

ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

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THE NON – FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

Учебно - методическое пособие

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В данном пособии собраны основные правила образования и использования трех неличных форм глагола в английском языке – причастия, инфинитива и герундия. Материал пособия направлен на ознакомление студентов с теоретическими основами грамматики английского языка. После каждого раздела приводятся практические упражнения, направленные на понимание, усвоение и закрепление теоретической информации. Пособие предназначено для студентов направления «Лингвистика» профиля «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур».

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Введение

В данном пособии представлен материал по практической грамматике английского языка. После каждой теоретической части представлены упражнения, разработанные с учетом разного уровня знаний студентов. Пособие состоит из 3 частей. Задача данного пособия помочь студентам ознакомиться с основными правилами образования и использования неличных форм глагола в английском языке и приобрести навыки их употребления. Данная разработка может быть использована как на занятиях со студентами, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Материалы пособия в сочетании с тренировочными упражнениями будут способствовать правильному письменному изложению мысли на английском языке.

THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB

(THE VERBALS)

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

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

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

In Russian we also have three non-finite forms of the verb, but they do not fully coincide with those in the English language (причастие, деепричастие, инфинитив).

THE INFINITIVE

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

In Modern English the infinitive has the following forms:

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

The **Indefinite Infinitive** expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, so it may refer to the present, past or future. (e.g. I am

glad **to meet** you). The **Continuous Infinitive** also denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress. Thus the continuous infinitive is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form, expressing both time relations and the manner in which the action is presented. (e.g. They happened, at the moment, **to be standing** near a small conservatory at the end of the garden). The **Perfect Infinitive** denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb. (e.g. I'm glad **to have seen** you).

After such verbs as *to mean*, *to expect*, *to intend*, *to hope* used in the Past Indefinite, the Perfect Infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out. (e.g. I meant **to have gone** there). The same meaning can be conveyed by the Past Perfect of the finite verb followed by the Indefinite Infinitive. (e.g. I had meant **to go** there).

The **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** denotes an action which lasted, a certain time before the action of the finite verb. It is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form. (e.g. For about ten days we seemed to **have been living** on nothing but cold meat, cake and bread and jam).

The voice distinctions of the infinitive.

The infinitive of transitive verbs has special forms for the Active and the Passive Voice (e.g. It is so glorious **to love** and **to be loved**). In sentences with the construction *there is* the infinitive of some verbs can be active or passive without any change in the meaning (e.g. There's no time **to lose**).

THE USE OF THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE PARTICLE *TO* (THE BARE INFINITIVE).

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

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

1. After auxiliary verbs. (e.g. I don't **understand** the meaning of this passage)

2. After modal verbs except the verb *ought*. (e.g. If one cannot **have** what one loves, one must **love** what one has)

3. After verbs denoting sense perception, such as *to hear*, *to see*, *to feel*, etc. (e.g. I felt my heart **jump**). After these verbs in the Passive the to-infinitive is used (e.g. He **was heard to mention** your name).

4. After the verbs *to let*, *to make* in the meaning of 'заставлять' and the verb *to have* in the meaning of 'заставлять, допускать, велеть' (e.g. Let us **be** the best friends. What makes you **think** so? I had them **take** my baggage). The verb *to have* in the meaning of 'допускать' is chiefly used after the modal verbs *will* and *would* in negative sentences (e.g. I will not have you **call** him Daniel any more)

5. After the expressions *had better*, *would rather*, *would sooner*, *cannot but*, *nothing but*, *cannot choose but* (e.g. You had better **go to bed** and leave the patient to me. I would rather not **speak** upon the subject. I cannot but **think** so)

6. In sentences beginning with *why* and *why not* (e.g. Why not **come** and **talk** to her yourself?)

The particle *to* may be separated from the infinitive by an adverb; this is the so-called **split infinitive**. It is hardly ever used in colloquial English. (e.g. He was unable, however, **to long keep** silence).

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE INFINITIVE IN THE SENTENCE

The infinitive can be used in different syntactic functions:

- as the **subject** of a sentence. (e.g. **To walk in the garden** was pleasant). Far more often such sentences open with an introductory subject **it**,

which is not translated into Russian. (e.g. It is useless **to discuss** this question). In the Russian language the infinitive used as the subject can be rendered by an infinitive, a noun, a clause.

e.g. **To go on** with this discussion is to waste time. – Продолжать эту дискуссию – пустая трата времени. (the infinitive)

Even to think of it gave him torture. – Даже мысль об этом причиняла ему страдание. (the noun)

To be recognized gave her great joy. – Когда ее узнавали, она испытывала большую радость (the clause)

- as a **predicative**. (link verb+infinitive)

e.g. The only way to the best of an agreement is **to avoid** it.

- as **part of compound verbal predicate**.

The first one is with modal verbs, modal expressions, and verbs expressing modality the infinitive forms part of a compound verbal **modal** predicate. (e.g. We must not **leave** him by himself any longer.). the second is with verbs denoting the beginning, duration, or end of an action the infinitive forms part of a compound verbal **aspect** predicate. (e.g. Before daylight it started **to drizzle**. Clare continued **to observe** her). The third consists of an infinitive and six groups of verbs and phrases (4 of them are in passive) and is called compound verbal predicate **of double orientation**:

1. To seem – to appear, to prove – to turn out, to happen – to chance (e.g. You seem to have been mistaken).

2. Passive voice of the verbs of sense perception (to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, etc.). In this case the infinitive is used with the particle **to**. (e.g. Soon he was heard *to start* the engine of his car.)

3. Passive of the verbs of mental activity (to know, to think, to consider, to believe, etc.). e.g. The fire is believed to have started last night.

4. Passive of the verbs of saying (e.g. He is said to know everything)
5. Passive of the verb to make (e. g. He was made to tell everything)
6. Word – groups: to be (un)likely, to be sure, to be certain (e.g. he is likely to come.)

- as an **object**. (e.g. We plan **to go** on holiday together.). After a number of verbs with two objects the first one may be expressed by a noun or a pronoun (to tell, to request, to advise and so on). E.g. Tell him to phone me. After the verbs *to find*, *to consider*, *to believe*, *to think* when used as an object, the infinitive may be preceded by the introductory formal object “it”. (e.g. I found it hard to believe you).

- as an **attribute**. The use of the infinitive as an attribute is far more extensive in English than in Russian: in Russian it modifies only abstract nouns, whereas in English it modifies both abstract and class nouns, indefinite pronouns (*somebody*, *something*, *anybody*, *anything*, etc.), ordinal numerals and the adjective *last*. (e.g. I have nobody to say a kind word to me. He was the last to come.)

The infinitive as an attribute is rendered in Russian by an infinitive (chiefly after abstract nouns), by a subordinate clause or by a finite verb serving as the predicate of a simple sentence (after ordinal numerals and the adjective *last*). (e.g. I had no time to visit the museum.) Remember the model when the infinitive has the function of an attribute: a noun+infinitive. (e.g. Give me some water to drink)

The passive infinitive is seldom used in the attributive function. That is why we say “it is a book **to read**” and **not** “to be read”. **But** after the pronouns *something*, *nothing*, *anything* passive construction is possible. (e.g. There is nothing to be done.). The attributive infinitive besides naming an action may express a meaning corresponding to the Russian *надо*, *можно*, *следует*. (e.g. It is the only thing to do. – Это единственное, что нужно сделать.)

- as an **adverbial modifier**. The infinitive can be an adverbial modifier of **purpose**. (e.g. Laws were not made **to be broken**, laws were made **to stay**

within). The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose can be introduced by *in order* and *so as*. (e.g. Sometimes you retreat **in order to advance**.).

The infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of **result**. This chiefly occurs after adjectives modified by the adverbs *enough* and *too*. (e.g. His eyes were sharp enough **to look after his own interest**). The infinitive can be an adverbial modifier of **comparison (manner)**; in most cases with an additional meaning of purpose. In this function it is introduced by the conjunction *as if* or *as though*. (e.g. She nervously moved her hand towards his lips **as if to stop him**.). The infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of **attendant circumstances**. (e.g. She was driven away, **never to revisit this neighbourhood**.)

- as **parenthesis**. (*to cut a long story short, to say the least of, to put it mildly, to tell the truth, to say nothing of, to crown it all, to sum it up, to begin with and so on*). E.g. he was rude, to say the least of it.

Memorize the following expressions.

1. He is hard to please. Ему трудно угодить.
2. He is difficult to deal with. С ним трудно иметь дело.
3. The book is difficult to translate. Эту книгу трудно перевести.
4. She is pleasant (beautiful, pretty) to look at. Она хорошенькая, у нее привлекательная внешность.
5. I have something to tell you. Мне надо вам кое-что сказать
6. There is nothing to be gained by it. Этим ничего не достигнешь.
7. There is nothing to be done. Ничего не поделаешь.
8. There are many things to be done. Надо многое сделать.
9. The house is to let. Дом сдается в наем.
10. Who is to blame? Кто виноват?

11. Be sure to come. Непременно приходите.

12. There is nothing left for him to do but wait. Единственное, что ему остается, — это ждать.

THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

In Modern English we find the following predicative constructions with the infinitive:

- (1) the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction (the Complex Object);
- (2) the Subjective Infinitive Construction (the Complex Subject);
- (3) the *for-to*-Infinitive Construction.

THE OBJECTIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

(THE COMPLEX OBJECT)

The Objective with the Infinitive is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case. In the sentence this construction has the function of a complex object. In translating the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction into Russian we nearly always use a subordinate clause. The form of the Complex object is:

Subject + Predicate + Noun (pronoun) + Infinitive

e.g. I've never seen **him lose his temper or get angry about anything.**

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

1. verbs denoting **sense perception**, such as *to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe, to notice*, etc. (e.g. I haven't heard **anyone call me**. I saw **Brown enter the room.**)

After verbs of sense perception only the Indefinite Infinitive Active is used. If the meaning is passive we use Participle II (e.g. I watched the work **completed**,

if a process is meant Participle I is used (e.g. she watched them **completing** the work.).

N o t e 1. — The verb *to see* is followed by a clause and not by the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction when it is not really a verb of sense perception, i. e. when it means ‘to understand’ (e.g. I saw that he did not realize the danger. - Я видел (понимал), что он не сознает опасности.)

After the verbs *to see* and *to notice* the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is not used with the verb *to be*; a subordinate clause is used in such cases (e.g. I saw that he was pale).

N o t e 2. — When the verb *to hear* is not a verb of sense perception, i. e. when it means ‘to learn’, ‘to be told’, a clause or a gerund (and not the Objective-with-the-Infinitive) is used (e.g. I hear that he left for the South (of his having left for the South) - Я слышал (мне сказали), что он уехал на юг).

2. verbs denoting mental activity, such as *to know*, *to think*, *to consider*, *to believe*, *to suppose*, *to expect*, *to imagine*, *to find*, *to feel*, *to trust*, etc. After verbs of mental activity in the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction the verb *to be* is generally used. (This restriction does not apply to the verb *to expect*.) The use of this construction after most verbs of mental activity is more characteristic of literary than of colloquial style. (e.g. I believe **him to have no conscience at all**)

After verbs of mental activity the Perfect Infinitive is used but seldom. (e.g. The doctor found **his heart to have stopped two hours before**)

N o t e. — With the verbs *to think*, *to consider*, *to find* the same idea can be expressed without an infinitive (e.g. She found **the subject rather interesting**)

3. verbs of **declaring**: *to pronounce*, *to declare*, *to report* (e.g. The surgeon pronounced **the wound to be a slight one**)

4. verbs denoting **wish** and **intention**: *to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend, to choose* (in the meaning of ‘to want’). E.g. I want **you to come and dine with me**. She desired **me to follow her upstairs**

5. verbs and expressions denoting **feeling** and **emotion**: *to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, cannot bear*, etc. e.g. I dislike **you to talk like that**. I cannot bear **you to speak of that**

6. verbs denoting **order** and **permission**: *to order, to allow, to suffer, to have* etc.

Here we find the Objective with the Infinitive only if the object is expressed by a noun or pronoun denoting a lifeless thing or when the infinitive is passive. This restriction does not apply to the verbs *to suffer* (*неохотно разрешать, позволять скрепя сердце*) and *to have* (e.g. She had never allowed **the name of John Gordon to pass her lips**. He ordered **his carriage to be ready early in the morning**).

If the object is expressed by a noun or pronoun denoting a living being and the infinitive is active we find two direct objects (e.g. They only allow **me to write one letter in three months**).

7. verbs denoting **compulsion**: *to make, to cause* (in the meaning of ‘to force’), *to get* (in the meaning of ‘to achieve’), *to have* (in the meaning of ‘to tell to do smth’). E.g. The noise caused **her to awake**. She caused **a telegram to be sent to him**. I cannot get **her to finish her lessons**.

8. some verbs requiring prepositional object: *to count on, to rely on, to look for, to wait for, etc* (e.g. I rely **on you to come in time**)

THE SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

(THE COMPLEX SUBJECT)

The Subjective Infinitive Construction (traditionally called the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction) is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case. The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: one of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal predicate (e.g. **Edith** is said **to resemble** me. - Говорят, что Эдит похожа на меня.)

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

1. With verbs denoting **sense perception**: *to see, to hear* etc. (e.g. **The rider** was seen **to disappear in the distance**). If a process is expressed Participle I Indefinite Active is used (e.g. **Tess's father** was heard **approaching** at that moment.)

2. With verbs denoting **mental activity**: *to think, to consider, to know, to expect, to believe, to suppose* (e.g. **He** was thought **to be honest and kind**)

3. With the verb *to make* (e.g. **Little boy** was aroused... and made **to put on his clothes**)

4. With the verbs *to say* and *to report* (e.g. **She** is said **to be working** at the factory)

From these examples we can see that in translating sentences containing the Subjective Infinitive Construction after verbs in the Passive Voice a complex sentence is mostly used: its principal clause is of the type which in Russian syntax is called 'indefinite personal' (неопределенно-личное предложение).

After verbs in the Passive Voice the Subjective Infinitive Construction is more characteristic of literary than of colloquial style, except with the verbs *to suppose, to expect, to make*; with these verbs the Subjective Infinitive can be found both in fiction and in colloquial language.

5. With the word-groups *to be likely*, *to be sure*, and *to be certain* (e.g. **He** is likely **to know** her address. **He** is sure **to be asked** about it.)

Sentences of this kind are rendered in Russian by a simple sentence with a modal word. Note the difference between:

He is sure to come.

Он обязательно придет.

He is sure of coming.

Он уверен, что он придет.

6. With the following pairs of synonyms: *to seem* and *to appear*; *to happen* and *to chance*; *to prove* and *to turn out* (e.g. **They** seemed **to have quite forgotten him already**. Only yesterday **we** happened **to see her parents**.)

N o t e. — The infinitive in sentences with the Subjective Infinitive Construction cannot refer to a future action except with verbs and word-groups whose meaning allows of it: *to expect*, *to be sure (certain)*, *to be likely*. (e.g. **We** are sure **to come at the heart of the matter** - Мы обязательно доберемся до сути дела.)

THE *FOR-TO*-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION.

The *for-to*-Infinitive Construction is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition *for*. In translating this construction into Russian a subordinate clause or an infinitive is used. The construction can have different functions in the sentence. It can be:

1. **Subject** (often with the introductory *it*). E.g. It's easier **for me to go** out and buy a new pair of gloves.

Note: After the adjectives *nice*, *kind*, *sensible*, *silly*, *stupid*, *tactless* OF is used. (e.g. It was **silly OF** you to ask this question)

2. **Predicative**. (e.g. That was **for him to find out**)

3. **Complex object.** (e.g. He waited **for her to speak**. He asked **for the papers to be brought**)

4. **Attribute.** (e.g. The best thing **for you to do** is to bide here with your load. There's nobody here **for him to play with**).

5. **Adverbial modifier of purpose** (e.g. He stepped aside **for me to pass**)

6. **Adverbial modifier of result** is used with the adverbs *too* and *enough* (e.g. He spoke loud enough **for you to hear**. It was too late **for him now to recede**)

PRACTICAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Insert the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. But there was nothing now ___ for. (to wait) (*Wilson*) 2. She put on the cape, and turned round ___ (to admire) (*Cain*) 3. He appeared ___ (to listen) (*Lessing*) 4. He appeared ___ plenty of money, which was said ___ in the Californian goldfields. (to have, to gain) (*Conan Doyle*) 5. "When I seemed ___ a long while, the Master of Salem House unscrewed his flute into the three pieces, put them up as before, and took me away, (to doze) (*Dickens*) 6. Every feature seemed ___ since he saw her last, (to sharpen) (*Galsworthy*) 7. This fellow seemed ___ a famous explorer or something of that sort, (to be) (*Priestley*) 8. The house appeared ___ recently... (to repair) (*Hardy*) 9. Nobody seemed ___ his entry, but there he certainly was. (to perceive) (*Hardy*) 10. Paula would be the first concentration camp ___ by American troops, (to liberate) (*Heym*) 11. Willoughby was not the man ___ the lessons of his predecessor. (to overlook) (*Heym*) 12. A twelve year old girl, Patience Barlow, was the first ___ his attention or ___ by him. (to attract, to attract) (*Dreiser*) 13. One might guess Mr. George ___ a trooper once upon a time, (to be) (*Dickens*) 14. I suppose Mr. Jelleby had been more talkative and lively once; but he seemed ___ long before I knew him. (to exhaust). (*Dickens*) 15. Dave seemed ___ Stephanie, waiting for her to make the first move, (to watch) (*Saxton*) 16. For the last few days she seemed ___ to nobody but strange men. (to talk) (*Priestley*) 17. I lack the

will-power __ anything with my life, — my position by hard work, (to do, to better) (*Durrell*) 18. There's no time __. (to lose) (*Clark*) 19. And, in a very little while, the Murdstone and Grinby life became so strange to me that I hardly believed in it, while my present life grew so familiar, that I seemed __ it a long time, (to lead) (*Dickens*) 20. Roger Quaipe was a youngish Conservative member who was beginning __ about, (to talk) (*Snow*) 21. He is said __ a small fortune, (to put away) (*Durrell*) 22. That Jolyon seems __ in 1710, son of Jolyon and Mary, (to be born) (*Galsworthy*)

Exercise 2. Insert *to* before the infinitive where required. Translate into Russian.

1. Do you think I plan __ spend the rest of my life in the same situation? I would rather __ die! (*Monsarrat*) 2. She could not help but __ feel a little choked for breath. (*Dreiser*) 3. Why not __ come down to my place? (*Wilson*) 4. He gave a quick grin that made his lean twisted face __ look more lean and twisted than ever. (*Priestley*) 5. Ever since I came into this silly house I have been made __ look like a fool. (*Shaw*) 6. He did nothing from morning till night but __ wander at random. (*Maugham*) 7. I'm the cook, and I won't have anyone __ come interfering in my kitchen. (*Maugham*) 8. Abe let the hammer __ drop out of his hands and __ fall on the step. (*Caldwell*) 9. You'd better __ take me back to Oxford. (*Faulkner*) 10. They ought. __ have asked my advice. They ought __ have. (*Snow*) 11. The poor boy was absolutely broken up. It made my heart __ bleed. I couldn't __ let him __ go without a word of comfort. (*Maugham*) 12. I've got nothing __ do but __ talk, talk. (*Greene*) 13. I would — die sooner than __ ask him for another penny. (*Shaw*) 14. Your mother's gone to some friends — they do nothing but __ play bridge. (*Galsworthy*) 15. I know... there's nobody in the world I would rather __ work with or __ have greater respect for. (*Dreiser*) 16. Conrad had never known her __ talk so much. (*Greene*) 17. But Elfride knew Mrs. Jethway __ be her enemy, and __ hate her. (*Hardy*) 18. Then why not __ try __ save yourself? (*Shaw*) 19. She opened the iron gateway and bade me __ enter. (*Maugham*) 20. You'd better __ get some sleep. (*Hemingway*)

Exercise 3. Translate into English, using the to-infinitive or the bare infinitive.

1. Я чувствовал, что его рассказ правдив. 2. Я почувствовал, что кто-то тронул меня за плечо. 3. «Вы выглядите утомленным, вы бы лучше пошли домой». «Нет, я бы предпочел закончить работу». 4. Почему бы не поговорить с деканом? 5. Ему ничего не оставалось делать, как признать свою вину (to admit one's fault). 6. Она только и делает, что ворчит. 7. Я не могу не согласиться с вами. 7....Степан Аркадьевич тонко (slightly) улыбался. Левин тоже не мог не улыбнуться. (*Л. Толстой*) 8. Надевайте же коньки, и давайте кататься вместе. (*Л. Толстой*) 9. Что ж, он прекрасный жених (match)... Зачем не выйти за него?... (*Пушкин*) 10. Я три дня занимался только тем, что наслаждался чтением какого-нибудь романа. (*Л. Толстой*) 11. «Ты опять заснешь, Николенька? — говорит мне папан. — Ты бы лучше шел наверх». (*Л. Толстой*) 12. Я никогда не видел (to know), чтобы ты сказал неправду. (*Л. Толстой*) 13. Я не мог не подивиться странному сцеплению (chain) обстоятельств. (*Пушкин*)

Exercise 4. State the function of the infinitive. Translate into Russian.

1. A man must have something bigger than himself to believe in. (*Jones*). 2. It was impossible not to invite the Butiers for both afternoon and evening. (*Dreiser*) 3. The heat and dust were enough to strangle you. (*Cain*) 4. To cut a long story short, the infant that's just gone out of the room is not your son. (*Maugham*) 5....the next thing to be done is to move away from this house. (*Eliot*) 6. All the deep maternity in her awoke, never to sleep again. (*Buck*) 7. He paused as if to find a way to phrase his next thoughts. (*Mailer*) 8. Nobody asked you to come out here. I didn't ask you to stay. I told you to go while it was daylight. (*Faulkner*) 9. It was too hot to go out into the town. (*Hemingway*) 10. The prospective buyer is someone who is not, to put it mildly, a supporter of female emancipation. To consent to this sale would be to consent to change the character of the newspaper altogether. (*Murdoch*) 11. He had been one of the first to become interested in the

development of the street-car system. (*Dreiser*) 12. The floor of the forest was soft to walk out.. (*Hemingway*) 13. He was a man to attract immediate sympathy. (*Maugham*) 14. He knew he must say anything at all in order to establish communication with her. (*Horgan*). 15. After all, you're young enough to be my son. (*Clark*) 16. To begin with, he did not like the way his editor... had spoken to him that morning. (*Priestley*) 17. To make the real decisions, one's got to have the real power. (*Snow*) 18. To know all is to forgive all. (*Priestley*) 19. Other people, men particularly, found it difficult to face Cowperwood's glazed stare. (*Dreiser*) 20. It must be awful to have a brilliant future behind you. (*Snow*) 21. She makes a gesture as if to touch him. (*Shaw*) 22. Indeed, she had nowhere to go. (*Murdoch*) 23. To speak frankly, I am not in favour of long engagements. (*Wilde*) 24. He found the sky so pallid as to be almost invisible. (*Baum*) 25. He dropped back, so as to let me get on a level with him. (*Collins*) 26. When he met Savina at the station, she came to him with a joyous expression of anticipation to find his troubled silence. (*Wilson*) 27. Rubin did not, in any case, find it easy to be as direct as Roger. (*Snow*) 28. True insincerity is hard to find. (*Priestley*) 29. She leaned forward with kindled eyes as if to impress the word on the inspector. (*Lindsay*) 30. She's a spoiled child not to be trusted. (*Galsworthy*) 31. It is against all ethical concepts of medical science to pronounce a death verdict to a gravely ill person. (*Baum*) 32. His age was difficult to guess. (*Wilson*) 33. They were the last to come. (*Maugham*) 34. I awoke a little after sunrise to find Evan gone. (*Hansford Johnson*) 35. Truth to tell, he wanted to say a great deal. (*Dreiser*) 36. Her large eyes were of a blue so pale as to be almost white. (*Murdoch*) 37. Her first proceeding... was to unlock a tall press, bring out several bottles, and pour some of the contents of each into my mouth. (*Dickens*) 38. To lie is not my custom. Too much complication and discomfort. (*Baum*) 39. I had many weary hours still to wait through. To while away the time, I looked at my letters. (*Collins*)

Exercise 5. Translate into English, using the infinitive.

1. Было приятно гулять в лесу в такой жаркий день. 2. По правде говоря, я читал эту книгу в переводе. 3. Он достаточно хорошо знает английский язык,

чтобы перевести эту статью. 4. Первое, что надо сделать, — это выписать новые слова из текста. 5. Бесполезно противоречить вам; вы очень упрямы, чтобы не сказать больше. 6. Никогда не поздно признать свою ошибку. 7. Она уехала на Дальний Восток и больше не вернулась в свой родной город. 8. Мягко выражаясь, он не сказал вам всей правды. 9. Я чувствую себя слишком плохо, чтобы поехать с вами за город. 10. Короче говоря, их вина осталась недоказанной.

Exercise 6. Point out the infinitive as attributes. Translate into Russian.

1. It's a chance not to be missed. (*Murdoch*) 2. No one liked to be the first to move. (*Lindsay*) 3. I have a word to say to my daughter. (*Shaw*) 4. There was not a moment to lose. (*Dreiser*) 5. There is no time to be lost. (*Wilde*) 6. We are going to find a place to phone from, and maybe have some refreshment! (*Salinger*) 7. Davy was never one to promise and not keep his word. (*Llewellyn*) 8. So you've got nothing to reproach yourself with. (*Wilson*) 9. There was so much to do. (*Lessing*) 10. He was quick-witted, unpompous, the easiest man to do business with. (*Snow*) 11. He was the first to speak again. (*Hardy*) 12. I haven't any time to spare. (*Dreiser*) 13. I promise you there's nothing to fear. (*Maugham*) 14. I won, but it's no victory to be proud of. (*Wilson*) 15. We came into Spezia looking for a place to eat. (*Hemingway*) 16. Haviland was really someone to admire. (*Wilson*) 17. I told the driver the address to drive to. (*Hemingway*) 18. There was no taxi to be seen outside the hotel... (*Priestley*) 19. I have dreadful news to break to her. (*Dickens*) 20. She had a long way to go. (*Hansford Johnson*) 21. Strickland isn't the man to make a woman; happy. (*Maugham*) 22. One should always have something sensational to read in the train. (*Wilde*) 23. But I haven't much to be] proud of in that respect. (*Snow*)

Exercise 7. Translate into English, using infinitive as attributes,

1. Он первый прервал молчание. 2. Он ушел из лаборатории последним. 3. У нее есть ребенок, о котором ей надо заботиться. 4. Мне надо вам кое-что сказать. 5. Вот книга, которую хорошо почитать в поезде. 6. Мне надо о многом поговорить с вами. 7. У меня есть друзья, которые могут мне помочь.

8. У меня не было времени прочитать эту статью. 9. Он не такси человек, чтобы забыть о своем обещании. 10. Я знал, что нельзя терять времени. 11. Вот статья, которую вы должны прочитать. 12. У меня есть хорошая новость, которую я должен вам рассказать.

Exercise 8. Point out the Objective-with-the-Infinitive and the Subjective Infinitive Constructions. Translate into Russian.

1. Never once had she been seen to cry. (*Mansfield*) 2. It was the first time he had ever seen her weep. (*Buck*) 3. He didn't mean this to be a long meeting. (*Snow*) 4. There was a rumour that at last they were likely to be married, (*Snow*) 5.... without remonstrance she suffered me to have my own way. (*Ch, Bronte*) 8. Irving proved to be a long, sallow-faced butler chap, solemn as an undertaker. (*Priestley*) 7. Mr. Worthing is sure to be back soon. (*Wilde*) 8. I came to get someone to tell me the truth. (*Hansford Johnson*) 9. I'll have Bertha bring you breakfast. (*Stone*) 10. Unfortunately, at this moment he chances to catch sight of Judith's face. (*Shaw*) 11. I have never known Hector Rose behave like this. (*Snow*) 12. His "office" turned out to be in one of the back streets close by Olympia. (*Snow*) 13. Conrad pulled out a chair and made her sit down. (*Greene*) 14. He... looked at his watch, rang the bell, and ordered the vehicle to be brought round immediately. (*Eliot*) 15. Paul felt his heart lift as at a great victory. (*Croniri*) 16. People took an oath, a pledge, when they were married, and that was supposed to hold them together. (*Lindsay*) 17. You make me think of spring flowers... (*Braine*) 18. At thirteen he began to read books that were said to be evil. (*Saroyan*) 19. She watched him go up the street and enter a door. (*Faulkner*) 20. He appeared to be an ideal home man. (*Dreiser*) 21. Young men of this class never do anything for themselves that they can get other people to do for them. (*James*) 22. He said he wouldn't suffer a word to be uttered to him in his uncle's disparagement. (*E. Bronte*) 23. She doesn't seem to want to do anything I suggest. (*Dreiser*) 24. Cecily and Gwendolen are perfectly certain to be extremely great friends. (*Wilde*) 25. He heard the town clock strike twelve. (*Faulkner*) 26. Nearly a year ago, I chanced to tell him our legend of the nun... (*Ch. Bronte*) 27. Harriet, pale and trembling... suffered her to go on uninterrupted.

(Dickens) 28. "You will not allow this base newspaper slander to shorten your stay here, Mr. Winkle?" said Mrs. Pott, smiling through the traces of her tears.

(Dickens) 29. He turned out to have no feeling whatsoever for his nephew. (Snow)

30. I don't like him to be so long alone. (Hansford Johnson)

Exercise 9. Translate into English, using the Objective-with-the-infinitive Construction where possible.

1. Я не ожидал, что вы уедете так скоро. 2. Я не выношу, когда с детьми плохо обращаются. 3. Она почувствовала, что кто-то коснулся ее плеча. 4. Она почувствовала, что его слова неискренни. 5. Он попросил подать машину. 6. Я всегда считал их своими друзьями. 7. Библиотекарь разрешил переписать рукопись. 8. Отец хотел, чтобы его сын стал врачом. 9. Я не люблю, когда ребенок остается один. 10. Я слышал, как декан несколько раз упомянул ваше имя на собрании. 11. Вчера на собрании я слышала, как ваше имя упомянули несколько раз. 12. Я никогда не слышал, как она говорит по-английски. 13. Я слышал, что она говорит по-английски очень хорошо. 14. Я видел, как она вошла в читальный зал, взяла книги и принялась за работу (to set to work). 15. Я видел, что она не поняла правила, и объяснил его еще раз. 16. Добежите, чтобы он обратился к врачу (to consult a doctor). 17. Дождь заставил их вернуться домой. 18. Я заставил его снять пальто и выпить чашку чая. 19. Он распорядился, чтобы телеграмму послали немедленно. 20. Преподаватель сказал, чтобы студенты выписали слова из текста.

Exercise 10. Translate into. English using the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

1. Известно, что римляне построили на Британских островах хорошие дороги и много крепостей. 2. Полагают, что поэма «Беовульф» была написана в VIII веке. 3. Вальтер Скотт считается создателем исторического романа. 4. Сообщают, что экспедиция достигла места назначения. 5. Едва ли его назначат главным инженером, ведь он кончил институт всего два года тому назад. 6. Он, по-видимому, хорошо знает английский язык; наверное, он

изучал его в детстве? 7. Я случайно знаю номер его телефона. 8. Он оказался хорошим спортсменом. 9. Шум, казалось, все приближался. 10. Я случайно проходил мимо вокзала, когда в Ленинград приехали артисты Шекспировского мемориального театра (Shakespeare Memorial Theatre). 11. Певицу заставили повторить арию. 12. Он, кажется, пишет новую статью; кажется, он работает над ней уже две недели. 13. Его статья, несомненно, будет напечатана. 14. Я случайно встретил его в Москве. 15. Обязательно прочитайте эту книгу; она вам, несомненно, понравится. 16. Говорят, что это здание было построено в XVII веке.

Exercise 11. Translate into English, using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive or the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

1. Мы хотим счастья всем русским. Мы хотим, чтобы каждый человек был свободен. (Л. Толстой) 2. У нас в полку я считался одним из лучших стрелков. (Пушкин) 3. Извини меня, мой ангел, но твое патетическое письмо рассмешило меня. (Пушкин) 4. Герман слышал, как хлопнула дверь в сенях (porch), и увидел, что кто-то опять поглядел к нему в окошко (through the window into his room). (Пушкин) 5. Заря сияла на востоке, и золотые ряды облаков, казалось, ожидали солнца... (Пушкин) 6. «Не ожидала я, чтобы ты была такая злая»,—сказала Любочка. (Л. Толстой) 7. Охота (the shooting) оказалась хуже, чем ожидал Левин. (Л. Толстой) 8. Тугилово от нас недалеко, всего три версты: пойдите погулять в ту сторону... вы, верно, встретите его. (Пушкин) 9. Алексей Александрович велел подать чай в кабинет... (Л. Толстой) 10.... как только случилось нам быть одним, мы усаживались в уютный уголок и начинали рассуждать, забывая все на свете. (Л. Толстой) 11. Ему было около тридцати пяти лет, и мы за то почитали его стариком. (Пушкин) 12. Она была прекраснее, чем он воображал ее. (Л. Толстой) 13. Она ждала, что он пригласит ее на вальс (to ask somebody for a waltz), но он не пригласил, и она удивленно взглянула на него. (Л. Толстой) 14. Вечером... они пошли на пирс, чтобы посмотреть, как придет пароход. (Чехов) 15. Письма из дому приходили тихие, добрые, и, казалось, все уже

было прощено и забыто. (Чехов) 16. Я хочу быть артисткой, я хочу славы, успехов, свободы, а вы хотите, чтобы я продолжала жить в этом городе, продолжала эту пустую (dull) бесполезную жизнь, которая стала для меня невыносимой. (Чехов)

Exercise 12. Translate into English, using the infinitive or Infinitive Constructions where possible.

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

Джорджа заставили уйти с фабрики, бросить работу, которую он так любил, и вернуться к хозяину. 15. Чтобы унижить Джорджа еще больше, хозяин приказал ему бросить Элизу и жениться на другой женщине. Этого Джордж уже вынести не мог, и он решил бежать в Канаду.

Exercise 13. State the function of the for-to-Infinitive Construction. Translate into Russian.

1. There was no home for him to go to. (/ . Shaw) 2. He waited for me to sit down. (*Hemingway*) 3. It seemed almost a shame for anyone to be as pretty as she was tonight. (*Snow*) 4. And it is not for you to make terms. It is for you to accept them. (*Wilde*) 5. There's nothing for us to do but amuse ourselves. (*Maugham*) 6. But the pain in James' head asserted itself too cruelly for him to think of anything else for the moment. (*Young*) 7. He cordially extended one forefinger for Erik to shake. (*Wilson*) 8. Some trouble with the authorities had made it necessary for him to be much abroad. (*Maugham*) 9. There were plenty of papers for him to read, but he left them alone. (*Priestley*) 10. Since you are so anxious for me to; distinguish myself I have concluded to do so. (*Stone*) 11. It is impossible for me to write about that time in detail — I can't bear to. (*Hansford Johnson*) 12. He opened the door of his room for her to go out. (*Murdoch*) 13. Buttonwood street, where he spent the first ten years of his life, was a lovely place for a boy to live. (*Dreiser*) 14. She longed for night to come to bring sleep to her. (*Cronin*) 15. It was really warm for May, and still light enough for him to see his cows in the meadow beyond the river. (*Galsworthy*) 16.... the idea is for us to give a special concert at the Festival Hall. (*Lessing*) 17. My house is always ready for anyone to come into. (*Shaw*) 18. My dear, this isn't the time for us to quarrel. (*Hansford Johnson*) 19. Erik saw that she was impatient for him to be gone. (*Wilson*) 20. He waited for Bert to say something. (*Caldwell*)

Exercise 14. Translate into English, using the for-to-Infinitive Construction where possible.

1. Первое, что мы должны сделать — это заказать билеты. 2. Вопрос был слишком неожиданным, чтобы я мог на него ответить. 3. Я подчеркнула эти предложения, чтобы вы проанализировали их. 4. Он попросил принести бумагу и перо. 5. Этот текст достаточно легкий, чтобы вы могли прочитать его без словаря. 6. Мне очень хочется, чтобы вы поступили в университет. 7. Ему ничего не оставалось делать, как немедленно выехать в Москву. 8. Сделать это должен был он. 9. Было бы неразумно, если бы он сейчас уехал из Ленинграда. 10. Самое лучшее, что вы можете сделать,—это поехать в санаторий.

Exercise 15. State the function of the infinitive and Infinitive Constructions. Translate into Russian.

1. It was then an easy matter for me to go to Paul's room and make an appropriate signal to Kitty, and she turned back, up the street to disappear round the corner into Church Square. (*Clark*) 2. She made a curious, fumbling gesture towards me, as if to convey a sort of affection. (*Hansford Johnson*) 3. It was charming to see him play with the two children. (*Maugham*) 4. To tell you the truth, Mr. Butler, I did not want Aileen to leave your home at all. (*Dreiser*) 5. I happen to know that he was supposed to come to the wedding. (*Salinger*) 6. Gertrude gave a long soft exhalation. It made the young man smile at her again; and this smile made her blush a little. To take refuge from blushing she asked him if, after his long walk, he was not hungry and thirsty. (*James*) 7. Charles Lomax's exertions are much more likely to decrease his income than to increase it. (*Shaw*) 8. Your shortest way will be to follow the boulevard, and cross the park... but it is too late and too dark for a woman to go through the park alone. (*Ch. Bronte*) 9. In spite of herself the colour fled from her cheeks instantly, only to come back in a hot, defiant wave. (*Dreiser*) 10. They hardly expect him to recover consciousness; it was a terrible knock. But if he does, he's sure to want to see you, even if he can't speak. (*Galsworthy*) 11. Some of the rumours we knew to be nonsense, but not all. (*Snow*) 12. Addy and Ellie look beautiful enough to please the most fastidious man. (*Shaw*) 13. It was something to be sitting like this in the front of a box in one of the biggest theatres

in London. (*Priestley*) 14. Anyway, just to begin with, don't you think you might treat me as a moral equal? (*Snow*) 15. He was said to be bearing Roger no malice, to be speaking of him with dispassion. (*Snow*) 16. Paul waited for Harriet to say something about the bar, but she didn't even seem to notice it. (/ *Shaw*) 17. Idleness is a great sin, and I certainly don't like any of my friends to be idle or sluggish. (*Wilde*) 18. The only way to guard his future and retain his financial friends was to stand trial as quickly as possible and trust them to assist him to his feet in the future. (*Dreiser*) 19. To keep his attention engaged, she talked with him about his wardrobe.. (*Dickens*) 20. To accept too many favors from Ramona was dangerous. He might have to pay with his freedom. (*Bellow*)

Exercise 16. Translate into English, using the infinitive.

1. Стихи трудно переводить. 2. Ничего не поделаешь, придется идти пешком. 3. Я уезжаю завтра, а многое еще надо сделать. 4. Кому писать протокол? 5. Доклад начнется ровно в пять; непременно приходите вовремя. 6. Уже поздно посылать письмо. Единственное, что нам остается делать, — это послать телеграмму. 7. Не уходите. Мне надо вам кое-что сказать. 8. Роман Герцена! «Кто виноват?» написан в 1846 году. 9. Перестаньте спорить,, этим ничего не достигнешь. 10. Некоторым людям трудно угодить. 11. Он очень умный человек, но с ним трудно иметь дело. 12. Эта актриса очень красива.

Exercise 18. Translate into English, using the infinitive where possible.

1. Я рад, что послушался вашего совета. 2. Я рад, что вы послушались моего совета. 3. Мне жаль, что я не видела эту пьесу. 4. Мне жаль, что вы не видели эту пьесу. 5. Я доволен, что поступил в университет, Я доволен, что моя сестра поступила в университет. 7. Мне жаль, что я не застала ее дома 8. Мне жаль, что вы не застали ее дома. 9. Он был счастлив, что получил путевку в санаторий. 10. Он был огорчен, что не достал билет на концерт.

Exercise 19. Analyse the Predicative Constructions. Translate into Russian.

1. The sound of the door opening again made him start like a guilty thing. (*Murdoch*) 2. He really strolled about, thinking, and then, the weather being cold, stepped into a hotel. (*Dreiser*) 3. He heard her answer him, words dropping with a soft, tender, cooling touch into the heat of his brain. (*Greene*) 4. I can't imagine your coming to see me at a time when you are fully satisfied with your life and work. (*Caldwell*) 5. After all these years it really is not worth while for you to play hide-and-seek with one another. (*Maugham*) 6. Calvin... departed laughing, and could be heard laughing and sneezing all the way down the stairs. (*Murdoch*) 7. He was afraid of the strike continuing a few days longer, of more taxes, of a Government defeat. (*Greene*) 8. Day after day through the spring no rains fell, and farmers, waiting for the floods of the rainy season to fill their rice-fields, saw their young crops dry up before their eyes. (*Buck*) 9. He watched her at evening, sitting by the lamp, with the mending on her lap, in the shabby living room. (*Lessing*) 10. I won't have Carl talk that way. (*Hemingway*) 11. Every night the old man would have a fire of logs lit in the great stone fire-place. (*Buck*) 12. On his will being opened, after a decent interval, it was found to consist of two portions. (*James*) 13....we had heard planes coming, seen them pass overhead, watched them go far to the left and heard them bombing on the main high road. (*Hemingway*) 14. The film was not bad, but I could feel impatience radiating from her and knew she was longing for it to end. (*Hansford Jonson*) 15. She was moving towards the door, her head reverted, her heels clattering. (*Faulkner*) 16. I never knew, when' we planned to meet, in what, mood I should be likely to find her. (*Hansford Johnson*) 17. You can have no idea of... how I have missed the thought of your being near me somewhere! (*Horgan*) 18. I had heard these topics argued between the Americans and ourselves for years. (*Snow*) 19. She appeared to be very rich and important... (*Priestley*) 20. The sound of Mistress Affery cautiously chaining the door before she opened it, caused them both to look that way. (*Dickens*) 21. The sun rose higher and soon it would be time for the others to come home for the noon meal. (*Buck*); 22. She heard Miss Reba's voice booming from somewhere and listened to her toiling slowly up the stairs. (*Faulkner*) 23. We both knew that her marriage to

Skidmore was supposed to have been an abnormally happy one. (*Snow*) 24.
Carefully and slowly, with his eyes fixed on her, he stepped down. (*Greene*) 25.
Our little country newspaper is sure to chronicle the fact next week. (*Wilde*)

THE PARTICIPLE

The participle is a non-finite form of the verb which has a verbal and an adjectival or an adverbial character. There are two participles in English — Participle I and Participle II, traditionally called the Present Participle and the Past Participle.

N o t e. — These traditional terms are open to objection on the ground that Participle I does not necessarily refer to the present, just as Participle II need not refer to the past. The difference between them is not a difference in tense, but, chiefly a difference in voice.

Participle I is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the stem of the verb; the following spelling rules should be observed:

(a) If a verb ends in a mute *e*, the mute *e* is dropped before adding the suffix *-ing*: *to give* — *giving*, *to close* — *closing*.

(b) If a verb ends in a consonant preceded by a vowel rendering a short stressed sound, the final consonant is doubled before adding the suffix *-ing*: *to run* — *running*, *to forget* — *forgetting*, *to admit* — *admitting*.

A final *l* is doubled if it is preceded by a vowel letter rendering a short vowel sound, stressed or unstressed: *to expel* — *expelling*, *to travel* — *travelling*.

(c) The verbs *to die*, *to lie* and *to tie* form Participle I in the following way: *dying*, *lying*, *tying*.

N o t e. — A final *y* is not changed before adding the suffix *-ing*: *to comply* — *complying*, *to deny* — *denying*.

In Modern English Participle I has the following forms:

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

Participle I Indefinite Active and Passive usually denotes an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb; depending on the tense-form of the finite verb it may refer to the present, past, or future (e.g. He looked at the carpet while **waiting** for her answer. **Being left** alone, Pauline and I kept silence for some time.)

Sometimes Participle I Indefinite denotes an action referring to no particular time (e.g. The last turning had brought them into the high-road **leading** to Bath).

Participle I Perfect Active and Passive denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb (e.g Mr. Bumble, **having spread** a handkerchief over his knees... began to eat and drink.)

It should be noted that a prior action is not always expressed by Participle I Perfect: with some verbs of sense perception and motion, such as *to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to seize, to look, to turn* and some others, Participle I Indefinite is used even when priority is meant (e.g. **Hearing** a footstep below he rose and went to the top of the stairs. - Услышав шаги внизу, он встал и вышел на лестницу.)

Participle II has no tense distinctions; it has only one form which can express both an action simultaneous with, and prior to the action expressed by the finite verb; the latter case is more frequent (e.g. I was reminded of a portrait **seen** in a gallery. - Мне вспомнился портрет, который я видела в картинной галерее).

In some cases Participle II denotes an action referring to no particular time (e.g. He is a man **loved** and **admired** by everybody.

THE VOICE DISTINCTIONS OF THE PARTICIPLE.

Participle I of transitive verbs has special forms to denote the active and the passive voice (e.g. When **writing** letters he does not like to be disturbed. **Being written** in pencil the letter was difficult to make out. **Having written** some letters he went to post them. **Having been written** long ago the manuscript was illegible.)

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

THE FUNCTIONS OF PARTICIPLE I IN THE SENTENCE.

Participle I may have different syntactic functions.

1. Participle I as an **attribute**. Participle I Indefinite Active can be used as an attribute; in this function it corresponds to the Russian действительное причастие and has the endings –ущ, –ющ, –ащ, ящ, –вш, –ш. (e.g. The fence **surrounding the garden** is newly painted. - Забор, окружающий сад, недавно покрашен. We admired the stars **twinkling in the sky**. - Мы любовались звездами, мерцавшими на небе.)

In some cases, Participle I in the function of an attribute is rendered in Russian by a clause (e.g. He came back and stood irresolute on the steps **leading down to the street**. - Он вернулся и стоял в нерешительности на лестнице, которая вела на улицу).

In the function of an attribute Participle I can be in pre-position and in post-position, i. e. it can precede the noun it modifies and follow it. Participle I in pre-position hardly ever has accompanying words (e.g. The gate-keeper surveyed the **retreating** vehicle). Participle I in post-position as a rule has one or several accompanying words (e.g. They dined outside upon the terrace **facing Vesuvius**).

Participle I Indefinite Passive is very seldom used as an attribute.

Participle I Perfect Active and Passive is not used attributively.

A clause, not a participle, is generally used in English even when the Russian действительное причастие прошедшего времени expresses an action simultaneous with that of the finite verb (e.g. Матушка, **знавшая** наизусть все его обычаи всегда старалась спрятать несчастную книгу подальше. - My mother, **who knew** all his habits, used to hide the obnoxious volume into some remote hiding-place.)

2. Participle I as an **adverbial modifier**. All the forms of Participle I may be used as an adverbial modifier. Participle I Indefinite expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb and corresponds to the Russian деепричастие несовершенного вида with endings -а, -я; Participle I Perfect, expresses an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb and corresponds to the Russian деепричастие совершенного вида with endings -в, -вши, -ши. In some cases Participle I in the function of an adverbial modifier is rendered in Russian by an adverbial clause. Participle I can be an adverbial modifier:

- of **time** (e.g. **Approaching Malta Street**, Soames thought with wonder of those years in Brighton. **Having reached the classroom**, she became the object of many questions. - Когда она вошла в класс, ее стали засыпать вопросами.)

As has already been stated, with some verbs of sense perception and motion, such as *to see, to hear, to come, to arrive, to enter, to seize, to look out, to turn* and some others, Participle I Indefinite is used even when priority is meant. In Russian деепричастие совершенного вида is used in such cases (e.g. **Arriving there** the visitor found everything that should be found at old manor. **Turning slowly** she went to her room.)

If the action expressed by Participle I Indefinite Active is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, the conjunction *when* or *while* is often used

(e.g. **While waiting for the water to boil**, he held his face over the stove. - Дождаясь, когда закипит вода, он наклонился над печкой).

Note. — Participle I Indefinite of the verb *to be* is not used as an adverbial modifier of time. Clauses of the type ‘Когда он был ребенком’, ‘Когда он был в Москве’, may be translated *When a boy*, *When he was a boy*, *When in Moscow*, *When he was in Moscow*

- of **cause** (e.g. **Being of a more slender figure than Mr. Smith, and having a richer complexion**, Mr. White looked younger. - Так как мистер Смит был стройнее мистера Уайта и так как цвет лица у него был лучше, он выглядел моложе).

- of **manner** and **attendant circumstances**. In this function Participle I Indefinite is mostly used (e.g. She balanced herself on the curbstone and began to walk carefully, **setting heel to toe, heel to toe, and counting her steps** – adv.mod.of manner. The girl was silent, **again looking at her hands** - adv.mod.of attendant circ.)

- of **comparison**. In this function Participle I is introduced by the conjunction *as if* or *as though* (e.g. This was said **as if thinking aloud**)

3. Participle I as a **predicative**. In this function Participle I is used but seldom; it is usually rendered in Russian by an adjective (e.g. The effect of her words was **terrifying**. - Впечатление, произведенное ее словами, было **страшно**)

4. Participial phrase as **parenthesis**. Here we always find a participial phrase; a single participle is not used in this function (e.g. **Generally speaking**, I don't like boys)

THE FUNCTIONS OF PARTICIPLE II IN THE SENTENCE.

1. Participle II as an **attribute**.

When used as an attribute Participle II of transitive verbs corresponds to the Russian страдательное причастие or действительное причастие of some verbs ending in *-ся*, e. g. *a broken chair* (сломанный стул), *a broken cup* (разбитая чашка), *a newspaper published in Moscow* (газета, издаваемая в Москве), *the problem discussed at the meeting* (вопрос, обсуждавшийся на собрании).

Participle II, as well as Participle I, can be used in pre-position (without any accompanying words) and in post-position (with one or more accompanying words). (e.g. He answered through the **locked** door).

Participle II of intransitive verbs which denote passing into a new state, corresponds to the Russian действительное причастие or to an adjective. However, only in a few cases Participle II of an intransitive verb may be used attributively, mostly Participle II of the verbs *to fade*, *to wither*, *to retire*, *to fall*, *to vanish*, e. g. *faded leaves* (увядшие листья), *a withered flower* (засохший цветок), *a retired colonel* (отставной полковник), *a fallen star* (упавшая звезда), *the vanished jewels* (пропавшие драгоценности).

An attribute expressed by Participle II may be detached; in this case it often has an additional meaning of an adverbial modifier (e.g. The housekeeper had come out of her room, **attracted by the violent ringing of the bell**).

2. Participle II as an **adverbial modifier**.

In this function Participle II is preceded by the conjunctions *when*, *while*, *if*, *as if*, *as though*, *though*, etc. It is generally rendered in Russian by an adverbial clause.

Participle II can be an adverbial modifier:

- of **time** (e.g. **When questioned** Annie had implied vaguely that she was anxious about her brother-in-law)
- of **condition** (e.g. It was a dreadful thing that he now proposed, a breach of the law which, **if discovered**, would bring them into the police court)

- of **comparison** (e.g. **As if torn with inner conflict and indecision**, he cried)

- of **concession** (e.g. Her spirit, **though crushed**, was not broken)

3. Participle II as a **predicative** (e.g. The inner gate was **locked**, and the lodge **closed**)

4. Participle II as **part of a complex object** (e.g. She has found me **unaltered**; but I have found her changed)

PREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE PARTICIPLE.

In Modern English we find the following predicative constructions with the participle: the Objective Participial Construction; the Subjective Participial Construction; the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction; the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction.

THE OBJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION

The Objective Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case (e.g. In the next berth she could hear **her stepmother breathing** heavily). The participle *breathing* is in predicate relation to the noun *stepmother*, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the participle.

In the Objective Participial Construction Participle I Indefinite Active or Participle II is used. In the sentence this construction has the function of a complex object. It usually corresponds to a subordinate object clause in Russian.

The Objective Participial Construction may be found:

1. after verbs denoting sense perception, such as *to see*, *to hear*, *to feel*, *to find*, etc. (e.g. Then he looked out of the window and saw **clouds gathering**)

2. after some verbs of mental activity, such as *to consider*, *to understand* (e.g. I consider **myself engaged to Herr Klesmer.**)

3. after verbs denoting wish, such as *to want, to wish, to desire*. In this case only Participle II is used (e.g. The father wants **it done quick**)

4. after the verbs *to have* and *to get*; after these verbs only Participle II is used.

In this case the Objective Participial Construction shows that the action expressed by the participle is performed at the request of the person denoted by the subject of the sentence. Thus *I had the piano tuned* means ‘I made someone tune the piano’ (e.g. I had **my coat altered**. You can get **your clothes made in Europe**)

In interrogative and negative sentences the auxiliary verb *to do* is used (e.g. Why don’t you have **your hair waved**?)

Occasionally the meaning of the construction is different: it may show that the person denoted by the subject of the sentence experiences the action expressed by the participle (e.g. The wounded man **had his leg amputated**)

The Subjective Participial Construction.

The Subjective Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle (mostly Participle I) is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case, which is the subject of the sentence. In rendering this construction in Russian a complex sentence is generally used; the principal clause is of the type which in Russian syntax is called ‘indefinite personal’ (неопределенно-личное предложение).

The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: one of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal predicate (e.g. **They** were heard **talking together**). This construction is chiefly used after verbs of sense perception.

THE NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle stands in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case; the noun or pronoun is not the subject of the sentence (e.g. **The door and window of the room being open**, we looked in).

In the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction Participle I (in all its forms) or Participle II is used. This construction is generally rendered in Russian by means of an adverbial clause. It is used in the function of an adverbial modifier. It can be an. adverbial modifier:

- of **time** (e.g. **The lamp having, been lit**, Mrs. Morse produced her son's letter. **This duty completed**, he had three months' leave.)
- of **cause** (e.g. **It being now pretty late**, we took our candles and went upstairs)
- of **attendant circumstances**. In this function the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is mostly placed at the end of the sentence. In rendering it in Russian a coordinate clause or *деепричастный оборот* is used (e.g. He turned and went, **we, as before, following him**. One morning he stood in front of the tank, **his nose almost pressed to the glass**.)
- of **condition**. In this function the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction occurs but seldom and is almost exclusively used with the participles *permitting* and *failing* (e.g. **Weather (time, circumstances) permitting**, we shall start tomorrow)

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction very often occurs in fiction and scientific literature; the use of this construction in colloquial English is rare.

THE PREPOSITIONAL ABSOLUTE PARTICIPIAL CONSTRUCTION.

The Absolute Participial Construction may be introduced by the preposition *with* and is then called the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. It is in

most cases used in the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances. This construction is rendered in Russian by a coordinate clause or *деепричастный оборот* (e.g. The daughter sat quite silent and still, **with her eyes fixed on the ground**).

ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS WITHOUT A PARTICIPLE.

There are two types of absolute constructions in which we find no participle. The second element of the construction is an adjective, a prepositional phrase, or an adverb.

1. *The Nominative Absolute Construction*. It is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of time or attendant circumstances. In the function of an adverbial modifier of time this construction is rendered in Russian by an adverbial clause (e.g. **Breakfast over**, he went to his counting house)

In the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances the Nominative Absolute Construction is rendered either by a coordinate clause, *деепричастный оборот*, or a noun (pronoun) with the proposition *с* (e.g. He went home alone, **his heart full of strange emotion**. There he stood, **his face to the south-east... his cap in his hand**).

Mind the difference between the meaning of the following constructions: *The lesson (concert, lecture) over...* and *The lesson (concert, lecture) being over...* *The lesson over* has a temporal meaning, whereas *the lesson being over* has as a rule a causal meaning.

2. *The Prepositional Absolute Construction*. It is mostly used in the function of an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances. In rendering this construction in Russian a coordinate clause or *деепричастный оборот* is used (e.g. I found him ready, and waiting for me, **with his stick in his hand**)

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction and the Nominative Absolute Construction are separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma or a

semicolon (e.g. He rose and strolled out on the lawn, **all the dogs following him.**
Mr. Thorn comes and goes pretty often; **there being estate business to do**)

Prepositional Absolute Constructions are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma (e.g. He was there, writing busily at a distant table, **with his back towards the door.**).

PRACTICAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Insert the appropriate form of Participle I.

1. Derek, who had slept the sleep of the dead, ___ none for two nights, woke ___ of Nedda. (to have, to think) (*Galsworthy*)
2. The street was full of people, *t-* and ___ home, (to laugh, to go) (*Greene*)
3. The gypsy smiled, ___ his teeth, (to show) (*Hemingway*)
4. While ___ my directions, he glanced at me now and then, suspiciously, from under his frost-white eye-lashes, (to obey) (*Ch. Bronte*)
5. ___ them, he raised his coffee cup. (to watch) (*Cronin*)
6. It (the letter) contained very little matter, ___ in haste; but the meaning was bulky enough, (to write) (*Hardy*)
7. He went upstairs again, ___ past the door, and, ___ his room, switched on the light, (to tiptoe, to enter) (*Galsworthy*)
8. The missionary, ___ daily opportunities of looking at this seascape for thirty years or so, pays no heed to it, ___ in trimming a huge red geranium bush. (to have, to absorb) (*Shaw*)
9. ___ my back on him I started down the steps, (to turn) (*Clark*)
10. At that moment he was plunged in the depth of an easy-chair, ___ to by Mr. Vandernoodt. (to talk) (*Eliot*)
11. There was only one candle ___ on the rough board table. (to flicker) (*Stone*)
12. Boldwood, ___ her comparatively isolated, came up to her side, (to see) (*Hardy*)
13. On the sultry platform of Grand Central he opened the bulky *Times*..., ___ the valise on his feet, (to set) (*Priestley*)
14. Young Herndon had done preparatory work at Illinois College for a year but, not ___ to the college proper, had returned home, (to admit) (*Stone*)
15. ___ his hands and ___ a towel over his face, he followed her down the stairs of the hushed house, (to wash, to pass) (*Galsworthy*)
16. Frank ___ the step on the gravel, turned sharply round. (to hear) (*Trollope*)
17. She had not brought him money or position, ___ no more than the daughter of a Worley doctor, (to be)

(*Cronin*) 18. Abraham was back at the end of three weeks, __ an extra eighty miles, (to ride) (*Stone*) 19. Then swiftly __ neither to left nor right, she returned to Adrian, (to look) (*Galsworthy*) 20. And __ this in her official and impersonal tone of voice, the chambermaid then grinned, winked and vanished, (to say) (*Priestley*)

Exercise 2. State the form and the function of Participle I. Translate into Russian.

1. Having traversed seven hundred miles he was now travelling toward the border of the United States. (*Horgan*) 2. There was a tiny smile playing about the corners of his mouth. (*Stone*) 3. He had a beautiful old house in Queen Anne Street, and being a man of taste he had furnished it admirably. (*Maugham*) 4. Dona Carlotta covered her face with her hand, as if swooning. (*Lawrence*) 5. Turning in anger, she gave John a shove, spilling his tea. (*Lindsay*) 6. To Maggie, the new protective gentleness of her son was sweet, and also very frightening. (*Lessing*) 7. Judging him by his figure and his movements, he was still young. (*Collins*) 8. Placing his drink upon the mantelpiece the ex-convict stood for a moment observing the young man out of the corner of his eye. (*Cronin*) 9. Being very tired with his walk however, he soon fell asleep and forgot his" troubles. (*Dickens*) 10. He [Lincoln] raised his eyes, looked at her as though peering over the top of spectacles. (*Stone*) 11. There were four girls sitting on the wooden benches of the agency's front room. (/ . Shaw) 12. Having shaken hands with them, he brought his own hands together with a sharp slap. (*Priestley*) 13. Manuel went in, carrying his suitcase. (*Hemingway*) 14. While pondering this problem, I sat in the dormitory window-seat. (*Ch. Bronte*) 15". I am going to Rome, having friends there. (*Dickens*) 16. There was sunlight coming in through the shutters. (*Hemingway*) 17. Abraham appeared at noon the next day, bringing with him two hundred dollars in cash. (*Stone*) 18. Much of the afternoon I looked out of the window, as though thinking, but not really thinking. (*Snow*) 19. He was thoughtful for a moment while leaning perilously close to the fire. (*Stone*) 20. Cecilia had heard very little being absorbed in her own reflections. (*Crawford*)

Exercise 3. Translate into English, using Participle I where possible.

1. Получив телеграмму, моя сестра немедленно выехала в Москву. 2. Войдя в класс, учительница спросила дежурного, кто отсутствует. 3. Мать улыбалась, глядя на детей, играющих в саду. 4. Взяв перо и бумагу, мальчик стал писать письмо отцу, уехавшему на Дальний Восток. 5. Услышав голос товарища, я вышел из комнаты, чтобы встретить его. 6. Увидев незнакомого человека, я извинился и вернулся в свою комнату. 7. Будьте осторожны, переходя улицу. 8. Приехав в Москву, мы прежде всего сдали вещи на хранение (to leave something in the left luggage room). 9. Прожив много лет в Англии, он хорошо говорит по-английски. 10. Читая эту книгу, я встретил несколько интересных выражений (to come across). 11. Прочитав книгу, мальчик вернул ее в библиотеку. 12. Проведя лето в деревне, больной совершенно поправился (to be fully recovered). 13. Студенты, читающие английские книги в оригинале, легко овладевают языком. 14. Увидев своих друзей, пришедших проводить его, он подошел к ним.

Exercise 4. State the function of Participle II. Translate into Russian.

1. Stirred by the beauty of the twilight, he strolled away from the hotel. (*Cronin*) 2. All the country near him was broken and wooded. (*Aldington*) 3. For a moment the trio stood as if turned to stone. (*Murdoch*) 4. Through the dark hall, guarded by a large black stove... I followed her into the saloon. (*Mansfield*) 5. If left to myself, I should infallibly have let this chance slip. (*Ch. Bronte*) 6. He spoke when spoken to, politely and without much relevance. (*Hansford Johnson*) 7. He cast upon her one more look, and was gone. (*Hichens*) 8. Miss Brodrick, though not personally well known in the county, had been spoken well of by all men. (*Trollope*) 9. Prepared, then for any consequences, I formed a project. (*Ch. Bronte*) 10. Thus absorbed, he would sit for hours defying interruption. (*Stone*) 11. As directed, I took the lead, almost happily. (*Salinger*) 12. He looked at her for a moment as though amazed at her friendliness. (*Greene*) 13. Fancy a married woman doomed to live on from day to day without one single quarrel with her husband. (*Jerome K. Jerome*) 14. He bowed low when presented to Dinny. (*Galsworthy*) 15. Displeased and uncertain Brande gazed from his son to the Spanish gardener. (*Cronin*)

Exercise 5. Translate into English, using Participle II where possible.

1. На листе бумаги было несколько строк, написанных карандашом. 2. Если меня спросят, я скажу правду (to tell the truth). 3. В вазе было несколько увядших роз. 4. Я не люблю смотреть на посаженных в клетку животных (to cage). 5. Книга будет здесь, пока ее не спросят (to ask for). 6. Муж ее был отставным полковником. 7. Хотя он был очень удивлен, он не сказал ни слова. 8. Вот новые учебники, присланные для нашей школы. 9. Оставленный один в темноте, ребенок заплакал. 10. Студенты писали сочинение о системе образования в Англии, как она описана Диккенсом. 11. Солнце село, и деревья казались темными, как будто высеченными (to cut) из черного мрамора.

Exercise 6. Insert Participle I or II.

1. It was a windy day, and the air ___ on Little Dorrit's face soon brightened it. (to stir) (*Dickens*) 2. He took a ___ strip of paper from his vest and gave it to the reporter, (to fold) (*Faulkner*) 3. There was one bright star ___ in the sky. (to shine) (*Dickens*) 4. He reminded you of a ___ sheep ___ aimlessly hither and thither, (to frighten, to run) (*Maugham*) 5. At one end was a group of beautiful women exquisitely ___, ___ diamonds on their heads and bosoms... (to gown, to wear) (*Stone*) 6. Maxim stooped, and picked up a ___ petal and gave it to me. (to fall) (*Du Maurier*) 7. They came to the quiet little station ___ by a single bulb, almost ___ in a mass of oleander and vines and palmettos, (to light, to hide) (*Faulkner*) 8. She remained silent but her silence was like a question ___ in the dark between them. (to hang) (*Lessing*) 9. With ___ eyes he leaned back on the bench, (to close) (*Баум*) 10. We walked down the hall and down the wide thickly ___ stairs, (to carpet) (*Hemingway*) 11. There were ___ candles on the table, (to light) (*Hemingway*) 12. There was a long line of ___ trucks and carts on the road ___ up the bridge, (to abandon, to lead) (*Hemingway*) 13. A tall, thin man with a sharp pointed face sat at a table ___ for dinner, (to lay) (*Greene*) 14. The voice had something ___ in it. (to appeal) (*Dreiser*) 15. There was a balcony along the second floor ___ by the

columns, (to hold up) (*Hemingway*) 16. On the next afternoon Horace went out to his sister's, again in a — car. (to hire) (*Faulkner*)

Exercise 7. Translate into English, using Participle I or II as an attribute where possible.

1. Количество школ, построенных в Советском Союзе за последние годы (of late years), очень велико. 2. Школа, строящаяся на нашей улице, откроется к 1 сентября. 3. Рабочие, строящие эту школу, обещали закончить ее к началу учебного года. 4. Девушка поставила в вазу цветы, присланные ей в день рождения. 5. Человек, приславший ей цветы, был ее старым школьным товарищем. 6. В Публичной библиотеке есть рукописи, написанные много столетий тому назад. 7. Имя человека, написавшего эту рукопись, неизвестно. 8. Он вошел в комнату и увидел письмо, лежащее на столе. 9. Письма, опущенные в ящик до 12 часов, доставляются (to post, to deliver) в тот же день. 10. Люди, проводящие много времени на открытом воздухе, обычно сильные и здоровые. 11. Молодые музыканты говорили о днях, проведенных в Москве во время конкурса имени Чайковского (the Tchaikovsky music contest).

Exercise 8. Point out the Objective and the Subjective Participial Construction. Translate into Russian.

1. In the midday quiet of the bush she heard a small bird singing. (*Young*) 2. The taxi could be seen waiting outside. (*Murdoch*) 3. His face clouded when he heard his name spoken. (*Greene*) 4. She had the drawing-room redecorated. (*Maugham*) 5. All the while she felt her heart beating with a vague fear. (*Eliot*) 6. The darkness found him occupied with these thoughts. The darkness found Mr. and Mrs. Plornish knocking at his door. (*Dickens*) 7. Somewhere a long way off a telephone bell rang and a voice could be heard speaking. (*Greene*) 8. For their New Year's Eve party she had all the furniture moved out of the parlor and sitting-room. (*Stone*) 9. Get your things packed. (*Cronin*) 10. Temple heard the woman fumbling at the wall. (*Faulkner*) 11. The two- men were heard descending. (*Dickens*) 12.

Two days later she heard sleigh bells coming up the drive. (*Stone*) 13. They wanted the Committee convened over the week-end. (*Snow*) 14. She had her bed moved to the corner of the porch. (*Buck*) 15. Mary could feel Elizabeth reviewing their hopes and dreams, their relationship as sisters. (*Stone*) 16. She averted her eyes each time she found herself being stared at. (*Caldwell*) 17. The din in the entrance hall continued, and more vehicles could be heard arriving at the door. (*Murdoch*) 18. She heard the musicians tuning up in the back parlour. (*Stone*)

Exercise 9. Translate into English, using the Objective or the Subjective Participial Construction.

1. Была тихая летняя ночь. Мы сидели в саду и наблюдали, как луна медленно поднимается из-за деревьев. 2. Мы слышали, что кто-то поет вдали. 3. В детстве я часто слышал, как моя мать пела эту песню. 4. Мы увидели, что по дорожке сада идет сын нашего соседа. 5. Мы не видели его уже много лет, но часто слышали, как его имя упоминалось в доме его родителей. Мы не раз слышали, как его мать говорила о нем и его работе. 6. Полчаса спустя Лаврецкий стоял уже перед калиткой сада (garden gate). Он нашел ее запертою и принужден был перепрыгнуть через забор. (*Тургенев*) 7. Слышно было, как он быстро встал... (*Л. Толстой*) 8. Подходя к церкви, увидел он, что народ уже расходился (to come out). (*Пушкин*) 9. Я видел, как вы сажались на пароход (to come on board). (*А. Толстой*) 10. Видно было, как по переулку подбегали (to run up the alley) люди. (*А. Толстой*)

Exercise 10. Translate into English, using the verb to have or to get followed by the Objective Participial Construction.

1. Я переделала свое зимнее пальто. 2. Когда вы, наконец, настроите свой рояль? Он совсем расстроен (to be out of tune). 3. Я не починил вчера часы, так как мастерские были закрыты. 4. Когда вы оклеили комнату? 5. Вам уже побелили потолок? 6. Где вы снимались? 7. Вам следует переплести свои книги 8. Где вы делали себе это платье? 9. Я выкрасила свое платье, и теперь

ОНО СОВСЕМ КАК НОВОЕ (ВЫГЛЯДИТ СОВСЕМ НОВЫМ). 10. Где вы почи-; нили велосипед?

Exercise 11. Point out the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction. State what kind of adverbial modifier it expresses. Translate into Russian.

1. The weather being dark and piercing cold, he had no great temptation to loiter. (*Dickens*) 2. Out in the shadow of the Japane[n]se sunshade she [Irene] was sitting very still, the lace on her white shoulders stirring with the soft rise and fall of her bosom. (*Galsworthy*) 3. His tale told, he put his head back and laughed. (*Stone*) 4. She had put some order into the drawing-room by now, her housewifely instincts having got the better of her dismay, just (Maugham) 5. This being understood, the conference was over and Lufkin got up to join his guests. (*Snow*) 6. The next morning, it being Sunday, they all went to church. (*Buck*) 7. They went down the stairs together, Aileen lingering behind a little... (*Dreiser*) 8. For the moment the shop was empty, the mechanic having disappeared into a room at the back. (*Hansford Johnson*) 9. She paused listlessly, her head dropping upon her breast. (Crown) 10. No one having as yet expressed any such opinion, this was the more readily assented to. (*Galsworthy*) 11. Sir Henry was deep in his papers, his long, white, unringed hands moving nervously in rhythm with his thoughts. (*Greene*) 12. The constraint caused by Timothy's presence having worn off a little, conversation took a military turn. (*Galsworthy*) 13. This done, and Sikes having satisfied his appetite, the two men laid themselves down on chairs for a short nap. (*Dickens*) 14. She rose from the bed and removed her coat and stood motionless, her head bent, her hands clasped before her. (*Faulkner*) 15. There being nothing eatable within his reach, Oliver replied in the affirmative. (*Dickens*)

Exercise 12. Point out the Absolute Constructions and state what kind of adverbial modifier they express. Translate into Russian.

1. Mrs. Maylie being fatigued, they returned more slowly home. (*Dickens*) 2. Then she [Becky] sprang away and ran around the desks and benches, with Tom after her, and took refuge in a corner at last, with her little white apron to her face.

(*Twain*) 3. In the afternoon, with the wind from the south, the big canoes... had come drifting across the waters. (*Lawrence*) 4. The concert over, the lottery... came next. (*Ch. Bronte*) 5. Dinner being over, Bathsheba, for want of a better companion, had asked Liddy to come and sit with her. (*Hardy*) 6. Now he sat down in an armchair opposite Charlie, sat bolt upright, with his hands on his knees, and looked hard at Charlie. (*Priestley*) 7. Abraham too looked well, his cheeks filled out, his eyes cheerful. (*Stowe*) 8. Then, with her heart beating fast, she went up and rang the bell. (*Galsworthy*) 9. She sat on the steps, with her bare arms /crossed upon her knees. (*Wilson*) 10. Mr. Pickwick's mouth and chin having been hastily enveloped in a large shawl, his hat having been put on his head and his great coat thrown over his arm, he' replied in the affirmative. (*Dickens*) 11. With the watch in her hand she lifted her head and looked directly at him, her eyes calm and empty as two holes. (*Faulkner*) 12. He stood shamefully, hesitating, the strength of his resolution exhausted in his words. 13. With Lowell closely watching, he slowly removed a paper and spread it carefully on his desk. (*Lindsay*) 14. The door of the opposite parlour being then opened, I heard some voices. (*Dickens*) 15. Catherine looked at me all the time, her eyes happy. (*Hemingway*)

Exercise 13. Translate into English, using Absolute Constructions.

1. Так как было очень тепло, дети спали на открытом воздухе. 2. Когда все приготовления были закончены, пионеры отправились в поход. 3. Корабль медленно плыл вдоль берегов Белого моря; сотни птиц кружились над ним. 4. Было очень темно, так как на небе не было ни одной звездочки. 5. Когда солнце село, туристы развели костер. 6. Когда торжественное заседание (grand meeting) окончилось, начался концерт. 6. Вулич молча вышел в спальню майора, мы за ним последовали. (*Лермонтов*). 7. Меня лечил полковой цирюльник, ибо в крепости другого лекаря не было. (*Пушкин*) 8. Тут Иван Кузмич оборотился к нам, и все его внимание устремилось (to give) на неприятеля. (*Пушкин*) 9. Час спустя Павел Петрович уже лежал в постели с искусно забинтованной ногой. (*Тургенев*) 10. Я лежал на диване, уставив глаза в потолок... когда Вернер вошел в мою комнату. (*Лермонтов*).

Exercise 14. State the function of the Participle and Participial Constructions.

1. Philip limped to the door, turned there, meaning to say something, saw Adele Gerry sitting in her chair, looking blankly at the floor, with her face a ruin of sorrow... and age. (*I. Shaw*) 2....the girl being really weak and exhausted, dropped her head over the back of a chair and fainted. (*Dickens*) 3. Poor luck pursuing him, he had secured but ten cents by nightfall. (*Dreiser*) 4. Vincent glanced over at Christine knitting by the fire. (*Stone*) 5. At that moment footsteps were heard coming across the hall. (*Murdoch*) 6. He had discovered the loss of his pound when taking his coat off, and had at once suspected Loo; but then he had wondered if he hadn't had his pocket picked at the pub. (*Lindsay*) 7. She frowned a little as though puzzled. (*Greene*) 8. His meal over, and numerous questions from his mother answered, he turned from the table to the hearth. (*Ch. Bronte*) 9....he came in quietly, cap and coat on, and sat down, looking at the candles. (*Llewellyn*) 10. I imagine that she saw her husband installed in a luxurious suite of rooms, dining at one smart restaurant after another, and she pictured his days spent at race-meetings and his evenings at the play. (*Maugham*) 11. She looked at me slyly, as if concealing something. (*Hansford Johnson*) 12. A man could be seen advancing from the outskirts towards them. (*Hardy*) 13. But is a man not equally attractive when married? (*Wilde*) 14. She found Abraham pacing the- house, his head down, his hands clasped behind his back. (*Stone*) 15. In the night, going slowly along the crowded roads we passed troops marching under the rain, guns, horses pulling wagons, mules, motor trucks, all moving away from the front. (*Hemingway*) 16. I never saw a woman so altered. (*Wilde*) 17. Collingwood did not usually utter a word unless spoken to. (*Snow*) 18. Rosa's voice could now be heard rising above the din. (*Murdoch*) 19. This thought broke her down and she wandered away, with the tears rolling down her cheeks. (*Twain*) 20. Having closed it [the door] on him, Fledgeby returned to Lammle, standing with his back to the bedroom fire, with one hand under his coat-skirts, and all his whiskers in the other. (*Dickens*).

Exercise 15. Translate into English.

1. М. В. Ломоносов, родившийся в семье бедного крестьянина, с самого детства проникся любовью (to be inspired with love) к своему народу и своей родине. 2. Когда он был мальчиком, он часто ездил с отцом на Белое море и в Северный Ледовитый океан; постоянные морские путешествия развивали в нем волю и упорство. 3. Покинув в возрасте девятнадцати лет родную деревню, он пешком пошел в Москву учиться. 4. Прибыв в Москву, он поступил в Славяно-греко-латинскую академию (the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy). 5. Так как Ломоносов был одним из лучших студентов, его послали за границу, чтобы усовершенствовать свои знания. 6. Назначенный профессором химии Петербургской академии наук, Ломоносов повел борьбу за самостоятельное развитие русской науки и культуры. 7. Многие ученые, приехавшие из Европы, презирали русскую культуру. 8. Ломоносов занимался (to be concerned with) вопросами, относящимися к различным областям естествознания, истории и филологии. 9. Он предполагал написать работу, охватывающую (to embrace) все отрасли естествознания. 10. В своей лаборатории Ломоносов делал химические анализы солей и руд, присылаемых в академию. 11. Опыты, проведенные Ломоносовым, привели к многочисленным открытиям; самым важным среди них является закон сохранения материи (the law of preservation of matter). 12. Основанный Ломоносовым университет сделался центром передовой науки.

THE GERUND

The gerund is a non-finite form of the verb with some noun features. It developed from the verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized preserving its nominal character.

THE DOUBLE NATURE OF THE GERUND

As a result of its origin and development the gerund has nominal and verbal properties. The **nominal** characteristics of the gerund are as follows:

1. The gerund can perform the function of subject, object and predicative.

They say smoking leads to cancer. (SUBJECT)

I like making people happy. (OBJECT)

The duty of all progressive mankind is fighting for peace. (PREDICATIVE)

2. The gerund can be preceded by a preposition.

I am tired of arguing.

3. The gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun.

"I wonder at Jolyon's allowing this engagement," he said to Aunt Ann.

Is there any objection to my seeing him?

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

1. The gerund of transitive verbs can take a direct object

I had now made a good progress in understanding and speaking their language.

2. The gerund can be modified by an adverb.

She burst out crying bitterly.

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

	Active	Passive
Simple (Indefinite)	writing	being written
Perfect	having written	having been written

There is no Gerund in the Russian language and the English gerund is rendered in Russian in different ways:

- (a) by a noun

Dancing had not begun yet...

Танцы еще не начались...

- (b) by an infinitive

It is no good hiding our heads in the sand.

Бесполезно прятать голову в песок.

(c) by deep причастие

On seeing Bella he stopped, beckoned her to him, and drew her arm through his.

Увидев Беллу, он остановился, подозвал ее к себе и взял под руку.

(d) By a subordinate clause

He regretted now having come.

Теперь он сожалел, что пришел.

It should be observed that the passive forms of the gerund are nearly always rendered by a clause.

After having been informed of the conference in my lady's room... he immediately decided on waiting to hear the news from Frizinghall.

После того как ему сообщили о совещании в комнате миледи, ... он сразу решил подождать, чтобы узнать новости из Фризингхолла.

THE TENSE DISTINCTIONS OF THE GERUND

The tense distinctions of the gerund are not absolute but relative.

The Simple Gerund	The Perfect Gerund
denotes an action <u>simultaneous</u> with that of the predicate.	denotes an action <u>prior</u> to that of the predicate. It shows that the action of the Gerund happened before the action of the verb.
<input type="checkbox"/> He avoided making the mistake again.	<input type="checkbox"/> He admitted having made the mistake.

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

I don't remember hearing the song before.

After walking five miles he found the bag under a tree.

The **Perfect Gerund** may also be used after the above mentioned verbs and prepositions when the priority is emphasized.

I didn't remember having seen her.

They parted without having looked at each other.

THE VOICE DISTINCTIONS OF THE GERUND

The gerund of transitive verbs has special forms for the active and the passive voice. The active gerund points out that the action is directed from the subject (whether expressed or implied), whereas the passive gerund indicates that the action is directed towards the subject.

I hate interrupting people.

I hate being interrupted.

Note. After the verbs *to need*, *to want*, *to deserve*, *to require* and the adjective *worth* the gerund is used in the active form, though it is passive in meaning.

Your hair needs cutting.

Your suggestion is worth talking over.

PREDICATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH THE GERUND

Predicative constructions with the gerund are constructions in which the verbal element expressed by the gerund is in predicate relation to the nominal element expressed by a noun or pronoun.

I like John's playing the piano.

Here the gerund *playing* is in predicate relation to the noun *John's*, which denotes the doer of the action expressed by the gerund. Thus, the gerund is related to its own “subject”.

The nominal element can be expressed in different ways.

1. If it denotes a living being it may be expressed:

(a) by a noun in the genitive case or by a possessive pronoun.

I can't bear Jane's being sad.

Do you mind his reading?

(b) by a noun in the common case.

They were all in favour of Tommy playing the main part.

Thus in Modern English there are two parallel gerundial constructions: with the nominal element expressed by a noun in the genitive case and by a noun in the common case. These constructions may be used indifferently, but sometimes there is a slight difference in meaning: in the first construction it is the action that is emphasized, whereas in the second the doer of the action is emphasized.

Occasionally the nominal element can be expressed **by a pronoun in the objective case**.

Fancy us having to walk a mile in a wind like this!

When the nominal element consists of two or more nouns or when it is a noun modified by an attribute in post-position the nominal element of the construction, though denoting a living being, can be expressed only **by a noun in the common case**.

I object to brother and sister being alone together.

Did you ever hear of a man of his abilities rejecting such an offer?

2. If the nominal element of the construction denotes a lifeless thing, it is expressed by a noun in the common case or by a possessive pronoun.

She said something about her watch being fast.

3. The nominal element of the construction can also be expressed by the pronouns *all, this, that, both, each, something*.

I object to both of them reading aloud.

A gerundial construction is nearly always rendered in Russian by a subordinate clause introduced by *то, что; тем, что; как*, etc.

Her thoughts were interrupted by somebody calling her name. Ее мысли были прерваны тем, что кто-то позвал ее. We liked Mary's singing very much. Нам очень понравилось, как пела Мэри.

THE USE OF THE GERUND

The gerund is used:

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

Avoid using very long sentences. You'd better give up smoking.

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

They are thinking of doing something for him. All depends on the doctor being sent for in time. What prevented you from becoming a professional actor?

3. With the following predicative word-groups (with or without a preposition): *to be aware of, to be busy in, to be capable of, to be fond of, to be*

guilty of, to be indignant at, to be pleased (displeased) at, to be proud of, to be sure of, to be surprised (astonished) at, to be worth (while), and some others.

Note. If the word-group *to be pleased (displeased)* is followed by a noun or pronoun the preposition *with* is used:

The teacher was displeased with the boys being noisy. We are all proud of our children's getting the first prize. We were surprised at your leaving the party. I am fond of being looked at.

THE GERUND AND THE INFINITIVE

With some verbs and word-groups **both the gerund and the infinitive** may be used. The most important of them are: *to be afraid of, to begin, to cease, to continue, can (cannot) afford, to dread, to fear, to forget, to hate, to intend, to like (dislike), to neglect, to prefer, to propose, to remember, to recollect, to start, to stop*.

The two women began talking. Suddenly they began to talk.

With such verbs and word-groups as *to be afraid of, to forget, to hate, to like (dislike), to prefer* **the infinitive** is mostly used with reference to a special occasion, **the gerund** being more appropriate to a general statement.

I am not afraid of remaining alone, but I am afraid to remain alone on St.Valentine's Day. I hate interrupting people. I hate to interrupt him, he seems very busy.

With the verb *to remember* **the infinitive** usually refers to the future, and **the gerund** to the past.

I remember locking the door. Я помню, что закрыл дверь на ключ.

Remember to lock the door. Не забудь закрыть дверь на ключ.

With the verb *to stop* the infinitive and the gerund have different syntactical functions.

The gerund forms part of a compound verbal aspect predicate.

The neighbours stopped talking when the man came in. Когда мужчина вошел, соседи перестали говорить.

The infinitive has the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose.

The neighbours stopped *to exchange a few words with each other*.

Note. No gerund is used:

a) When the finite verb is in the continuous form

It's beginning to rain.

b) With the verbs *to understand* and *to see* (= *to understand*)

He began to understand how it was done.

c) When the subject denotes a thing, not a living being

The door began to creak.

THE SYNTACTICAL FUNCTIONS OF THE GERUND

The gerund can have different functions in the sentence.

1. The gerund as **a subject**.

Growing roses is my hobby. His coming tomorrow will make all the difference.

As a rule the gerund as a subject stands in front position, but it can also follow the predicate. This happens when the sentence opens with the introductory *it* (the introductory subject) or with the construction *there is*.

It will make no difference your being quiet. There is no accounting for his strange behaviour.

2. The gerund as **a predicative**.

Mike's hobby is collecting all sorts of bugs.

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

(a) With verbs and verbal phrases denoting modality the gerund forms **part of a compound verbal modal predicate.**

James could not help admiring the girl.

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

Again you start arguing.

They kept on arguing.

4. The gerund as an object.

The gerund may be used as **a direct object** and **a prepositional indirect object.**

I simply love cooking. (DIRECT OBJECT)

The time was good for singing. (PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT)

Predicative constructions with the gerund form **a complex object**

We all appreciate your helping us. (COMPLEX OBJECT)

Roy accused me of disliking him. (PREPOSITIONAL COMPLEX OBJECT)

5. The gerund as an attribute.

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

There is a chance of catching the train.

The idea of him being in Paris was not a pleasant one.

6. The gerund as an adverbial modifier.

In this function the gerund is always preceded by a preposition. It can be used in the function of **an adverbial modifier of time, manner, attendant circumstances, cause, condition, purpose and concession.**

(a) As **an adverbial modifier of time** the gerund is preceded by the prepositions *after, before, on (upon), in* or *at*.

I'll wash the dishes before going to bed.

On returning to his hotel he found a note in his room.

(b) As **an adverbial modifier of manner** the gerund is used with the prepositions *by* or *in*.

You will achieve a lot by telling the truth.

The evening was spent in packing.

(c) As **an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances** the gerund is preceded by the preposition *without*.

She was pretty and gentle without knowing it.

(d) As **an adverbial modifier of purpose** the gerund is chiefly used with the preposition *for*.

They took her to the station for questioning.

(e) As **an adverbial modifier of condition** the gerund is preceded by the prepositions *without*, *but for*, *in case of*.

But for meeting John, I shouldn't have become an English teacher.

(f) As **an adverbial modifier of cause** the gerund is used with the prepositions *for*, *for fear of*, *owing to*, *because of*, *from*, *on account of*
I couldn't sleep for worrying.

I feel much better for having spent a whole week abroad.

(g) As **an adverbial modifier of concession** the gerund is preceded by the preposition *in spite of*.

I don't ask any questions in spite of being a lot of questions to ask.

THE GERUND AND THE PARTICIPLE

Unlike the participle **the gerund**:

1. may be preceded by a preposition;
2. may be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive

pronoun;

3. may be used in the function of a subject, object and predicative.

Both **the gerund** and **the participle** can be used in the function of an attribute and of an adverbial modifier, but **the gerund** in these functions is always preceded by a preposition.

There are cases when it is not easy to distinguish between **a gerund** as part of a compound noun and **a participle** used as an attribute to a noun. If we have **a gerund** as part of a compound noun, the person or thing denoted by the noun does not perform the action expressed by the *ing*-form:

A dancing-hall (a hall for dancing) *A cooking-stove* (a stove for cooking)
Walking shoes, a writing-table, etc.

If we have **a participle** used as an attribute the person denoted by the noun performs the action expressed by the *ing*-form:

A dancing girl (a girl who dances) *A singing child*, etc.

But there are cases that admit two interpretations:

A hunting dog (a dog for hunting or a dog that hunts).

THE GERUND AND THE VERBAL NOUN

The main points of difference between **the gerund** and **the verbal noun** are as follows:

1. **The gerund** has a double character – nominal and verbal; **the verbal noun** has only a nominal character.

2. **The gerund** is not used with an article; **the verbal noun** may be used with an article.

The doing of morning exercises was very good for me.

3. **The gerund** has no plural form; **the verbal noun** may be used in the plural.

Our likings were regulated by the circumstances.

4. The *gerund* of a transitive takes a direct object; a **verbal noun** can only take a prepositional object with the preposition *of*.

I like doing morning exercises.

The doing of morning exercises was very good for me.

5. The **gerund** may be modified by an adverb; the **verbal noun** may be modified by an adjective.

Doing morning exercises regularly will improve your health.

The regular doing of morning exercises really improved my health.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Insert the appropriate form of the gerund.

1. Stark sat down without ___ (to speak) (*Jones*) 2. He did not go without ___ by Amy. (to congratulate) (*Dickens*) 3. After ___ more closely than usual and ___ his hair, he [Herzog] took the bus uptown, (to shave, to brush) (*Bellow*) 4. At South Square, on ___ that Michael and Fleur were out, he -did not dress for dinner, but went to the nursery, (to discover) (*Galsworthy*) 5. I had to sound as if I didn't mind ___, as though I had no temper of my own. (to insult) (*Snow*) 6. She kept on ___, her voice low and controlled, (to talk) (*Braine*) 7. In the morning light, she was, ashamed of herself for ___ so ___ the night before, (to elate) (*Snow*) 8. The house wanted ___ (to do up) (*Galsworthy*) 9. Even a criminal must be told the nature of his crime before ___ (to convict) (*Stone*) 10. She showed none of the usual feminine pleasure at ___ hard to understand, inscrutable, mysterious, (to be) (*Priestley*) 11. I still reproached myself for not ___ open with Douglas Osbaldiston from the start, when he had invited me to do so. (to be) (*Snow*) 12. No woman looks her best after ___ up all night, (to sit) (*Shaw*) 13. His legs were somewhat stiff from not — or ___ for days, (to hike, to climb) (*Baum*) 14. I'm tired of ___ like a silly fat lamb, (to treat) (*Coppard*) 15. I know everyone who's worth ___ (to know) (*Maugham*) 16. After ___ this, he; cursed himself for not ___ the opposite, so that he might have used the expected guest as a lever to get rid of Misha. (to say, to say)

(*Murdoch*) 17. There is vivid happiness in merely __ alive, (to be) (*Coppard*) 18. "Your tie needs—," Mrs. Simpson said, (to straighten) (*Greene*) 19. The attempt is at least worth __ (to make) (*Collins*) 20. Mr. Creakle then caned Tommy Traddles for __ in tears, instead of cheers, on account of Mr. Mell's departure... (to discover) (*Dickens*) 21. He apologized to Hooker for __ so late, (to be down) (*Priestley*) 22. One could not walk or drive about Philadelphia without __ and __ with the general tendency toward a more cultivated and selective social life, (to see, to impress) (*Dreiser*) 23. I just couldn't stand __ away from you any longer, (to be) (*Stone*) 24. I remember __ him with her and Marner going away from church, (to see) (*Eliot*) 25. When I told him that I meant to live in Paris for a while, and had taken an apartment, he reproached me bitterly for not __ him know, (to let) (*Maugham*) 26. He had a flat smooth face with heavy-lidded green eyes that gave the impression of __ at a slant, (to set) (*Braine*) 27. His latest craze was to discover her age, which he cursed himself for not __ when he had her passport in his hands, (to observe) (*Murdoch*) 28. Let me tell you whose house you've come into without __ or __ (to ask, to want) (*Faulkner*) 29. I'm tired of __ to you. (to talk) (*Maugham*) 30. They soon discovered that the gate was securely locked. They looked at one another in a mixed fashion, a trifle disappointed at __, but still triumphant at __ the place, (to hold up, to find) (*Priestley*)

Exercise 2. Point out the Gerundial Construction and comment on the way the nominal element is expressed. Translate into Russian.

1. You must excuse my being so breathless, I'm not really breathless, it's just the excitement. (*Leacock*) 2. These happy events occurred without any recommendation having been made by Rainborough, and indeed without his having been officially informed. (*Murdoch*) 3. The maid said something about the American lady's having come back to Rodnik. (*Heym*) 4. It was easy to imagine Cave sitting silent. (*Snow*) 5. She was interrupted by her father's voice and by her father's hat being heavily flung from his hand and striking her face. (*Dickens*) 6. He brought in a portmanteau with him, which he doubted its being worthwhile to unpack. (*Dickens*) 7. Besides, there's no danger of it happening again. (*Hansford*)

Johnson) 8. "It's no good you staying," Jack Burton said. (*Aldridge*) 9. Jack laughed. Their being bothered amused him. (*Lawrence*) 10. He was wakened by someone knocking at the door. (*Faulkner*) 11. There is something so inexpressibly absurd to me in the idea of Caddy being married. (*Dickens*) 12. I was not surprised by Caddy's being in low spirits. (*Dickens*) 13. You knew young Pyle well didn't you? I can't get over a thing like that happening to him. (*Greene*) 14. She laughed at the thought of her husband and Johnny looking after the house. (*Priestley*) 15. He felt almost a gloomy satisfaction at the thought of all these disasters happening at once. (*Murdoch*)

Exercise 3. Translate into English using the gerund where possible.

(A) 1. Увидев карикатуры, все рассмеялись. 2. Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы я открыл окно? 3. Врач приказал больному бросить курить. 4. Мальчик не отрицал, что потерял книгу, взятую в библиотеке. 5. Извините, что я заставил вас ждать. 6. Детям доставляло удовольствие играть в саду. 7. Эту книгу стоит почитать. 8. Читая этот рассказ, мы не могли не смеяться. 9. Я предпочитаю сделать эту работу сегодня. 10. Я надеюсь, что ничего не помешает мне пойти на концерт. 11. Преподаватель возражал против того, чтобы студенты пользовались словарем, переводя этот текст. 12. Преподаватель настаивал, чтобы новые выражения записывались. 13. Преподаватель настаивал, чтобы студенты записывали новые выражения. 14. Я устала от того, что со мной обращаются как с ребенком. 15. Я не возражаю против того, чтобы помочь вам, но я возражаю против того, чтобы мне мешали, когда я занят. 16. Мы слышали, что ваша сестра уехала в Англию. 17. Мне не хочется (to feel like) гулять. 18. Было невозможно достать билет, и мне пришлось отказаться от мысли послушать знаменитого пианиста. 19. Я не одобряю того, что вы пропускаете лекции. 20. Похоже на то, что будет дождь. 21. Вы можете рассчитывать на то, что я достану вам эту книгу. 22. Декан не согласился, чтобы собрание отложили. 23. Мать горячо благодарила доктора за то, что он спас ее ребенка. 24. Не упустите случая посмотреть эту выставку. 25. Все были удивлены, что этот трудный вопрос был так быстро

разрешен. 26. Мы уверены, что письмо будет получено вовремя. 27. Мы уверены, что письмо было получено вовремя. 28. Я горжусь тем," что была в состоянии помочь вам. 29. Мне стыдно, что я сделала так много ошибок в последней диктовке.

(B) Based on an episode from The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by M. Twain.

1. Том никогда не упускал случая убежать из школы и поиграть с товарищами. 2. Он был уверен, что сумеет скрыть от тети Полли свои проказы. 3. Том отрицал, что ходил купаться, но тетя Полли узнала об этом. 4. Она была недовольна тем, что Том обманул ее. 5. Том был единственным сыном ее покойной сестры; она очень любила мальчика и избегала наказывать его. 6. Однако на этот раз она решила наказать Тома за то, что он ходил купаться без разрешения. 7. Надо было побелить забор, и тетя Полли велела Тому белить его в субботу. 8. Мальчику не улыбалась мысль работать в такое чудесное утро, и он просил тетю Полли простить его за то, что он ее ослушался. 9. Тому не; удалось заставить Джима работать вместо себя: пришла тетя Полли и запретила Джиму белить забор. 10. Он осмотрел свои сокровища, но их было немного, и ему пришлось отказаться от мысли уговорить мальчиков помочь ему белить забор. 11. Но вскоре ему пришла в голову блестящая мысль, и он принялся за работу (to set to work) с таким видом, как будто он ничего не имел против того (to mind), чтобы белить забор в это солнечное утро. 12. Когда пришел Бен, Том продолжал работать, не обращая внимания на товарища. 13. Бен смотрел на Тома с удивлением: Том работал в субботу, и Бену казалось, что он работает с удовольствием (to enjoy the work). 14. Наконец, Том повернулся к Бену и сказал, что все зависит от того, нравится ли тебе работа или нет. 15. После этого дело представилось в новом свете (that put the thing in a new light), и Бен не мог не позавидовать приятелю. 16. Он попросил, Тома позволить ему поработать. «Ты можешь положиться на то, что я сделаю это хорошо», — сказал он. 17. Том ответил, что тетя Полли будет возражать против того, чтобы Бен белил забор. 18. Но Бен упорно просил (to keep on) Тома дать ему поработать, и тот, наконец,

согласился. 19. Бен гордился тем, что Делает такую трудную работу. 20. Тетя Полли была уверена, что Том давно уже перестал (to leave off) работать и убежал на речку. 21. Она была очень удивлена, что Том так хорошо и быстро побелил забор. 22. Она сказала, что мальчик заслуживает награды, и дала ему большое яблоко.

Exercise 4. State the function of the gerund and Gerundial Constructions.

Translate into English.

1. Nobody can go on living without some belief. (*Greene*) 2....she did not like being plunged back into a slave state. (*Stone*) 3. He greeted me noisily, but I cut him short by giving him the telegram. (*Snow*) 4. "She cannot sleep without seeing and speaking to you once more," I said. "She does not like the thought of leaving you." (*Ch. Bronte*) 5. Without putting anything into words, they bade each other farewell. (*Wilson*) 6. I remember laughing aloud, and the laugh being carried by the wind away from me. (*Du Maurier*) 7. There came the sound of the door closing then being locked. (*Priestley*) 8. Upon awakening she dressed quickly and left the house. (*Stone*) 9. He felt better for having written the letter. (*Cronin*) 10. "It's no good you hating it," said Mr. Bunting, becoming didactic. (*Greenwood*) 11. Do you mind giving me your name and telephone number, please? (*Priestley*) 12. Peter Saward only replied by staring at the paper knife and shaking his head slowly to and fro, and twisting his long legs into knots under the desk. (*Murdoch*) 13. Mr. Dorrit positively trembled in addressing the great man. (*Dickens*) 14. Unfortunately this fruitful silence was ruined by the sound of a door being banged. (*Priestley*) 15. He never ceased talking. (*Coppard*) 16. Well, it's no use my telling you a lie. (*Shaw*) 17. Life seemed worth fighting for. (*Dreiser*) 18. Petra sat through her first lesson without saying a word and without paying much attention to the lecture and the examples on the blackboard. (*Heym*) 19. But now a difficulty arose — hostile Indians could not break the bread of hospitality together without first making peace, and this was a simple impossibility without smoking a pipe of peace. (*Twain*) 20. Only the other day they had been talking about something happening, and now it had happened to him. (*Snow*) 21. I was torn between the

fear of hurting a nice woman's feelings and the fear of being in the way. (*Maugham*) 22. She cursed herself for not having thought to bring a visiting card. (*Murdoch*) 23. It is awfully hard work doing nothing. (*Wilde*) 24. He was angry with me for bringing the news. (*Snow*) 25. He went on talking to my wife. (*Hemingway*) 26. She was listening hard all the time for any sound of Jan Lusiewicz descending the stairs. (*Murdoch*) 27. After washing his heavy stone cup and tin plate..., he stretched himself wearily on the bed. (*Dreiser*) 28. She enjoyed giving parties. (*Stone*) 29. He knew that I, or any competent man would not have denied a point so specific without being dead sure. (*Snow*) 30. I wish I'd never told you the truth, but it's no use denying it. (*Braine*) 31. He meant to begin his investigation by seeing the church. (*Galsworthy*) 32. But outside it kept on raining. (*Hemingway*) 33. They could not understand how he had so nearly succeeded in deceiving them. (*Priestley*) 34....in] passing under a lamp, Graham encountered my eye. (*Ch. Bronte*) 35. Stephen was absorbed the greater part of the time in wishing he were not forced to stay in town yet another day. (*Hardy*) 36. Why was going with Joseph any different from going with Elinor? (*Heym*) 37. She tried, by staring into the glass, to see what the expression was on the man's face. (*Murdoch*) 38....little Hans nodded and smiled, and felt very proud of having a friend with such noble ideas. (*Wilde*) 39. "You can't: have a war," said Douglas, "without someone getting hurt." (*Snow*) 40. She was not conscious of having shown any special interest in Mr. Lincoln. (*Stone*) 41. I began... by explaining the situation in the North. (*Greene*) 42. Being alone in your own country is worse than being alone anywhere else. (*Heym*) 43. Mr. Bumble's conduct on being left to himself was rather inexplicable. (*Dickens*) 44. He could stand behind the door and take a chance at surprising Joseph. (*Priestley*) 45. She seemed a little self-conscious now and she avoided meeting his eyes. (*Wilson*) 46. At night... I would imagine him going up my stairs, knocking at my door, sleeping in my bed. (*Greene*)

Exercise 5. Insert the correct preposition before the gerund where required.

1. "I hated the idea ___ your going," he said simply. (*Greene*) 2. She said: "Excuse me ___ coming in ___ knocking." (*Lessing*) 3. The others insisted ___

accompanying them. (*Lessing*) 4. I am tired ___ being old and wise. (*Greene*) 5. We'll look forward ___ seeing you. (*Hansford Johnson*) 6. Why were you so anxious to prevent anybody. ___ leaving the house? (*Maugham*) 7. I'm afraid I shan't succeed ___ being as sympathetic as you have the right to expect. (*Maugham*) 8. I was afraid ___ saying the wrong thing. (*Maugham*) 9. Look here, it may sound funny, but I'm terrifically grateful to you ___ saying it. (*Hansford Johnson*) 10. Both windows needed ___ cleaning. (*Hansford Johnson*) 11. I've paid very heavily ___ being a romantic girl. (*Maugham*) 12. She could not bear ___ lying. (*Priestley*) 13. I suppose nothing is gained ___ delaying. (*Maugham*) 14. They were in the habit ___ coming up to London for the season. (*Maugham*) 15. We wouldn't mind ___ being poor again. (*Hansford Johnson*) 16. I didn't at all like the idea ___ going to the station in the luggage cart. (*Maugham*) 17. He looked at me for a long time ___ answering. (*Clark*) 18. He felt he was going to be denounced ___ daring to suggest such a thing. (*Priestley*) 19. I thought you had just been blaming me ___ being neutral. (*Snow*) 20. If you won't tell me what's wrong, what's the use ___ my being here? (*Braine*)

Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive).

1 I am looking forward to (see) you. 2 He dreads (have) to retire. 3 I arranged (meet) them here.

4 He urged us (work) faster. 5 I wish (see) the manager. 6 It's no use (wait). 7 He warned her (not touch) the wire. 8 Don't forget (lock) the door before (go) to bed. 9 My mother told me (not speak) to anyone about it. 10 I can't understand her (behave) like that. 11 He tried (explain) but she refused (listen). 12 At dinner she annoyed me by (smoke) between the courses. 13 You are expected (know) the safety regulations of the college. 14 He decided (disguise) himself by (dress) as a woman. 15 I am prepared (wait) here all night if necessary. 16 Would you mind (show) me how (work) the lift? 17 After (walk) for three hours we stopped to let the others (catch up with us). 18 I am beginning (understand) what you mean. 19 He

was fined for (exceed) the speed limit. 20 The boys like (play) games but hate (do) lessons. 21 I regret (inform) you that your application has been refused. 22 I couldn't help (overhear) what you said. 23 Mrs Jones: I don't allow (smoke) in my drawing-room. Mrs Smith: I don't allow my family (smoke) at all. 24 He surprised us all by (go) away without (say) 'Good-bye'. 25 Please go on (write); I don't mind (wait). 26 He wore dark glasses (avoid) (be) recognized. 27 Before (give) evidence you must swear (speak) the truth. 28 I tried (persuade) him (agree) with your proposal. 29 Your windows need (clean); would you like me (do) them for you? 30 Would you mind (shut) the window? I hate (sit) in a draught. 31 I can't help (sneeze); I caught a cold yesterday from (sit) in a draught. 32 Do stop (talk): I am trying (finish) a letter. 33 His doctor advised him (give up) (jog). 34 My watch keeps (stop). ~ That's because you keep (forget) (wind) it. 35 Without (realize) it. he hindered us instead of (help) us. 36 People used (make) fire by (rub) two sticks together.

Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive).

1 He hates (answer) the phone, and very often just lets it (ring). 2 If you go on (let) your dog (chase) cars he'll end by (be) run over. 3 I prefer (drive) to (be driven). 4 I advise you (start) (look) for a flat at once. 5 Would you mind (lend) me J5? I forgot (cash) a cheque. 6 (Lie) on this beach is much more pleasant than (sit) in the office. 7 She likes her children (go) to the dentist every six months. 8 By (neglect) (take) ordinary precautions he endangered the life of his crew. 9 An instructor is coming (show) us how (use) the aqualung. 10 I have no intention of (go) to that film; I couldn't bear (see) my favourite actress in such a dreadful part. 11 I suggest (telephone) the hospitals before (ask) the police (look) for him. 12 After (hear) the conditions I decided (not enter) for the competition. 13 Some people seem (have) a passion for (write) to the newspapers. 14 He expects me (answer) by return but I have no intention of (reply) at all. 15 I tried (explain) to him but he refused (listen) and went on (grumble). 16 By (offer) enormous wages he is persuading men

(leave) their present jobs and (work) for him. 17 He postponed (make) a decision till it was too late (do) anything. 18 Imagine (have) (get up) at five a.m. every day! 19 Try (forget) it: it isn't worth (worry) about. 20 There is no point in (remain) in a dangerous place if you can't do anything (help) the people who have (stay) there. 21 The horse won't be well enough (run) in tomorrow's race. He doesn't seem (have recovered) from his long journey. 22 At first I enjoyed (listen) to him but after a while I got tired of (hear) the same story again and again. 23 It is usually easier (learn) a subject by (read) books than by (listen) to lectures. 24 It wouldn't be safe (start) down now; we'll have (wait) till the mist clears. 25 After (discuss) the matter for an hour the committee adjourned without (have reached) any decision. 26 It's not much use (have) a bicycle if you don't know how (ride) it. 27 He didn't dare (leave) the house because he was afraid of (meet) someone who might (recognize) him. 28 I distinctly remember (pay) him. I gave him J2. 29 Did you remember (give) him the key of the safe? ~ No, I didn't. I'll go and do it now. 30 Please forgive me for (interrupt) you but would you mind (repeat) that last sentence? 31 I know my hair wants (cut) but I never have time (go) to the hairdresser's. 32 He made a lot of money by (buy) tickets in advance and (sell) them for twice the price on the day of the match. 33 She rushed out of the room without (give) me a chance (explain). 34 He keeps (ask) me the time and I keep (tell) him (buy) himself a watch. 35 He has a theory that it is possible (tell) the time in daylight by (look) into a cat's eyes. 36 I'd hate (be) beside a volcano when it started (erupt).

Exercise 8. Insert not+participle or without+gerund.

1. Dr. Wallace filled a pipe from the bowl on his desk, then put it down ___ it. (to light) (*Stone*) 2. ___ what he wanted, he looked slowly about the room, (to find) (*Priestley*) 3. Zee drew a breath and leaned against the birch for a moment ___ anything. (to say) (*Aldridge*) 4. I won't go abroad ___ you. (to see) (*Gatsworthy*) 5. ___ what to reply, I remained silent, (to know) (*Maugham*) 6.... on the street he would look directly at friends ___ them, (to see) (*Stone*) 7. Only then..., ___ what

further to say, had he become silent, (to know) (*Stone*) 8. We walked ___ for a short while, (to speak) (*Hansford Johnson*) 9. Would she have gone away ___ you if she loved you? (to see) (*Heym*) 10. Then she saw Lise and turned away, ___ to talk with her. She went hastily to cross the road ___ and was almost run over by a bus. (to want, to look) (*Lindsay*) 11. ___ to leave him in the club, I offered to take him home to my wife, or to go with him to his own house, deserted now. (to like) (*Snow*) 12. He returned the salutes of several privates ___ them, (to see) (*Jones*) 13. He stopped, ___ how to continue and stood shifting from one foot to the other, (to know) (*Greene*) 14. Miss Casement stood for a moment, ___ whether to be pleased or not at this unforeseen familiarity, (to know) (*Murdoch*) 15. He sat down, ___ his mackintosh, (to take off) (*Snow*) 16. ___, the driver rudely shrugged his shoulders, (to turn around) (*Salinger*) 17. ___ I any sale to take place I told Evan I wanted a chat with him and took him downstairs, (to wish) (*Hansford Johnson*) 18. They sat there ___ for several minutes. (to talk) (*Mailer*) 19. ___ him greatly, she could not be jealous in a disturbing way. (to love) (*Dreiser*)

Exercise 9. Translate into English, using the gerund where possible. (A) Based on an episode from *The Pickwick Papers* by Ch. Dickens.

1. После завтрака мистер Уордль сказал, обращаясь к своим гостям: «Вы ничего не имеете против того, чтобы покататься на коньках? Погода прекрасная, и времени у нас хватит». 2. Все охотно согласились, и дамы стали просить мистера Уинкля присоединиться к ним. Они были уверены, что он великолепный спортсмен, так как он никогда не упускал случая похвастаться своим искусством. 3. Но мистер Уинкль сказал, что он давно не практиковался (to be out of practice): ему не улыбалась мысль показать в присутствии дам, что он не умеет кататься на коньках. 4. Дамы стали настаивать, чтобы он пошел с ними и показал им свое искусство. 5. Было бесполезно говорить, что у него нет коньков: ему тотчас же предложили несколько пар. 6. После этого мистер Уинкль не мог не пойти на каток. 7. Когда они подошли к озеру, мистер Боб Сойер надел коньки и стал описывать круги (to make circles) на льду, не останавливаясь ни на минуту,

чтобы перевести дыхание. 8. Бедный мистер Уинкль постоял несколько минут с коньками в руках и, не зная, как их надеть, стал привинчивать их острыми концами назад (with the points behind). 9. Наконец, коньки были надеты. Прежде чем подняться на ноги, мистер Уинкль попросил Сэма помочь ему. 10. Он начал с того, что заметил, что очень скользко: он не мог даже стоять на льду, если кто-нибудь не поддерживал его. 11. Вдруг мистер Пиквик, не зная, что его молодой друг не может стоять на льду без посторонней помощи (unassisted), позвал Сэма с другого берега озера. 12. Сэм смог вырваться из рук мистера Уинкля (to disengage oneself from somebody's grasp), только оттолкнув его от себя. 13. Несчастный мистер Уинкль упал и сидел на льду, даже не делая попытки подняться. 14. Мистер Пиквик был возмущен тем, что его друг говорил всем, что он хороший спортсмен. 15. Он выразил свое негодование тем, что назвал мистера Уинкля хвастуном и обманщиком (humbug).

Exercise 10. Point out the gerund, the participle, and the Predicative Constructions, and state their function. Translate into Russian.

1. She thought of her father sitting on the veranda..., a palm-leaf in his hand, watching the Negro mow the lawn. (*Faulkner*) 2. She was woken out of her fevered doze by Harry shaking her, holding her arm. (*Lindsay*) 3. On trying the door of the girl's room, she found it still locked. (*Hardy*) 4. I wouldn't say such a thing without being sure. (*James*) 5. "You are young yet, you could go back to the cities and better yourself without lifting more than an eyelid," he said. She didn't move leaning lightly against the wall, her arms folded. (*Faulkner*) 6. Lying back on the cushioned seat, the warm air flying at his face, Felix contemplated with delight his favourite country-side. (*Galsworthy*) 7. You must go and lie down. It's no good making yourself ill. (*Maugham*) 8. The old man walked away, and Cowperwood heard his steps dying down the cement-paved hall. He stood and listened, his ears being greeted occasionally by a distant cough, a faint scraping of some one's feet..., or the iron scratch of a key in a lock. (*Dreiser*) 9. In the heart of the forests great trees grew almost a hundred yards high, their lowest limbs

sprouting out two hundred feet from the ground. Through the densest portions a man would lose an hour in moving a few hundred steps. (*Mailer*) 10. I've got your drawing framed and hung above my bureau, and very jolly it looks. (*Galsworthy*) 11. He took the Taylor road, increasing speed. He drank again from the jar without slowing down. (*Faulkner*) 12. Seeing me he stood irresolute, his eyes dark and mournful. (*Hansford Johnson*) 13. The idea of anybody wasting his time was obnoxious to him. (*Dreiser*) 14. She listened to the tapping for a while before she finally got up, grumbling for being disturbed when she felt so comfortable in bed. (*Caldwell*) 15. As if summoned from a long distance, Sir Lawrence galvanitically refixed his monocle. (*Galsworthy*) 16. When immersed in a book, she was, as her husband had put it, its slave. (*Cronin*) 17. Mechanically he went to the telephone. He found the number with difficulty, his eyes being misty. (*Galsworthy*) 18. He stopped angrily, as if looking for words. (*Mailer*) 19. Being your husband is only a job for which one man will do as well as another. Being my wife is something quite different. (*Shaw*) 20. For six years now... she had watched these slave gangs being pushed along the road. (*Stone*) 21. From somewhere toward the rear they could hear a dinner table being set, and a woman's voice singing obviously to a small child. (*Faulkner*) 22. Then came the loud ringing of a bell, mingled with the noise of fire-arms, and the sensation of being carried over uneven ground. (*Dickens*) 23. I distinctly recalled hearing someone moving about in the lounge on entering after my morning walk with Kitty. (*Clark*) 24. Firing the machine gun had partially deafened him. (*Mailer*) 25. Although they loved each other, their minds were like two countries at war, with the telegraph wire down and the rails torn up. (*Greene*) 26. Nessie fiddled with her teaspoon, dropped it, then blushed shamefully as though discovered in a wicked act. (*Cronin*) 27. I got into the dinghy, and found William and Christopher sitting in it, staring bad-temperedly at one another. (*Snow*) 28. I'll have you watched as long as you stay in Lewes. (*Greene*) 29. The man remained standing, with his hands in his pockets... (*Dickens*) 30. Please, do make an effort at entertaining her. (*Heym*) 31. Being a doctor he knows that he won't live much longer and he's afraid of dying; which, being a doctor, he ought

not to be. (*Baum*) 32. After prolonging his visit by every conceivable excuse in his power, he summoned courage, and offered her his hand and his heart. Being in no way disinclined to him,... and her uncle making no objection to the match, she consented to share his fate... (*Hardy*) 33. There was no getting a word more out of him on the matter of the Moonstone. (*Collins*) 34. They had thought the question settled. (*Galsworthy*) 35. Now there's just one thing I feel I ought to say, Mrs. Atwood, and you mustn't mind my saying it. (*Priestley*) 36. Cursing himself for not having learned to drive a car, he woke up Toni and swept him down to the garage. (*Baum*) 37. I could feel the sense of disquiet growing rapidly. (*Clark*).38. It's terribly disappointing. (*Walpole*) 39. Dale was near jumping with pride and satisfaction... (*Cronin*) 40. His eyes on the window, he ran on tiptoe across the bare space between the coppice and the wall. (*Greene*) 41. On descending, I found Paulina seated at the breakfast table... (*Ch. Bronte*) 42. But it was lovely walking in the woods. (*Hemingway*) 43. His footsteps could be heard descending the stairs at a run. (*Murdoch*) 44. She was angry with herself for letting her voice become hoarse. (*Stone*) 45. Warden looked over at him, almost startled, without moving, a look of actual real hurt coming on his face. (*Jones*)

Exercise 11. Translate into English, using the gerund or the participle where possible.

(A) Based on *David Copperfield* by Ch. Dickens.

1. Мисс Бетси не могла простить племяннику того, что он женился на восковой кукле (a wax doll), как она называла миссис Копперфильд. 2. Женившись, мистер Копперфильд никогда больше не встречался со своей тетушкой. 3. Однажды вечером миссис Копперфильд сидела у камина, думая о себе и о своем покойном муже. 4. Подойдя к окну, она увидела, что по дорожке сада (along the garden path) идет незнакомая дама. 5. Заходящее солнце озаряло своими лучами (to glow on somebody) незнакомку, которая направлялась к дверям дома. 6. Приблизившись к дому, незнакомка, не позвонив, подошла к окну и стала глядеть в него, прижав нос к стеклу

(against the glass). 7. Увидев это, миссис Копперфильд поняла, что это мисс Бетси: только она могла вести себя подобным образом. 8. Мисс Бетси начала разговор с того, что спросила, почему усадьба называется «Грачи» (Rookery). 9. Она удивилась тому, что усадьба называется «Грачи», так как ни одного грача в саду не было. 10. Мисс Бетси приехала с намерением усыновить ребенка; она надеялась, что это будет девочка. 11. Узнав, что у миссис Копперфильд родился мальчик (to give birth to a boy), она немедленно уехала. 12. Раннее детство Давид провел со своей матушкой и Пеготти. В зимние сумерки (in the winter twilight) миссис Копперфильд очень любила играть и танцевать со своим маленьким сыном. 13. Однажды вечером Пеготти сидела с Давидом в гостиной. Услышав голос матери, Давид побежал встретить ее. 14. Взяв мальчика на руки, миссис Копперфильд поблагодарила джентльмена, который пришел с нею, за то, что он проводил ее до дому. 15. Пеготти не одобряла того, что миссис Копперфильд так часто уходит из дому по вечерам. 16. Она обвиняла миссис Копперфильд в том, что она забывает своего маленького сына ради нового знакомого, 17. Слова верной служанки не помешали миссис Копперфильд почти каждый вечер встречаться с мистером Мердстоном. 18. Миссис Копперфильд не возражала против того, чтобы Давид поехал с Пеготти в Ярмут. 19. Мальчик уехал туда, не зная, что его матушка собирается выйти замуж. 20. Хэм встретил их в Ярмуте, и они отправились в путь; Хэм нес Давида на спине. 21. На берегу стояла старая черная баржа; указывая на нее, Хэм сказал, что это их дом. 22. Давид был доволен, что Пеготти взяла его в Ярмут; ему очень нравилась мысль, что он будет жить в старой барже, ходившей много раз в море (to be in the open sea). 23. Мальчику понравилась дверь, вырезанная в одном боку баржи. 24. Когда зажгли свечи, в комнате стало очень уютно. 25. Преодолев (to overcome) свою застенчивость, маленькая Эмили села рядом с Давидом. 26. Давид слышал, как завывает в море ветер, и думал о том, как приятно в такую погоду сидеть в теплой, уютной комнате. 27. Гуляя с маленькой Эмили по берегу моря (upon the beach), Давид часто рассказывал ей о своей матушке.

28. Не зная, что миссис Копперфильд вышла замуж, Давид возвращался домой полный радостных ожиданий. 29. Он был очень удивлен, что миссис Копперфильд не вышла встретить его. 30. Войдя в комнату, мальчик увидел, что подле его матушки сидит мистер Мердстон. 31. Оставшись один в своей комнатке, Давид разразился слезами. 32. Миссис Копперфильд избегала ласкать Давида в присутствии мужа, обвинявшего ее в том, что она балует ребенка. 33. Мистер Мердстон не был в состоянии понять свою жену, так как это был черствый и жестокий человек. 34. Он был уверен, что сумеет изменить ее характер и сделать ее такой же черствой, как он сам. 35. Мистер Мердстон был чрезвычайно недоволен тем, что Пеготти называет его жену миссис Копперфильд. 36. Ему пришлось отказаться от мысли уволить Пеготти, так как миссис Копперфильд была к ней очень привязана. 37. Миссис Копперфильд жаловалась на то, что мисс Мердстон ведет хозяйство, не советуясь с ней. 38. Мистер Мердстон настаивал на том, чтобы его жена давала уроки Давиду в его присутствии. 39. Мальчику никогда не удавалось ответить хорошо уроки в присутствии отчима. 40. Мистер Мердстон старался заставить Давида хорошо учиться тем, что наказывал его. 41. Беседуя с мисс Бетси, мистер Мердстон отрицал, что с Давидом плохо обращались.

(B) Based on *Vanity Fair* by W. Thackeray.

1. Бекки, гостившая некоторое время у своей подруги, поехала, наконец, в имение сэра Питта Кроули, предложившего ей место гувернатки. 2. Получив письмо, извещавшее (to announce) о приезде Бекки, сэр Питт поехал в город, чтобы встретить ее. 3. По дороге в город с Бекки не случилось ничего интересного, ничего заслуживающего упоминания. 4. Проехав большую площадь, карета остановилась у большого мрачного дома. 5. Дверь открыл старик, одетый в грязный сюртук. Не зная, кто это, Бекки велела ему взять ее вещи. 6. Когда Бекки спросила, где сэр Питт, старик рассмеялся и сказал, что он и есть сэр Питт Кроули. 7. Войдя в столовую, Бекки с любопытством оглянулась вокруг. Это была большая мрачная

комната с окнами на улицу (to overlook the street). 8. Покрытые коричневой бумагой портреты и картины, засунутый под буфет ковер, сдвинутые в угол стулья (to put all in a heap in a corner) — все это говорило о том, что семья Кроули не живет здесь. 9. Сэр Питт начал с того, что выразил надежду, что Бекки уже пообедала. 10. Он был очень доволен, что Бекки отказалась принять участие в его скудной трапезе. И. Разговаривая с Бекки, сэр Питт не делал ни малейшей попытки (to make an attempt at) исправить первое впечатление, которое он произвел на нее. 12. Ее присутствие не помешало ему вступить в пререкания (to start an argument) с миссис Тинкер по поводу какого-то пропавшего фартинга. 13. Сэр Питт настаивал на том, чтобы фартинг был ему немедленно возвращен. 14. Приказав Бекки быть готовой в 5 часов утра, сэр Питт пожелал ей спокойной ночи. 15. На рассвете они тронулись в путь. Когда они ехали в дилижансе (to drive in the coach), Бекки несколько раз слышала, как упоминалось имя сэра Питта Кроули. 16. Скоро они доехали до ворот Королевского Кроули (Queen's Crawley), и Бекки увидела длинную аллею, ведущую к дому. 17. Она заметила церковь, возвышавшуюся над старыми вязами парка, и красный дом, покрытый плющом, с сверкавшими на солнце окнами. 18. Мистер Ходсон, встретивший баронета у ворот парка, рассказал ему обо всем, что случилось в имении в его отсутствие. 19. Сэр Питт был очень доволен, что его старого арендатора отправили в работный дом. 20. Увидев, что два маленьких мальчика собирают хворост в парке, сэр Питт велел мистеру Ходсону наказать их. 21. Слушая разговор сэра Питта с мистером Ходсоном, Бекки была удивлена, что баронет говорит, как неграмотный человек. 22. Ночью, когда Бекки писала письмо Эмили, она услышала стук в дверь. 23. В комнату вошел сэр Питт. Схватив свечу, он приказал девушке немедленно ложиться спать. 24. Сэр Питт требовал (to insist), чтобы все свечи гасились не позднее одиннадцати часов. 25. Чувствуя, что спорить с ним бесполезно, Бекки не произнесла ни слова. 26. Очень скоро Бекки удалось завоевать расположение сэра Питта (to win somebody's favour). 27. Когда баронет сделал ей предложение, она

поняла, что совершила ошибку, выйдя замуж за Родона. Она жалела, что упустила случай сделаться леди Кроули.

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