

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**  
**Запорізький національний технічний університет**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**

до практичних занять з дисципліни

**“Практичний курс основної іноземної мови”  
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## THE NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB (THE VERBALS)

### The Infinitive

#### Topic 1: Forms of the Infinitive

##### **Exercise 1. Comment on the forms of the Infinitives.**

1. When I go on holiday, I ask Mum to look after my houseplants. 2. In the morning Mr. Dalton was nowhere to be seen. 3. He seemed to be reading my mind. 4. You have your own life to consider. 5. The agent must have misunderstood the chief. 6. He was witty and clever and he made me laugh. 7. But what kind of rules might be required? 8. They seem to have been fighting all their lives. 9. The manuscript appears to have been written in Greek. 10. This is a date still to be agreed. 11. Brian can still be watching the western. 12. They believed the soldier to have taken unofficial leave. 13. Don't you understand that all the personal sentiments ought to have been put aside? 14. At times, lightning decisions had to be made. 15. It was vital for her presence to be felt in New York from time to time.

##### **Exercise 2.**

##### **A. Use the Infinitive in different forms in the active voice.**

1. There is no necessity (to pick up) the papers, I'll bring them. 2. He is said (to travel) for a month and he hasn't come back yet. 3. What they want is (to have) English twice a week. 4. They are reported (to discuss) it during the conference. 5. He is in the garage and must (to repair) his car. 6. We expect him (to arrive) in a day or two. 7. She must be lucky (to meet) such a wonderful man and (to marry) him. 8. The boys seem (to play) football since morning. 9. I don't know what she is doing. She may (to sleep) now. 10. He seemed (to watch) her as he hoped (to attract) her attention at some moment. 11. All I want is (to find) the right diet (to slim down). 12. They seem (to watch) TV for five hours!

**B. Use the Infinitive in the active or passive voice. Translate into Russian.**

1. My younger brother hates (to read) but he likes (to read to). 2. I've got something (to tell) him and he has the right (to tell) what happened to his son. 3. People usually prefer (to treat) but Mother likes (to treat) anybody who comes to see us to something delicious. 4. I won't have (to spend) the money he gave me though money is supposed (to spend). 5. Teachers like (to ask) students and students hate (to ask). 6. I prefer (to choose) and not (to choose). 7. There are so many trifles (to forget) but (to forget) everything is impossible. 8. I don't want (to sell) my fur-coat but I've got lots of things (to sell) as I don't need them. 9. He thinks that (to attack) your enemy is better than (to attack). 10. Doctor Barbara Shallow is going (to operate) on him and he wants (to operate) on by her. 11. The project is (to improve) but there's nobody (to improve) it.

**C. Paraphrase according to the model.**

**Model:** He is sorry **that he has said it**. He is sorry **to have said it**.

1. She was sorry **that she had missed the beginning of the concert**. 2. I am glad **that I see all my friends here**. 3. I was afraid **of going past that place alone**. 4. My sister will be thrilled **when she is wearing a dress as lovely as that**. 5. We must wait **till we hear the examination results**. 6. She is happy **that she has found such a nice place to live in**. 7. I should be delighted **if I could join you**. 8. He hopes **that he will know everything by tomorrow**. 9. It is certain **that it will rain** if you don't take your umbrella. 10. Don't promise **that you will do it**, if you are not sure that you can. 11. He was happy **that he was praised by everybody**. 12. He was very proud **that he had helped his elder brother**.

**Exercise 3. Use the appropriate form of the Infinitive. Translate into Ukrainian.**

1. Everyone wants (to respect). 2. I have nothing (to hide). 3. By that time there was no one (to speak up). 4. Mr. Great must (to plan) his trip long ago. 5. He is good enough (to give) the first prize. 6. It is useless (to govern) them in the same way. 7. Mum left the washing (to sort out). 8.

Dick is said (to spend) all his money while travelling all over the world. 9. Fred seems (to work) in the garden since morning. 10. His younger sister appears (always to complain). 11. Jack is so weak that not (to support) him would be just a crime. 12. Some people do not like (to praise) and find it (to be) a sort of temptation. 13. He is so lucky (to find) his purse. 14. The baby must (to sleep) now. 15. I want (to take) you to the concert. 16. I want (to take) to the concert by my father. 17. She hoped (to help) her friends. 18. She hoped (to help) by her friends. 19. I hope (to see) you soon. 20. We expect (to be) back in two days. 21. He expected (to help) by the teacher. 22. The children seem (to play) since morning. 23. I am glad (to do) all the homework yesterday. 24. She seems (to work) at this problem ever since she came here. 25. I am sorry (to break) your pen. 26. He seems (to read) a lot. 27. He seems (to read) now. 28. He seems (to read) since morning. 29. He seems (to read) all the books in the library. 30. She is heard (to laugh) in the next room.

**Exercise 4. Translate into Ukrainian. Pay attention to the use of the active and passive Infinitive.**

1. I am happy to have given you this chance. 2. I'm happy to be given this chance. 3. I'm sorry to disturb you. 4. I'm sorry to have been disturbed as I couldn't finish my talk with her. 5. We are pleased to tell you that your son has got the first prize. 6. We were pleased to be told that our son had got the first prize. 7. She is glad to have read your book. 8. She is glad to have been read your book to as she can't read herself now. 9. Our family will be delighted to visit you next year. 10. We were delighted to be visited by Larry and his family.

**Topic 2: Full Infinitive and "Bare" Infinitive**

**Exercise 1. Use either the full or the bare infinitive.**

1. She made me (*wait*) for half an hour. 2. The pupil was made (*revise*) the new grammar rules. 3. She did not dare (*argue*) with the principal. 4. How dare you (*come*) gatecrashing like this! 5. She might have had her objections, but she dared not (*say*) a word. 6. I'd like you (*join*) us. 7. I think

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

## Exercise 2. Make up your own sentences using the models:

**Model A:** *I simply must agree to his terms. I **can't but agree** to his terms. I simply had to lend him the money. I **couldn't but lend** him the money. I couldn't help borrowing some money from him. I **couldn't but borrow** some money from him.*

**Model B:** *Andrew is so busy. He is just out of everything. – He'd **better take** a day off and go to the country. **Why not invite** him to have a swim in the lake?*

**Model C:** *I'm sure your brother can do the work himself. – Can he? **Hadn't I better** help him? I don't think you should mention it again. – Shouldn't I? I'd **better explain** everything again? Your daughter is quite all right. – Is she? **Hadn't I better keep** her in bed another day?*

**Model D:** *Take this blue skirt. It's good on you. – No, thanks. I'd **rather take** the black one. Would you like to become a doctor? – Oh, no! I'd **rather take** up art. Give her a call. – Oh, no! I'd **rather not do** it.*

### Exercise 3. Translate into English using a bare Infinitive.

1. Я віддав би перевагу приєднатися до вас і поїхати за місто. 2. Ти б краще готувався до заліку з англійської мови (read up your English), а не дивився телевизор зранку до вечора. 3. Він скоріше розлучиться з нею, ніж дозволить їй так з собою поводитися. 4. Я відчуваю, що він хоче сказати мені щось важливе. 5. Її сусіди бачать, що до неї часто навідається якийсь чоловік. 6. Чому б не поїхати на виставку до Парижу? 7. Мені здається, ніщо не може змусити його розлучитися з тобою. 8. Не можу не посперечатися з тобою. 9. Його теща тільки і робить, що скаржиться на нього. Краще б вона не втручалась в їхнє життя. 10. Не треба їм зараз дзвонити. 11. Чому б їх не привітати? 12. Він віддав би перевагу відпочити в Греції або відвідати батьків. 13. Вони, можливо, очікують, що він приїде до них. 14. Чому б не купити картку? 15. Йому нічого не залишалося, як довіритися їй. 16. Ти тільки і робиш, що ходиш на дискотеку. 17. Чому б тобі не сходити в театр? 18. Він скоріше помре, ніж відмовиться від своїх принципів.

### Topic 3:

#### Functions of the Infinitive in the sentence. “For/To” Infinitive Construction

### Exercise 1. State the syntactic function of the Infinitive. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He **began to describe** in detail the beauties of the estate. 2. Have you got a book **to read**? 3. **To dine** there on a June evening was a delight. 4. We **used to spend** a lot of time fishing. 5. The only way out **is to support** him in his troubles. 6. Two young men were arrested **only to be released**. 7. He woke **to find** it was still dark. 8. He stopped **to buy** an evening paper. 9. Indeed **to know** her **is to love** her. 10. It is depressing **to read** about depression. 11. He was glad **to have been given** such an interesting assignment. 12. She was too timid **to speak**. 13. His real motive **is to protect** emotional stability in his family. 14. I'd better **come** round and **see** what I **can do** for you. 15. Harry refused **to go** with them. 16. I remember **to have been living** in France for two years before the war broke out.

**Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian. Mind the use of the *For* – to – Infinitive Construction in different syntactical functions.**

1. My mother has arranged for someone to look after her dog next week. 2. It's a nuisance for you to have to wait. 3. The shop provides baskets for the customers to put their purchases in. 4. I'd like to put forward a few suggestions for you to think about. 5. It is difficult for unskilled people to find work these days. 6. There are lots of activities for guests to take part in. 7. It's important for advertisements to tell the truth. 7. They were waiting for him to say something. 8. My children are something for me to treasure. 9. The audience waited impatiently for the singer to go on singing. 10. On the first occasion it was necessary for him to indicate his requirements to her.

**Exercise 3. Use the infinitive in brackets in the appropriate form. State the function of the infinitive. Translate into Ukrainian.**

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

19. I can't (*understand*) how you ever came (*pay*) any attention to me, I am so dull and stupid. 20. It was imbecile, idiotic: there was no other way (*describe*) it. 21. There is no interest or pleasure (*derive*) from these wretched affairs. 22. Mr. Hutton found it very difficult (*distinguish*) what she was saying. 23. A wicked man had been moved by an illicit passion (*kill*) his wife. For months he had lived in sin and fancied security — only (*dash*) at last more horribly into the pit he had prepared for himself. Murder will out, and here was a case of it. The readers of the newspapers were in a position (*follow*) every movement of the hand of God. 24. It was all too fantastic (*take*) seriously. 25. He had seen it (*fall*), he had heard it (*strike*) the pavement.

#### Exercise 4

**Rewrite the sentences with the Split Infinitive keeping adverbs to the conventional order.**

Example:

- **To *fluently* speak** English he has practised a lot.
- **To *speak* *fluently*** he has practised a lot.

1. It would take ages to really master this subject. 2. It's typical of him to unduly alarm people. 3. The heavy snow seemed to completely cover the town. 4. He was heard to loudly knock at the door. 5. To correctly spell English words one must know some rules. 6. The task of this exercise is to quickly make sentences. 7. Monkeys are able to easily climb trees. 8. Calculators are used to quickly multiply numbers. 9. Tigers are known to silently move. 10. He seems to quickly make decisions.

### Topic 4 Complex Object (Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction)

**Exercise 1. Underline the Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. He knew himself to be more intelligent than his chief. 2. Did he expect the story to be believed, might it even be true? 3. I've heard people who have been on the tour say it isn't very well organized. 4. I saw Robin's long form

sidle round the door. 5. I rely on his tact to steer us to a compromise. 6. I don't complain. I take it to be my destiny. 7. I don't want that boy to go to prison for putting out forgeries. 8. He made no resistance, but allowed himself to be shaken back and forwards. 9. In this thrilling moment of total blackness I suddenly felt her kiss me on the cheek. 10. He took his glass and watched her pour some wine for herself. Now he heard someone come out of Breasley's bedroom, then light footsteps, the creak of a floorboard outside his room. 11. He had read the subject up cursorily before coming, but now he played a little ignorant, and discovered Breasley to be rather more learned and lettered than his briskly laconic manner at first sound suggested. 12. They had chatted a little about the lake, the temperature, the niceness of it, as they trod water some ten feet apart. He saw Freak go back on shore. 13. The old man hesitated, then reached and took a sheet of paper from a drawer beside him. Standing at his shoulder, David watched him address himself to the paper as if to some formal document. 14. Presently on the last afternoon I heard a voice behind me say: "May I stay here and watch?"

**Exercise 2. Open the brackets using the Objective with the Infinitive construction.**

1. He felt (she, to creep) up like a kitten and lay her face against the mark. 2. You can't expect (he, to throw) away his principles. 3. It made (he, to wonder) if they were jealous of Gwen. 4. He can keep his patient submissive and perhaps force (he, to confess) what is wrong with him. 5. By and by he came to so dread Williams and his gilded tongue that he would stop talking when he saw (he, to approach). 6. Didn't you see (I, to come) here yesterday with Chief Reynolds? 7. At times, Vernon Demerest encouraged (Gwen, to talk), merely for the joy of hearing (she, to speak). 8. Let (he, to have) a little fun after all the sadness he's had over losing Ann. 9. When a passenger saw his (bag, to disappear) at the check-in counter, it went to a room deep below the departure gates. An attendant on duty watched each (bag, to arrive). 10. What would you have (she, to do) when she was taught? 11. The manufacturers themselves now acknowledge their market (predictions, to be) somewhat over-optimistic. 12. There were entire families with nothing better to do than to watch (I, to park) my MG.

### Exercise 3 Transform the following complex sentences with *an object clause* into a simple sentence with the Complex Object.

Example:

- I know *that your colleagues / they work hard*.
- I know ***your colleagues / them to work** hard*.

1. She knew that her words had raised a wall between them. 2. They believe I like vanilla ice-cream. 3. The policemen require that car drivers show them a valid driver's licence. 4. Mary warned me that I should not be late for a meeting. 5. My friend wanted that his parents had spent their vacation in Florida. 6. The taxi driver refused to take a check. He wanted that the passengers paid in cash. 7. Linda thought that Jack was allowed to renew his student visa. 8. The children promised us that they would play more quietly. 9. The detective proved that the robber had committed the crime. 10. Robert persuades his friends that they should come for a visit. 11. He expects that their laboratory assistant will complete the experiment soon.

### Exercise 4 Paraphrase the sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

**Model 1:** to see, to hear, to notice, to watch, etc.: *I saw that the children ran round the house. – I saw the children run round the house.*

1. We heard that the actor sang. 2. Little Bobby watched how his father polished the floor. 3. I noticed that the woman passed him by and gave him a quick and strange look. 4. I heard that he played the guitar. 5. She felt that he touched her on the back and heard that he whispered something tenderly.

**Model 2:** to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, etc.: *His wish was that his family should spend the weekend somewhere in a quiet place. – He wished his family to spend the weekend somewhere in a quiet place.*

1. I didn't mean that you should go there immediately. 2. He wanted an apple pie and asked his wife if she could make it for dinner. 3. Her great desire was that her boy friend should recover and live a long and happy life. 4. His son's wish was that his father should buy him a new Mini. 5. Do you mean that he should bring his girl-friend to the party? 6. I

want another pair of shoes and I would like that you should help me to choose the style and colour matching my yellow suit.

**Model 3:** to like, to love, to dislike, to hate, cannot bear, etc.: *I like (it) when you come to see us. – I like you to come to see us.*

1. She hates when people lie. 2. All children love when their parents kiss them before their going to bed. 3. I cannot bear when he says bad words. 4. Do you like when your guests leave your place late? 5. He hates when his wife talks with her friends for hours on the phone. 6. I can't say that I love when you watch thrillers or soap-operas.

**Model 4:** to count on, to rely on: *I count on your coming in time. – I count on you to come in time.*

1. She relied on his helping them in any trouble. 2. We counted on their bringing some wine and didn't go to the supermarket. 3. You can count on my help. 4. I believe you will make the right decision. 5. Never rely on someone's phoning you and saying what to do. 6. The nation believed that the king would provide leadership.

**Model 5:** to order, to allow, to ask, etc.: *His request was to post the letter. – He asked the letter to be posted.*

1. The chiefs order was to check all the papers. 2. She gave permission to sell the house. 3. He begged to give the money back to him. 4. Mr. Brief asked to bring him a glass of hot milk and a bun. 5. The captain ordered to change the plan and go in a different direction. 6. My request was to buy a new car.

**Model 6:** to have, to make, to let, to get, to cause: *They forced him to go out. – They made him go out.*

1. They forced us to sit and wait. 2. Her parents wouldn't give her permission to go out with boys. 3. She heard some strange sound and stepped aside. 4. Stuart doesn't want to do it but he will find a good reason for his doing that. 5. I hope you'll tell her to sell the car. 6. There's no reason for him to leave his home-town.

**Model 7:** to report, to declare, to pronounce: *They reported that the train had already started. – They reported the train to have already started.*

1. The boys reported that the translation had been completed.
2. The surgeon pronounced that the patient had recovered.
3. He reported that the robber had been caught.
4. She declared that he would come again some day.
5. They declared that the general wasn't guilty.
6. They reported that our wages would be paid on time.

**Model 8:** to think, to believe, to consider, to expect, to know, to suppose, to find: *We expected that they would arrive at 5 p.m. – We expected them to arrive at 5 p.m.*

1. I find that her nephew looks much younger.
2. They consider that Charles Simon did it on purpose.
3. We expect that her daughter will manage to enter the University.
4. I thought you'd cheated her.
5. They suppose that dogs love only kind people.
6. I've never known that she used to be an actress.

**Exercise 5 Translate the following sentences from Ukrainian into English. Mind the use of the Complex Object in the following sentences. Underline the construction itself.**

1. Дозвольте, будь ласка, взяти цю книгу зараз.
2. Він не передбачав, що я так швидко піду.
3. Вони чули, як поїхала його машина.
4. Мати спостерігала, як дитина вийшла з дому.
5. Комедії зазвичай змушували його сміятися.
6. Ходімо додому. Здається, піде дощ.
7. Батьки хотіли, щоб я відвідала їх у неділю.
8. Вона змусила його поголити бороду й вуса.
9. Він відчув, що хтось торкнувся його плеча.
10. Лікар говорить, що я повинна попідкуватися про здоров'я чоловіка і не дозволяти йому надто багато працювати.
11. Важко змусити студентів зрозуміти англійську граматику.
12. За все життя я не чув, щоб він так багато говорив.
13. Ми спостерігали, як наші друзі розводили багаття.
14. Вони ніколи не чули, щоб вона згадувала його ім'я.
15. Він бачив, як усі члени сім'ї Браунів вийшли з дому і сіли у машину.

### Topic 5 Complex Subject (Subjective Infinitive construction)

**Exercise 1. Underline the Subjective Infinitive construction. State the syntactical status of its elements (the nominal element and the**

**Infinitive). Note the meaning of the finite verb. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

**Model:** *He was seen to unlock the door. Видели, как он открыл дверь.*

The nominal element **He** is used as the subject of the sentence. The Infinitive **to unlock** is used as part of the compound verbal predicate of double orientation *was seen to unlock*. The finite verb is a verb of sense perception.

1. The problems never really seemed to affect his mode of life. 2. The criminal is unlikely to rob the bank. 3. He happened to do a dishonourable act against his conscience. 4. He was seen to be developing the film. 5. If you throw mud you are sure to slip in it. 6. They were discussing where they should go on Sunday and she happened to overhear them. 7. She was heard to phone her friend. 8. In democracies the people seem to act as they please. 9. They proved to have very little sense of freedom and independence. 10. The headmaster is supposed to take care of the staff. 11. She was seen to be trying on a new dress. 12. Until now we were of the impression that he was sure to get his scholarship. 13. His activities seem to serve noble purposes. 14. They are expected to solve all the family problems. 15. We sent them our comments on their work but they appear to take no interest. 16. The man was seen to get into the house. 17. Her ex-husband is believed to be living in Rome. 18. The children are never allowed to stay at home alone. 19. The team is likely to win the game. 20. The novel is known to have been published abroad. 21. She was let to park the car near the bank. 22. All the banks were reported to have been closed.

**Exercise 2 Translate into English using either the Subjective or the Objective Infinitive Constructions.**

1. Вона, здається, втратила терпіння. 2. Здається, їй тут подобається. 3. Здається, він абсолютно нічого не робить, щоб підготуватись до іспиту. 4. Здається, результати було сфальсифіковано. 5. Здається, що ти забув, що у нас квитки в театр на завтра. 6. Здається, міністр користувався невірною інформацією. 7. З'ясувалось, що вона

помилялася. 8. Картина, яка, як вважали, належала пензлю Рубенса, виявилась підробкою. 9. Виявилось, що переклад був неточним. 10. Стаття виявилася доволі цікавою. 11. Прикро усвідомлювати, що всі наші зусилля виявилися марними. 12. Навряд чи це станеться в найближчому майбутньому. 13. Маловірогідно, що потяг приїде за розкладом. 14. Досить вірогідно, що запис цього концерта буде транслюватися на наступному тижні. 15. За всією вірогідністю, виліт літака буде затримано через погодні умови.

## The Participle

### Topic 1: Forms of the Participle. Functions of the Gerund in the sentence.

**Exercise 1 Choose among the forms of the Participle those expressing:**

- a. simultaneousness of the action                      b. priority of the action

**I.** cleaning, cleaned, being cleaned, having cleaned, having been cleaned.

**II.** growing, grown, being grown, having grown, having been grown.

**III.** doing, having done, freezing, frozen, being hidden, hidden, held, having been held, taken, having taken, taking, being sold, producing, having been produced, mixing, being mixed, seen, being seen, having seen, having been invented, designing, posted, being played.

**Exercise 2 Determine the form of the Participle. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. People **beginning** to study languages often say that it is difficult to memorize words. 2. He leaned against the gate **pretending** to read the morning paper. 3. If **frozen**, water becomes ice. 4. The method **used** depended on the material **selected**. 5. In England the weight of luggage **allowed** varies with different railways. 6. **Being shown** this manuscript, he said that it belonged to the fifth century of our era. 7. **Having been written**, the letter was posted. 8. **Having solved** the main problem, the scientist made a report on research. 9. **Having been written**, the translation was given to the editor. 10. When **read**, the novel will be returned to the library.

11. This much **praised** man proved to be a rogue. 12. Her spirit, though **crushed**, was not broken. 13. When **reading** *The Pickwick Club Papers*, one can't help laughing. 14. They were, indeed, old friends, **having been** at school together. 15. None of the candidates **applying** was accepted.

**Exercise 3 Analyze the forms of the Participle in the sentences given below. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Having completed the preparation, he took a short break. 2. Having been refrigerated, the melon was very good to eat. 3. Working on this project we found out a lot of interesting things. 4. Considered in isolation the example does not seem to be that convincing. 5. Summing up, we must point out the following issues. 6. Hearing a footstep below he rose and went to the top of the stairs. 7. Given the inflation rate does not exceed 2% per month, the GDP (gross domestic product) growth could be considered realistic. 8. Unless otherwise specified, the time of departure is always the same. 9. Asked if the unification of the currencies is going to take place already this year, the Central bank governor did not give a straightforward reply. 10. Having established the reasons we can proceed with our regular work in this matter. 11. The articles referred to above deal with the corruption combat in the developing countries. 12. She didn't speak, being filled with the sense of silent confidence. 13. Attached to the article are tables and graphs. 14. I found that broken plate in the kitchen cupboard. 15. She gave me a welcoming cup of tea.

**Exercise 4 Use the correct form of Participle I or Participle II.**

1. He found the shop without difficulty, (*buy*) a map of the city. 2. There was a pause, Mary sat (*think*), and John stood at the door, (*look*) at her. 3. The company faces (*shrink*) profits for still another year. 4. She absented her mind from the account of calls (*make*) and clients (*see*) or not (*see*). 5. He fell heavily from wheelchair to terrace, (*knock*) over the tea things. 6. Can the process be (*speed*) up? 7. Just before the show the square filled up with (*drink*) youngsters. 8. (*Turn*) slowly, (*hold*) on the wall, he dragged his way back into his room. 9. (*Try*) various topics of conversation, I became convinced that she wasn't interested in anything. 10. People gossiped that he had (*hang*) himself in his garden. 11. The walls were (*hang*) with wonderful watercolours. 12. Tourists wandered meaninglessly, (*lead*) by

guides (*bear*) banners that proclaimed their allegiance to various travel firms. 13. At the end of an hour, (*experience*) such thrills as he had never known in his life, he found himself with so many chips that they would hardly go in his pockets. 14. He came alone, and (*stand*) silently for some minutes beside his father, who sat silently (*look*) at him, he left the room and, (*join*) the rest of us said, "Papa must see a priest". 15. It can't be true, you must have (*dream*) it. 16. He was (*show*) into a brightly (*light*) room. 17. On other days the house was (*hush*) as he sat high in bed, (*prop*) by his pillows, with (*labour*) breath. 18. "When you met me last night did you think, "Poor thing, such an (*engage*) child, (*grow up*) a plain and pious spinster?" 19. All the men in the band had (*shave*) heads. 20. He said he hadn't (*shave*) since Monday. 21. All next day Julia and I spent together without interruption; (*talk*), scarcely (*move*), (*hold*) in our chairs by the smell of the sea. 22. *Panic-(strike)*, she rushed out of the room. 23. We saw an (*overturn*) truck and a policeman, alone on the pavement, (*kick*) by half a dozen youths. 24. She didn't go with us, (*ask*) to look after a sick relative. 25. I heard of a play (*stage*) at the local theatre.

### Exercise 5 State the syntactic functions of the Participle and Participial Phrases. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I bought a wedding ring for Anne with the money I made **working** at a construction site. 2. The music rang up and down the street beneath the trees like an appeal for      tenderness, **aimed at** some lonely housemaid, some **fresh-faced** girl      **looking** at old snapshots in her third-floor room. 3. She spent a good deal of her time on clothes, not ever **being** sure where true elegance lay. 4. **Having admitted** she loved Elgin, she **was frightened**. 5. I walked slowly down the hall, **planting** my feet with care on a long black sound-absorbing rug. 6. **Being fascinated** by those hands, she couldn't help looking at them time and again. 7. He hated all the people at the station, **having** once **been** one of them. 8. Ten minutes later, **feeling** considerably better, **though** still **shaken**, I was standing in the doorway, **twirling** my      umbrella and **wondering** what to do next. 9. He was silent for a while, as if **pausing** for a reply. 10. **Frankly speaking**, I find her very **boring**. 11. **Relocking** the door, he glanced at the envelope. 12. He began to stammer (заикаться), **gazing** at her **troubled** eyes. 13. Two little boys **carrying** toy aeroplanes stopped dead, **examining** her dark eyelashes **resting** on her **cream-coloured** cheeks. 14. They left the **shining** carriage,

with the **shining** horses. 15. **Hoping** Christine would come soon, he returned his attention to Flora and the morning mail.

### **Exercise 6. Analyze the functions of participle I.**

1. My brother Roger, who occupies the west wing of the floor above, came rushing down to tell me that my father had a sudden seizure. 2. Thoroughly alarmed he rushed back to the churchyard, breathlessly telling the others what he had seen. 3. "Who has been telling you such nonsense?" "Papa himself," said Margaret, longing to say something gentle and consoling, but literally not knowing how. 4. The White House reaffirmed its support for Mr. Abbas, praising his commitment to peace. 5. I had never seen Elliott so angry and I guessed his wrath was caused by his belief that Paul Barton had asked about the picture maliciously, having somehow learnt that Elliot had bought it. 6. The doctors say that the need to provide safe cover at night will mean less work being done during the day. 7. Silence did have a surprising effect on Ophelia. 8. Calmly though, as if explaining to a child, he said, "He only just refused the first girl this afternoon." 9. Using data gathered through the agency's management information system, they have created indicators to assess program success at various times. 10. From the garden, startling all three men, there came a happy roaring shout. 11. Although management indicators and clinical indicators were not originally developed to provide a basis for systematic program evaluation from outside of agency, being intended instead to provide useful information to program managers, the principle of using comparison to develop standards of evaluation is compelling. 12. Then, casting aside the jester's cloak and cap, he rose to his full height. 13. In 1814, being no longer inhabitable, the house was demolished... 4. I proceeded further into the library, and stopping a little way from Mr. Cardinal's writing desk, gave a cough. 15. It was worth pointing out, that his lordship had by that time severed all links with the "blackshirts", having witnessed the true, ugly nature of that organization.

### **Exercise 7. Analyze the functions of participle II.**

1. Her face was immovable. To the very last, and even afterwards, her frown remained unsoftened. 2. Given time, he'll make a first-class tennis player. 3. I am not writing of dairy-farming, the genteel and aristocratic

profession as eulogized in leading articles of agricultural newspapers. 4. And as a result, Diana felt finished and unloved and old. 5. "What kind of friend?" Diana sounded puzzled by what Pascale said. 6. The clinic was too small for us to get in unnoticed. 7. Looked at in this way, the situation doesn't seem so desperate. 8. Pressed by shareholders for further details, the chairman confessed it to be likely that profits would show a further fall. 9. Astounded though she was, Francesca was thrilled and excited. 10. When attached to a camera, a zoom lens makes objects in a photograph larger. 11. The vast bulk of Bayer's neck, like a pink mountain when seen from behind caused him to hit as hard as he could. 12. "And how is dear Queen Margherita?" Somewhat surprised by her question, I said I didn't know.

## Topic 2

### Complex Object II

#### (The Objective Participial Construction)

**Exercise 1 Note the Objective Participial Construction in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. I fancied I **could hear a baby screaming**. 2. You **must get him attended to** at once. 3. I **found myself wondering about** what he was going to do. 4. I was still looking after him when I **perceived Florence approaching**. 5. I **could readily understand George falling in love** with Lynn at first sight. 6. People who had come on a late train slowed their cars **to see the Weeds being photographed** for their Christmas card. 7. We **found our path barred** by Rawdon. 8. I **won't have you staying** in a hotel. 9. She **doesn't want her sister worried**. 10. Jane **watched her grandmother and her aunt unpacking** her mother's suitcases.

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the use of the complex object.**

1. When I returned downstairs, I discovered Mr. Cardinal moving rather restlessly around the drawing room. 2. Now, in these quiet moments as I wait for the world about to awake, I find myself going over in my mind again passages from Miss Kenton's letter. 3. They will find me floating here among the lilies. 4. She was clutching with one hand a light woolen wrap

that left only the toes of her mules showing. 5. Before long Dr.Kiosk had them picking each other's pockets... 6. Nothing vexes me more these days than to hear this sort of thing being repeated. 7. Not only was the conversation flowing more freely and loudly, we found ourselves serving wine at a conspicuously increased rate. 8. Well, I am a pretty good mechanic, so I had a look at it and in half an hour I got it working. 9. They thought I didn't want to attract attention to myself and have the village constable asking questions. 10. ... the driver was a poor mechanic and the engine was always breaking down. Once he couldn't get it going and he didn't seem to know what to do. 11. The furniture was old and battered, and you could actually see cobwebs hanging from the ceiling. 12. I find it terrible and rather awe-inspiring. 13. The new tone, reminding him of Archie, nearly had Duncan relaxing. 14. But the rest of what she said he found so amusing, it actually put him at ease again. 15. The artist noticed Arlette watching him.

### **Exercise 3 Open the brackets using the infinitive, participle I or both in complex objects.**

1.He could not bring himself (to look) through the article. 2. They stood for a while watching a man (to train) his puppy. 3. Though very tired she made herself (to get up and to continue) her work. 4. I can't imagine you (to be) a teacher. 5. He didn't want to leave her (to dance) with a stranger. 6. Most boys don't like girls (to smoke). 7. They watched the plane (to take off and to disappear) among the clouds. 8. We found them (to be) quite sociable people. 9. They expect everything (to turn out) well after all. 10. I saw him (to whisper) something into her ear. 11. We found her (to dress) for the party. 12. I won't have you (to behave) like that any more! 13. If you go on insisting on that you'll have them (to quarrel) with you. 14. The other day I caught him (to look through) my diary!

### **Exercise 4. Complete the situation using «to have smth done»**

1. Sue is at the hairdresser's at the moment. She ... . 2. Ann's watch had been broken, she took it to a watchmaker's. Now it is working. Ann ... . 3. What are the workmen doing in your garden? Oh, I ... . 4. Can I see the holiday photographs you took? I'm afraid not, I ... . 5. I must get to the

optician's to ... . 6. She went to the dentist to ... . 7. This coat is too long. I will ... . 8. The piano is out of tune. You must ... . 9. Teresa will have to run to the chemist's to ... . 10. Hard work is the best way to ... . 11. Let us ... this business ... as soon as possible. 12. You will ruin your reputation if ... . 13. I must take my dog Patrick to the vet's to ... . 14. Peter's wife can't stand his beard. So he is going to the barber's to ... . 15. We need a special cake for the wedding. We must go to the confectioner's to ... . 16. As Bill couldn't find a suit to fit him, he had to ... . 17. This article is too long, I shall never ... . 18. If someone touched a hot iron, he ... . 19. The work of a lazy man never ... .

**Exercise 5 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. Mind the use of the Objective Participial Construction.**

1. Вона бачила, як Бетсі переходила вулицю. 2. Він відчував, як у нього тремтіли руки. 3. Всі друзі вважали, що він ледачий. 4. Ви чули, як собаки гавкали всю ніч безперервно? 5. Сусіди могли спостерігати, як Брауни будували новий будинок. 6. Службовці почули, що щось горить, і викликали пожежників. 7. Я бачив, що вона спала. 8. Ми чули, як вона грала на піаніно. 9. Я чув, як згадували ваше ім'я. 10. Ви хочете, щоб дитину покарали? 11. Діти спостерігали, як птахи парили в повітрі. 12. Я спостерігала, як вони репетировали п'єсу. 13. Вона відчувала, що він нервує. 14. Я підстригся. 15. Їй відремонтували телевізор. 16. Йому модернізували комп'ютер. 17. Нам налаштували піаніно.

**Topic 3**  
**Complex Subject II**  
**(The Subjective Participial Construction)**

**Exercise 1. Note the Subjective Participial Construction and the verb it is used after. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. **She was noticed coming** into class late. 2. **He was seen crossing** the street. 3. **They were heard arguing** loudly. 4. **Substances are defined as having** a definite invariant composition. 5. **The disappointed fans were observed leaving** the stadium. 6. **Ann was seen waiting** for a bus. 7. In spring **birds are heard singing** in parks. 8. **Sue was found** in the study

reading her mail. 9. **Tom** was never heard **playing** the piano. 10. **Nobody** was heard **coming in**. 11. **Insects** were felt and heard **making noise** and **biting** holiday-makers. 12. **Somebody** is heard **knocking** at the door. 13. **Dave and Helen** were watched **playing** tennis. 14. **Taxes** are expected **being reduced** soon. 15. **The old man** is watched **walking** along the bank of the river on Sunday. 16. **Gregorio's footsteps** could be heard **retreating** unhurriedly down the stairs.

**Exercise 2. Find the Subjective Participial Construction in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Through the window Florence was seen packing a suitcase. 2. In the evening Jane was found sitting on the porch of the neighbouring house. 3. The stewardess was heard explaining the conditions of our flight. 4. Some of the birds can be spotted sitting in the tree. 5. Once one of my aunts was seen painting a straw-coloured hat navy blue. 6. It was some 10 minutes later that a voice was heard calling his name. 7. This night my aunts could be observed running back and forth in the carpeted upstairs hall. 8. Each day his short, stocky figure could be seen going along the corridors. 9. Upstairs Annette could be heard turning on her bath. 10. Rosa's voice could be heard rising above the noise.

**Exercise 3. Turn the following sentences with the Objective Participial Construction into sentences with the Subjective Participial Construction.**

Example: He saw *Lucy coming in*. - *Lucy was seen coming in*.

1. We have often heard his name mentioned. 2. I could see the visitor walking restlessly backwards and forwards. 3. We observed them walking down the street. 4. One summer morning they found him painting the door of his house green. 5. I've often heard his sister singing some popular tune. 6. I hope she didn't notice me leaving the house so late. 7. The girl watched him going slowly and cautiously up the stairs. 8. The rescue helicopters found the ship drifting in the North Sea. 9. She saw a little sprinkle of gray parting his hair in two halves.

**Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences from English into Ukrainian. Mind the use of the Subjective Participial Construction.**

1. The car was seen moving fast along the street. 2. Through the open window a piano was heard being played. 3. He is in hospital and his condition is reported as being very serious. 4. When the car was heard approaching, the people fled anywhere to avoid the police. 5. In his novel she is shown doing a lot for other people. 6. When I rang the bell, a dog could be heard barking in the hall. 7. The painter was found putting the finishing touches to a picture of a beggarman. 8. She was seen listening to him trying to catch every word. 9. In his talk with my father the visitor was heard mentioning some accident.

#### **Topic 4**

#### **The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction. The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction.**

**Exercise 1. Read and translate the sentences. Find the Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions (with Participle II) and state their functions.**

1. She stood listlessly, her head dropped upon her breast. 2. She rose from the bed and removed her coat and stood motionless, her head bent, her hands clasped before her. 3. Nose raised up in the air, she walked right past me. 4. Jack sat silent, his long legs stretched out. 5. The speaker faced the audience, his hand raised for silence. 6. He sat down quickly, his face buried in his hands. 7. Clyde sat up, his eyes fixed not on anything here but rather on the distant scene at the lake. 8. Arms linked; the two women walked over to the sofa, and sat down. 9. She stood silent, her lips pressed together. 10. Shoulders hunched, hair streaming in the wind, toes curled over the edge of the board, Jackie rode the big wave. 11. Catherine sat studying the illustration on her drawing board, her head held on one side, her eyes narrowed slightly as she assessed her work. 12. The work finished, we went home. 13. Forehead wrinkled, mouth pursed, watch ticking, Reese studied the board. 14. Chance was silent, his eyes fixed intent on Silvertip. 15. The mission carried out, they were given a three day leave. 16. I have something to be thankful for, all things considered.

**Exercise 2. Point out the Absolute Participial Construction (with Participle I or Participle II). Comment on its function, translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. He reached out across the table, his hand covering Marsha's.  
 2. Iris stared out over the landscape, her chin cupped in her hand.  
 3. She stopped, a red spot being on each cheekbone. 4. Old Jack stood at the bottom of the bed, his hands folded in front of him. 5. And, cigar being in mouth, old Jack said: «Play me some Chopin.» 6. Weather permitting, we shall go fishing tomorrow. 7. They set out with a lantern, Baddy telling his tale. 8. Tom stood by the radio panel, his fingers fixed on the clock. 9. He stood, his hands being behind him. 10. One night, Winifred having gone to the theatre, he sat down with a cigar, to think. 11. He looked at her intently, his curiosity reviving. 12. They were on the porch and Rhett was bowing right and left, his hat being in his hand, his voice sounding cool and soft. 13. Less than half an hour ago, after Dodo's leave-taking, he had paced the suite living-room, his thoughts confused and troubled. 14. Archie sat on a stool by the hearth, his back turned against the fireplace. 15. The child sat on a rock perched high up on the river's bank. Elbows on knees, chin cupped in hands, she sat perfectly still, her eyes turned on the family of ducks circling around on the surface of the dark water, listening to the splashes of water rushing down the dappled stones of the river's bed. 16. *The signal given*, the rocket starts immediately. 17. Members of Parliament vote automatically with their parties, *the limit for the division being six minutes*. 18. *It being Sunday*, the library was closed. 19. The astronomer proceeded with his observation, *the sky having cleared*. 20. *There being many people in the conference hall*, we could hardly enter it.

**Exercise 3. Point out the Absolute Participial Construction (with Participle I or Participle II). Comment on its function, translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Eyes being bright, Peg shot up her head. 2. Pale-lipped, his heart beating fast, Andrew followed the secretary. 3. Head bent down, the bull charged straight at the man. 4. Chin rested on his chest, Finch dozed. 5. My fears laid to rest; I climbed into the plane for my first solo flight. 6. I stood on the deck, the wind whipping my hair. 7. His voice breaking with emotion, Ed thanked us for the award. 8. The naughty boy was carried upstairs, arms

waving and legs kicking. 9. She hurried along, her heels crunching in the packed snow. 10. Now she stood at the front door, her hand on the brass knocker. 11. Pulling open the door leading into the hall, Maxim suddenly stopped dead, one foot poised on the step. 12. «Don't tell me he's proposed to you already!» Katy cried, sitting up in the bed, her eyes flashing and flying open in surprise and alarm. 13. My knuckles white, my hair standing on end, my stomach heaving, I gripped the wheel of the skidding car. 14. Horns honking, truck drivers yelling, policemen whistling, the traffic inched along. 15. All the things having been packed up, we can set off. 16. There being little time left, they had to hurry. 17. This being done, they left for home. 18. The old man tried to get up, the young man helping him. 19. This being difficult to settle the matter, we decided to meet again the following day. 20. He stood aside, with his hands in his pockets, watching her. 21. The main feature of nation's economy is the consolidation of the capital at an unprecedented level with profits going up, wages going down and inflation accelerating.

**Exercise 4. Point out the Prepositional Absolute Participial phrase. Comment on its function, translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Twenty minutes later he came out of number seven, pale, **with his lip tightly compressed and an odd expression on his face**. 2. Little Oliver was lying on the ground **with his shirt unbuttoned and his head thrown back**. 3. She sat on the steps, **with her arms crossed upon her knees**. 4. He stood, **with his arms folded**. 5. Lonnie stood looking at the lorry rolling away, **with his cheek burning and his fists clenched**.

## The Gerund

### Topic 1: Forms of the Gerund.

**Exercise 1. Choose among the forms of the Gerund those expressing:**

- a. simultaneousness of the action                      b. priority of the action

**I.** cleaning, being cleaned, cleaned, having cleaned, having been cleaned,

walking, being walked, having walked , having been walked, heating, being heated, having heated, having been heated, leaving, being left, having left, having been left.

**II.** meeting, having been finished, being driven, having been changed, feeling, cheating, having been cancelled, having invested, being upset, firing, having been fired, smoking, being warmed, hired, being fired, having been persuaded, being read, having praised, being saved.

**III.** begins repairing, thank for the problem being solved, was surprised at her having done it, cannot afford studying abroad, don't like interrupting, stop crying, was surprised at his not having seen this programme, don't like being interrupted, object to his coming, is angry at the details not having been discussed, will be proud of our having been given.

### **Exercise 2. Determine the form of the Gerund. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. **Smoking** is harmful. 2. It all depends on the problem **being solved**. 3. They regretted **having told** him about it. 4. There is a little probability of financial assistance **being provided** this year. 5. He denied **having been** there. 6. He was punished by **being sent** to bed without any supper. 7. The safe showed no signs of **having been touched**. 8. Forgive my **ringing** you **up** so early. 9. He didn't remember **having met** that man before. 10. Would you mind **showing** us the whole process? 11. **Implementing** market reforms is a lengthy process. 12. She finished **doing** her accounts yesterday. 13. We have succeeded **in maintaining** productivity level over the whole period.

### **Exercise 3. Use the Indefinite Gerund of the verb in brackets in the Active or Passive Voice**

1. He looked forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (*to meet*) his parents. 2. You can't be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_ (*to hurt*) unless you've been hurt. 3. He took his time about \_\_\_\_\_ (*to answer*). 4. Robinson could not live in the caves. They aren't for \_\_\_\_\_ (*to live*). They are for \_\_\_\_\_ (*to go through*). 5. But in fear of \_\_\_\_\_ (*to recognize*) she lowered her gaze. 6. So I see. You're good at \_\_\_\_\_ (*to make*) yourself at home. 7. Jack would have gone to his bedroom without \_\_\_\_\_ (*to see*). 8. She couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ (*to like*) the look in his brown

eyes. 9. He had got out of the habit of \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) questions by demonstrators.

**Exercise 4. Mind the difference between the Indefinite and Perfect Gerund forms. Translate the following sentences into Russian.**

1. The thunder is caused by heating the air by a spark. 2. We know of his house being destroyed by a stroke of lightning. 3. After having studied the phenomenon of atmospheric electricity Franklin invented the lightning conductor. 4. Before my speech being ended the public has applauded several times. 5. This was the speech he had prepared before coming. 6. How do you feel about their having got married? 7. Do you mind my asking you a question? 8. I didn't like having to think about it. 9. They were sitting together in the bar after having had an excellent dinner. 10. She thanked him for having helped her with her luggage. 11. I insist on their going on a business trip to New York immediately.

**Topic 2**  
**Functions of the Gerund**

**Exercise 1. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the syntactical function of the gerund.**

**Subject** 1. Going out with Shane Miller was a mistake. 2. There was no doubting that he had made a mistake. 3. Sailing with him was one of her great pleasures. 4. There was no denying that Gwen was impressive. 5. It felt so good just being back in France. 6. I had long since learned that visiting only brings sorrow. 7. It's no use arguing with him now. 8. It was no good objecting.

**Predicative** 1. Striking is leaving off work till you get your own rate of wages. 2. But the greatest challenge of all was coming to terms with his memories of Anne. 3. "What I hate about it is putting her ahead of honest-to-goodness fare-paying passengers who've been waiting hours already." 4. Are you for or against staying here? 5. The real problem is getting something done about the cheap imports. 6. His first job was getting her tea. 7. Our main problem was finding time to do the work.

**Part of a compound verbal predicate** 1. Presently they left off singing and commenced talking. 2. Ned took the telephone from Tanya and began speaking rapidly in a low tone. 3. Don't say anything. She'll start thinking it's all her fault. 4. "Is it me?" I asked. "Yes," he said quickly, "it is you," and he went on looking at it (the photograph). 5. The woman kept reassuring her that her friends would like it. 6. They've finished cross-checking the finger-prints on the bodies of the victims.

**Direct object** 1. I remember once asking him if he wanted to write. 2. She loathed working at Global Computer Graphics. 3. He always enjoyed talking to her. 4. He loved feeling Gwen near him. 5. This man looked so careworn that Margaret could not help giving him an answering smile. 6. It was a fair price and well worth doing. 7. I don't mind cooking, but I hate cleaning up after. 8. Up to 100 people face losing their jobs. 9. Fancy living in the middle of factories and factory people!. 10. She was too busy rolling out of the way.

**Prepositional object** 1. John nagged her again about going to the doctor. 2. I felt like writing a dozen letters there and then. 3. Pascale was used to defending them to each other. 4. She nodded yes, and was not very good at masking her pride. 5. Mr. Arafat has been accused of deliberately attempting to undermine his prime minister. 6. Doubts such as these prevent me from taking active measures. 7. "I am particularly looking forward to doing a very interesting job." 8. He might, unlike Alexander, be capable of smiling occasionally. 9. The governments hope that unionists will return to sharing power with Sinn Fein. 10. Duncan had insisted on waiting in Neville's sitting room. 11. Arlette told Richard about growing up in Rome.

**Attribute** 1. Ashley was an expert in advertising and graphic design. 2. Have you any particular reason for thinking that? 3. I like your funny way of doing things. 4. She hated to give up the idea of spending a month in St. Tropez. 5. He was famous in their midst for his distaste for spending money. 6. Gertie was the only one who had felt any sorrow at parting with me. 7. He announced his intention of obtaining the opinion of some good masters. 8. He looked unimpressed either by her lack of enthusiasm for meeting Gwen, or by Pascale's. 9. I am sorry you have had the trouble of

calling twice 10. They underestimate the difficulty of "making humour". 11. In that case there doesn't seem to be any point in my forbidding it.

**Adverbial modifiers** 1. On taking their departure they cordially invited us to return their visits. 2. At hearing things put so bluntly, forcing her to understand, Mrs. Abbandano began to weep. 3. I paused before replying. 4. "How was Christmas? Ours was awful," she volunteered without stopping for breath. 5. Our first fifteen years or so were spent in getting education. 6. In writing this I ought to explain that I am a tottering old man of forty-six. 7. I've written a lot of them down for fear of losing them. 8. She could hardly read for laughing. 9. The company's solution was to increase security by introducing barriers. 10. By then the dogs had gotten used to Pascale and only stood there barking, instead of trying to attack her. 11. He probably should have made an effort to meet her prior to making the commitment. 12. I was to be given more time on account of being ugly – I was not a valuable article in the marriage market. 13. He passed his time in drinking tea and looking at the photographs. 14. Besides losing all nerve, I had a very queer voice which everyone remarked.

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into Russian. Define the syntactical function of the gerund, the gerundial phrase or the gerundial construction.**

1. We had no hesitation in choosing an Expensive wedding present for them. 2. His parents never punish him for getting bad marks. 3. They agreed to doing the decorating every three years. 4. Jean was disappointed at her boyfriend's not taking her out to the play. 5. Nora succeeded in catching up with the group and passing her exam. 6. Richard apologized for not having taken part in the discussion. 7. Ann's parents do not approve of her having accepted Mike's proposal. 8. I like your idea of going to the library with me. 9. I can't understand your objection to my giving a seminar on Friday. 10. Gregory is skillful at writing limericks. 11. In questioning him the policeman realized that he wasn't guilty. 12. We've got a lot of stuff for cooking and doing the cleaning: a toaster for toasting bread, a mixer for mixing things, a vacuum cleaner for cleaning the floor and the carpets, a potato-peeler for peeling potatoes. 13. That's a clever way of running a college. 14. Kelly thought of arranging a party for her classmates. 15. They raise finance for drilling oil. 16. Our teacher objected

to our not going to have a test. 17. Your light-mindedness may result in your lagging behind the group. 18. Mc. Donald is looking forward to seeing us in Scotland. 19. They invented a new filter for purifying water. 20. Barbara had no chance of her wages being raised. 21. Almost two hours were spent in cooking and laying the table. 22. He felt insulted for not being paid for his work. 23. Sarah helped me in making the pie. 24. Flora was surprised at being given such a nice necklace. 25. There's no hope of getting an invitation from them. 26. They organized a committee for arranging conferences. 27. In reading up for the seminar he passed his day off. 28. This is a most beautiful countryside for having a picnic there. 29. The reform may result in customers paying higher prices. 30. On coming to the party we saw lots of people there. 31. Jill wasn't used to having parties so often. 32. They rejected our request and in doing so they achieved their own goal. 33. Abraham's aunt relied on him and his wife giving her a lift. 34. She is unconscious of her husband having watched every step of hers.

### Topic 3

#### Predicative Constructions with the Gerund

**Exercise 1. Note the Gerundial Constructions in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. **My friend's having a good knowledge of English** is the result of his hard work on the language. 2. **Our burning gas, coal and oil at thermal power plants** is becoming more and more ecologically undesirable. 3. Less personnel is required in case of **substations being operated by remote control**. 4. He insisted on **my coming there at once**. 5. **His not having come in time** is quite natural. 6. Do you remember **me saying that I had seen him?** 7. We may rely on **their doing it**. 8. **After their repairing the motor**, we set off. 9. It's no use **your telling me not to worry**. 10. It's bad enough **Richard's failing at the examination**. 11. I don't much like the idea of **Mary going home alone**. 12. I insist on **the kids spending their vacation at their grandparents' place**. 13. The success of that business transaction depends on **the document being signed in time**. 14. Do you object to **our smoking here?** 15. She is not to be blamed for **their having quarrelled**. 16. He is always complaining of **his boss finding faults with**

**him.** 17. I am in favour of **the agenda being adopted.** 18. Parents are often proud of **their children succeeding in their studies.**

**Exercise 2. Analyze Gerundial Constructions in the following sentences. Translate them into Ukrainian.**

1. Hardly a day passed without their thinking of a visit to the Russian Museum. 2. The possibility of their both being widowed came forcibly upon her. 3. Don't mind my saying it. It's not a criticism. 4. It was one of the reasons for my not having definitely refused the offer. 5. I thought of her cooking in the evening like this, alone in the neat, silent apartment. 6. His being engaged to Katherine prevented me from talking frankly with him about the matter. 7. He had voted against our giving her a birthday present. 8. This will lead to his avoiding us. 9. I dislike the idea of Uncle Percy's going to London without me. 10. Also there was a possibility of your running into Ann.

#### **Topic 4**

#### **The Gerund and the Infinitive. The Gerund and the Participle**

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks choosing between the Infinitive or Gerund of the verb in brackets**

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

**II.** 1. He enjoyed ... (to need). 2. Willy began ... softly (to whistle). 3. In my experience most people mind ... at (to laugh). 4. I don't suppose your wife wants ... with me now (to bother). 5. I knew that Charles had regretted ... me (to invite). 6. He pretended ... when his mother came into his room to

look at him (to sleep). 7. He pretended not ... as if the compliment were purely formal (to hear). 8. He prefers ... by the name of John Brown (to know). 9. I don't like ... with (to interfere). 10. I set about ... all the names from the diary (to erase). 11. Bob asked ... to a room where he could wash and change his clothes (to show). 12. I disliked ... Harry (to call). 13. We stopped in front of the dance hall and pretended ... inside (to look). 14. Maurice sat on the bench, with the picture on his knee, as though he would not risk ... from it (to part). 15. I didn't want ... his feelings (to hurt).

**Exercise 2. There are a few verbs which can take a Gerund or an Infinitive, but the meaning is not the same. Use Gerunds or Infinitives in place of the verbs in brackets**

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

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

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

**Exercise 3. Translate into Ukrainian paying attention to the use of gerunds and infinitives.**

1. He wished to be left alone. 2. I can't go on working in this office. 3. Remember to tell him the news. 4. I remember closing the door. 5. We can't afford to waste money on trifles. 6. He won't hesitate to take draconian

measures. 7. I always enjoy listening to your stories. 8. He will hardly condescend to come up to us. 9. I haven't given up looking for my ideal. 10. I set about finding a flat bit of ground on which to pitch my tent. (Phrasal verbs) 11. Mr. Dekker and his son set out to walk to Whitelake River. (Phrasal Verbs). 12. Do you feel like taking a walk? 13. She couldn't resist kissing the charming child. 14. He flatly denied having anything to do with the disappearance of the documents. 15. We arranged to meet next Friday. 16. He confessed to cheating on the exam. (Combinatory Dictionary). 17. I was afraid of hurting his feelings, so I said nothing. 18. The fence was very high, and the boys were afraid to climb over it. 19. He offered to drive us to the airport.

**Exercise 4. Analyze predicative constructions with participles and gerunds. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. He came at last, his arms hanging loose down, his head sunk. 2. A seed-cake and a bottle of wine were produced in the drawing-room, and these refreshments being partaken of, Miss Sedley was at liberty to depart. 3. Kay laughed with the relief of him denying he was a murderer. 4. Coming out of the blue as it (the suggestion) did, I did not quite know how to reply to such a suggestion. 5. No one was surprised at the change in Bank Rate, it having already been confidently expected by investors. 6. This ray passed level with Mr.Bankes's ray straight to Mrs. Ramsay sitting reading there with Jams at her knee. 7. The annual meeting of troubled Dutch retailer Ahold erupted into a huge row over fat-cat pay yesterday with shareholders threatening to block the appointment of the company's new chief executive. 8. The Jacobite expeditions were also major invasions by the British mainland supported by foreign powers, the latter very nearly overthrowing.

**Revision**

**Exercise 1. Use the correct form of the verb.**

1. Her remark made everybody (feel) uncomfortable. 2. They got the manager (sign) the contract. 3. She was made (give up) smoking. 4. They got him (sell) the car. 5. Let him (do) the task himself. 6. He had a fireplace

(install) in the corner of the sitting room. 7. She bought a nice dress but she had to get the sleeves (shorten). 8. The professor let Mike (leave) the room. 9. They were made (hand) in their reports on Thursday. 10. He let me (decide) for myself. 11. They had him (contribute) to expenses. 12. The teacher got the pupils (learn) the poem by heart. 13. He took a lot of photos during his holiday and got them (develop). 14. The robber had the teller (open) the safe. 15. The opposition got the government (decrease) prices. 16. Don't let them (attend) the conference. 17. They were made (go) to the police station. 18. He got the chairman (make) an announcement. 19. She made him (forget) the incident. 20. Do you let your children (watch) TV till late at night? 21. I got my son (shave) his moustache. 22. Let your children (have) tastes in music different from yours.

### **Exercise 2. Find and correct the mistakes if any.**

1. My mother won't let anybody to think ill of him. 2. It was so difficult for me to get him to believe us again. 3. The party was dull, and we decided to tell stories to make the time to pass. 4. Nick got Mary given him a lift to the school. 5. He will try to get her to replace him. 6. Let's to try to get them join our company. 7. She got the telephone to repair. 8. The thought of his coming made me to feel ill. 9. The wind made the windows rattled. 10. They must have the problem settle. 11. She had the secretary to make another copy. 12. He had the copy to make. 13. They did their best to make themselves agreeing to the proposal. 14. He changed his mind to have his house to paint green. 15. Let him choosing his friends himself. 16. Your enthusiasm makes me to feel young again. 17. She had a desire let her life to go on as though nothing had happened. 18. The director got his paper to type. 19. The teacher made the girl do the exercise again. 20. What makes you to think so? 21. The boy was made to water the garden. 22. She is getting her hair to cut tomorrow. 23. She did not let her daughter to go to discos. 24. Let's try to have him come to the party. 25. I got him to go to India.

### **Exercise 3. Use the proper form of the non-finite verb instead of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. (to recollect) the invitation of the schoolmaster, he inquired the way to Curran Street, where, closely (to regard) by the neighbours, he knocked

several times on the door of No 29. 2. There was some dignity which Aunt Cal and Aunt Josephine had acquired. (to live) here beside the proud sea, that would not let them (to show) surprise. 3. (to surround) by difficulties and uncertainty, he longed for Christine. Letters were no use; he had no talent for (to express) himself on paper. Yet she was not returning to Blanelly until the first week in September. He turned a fretful, hungry eyes upon the calendar. (to count) the days that intervened. There were still twelve of them to run. He felt, with (to grow) despondency, that they might as well be past, for all the prospect which they held for him. 4. Far from (to annoy) Claire this has delighted her. 5. I want (to read) and I think I am justified in doing what I can (to make) my book readable. 6. Gracie, her hands tightly (to clench), her breast (to heave), turned away her head. 7. I hoped that I should never (to send) to that war. 8. He was silent. It was not difficult (to guess) what she had discovered. 9. I supposed she was nervous and wanted (to delay) as long as possible (to meet) the strange woman who had come (to take) her place. 10. A silence followed, during which he continued (to regard) Stephen with a satiric compression of his lips. Once he seemed about (to speak) but instead he shrugged slightly, beckoned with a finger for fresh drinks and began (to talk) about the next day's races. 11. The very simplicity of the jewelry seemed (to demand) attention. 12. (to bounce) on the rough springs of the taxi seat (to move) swiftly along the foreign streets she didn't know exactly what she wished (to communicate) to her son.

**Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences. Pay attention to the non-finite forms of the verb.**

1. Beginning to pour tea ... . 2. While translating the text ... . 3. To be a pilot means to him ... . 4. Having packed all their things ... . 5. After studying him for a further moment ... . 6. It is natural for small children ... . 7. Looking over his shoulder ... . 8. All seemed ... . 9. With her eyes closed ... . 10. Being an outstanding writer ... . 11. She sat at the table looking ... . 12. Taking his mother's hand ... . 13. To have a part in this play... . 14. It will be important for his health ... . 15. To have such a thing happen ... . 16. Frankly speaking ... . 17. To tell the truth ... . 18. By introducing new educational means ... . 19. He was proud to have been

working ... . 20. We know her ... . 21. To find out ... . 22. He made as if to speak ... .

**Exercise 5. Complete the following sentences using the non-finite forms of the verb.**

1. Is it worth ... ? 2. Did you enjoy ... ? 3. They watched him ... . 4. Why did you insist on ... ? 5. Isn't it strange that he object to ... ? 6. She was surprised when she saw him ... . 7. Obviously she seems ... . 8. Why don't you try ... ? 9. I am going ... . 10. He can't afford ... . 11. He was heard ... . 12. I remember he used ... . 13. Obviously the only way is ... . 14. A few days later he came ... . 15. He tried to remember how... . 16. Inside, he lit the gas and began ... . 17. She did not stop ... . 18. She got up and looked quite prepared ... . 19. He knew it ... . 20. Something terrible is going ... . 21. He wanted ... . 22. Why do you want me ... ! 23. He appeared ... . 24. I believed him ... . 25. Suddenly he found her ... .

**Exercise 6. Use the proper form of the non-finite verb instead of the infinitive in brackets.**

1. The children were taught not to speak to the grown-ups unless (speak) to. 2. (Power) in front of the explorers, rose a great range of mountains (cover) with ice. 3. They did all, as (instruct). 4. When (interview), the scientist refuse to comment on the latest discovery. 5. The patient (operate) on yesterday is feeling better now. 6. You must have your husband (operate) on. 7. The students watched their professor (operate) on the man. 8. While (give) evidence the witness avoided looking at the accused. 9. They looked at her with surprise as though not (believe) her story. 10. The girl stopped before the (close) door.

**Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form (Gerund, Participle or Infinitive). Sometimes more than one form is possible.**

1. When the painter felt the ladder (begin) (slip) he grabbed the glitter (save) himself from (fall). 2. The snow kept (fall) and the workmen grew tired of (try) (keep) the roads clear. 3. He offered (lend) me the money. I didn't like (take) it but I had no alternative. 4. What was in the letter? – I don't know. I didn't like (open) it as it wasn't addressed to me. 5. Do you

remember (read) about it? – No, at that time I was too young (read) newspapers. 6. Did you remember (book) seats for the theatre tomorrow? – Yes, I have the tickets here. Would you like (keep) them? I am inclined (lose) theatre tickets. 7. Try (avoid) (be) late. He hates (be) kept (wait). 8. I didn't know how (get) to your house so I stopped (ask) the way. 9. I wish my refrigerator would stop (make) that horrible noise. You can't hear anyone (speak). 10. This book tells you how (win) at games without actually (cheat). 11. The gunman began (fire). He felt a bullet (graze) his cheek. 12. He heard the clock (strike) six and knew that it was time for him (get) up. 13. I can hear the bell (ring) but nobody seems (be coming) (open) the door. 14. Did you advise him (go) to the police? – No, I didn't like (give) any advice on such a difficult matter. 15. He wanted (put) my chameleon on a tartan rug and (watch) it (change) colour. 16. It is easy (see) animals on the road in daylight but sometimes at night it is very difficult (avoid) (hit) them. 17. The tire seems (be) out. – It can't be quite out. I can hear the wood (crackle). 18. I caught him (climb) over my wall. I asked him (explain) but he refused (say) anything, so in the end I had (let) him (go). 19. When at last I succeeded in (convince) him that I wanted (get) home quickly he put his foot on the accelerator and I felt the car (leap) forward. 20. I'm not used to (drive) on the left. – When you see everyone else (do) it you'll find it quite easy (do) yourself. 21. It is pleasant (sit) by the fire at night and (hear) the wind (howl) outside. 22. There was no way of (get) out of the building except by (climb) down a rope and Ann was too terrified (do) this. 23. We heard the engines (roar) as the plane began (move) and we saw the people on the ground (wave) good-bye. 24. It's no good (write) to him; he never answers letters. The only thing (do) is (go) and (see) him. 25. Why did you go all round the field instead of (walk) across it? – I didn't like (cross) it because of the bull. I never see a bull without (think) that it wants (chase) me. 26. The people in the flat below seem (be having) a party. You can hear the champagne corks (thud) against their ceiling. 27. I don't like (get) bills but when I do get them I like (pay) them promptly. 28. Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door. 29. The boys next door used (like) (make) and (fly) model airplanes, but they seem to have stopped (do) that now. 30. I knew I wasn't the first (arrive), for I saw smoke (rise) from the chimney. 31. We watched the men (saw) the tree and as we were walking away heard it (fall) with a tremendous crash. 32. I hate (see) a child (cry). 33. We watched the children (jump) from a window and (fall) into a blanket held by the people

below. 34. It is very unpleasant (wake) up and (hear) the rain (beat) on the windows. 35. He saw the lorry (begin) (roll) forwards but he was too far away (do) anything (stop) it. 36. There are people who can't help (laugh) when they see someone (slip) on a banana skin.

**Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form (Gerund, Participle or Infinitive). Sometimes more than one form is possible.**

1. 'I was lonely at first,' the old man admitted, 'but after a time I got used to (live) alone and even got (like) it.' 2. Before trains were invented people used (travel) on horseback or in stage coaches. It used (take) a stage coach three days (go) from London to Bath. 3. I meant (buy) an evening paper but I didn't see anyone (sell) them. 4. *Tom*: I want (catch) the 7 a.m. train tomorrow. *Ann*: But that means (get) up at 6.00; and you're not very good at (get) up early, are you? 5. He accepted the cut in salary without complaint because he was afraid (complain). He was afraid of (lose) his job. 6. She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her finger in her mouth. And she remembers her teacher (tell) her (take) it out. 7. Did you remember (lock) the car? – No, I didn't. I'd better (go) back and (do) it now. 8. No, I didn't move the bomb. I was afraid (touch) it; I was afraid of (be) blown to pieces! 9. Next time we go (house-hunt), remember (ask) the agent for clear directions. I wasted hours (look) for the last house. 10. *Tom*: Let's (go) for a swim. *Ann*: I'm not particularly keen on (swim). What about (go) for a drive instead? 11. The hunters expected (be paid) by the foot for the snakes they caught. This meant (take) the snakes out of the sack and (measure) them. They seemed (expect) me (do) it; but I wasn't particularly anxious (be) the first (die) of snakebite. 12. After (spend) two days (argue) about where to go for their holiday they decided (not go) anywhere. 13. He is talking about (give) up his job and (go) (live) in the country. 14. I was just about (leave) the office when the phone rang. It was my wife; she wanted me (call) at the butcher's on my way home. 15. He said, 'I'm terribly sorry to (keep) you (wait).'

I said, 'It doesn't matter at all,' but he went on (apologize) for nearly five minutes! 16. The lecturer began by (tell) us where the island was, and went on (talk) about its history. 17. My father thinks I am not capable of (earn) my own living, but I mean (show) him that he is wrong. 18. *Tom*: I can't get my car (start) on cold mornings. *Jack*: Have you tried (fill) the radiator with hot water? That

sometimes helps. 19. Did he manage (carry) the trunk upstairs? – No, he didn't. He isn't strong enough (move) it, let alone (carry) it upstairs.

**Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form (Gerund, Participle or Infinitive). Sometimes more than one form is possible.**

1. *Peter*: Wouldn't it be better (ask) Tom (leave) his camera at home? *Jack*: It would be no good (ask) Tom (do) that. It would be like (ask) a woman (travel) without a handbag. 2. I've got the loaf; now I'm looking for a breadknife (cut) it with. – I saw Paul (sharpen) a pencil with the breadknife a minute ago. 3. We stopped once (buy) petrol and then we stopped again (ask) someone the way. 4. When I caught them (cheat) me, I stopped (buy) petrol there and started (deal) with your garage instead. 5. Do you feel like (dine) out or would you rather (have) dinner at home? – I'd like (go) out. I always enjoy (have) dinner in a restaurant. 6. Your hair needs (cut). You'd better (have) it done tomorrow, unless you'd like me (have) a go at it for you. 7. I tried (convince) him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) on my own, but he insisted on (help) me. 8. *Jack*: I don't mind (travel) by bus, but I hate (stand) in queues. *Tom*: I don't care for (queue) either; and you waste so much time (wait) for buses. I think it's better (go) by tube, or taxi. 9. He took to (follow) me about and (criticize) my work till I threatened (hit) him. 10. I have (stay) here; I'm on duty. But you needn't (wait); you're free (go) whenever you like. 11. In *Animal Farm* the old pig urged the animals (rebel) against man but he warned them (not adopt) man's habits. 12. There is no point in (arrive) half an hour early. We'd only have (wait). – I don't mind (wait). It's better (be) too early than too late. 13. I always try (come) in quietly but they always hear me (go) upstairs. It's impossible (climb) an old wooden staircase at night without (make) a noise. 14. If you agree (work) for me I'll see about (get) you a work permit. 15. We'd better (start) early. We don't want (risk) (get) caught in a traffic jam. 16. He suggested (call) a meeting and (let) the workers (decide) the matter themselves. 17. *Jack*: Don't forget (take) a hacksaw with you. *Ann*: What's a hacksaw? And why should I (take) one with me? *Jack*: It's a tool for (cut) metal. You see, Tom is bound (get) into trouble for (take) photographs of the wrong things, and you'll be arrested with him. With a hacksaw you'll be able (saw) through the bars of your cell and (escape).

**Exercise 10. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form (Gerund, Participle or Infinitive). Sometimes more than one form is possible.**

1. We suggested (sleep) in hotels but the children were anxious (camp) out. 2. *Paul*: Would you like (come) to a lecture on Wagner tonight? *Ann*: No, thanks. I like (listen) to music but I don't like (listen) to people (talk) about it. 3. If you want the milkman (leave) you milk in the morning, remember (put) a milk bottle outside your door. 4. They let us park motorcycles here but they won't allow us (park) cars. 5. They don't allow (smoke) in the auditorium; they don't want (risk) (set) it on fire, but you can (smoke) in the foyer during the interval. 6. Mr Shaw is very busy (write) his memoirs. He is far too busy (receive) callers (he is so busy that he can't receive callers), so you'd better just (go) away. 7. What about (buy) double quantities of everything today? That will save (shop) again later in the week. 8. The inspector asked (see) my ticket and when I wasn't able (find) it he made me (buy) another. – He probably suspected you of (try) (travel) without one. 9. Would you like me (turn) down the radio a bit? – No, it's all right. I'm used to (work) with the radio on. 10. One of the gang suggested (take) the body out to sea, (drop) it overboard and (pretend) that it had been an accident. 11. I want the boy (grow) up hating violence but his father keeps (buy) him guns and swords. – It's almost impossible (prevent) boys (play) soldiers. 12. Would you children mind (keep) quiet for a moment? I'm trying (fill) in a form. – It's no use (ask) children (keep) quiet. They can't help (make) a noise. 13. I'm thinking of (go) to Oxford tomorrow on my motorbike. Would you like (come)? – No, thanks. I want (go) Oxford, but I'd rather (go) by train. I loathe (travel) by road. 14. Let's (go) (fish) today. There's a nice wind. What about (come) with us, Ann? – No, thanks. I'm very willing (cut) sandwiches for you but I've no intention of (waste) the afternoon (sit) in a boat (watch) you two (fish). 15. He resented (be) asked (wait). He expected the minister (see) him at once. 16. The police have put up a railing here (prevent) people (rush) out of the station and (dash) straight across the road. 17. All day long we saw the trees (toss) in the wind and heard the waves (crash) against the rocks. 18. I didn't mean (eat) anything but the cakes looked so good that I couldn't resist (try) one. 19. Do you feel like (walk) there or shall we (take) a bus? – I'd rather (go) by bus. Besides, it'll take ages (get) there on foot. 20. All right. When would you like (start)? In a few minutes? – Oh, let's

wait till it stops (rain); otherwise we will get wet through (walk) to the bus station.

**Exercise 11. Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form (Gerund, Participle or Infinitive). Sometimes more than one form is possible.**

1. The old miser spent all his time (count) his money and (think) up new hiding-places. He kept (move) it about because he was terrified of (be robbed). He used (get) up at night sometimes (make) sure it was still there. 2. Jack suggested (let) one flat and (keep) the other for myself. But Tom advised me (sell) the whole house. 3. The child used (lean) on the gate (watch) the people (go) to work in the mornings and (come) home in the evenings. And he used to hear them (shout) greetings to each other and (talk) loudly. 4. He soon got (know) most of them and even managed (learn) the greetings. Then they began (greet) him too on their way to work and sometimes would stop (talk) to him on their way home. 5. He succeeded in (untie) himself, (climb) out of the window and (crawl) along a narrow ledge to the window of the next room. 6. Did you have any trouble (find) the house? – No, but I had a lot of difficulty (get) in. Nobody seemed (know) where the key was. 7. Bill couldn't bear (see) anyone (sit) round idly. Whenever he found me (relax) or (read) he would (produce) a job which, he said, had (be) done at once. I wasted a morning (perform) his ridiculous tasks and spent the rest of the weekend (keep) out of his way. 8. After (spend) a week in the cottage, he decided that he didn't really enjoy (live) in the country and began (think) of an excuse for (sell) the cottage and (return) to London. 9. It's no use (argue) with him. You might as well (argue) with a stone wall. He is incapable of (see) anyone else's point of view. 10. I'm delighted (hear) that you can come on Saturday. We are all looking forward to (see) you. Remember (bring) your rubber boots. 11. He has been charged with (receive) and (sell) stolen goods. He has admitted (receive) but denies (sell) them. The fact is that he hasn't had time (sell) them yet. 12. He noticed the helicopter (hover) over the field. Then, to his astonishment, he saw a rope ladder (be) thrown out and three men (climb) down it. He watched them (run) across the field and out through a gate. Later he saw a car with four men in it (come) out of the lane (lead) to the field. 13. He admitted that it was possible that the car happened (be passing) and that the three men persuaded the driver (give) them a lift; but thought it much more likely that they had arranged for the car (pick) them

up and that the driver had been waiting in the lane for the helicopter (drop) them. 14. What about (have) a picnic in Piccadilly Circus? – What an extraordinary place (have) a picnic! Fancy (sit) there with the traffic (swirl) round you and the pigeons (take) bites out of your sandwiches! 15. Would you mind (write) your address on the back of the cheque and (show) us some proof of your identity? 16. Let's (swim) across. – I'm not really dressed for (swim). What's wrong with (go) round by the bridge?

**Exercise 12. Replace the Infinitive in brackets by the appropriate form of the Participle.**

1. She stayed (to lock) in her room, (to refuse) to come downstairs. 2. He had a good practical knowledge of the language, (to work) as an interpreter for many years. 3. They went out as they had come, (to see) nobody and (to see) by no one on their way. 4. Except for the grand piano and the pianist (to sit) before it, the stage was empty. 5. He looked so beautiful and peaceful, (to sit) in that chair under the tree. 6. He looked at the scene (to shake) to the depth of his heart. 7. The boy came out of the water, all blue and (to shake) from head to foot. 8. (To arrive) at the airport where he was to change, he had to wait for three hours for the connection. 9. (To arrive) in the town about twenty years before, he had succeeded thereafter beyond his wildest expectations. 10. (To support) by her elbow, Mary listened to their talk. 11. (To support) her by his arm, he helped her out of the carriage. 12. The girl was fascinated by the dark surface of the water (to reflect) the stars. 13. The young foliage of the trees, (to reflect) in the river, looked like lace. 14. I saw the figure of an old woman (to come) towards me. 15. My brother is a soldier just (to come) back home on leave. 16. He retired (to leave) the laboratory in the hands of a talented successor. 17. He retired (to turn) the laboratory into a big research centre. 18. (To finish) their meal, they went for a stroll in the park. 19. (To look) through the paper, he gave it to the secretary to be typed. 20. The room had a musty smell as though (not to live) in for quite a time. 21. My father hates being disturbed when (to engage) in some kind of work. 22. He always keeps a diary while (to travel).

**Exercise 13. Translate into English using verbals.**

1. Я відчув, що в мене тьохнуло серце. 2. Оскільки двері та вікно кімнати були відчинені, ми заглянули туди. 3. У нас немає надії

побачити його найближчим часом. 4. Він почув, як міський годинник пробив 12. 5. Озеро було неспокійне, але я продовжував веслувати. 6. Я наполягав, щоб до мене ставилися з повагою. 7. Лишившись на самоті, вона сіла за стіл, щоб написати статтю. 8. Тут немає нікого, з ким він міг би погратися. 9. Вона заперечувала, що була того вечора на станції. 10. Він уникав дивитися на Сабіну. 11. Ви можете замовити собі сукні у Європі. 12. Він говорив досить голосно, щоб ви могли його почути. 13. Він виявився ідеальним учителем. 14. Кажуть, що Едіт схожа на мене. 15. Ми розраховуємо, що вони повернуться за кілька днів. 16. Я не можу допустити, аби ви так говорили! 17. Кажуть, що він дуже добре перекладає вірші. 18. Я випадково знаю його номер телефону. 19. Він, безсумнівно, відправляється в експедицію у січні. 20. Вона не могла не посміхнутися.

#### **Exercise 14. Translate into English using verbals.**

1. Було зазначено, що прем'єра вистави відбудеться 9 серпня. 2. Ми не дозволимо Вам не звертати на нього уваги. 3. Виявилось, що я забув ключі вдома. 4. Він не хотів, щоб Давид жив удома. 5. Кажуть, що знайшли древні поховання. 6. Я змусив його зняти пальто і випити чашку чаю. 7. Кажуть, він дуже багато подорожував. 8. Вам обов'язково потрібно сфотографуватися до середи. 9. Кажуть, він працює над новою книгою вже цілий рік. 10. Я попрошу, щоб Ені допомогла мені зібрати і спакувати речі.

#### **Exercise 15. Verbals. Multiple choice.**

1. He seemed ... all about influenza and said ... was nothing ... about.

- a) to know, it, to worry
- b) to be knowing, there, worrying
- c) to know, there, to worry
- d) to have known, it, to have been worried

2. She put down her book ... me ... ; and ... me ... took her workbasket and sat into one of the old-fashioned armchair.

- a) to see, coming in, have welcomed, as usually
- b) having seen, to come in, welcoming, usually
- c) on seeing, come in, having welcomed, as usual

d) after seeing, having come in, to welcome, in a usual way

3. I don't object ... there, but I don't want ... alone.

a) to your living, you living

b) you to live, your living

c) your living, you to live

d) to your living, you to live

4. I remember ... that hill in twilight. An age seemed ... since the day that brought me first to London.

a) descending, to have elapsed

b) to have descended, to have elapsed

c) to descend, to elapse

d) being descended, to be elapsed

5. He stood invisible at the top of the stairs ... Irene ... the letters ... by the ... post.

a) to watch, to sort, bringing, latest

b) watching, sorting, brought, last

c) having watched, sorting, having brought, lat

d) being watched, having sorted, to have been

6. On his way home Andrew could not help ... what ... charming fellow Ivory had turned out.

a) to reflect, a to lie

b) being reflected, the, have been

c) reflecting, the, be

d) reflecting, a, to be

7. I wouldn't like ... because I am afraid ...

a) drive fast, crashing

b) to drive fast, of crashing

c) driving fastly, to crash

d) to be driven faster, to be crashed

8. ... paper is said ... by ... Chinese.

a) — , to have been invented, the

b) the, to have been invented,

- c) —, to have invented, —
- d) the, to be invented, the

9. There is no point to ... him. He is ... last man in the world ... by any such circumstances.

- a) to speak, the, to trouble
- b) to speak, \_\_, being troubled
- c) speaking, a, be troubled
- d) in speaking, the, to be troubled

10. It's high time you ... like that. He is fond ... fun of everybody.

- a) get used to him to behave, to make
- b) used to his behaving, about making
- c) got used to his behaving, of making
- d) used to behave, to make

11. He felt ... something from him and demanded ... truth. He wasn't worth ... lie.

- a) them to hide, to tell, the, telling, the
- b) them hiding, they will tell, a, to tell, a
- c) they were hiding, being told, the, telling, a
- d) they hide, telling, a, telling, the

12. ... words about the author himself, the lecturer went on ... of his works.

- a) after saying, a few, to speak
- b) saying, few, to speak
- c) having said, few, speaking
- d) to have said, a few, speaking

13. She was looking forward to ... the leading part ... that she was greatly ... at not even ... it.

- a) giving, playing, disappointing, being offered
- b) to be given, to play, disappointed, to be offend
- c) being given, to play, disappointed, being offered
- d) give, playing, disappointed, offering

14. Did you remember ... the parcel I gave you? – Yes, I remember ... it a week ago.

- a) to post, posting
- b) to post, to post
- c) posting, to post
- d) posting, posting

15. You ... go and check everything by yourself unless you ... it.

- a) would better, want him to do it
- b) had rather, don't want his doing
- c) had better, want him to do it
- d) would rather, don't want him to do

16. The accused men ... near the bank during the robbery. It's no use ... the case without direct ...

- a) deny being somewhere, Investigating, evidence
- b) denies to be anywhere, to Investigate, evidences
- c) deny being anywhere, investigating, evidence
- d) denies to be somewhere, to investigate, evidences

17. You ... your children ... their own way in life.

- a) are to let, to go
- b) have letting, going
- c) have to let, go
- d) are to let, gone

18. I suggest ... as soon as possible. I ... before sunset.

- a) us to start, would rather to come
- b) our starting, had rather come
- c) us starting, would prefer to come
- d) our starting, would rather come

19. I am afraid ... to him. What if he really has the power to stop ... there, and means ... them against me?

- a) to speak, me go, to turn
- b) of speaking, my going, turning
- c) to speak, my going, to turn
- d) speaking, me going, to turn

20. He's always regretted ... school so young. He has not got enough qualifications and education. Unfortunately he often receives letters ... with "Dear sir, we regret ... you that your application was turned down."

- a) leaving, beginning, to inform
- b) to leave, to begin, to inform
- c) leaving, beginning, informing
- d) to leave, to begin, informing

### Exercise 16. Verbals. Multiple choice.

1. Paula has given up (smoke).

- A) to smoke
- B) smoking
- C) having smoked
- D) smoke

2. I promised (come) in time.

- A) to come
- B) having come
- C) come
- D) to be coming

3. I saw him yesterday. He seems (lose) weight.

- A) losing
- B) to have lost
- C) to lose
- D) to have been losing

4. Let me (carry) your bag.

- A) to carry
- B) carrying
- C) carry
- D) having carried

5. I don't enjoy (dance) very much.

- A) to dance
- B) dance
- C) dancing
- D) having danced

6. It was so funny. I couldn't help (laugh).

- A) laughing
- B) laugh
- C) to laugh
- D) being laughed

7. Would you mind (close) the door, please?

- A) close
- B) closing

C) to close

D) closed

8. I'd prefer (get) a taxi.

A) getting

B) to get

C) get

D) having got

9. He is very good at (learn) languages.

A) to learn

B) learn

C) being learnt

D) learning

10. Nick is used to (live) alone.

A) live

B) having lived

C) to be living

D) living

11. John insisted on (pay) for the meal.

A) to pay

B) having paid

C) paying

D) being paid

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

A) worrying

B) to worry

C) to have worried

D) worry

13. I had difficulty (get) a permission.

A) to get

B) having got

C) got

D) getting

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

A) to have

B) having

C) had

D) having had

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

A) seeing

B) to see

C) having seen

D) see

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

A) do

B) to do

C) having done

D) doing

17. Did you notice anyone (go out)?

- A) to go out                      B) go out  
C) going out                      D) to have gone out

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

- A) finished                      B) having finished  
C) to finish                      D) to have finished

19. She denied (go) there.

- A) to go                      B) to have gone  
C) to have been going    D) going

20 He pretended (listen) attentively.

- A) to listen                      B) listening  
C) to be listening              D) having listened

21. Do you know how (get) to Nick's house?

- A) getting                      B) get  
C) having got                  D) to get

22. Ann was made (open) her suitcase.

- A) open                      B) opening  
C) having opened              D) to open

23. I remember (lock) the door.

- A) locking                      B) to lock  
C) having locked              D) to be locking

24. – The car won't start. – Try (turn) the key.

- A) to turn                      B) turning  
C) to be turning              D) turn

25. The coat is dirty. It needs (clean).

- A) to clean                      B) to have been cleaned  
C) cleaning                      D) clean

26. I wouldn't like (be) a dentist.

- A) be                      B) being

C) to be

D) to have been

27.1 bought a new car instead of (fly) to Africa.

A) to fly

B) fly

C) having flown

D) flying

28. I'm looking forward to (see) you again.

A) to see

B) to have seen

C) seeing

D) see

29. He doesn't approve of (drink) hot beverages.

A) to drink

B) to be drinking

C) drinking

D) having drunk