatively after the verbs *get*, *feel* and *look*:

- *Writers of detective stories tell us that in the end the criminal always gets **caught**.*

- *The subject somehow got **taught**.*
- *After hitting her head she felt **confused** for some time.*

Participle I is used as **objective predicative** after the verb *find* meaning ‘consider’ + object:

- *I found the film **depressing**.*

In this function, both Participle I and Participle II (often with dependent words) can be placed at the beginning of a sentence or clause for emphasis. This phenomenon is called ‘fronting’ and is accompanied by inversion of the subject and the non-fronted portion of the predicate (that is the link verb):

- ***Adding to his distress** was the fact that she had betrayed him with a friend.*
- ***Attached to the tree** was a strong rope.*

3.4 PARENTHESIS

Both Participle I and II are used in this function in the following expressions:

frankly / generally speaking,
judging by appearances,
stated / put bluntly

- ***Put bluntly**, she had no chance of winning.*

4. MISRELATED PARTICIPLE

As has been already mentioned, participles are often used instead of finite clauses when the subject does not change. The normal attachment rule for both Participle I and Participle II is that their subject is assumed to be identical in reference to the subject of the finite verb:

- *The oranges, **when ripe**, are picked and sorted (= The oranges, when they are ripe...).*
- ***Getting into the train**, she remembered that she had forgotten the ticket (= When she was getting... she...).*

Sometimes, however, the attachment rule is violated, so that we find sentences like:

- **Waiting on the platform, a policeman arrested him.*

In this sentence it is not clear who was waiting on the platform, he or the policeman. This participle is called **misrelated** or **dangling** and should be avoided. Very often misrelated participles occur in sentences with *it* as subject:

- **Having missed the train, it seemed wise not to go at all.*
- **When using the device, it must be remembered that...*

It is an impersonal subject and cannot serve as a subject to the participial phrase. Possible alternative variants are:

- *As I missed the train, it seemed...*
- *When using the device, you / one should remember..*

Part II
PRACTICE SECTION

THE INFINITIVE

EXERCISE 1. *Use the infinitive in brackets in the appropriate form.*

1. I am afraid it will be his destiny (*throw out*) in the street.
2. He tried various numbers at random, but without success. It was funny, he seemed (*lose*) his knack.
3. He was a lucky old man (*buy*) before art became a branch of greed.
4. He cannot bear (*remind*) of what he might have missed.
5. His answers became increasingly brief, he hardly seemed (*listen*) any more.
6. The old man began to confess he was a fool (*spend*) so much of his life in a city, (*leave*) himself so little time to enjoy this.
7. I liked in them the things they did not want (*like*) for.
8. "Well, there were worse types of human being. I might almost claim (*be*) one myself, once, long ago."
9. This time Jean did not wait (*attack*).
10. I was not wholly surprised (*hear*) his voice on the telephone an hour later.
11. She sprang up from the armchair in which she appeared (*doze*).
12. "Oh Goodness, I seem (*blurt out*) the secret."
13. He is said (*injure*) in a car accident.
14. She was thought (*shop*) in Regent Street.
15. I am very sorry (*involve*) you in this.
16. She was prepared (*think*) unreasonable, but not silly.
17. He is a great talker not (*trust*) further.
18. There was an ad in our local paper put in by a man with a collection of stamps (*sell*).

EXERCISE 2. Use either the full or the bare infinitive according to the context.

1. She made me (*wait*) for half an hour.
2. The pupil was made (*revise*) the new grammar rules.
3. She did not dare (*argue*) with the principal.
4. How dare you (*come*) gate crashing like this!
5. She might have had her objections, but she dared not (*say*) a word.
6. I'd like you (*join*) us.
7. I think we should (*start*) early in the morning. It may (*become*) hot later.
8. I used (*live*) here when I was a child.
9. You need not (*answer*) today. You can (*think*) for a day or two.
10. Will you help me (*write*) this essay.
11. She refused (*tell*) us the truth.
12. I'd much rather not (*go*) to the party. I have a headache.
13. If you do not remember the spelling of the word, you'd better (*look*) it in the dictionary.
14. Her parents wanted her (*learn*) two foreign languages.
15. The earthquake measured only two. There was no damage done. I just felt my house (*shake*).
16. The burglars had the old lady (*show*) them where she kept her money.
17. As he had lost his key there was nothing (*do*) but (*break*) the door open.
18. Would you rather (*stay*) at home or (*join*) them?
19. It is much better (*invest*) your money in a business than (*keep*) it at home.
20. You had better (*put*) the money in a bank than (*keep*) it in a tea-pot.
21. She did not as much as (*open*) his letter, let alone (*answer*) it.
22. He heard the door (*creak*) and saw a shadow (*steal*) into the room.

23. She was heard (*say*) that she always voted Labour.
24. I need (*help*) my grandmother. She can't (*do*) it herself.
25. Do you need (*see*) the boss today? – Yes, I had better (*do*) it. There is some urgent business (*discuss*).
26. He is a very dependable man. I have never known him (*let*) anybody down.
27. She had the maid (*bring*) some tea.
28. The maid had (*bring*) the tea herself.
29. Why not (*enjoy*) the evening at home?
30. She asked why it was necessary (*take*) the tablets.
31. She does nothing but (*find*) fault with everybody around her.
32. He will do anything but (*answer*) the question directly.
33. I advised him (*ask*) a passer-by where (*turn*) to get to Regent Street.
34. Rather than (*argue*) for hours why don't you (*look*) in a reference book?
35. The only thing I could do was (*check*) myself.
36. The members of the Opposition could not help but (*yield*).
37. He tried (*make*) me (*believe*) he was my distant relation.
38. All you need (*do*) is (*stand*) back and let it (*pass*).
39. Why (*worry*) about me?

EXERCISE 3. *Translate from Russian into English paying special attention to the use of the bare infinitive.*

1. Я не позволю ему вам грубить.
2. Я не позволю ей приходить в мой дом.
3. Она не позволяла сыну встречаться с Мэри.
4. Я не позволю сплетничать об этом.
5. Джек сказал, что никому не позволит клеветать на свою сестру.
6. Вам лучше сесть на поезд в пять часов.
7. Нам лучше спрятаться от дождя в беседке.
8. Ей лучше остаться одной на некоторое время.
9. Тебе лучше не приглашать Джона на день рождения.

10. Тебе лучше взять с собой поменьше вещей.
11. Они бы лучше поискали собаку в парке.
12. Вы бы лучше держали язык за зубами.
13. Я думаю, мне лучше забрать ребенка из школы в пять часов.
14. Я, пожалуй, не стану пить этот сок. Мне не нравится, как он пахнет.
15. Я бы лучше послушал классическую музыку.
16. Я бы предпочел не отвечать вам.
17. Я бы предпочла не думать об этом.
18. Хотите поехать на машине? – Нет, я лучше прогуляюсь.
19. Я скорее переночую на вокзале, чем останусь еще минуту в этом доме.
20. Она сказала, что предпочла бы умереть, но не выйти замуж за нелюбимого человека.
21. Я, конечно, согласился, но, честное слово, я бы лучше отказался.
22. Лучше бы я не следовал их советам.
23. Чем без конца жаловаться на судьбу, лучше подумайте о том, что в жизни много приятных вещей.
24. Чем сплетничать о других, посмотрите лучше на себя.
25. Смотри не сломай телевизор совсем. Почему бы не позвать монтера, вместо того чтобы пытаться исправить самому.
26. Она пригрозила, что скорее откажется от работы совсем, чем позволит начальнику унижать себя.
27. Он не мог не сказать правды.
28. Они невольно заметили, что в отношениях между супругами есть некая напряженность.^{a)}
29. Люся не могла не отказаться.
30. Книга так ее растрогала, что она не могла не расплакаться.
31. Я не мог не поддержать ее.
32. Я невольно думаю, что нам надо изменить тактику ведения предвыборной кампании.

33. Я невольно замечаю, что в политической жизни страны происходят положительные изменения.
34. Живи сам и давай жить другим.
35. Первобытные люди должны были обходиться тем, что давала им природа.
36. Помните, самое главное — не выпускайте из рук трос.
37. Она заставила меня все переделать.
38. Он сказал ей повторить послание. ^{b)}
39. Отец хотел бы, чтобы она училась в университете, но он не может заставить ее учиться.
40. Он заставил нас пообещать, что мы сохраним все в тайне.
41. Нас заставили подписать этот документ.
42. Что заставляет вас говорить неправду?
43. Я сделаю так, что он сам вам все расскажет.
44. Она только и делает, что спит.
45. Бабушка только и делает, что ворчит.
46. Эта огласка могла бы только навредить фирме.
47. Ты, кажется, только и делаешь, что ешь.
48. Ей ничего не оставалось, кроме как сходить в магазин самой.
49. Ему оставалось только повиноваться.
50. Мне ничего не остается, кроме как купить билет.
51. Их ребенок — вундеркинд. Он умеет все — только не сочиняет музыку.
52. Она, казалось, была готова на все, чтобы спасти родовое поместье — только что не совершить убийство.
53. Единственное, что нам остается, — это попытаться выиграть время.
54. Она была так напугана, что не могла даже двинуться с места, не говоря уже о том, чтобы что-то предпринять.
55. Вам не нужно спрашивать разрешения.
56. Как вы смеете вскрывать мои письма!
57. Она не посмела не выполнить приказ мистера Смита.
58. Пожалуйста, дайте мне знать о вашем решении как можно раньше.

59. Неужели он осмелился пререкаться с тобой?
60. Зачем устраивать такой скандал?

a) In sentences 28, 32, 33 use **can't/couldn't but**

b) In sentence 38 use the verb **have**

EXERCISE 4. *Point out the infinitive, identify the structure it is used in and translate into Russian (Infinitive as Subject).*

1. It seemed urgently necessary to speak.
2. Merely to name Shakespeare is to remind us that the Elizabethan age was indeed a glory age – some would say *the* glory age – of English literature.
3. To be in company with somebody one dislikes must be truly painful.
4. I said it would be just as convenient for me to be a member of the team.
5. It would be wrong to show these letters around.
6. It does not need Sherlock Holmes to deduce something is up.
7. It might be difficult to talk privately tomorrow.
8. When I said it was essential for me to have a compartment to myself, he shook his head.
9. It was sad to see two intelligent men squabbling over such a trifle like children.
10. To walk down the road was for her a journey of exploration.
11. It was surprising to hear him talking to his partner with unnecessary sharpness.
12. It would be a very bad precedent to let the boy cut the end of term.
13. She had a great inclination to laugh. Oh, dear, how easy it was to get men to do what you wanted.
14. He felt at that moment such a love for the human race that it had never occurred to him to refuse.
15. It made me hot to realize that I might have been killed.
16. It was hard for me to believe they were exploiting the old man in any mercenary way.

17. We are delighted you have come. But it would not do to show that too obviously in front of Henry.
18. It needs a very strong faith to stand entirely alone.
19. It might be best to start now on what I intend doing.
20. It is not fair to think of Elizabeth solely as a skinflint in economic terms.

EXERCISE 5. *Translate into English paying special attention to the use of the Infinitive as Subject.*

1. Вы поступили очень неосторожно, сказав ему об этом.
2. Справедливости ради надо сказать, что она заслуживает это повышение по службе.
3. Будет совершенно справедливо, если ребенка передадут на попечение матери.
4. Это пятно вывести невозможно.
5. Несправедливо обвинять его в этом.
6. Стоит более подробно изучить все улики.
7. Удивительно застать вас дома в такое время.
8. Бесплезно пытаться что-либо изменить. Сделанного не воротишь.
9. Было бы интересно посмотреть эти фотографии.
10. Смешно слышать это от вас.
11. Совершенно естественно, что теперь он пытается оправдать себя.
12. Это так похоже на него — пообещать и ничего не сделать.
13. Самое безопасное, по-моему, — это путешествовать поездом.
14. Скучно слушать ее рассказы о своих болезнях.
15. Ей было нелегко заставить себя примириться с этим.
16. Я думаю, ей будет приятно получить эти духи в качестве подарка на день рождения.
17. Мне удобнее ездить домой на автобусе, чем на трамвае.
18. Разве это не преступление — лишить людей последних средств к существованию?

19. Было бы ошибкой доверять ему эту работу. Он еще молод и неопытен.
20. Вы поступили опрометчиво, не предупредив ее заранее.
21. Он правильно сделал, что передумал.
22. Она умно поступила, что вовремя вложила деньги в новое предприятие.
23. Я ужаснулся, увидев, в каких руинах лежал город во время войны.
24. Меня в жар бросило, когда я понял, какая опасность мне угрожала.
25. Ее бесила мысль о том, что у подруги есть новая шуба.
26. Требуется обладать огромным мужеством, чтобы принять этот вызов.
27. Потребовалось немало усилий и средств, чтобы восстановить экономику страны после войны.
28. Потребовалось немало уговоров, прежде чем она согласилась на этот брак.
29. Нам невыгодно враждовать с ними.

EXERCISE 6. *Point out the infinitive and its structures in the function of the predicative or part of the predicative. Translate into Russian.*

1. Perhaps the object of this campaign is to damage the firm.
2. It is not the part of Hamlet that is difficult to cast.
3. The effect was to make her look more than usually like a fruit ready for plucking.
4. The only thing to do is ignore the letters.
5. If there is anything I hate it is for the boy to look upon me as a spoil-sport and a tyrant.
6. One of the three things he particularly advised me not to do was to gamble.
7. All he wanted was for me to get out of his way.
8. Her attitude to this was hard to explain.
9. One way of not experiencing the feelings was never to use the instrument.

10. I am straying from my purpose, which was to give some description of the man.
11. Words have weight, sound and appearance, it is only by considering these that you can write a sentence that is good to look at and good to listen to.
12. They were all doing their best to please the old lady, but she was not easy to please.
13. All he did was to print in pencil the letter *M* and then, after a space, the letters, *U, S, E*.
14. His first sign of returning strength, on the second day of my visit, was to ask for brandy.
15. Their solution, which was typical of their class, was to keep him out of sight.
16. Alec later confessed that his intention had indeed been to expose the myth of the ideal public schoolboy.
17. His real job was to keep an eye on Hugh's drinking and other failings.
18. The figure is sometimes described as that of a sinner seeking forgiveness, but this is to miss the point.

EXERCISE 7. *Translate into English using the infinitive as the predicative or part of the predicative.*

1. Проблема заключалась в том, как ей все объяснить.
2. Меньше всего она хотела, чтобы дело было предано хоть какой-нибудь огласке.
3. Книгу было очень непросто напечатать. Два раза ее не пропускала цензура.
4. В этом районе небезопасно жить.
5. Музыка было очень приятно слушать.
6. С ней очень трудно разговаривать, когда она в таком настроении.
7. Мой дом удобно расположен, его всегда легко найти.
8. С этого удобно начинать.
9. Такой концерт неинтересно слушать в записи. Лучше сходить в концертный зал.

10. Словари часто полезно читать на досуге.
11. На нее смешно было смотреть.
12. Единственное, чего она боялась, — это чтобы ребенок не заблудился.
13. Ее первым желанием было проверить все самой.
14. Она считала, что ее основная обязанность как хозяйки — это развлекать гостей.
15. Его предложение заключалось в том, чтобы все попытались найти приемлемый компромисс.
16. Задача продавца — обслужить покупателя быстро и вежливо.
17. Самое лучшее, что мы можем для него сделать, — это сделать вид, что ничего не произошло.

EXERCISE 8. *Point out the infinitive as object. Translate into Russian.*

1. She noticed with slight surprise that this failed to get its usual reaction.
2. I didn't know whether to draw in a sharp, shocked breath or giggle frankly.
3. They had heard the beginning of the row and were anxious to follow its progress.
4. "I didn't hesitate to beat you when I was unfortunate enough to be married to you."
5. The architect thought it merely cowardly to attempt a blend of ancient and modern.
6. "If you can make it convenient to pay a visit here in the next month I shall be obliged."
7. I am delighted to make your acquaintance.
8. If you think I am happy to sit in a hotel room, waiting for a telephone call, you are wrong.
9. The whole luncheon was designed to be photographed.
10. I didn't like to call Doctor Rush, though.
11. It was his mother's disapproval that prompted him to propose marriage.

12. They were determined to imbue their son with their own ideas.
13. My legs fail to respond to the orders of the mind.
14. She couldn't bring herself to ask whether what the letters said was true.
15. He did not bother to hide his scepticism.
16. The majority were prepared to believe that the plot dictated that Tosca's attempt on his life should fail.
17. He became quite an expert as soon as he learned not to put his hand over the lens.
18. I reckon those lawyers who manage their affairs find it convenient to give them all the cash they want.
19. There was trouble about the marriage settlement with which Julia refused to interest herself.
20. I don't pretend to be a very devout man, nor much of a theologian, but I know it is a bad plan to have two religions in one house.
21. I didn't know how else to express my feelings.
22. I and several friends in circumstances like my own came seriously to believe that our country was in danger.
23. One group, from Cambridge, had that afternoon signed on to run messages for Transport House.
24. "For God's sake", I said, "you don't mean to spend your life with Kurt, do you?"
25. I saw the branch manager of the bank and arranged for him to receive Sebastian's quarterly allowance and pay him a weekly sum of pocket money.
26. I had meant to return direct to Paris, but business required that I should go to London first.
27. At the end of each passage I paused, tense, afraid to start the next, fearing, like a gambler, that luck must turn and the pile be lost.
28. He was a good loser; and when he won was more inclined to ascribe his success to his luck than to his skill.
29. His partner, not unwilling to get a little of his own back, pointed his error out.

30. I don't know why you thought it necessary to tell Nicky something I told you in confidence.
31. He was rather surprised when he saw the bill, but with all that money he had in his pocket he could afford not to care.
32. He didn't in the least want to see the photograph of her little boy, but he thought it only civil to pretend he did.
33. In the silence she could hardly fail to hear his regular breathing.
34. Very slowly she crept across the room taking care not to make the smallest noise.
35. He made up his mind to wait quietly until he was sure that deceitful woman was asleep.
36. It took him a good quarter of an hour, because he could afford to make no sound.
37. He felt a little guilty to be enjoying himself so much.
38. A few biographical details remained to be cleared up, though even they could have been done by letter.
39. He became one of the passable substitutes those who could not afford Riley herself tended to buy.
40. Breasley sat, and waved to David to sit beside him.
41. He grew curious to know what the truth was.
42. There was a little silence, as if one waited for Breasley to declare conversation open.
43. He felt teased, faintly conspired against: now it's our turn to shock you.
44. David asked to be shown the Braque.
45. The local dentist was unfashionably eager to extract teeth rather than fill them.
46. It was all extremely symbolic, but then, if you choose to think so, nothing in this world is not symbolical.
47. The financial slump of the period, which left many painters without employment, served to enhance my success.
48. I have made it my aim to reconcile the so-called Anarchists and the so-called Communists.
49. They did nothing except sit rather glumly in their armchairs and drink occasionally.

50. I have arranged with that sweet Foreign Office man at our table to get us off early with him.
51. It couldn't do anything but arouse Jack's suspicion.
52. The girl was apparently prepared to wait for eternity for the old man's rambling to finish.
53. That will teach you to stroke strange dogs.
54. You ought to know better than to ask questions like that.
55. At last the government nerved itself to introduce the bill in Parliament.
56. They promised her huge profits, but she refused to be deceived.
57. Throughout the meal she struggled to find conversation.
58. Billy had been estranged from his aunts for many years, leaving them to hold sway over the elderly and fragile Earl, and to dictate the running of the house.
59. I was so happy that I neglected to write home and received a letter of rebuke from my father.
60. The children were encouraged to be hardy and robust, to take regular outdoor exercise.
61. The children would have to take it in turns to speak to their father in French.
62. He was generous and quick to see kindness in others.
63. In Oxford lore, 1922 and 1923 would come to be regarded as no ordinary years.
64. She was right to worry: the caricature has stuck.
65. He was jealous and couldn't bear to be in second place.

EXERCISE 9. *Translate into Russian using the infinitive as object.*

1. Им не по карману снимать эту квартиру.
2. Если ты можешь позволить себе обратиться к хорошему врачу, не задумываясь, сделай это.
3. Они могли позволить себе ждать.
4. В подобной ситуации нельзя позволить себе быть легкомысленным.
5. Они организуют доставку мебели на дом.

6. Мы договорились с Майклом, что он встретит ее на вокзале.
7. Я договорился, что ты остановишься у моего брата.
8. Ты можешь договориться, чтобы мне переслали эти письма?
9. Он утверждает, что видел ее.
10. Он утверждал, что он шотландец, но у него был сильный акцент.
11. Они утверждали, что сбили 20 самолетов.
12. Мы считаем, что заслуживаем более вежливого обращения.
13. Она много тренировалась и заслуживает победы.
14. Он вполне заслуживает критики.
15. Они рассчитывали продать весь товар к сентябрю.
16. Я рассчитываю быть дома около пяти.
17. Я полагаю, что получу от них известие не позже понедельника.
18. Им не удалось приехать раньше. ^{a)}
19. Он не напомнил мне об этом.
20. Я не могу понять его мысль.
21. Это всегда раздражало ее.
22. Их оштрафовали на 5 фунтов за то, что они не заполнили декларацию.
23. Спрашивайте не стесняйтесь.
24. Какое-то мгновение я сомневался, можно ли давать ее телефон.
25. Ничуть не смущаясь, она дала нам понять, что наше присутствие нежелательно.
26. Если у вас наблюдаются подобные симптомы, не раздумывая, идите к врачу.
27. Вам удалось купить подарок?
28. Я не могу понять, как он умудрился найти нас.
29. Я хотел позвонить тебе, но, к сожалению, забыл. ^{b)}
30. Он не мог вспомнить ни слова из того, что хотел сказать.

31. Извините, я не хотел обидеть вас.
32. Прежде чем я отвечу на этот вопрос, мне нужно проконсультироваться у специалиста.
33. Мне не надо было повторять дважды.
34. Он предложил показать нам Эрмитаж.
35. Ни одна из сторон не высказала готовности пойти на уступки.
36. Она притворилась, что спит.
37. Она сидела и делала вид, что читает книгу.
38. Он сделал вид, что ему это нравится.
39. Премьер-министр пригрозил, что подаст в отставку.
40. Ситуация грозила выйти из-под контроля.
41. Она не советовала мне покупать эту машину.
42. Куда бы вы посоветовали обратиться за помощью?
43. Она посоветовала, где можно поесть.
44. У кошек прекрасное зрение, что позволяет им видеть ночью.
45. Отец не позволял ей есть шоколадные конфеты.
46. Новая модель солнечных батарей позволяет получить больше энергии.
47. Приведенные факты позволяют считать, что подобных животных не существует.
48. Они пытались убедить Мэри переменить решение.
49. Она убедила меня купить эту книгу.
50. Врач порекомендовал ему больше двигаться. ^{c)}
51. Не приучай собаку кланчить у стола.
52. Ее успех побудил меня попытаться самому.
53. Таким поведением ты только поощряешь его грубость.
54. Они говорили, что мне стоит купить новый телевизор.
55. Предполагается, что вы не будете задавать лишних вопросов.
56. Предполагается, что вы знаете все новейшие достижения в этой области.
57. Напомни мне поговорить об этом с Дэвисом.
58. Напомни мне, что нужно купить бензина.

59. Она отметила про себя, что ей нужно поблагодарить Мэри за подарок.
60. Я предупреждал тебя не ходить туда.
61. Предупреди их, чтобы были начеку.
62. Наполеон ставил себе целью завоевание России.
63. Она просила дать ей последний шанс.
64. Я не хочу разговаривать с ним об этом.
65. Он требовал, чтобы его ознакомили со всеми фактами.
66. Суфражистки боролись за право принимать участие в выборах.
67. Постепенно ты поймешь, что имел в виду автор.
68. Она дожила до ста лет.
69. Она вовремя не обработала рану йодом, и палец воспалился.
70. Многие философы стремились найти смысл жизни.
71. Осмелюсь сказать, что подобный план противоречит здравому смыслу.
72. Он сам вызвался поговорить об этом с начальником.
73. Природа гор вдохновила композитора на написание новой симфонии.
74. Мы платим вам за то, чтобы вы качественно выполняли свою работу.
75. Она пригласила меня принять участие в обсуждении.
76. Она сказала, что у меня это никогда не получится.
77. Он предложил наперегонки переплыть пруд.
78. Дети боялись сказать правду.
79. Он был доволен, что получил продвижение по службе.
80. Ей повезло, что ее не заметили.
81. Мэри очень сожалела, что голосовала за N.
82. Она была очень довольна, что на нее обращают так много внимания.
83. Помощь мисс Смит сделала возможной поимку опасного преступника.
84. Мне трудно поверить, что он лжец.
85. Она считала невозможным верить слухам.

86. Я не считаю разумным так баловать детей.
87. Она поставила себе за правило делать зарядку по утрам.
88. Сейчас он встает позже, чем раньше.
89. Она меньше двигается, чем раньше.
90. Здесь раньше был дом.
91. Нам, бывало, нравилось ходить на прогулку в этот парк.
92. Ты можешь посоветовать, какой костюм выбрать?
93. Я не могу решить, принимать приглашение или нет.
94. После долгих колебаний я, наконец, решился поднять этот вопрос опять.
95. Будешь знать, как есть мороженое в холодную погоду.
96. Спорим, ты не сможешь это сделать!
97. Он не мог решиться сделать ей предложение.
98. Они долго спорили по поводу того, что написать в заключении.

-
- a) In sentences 18–22 use the verb **fail**
 - b) In sentences 29–31 use the verb **mean**
 - c) In sentences 50–54 use the verb **encourage**

EXERCISE 10. *Translate into Russian paying attention to the infinitive used after the causative verbs MAKE, HAVE and GET.*

1. He made me search the house for old manuals about Billy Bunter.
2. I have to get my memory to work, and it is like an old clock, rusty.
3. Eldred made the words sound like a command.
4. “If you could try and get her to talk. Maybe this evening. We’ll get Henry off to bed early. She needs someone from outside.”
5. “You must be feeling tired and dusty after your journey down. I’ll guide you to your room. Marjorie, will you get someone to take up his luggage?”

6. Rex hoped to have the whole of Julia's dowry in his hands, to make it work for him.
7. "What on earth made you tell your mother that?" I asked, when, years later, Julia described the scene to me.
8. The Marchioness has been a positive pest ever since I came to London, trying to make me get into touch with them.
9. "Kurt will get me to sign a cheque for the whole lot when I am tight and then he will go off and get into all kinds of trouble."
10. I worked on, oblivious of her, until the failing sun made me put up my brushes.
11. I've turned the old barn into a studio for you, so that you needn't be disturbed by the children or when we have people to stay. I got Emden to do it. Everyone thinks it a great success.
12. "It was really John who made him see reason about that girl; seriously, you know, he is frightfully sharp."
13. The dogs wouldn't go any further. He said it was ages before he could get them to move.
14. "The roses were a shock. They made me think we were starting the day on the wrong foot."
15. I'll have someone come round to look after the child while we are out.
16. Spiritually he was still at Oxford. Its lure, the knowledge that the city of dreams was 'still full of friends', made him quit art school.
17. It is almost impossible to make a stranger realize the tone and style of the late Earl Fitzwilliam's method of life at his Yorkshire seat, Wentworth.

EXERCISE 11. *Point out the Objective Infinitive Construction and analyze its parts. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. He knew himself to be more intelligent than his chief.
2. Did he expect the story to be believed, might it even be true? With Derek anything was possible.
3. I've heard people who have been on the tour say it isn't very well organized.

4. I saw Robin's long form sidle round the door.
5. I rely on his well-known tact to steer us to a compromise.
6. I don't complain. I take it to be my destiny.
7. I don't want that boy to go to prison for putting out forgeries.
8. He made no resistance, but allowed himself to be shaken back and forwards.
9. In this thrilling moment of total blackness I suddenly felt her kiss me on the cheek.
10. He took his glass and watched her pour some wine for herself.
11. Now he heard someone come out of Breasley's bedroom, then light footsteps, the creak of a floorboard outside his room.
12. He had read the subject up cursorily before coming, but now he played a little ignorant, and discovered Breasley to be rather more learned and lettered than his briskly laconic manner at first sound suggested.
13. They had chatted a little about the lake, the temperature, the niceness of it, as they trod water some ten feet apart. He saw Freak go back on shore.
14. The old man hesitated, then reached and took a sheet of paper from a drawer beside him. Standing at his shoulder, David watched him address himself to the paper as if to some formal document.
15. Presently on the last afternoon I heard a voice behind me say: "May I stay here and watch?"
16. I've seen a few divorces in my time, and I've never known one work out so happily for all concerned. Almost always, however friendly people are at the start, bad blood crops up when they get down to detail.
17. I wanted him to come home with me, but he wouldn't. He's got a beard now, you know, and he's very religious.
18. I have known cases where it has had a wonderfully soothing effect on a patient; I've even known it act as a positive stimulant.
19. I can't bear you to be alone your first night home.

EXERCISE 12. *Point out the Subjective Infinitive Construction. Translate into Russian.*

1. His great bulk seemed to dwarf the chair he sat on.
2. He was meant to be dead.
3. He appeared not to hear the sharply hysterical cries of the Director of the Flinwich Festival.
4. The plays offered at the local theatre are not likely to disturb the intellect or the emotions.
5. The Italian police seem to have given up hope of solving the problems surrounding them.
6. It appears to have been accepted that the death was accidental.
7. He was known to have a job in the Civil Service and was understood to be interested in literature.
8. N. is agreed by those who live in it to be a delightful small town.
9. The actual killer, however, turned out to be her secretary, played by Sandy.
10. Nobody seems to care for the idea of calling in the police.
11. The town mayor happened that year to be a Labour man and a train driver.
12. She says we live in different atmospheres. That's all right, but Julia happens to fancy my atmosphere.
13. Rex's age was greatly in his favour, for among Julia's friends there was a kind of gerontophilic snobbery; young men were held to be gauche and pimply.
14. He's found a companion he happens to like and a place where he happens to like living.
15. "I never see you now", she said. "I never seem to see anyone I like. I don't know why."
16. Time is found to have built its own defensive lines, camouflaged vulnerable points, and laid a field of mines across all but a few well-trodden paths, so that, more often than not, we can only signal to one another from either side of the tangle of wires.
17. I happen to have a personal interest in the artist if that word has any meaning for you.

18. “Oh, my darling, why is it that love makes me hate the world? It is supposed to have quite the opposite effect.”
19. “Would you very much mind not doing that? I don’t happen to enjoy it.”
20. All that he was known with certainty to have done was to form a collection of match-boxes. Other than this he was not known to have any interests.
21. “How do I know I shan’t suddenly turn out to be somebody else? It’s an easy way to chuck.”
22. As I don’t happen to drink, I am more employable.
23. At last a date in January was chosen which proved to be the correct one.
24. It was of course a mere jotting, never meant to be printed; but which Johnson’s literary executors pitched into the book with all the rest of the available posthumous materials.
25. Her father was one of those Victorian gentlemen who appear to have lived comfortably on doing nothing.
26. David was glad he had chanced to arrive when the dog was off the premises.
27. Then Henry suddenly asked if we’d like to stay to lunch. But we felt it was just a nice gesture – one was meant to refuse.
28. A father is generally supposed to like his daughters best.
29. The boy turned out to have visited the palace before.
30. On the face of it the dispute appears to have been about money.

EXERCISE 13. *Translate into English using either the Subjective or the Objective Infinitive Constructions.*

1. Она, похоже, уже потеряла всякое терпение.
2. Кажется, ей здесь нравится.
3. Кажется, он совершенно ничего не делает, чтобы подготовиться к экзамену.
4. Похоже, результаты были фальсифицированы.
5. Кажется, ты забыл, что у нас на завтра билеты в театр.
6. Похоже, министр пользовался устаревшими сведениями.

7. Оказалось, что она ошибалась.
8. Картина, которая, как считали, принадлежала кисти Рубенса, оказалась подделкой.
9. Оказалось, что перевод был неточным.
10. Статья оказалась довольно интересной.
11. Обидно сознавать, что все предпринятые нами усилия оказались бесполезными.
12. Навряд ли это произойдет в ближайшем будущем.
13. Маловероятно, что поезд придет по расписанию.
14. Весьма вероятно, что запись этого концерта будут транслировать на следующей неделе.
15. По всей вероятности, вылет самолета будет задержан из-за плохой погоды.
16. Вероятно, ей уже обо всем рассказали.
17. Маловероятно, что он что-нибудь заподозрит.
18. В эту минуту она случайно оказалась неподалеку и слышала их разговор.
19. Я случайно встретился с ней по дороге в институт.
20. Если вы случайно увидите эту книгу, купите ее для меня, пожалуйста.
21. Послушайте, это место, между прочим, занято.^{a)}
22. Мне, между прочим, нравится эта певица, так что, пожалуйста, не нужно так говорить о ней в моем присутствии.
23. Утверждают, что он передал секретную информацию конкурирующей фирме.
24. Считается, что эта трава помогает от 100 болезней.
25. Некоторые считают, что проблемы, связанные с монархией, отвлекают людей от действительно насущных проблем.
26. Астрологию не считают настоящей наукой.
27. Ожидается, что президент сделает важное заявление сегодня вечером.
28. Ожидается, что цены снова вырастут.
29. Никто не ожидал, что голодовка принесет плоды.
30. Предполагается, что переговоры продлятся 3 дня.

31. Вы обязаны приходить на работу в 8 часов.
32. Предполагается, что вы не будете задавать лишних вопросов.
33. Начальник считал, что она должна ставить работу выше личной жизни.
34. Обнаружилось, что он скрывается в Южной Америке.
35. По оценкам экспертов, данный политический курс должен привести к экономическому подъему.
36. Известно, что во время Второй мировой войны он был в Испании.
37. Согласно прогнозам, консерваторы должны были получить большинство в парламенте.
38. Сообщается, что этот режиссер снимает сейчас новую картину.
39. Я не могу до нее дозвониться, даже по мобильному. Говорят, она уехала за границу.
40. Ходят слухи, что он похищен террористами.
41. Его считали очень сведущим в вопросах истории.
42. Полагали, что они тайно обвенчались еще месяц назад.
43. Было видно, как она кивнула в знак согласия.
44. Слышали, как она сказала, что впервые слышит об этом.
45. Видели, как машина свернула за угол и остановилась у банка.
46. Спроси Джека. Он наверняка знает.
47. Внезапно она услышала, что дверь открылась.
48. Он проследил за тем, как она вышла из комнаты.
49. Я заметил, что к забору подбежала собака, и решил не входить, пока не выйдет хозяин.
50. Я видел, как кто-то подошел к окну и подал условный сигнал.
51. Она слушала, как за окном завывает ветер.
52. В темноте я почувствовал, как кто-то толкнул меня, и невольно вздрогнул.
53. Я рассчитываю на то, что вы сдержите свое слово.
54. Ей не нравилось, когда ее родственники провожали ее.

55. Она хотела, чтобы они ей поверили.
56. Я хочу, чтобы вы показали мне все относящиеся к делу документы.
57. Начальник хочет, чтобы работа была завершена в понедельник.
58. Не было случая, чтобы он меня подвел.
59. Я так увлекся разговором, что не заметил, как самолет взлетел.
60. Мы не ожидали, что автобус так опоздает.

^{a)} In sentences 21–22 use **happen**

EXERCISE 14. *Point out infinitive structures in the function of attribute. Translate into Russian paying special attention to a possible modal meaning expressed by the infinitive in this function.*

1. He hasn't produced sufficient evidence to justify a perhaps lengthy and expensive investigation abroad.
2. Headfield is a prosperous town with pleasant country to be reached in ten minutes' drive.
3. She left shortly after dinner, saying that she had an article to write and a deadline to meet.
4. They thought it would be a good place to bring up the kids.
5. He complained about my failure to return this or that set of figures which were urgently required.
6. One condition was that Signor Morvelli should have an option to buy two hundred shares in the company, at a price to be agreed.
7. And I have the house to look after and your dinner parties to arrange.
8. There are no slums in Headfield of the kind to be seen in London and other big cities.
9. She had been frightened of him once, but now he was a piece of property to be wheeled about, helped in and out of bed, tucked up at night.
10. The Sun, hostile to European integration since at least 1981, has the gall to demand rational discussion on the subject.

11. Norman had the audacity to say I could have bought them if I had gone in the morning.
12. He felt that Colin would lack the nerve to do anything original.
13. In spite of Robin's desire to promote European dramatists, the next play to be produced by the Headfield players was *Murder Most Informal*.
14. Brenda pointed out the undesirable publicity likely to follow any police enquiry.
15. When we stood waiting for the motor boats to take us to our hotel, it was raining.
16. There was only ten days of term to go; I got through them somehow and returned to London.
17. They are not animals in a zoo to be goggled at. They are artists, very great artists, to be revered.
18. Still there may be time for him to see her.
19. Goodness knows there is nowhere to go in the old town.
20. There is nothing for a student to do here now.
21. Once he stayed out all night and there was no one to make my coffee when I woke up.
22. My work had nothing to recommend it except my growing technical skill, enthusiasm for my subject, and independence of popular notions.
23. The time has now come to rebuild on broader foundations.
24. It was no time for the sweet of luxury. Now on the rough water there was a formality to be observed, no more.
25. Really I think it is a thing for Lord Brideshead to decide.
26. He had no strength for any other war than his own solitary struggle to keep alive.
27. The man, who, in his time, had had ample chance to tire of undergraduate fantasy, was plainly captivated.
28. I felt at heart that this was not all which Oxford had to offer.
29. She made a vague gesture for him to follow her, and turned to the stairs.
30. Henry had still another decade to wait before any sort of serious recognition at home.

31. He very rarely indeed found nothing at all to praise in an artist or an exhibition.
32. It must have been something to do with the sun, the water and their low voices.
33. It gave us an opportunity to meet many different people.
34. She felt that the question she had to ask had nothing to do with the subject of the discussion.
35. He was the second of three successive heirs to die before reaching the age of forty.
36. Their letters could focus the things that have been blurred: the personalities and motives of the conspirators, the evidence they had to support their charge against Billy.
37. They recalled him as a well-dressed figure, usually to be seen in a pale blue plus-four suit and carrying a short stick.
38. I couldn't believe there was so little to go on. It was like trying to build an ancient invertebrate from its trace fossils.

EXERCISE 15. *Translate into English using the infinitive as attribute.*

1. Это не та вещь, которую можно дарить на день рождения.
2. Он не из тех, кого нужно бояться.
3. Она не тот человек, над которым можно смеяться.
4. Нам далеко идти.
5. Ей не к кому обратиться.
6. Винить некого.
7. Она первой произнесла это слово.
8. Ее приняли последней.
9. У него хватило наглости прийти сюда.
10. Было много людей, нуждающихся в операции.
11. У нас нет никого, кто мог бы присматривать за ребенком.
12. Вот лекарство, которое нужно принять немедленно.
13. Ему надо было написать несколько писем.
14. У меня не было возможности съездить туда.
15. Нам предстояло решить сразу несколько проблем.

16. У меня есть несколько книг по искусству, которые ты можешь просмотреть.
17. Боюсь, нам придется со многим смириться.
18. У девочки не было брата, с которым она могла бы играть.
19. Мне нечего вам предложить.
20. Мальчик первым услышал звонок.
21. Вот образец, который тебе нужно переписать.
22. Она получила письмо, в котором говорилось, что ее приняли на работу.
23. Вагон был так переполнен, что я не мог найти свободного места.
24. Эту книгу трудно читать в поезде. Ее стоит читать дома со словарем.
25. Этот фильм интересно смотреть.
26. Он не такой человек, которому можно доверять.
27. Я едва мог противостоять соблазну купить такую хорошую вещь за такую низкую цену.
28. Вы упустили возможность загладить свою вину.
29. Она сделала огромное усилие, чтобы не потерять самообладание.
30. Это удобный способ дать ей понять, что она ошибается.
31. У меня нет никакого желания рассказывать вам что-либо.
32. У вас нет никакого права вмешиваться.
33. Писатель получил разрешение пользоваться архивами.
34. Она посмотрела на меня таким взглядом, который говорил, что мне лучше молчать.

EXERCISE 16. *Point out the infinitive as adverbial modifier and identify its type. Translate into Russian.*

1. She crossed to the desk so as to look for the safe-conduct.
2. The first possibility is that the letter was written to damage the firm.

3. You didn't search me out to talk about Colin. So what is up?
4. He had been given that straight eye-to-eye look by Derek too often not to know that it was a warning.
5. I was no fool; I was old enough to know that an attempt had been made to suborn me and young enough to have found the experience agreeable.
6. He drew the curtains and the sound of it woke me, to find him there fully dressed.
7. Mary made a hasty marriage in order to escape from home and a domineering parent.
8. As if to justify him a sable cloud blotted out the sun, large drops of rain fell on bare heads and shoulders.
9. I said I was willing to pay infinitely more to have a compartment to myself.
10. Sandy drifted away to talk to the Porsons, who had recently arrived.
11. Jason dressed with care in a shirt with a gray stripe in it so faint as to be almost invisible.
12. Her teeth were too white to be real.
13. She had only to stroke the magic ring with her fingertips and whisper the charmed word, for the earth to open at her feet and belch forth her titanic servant who would bring her whatever she asked.
14. He sat on a number of charitable committees in order to be near her.
15. We drove at great speed and arrived to find a steel hawser stretched between lamp posts, an overturned truck and a policeman.
16. He answered softly in English fluent enough to suggest that it was now habitual to him.
17. I am here to cure people, not to protect them from vicious habits, or teach them self-control.
18. The voices seemed so distant as to be meaningless.
19. She had married me six years ago at the time of my first exhibition, and had done much since then to push our interests.

20. There was an article on it in *Country Life*; I bought it for you to see.
21. You'd think, to hear them talk to each other, they were the same age.
22. Most passengers had fads; he was paid to fortify their self-esteem.
23. Then he looked round furtively to see if he had been observed, caught my eye, and giggled nervously.
24. I telephoned for a barber to come and shave me.
25. She had not come to see the pictures but to get a "human story" of the dangers of my journey.
26. The soft breeze gently stirred the blossom in the limes and carried its fragrance, fresh from the late rains, to merge with the sweet breath of box and the drying stone.
27. He spoke as though it were a mere trick of fate that he was none of these things, and he might awake any morning to find the matter adjusted.
28. I, of course, was host, though to hear Beryl press my son with food, you might have thought otherwise.
29. There was a pause in which Julia sighed and John drew breath as though to start further subdividing the propositions.
30. It was a charming room, oddly shaped to conform with the curve of the dome.
31. I haven't sent him to Cambridge just to play tennis.
32. Nicky was not such a fool as to be unaware that women often liked him.
33. But as if to confirm that the thing was not to be taken lightly, he saw that the gate was padlocked on the inner side.
34. The old man began to confess he was a fool to have spent so much of his life in a city.
35. She reached a hand skyward as if to push the memory away.
36. Some time later he had stood to go, but the old man stopped him before he could move away.
37. The girl tilted an angle lamp to light the place she had chosen.
38. It had causes too small, too manifold to have been detected in the past or to be analyzed now.

39. He broke off and coughed, so as to hide the fact that he had uttered.
40. Her smile faded quickly: "You were crazy to come."
41. Now and then the fog lifted to reveal a portion of the house.

EXERCISE 17. *Translate into English paying attention to the use of the infinitive as adverbial modifier. More than one variant may be possible.*

1. Вода сегодня слишком холодная, чтобы купаться.
2. Она была так слаба, что не могла встать с постели без посторонней помощи.
3. Она была так напугана, что не могла сдвинуться с места.
4. Зал недостаточно велик, чтобы вместить такое количество зрителей.
5. Она была слишком доверчивым человеком, чтобы понять, что ее обманывают.
6. Лектор говорил так быстро, что студенты не могли поспевать за ним.
7. Текст настолько сложный, что я не могу перевести его.
8. Она слишком известная певица, чтобы согласиться петь за такую цену.
9. Она такая ханжа, что вряд ли одобрит это.
10. Звук был слишком слабым, чтобы кто-нибудь обратил внимание.
11. Ветер был слишком сильным, чтобы судно могло выйти в море.
12. Она была достаточно тактична, чтобы не подать виду.
13. Если сложить этот надувной матрас, он будет достаточно мал, чтобы войти в сумку.
14. Эта кастрюля недостаточно большая, чтобы варить в ней суп.
15. Давай купим крупы по дороге домой, чтобы потом не ходить в магазин специально.
16. Они выехали раньше, чтобы не попасть в пробку.

17. Надо включить телевизор сейчас, чтобы не пропустить начало фильма.
18. Когда Майкл пришел домой, он узнал, что его дочь отвезли в больницу.
19. Она обернулась — и увидела, как за нею идет какой-то человек.
20. Я нашел указанную гостиницу, но мне там сказали, что номер для меня не забронирован.
21. Джек сказал, что хранит пистолет в ящике письменного стола. Они открыли ящик, но пистолета там не было.
22. Она думала, что он придет, чтобы все рассказать.
23. Она лезла из кожи вон, чтобы стать его женой.
24. Она провела рукой по волосам, словно хотела поправить прическу.
25. Я пришел сюда не для того, чтобы развлекать вас.
26. Чтобы ничего не объяснять, она повесила трубку.
27. Он повернулся к окну, словно хотел сказать, что разговор закончен.

EXERCISE 18. *Point out the for-to-infinitive construction and determine its function. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. There were no heirs for them to pass their papers on to.
2. I prayed for his life to be spared.
3. A crowd of thousands shifted nervously on the great lawn, waiting for the coffin to be brought out.
4. As human societies and civilizations change, it is natural for them to suppose that what they do, what they think and believe is superior to what went before.
5. It is no longer an option for any Englishman to write as Froude or Rowse did.
6. It is not possible for one individual to impose her will on the people unless she were to carry with her a sufficient group of the Powerful.
7. It was the signal for the 5,000-strong cortège to begin the mile-long walk to the village church.
8. It was against nature — in their view — for women to rule men.

9. His father was anxious for him to start university life without delay.
10. London was the first university to open its doors to women and also made it easier for those from poorer backgrounds to benefit from a university education.
11. It took the lamp men as long to light the house as it did for the sky outside to turn from day to night.
12. Nightclub owners provided venues for the young people to drink to late hours.
13. Mr and Mrs Baldwin greeted the Lygon girls and arranged for them to sleep in one of the spare rooms.
14. The fact that many hopes have been disappointed and many key conjectures remain unproved may well be reason enough for some to give up working on string theory.
15. I felt too ill for the speculation to take root in my mind at the time.
16. A chance meeting led to an invitation to do some reviewing; and a year later still that had become lucrative enough for him to drop the lecturing.
17. Mr. Howard has pressed ahead with secure detention centres for persistent young offenders and is anxious for the courts to have adequate powers to deal with them.
18. It is unlikely that decisions could be reached in time for changes to the law to be included.
19. There were many people calling for the project to be cancelled as quickly as possible.
20. The expected state of affairs in the circumstances would have been for white sheets to be thrown over the furniture and the big house closed up until the parental difficulties had been resolved.

EXERCISE 19. *Translate the following sentences into English using the for-to-infinitive construction.*

1. Джон был очень робок, и ему было трудно заводить друзей.
2. Уже поздно, нам пора ехать домой.

3. Она решила поехать в субботу на озеро, чтобы дети могли искупаться и половить рыбу.
4. Это их квартира и им самим решать, продавать ее или нет. Я не хочу вмешиваться.
5. Ей достаточно было коснуться ручки — и дверь открылась.
6. Он был слишком известным критиком, чтобы кто-то мог позволить себе не считаться с его мнением.
7. Начальник издал распоряжение, чтобы все сотрудники приходили на работу в 8-30.
8. Небо сегодня недостаточно чистое, чтобы мы могли увидеть Большую Медведицу.
9. Из-за штормового ветра рыбакам было невозможно выйти в море.
10. Недопустимо, чтобы такое выдающееся произведение литературы ставил такой бездарный режиссер.
11. Все ждали, пока она что-нибудь скажет, но она упорно молчала.
12. Вот книга, которую ты можешь использовать при написании эссе.
13. На вечере не был никого, с кем она могла бы обсудить свою проблему.
14. Этот конкурс — прекрасная возможность для Вас показать себя с лучшей стороны.
15. Я подвинулся к окну, чтобы они могли сесть вместе.
16. Не мне судить, кто из них виноват.
17. Стоит тебе только побежать, и собака тебя укусит.
18. Это недостаточная причина для того, чтобы он бросал работу.
19. У нее в гостиной мало места, ей было бы лучше купить книжные полки, а не шкаф.
20. Ему может быть трудно запомнить такой большой текст.
21. Профсоюзы призвали правительство создать новые рабочие места.
22. Ее план состоял в том, чтобы Джон женился на ней втайне от своих родителей.

EXERCISE 20. *Revision. Use the infinitive in brackets in the appropriate form. State the function of the infinitive.*

1. He couldn't (*bear*) (*look*) at her more than was necessary.
2. How often he had heard her (*tell*) the story.
3. She made you (*feel*) ashamed for the whole human race.
4. (*Make*) these silent and spectral appearances was one of Janet's peculiar talents.
5. Her eyes were large and dark with the largeness and darkness that seemed (*invite*) sties and an occasional bloodshot suffusion.
6. She hopes (*be*) well enough (*see*) you at luncheon tomorrow.
7. Reality does not always (*come*) up to the ideal. But that doesn't make me (*believe*) any the less in the ideal.
8. It was the first time he had done such a thing; the action seemed not (*resent*).
9. Once out of sight of the house he let his high pace (*decline*) to a trot, and finally to a walk.
10. I could (*lock*) myself up and force myself not (*come*) to you.
11. She had half a mile in which (*invent*) the necessary lies.
12. "I'd rather (*leave*) in peace (*die*) here", she was crying in earnest now.
13. (*Make*) amends for his show of exasperation he went up to his wife's room and offered (*read*) to her.
14. She leaned forward, aimed, so (*speak*), like a gun, and fired her words.
15. He wasn't romantic enough (*imagine*) that every face masked an interior physiognomy of beauty and strangeness.
16. I'll drink it after my medicine (*take*) the taste away.
17. He was happy (*be*) alone.
18. It was tiresome (*catch*) out in a lie.
19. He slept for seven and a half hours, and woke (*find*) the sun high in the sky.
20. I didn't mean (*write*) to you; I meant (*wait*) until you were out of mourning and could (*come*) and (*see*) me again.
21. I can't (*understand*) how you ever came (*pay*) any attention to me, I am so dull and stupid.

22. It was imbecile, idiotic: there was no other way (*describe*) it.
23. There is no interest or pleasure (*derive*) from these wretched affairs.
24. Mr. Hutton found it very difficult (*distinguish*) what she was saying.
25. A wicked man had been moved by an illicit passion (*kill*) his wife. For months he had lived in sin and fancied security – only (*dash*) at last more horribly into the pit he had prepared for himself. Murder will out, and here was a case of it. The readers of the newspapers were in a position (*follow*) every movement of the hand of God.
26. It was all too fantastic (*take*) seriously.
27. He had seen it (*fall*), he had heard it (*strike*) the pavement.
28. She seemed (*drink*) about half the bottle.
29. “I’ll commission him (*paint*) frescoes round this room. It is just what I’ve always vainly longed for – a real nineteenth-century artist (*decorate*) this place for me.”
30. He took it into his head, somewhere about the sixties, (*go*) to Palestine (*get*) local colour for his religious pictures.
31. “Get someone (*put*) all these things back in their places”, Lord Badgery commanded.
32. One of the first things I shall do when my fortunes are restored will be (*buy*) a hedgehog.
33. The two girls seemed (*disappear*). In the corridor above he stopped (*look*) at the two paintings he had noticed when she first showed him up and failed (*put*) a name to.
34. Agricultural Society was amazed (see) the earl bareheaded in a grey summer suit, speaking warmly to the agricultural workers, shaking them by the hand and stopping (chat).
35. Then suddenly, as if (*solve*) the enigma, the living painter himself appeared from the garden door.
36. Between bites at his pear David asked why it had taken so long (*find*) that out.
37. All his life he must have had this craving for a place (*hide*); a profound shyness, a timidity; and forced himself (*behave*) in an exactly contrary fashion.

38. Presently, (*ease*) the tension, one of the others mentioned a subject upon which Henry was glad (*speak*).
39. He saw in fancy his son (*leap*) over the net (*shake*) hands with the American champion whom he had just defeated.
40. It was not unusual for dinner parties (*end*) in that way.
41. The last architect (*work*) at Brideshead had added a colonnade and flanking pavilions.
42. I expected you (*make*) mistakes your first year.
43. I know it must be embarrassing for you, but I happen (*like*) this bad set.
44. Then they began (*blaspheme*) in a very shocking manner, and suddenly I, too, began (*annoy*).
45. He thought it would make me (*grow*) out of what he calls my “English habits”.
46. I never heard anyone (*speak*) an ill word of Stefanie.
47. Antoine claims (*have*) an affair with her.
48. Take yesterday. He seemed (*do*) very well. He learned large bits of the catechism by heart, and the Lord’s Prayer, and the Hail Mary.
49. Do you expect a grown man (*believe*) about walking to heaven?
50. I mean I was much too deep with Rex (*be able*) (*say*) “The marriage arranged will not now take place”, and leave it at that. I wanted (*make*) an honest woman. I’ve been wanting it ever since – come (*think*) of it.
51. Father Mowbray hit on the truth about Rex at once, that it took me a year of marriage (*see*).
52. She telephoned (*say*) her mother was anxious (*see*) me.
53. We went across the hall to the small drawing-room where luncheon parties used (*assemble*), and sat on either side of the fireplace.
54. It seems a shame (*pull*) it down, but Julia says she’d sooner that than (*have*) someone else (*live*) there.
55. Whenever he comes the first thing he does is (*drive*) straight to the Old Rectory.
56. The secretary had failed (*remind*) them of our departure in time.

57. I felt it was all right for me (*dislike*) her.
58. I saw her to bed, the blue lids fell over her eyes; her pale lips moved on the pillow, but whether (*wish*) me good night or (*murmur*) a prayer – I did not know.
59. I've never known a divorce (*do*) any good.
60. No records appear (survive) (offer) a personal account of the royal visit.

EXERCISE 21. *The Infinitive in newspapers. Analyze the function of the infinitive used in newspaper articles. Translate into Russian. Point out the peculiarities of the use of the infinitive in newspaper language.*

1. He survived to tell his story, but finds that in a country paranoid about violent crime very few want to listen.
2. He had to watch his five children grow up without him.
3. The trip to the Derby and many other events are captured by this two-hour documentary, to be broadcast close to the anniversary date of February, 6.
4. Mr. Major's political judgement turns out to be faulty.
5. The Tories are certain to win every future election, since economic conditions could hardly be less favourable than in 1992.
6. Economics is likely to be less important than the influence of non-economic factors.
7. During the past three election campaigns, most of the media, which tend to back the Tories, have joined in. Economic optimism was bound to increase as a result.
8. The Sunday Times has discovered that one of the most influential textbooks fails to recommend a commonly used technique to save lives.
9. He is known to be concerned that a hard core of persistent juvenile offenders have been able to escape prosecution because of their age.
10. It is almost an affront to common sense to presume that a boy of 12 or 13 who steals a motor car is unaware he is doing wrong.

11. The princess spoke of the “grief and guilt” felt by mothers who will not see their children grow up, and the problems of finding someone to confide in.
12. Her teachers know about her illness and are understanding, but she is reluctant to let other parents know.
13. They said that Silcock would not have injured the officer if he had been made to accept treatment earlier.
14. He has resisted attempts to merge the internal security organisation with the armed forces.
15. In the past Prince Sultan has made no secret of his ambition to be king.
16. Prince Sultan is said to be preferred by the United States.
17. By contrast, Prince Abdullah is thought to have been unhappy about the large and unprecedented US presence in the kingdom during the campaign to liberate Kuwait.
18. He favours good ties with Britain and France to balance over-dependence on Washington.
19. He is likely to maintain a cautious policy on the two key issues.
20. Yesterday’s announcement appears to confirm Prince Abdullah’s position.
21. In 1865–1867 Walter Bagehot, the finest and most influential writer ever to have been editor of the *Economist*, defined the constitutional role of the modern British monarchy.
22. To put monarchy to a vote is by definition to destroy its very essence.
23. In this age both of television and democracy the royal family has sought to make itself more accessible.
24. If Prince Charles is deemed widely to be an unsuitable king, then to allow him to succeed without a referendum would itself harm the institution of the monarchy.
25. The government gave campaigners one last chance yesterday to save the world’s most expensive sculpture, Canova’s *The Three Graces*.
26. Victoria and Albert museum has spearheaded attempts to raise 7.6 million pounds to match the Getty Museum’s Offer.

27. There are real hopes that this deferral might just be enough for the fund-raising campaign to be successful.
28. It took Monet, Duchamp and Pollock to realise the true meaning of art.
29. Certainly, the British public takes time to appreciate its home-grown talent.
30. Education department figures, to be released next month, will reveal a fourfold increase in the number of children excluded from school.
31. All this while I was also supposed to be working towards my A-levels.
32. It seems strange that the dons, in their faddish determination to prove themselves even more democratic, profess to be doing this to favour the likes of me.
33. One possible advance would be for groups of universities offering the same subject to band together to set common papers.
34. Although the Yorkshire city is believed to have only 10 families of Asian-origin Christians, Mr. Peters is expecting to forge links with the Pakistani community, many of whom come from his native province.
35. In a move to boost the flagging momentum of the policy to encourage schools to opt out of local authority control, proposals will be published for consultation next week.
36. Mr. Portillo appeared to accept that a straight win would be enough to keep him in office.
37. Raymond Eden, who left his radio on to foil burglars when he went on holiday, returned to find it had been turned off by noise control officers.
38. Another young voter says he is depending on Labour to bring government back to Scotland.

THE GERUND

EXERCISE 1. Put the verb in brackets in the appropriate gerund form.

1. I told him the words Sandy had murmured and then denied (*speak*).
2. He was afraid of (*take*) for another person.
3. Under police questioning he admitted (*invent*) the story.
4. It does not bear (*think about*).
5. In due course he began talking to him of Nicky and what chance the boy had of (*choose*) to play for the university during the following season.
6. It is idiotic to leave Monte Carlo without (*try*) your luck.
7. Always rather fond of (*like*), he developed a manner carefully blended of honesty and tact.
8. I distinctly remember last Christmas (*see*) you together and (*think*) how happy you looked.
9. He was ashamed of me when he found I didn't cut the kind of figure he wanted, ashamed of himself for (*take in*).
10. Her modern jewellery gave the impression of (*mass produce*).
11. In two years he seemed to have attained his simple ambition of (*know*) and (*like*) in such places.
12. Rex seemed a rough, healthy, prosperous fellow whose name was already familiar to him from (*read*) the political reports.
13. Police believe that Celine's body had been in the fields less than 24 hours before (*find*) by a motorist.
14. She mentioned (*see*) me on television the previous night.
15. I know that he dislikes (*wake up*) early in the morning, but the matter is very urgent.
16. Jack recalled (*see*) the car in front of the theatre.
17. I remember (*read*) about it in one of the historical novels.
18. I got out my jacket, which had the appearance of (*put*) away for a long time.

EXERCISE 2. *Point out the gerund in the functions of subject or part of a predicate. Determine whether the gerund is used singly, in a phrase, or in a construction. Analyse the elements of the construction. Translate into Russian.*

1. He is extravagant. Living beyond his means is a matter of principle to him.
2. Standing still merely means running backwards.
3. Sitting in a train for 24 hours isn't my idea of bliss. Sunbathing in the garden is more my line.
4. Venice is a city where walking is not merely desirable but inevitable.
5. It is no good my saying one swallow doesn't make a summer; he doesn't see that it is just a fluke.
6. It is so banal saying you haven't read the book of the moment, if you haven't.
7. Then he kept coming two or three times a week, always drunk, until the Superior gave orders that the porter was to keep him out.
8. I've gone too far; there is no turning back now.
9. It was odd, wanting to give something one had lost oneself.
10. Isn't it heaven saying good-bye and knowing we shall meet again in half an hour?
11. It occurred to her that, with my interest in architecture, my true *métier* was designing scenery for the films.
12. What a treat seeing your name in the list!
13. It isn't so good being alone when you're sick.
14. It hadn't been worth leaving Paris.
15. He answered, "Delighted", and that settled the matter as far as mummy stopping us legally went.
16. It was no good her telling herself that in charity she must assume his good faith; it brought back memories of another courtship and conversion.
17. I make money work for me. It's pure waste tying up capital at three and a half.
18. The only disadvantage was having to put up with my company, and we soon solved that for him.

19. And the teachers still go on trying to make them paint like Delacroix.
20. I thought perhaps it was rather a waste of time going back to Oxford.
21. “Oh, dear, it’s no good trying to explain. Protestants always think Catholic priests are spies.”
22. We should miss you so much if you ever stopped coming to stay with us.
23. He could have explained all this if he liked. But in the present case it wasn’t worth taking the trouble.
24. However, it’s no use speculating what the picture may have been going to look like.
25. Sometimes I think I ought to stop loving you.
26. She altered the position of one card, took back another, and went on playing. Her patiences always came out.
27. It was a bother having to lie like this.
28. For a long time she did not answer, and he went on stroking her hair mechanically, almost unconsciously.
29. The new painting is remarkable. I don’t know how he keeps on pulling them out.
30. He did not seem drunk, there was no fumbling after his glass.
31. There was no mistaking the sound.
32. Since you don’t know, it’s no use my telling you.

EXERCISE 3. *Translate into English paying attention to the use of the gerund as subject or part of a predicate.*

1. Ваш приезд может усложнить дело.
2. Остаться дома — это лучшее, что можно сделать в подобных обстоятельствах.
3. Не удивляйтесь. Ложь для него — дело привычное.
4. Никакие нотации со стороны родителей не могли ничего изменить в его поведении.
5. Чтение газет позволяет быть в курсе событий в мире.
6. Любить — значит прощать и верить.

7. Сидя допоздна, вы вредите своему здоровью.
8. Читая в постели, вы портите зрение.
9. Ее выигрыш в турнире был сюрпризом для всех.
10. Его участие в этом деле не принесет нам пользы.
11. Их ранний отъезд был вызван чрезвычайными обстоятельствами.
12. Мне очень приятно плавать утром в чистом море!
13. По правде говоря, не было ничего приятного в том, что я прождал два часа.
14. Никто не мог сказать, как она воспримет эту новость.
15. Неизвестно, сколько бы еще времени она говорила, если бы кто-то из гостей не отвлек ее внимания.
16. Эту машину уже не отремонтировать.
17. Совершенно ясно, что означают его слова.
18. Теперь его уже не остановить.
19. Никто не станет отрицать, что она заслужила награду.
20. Невозможно объяснить ее странное поведение в доме мисс Смит.
21. Нет смысла спорить с ним. Он считает, что всегда прав.
22. Пожалуй, нет смысла звонить ей. Ее все равно нет дома.
23. Сделанного не воротишь (*Пословица*).
24. Нет смысла смотреть фильм до конца. Он такой примитивный, что и так все понятно.
25. Ждать не было никакого смысла, и я пошел домой.
26. Нет смысла пытаться убедить ее в обратном.
27. Нет смысла больше волноваться.
28. Стоит еще раз просмотреть отчет. Там могут быть ошибки.
29. Мне кажется, не стоит так много работать. Всех денег не заработаешь.
30. Стоит отвлечься от проблем и подумать о чем-нибудь приятном.
31. Мне кажется, стоит поспать хотя бы полчаса, и вы восстановите силы.

32. Стоит прислушаться к ее словам. Еще не было случая, чтобы она давала плохой совет.
33. Это означало, что придется провести бессонную ночь.
34. Она понимала, что отказаться в такой ситуации – значит потерять лучшую подругу.
35. Вам не кажется, что это будет фактически означать разрыв дипломатических отношений?
36. Моим делом было обучать их вождению.
37. Самым важным было сдать экзамены.
38. Единственной проблемой было то, что надо было убедить родителей дать свое согласие.
39. Вы постоянно делаете одну и ту же ошибку.
40. С тех пор, как я увидел этот фильм, я не перестаю думать о нем, такое сильное впечатление он на меня произвел.
41. Простите, что я все время чихаю. У меня весной аллергия.
42. Она без конца повторяла одно и то же.
43. Неужели я должен постоянно твердить вам одно и то же! Как можно быть таким несобранным?
44. Она продолжала бежать, как будто за ней кто-то гнался.
45. Она хотела продолжить чтение, но ребенок без конца задавал вопросы.
46. Шутка показалась ей такой смешной, что она продолжала смеяться даже после того, как никто уже не смеялся.
47. Все пытались ее утешить, но девочка продолжала плакать.
48. Внезапно она перестала есть и встала из-за стола.
49. В тот вечер дождь так и не прекратился.
50. Она перестала писать и посмотрела на часы.
51. Это не шутка – переплыть такое широкое озеро.

EXERCISE 4. *Point out the gerund and gerundial constructions in the function of object. Pay attention to the verbs and prepositions the gerund is used after. Translate into Russian.*

1. The outrageously beautiful Clarissa no longer prevented him from directing his full batteries against Jean.
2. Instead of climbing the short flight of iron stairs he turned abruptly and hurried off.
3. He contented himself with saying alternatively at intervals, "Yes, yes he will go", and "Calm yourself, think of your voice!"
4. Clarissa looked visibly doubtful about whether there was now any point in throwing herself to death.
5. He said something incoherent and ridiculous about being in Elba and meeting somebody there.
6. For a wild moment she contemplated coming back one evening and ringing every bell.
7. That did not stop Uncle Jack from reproaching him.
8. Jason talked Derek into withdrawing from the deal.
9. There are other events I think worth noting, although most of the day is like the ten thousand others.
10. "Hallo, stranger, fancy meeting you!". The inane words were accompanied by his inane laugh.
11. His varied career had never been connected with buying or selling machines.
12. I said that I shouldn't think of mentioning it.
13. Perhaps I was mistaken in thinking of Chuck as an American.
14. Derek cannot help acting, so that it would not be quite right to say he looked serious.
15. There was a fuss about his handling the bar accounts.
16. Caroline had a flair for knowing when a finesse should be attempted.
17. She was an expert typist and never found difficulty in getting jobs.
18. The principal suspect, an autocratic lady who had good reasons for murdering everybody else on the stage, was played by Brenda Wilson.

19. They gathered the suspects together and took turns in switching suspicion from one to another.
20. The amateur dramatics might be worth watching.
21. He was giving me occasional glances as if he suspected me of watching him.
22. Of course the odds were against the door being opened by Lucy.
23. Can you imagine an unpleasantness like that happening to Mike?
24. When you came up I remember advising you to dress as you would in a country house.
25. No one minds a man getting tight once or twice a term.
26. We shouldn't dream of being so offensive as to suggest that you never met us before.
27. "As his medical man I must protest against anything being done to disturb him."
28. I thought he made a pretty poor show when it came to explaining.
29. I was wrong in thinking that the religious controversy was quashed; it flamed up again after dinner.
30. She decided to move, too, and was talking of setting up alone in London.
31. He told me he'd practically given up drinking at one time.
32. I imagine she had been used to bossing things rather in naval circles.
33. I wasn't thinking of dedicating the book to anyone.
34. He'll have his job cut out to stop this little deal going through.
35. There is nothing like a bit of rough weather for bringing people together.
36. I've never been at sea before except coming to New York and, of course, crossing the Channel.
37. People said she had "made" me, but she herself took credit only for supplying me with a congenial background.
38. I remembered that there had been talk of this before, as an additional reason for her staying behind.

39. The affair ended with their giving each other tall glasses of lager beer.
40. No one can ever resist going to see her own present.
41. She had looked forward so much to being my bridesmaid.
42. If there was anything to say, I'd suggest our discussing it in the morning.
43. He wanted to make her dowry work for him, but the lawyers insisted on tying it up.
44. I tried to think only of the salad. I succeeded for a time in thinking only of the soufflé. Then came the cognac and the proper hour for confidences.
45. He talked of Julia and I heard his voice, unintelligible at a great distance, like a dog's barking miles away on a still night.
46. He was a delightful companion. I can't think how I missed knowing him.
47. He was jealous about my getting into the College.
48. Again she wanted to talk and was on her guard against revealing too much.
49. He'd never have agreed to your doing the book if you hadn't been reasonably near the truth.
50. The old man had difficulty in getting the glass to his mouth, then tried to gulp down the wine in one brave swallow.
51. The old man opened his hands, as if in agreement, and seemed amiably not interested in pursuing the matter of David's own work.
52. He decided to try his luck at living by his own painting alone.
53. David was not to let himself be duped into thinking that the subject of the book didn't care a fig for home opinion.
54. She hadn't forgotten his coming completely.
55. He knew that no objection would be made to his leaving before the end of term.
56. My father wasn't any too keen on my coming at all.
57. I can't help thinking there was something wrong about the advice you gave me.

58. He was, of course, occupied in giving splendour to his book.
59. All the other commercial enterprises of the street aimed at purveying the barest necessities to the busy squalor of the quarter.
60. His wife was sitting up in her deck chair, engaged in opening her white parasol.
61. He couldn't refrain from laughing.
62. The newspapers were right in making of the case the staple intellectual food of a whole season.
63. He was successful in bullying and cajoling the manager into giving fifty persons dinner at twelve shillings a head.
64. He was always full of apologies for being so slow in recognizing who was there.
65. He said something about there being more faith in honest doubt.
66. He would bribe the boys into behaving better by letting them tinker with the engine of his motorbike.
67. As modern feminist history shows, Knox, far from being reactionary, was in the vanguard of political thought.
68. Such clubs were necessary because undergraduates were banned from going into the city's pubs.

EXERCISE 5. Use either the infinitive or the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. You should forbid the children (*play*) with matches. It's very dangerous.
2. The driver struggled (*pull*) the lorry out of the mud.
3. She can't help (*worry*) about her children.
4. He keeps (*promise*) (*repay*) the debt, but I don't think he will, in the near future.
5. I avoided (*meet*) them.
6. She claims (*be*) a descendant of Lord Nelson.
7. We discussed (*leave*) our jobs and (*start*) our own business.
8. The soldiers were ordered (*stand*) at attention.
9. She advised me (*travel*, *not*) to this country.

10. The mother urged the girl (*continue*) her education.
11. The windows need (*clean*).
12. I enjoyed (*listen*) to them.
13. Fancy (*meet*) you here of all places.
14. I don't mind (*wait*) a bit. So don't hurry.
15. She warned me (*switch, not*) it on.
16. The boy's hair wants (*cut*).
17. Many people prefer (*watch*) video at home to (*go*) to the cinema.
18. She resented (*be dismissed*).
19. I didn't feel like (*work*) in the garden.
20. He suggested (*go*) to the woods to pick mushrooms.
21. Mike offered (*bring*) some food to the party.
22. I don't have to remind her (*switch*) off the light. She always does it.
23. I can't stand (*talk*) to them.
24. She never keeps a secret. She can't resist (*tell*) everyone.
25. I do appreciate your (*take*) all that trouble (*help*) us.
26. I can't afford (*buy*) a new refrigerator.
27. He finally admitted (*steal*) the book.
28. I don't recall (*see*) them (*enter*) the house.
29. We plan (*redecorate*) our flat in April.
30. She considered (*buy*) a house in the country.
31. I refused (*stay*) and (*wait*) till they returned.
32. She mentioned (*read*) about it in a history book.
33. The teachers encouraged the boy (*be*) frank.
34. The teacher practised (*pronounce*) the French "r" sound.
35. She finally agreed (*cooperate*).
36. Nobody denied (*wish*) (*get*) rid of the man.
37. She swore (*do, not*) it again.
38. I don't want to risk (*lose*) all money.
39. She is so quarrelsome that I am sure she will miss (*have*) to quarrel with somebody.
40. I adore (*read*) science fiction.
41. When we saw him we burst out (*laugh*).

42. I wonder how he managed (*get*) away with it.
43. I never contemplated (*sell*) my share in the company.
44. She prepared (*face*) the worst.

EXERCISE 6. Complete the sentences supplying the necessary prepositions and using the gerund of the verbs in brackets together with any other words that may be necessary in the context.

1. She reproached him ... (*come*).
2. I thanked him ... (*call*).
3. Nobody felt ... (*go out*).
4. Mike insisted ... (*go by underground*).
5. She will never approve ... (*marry*).
6. You can hardly blame ... (*fail*).
7. She accused us ... (*ruin*).
8. The boy came up and apologized ... (*be late*).
9. Can I depend ... (*keep one's promise*)?
10. Do you think she will agree ... his (*join*) ... ?
11. He was suspected ... (*murder*).
12. She complained ... (*treat*).
13. People here persist ... (*think*) that it is true.
14. The child was excited ... (*go*).
15. I am not accustomed ... (*live*).
16. You have a good reason ... (*want*).
17. It's very late. I am worried ... (*miss*).
18. I think she will be interested ... (*research*).
19. Who is responsible ... (*clean*)?
20. I am thinking ... (*leave*).
21. His angry frown stopped me ... (*tell*).
22. Nobody will object ... (*drive*).
23. I am not used ... (*wear*).
24. The girl was looking forward ... (*go*).
25. In addition ... (*study*) grammar, he ...
26. He succeeded only ... (*save*).
27. He was fined ... (*exceed*).

28. I caught a cold ... (*sit*).
29. There is no point ... (*stay*).
30. We should do something to prevent boys ... (*climb*).
31. We know that he was capable ... (*lie*).
32. She wasn't surprised ... (*see*).
33. Everybody was sure ... her (*win*).
34. Jack was indignant ... (*insult*).
35. They thought him guilty ... (*kill*).
36. What's the use ... (*speak*)?
37. I am fed up ... (*get up*)!
38. She contented herself ... (*smile*).
39. I am afraid I was mistaken ... (*believe*).
40. I would never dream ... (*allow*).
41. When it came ... (*share*) they
42. The story ended ... (*marry*).
43. She knew that the people around were jealous ... (*get promoted*).
44. He meant to try his luck ... (*gamble*).
45. Nobody was particularly keen ... (*leave*).
46. Mother was occupied ... (*cook*).
47. The manager aimed ... (*raise*).
48. I could hardly refrain ... (*tell*).
49. He was very skilful ... (*dodge*).
50. She seemed upset ... (*lose*).
51. She is set ... (*get*).
52. He was never good ... (*play*).
53. The girl was usually very careful ... (*reply*).
54. Unfortunately he was slow ... (*realize*).

EXERCISE 7. Use either the infinitive or the gerund of the verb in brackets.

1. She always remembers (*turn*) off all the lights before leaving the house.
2. I can remember (*feel*) very proud when I graduated.

3. I regret (*inform*) you that you haven't been admitted.
4. I regret (*listen, not*) to my mother's advice. She was right.
5. When he asked a question she always tried (*explain*) everything.
6. He did everything to stop the baby (*cry*). He tried (*feed*) him, he tried (*burp*) him, he tried (*change*) his diapers. Yet nothing worked.
7. Though she wasn't very happy about (*go*) to this party she didn't like (*refuse*).
8. I didn't like (*eat*) the fish as I wasn't sure whether it was fresh.
9. I like (*listen*) to pop music.
10. The car began (*make*) a very strange noise so I stopped (*see*) what was wrong.
11. I entirely forget (*say*) anything of the kind.
12. He forgot (*tell*) me his telephone number, though I remember (*ask*) him about it.
13. I hate her (*criticise*) me the way she does. But I'd hate her (*think*) that her criticism hurts me, so I just keep quiet.
14. Although I usually prefer (*be*) frank to (*be*) secretive, yesterday I preferred (*keep*) my opinion of Jane to myself.
15. I know he loves (*skate*) and would love nothing so much as (*turn*) professional.
16. I dread (*think*) what she will do when she learns all about it.
17. I dread (*go*) by plane. I dread (*think*) that there may be a crash.
18. I regret (*turn*) to him for advice, I regret (*tell*) you that he has proved to be a very unreliable man.
19. She was panic-stricken and was afraid even (*turn*) her head.
20. The old lady was afraid (*sit*) in a draught.
21. Children are usually afraid of (*stay*) alone at home.
22. Their family problems have long ceased (*interest*) me.
23. She ceased (*try*) (*reason*) with him.
24. It never ceased (*rain*) that week.
25. Once people retire they automatically cease (*be*) union members.

26. My brother started (*smoke*) last year.
27. Her condition began (*grow*) worse.
28. It was getting dark and storm clouds were beginning (*form*), but they continued (*walk*).
29. After talking about his work he went on (*tell*) us about his trip to France, which was a great relief for if he had gone on (*talk*) about his work we would have been bored.
30. The author gives an unfavourable description of the queen's character. Yet he goes on (*say*) that she was loved by most of her subjects.
31. The girls went on (*giggle*) and everybody was beginning (*be*) annoyed.
32. Do you mean (*say*) that my father is a liar?
33. I understood that it would mean (*tell*) the whole truth.
34. I think you should stop (*come*) late.
35. I don't think Mary ever stopped (*think*) what people might think about her behaviour.
36. We seldom stop (*consider*) how few true friends we really have.

EXERCISE 8. Translate into English using the gerund as object where possible.

1. Терпеть не могу ждать.
2. Эту проблему не стоит обсуждать.
3. Эта такая незначительная деталь, что ее едва ли стоит упоминать.
4. Это дело стоит того, чтобы за него пострадать.
5. С этого памятника стоит начать экскурсию.
6. Она избегала высказывать свое мнение.
7. Я не мог не улыбнуться.
8. Мэри не привыкла поздно ложиться спать.
9. Наконец мне удалось решить задачу.
10. Он настаивал на том, чтобы показать мне, как это делается.
11. Мы извинились за опоздание.

12. Когда мы пришли, она была занята тем, что мыла посуду.
13. Вы подозреваете меня в том, что я лгу?
14. Его обвинили в краже автомобиля.
15. Она возражала против того, чтобы выходить замуж по расчету.
16. Сэр Джон был рад, что его предложение приняли.
17. Мистер Браун не привык к тому, чтобы его племянницы не повиновались ему.
18. Мистер Смит поздравил Брауна с тем, что Мэри приняла его предложение.
19. Майк хотел избежать того, чтобы его отправили в Новую Зеландию.
20. Он рискнул вложить деньги в совместное предприятие.
21. Джек мечтал жениться на Джулии.
22. Она извинилась перед стариком за то, что невольно обманула его.
23. Миссис Блэк одобряла то, что племянник женился на Сьюзан.
24. Его обвинили в том, что он самозванец.
25. Все пытались удержать ее от слепого следования моде, но она упорно носила то, что ей не шло.
26. Отец не одобрял того, что Фрэнк встречается с Люси.
27. Они шантажом заставили его согласиться.
28. Хозяйка была против того, чтобы гости рано уходили. Она настаивала на том, чтобы устроить танцы.
29. Не надо жаловаться на то, что они много шумят. Дети есть дети.
30. Мы ничего не знали о том, что она строит новый дом.
31. Он не упомянул о том, что никогда не встречался с ней.
32. Я не помню, чтобы ты спрашивал у меня эту книгу раньше.
33. Я не помню, чтобы он приходил сюда в прошлую пятницу.
34. Я не помню, чтобы он возвращал мне деньги.

35. Не забудь вернуть ему деньги.
36. Я не помню, чтобы комитет принял какое-нибудь решение.
37. Прости ее за то, что она истратила все деньги. Она такая легкомысленная!
38. Прости меня за то, что я прервал твой телефонный разговор. Дело очень срочное.
39. К сожалению, мне не удалось произвести то впечатление, которое я хотел произвести.
40. Их деятельность имеет мало общего с лечением людей. Они просто шарлатаны.
41. Миссия министра иностранных дел имела мало общего с прекращением военных действий.
42. Она настаивала на том, чтобы ей показали все.
43. У него никогда не было проблем с тем, чтобы найти работу.
44. Она поблагодарила меня за то, что я был с ней откровенен.
45. Если он будет продолжать распускать такие слухи, придется подать на него в суд за клевету.
46. Я пытался разъяснить ей все, но она упорно не понимала меня.
47. Несмотря на все достижения науки, люди упорно продолжают верить суевериям.
48. Ей понравилось носить брюки.
49. Мальчик пристрастился ко лжи. Это плохой признак.
50. Он работает над тем, чтобы наши мечты воплотились в жизнь.
51. Я с нетерпением жду выхода в свет этой книги.
52. Дети с нетерпением ждали, когда они пойдут в цирк.
53. Я подумываю о том, чтобы съездить в Швейцарию.
54. Мне удалось уговорить ее не пользоваться услугами этой фирмы.
55. Я положил бумаги под книгу, чтобы они не улетели.
56. Критики обвиняли его в том, что он пишет на потребу публики.

57. Я начал подозревать, что она смеется надо мною.
58. Нам было нетрудно наладить дружеские отношения.
59. Он столкнулся с трудностями, переводя этот текст.
60. Ей было нелегко найти свободный номер в гостинице в разгар сезона.
61. Ничто и никто не помешает ему сделать все так, как он хочет.
62. Нужно помешать ему привести свой замысел в исполнение.
63. Нужно положить конец тому, что он шантажирует людей.
64. У дверей стоял полицейский, который не давал людям войти.
65. Чтобы пирог не пригорел, надо печь его на слабом огне.
66. Чтобы тесто не прилипало к рукам, посыпьте больше муки.
67. Нашлись люди, которые пытались помешать ему опубликовать статью.
68. Как мне остановить кровь из носа?
69. Мне надоело говорить вам одно и то же.
70. Ему надоело, что с ним обращаются как с ребенком.
71. Мне порядком надоело выслушивать все эти оправдания!
72. Мне осточертело слушать одну и ту же музыку!
73. Она быстро сообразила, чего от нее хотят.
74. Он не сразу понял, к чему клонится разговор.
75. Вы ошибаетесь, если думаете, что ей это понравится.
76. Девочка призналась, что потеряла деньги.
77. Закончив свой рассказ, она разрыдалась.
78. Он все оттягивал с принятием решения.
79. Он отрицал, что подслушал наш разговор.
80. Чтобы лучше себя чувствовать, вам нужно бросить курить.
81. Он говорил так нелогично, что она отчаялась понять его.
82. Она упомянула, что дважды была в Италии.
83. Ничем нельзя оправдать искажение фактов.

84. Вы не возражаете, если я возьму с собой собаку?
85. Надо же встретить вас на этом концерте! Я и не думал, что вам нравится этот певец.
86. Представь себе, он все-таки вспомнил это слово.
87. Представь себе, он обманул нас!
88. Иметь годовалого ребенка означает вставать несколько раз за ночь.
89. Переход на другую работу повлечет за собой изменение образа жизни.
90. Сэм предложил прокатиться за город.
91. Куртку нужно стирать.
92. Пальто следует отдать в химчистку.
93. Брюки нужно укоротить.
94. Ему нужно постричься.
95. Нет смысла оправдываться.
96. Нет смысла пытаться объяснить ему. Он не понимает шуток.
97. Какой смысл предаваться отчаянию?
98. Какой смысл верить ему? Он опять вас обманет.
99. Если у тебя икота, попробуй задержать дыхание не несколько секунд.
100. Не могу понять, как люди могут это покупать.
101. Представить только, чтобы такое могло произойти со мной!

EXERCISE 9. *Point out the gerund and its structures in the function of attribute. Pay attention to the nouns after which the gerund is used in this function and to the prepositions preceding it. Translate into Russian.*

1. He had a gift for discovering potential disaster in most situations.
2. He turned down the idea of opening a London office.
3. This is the surest way of losing money I've ever seen.
4. I make a point of coming out at least once a year so that I know just what the journey is like.

5. I might well have spent three or four years in the University and never have met him, but for the chance of his getting drunk one evening in my college.
6. I said that the shock of seeing a priest might well kill him.
7. I am frankly appalled at the prospect of Beryl taking what was once my mother's place in this house.
8. At first he was bashful about the notoriety which the newspaper caused, but later greatly pleased, for he found it the means of his getting into touch with other collectors in all parts of the world.
9. The talk of his going into the army and into parliament and into a monastery had all come to nothing.
10. There was no real risk in passing the swinging doors, except of slipping and being caught by that swift and final blow.
11. She was not sure he was not in danger of falling into the hands of an unscrupulous foreign adventuress.
12. It was essentially the opportunity of meeting a man one had spent time on and whose work one admired.
13. They learnt what war was about, of the bitter folly of giving the benefit of the doubt to international fascism.
14. It was not quite a case of a young unknown visiting an old master.
15. Her father had an irritating way of taking it for granted that she knew everything.
16. Lykeham burst forth with the triumphant pleasure of one who has at last found an opportunity of disburdening himself of an oppressive secret.
17. He saw a vision of himself descending from one circle of the inferno to the next.
18. He had an alarming habit of changing the subject of any conversation that had lasted for more than two minutes.
19. Badgery then told a good story about parrots. Spode was on the point of capping it with a better story, when his host began to talk about Beethoven.
20. She did not give up the idea of somehow confirming the truth.

21. Derek had the gift of talking as if no other person was in the room.
22. He got into the habit of writing to his friends every week.
23. Jason had no means of refuting the allegations.

EXERCISE 10. *Find out how the following nouns are used – with the infinitive, the gerund or with either of them – and use them in sentences.*

effort opportunity gift precaution chance problem
task way temptation prospect trouble permission
order process impression intention refusal possibility
idea necessity right risk joy desire attempt
satisfaction hope reason fear thought danger

EXERCISE 11. *Translate into English using the gerund as an attribute.*

1. У нее была привычка вставать утром рано и всех будить.
2. У них вошло в привычку обедать вместе.
3. У нее было заведено раз в неделю водить детей в музей или в театр.
4. Туристы ждали у Букингемского дворца в надежде увидеть королеву.
5. Когда плывешь по морю, всегда есть опасность попасть в шторм.
6. Существует много способов приготовления мяса.
7. Мне не нравится его манера вмешиваться в чужой разговор.
8. Рискуя потерять свою репутацию, она приняла этого человека.
9. У меня была мысль совсем не отвечать на письмо.
10. Ее опасения потерять работу были напрасны.
11. Радость от того, что у нее будет ребенок, была такой сильной, что ее уже больше не волновало, кто родится – мальчик или девочка.

12. У нее есть на это более веская причина, заключающаяся в том, что она, наконец, обретет свободу.
13. Существовала возможность того, что война закончится к концу года.
14. Я рад, что мне представилась возможность поговорить с вами.
15. Мне не представилось возможности передать ей твое письмо.
16. Была еще одна проблема, заключающаяся в том, что все переговоры велись на немецком языке и им требовался переводчик.
17. Перспектива провести лето на берегу моря привела всех в восторг.
18. У него мало шансов победить на выборах.
19. Существовала слабая перспектива того, что стороны договорятся.
20. Комиссия находится в процессе принятия решения.
21. У него был великолепный дар убеждать людей.
22. У нее сложилось впечатление, что кто-то хочет ее обмануть.
23. Не могло быть и речи о том, чтобы он получил доступ к документам.
24. Это был как раз тот случай, когда коса нашла на камень.

EXERCISE 12. *Point out the gerund as an adverbial modifier. State its type. Translate into Russian.*

1. Without turning round he asked which route she wanted to take.
2. No journalist on earth would praise anything you did in the opera house without getting money for it.
3. He began every rehearsal by saying that nobody should worry too much and ended by shouting at those who forgot their lines.
4. My whole life has been spent in looking for that One Friend whose existence may be regarded as either corporeal or symbolic.

5. There were also half a dozen revolvers that he used for target shooting.
6. Jason obliged by telling her of his elaborate negotiations with a book seller about buying some letters.
7. But before saying anything about that prospect I must recount the ardours and endurances of the past 24 hours.
8. We went early to our baths and, on coming down, dressed for dinner.
9. Throughout luncheon they talked, without stopping, of Mrs Simpson, but they all, or nearly all, came back with us to the gallery.
10. Our guests began to go, and each on leaving informed me of something my wife had promised to bring me to in the near future.
11. He had lived till then by getting into difficulties and then telegraphing for odd sums to his lawyers.
12. Finally, grudgingly, he agreed to insure his life, after explaining at length to the lawyers that this was merely a device for putting part of his legitimate profits into other people's pockets.
13. I don't want to marry without doing the thing properly.
14. He can only explain what he thinks by insulting people.
15. He felt rattled, in spite of being forewarned.
16. His friend was right, it did seem silly to leave Monte without playing roulette just once.
17. After winning twenty thousand francs he thought it wouldn't be a bad idea to have a little fun.
18. Bloody reality broke in with a shock that was all the greater for being withheld so long.
19. He left school precipitately through his being drunk three nights in succession.
20. Their friendship was no less intense for being short-lived.
21. On hearing the news he took to his bed.
22. She made the milk go sour just by looking at it.
23. In April 1861 Milton blew his father's strategy apart; without consulting him, he announced his engagement to Miss Dorcas Chichester.

24. Many read *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* as a fraudulent historical text, without realizing that it is intended to be read, as Homer or the Bible are intended to be read, as a mythological compendium whose stories interpret, as they describe, the world.

EXERCISE 13. *Translate into English using the gerund as an adverbial modifier.*

1. Почти каждый свободный час они проводили за чтением книг.
2. Прежде чем пойти на званый обед, она отправилась в парикмахерскую.
3. Джек готовился к экзамену по литературе, читая романы писателей, включенных в программу.
4. Джоан играла под вымышленным именем, боясь огорчить отца, который был лидером Либеральной партии.
5. Он давал уроки органа, притом что у него почти не было музыкального таланта.
6. Он был лишен прав из-за вождения в пьяном виде.
7. Обнаружив, что ее обманывают, она отказалась подписывать договор.
8. Вернувшись домой, она еще раз проверила все документы.
9. Все ее друзья считали ее приятным человеком, несмотря на то, что она придавала слишком большое значение пунктуальности.
10. Браун помог ему получить эту должность, послав рекомендательное письмо директору фирмы.
10. Став графом после смерти отца, он с головой погрузился в жизнь своего поместья.
11. Он был выслан из страны за то, что устроился продавцом, не имея положенного разрешения на работу.
12. Он был женат три раза, не произведя на свет ни одного наследника мужского пола.
13. Ее отсутствие не могло продлиться долго, не будучи при этом замеченным.

14. Не говоря ни слова, она ясно дала понять, что чувствует.
15. Не дочитав книгу до конца, ты вряд ли поймешь, что хотел сказать автор.
16. Она вышла из магазина, ничего не купив,

EXERCISE 14. *Paraphrase the sentences using a gerundial construction and the beginnings suggested. The second sentence should be as close in meaning to the first sentence as possible.*

1. Joan said that Ted had shouted at her once when she asked him this question. (Joan remembered...)
2. The snow was not at all crisp and smooth; it was wet and soft. (Far from ...)
3. The novel often refers to old houses that are being demolished to make flats. (The novel is full of references to...)
4. He was rumoured to be held captive by natives and worshipped as a god. (There were rumours of...)
5. He depicts a scene in which a character gropes for his false teeth in panic when there is a fire in the hotel. (He depicts a scene of ...)
6. They believed that all his troubles could be explained by the fact that he was a second son. (They put his troubles down to...)
7. He was thinking about Susan and whether it was possible that she would visit him. (He was thinking about Susan and the possibility ...)
8. They wanted him to come to dinner on Sunday. (They insisted ...)
9. Their relationship could not be allowed to progress beyond a fling. (There was no question...)
10. He deeply resented the fact that his cousin had produced three sons. (He was profoundly jealous ...)
11. The marriage was over and the way it had ended was most degrading. (The marriage was over and the manner of...)
12. There was a photograph in which she was seen having a manicure. (There was a photograph of...)

13. The writer publicized the ship in one of his stories and that's how his Mediterranean cruise was paid for. (The writer's Mediterranean cruise was paid for ...)
14. The reason why he was called home so soon is not clear. (The reason for...)
15. He had not been at Hugh's party himself but chatting about it with his sisters provided some sort of compensation. (Chatting about Hugh's party with his sisters provided some compensation for ...)
16. Later in life he would worry that his son might discover his past indiscretions. (Later in life he would worry about...)
17. They suspected that trial by jury might be introduced to Ireland. (They were suspicious of...)
18. There is the celebrated episode in which Lawrence is captured by the Turks in Deraa. (There is the celebrated episode of...)
19. He showed that if you had the dollars, no one would prevent you from joining the aristocracy. (He showed that if you had the dollars, no one would stand in the way...)
20. It could be that the Victorians were more prudish than we are. (A case could be made out for...)

EXERCISE 15. *Revision. Use either the gerund (with a preposition where necessary) or the infinitive of the verb in brackets. Use two variants where possible. State the function of the gerund or the infinitive.*

1. He didn't so much mind (*lose*) a big rubber himself, but he was sore that his inattention should have made his partner (*lose*) too.
2. I don't fancy the idea (*send*) a kid like that to Monte Carlo without anyone (*look*) after him.
3. Fancy his (*think*) Nicky is as good as that. He told me he had seen him (*play*) and his style was fine. He only wants more practice (*get*) into the first flight.
4. There is his work (*consider*), don't forget that. And besides, he is much too young (*go*) by himself.

5. He was on the point (*speak*) when something in the way she was behaving stopped him. She was walking very cautiously, as though she were afraid (*wake*) him.
6. He had some difficulty (*tie*) his tie without a looking glass, but he very wisely reflected that it didn't really matter if it wasn't tied very well.
7. I must (*say*) my thoughts wandered, but I kept (*turn*) the pages and (*watch*) the light (*fade*), which in Peckwater, my dear, is quite an experience – as darkness falls the stone seems positively (*decay*) under one's eyes.
8. I didn't want them (*start*) (*get*) rough, so I said, pacifically, "You must know that nothing could (*give*) me keener pleasure than (*send*) there at once."
9. It wasn't until just before dinner that my father appeared (*greet*) me. He was then in his late fifties, but it was his idiosyncrasy (*seem*) much older than his years; (*see*) him one might have put him at seventy, (*hear*) him (*speak*) at nearly eighty.
10. I had no comfort for him that morning; he needed it, but I had none (*give*). "Really", I said, "if you are going (*embark*) on a solitary bout (*drink*) every time you see a member of your family, it is perfectly hopeless"... But my pride was stung because I had been made (*look*) a liar and I couldn't (*respond*) to his need. "Well, what do you propose (*do*)?" "I shan't do anything. They will do it all." And I let him (*go*) without comfort.
11. "Papa won't let them (*force*) me into this priest's house." "But if they make it a condition of your (*come up*)." "I shan't come up. Can you imagine me (*serve*) mass twice a week, (*help*) at tea parties, (*drink*) a glass of port when we have guests, with Mr Bell's eye on me (*see*) I don't get too much?"
12. "I am with you, particularly as they tend (*compromise*) the comfort of our own little visit. I have seen Lady Marchmain this morning. I think we may hope for some relaxation tonight. Yesterday wasn't an evening that any of us would wish (*repeat*). I earned less gratitude than I deserved for my efforts (*distract*) you." It was repugnant to me (*talk*) about Sebastian to Mr Samgrass, but I was compelled (*say*): "I

- am not sure that tonight would be the best time (*start*) the relaxation.”
13. “I gather the old man is likely (*agree*) to anything that will upset her. He is at Monte Carlo at the moment. I’d planned (*go*) there after (*drop*) Sebastian off at Zurich, that’s why it is such a bloody bore (*lose*) him.”
 14. “Maybe you can stop us (*marry*) in your cathedral. But then we’ll be married in a Protestant Church!”
 15. I remember distinctly your (*tell*) me that the daffodils in the orchard were a dream, but frankly I don’t remember (*hear*) that your new baby was called Caroline.
 16. Can you tell me dear madam – if I am correct (*think*) that is how I heard my wife (*speak*) of you – why it is that at this moment, while I talk to you, I am thinking all the time only of when Julia will come?
 17. The purser made a sensation, as sailors like (*do*), by (*predict*) a storm.
 18. Though it meant (*rise*) at dawn (*pack*), everyone was determined (*enjoy*) the luxury the storm had denied him.
 19. You’d better (*change*) your shirt before (*go*) down; it’s all tears and lipstick.
 20. He always looked clean though he’d not been near water all day, while Brideshead there was no (*do*) anything with, scrub as you might.
 21. I am at a loss (*understand*) why Emberlin wishes (*stamp*) out all trace of it.
 22. (*Count*) was the one thing worth (*do*), because it was the one thing you could be sure (*do*) right.
 23. He knows now how many paces it is from any one point in London to any other. I have given up (*go*) for walks with him.
 24. At present I have no time (*write*) a complete account of that decisive period in my history. I must content myself therefore (*describe*) a single incident of my undergraduate days.
 25. Mr Hutton felt ashamed. How much was it his own lack of sympathy that prevented him (*feel*) well every day? But he comforted himself (*reflect*) that it was only a case (*feel*), not (*be*) better.

26. He was about (*say*) something about his happiness when Mrs Spence went on (*speak*).
27. Poor Janet! She had tried (*be*) malicious, she had only succeeded (*be*) stupid.
28. He was too intelligent (*be*) a snob, but all the same he couldn't help (*feel*) very well pleased at the thought that he was dining with Lord Badgery.
29. You were right (*detect*) Haydon. It's by his pupil. I wish I could get hold of more of his pictures. But nobody seems (*know*) anything about him. And he seems (*do*) so little.
30. Let's talk about something else. He ceases (*interest*) me.
31. But if the Mouse was successful (*maintain*) an innocuous conversation, she was less so (*keep*) the wine from him. She drank very little herself, and David gave up (*try*) (*keep*) pace with his host.
32. It wasn't worth (*pretend*) one did not know what that "it" meant. David met the old man's stare. The old man seemed (*turn*) the idea over in his mind.
33. It wasn't clear whether he meant, I didn't mean (*insult*) you personally; or, I've forgotten what it was. David murmured, "Yes, I realize". The old man's stare came back to him. He had difficulty (*focus*). His (*stare*) at David now had a desperate concentration, almost a clinging.
34. It began (*get*) a bit much for me. No one (*talk*) to. I knew Anne wasn't very happy (*do*) her course. So as soon as she finished that I came for one week.
35. The young man was ambitious and had no intention (*continue*) indefinitely (*be*) private secretary to anybody. But he was also reasonable; and he knew that the best way (*cease*) (*be*) a secretary was (*be*) a good secretary.
36. He seemed then (*abandon*) all idea (*catch*) the other man up.
37. The man was one of a long list of people he had some hope (*see*) during his American visit; but he had never expected (*hear*) of him so soon.
38. For all that, I was beginning (*find*) certain details (*live*) in the town a bit too sordid (*be*) funny.

39. We all burst out (*laugh*). It was one of those remarks which aren't funny in black and white but irresistibly funny in actuality; our shared laughter had the effect (*draw*) me into their circle.
40. I didn't bother (*read*) my paper, and I stopped myself at the point (*light*) a cigarette. There wasn't any need to fill the moment with trivialities – it was already filled to capacity. It was sufficient (*sit*) there, (*breathe*), simply (*exist*).
41. I have long learned (*accept*) that the fiction that professionally always pleased me least persists (*attract*) a majority of my readers most.
42. My strongest memory is... constantly (*have*) (*abandon*) drafts because of an inability (*describe*) what I wanted.
43. The foregoing will, I hope, excuse me (*say*) what the story “means”. Novels are not like crossword puzzles, with one unique set of correct answers behind the clues – an analogy I sometimes despair... ever (*extirpate*) from the contemporary student mind.
44. Gradually, though I was offended (*teach*) a lesson in the art of (*not, condescend*), she made me (*talk*) about myself. She did it (*ask*) blunt questions and (*brush*) aside empty answers. I began (*talk*) about (*be*) a brigadier's son, about loneliness, and for once mostly (*not, glamourize*) myself but simply (*explain*).
45. “What do you suggest my (*do*)?” “Well, I'm the worst person (*come*) to for advice.”
46. After my mother's death my aunt came (*live*) with my father and me, no doubt, as he said, with the idea (*make*) her home with us. That was for a year. The first change was that she reopened her house in Surrey which she had meant (*sell*).

EXERCISE 16. *Instructions as above (the gerund and the infinitive in newspapers). State whether there are any peculiarities in the use of the gerund in newspapers.*

1. The idea (*tell*) us (*stand*) and (*deliver*) patriotism is, however, rather distasteful – like (*tell*), as a child, (*do*) your party piece for the relations on Boxing Day.

2. There was never any (*doubt*) the dogged love of the country. It was epitomised for me by my father's unshakable, off-hand determination (*not, defeat*).
3. He has little sentiment when it comes (*deal*) with the Left.
4. Western politicians have a long history (*think*) the answer to their problems lies abroad. In the 1930s, for instance, the Left in Britain longed (*imitate*) the managed economy of the Soviet Union.
5. No future Labour Prime Minister can risk (*view*) with apprehension by those who control the global purse strings.
6. As propaganda this argument is unmatched, and is all the more effective (*contain*) more than a grain of truth.
7. There are no simple lessons (*learn*) in the Pacific Rim.
8. Labour is expected (*seek*) other ways (*help*) the poorest pensioners after it has taken office.
9. She claims that teaching methods are more important than class size (*determine*) standards.
10. It is extremely difficult, particularly in primary schools, (*ensure*) that we continue (*improve*) the quality of our education if we are going (*continue*) with the trend (*make*) classes bigger.
11. They are increasingly pessimistic that Sinn Fein will be in a position (*join*) talks next Monday because the IRA is unlikely (*end*) its ceasefire by that date.
12. There had been hopes that the IRA would be willing (*soften*) its stance (*decommission*) weapons in the interests (*get*) substantive talks under way.
13. The Irish, desperate (*meet*) the presumed terms for an IRA ceasefire, the precondition for Sinn Fein's inclusion in the talks, pressed for him (*give*) a role (*chair*) overall talks.
14. For Chicago, a city that doesn't boast too loudly... its (*twine*) with Birmingham, the visit was a chance (*avenge*) its (*overshadow*) by New York and Los Angeles.
15. The Foreign Secretary welcomed an undertaking from the Italian government (*liaise*) with the Commission and other member states in an attempt (*save*) the Florence summit (*wreck*) by the beef row.
16. Mr Rifkind aimed (*explain*) Britain's case.

17. It prompted Mr Saufer (*go*) on the diplomatic offensive with a thinly-veiled threat (*take*) Mr Major to the European Court for an alleged breach of Article 5, which requires member states (*not, jeopardise*) the treaty's goals.
18. British ministers recognised there could be no (*turn*) back. "John Major is in too deep now; he can't afford (*turn*) back."
19. Two recent reports criticised the company's management (*fail*) (*anticipate*) demand and (*check*) leaks.
20. She said that instead (*force*) her family (*recycle*) its bath water, the company ought (*recycle*) its profits into (*improve*) supplies.
21. The company was committed (*reduce*) water loss through leakage from 29% in 1994-95 to 24%.
22. The spokesman said the toll would result ... drivers (*continue*) (*divert*) to less suitable routes.
23. Tony Blair yesterday reopened the political controversy over parental discipline (*admit*) that he had smacked his three children when they were very young. Despite (*confess*) in an interview that he had "always regretted (*do*) it", his comments were seized upon by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
24. Four years ago Baroness David called for parents (*ban*) (*smack*) their children.
25. There are lots of ways (*discipline*) a child and I don't believe that (*belt*) them is the best way. There is a clear dividing line between (*administer*) discipline on the one hand and violence on the other.
26. I find (*be*) a dad a lot harder than (*be*) a politician.
27. His evidence amounted to a public challenge to Mr Howard (*come up*) with the funds (*foot*) the bill for his "prison works" policy.
28. Victorian wings in five prisons need (*refurbish*) at a cost of 15 million (*provide*) 1,500 of the places.
29. Euro 96 appears (*have*) a positive effect on supporters' feelings about Europe. Two out of three who had an opinion favoured (*remain*) in the European Union. And 18 per cent of fans thought that (*host*) the finals would make the British (*feel*) more European.

30. It makes us (*have*) (*be*) more vigilant (*manage*) and (*monitor*) situations.
31. Foreign hooligan spotters will also be based there, at ports, and at matches, (*assist*) British police (*identify*) likely trouble-makers.
32. He was distraught (*learn*) that he had only drunk enough (*fill*) half a carriage.

EXERCISE 17. *Paraphrase the sentences using the words given in brackets. Do not change the words given. The second sentence should be as close in meaning to the first sentence as possible.*

1. I am sure the prices won't stop rising (*continue*).
2. She thinks it's a pity she no longer lives in the country (*she misses*).
3. I have the impression that she has lost something (*she seems*).
4. We shouldn't interfere (*it's right*).
5. Mike says we could go to the park (*Mike suggests*).
6. He shouldn't get away with it now (*he deserves*).
7. You may be arrested if you do this (*you risk*).
8. I don't think it gives him the right to steal (*it justifies*).
9. Do women have to take off their hat when they enter a church? (*necessary*).
10. It won't help him if he says that he didn't realize what he was doing (*no use*).
11. She was able to finish it in time (*she managed*).
12. I don't particularly want to lend money to him (*I begrudge*).
13. I don't think he will have any problems (*he is unlikely*).
14. Some students found the text difficult to understand (*difficulty*).
15. She decided not to answer till Friday (*put off*).
16. Somebody must make her accept treatment (*be made*).
17. It so happened that he was on the same train (*he happened*).
18. The girls wouldn't stop giggling (*kept*).
19. Swimming in this lake is fun (*I enjoy*).
20. The cake was so delicious that she could hardly refuse to take another piece (*resist*).

21. She often arrives last in the office (*the last*).
22. He saw land first (*the first*).
23. She said she had seen them in the theatre (*mentioned*).
24. I don't like it when I am unfairly paid (*resent*).
25. His relations will try to persuade him to marry Helen (*encourage*).
26. He lost patience because of the child's bad behaviour (*caused*).
27. There is no point in going to see the play (*worth*).
28. Don't do anything that will make him not want to cooperate (*put him off*).
29. Owing to this we can verify his statement (*this allows*).
30. I told him not to speak to her (*I forbade*).
31. The boy says he didn't break the cup (*The boy denies*).
32. I can't work without a computer (*impossible*).
33. You always forget everything I say (*make a point*).
34. I try not to sit in the draught (*avoid*).
35. I no longer use this technique (*given up*).
36. As I knew Japanese I was able to understand the document (*enabled*).
37. I am sure he will need our help (*he is sure*).
38. It would be very bad if I quarrelled with them (*can't afford*).
39. We were trying to persuade her not to borrow money (*talk her out of*).
40. You will be picked up at the station (*I have arranged*).
41. If I leave on the tenth I'll miss her birthday party (*involve*).
42. You can be sure that he will come late (*rely on*).
43. The girl has stayed home alone so often that she is no longer afraid of it (*The girl has got used*).
44. I won't have you treat me like a slave (*I won't stand*).
45. She wouldn't stop telling lies (*she persisted*).
46. He said he could help Mary (*he ventured*).
47. See to it that he invites Susan (*remind*).
48. He said we must tell him the truth (*demand*).
49. She will gradually appreciate it (*will grow*).

THE PARTICIPLES

EXERCISE 1. Use the correct form of Participle I or Participle II.

1. He found the shop without difficulty, (*buy*) a map of the city.
2. There was a pause, Mary sat (*think*), and John stood at the door, (*look*) at her.
3. The company faces (*shrink*) profits for still another year.
4. She absented her mind from the account of calls (*make*) and clients (*see*) or not (*see*).
5. He fell heavily from wheelchair to terrace, (*knock*) over the tea things.
6. Can the process be (*speed*) up?
7. Just before the show the square filled up with (*drink*) youngsters.
8. (*Turn*) slowly, (*hold*) on the wall, he dragged his way back into his room.
9. (*Try*) various topics of conversation, I became convinced that she wasn't interested in anything.
10. People gossiped that he had (*hang*) himself in his garden.
11. The walls were (*hang*) with wonderful watercolours.
12. Tourists wandered meaninglessly, (*lead*) by guides (*bear*) banners that proclaimed their allegiance to various travel firms.
13. At the end of an hour, (*experience*) such thrills as he had never known in his life, he found himself with so many chips that they would hardly go in his pockets.
14. He came alone, and (*stand*) silently for some minutes beside his father, who sat silently (*look*) at him, he left the room and, (*join*) the rest of us said, "Papa must see a priest".
15. It can't be true, you must have (*dream*) it.
16. He was (*show*) into a brightly (*light*) room.
17. On other days the house was (*hush*) as he sat high in bed, (*prop*) by his pillows, with (*labour*) breath.

18. “When you met me last night did you think, “Poor thing, such an (*engage*) child, (*grow up*) a plain and pious spinster?”
19. All the men in the band had (*shave*) heads.
20. He said he hadn’t (*shave*) since Monday.
21. All next day Julia and I spent together without interruption; (*talk*), scarcely (*move*), (*hold*) in our chairs by the smell of the sea.
22. Panic- (*strike*), she rushed out of the room.
23. We saw an (*overturn*) truck and a policeman, alone on the pavement, (*kick*) by half a dozen youths.
24. She didn’t go with us, (*ask*) to look after a sick relative.
25. I heard of a play (*stage*) at the local theatre.
26. Some of the grass is (*tread*) down where people have been playing football.
27. It’s no use crying over (*spill*) milk.

EXERCISE 2. *Analyse Participle I and II used as an Attribute. Observe how they are used (syntactic position, singly or in a phrase, which article the modified noun takes, kind of verb used in the participial form). Point out any regularities you can find.*

1. She found a narrow slip of paper inserted among the pages.
2. He thought about it in the same way as all other right-thinking folk.
3. There is nothing surprising about that.
4. I know you detest all games involving physical effort.
5. Uncle Jack, now confined to his wheelchair, had telephoned Jason.
6. She told me the history of a collapsing civilization.
7. In the middle of the night she woke with a thumping heart.
8. They went up the uncarpeted stairs.
9. It is identical in style with the letter shown me by Uncle Jack.
10. Porson, tightly buttoned into a dark blue suit, pushed the papers across the desk at his partner.

11. Her manner was of a cat given an unexpected saucer of cream.
12. She was confronted by a pixie-like figure wearing a red and green striped jersey.
13. A fleeting smile crossed the wizened face.
14. Eldred was tall, with dark eyes, and an air of command conspicuously lacking in her husband.
15. They returned together, appearing through a gap in the hedge dividing the pool from the house.
16. I must have been poor company, sitting in the railway compartment with head back and eyes closed.
17. She came into the room and stared at the big uncurtained windows.
18. She always played to well-filled houses.
19. Those were the impressions of the first half hour sharpened by the contrast with Julia's white skin and with my memories of her as a child.
20. It sounded to my ears like the grunt of an animal returning to its basket.
21. She is a woman of strict Catholic principle fortified by the prejudices of the middle class.
22. He went to public dinners held in the Catholic interest.
23. There was something forbidding in the sight of that great weight of uncontrolled metal, flapping to and fro.
24. My wife, perched on the back of the sofa in a litter of cellophane and silk ribbons, continued telephoning.
25. Now, under the stars, in the walled city, whose streets were gentle..., where the dust lay thick among the smooth paving stones and figures passed silently, robed in white; where the air was scented with cloves and incense and wood smoke –now I knew what had drawn Sebastian here.
26. Mr. Petherton sat at the head of the board, flanked by his brother Roger and Jacobsen.
27. Two fire engines drove up as we left and a host of helmeted figures joined the throng upstairs.

28. This was a small room opening on the colonnade; it had once been used for estate business, but was now derelict, holding only some garden games and a tub of dead aloes.
29. I saw a few passengers strolling unhurried beside their porters.
30. The sight would have soothed a mind less agitated than mine.
31. Beyond the dome lay receding steps of water and round it, guarding and hiding it, stood the soft hills.
32. A pair of boldly arched, heavily pencilled black eyebrows lent a surprising air of power to the upper portion of the face.
33. He sat back in the low seat, a cherishing warmth enveloped him.
34. Ravished, he looked down sideways at the round, babyish face.
35. He laid his cheek against her hair and so, interlaced, they sat in silence, while the car, swaying and pitching a little, hastened along the white road.
36. He was being dragged back from the memory of the sunlit down and the quick laughing girl, back to this unhealthy, overheated room and its complaining occupant.
37. He returned, filled with a profound and ineradicable disgust.
38. The spectacle of Janet Spence evoked in him an unflinching curiosity.
39. The picture which arrested Spode's attention was a medium-sized canvas representing Troilus riding into Troy among the flowers and plaudits of an admiring crowd.
40. Most of his interiors came from this period; the long-buried humanist had begun to surface.
41. Surrounded by privilege and patronage, the crown even has a certain bias against capitalism.
42. Ditching Major later this year will be a temptation, but the exercise would be the final self-inflicted disaster, based on a premise only fantasists believe in.
43. By that time the ministers concerned would have been out of power.

44. A disintegrating government has been in power too long.
45. A leaked report revealed that the government had no such plans.
46. The uncovered mahogany table was like a pool of brown unruffled water within whose depths flowers and the glinting shapes of glass and silver hung dimly reflected.
47. One of her more annoying traits was her slang.
48. With unerring skill, Waugh satirizes cowardly unscrupulous dons and aristocratic philistines.
49. There is a link between what Church historians call modernism and the same word as applied to what was happening in music, poetry, painting and sculpture.
50. The tension at Wentworth, as reported by friends and neighbours of the Fitzwilliams, was unbearable.

EXERCISE 3. *Paraphrase the sentences changing the attributive clauses into participial phrases in post-position where possible.*

1. “Bravo”, said a man who was sitting nearby.
2. The picture that fascinated her turned out to be an 18th-century masterpiece.
3. He looked down at the dog that was lying at his feet.
4. He could hardly recognize the woman who was standing before him.
5. The children who came to the farm every Sunday helped her about the house.
6. The tourists came to a path that led to a lake.
7. I happen to know the man who is talking to the hostess now.
8. The woman who saw the murderer decided to go to the police.
9. Mary was looking at the moon that was coming up over the hills.
10. She picked up a large book that was lying on the table and began to read.
11. I don't think he ever lived in a house that had a bathroom till he was fifty.

12. The girl who knew how to do it was out.
13. Something in the car that was going by seemed strange to him.
14. He thought there was something strange in the car that had just passed him.
15. The lady, who was sitting next to him, dropped her fan.
16. The lady who sat down next to him asked him if he had a programme.
17. She walked quietly out of the room trying not to wake the children who slept peacefully in their bed.
18. People who go to the theatre know this actor.
19. The women who believed him lost a lot of money.
20. Leaving home she met the woman who lived on the floor above her.
21. He received a message that asked him to call Mr. Brown.
22. When he entered the room the girl who was typing by the window turned round.
23. When he entered the room the girl who was sitting by the window turned round.

EXERCISE 4. *Paraphrase these sentences so as to use Participle II in the function of an attribute.*

1. She was exhausted. She sank into the armchair.
2. A tree was uprooted by the gale. It fell across the road.
3. She was wakened by a loud sound. She jumped out of bed.
4. We were soaked to the skin. We finally found a shelter.
5. His hat was blown off by a sudden gust of wind. It started rolling along the street.
6. Mrs. Smith lived in a house that was painted green.
7. As I was occupied by other thoughts I stopped thinking about Jack's affairs.
8. As he was satisfied with what he had done, he decided he could take a holiday.
9. The girl was confused and didn't know what to answer.
10. I've never heard about the novel that Mary mentioned.

11. He described a very unpleasant experience he had had. I wouldn't like to have the same experience.
12. After that there was silence in the room. It was broken only by the drumming of the rain on the windows.
13. Fortunately, the murder they attempted wasn't successful.
14. A lot of seats were not sold.
15. The people she met were very helpful.
16. She was requested to submit the report to a committee that had been specially set up to investigate the matter.
17. She walked out of the theatre. She was depressed by the play.
18. The criminal gripped her bag. There were gloves on his hands.
19. He just watched the snake. He was stunned and unable to move.
20. All the questions that were asked seemed easy to her.
21. The thing you've bought isn't worth the money you spent.
22. They say that the prisoner who escaped has been caught again.
23. The only man who was injured was quickly taken to hospital.
24. The film they released is a typical thriller.
25. The breaches that he hinted at in his speech should be investigated.
26. They proposed to sell the picture. It scandalized many art lovers.
27. They estimated the cost of the campaign. It amounted to 1 million pounds.

EXERCISE 5. *Translate the following phrases into English paying special attention to the use of Participle I or II in pre-position or post-position.*

Наблюдаемые процессы, отраженный свет, используемый подход, приближающаяся катастрофа, письмо с угрозой, требуемые усилия, ранее использованные вещества, использованный конверт, не растаявший снег, рассмотренные на данный момент факторы, наиболее часто упоминаемые авторы, два из упомянутых

трудов, описанная в предыдущем параграфе модель, только что измеренные величины, расположенный на поверхности воды материал, визжащие от восторга дети, отступающий противник, бегущая от преследователя нимфа, производящие сырье районы, посланное письмо, оставшиеся вопросы, оплаченные счета, подходивший к нему человек, угрожавший ему заговор, непроверенные работы, назначенная царем комиссия, смотреть испуганными глазами, опубликованный судебный отчет, полученные результаты, купленный свидетель, оставшиеся части книги, утешительная мысль, неудавшаяся попытка, ужасающие сцены насилия, загадочная война, придуманный автором герой, модернизм в узком понимании, построенный на зыбучих песках дом, компрометирующие письма, резко растущая безработица, шокирующие новости, помятое платье, бесспорный лидер, проезжающая мимо машина, исчезнувшая цивилизация, трогательное письмо, возмущенное письмо, выявленные недостатки.

EXERCISE 6. *Translate into English using Participle I or II as an attribute where possible.*

1. После бури на дороге лежало много вырванных с корнем деревьев.
2. Вытоптанная трава снова начала зеленеть.
3. Он повел нас к ожидавшей нас лодке.
4. В комнате было зеркало в золотой рамке.
5. Он рассказывал нам о непризнанных достоинствах этого поэта.
6. Вы задаете мне вопросы, которые меня смущают.
7. Некоторые из картин художника, спасенных его друзьями, были выставлены на недавней выставке в Москве.
8. У него были редкие волосы, гладко зачесанные назад.
9. Джулия вошла в комнату в сопровождении пожилого человека.
10. Они молча шли по опустевшей улице.

11. Девушка села на упавший ствол дерева и начала читать книгу.
12. Она получила короткое письмо, написанное уверенным размашистым почерком.
13. Вот устройство, специально предназначенное для этой цели.
14. В приемной сидела женщина, читавшая газету.
15. Женщина, читавшая газету, поднялась и направилась в кабинет врача.
16. В спешке он налетел на старика, выходявшего из автобуса.
17. Один из четырех человек, игравших в бридж, попросил чашку чая.
18. Дрожащими руками она вынула письмо из конверта.
19. Некоторые пассажиры быстро мчавшегося поезда дремали, другие читали газету.
20. Лицо человека, промелькнувшее в окне проходившего мимо поезда, показалось ему знакомым.
21. Мать перенесла заснувшего ребенка в его кровать.
22. Шум проезжавшей машины разбудил спящего ребенка.
23. Человек, дремавший у окна, вдруг проснулся и спросил, какая это станция.
24. Выходившее солнце освещало своими лучами комнату.
25. Люди, занимающиеся спортом, всегда находятся в хорошей форме.
26. Завядшие цветы все еще стояли в вазе.
27. На земле много исчезнувших видов животных и растений.
28. Эксперимент было трудно провести из-за большого количества людей, участвующих в нем.
29. Она не понимает всех связанных с этим проблем.
30. Выяснилось, что найденная скульптура античного происхождения.
31. Вся накопившаяся горечь и обида вылилась наружу.
32. Среди гостей был отставной майор, седой человек лет шестидесяти.
33. Сбежавший преступник был пойман через две недели.

34. Некоторые из опрошенных людей дали отрицательный ответ на этот вопрос.
35. Посланная телеграмма потерялась где-то в пути.
36. Она ждала прихода дочери с растущим чувством тревоги.
37. Все возрастающая популярность этого певца — результат успешной работы его импресарио на протяжении предшествующих 5 лет.
38. Эти программы создавались благодаря усилиям энтузиастов, желавших реализовать свои замыслы.

EXERCISE 7. *Point out Participle I and II used as adverbial modifiers. State the type of the adverbial modifier.*

1. The sudden realization of what she could do went flooding through and over her.
2. With the steady roar of applause Don Francisco came striding on to the stage.
3. She was busy complaining about the incident to Mr. Rush.
4. He looked intently at the empty grate, as if expecting to read a message on it.
5. He negotiated many deals while playing golf or tennis.
6. Looking his friend straight in the eye, he said that was his only interest in the riding school.
7. She reappeared, carrying red and white checked tablecloths.
8. Gerda seemed immoderately amused by Derek's story, while still making the right responses to Gladys.
9. Carter rubbed his little hands together as though washing them.
10. When opened the boxes revealed a meal, with everything wrapped in plastic.
11. He would arrive after the wedding, having seen Lord and Lady Brideshead on their way through Paris.
12. An hour ago she sat turning her ring in the water and counting the days of happiness.
13. Turning it over in my mind I recalled the courtships of the past ten years.

14. We drank our wine and soon our new friend came lurching towards us.
15. I've never been given massage before, except once when I hurt my shoulder hunting.
16. "What was your route?" I asked, wishing to be agreeable.
17. Our young friend, as you may know, spends most of his day drinking.
18. While professing a mild agnosticism himself, he had a liking for the shows of religion.
19. The other half simply want to earn their living doing advertisements for Vogue and decorating night clubs.
20. Only the Hungarian cousins who, mistaking the status of tutor, took him for an unusually privileged upper servant, were unaffected by his presence.
21. The others were not long after him, having been fetched by car at the end of the day.
22. Seeping through the squalid air of the police station came the sweet, rich smoke of a Havana cigar.
23. She made straight for the fire and crouched over it shivering.
24. That day, too, I had come not knowing my destination.
25. I followed him by the noise he made crashing through the undergrowth and cursing when he hurt himself.
26. He used to waste a great deal of time sitting at the bedside of his patients and talking in a sad, low voice about nothing in particular.
27. When pressed to stay to dinner, Mr. Hutton did not refuse.
28. Mr. Hutton splashed along, not caring if he got wet.
29. In mid-lawn there was a tree pruned into a huge green mushroom; in its shade sat, as if posed, conversing, a garden table and three chairs.
30. Once signed the contract can't be cancelled.
31. If disturbed, the bird may abandon the nest, leaving the chicks to die.
32. Though badly pronounced, the sound could still be identified.
33. Being so nervous she can't bring herself to speak to him.
34. Turn it on to maximum temperature as shown in picture 3.

35. 'When you have week-end parties I could come tripping in to see them and get ideas that way for my famous book.
36. Hearing that he was about to start riding lessons in Malvern, Maimie offered him a lift down to Worcestershire.
37. She left for Cheshire, having first visited her youngest son Richard at his boarding school in Kent.
38. Having been forced to abandon his banking job in Paris, he was often to be seen hanging around in the Packard limousine showroom in Piccadilly.
39. He enjoyed the fine weather, reading aloud his favourite *Wind in the Willows*, while eating strawberries.
40. Though pleased for them, he felt they were 'remote from me behind an impenetrable wall of happiness'.
41. Once when asked why he was so aggressively loud, he responded: 'I have to make a noise because I am so poor.'
42. On one occasion he and a group of friends staged a mock duel, complete with pistols and seconds, having previously leaked the news of it to the editor of the *Oxford Times*.
43. Looking back, he remembered his younger self as a somewhat romantic 'lone explorer'.
44. Even whilst invigilating exams, J.F. was unlike the other teachers who sleepily turned over their textbooks.
45. They were extremely fond of one another while being in some ways polar opposites.
46. For fifty years they carried on their old tribal way of life unless interrupted by English attempts to civilise them.
47. While there are some things which one would say or do in private, they change their nature if made public.

EXERCISE 8. *Translate into English using the participles as adverbial modifiers.*

1. Просмотрев журнал мод, я поняла, что все мои платья вышли из моды.
2. Накормив кошку, она стала готовить себе ужин.
3. Думая, что мы заблудились, он вызвался показать нам, как выйти из леса.

4. Зная, что у нее нет денег, я предложил заплатить за нее.
5. Побелив потолок, мы стали оклеивать обоями стены.
6. Обнаружив, что дом пуст, она вышла на улицу.
7. Понимая, что она все равно не успеет на поезд, она решила не спешить.
8. Истратив все деньги, он начал брать в долг.
9. Поскольку я уже видел этот фильм, я решил переключить на другую программу.
10. Выйдя из автобуса, она направилась к булочной.
11. Включив свет, я увидел, что в комнате кто-то был.
12. Поскольку я сидел в первом ряду, я прекрасно видел все, что происходило на сцене.
13. Не зная, что делать, она решила, что попытается выиграть время.
14. Полагая, что может ему доверять, она подписала документ.
15. Обнаружив, что дверь не заперта, и видя, что в коридоре никого нет, вор вошел в комнату и украл сумку.
16. Как бы листая страницу старой детской книги, она рассказывала мне о своем детстве.
17. Они были заняты тем, что упаковывали вещи.
18. Весь второй год в университете он провел, избавляясь от друзей, которых он приобрел в первый год.
19. Перейдя на итальянский, она рассказала нам всю историю более подробно.
20. Он потратил почти целый вечер, пытаясь настроить меня против вас.
21. Мы хорошо провели время, играя в баскетбол.
22. Она проводит большую часть своего времени за учебой.
23. Она истратила много денег на покупку мебели для новой квартиры.
24. Я получил большое удовольствие от разговора с этим писателем.
25. С минуту я просто стоял, размышляя, что мне делать дальше.

26. Мама была занята приготовлением ужина.
27. Шаркая, он вышел из комнаты.
28. Все втроем они пошли кататься на лодке по озеру.
29. Мальчик прибежал и взволнованным голосом начал рассказывать, что произошло.
30. На свист из кустов приползла змея.
31. Он прилетел на собственном вертолете.
32. Все произошло так, как и было предсказано.

EXERCISE 9. *Point out Participial Constructions; analyse and classify them. Translate into Russian.*

1. I don't want him made unhappy.
2. Then I went away – left her in the chapel praying.
3. Madame de Grenet had a priest hidden outside the door.
4. She tried to have her patient moved upstairs, where there was running water.
5. Hearing him spoken of by Cordelia as someone she had seen a month ago I was greatly surprised.
6. I heard it said that his dealings were badly looked on by orthodox Conservatives.
7. He had had more copies of his portrait printed than he knew what to do with.
8. Even on this convivial evening I could feel my host emanating little magnetic waves of social uneasiness.
9. I feel the past and the future pressing so hard on either side that there's no room for the present at all.
10. As I stood on the platform I saw my luggage and Julia's go past, with Julia's sour-faced maid strutting beside the porter.
11. I must get the pictures unpacked and see how they've travelled.
12. We stood thus embraced, in the open, cheek against cheek, her hair blowing across my eyes.
13. I looked in at my wife, found her sleeping and closed the door.

14. When we got to the place we found it almost deserted.
15. I heard Julia across the table trying to trace the marriage connections of her Hungarian and Italian cousins.
16. My wife first impressed the impressionable with her chic and my celebrity and, superiority firmly established, changed quickly to a pose of almost flirtatious affability.
17. Lord Flyte found him starving in Tangier.
18. I spoke loudly to make myself heard above the dance music.
19. We crossed together, expecting to find unfolding before us at Dover the history from all parts of Europe.
20. You have to sleep with your feet pointing East because that's the direction of heaven.
21. We all began talking at once, so that for a moment Mr. Samgrass found himself talking to no one.
22. I am not going to have you painting in the gallery.
23. Everything was left unsaid. It was only dimly and at rare moments that I suspected what was afoot.
24. When we have guests I see him thinking, "Will they speak of me to my wife?"
25. They watched the grave crowds crossing and re-crossing the square.
26. All the catalogue of threats to civilized life rose and haunted me; I even pictured a homicidal maniac hiding in the shadows.
27. He paused, his duty discharged.
28. People could often be heard talking about the virtues of clean air.
29. The Dixons had guests coming at the weekend.
30. Jean was standing still on the exact spot where he had launched his curse, his enormous sides shaking with laughter.
31. If they want to wreck the performance by having the police tramping round the whole time, this is the way to do it.
32. Now, it being a melodrama, there was of course in the third act a murder and burglary scene.
33. Doris was left standing by the sign-post at the cross-roads.
34. Mr. Hutton, legs outstretched and chair tilted, had pushed the panama back from his forehead.

35. Half a mile on he found his way barred by yet another gate.
36. In theory she didn't much care; let the dead bury their dead. But here, at the graveside, she found herself actually sobbing.
37. She went to a cupboard across the room and came back with four canvases. "I have to keep them hidden from Henry."
38. One morning, Alec came down to breakfast to find Evelyn and Balfour discussing over coffee a report in the *Continental Daily Mail*.
39. His hatred of his brother-in-law being well known, the obvious course of action was for him to undertake the dirty work on behalf of the King.
40. Six months later, they were seen dancing together at a charity masked ball.
41. Now he saw that in a world dominated by the popular press, he needed a public image that would get people talking.
42. The popular press was buoyant, with numerous daily newspapers and weekly magazines seeking to fill their column inches with society news and the doings of the upper classes.
43. The wedding was fixed for 21 December, with Evelyn hobbling along as best man.
44. The war left the civilized war pauperized, ravaged, shaken to its foundations.
45. In his verse autobiography he has one young man at Oxford saying to him 'Spiritually, John, I was at Eton.'
46. At least there was uncharacteristic strength in his father's outburst, with Evelyn commenting: 'I am rather glad that he has taken a strong line against something at last.'
47. He was drawn to dexterity, observing the local chemist melting wax to seal paper packages: 'Always from my earliest memories I delighted in watching things well done.'
48. The Constitutional Conference broke up with nothing resolved, but the Parliament Act passed eventually into law.
49. A crowd of 100,000 watched him being crowned.
50. There were some catastrophic mistakes, with ships pulling alongside sheer rock faces which men could not possibly scale.

51. It was in his late masterpiece *The Golden Bowl* that we feel James meditating on things larger than its supposed theme of an adultery.
52. With all this happening during the fifty years of our story, we are concerned with a period unlike any other in human history.
53. With twenty members of the family staying, together with their personal valets and ladies' maids, the two men had further to travel – to the bedrooms in the outer reaches of the East and West fronts.
54. His eloquence had so impressed the Duke of Northumberland that the Protector had him appointed a chaplain to King Edward VI.

EXERCISE 10. *Translate into English using Participial Constructions.*

1. Она сидела и наблюдала, как люди спешат на работу.
2. Я видел, как он сидел у окна и читал газету.
3. Они слышали, как кто-то ходит в соседней комнате.
4. Я случайно подслушал, как они говорили о тебе.
5. Она заметила, как кошка пытается стащить рыбу со стола, и прогнала ее.
6. Войдя в комнату, я обнаружил, что она гладит белье.
7. Мы оставили их играть в шахматы.
8. Когда я уходил, они беседовали о только что вышедшем фильме.
9. Она пошла домой, оставив своих друзей танцевать и развлекаться.
10. Его застали за курением в общественном месте и оштрафовали.
11. Я вдруг поймал себя на том, что опять думаю об этом происшествии.^{a)}
12. Услышав это, он невольно начал смеяться.
13. Невольно я стал задавать себе вопрос, где же я мог ее видеть.
14. Очень скоро фильм растрогал ее до слез.^{b)}

15. Вот увидишь, у Джека телевизор заработает через 5 минут.
16. Он делал стрижку и укладывал волосы один раз в месяц.
17. Она остановилась у заправочной станции, чтобы заправить бензобак.
18. Я бы хотел вывести эти ржавые пятна.
19. Я видел, как их машину остановил полицейский.
20. Я считаю проблему решенной.
21. Он хотел, чтобы машину подали немедленно.
22. Им было нужно, чтобы дело было улажено как можно быстрее.
23. Видели, как он пытался открыть дверь.
24. Слышали, как она рассказывала о предстоящей поездке.
25. Если позволит погода, мы поедем кататься на лыжах.
26. Если принять во внимание все обстоятельства, мне кажется, мы не можем удовлетворить вашу просьбу.

a) In sentences 11–13 use the verb **find**

b) In sentences 14–18 use the verb **have**

EXERCISE 11. *Analyse the participles used in the function of predicative. Translate into Russian.*

1. Being in the company of the Lygons was exhilarating and turned Evelyn off Alastair.
2. The idea itself seemed disturbing.
3. In any event, one emerges from this exhibition delighted and inspired.
4. Clarisse came on escorted by Scarpia's minions.
5. Then he got sent to prison; I couldn't quite make out why.
6. He said that if I didn't mend my ways I would get sent down.
7. The rooms were shuttered against the afternoon sun.
8. The smell of garlic was overwhelming in the hot carriage.
9. The order of glasses got confused, and we fell out over which was which.

10. She woke bewildered, almost frightened.
11. The sound of his own voice in the darkness was appalling.
12. Evelyn found the school rules bewildering and absurd.
13. He found it humiliating to have to sit at a separate table for dinner, like an upper servant.
14. The dark, shadowy house is frightening, and yet reassuring at the same time – just like childhood memories themselves.

EXERCISE 12. Form participle I or II from the verbs in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. The photograph showed her in the most (*flatter*) light.
2. She was (*flatter*) by the confidence shown in her.
3. It was a pretty (*depress*) time, particularly for someone like me who had been so active throughout my life.
4. Much legal vocabulary is (*confuse*) and written in such a way that even the most clear-headed among us can't figure it out.
5. The difference between the various professions is (*confuse*) to say the least.
6. Her mother's experiences of marriage were not very (*encourage*).
7. Students are (*encourage*) to make use of the Arts Centre.
8. I got (*annoy*) and felt I was just being used.
9. His only (*annoy*) habit is that he never pays the room bill.
10. Their behaviour left me angry, bitter and (*frustrate*).
11. Despite generations of (*dedicate*) effort from the nation's gardeners, it is (*frustrate*) that the population of moles remains stable.
12. She cursed herself inwardly for reacting like some (*frighten*) schoolgirl.
13. It was certainly a (*frighten*) thought – the train getting derailed in the middle of the night.
14. She was more (*interest*) to hear what Phil was going to say about his family.
15. His recent article on TV situation comedy was an (*interest*) read, but needs clarification.

16. He said it with a hearty cheerfulness that some of us found (*irritate*).
17. That was one of the most (*embarrass*) moments in my life.
18. She always felt quite (*embarrass*) about bringing people home.
19. Aquatherapy is both (*soothe*) and (*invigorate*).
20. Look how (*relieve*) you've made her!
21. Their comments on his class and upbringing are grossly (*insult*), not only to him but to his parents and family.
22. If you mention her age she will probably get (*insult*).
23. "Are you all right?" she asked, obviously (*concern*).
24. She also asked about the discussion that had taken place (*concern*) the short story written by Mr Johnson.
25. He held them personally responsible for the (*humiliate*) defeat.
26. She finds herself (*humiliate*) by what she perceives as her helplessness.
27. It was natural of him to behave like that when his life was (*threaten*).
28. She says she has received a (*threaten*) letter.
29. It was a strangely (*comfort*) thought, and she let it linger in her mind.
30. It was like entering an (*enchant*) world.
31. The (*surround*) parkland was once royal hunting country.

EXERCISE 13. Rewrite the sentences correcting misrelated participles.

1. Walking along the street, his hat was blown off by the wind.
2. Waiting for the train, my bag was stolen.
3. When using this device, it must be remembered that it can break.
4. While reading, the book shouldn't be held too close to the eyes.
5. Having missed the train, it seemed wise to go back home.
6. When speaking to the old woman, it seemed to her that they had met before.

7. Driving along the road, a hare rushed right in front of our car.
8. While playing with the cat it scratched him.
9. When changing a pipe, the water should be turned off.
10. Walking in the park, a dog attacked her.
11. When speaking to her, it is difficult to understand what she wants to say.
12. Realizing that it could have happened to her, her hand began to tremble.
13. Having spoken to him, it seemed to me that he wouldn't do that again.
14. Knowing her friend to be reliable it was difficult to believe that she had failed her.
15. Standing by the window, a noise attracted her attention.
16. Entering the room it felt as if she had been there before.
17. Reading the book a second time, the message became clear to her.

REVISION

EXERCISE 1. Use a non-finite form of the verb in brackets and analyse it.

1. I've known it (*happen*) that way again and again.
2. Anything you care (*give*) is useful in a parish like mine.
3. When (*drink*) he developed an obsession of (*mock*) Mr. Samgrass.
4. It isn't my business (*argue*) whether people are better alive or dead, or what happens to them after death.
5. What could be worse for a man who fears death than (*have*) a priest (*bring*) to him.
6. There was a pause in which Julia sighed and Brideshead drew breath as though (*start*) further (*subdivide*) the propositions.
7. At this stage the doctors had nothing (*recommend*) except (*keep*) him comfortable and (*administer*) certain drugs when his attacks came on.
8. She wasn't a woman of high ambition, but (*have*) her expectations so much (*raise*), she was disconcerted (*bring*) so low so suddenly.
9. They thought very ill of his family for (*leave*) him like that.
10. And next day, (*walk*) through the wind- (*sweep*) park, she told me all about it.
11. It hurt (*think*) of Cordelia (*grow*) up quite plain; (*think*) of all that (*burn*) love (*spend*) itself on injections and de-lousing powder. When she arrived, tired from her journey, (*move*) in the manner of one who has no interest in (*please*), I thought her an ugly woman.
12. I don't mind (*say*) there have been times in the last two years when I thought you were treating Celia a bit rough.
13. The rooms began (*fill*) and I was soon busy (*be*) civil. My wife was everywhere, (*greet*) and (*introduce*) people. I saw her (*lead*) friends forward one after another to the subscription list; I heard her (*say*): "No, darling. I am not at all surprised,

- but you wouldn't expect me (*be*), would you? You see Charles lives for one thing – Beauty. I think he got bored with (*find*) it ready-made in England. He wanted new worlds (*conquer*).
14. After luncheon the last passengers went (*rest*) and we were alone, as though fate on a titanic scale had sent everyone (*tip-toe*) out (*leave*) us to one another.
 15. (*Knot*) my tie before (*set*) out, (*put*) the gardenia in my buttonhole, I would plan my evening.
 16. Julia was sitting in a cube of blotting paper, her hands (*fold*) in her lap, so still that I had passed by without (*notice*) her.
 17. I don't remember (*hear*) that your new baby was called Caroline.
 18. It's no good (*have*) flu.
 19. It's rather a pleasant change when all your life you've had people (*look*) after you, (*have*) someone (*look*) after yourself, only of course it has to be someone pretty hopeless to need (*look*) after by me.
 20. Mummy has kept (*ask*) for you, but I don't know if she'll be able to see you now, after all.
 21. Jean had a pot of ferns (*drop*) on his head by an elderly widow in Camden Town.
 22. Near us, as we disembarked, a second policeman was sitting on the pavement, (*daze*), with his head in his hands and blood (*run*) through his fingers.
 23. She came (*burst*) in before I was up.
 24. I'll see about (*have*) you (*instruct*).
 25. It would be wicked (*take*) a step like this without (*believe*) sincerely.
 26. I gave him a book (*take*) away.
 27. Rex, (*fail*) her in that matter, went on to Monte Carlo.
 28. He did enough (*make*) Lady Roscommon (*write*) to Lady Marchmain.
 29. He was perfectly agreeable to (*have*) his children (*bring*) up Catholic.
 30. He was making excuses, as though (*rehearse*) his story for (*retell*) elsewhere.

31. It must have been about a week after (*receive*) this letter that I returned to my rooms one afternoon (*find*) Rex (*wait*) for me.
32. It's no good either of us (*try*) (*believe*) him.
33. That was the cant phrase of the time, (*derive*) from heaven knows what misconception of popular science.
34. (*Enter*); one seemed (*be*) in another house.
35. It used (*worry*) me, and I thought it wrong (*have*) so many beautiful things when others had nothing. Now I understand that it is possible for the rich (*sin*) by (*covet*) the privileges of the poor.
36. Let's telephone Julia and get her (*meet*) us somewhere.
37. She wore a green hat (*pull*) down to her eyes with a diamond arrow in it.
38. The important thing is (*keep*) out all mention of it.
39. He wasn't used to (*drink*), had too much, and lost the way (*drive*) home.
40. It's no use (*discuss*) things tonight.
41. I awoke with the (*startle*) and (*puzzle*) sense of (*be*) in a strange room.
42. On (*see*) me (*move*) he went to the wash-hand stand.
43. We had some difficulty (*get*) in touch with him.
44. When we were made (*empty*) our pockets, he accused his gaolers of (*steal*).
45. The lady insisted on my (*stop*) for her (*get*) out.
46. "You boys had better (*go*) on to Rex. It's heavenly of you (*come*)."
47. We were slightly surprised a week later (*get*) a telegram from him (*ask*) us to dinner.
48. She found Sebastian (*subdue*), with all his host of friends (*reduce*) to one, myself.
49. Mr. Samgrass now began (*play*) an increasingly large part in our lives. Lady Marchmain was engaged in (*make*) a book about her brother, the eldest of three legendary heroes (*kill*) in the war; he had left many papers; (*edit*) them, even for a restricted circle, needed tact and countless decisions in

- which the judgement of an (*adore*) sister was liable (*err*). (*Acknowledge*) this, she had sought outside advice, and Mr. Samgrass had been found (*help*) her.
50. In my own rooms I designed elaborate little pastiches, some of which, (*preserve*) by friends of the period, come to light occasionally (*embarrass*) me.
 51. Thus soberly (*dress*) and happily (*employ*) I became a fairly respectable member of my college.
 52. Even now they come back again (*snub*) and (*laugh*) at.
 53. She seemed not (*expect*) me, but continued (*stitch*), (*pause*) sometimes (*match*) the silk from a work-bag at her side.
 54. Once you go to the Lido there is no (*escape*).
 55. I was fascinated (*hear*) him (*speak*) about his mistress so simply and casually.
 56. He won't bring them. I heard him (*make*) plans no to. He is very sour today. He didn't want me (*have*) dinner with you, but I fixed that. Come on. I'll be in the nursery when you are fit (*see*).
 57. It was a modest two-day show (*serve*) the neighbouring parishes.
 58. Usually we managed (*hide*) from him.
 59. A lot of the old wine wants (*drink*) up.
 60. Thus, (*look*) through strong lenses, one may watch a man (*approach*) from afar, study every detail of his face and clothes, believe one has only (*put out*) a hand (*touch*) him.
 61. It's a great bore to him, (*put*) out all his plans.
 62. I haven't much money (*spare*) for theatre-going.
 63. You must not let money (*become*) your master in this way.
 64. Now and then he emerged and I would hear him (*call*) over the banisters.
 65. You must ask Antonine. He claims (*have*) an affair with her.
 66. I sat in front where he couldn't help (*see*) me.
 67. I hear you are constantly (*see*) (*drink*) in the middle of the afternoon.
 68. He was alone when I came, (*peel*) a plover's egg (*take*) from the large nest of moss in the centre of his table.

69. The gallery (*do*), they passed into a little room (*lead*) out of it.
70. (*Doze*) in his chair, he woke up, stiff and cold, (*find*) himself (*drain*) of every emotion.
71. (*Fascinate*), he watched it (*grow*) like some monstrous tropical plant.
72. (*Absorb*) in his childish plotting, he had ceased (*pay*) any attention to her words.
73. He left her still (*crouch*) on the floor beside the crib.
74. (*Take*) all things together, he had probably been more bored than amused. Once upon a time he had believed himself (*be*) a hedonist. But (*be*) a hedonist implies (*reason*), a deliberate choice of (*know*) pleasures, a rejection of (*know*) pains.
75. "Oh, you gave me such a surprise", said Mr. Hutton (*recover*) his smile and (*advance*) with (*stretch out*) hand (*meet*) her.
76. He couldn't bear (*look*) at her more than was necessary.
77. He was covered with confusion on (*see*) a gardener (*pop up*), (*surprise*) from behind a bank of rose-bushes.
78. (*Look up*), the two strollers saw George (*run*) across the green turf with a huge dog (*bound*) along at his side.
79. The days went (*slip*) by, hot days that passed like a flash almost without one's (*notice*) them, cold grey days, (*seem*) interminable and without number, and about which one spoke with a sense of (*justify*) grievance, for the season was supposed (*be*) summer.
80. He always made a point, in whatever part of Christendom he happened (*be*), of (*attend*) divine service.
81. Lady Alice was the chief conspirator in a plot (*hatch*) by Billy's uncles and aunts (*oust*) him.

EXERCISE 2. *Translate into English using non-finite forms of the verb.*

1. Вы случайно не знаете, как зовут этого человека?
2. Кажется, вы были очень заняты на прошлой неделе?
3. Мы зашли слишком далеко. Обратного пути уже нет.

4. Он молчал, как будто колебался, какое решение принять.
5. Я предпочел бы не обсуждать это сейчас, если вы не возражаете.
6. Она провела весь вечер, слушая музыку.
7. Говорят, он написал еще две пьесы.
8. Ему нечего здесь делать.
9. Нет смысла спрашивать его, он все равно не отвечает.
10. Я потерял два часа, ожидая вас на станции.
11. Она без конца поднимала одну и ту же тему.
12. Вероятно, она займет первое место на соревнованиях.
13. Вбежав в прихожую, она начала рассказывать, что с ней произошло.
14. Вам бы лучше не вмешиваться. Пусть они решают свои проблемы сами.
15. После перерыва они продолжали обсуждение нового законопроекта.
16. Она почувствовала, что вся заливается краской.
17. Почему бы не позвонить ему сейчас?
18. Тебе повезло, что ты не застал его дома.
19. Она была в шоке и не знала, что ответить.
20. Он не тот человек, с которым можно пойти на компромисс.
21. Услышав это, он повернулся и вышел, хлопнув дверью.
22. Вместо того, чтобы ответить, он стал сам задавать вопросы.
23. Ей ничего не оставалось делать, кроме как ответить тем же.
24. Он вряд ли поймет наше молчание.
25. Видя, что девочка расстроена, она спросила, что случилось.
26. Едва ли стоит так рисковать.
27. Я слышал, как она разговаривала с кем-то в другой комнате.
28. Она первой улыбнулась и протянула руку в знак примирения.

29. Десять минут назад мы видели, как она шла по направлению к парку.
30. Эта книга слишком трудна, чтобы я мог ее прочесть сейчас.
31. Мы уговорили его воздержаться от сделки.
32. Я подождал, пока она закончит свои дела.
33. Зачем говорить о невозможном?
34. Это не помешало ему обмануть нас.
35. Я никогда не слышал, чтобы эту песню так хорошо пели.
36. Он почувствовал, как кто-то схватил его за руку.
37. Я думаю, что происшедшее заставит их задуматься о своем поведении.
38. Услышав крик, она невольно вздрогнула.
39. Она – прекрасный специалист, и у нее никогда не было трудностей с тем, чтобы найти работу.
40. Фильм оказался очень посредственным.
41. Чтобы быть в хорошей форме, нет ничего лучше физических упражнений.
42. Я хочу, чтобы он сделал выводы из этого случая.
43. У нее были причины не желать его возвращения.
44. Она оказалась последней, кто видел убитого живым.
45. Она привыкла вставать рано.
46. Они утверждают, что видели, как он пытался украсть картину.
47. Вы не возражаете, если мы останемся здесь на ночь?
48. Я слышал, как кто-то упомянул мое имя.
49. Она практически бросила курить.
50. Он вряд ли сознается. Нет смысла разговаривать с ним.
51. Вся история закончилась тем, что она выиграла дело.
52. Дети с нетерпением ждали того дня, когда пойдут в цирк.
53. Вернувшись через год, он обнаружил, что она изменилась.

54. Джек предложил, чтобы мы обсудили этот вопрос за обедом.
55. Он лежал на кровати с закрытыми глазами.
56. В этот момент мы случайно оказались рядом и слышали, как они спорили.
57. Она настаивала на том, чтобы позвонить в полицию.
58. Разбитую чашку было уже не склеить.
59. У нее было особое умение добиваться того, чего она хочет.
60. Это самый верный способ потерять все деньги.
61. Вчера я проявил все пленки в фотоателье за углом.
62. Она была слишком ненаблюдательным человеком, чтобы заметить, что что-то произошло.
63. Он поставил себе за правило никогда не браться за новое дело, не окончив старого.
64. Собака повадилась кланяться у стола.
65. Он упустил хорошую возможность решить все проблемы одним махом.
66. Не поворачивая головы, он спросил, куда им дальше идти.
67. Она не стала бы так расхваливать эти товары, если бы не получала за это деньги.
68. Спустившись к обеду, он обнаружил, что дверь в столовую заперта.
69. Она провела полчаса в поисках очков.
70. Прежде чем рассказать об этих удивительных событиях, я хотел бы описать их участников.
71. Помыв посуду, она начала стирать белье.
72. Как можно уехать из Лондона, не побывав в Национальной Галерее!
73. Мы заставили его согласиться, лишь прибегнув к угрозам.

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