

Лопатюк Н.І.

VERBALS IN MODERN ENGLISH

Навчальний посібник

Чернівці
2024

*Друкується за рекомендацією Вченої ради Чернівецького
національного університету імені Юрія Федьковича
(протокол № 3 від 28 лютого 2022 року)*

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VERBALS IN MODERN ENGLISH : Навчальний посібник / Упор. : Н. І. Лопатюк. Чернівці, 2024. 100 с.

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Посібник призначений для студентів 2-го курсу факультету іноземних мов з вивченням англійської мови як 1-ої іноземної та студентів 3-го курсу з вивченням англійської мови як 2-ої іноземної.

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NON-FINITE VERB FORMS (VERBALS)

§ 1. Finite and non-finite verb forms

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DOkXWp2Pf-U>

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

Three non-finite verb forms are usually recognized in English:

- 1) the **participle** (including *present*, *past* and *perfect* participles) – speaking / spoken / having spoken;
- 2) the **gerund** – speaking;
- 3) the **infinitive**, with or without *to* – to speak / speak.

Sometimes the **-ing form** is used as an umbrella term for the present participle and the gerund, in which case the three non-finite verb forms are:

- 1) the **-ing form** (present participle / gerund) – translating, speaking;
- 2) the **-ed form** (past participle) – translated, spoken;
- 3) the **infinitive**, with or without *to* – to translate / translate; to speak / speak.

THE PARTICIPLE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eWvkSp16VFY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H8E5EF0IEN0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qN4hnOBblx0>

§ 2. Types and forms of participles

A participle plays a role similar to that of an adjective or adverb.

The participles are:

- 1) present participles (leaving, taking)
- 2) past participles (left, taken)
- 3) perfect participles (having left, having taken)

Present participles and *perfect* participles of transitive verbs may have passive forms: taking – being taken; having taken – having been taken.

Form of participles	present	perfect	past
active	finding	having found	-
passive	being found	having been found	found

§ 3. The –ing form: spelling rules

The –ing form is formed by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb, so the following spelling rules should be observed:

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

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

(c) verbs ending in -*l* have -*ll-* before -*ing* in British English and -*l* in American English: *expel* – *expelling* / *expeling*, *travel* – *travelling* / *traveling*

(d) if a verb ends in -*ie*, *ie* changes to *y* before the ending -*ing*: *die* – *dying*, *lie* – *lying*, *tie* – *tying*

(e) *y* does not change before -ing: *hurrying*, *studying*, *applying*; *playing*, *buying*, *paying*.

§ 4. Present / perfect participle constructions in place of clauses

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxBZec48Sx8> – all participle constructions

Present / perfect participle constructions in place of clauses are quite formal and are used most often in written language.

We use participle constructions:

• **in place of coordinate clauses** (the coordinating conjunction ***and*** must be dropped):

a) when two actions take place at the same time:

She held his hand and led him through the crowd. → ***Holding his hand, she led him through the crowd.*** = *She led him through the crowd **holding his hand**.*

b) when one action immediately follows another or is a direct result of it. The main action is a finite verb and the secondary action is a participle. The action which takes place first is written first:

I stayed at home and watched television. → *I stayed at home **watching television**.*

I saw her on the other side of the road and quickly tried to hide. → ***Seeing her on the other side of the road, I quickly tried to hide.***

She turned on her computer and started work. → ***Turning on her computer, she started work.***

He told her not to eat it and explained that there was a risk of food poisoning. → *He told her not to eat it, **explaining that there was a risk of food poisoning**.*

• **in place of clauses of time**

(present or perfect participles after time conjunctions *after*, *before*, *since*, *when* / *while*, *on* / *in*)

After I spoke to you, I felt much better. → After speaking / having spoken to you, I felt much better. = I felt much better after speaking / having spoken to you.

Note: **On** and **in** can be used to mean **when / while**:

I didn't like him when / at the moment when I first met him. → I didn't like him on first meeting him.

During the time when I was trying to open the can, I cut my hand. → In / While trying to open the can, I cut my hand.

Notes:

(1) the present participle *to be* → *being* is NOT used in place of clauses of time. Clauses of the type 'Коли він був дитиною', 'Коли він був у Нью-Йорку' may be translated *When a child / When he was a child; When in New York, When he was in New York*;

(2) usually the perfect participle denotes the priority of this action: e.g. **Having translated the article, I went out for a walk.**

But after the verbs of perception (*see, hear*) and motion (*go, come, turn, grab, seize*) it's not always necessary to use the perfect participle to show the priority of the action: the present participle can be used when the action expressed by the participle of the verbs mentioned was short and so was the interval between the action expressed by the participle and the one expressed by the predicate of the sentence: *Seeing Tom, Ann waved her hand at / to him.*

- **in place of clauses of reason = cause**

We use a present participle in place of a clause of reason in the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous:

*As/Since/Because I was happy with my results, I decided to go out and celebrate. → **Being happy with my results, I decided to go out and celebrate.***

We use a perfect participle in place of a clause of reason in the present perfect or past perfect:

*He's lived here all his life so he knows a lot about the town. → **Having lived here all his life, he knows a lot about the town.***

*I'd had an argument with him the night before so I didn't want to see him. → **Having had an argument with him the night before, I didn't want to see him.***

- **in place of conditionals**: a present participle can be used after **if** or **unless**:

*If you are travelling north, you must change at Leeds. → **If travelling north, you must change at Leeds.***

*Unless you pay by credit card, please pay in cash. → **Unless paying by credit card, please pay in cash.***

- **in place of the adverbial clauses of manner /comparison**:

*He behaved as if he was trying to attract everyone's attention. → He behaved **as if trying** to attract everyone's attention.*

• **in place of clauses of concession:** after *though, although, even though* and *while*:

While I fully understand your problem, I can't allow you to break the rules. → *While fully understanding your problem, I can't allow you to break the rules.*

• **in place of defining relative clauses:** *The woman who lives / who is living next door works for a television company.* → *The woman living next door works for a television company.* - reduced relative clauses

The train which is arriving at Platform 8 is the 17.50 from Crewe. → *The train arriving at Platform 8 is the 17.50 from Crewe.*

Most new metro lines which are being built now are within the central city. → *Most new metro lines being built now are within the central city.*

• **in place of non-defining relative clauses,** usually in written descriptions and narratives: *The old car, trailing black smoke, drove off towards town.*

• **as parenthesis.** Here we always find a participle construction; a single participle is not used in this function: *Generally speaking, I don't like skiing.* *Judging by appearances, Mr. X looked as if he had just won a million.*

Remember:

1) sometimes the present participle denotes an action referring to no particular time: e.g. *The last turning had brought them into the high-road leading to Bath;*

2) the present participle can either precede the noun it modifies or follow it. In pre-position it hardly ever has accompanying words: *The gate-keeper surveyed the retreating vehicle.*

In post-position it usually has one or several accompanying words: *They dined outside upon the terrace facing Vesuvius;*

3) the perfect participle can emphasize that a situation has continued from an earlier time: *We are concerned about people having been held in prison without a trial.*

§ 5. The present participle after active verbs (part of a complex object)

We use:

• the present participle after verbs of perception: *see, look at, notice, watch; hear, feel, smell, listen.*

The use of the present participle describes **the action in progress**: *I saw her / Mary / my friend leaving the house very early this morning.*

The use of the bare infinitive describes **the complete action**: *I saw her / Mary / my friend leave the house early this morning.* (i.e. I saw her whole departure.)

Verb of perception + present participle is more common than verb of

perception + bare infinitive.

The difference between the use of the present participle and the use of the bare infinitive is often very small: *I always hear the birds **singing** in the mornings. I always hear the birds **sing** in the mornings.*

• the present participle after *smell, find, discover, catch, leave, keep* (these verbs **cannot** be followed by the bare infinitive):

*I found her **looking** in my desk. (NOT ~~look~~)*

*I caught him **looking** through my drawers. (NOT ~~look~~)*

Notes:

1) to denote repeated actions – as a rule, the infinitive is used: *I **often** saw him **stand** on the balcony.*

2) to denote the sequence of events – the infinitive is usually used: *I saw him sit and read, then stand up and go home.*

3) to denote the simultaneous actions – the present participle is used: *I saw him sitting and reading.*

4) with the Perfect Tense – the present participle = the infinitive: *I have never seen him dancing = I have never seen him dance.*

5) after **to hear** in the meaning «to be told about something» a subordinate clause is used: *I have heard **that** he moved to another flat last month.*

6) after **to see** in the meaning “to understand” a subordinate clause is used: *I see **that** you can't get my point.*

7) after **to see, to notice** + **to be** a subordinate clause is used: *I saw **that** he was pale.*

8) passive meanings can be expressed by:

– the passive present participle – I saw the tree **being felled**. – in progress

– the past participle – I saw the tree **felled**. – the completed action

c.f. Active forms:

I saw them **felling** the tree. – in progress

I saw them **fell** the tree. – the completed action.

9) **can / could + see / hear + -ing**: *We could see smoke **coming** out of the building. (NOT could see smoke ~~come~~ ...)*

In the above mentioned cases the constructions formed are sometimes called **the complex object (CO) with the participle** and **the complex object with the infinitive = the objective participial construction** and **the objective-with-the-infinitive construction** correspondingly. In these constructions the participle / the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case.

§ 6. The present participle after passive verbs *hear, see, notice, watch, observe* (part of a complex subject)

The participle after passive verbs is part of a construction in which the participle is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case, which is the subject of the sentence (this construction is sometimes called **the subjective participial construction = the complex subject (CS) with the participle**).

e.g. *They / my parents were heard **talking** together.* (The action was heard in progress).

*She / the girl was seen **playing** the piano.* (The action was seen in progress).

The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: one of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal predicate.

The infinitive with to can also be used after passive verbs of perception to denote the completed action, thus the construction formed is called **the subjective infinitive construction = the complex subject with the infinitive** (the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case, which is the subject of the sentence): *They were heard **to talk** together.* (Someone heard the whole talk)

Compare:

CO: *I saw her leaving the house very early this morning* (I saw the action in progress).

CS: *She was seen leaving the house very early this morning* (the action was seen in progress).

CO: *I saw her **leave** the house early this morning* (I saw her whole departure)

CS: *She was seen **to leave** the house very early this morning* (Someone saw her whole departure).

Note:

Passive CO:

I saw the tree **being felled**. – in progress – the passive present participle

I saw the tree **felled**. – the completed action. – the past participle

Passive CS:

The tree was seen **being felled**. – in progress - Бачили, як / що дерево валять / валили.

The tree was seen **felled**. – the completed action - Бачили, як / що дерево звалили.

§ 7. The past participle

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJ4JbS1f4JE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y6QonPIGpNc>

The past participle, as well as the present participle, can be used in pre-

position (without any accompanying words) and in post-position (with one or more accompanying words): e.g. *He answered through the **locked** door. They turned into the conservatory beautifully **lit up** with Chinese lamps.*

- **Past participle constructions in place of **defining** relative clauses** deleting *which / who + be*:

e.g. *We are concerned about people **held** in prison without a trial (= who are held).*

- **Past participle constructions in place of **non- defining** relative clauses** deleting *which / who + be*:

e.g. *Her books, **read** by people all over the world, are still immensely popular (= which are read).*

In a few cases the past participle of an intransitive verb may be used in place of a relative clause, mostly the past participle of the verbs *to fade*, *to wither*, *to retire*, *to fall*, *to vanish*, e. g. *faded leaves*, *a withered flower*, *a retired colonel*, *a fallen star*, *the vanished jewels*.

- **Past participle constructions in place of the passive:**

The past participle can be used without any conjunction in front of it, in place of the passive:

e.g. *I often saw her at the disco. She was surrounded by her admirers. → I often saw her at the disco, **surrounded** by her admirers.*

*He was loved by all who knew him. He devoted his life to others. → **Loved** by all who knew him, he devoted his life to others.*

*The manuscript had been lost for many years when it suddenly turned up again. → **Lost** for many years, the manuscript suddenly turned up again.*

*When it was viewed from a distance, the island looked like a cloud. → **Viewed** from a distance, the island looked like a cloud.*

- **Past participle constructions in place of the adverbial clauses:**

The past participle can also be used with a conjunction in front of it to replace a passive:

☺ **in place of the adverbial clauses of time:**

*When Ann was questioned, she felt confused. → **When questioned**, Ann felt confused.*

☺ **in place of the adverbial clauses of condition:**

*If I am accepted for the job, I'll have to start at the beginning of next month. → **If accepted** for the job, I'll have to start at the beginning of next month.*

*Unless it is changed, this law will make life difficult for farmers. → **Unless changed**, this law will make life difficult for farmers.*

☺ **in place of the adverbial clauses of concession:**

*Although it was intended to be a nice surprise, the party was not what I wanted at all. → **Although intended** to be a nice surprise, the party was not*

what I wanted at all.

☺ in place of the adverbial clauses **of manner / comparison**:

As if he was torn with inner conflict and indecision, he cried. → As if torn with inner conflict and indecision, he cried.

• **The past participle as a predicative:** *The inner gate was **locked**.*

NOTE: **Being** + past participle (= the present participle passive) following after, before, when, while, since, on, in, by:

*After it was cleaned the bike looked as good as new. — After **being cleaned**, the bike looked as good as new.*

*Since the government was elected, it has had one crisis after another. — Since **being elected**, the government has had one crisis after another.*

*When he was being questioned, he suddenly burst into tears. — When **being questioned**, he suddenly burst into tears.*

*The message got across to people because it was repeated over and over again. — The message got across to people by **being repeated over and over again**.*

Remember: After, before, since, on, in, by must be followed by **being** + past participle, NOT by a past participle alone.

§ 8. The past participle after active verbs (as part of a complex object).

☺ after verbs of **perception** to see, to hear, to feel, to find:

*I saw the house **painted**. He can't wait to hear his name **called**. He felt himself **clutched** by the collar... Mary found him **changed**.*

☺ after the verbs of **mental activity** to think, to consider:

*She thought herself **deceived**.*

*He considered me **engaged** to John. = He considered me **to be engaged** to John.*

☺ after verbs denoting **wish** to want, to wish, to desire:

*The manager wants the work **done** immediately. = The manager wants the work **to be done** immediately.*

☺ after the causative **have** and the causative **get**:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0YOITIDdKY>

FORM: **have/get** + object + past participle

USE: We use the causative *have* or the causative *get* when we are not concerned about the person doing the action. The subject of the verb *have* or *get* causes the action to take place:

e.g. *We have/get the windows **cleaned** once a month.* [We have an agreement with the window cleaner that s/he cleans the windows once a

month and we pay him/her.]

You should have/get your eyes tested. [You should arrange for an eye test.]

- We occasionally use the causative *have* or *get* with *by* + agent: *We had/got the house decorated by a local firm of decorators.*

Contrast: *have* and *get*

The causative *have* and the causative *get* are very similar and often interchangeable. However:

☺ The causative *get* is more concerned with the arranging that is required in order for something to be done:

e.g. I had the car serviced this morning. (I caused this to happen but I may or may not have taken the car to the garage myself.)

I got the car serviced this morning. (This is almost the same but there is an assumption here that I took the car to the garage.)

☺ When we are concerned with the process of something happening and **not** the preparatory arrangements, we use the causative *have* and not the causative *get*:

*e.g. I like **having** my hair done.*

*They stayed with us while they **were having** their flat decorated.*

☺ We do not generally use the causative *get* in the present perfect or past perfect: OK: *You've **had** your hair done.* (NOT *you've ~~got~~ your hair done*)

Notes

- We also sometimes use ***get* + object + past participle** to say that we did something ourselves. When we use it in this way, it suggests that there was a lot to be done or that it was difficult but that we managed to finish it: *I got all my work done yesterday.*

- We occasionally use the causative *have* and *get* when the subject of *have* / *get* does not cause the action to happen but is an unwilling victim. It is generally used in this way with verbs denoting crimes: *I had / got my bag stolen last week.*

- We can also use ***have* / *get* + object + past participle** to talk about kinds of experience: *Maggie had / got her roof blown off in a storm.*

§ 9. The past participle after passive verbs *hear*, *see*, *notice* (part of a complex subject) is rarely used – for the definition see § 6

*e.g. The tree was seen **felled**.*

§ 10. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QBMGGuP9WZ4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wg9PZtyL5oc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxBZec48Sx8&t=44s> – half the video

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction is a construction in which the participle stands in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case; the noun or pronoun is NOT the subject of the sentence. In the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction all the participles are used. This construction can be used:

(a) in place of clauses of **time**

e.g. *After this duty was completed, he had three months' leave.*

This duty completed, he had three months' leave.

After the crisis had passed, they could think about the future.

The crisis having passed, they could think about the future.

After the lamp had been lit, they could see their faces.

The lamp having been lit, they could see their faces.

(b) in place of clauses of **cause**

e.g. *As nobody had anything more to say, the meeting was closed.*

Nobody having anything more to say, the meeting was closed.

As the weather had changed, we decided to stay where we were.

The weather having changed, we decided to stay where we were.

As it was pretty late, we took our candles and went upstairs.

It being now pretty late, we took our candles and went upstairs.

(c) in place of **co-ordinate clauses** (the coordinating conjunction **and** must be dropped):

He turned and went, and we were following him. → *He turned and went, we following him.*

(d) in place of clauses of **condition**.

In this function the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction occurs but seldom and is exclusively used with the participles *permitting* and *failing*.

e.g. *Weather (time, circumstances) permitting*, we shall start tomorrow.

If the weather permits, ...

Conciliation failing, force remains; but *force failing*, no further hope of conciliation is left.

(from A Modern English Grammar by O. Jespersen)

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction very often occurs in fiction and scientific literature; the use of this construction in informal

English is rare.

§ 11. The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction

The Absolute Participial Construction may be introduced by the preposition *with* and is then called the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. It is used in place of co-ordinate clauses.

e.g. *They were walking on again, with Hugh calmly drawing at his pipe.
The daughter sat quite silent and still, with her eyes fixed on the ground.*

§ 12. Absolute constructions without a participle

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

1. **The Nominative Absolute Construction.** It is used in place of clauses of time or co-ordinate clauses.

e.g. *Breakfast over, he went out.*

John went home, his heart full of strange emotion.

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

2. The Prepositional Absolute Construction.

It is used in place of co-ordinate clauses.

e.g. *I found him waiting for me, with his cap in his hand.*

The strongest winds are likely to be this afternoon and this evening over Wales, with gusts of 60-70 mph.

The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction and the Nominative Absolute Construction are separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma or a semicolon. Prepositional Absolute Constructions are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by a comma.

§ 13. Misrelated / unrelated / dangling / unattached participles

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X0Kp4ZeEgxU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QZLGwQe5f4c>

A participle is considered to belong to the noun or pronoun that immediately precedes it (which usually, but not necessarily, is the subject of the main verb):

e.g. *The boy, climbing the tree to get birds' eggs, had a bad fall.*

If there is no noun / pronoun in this position, the participle is considered to belong to the subject of the following main verb:

e.g. Climbing the tree to get birds' eggs, the boy had a bad fall.

Sometimes this principle is disregarded and confusion results:

e.g. Climbing down the tree, one of the branches broke.

This word order makes it appear that the branch was climbing, which is nonsense.

A participle linked in this way to the wrong noun / pronoun is said to be 'misrelated / unrelated '.

The sentence should be rewritten:

e.g. Climbing down the tree he broke one of the branches or

As he was climbing down the tree one of the branches broke.

THE GERUND

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QV_XlU1oxJg

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWhtHcKaNNg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PhwGtNzdDmc>

§ 14. Forms of the gerund

The gerund is a traditional term used in reference to the -ing form of a verb when it has a noun-like function: *They're fond of dancing.*

The gerund can be used in the following forms:

present / simple active	doing
past / perfect active	having done
present / simple passive	being done
past / perfect passive	having been done

§ 15. The double nature of the gerund.

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

1. The gerund can perform the function of subject, object and predicative: *Dancing* is fun. (subject) I like *dancing*. (object) His hobby is *dancing*. (predicative)
2. The gerund can be preceded by a preposition: I am very tired of *cooking*.
3. The gerund can be modified by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive adjective: I like John's *dancing*. I like his *dancing*.

The *verbal* characteristics of the gerund are:

1. The gerund of transitive verbs can take a direct object: I like *dancing the tango*.
2. The gerund can be modified by an adverb: She started *dancing wildly*.
3. The gerund has tense distinctions; the gerund of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions - special active and passive forms (see §14): *He liked neither **reading** aloud nor **being read** aloud to*.

The present gerund active and passive denotes an action *simultaneous* with the action expressed by the finite verb; depending on the tense form of the finite verb it may refer to the present, past, or future: *I enjoy / enjoyed / will enjoy working with you*.

The past gerund active and passive denotes an action *prior* to that of the finite verb: *I enjoy having worked with you*.

However, a prior action is not always expressed by a perfect gerund: after certain verbs e.g. **to remember, to excuse, to forgive, to thank, to regret, to deny** a simple gerund can be used: *He denies taking / having taken the money*.

After the verbs **to want, to need, to deserve, to require** and the adjective **worth** the gerund is used in the active form, though it is passive in meaning: *The room needed painting. The child deserves praising. The manuscript is not worth reading.*

§ 16. Verbs and expressions the gerund is used after

- to admit (to), avoid, anticipate, appreciate, consider, continue, discuss, detest, escape, explain, burst out, deny, enjoy, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, pardon, give up, go on, carry on, keep (on), leave off, mention, mind, delay, postpone, put off, practise, quit, recollect, recall, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand;
- to accuse of, agree with, complain of/about; depend on, feel like, look like, insist on, persist in, object to, prevent from, rely on, speak of, succeed in, suspect of, thank for, think of/about, give up the idea of, look forward to, not to like the idea of, miss the opportunity of;
- to be aware of, be busy, capable of, fond of, guilty of, indignant at, sure of, surprised / astonished at, be worth, be/get used to, be/get accustomed to;
- it involves, can't help, can't stand, there's no point (in), have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard/difficult time, spend/waste (money, time etc), what about...?, how about...?

§ 17. Preposition + gerund:

☺ Preposition + gerund:

*You shouldn't have gone there **without telling** me.*

☺ Adjective/noun + preposition + gerund:

*Are you **interested in applying** for this job?*

*He's expressed a lot of **interest in applying** for this job.*

☺ Verb + preposition + gerund / phrasal verb + gerund:

*They **succeeded in getting** the new contract. She **apologized for upsetting** him. They **carried on working**.*

☺ Verb + object (person/personal pronoun) + preposition + gerund:

*We **dissuaded Jack / him from writing** the letter.*

☺ Verb + preposition + object pronoun or possessive adjective + gerund:

*My boss **complained about me/my arriving** late last week.*

*They **agreed on us / our sharing** the expenses.*

☺ Also: ***What about me / my coming** to see you tomorrow?*

Note 1: We use an object pronoun (*me, us*) more often than a possessive adjective (*my, our*) after a preposition. The use of a possessive adjective is rather formal.

Note 2: *To* is part of the infinitive in *I want **to go** home*, but it is a preposition in *object to, be used to*, etc. and we use a noun or *-ing* after it: *I object **to noise**. I object **to smoking**.*

§ 18. Verbs followed by the gerund or the to-infinitive

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v2_Qic03XFI

Some verbs can be followed by the to-infinitive or the gerund, with some change in meaning.

BE

*My favourite watersport **is wind-surfing**.*

(The gerund behaves like a noun and describes an activity.)

*Our plan **is to close** the factory down next year.*

(The to-infinitive describes a complete event. It often describes a future event and is frequently used after words like *plan, aim, intention, decision, solution*.)

REMEMBER

*I **remember giving** her the message.*

(I gave her the message and now I remember that I did that.)

*I **remembered to give** her the message.*

(I remembered first and then I gave her the message.)

FORGET

*I **forget going** to that meeting. (I forget now that I went.)*

*I **forgot to go** to that meeting. (I forgot and so I didn't go.)*

TRY

*I couldn't open the door so I **tried using** a different key.*

(**Try doing something** suggests an experiment. I experimented with using a different key. The result may have been a success or a failure.)

*I **tried to open** the door but it was locked.*

(I tried to do it, but I couldn't. The attempt failed.)

REGRET

*I really **regret being** so rude to her. (The speaker looks back to an action that took place in the past. The regretting takes place now.)*

*I **regret to say** that your interview was not successful. (I am sorry to say **Regret** is quite formal here.)*

be SORRY

be sorry for + gerund = apologise for: *He was sorry for **hurting** her feelings.*

be sorry + to-infinitive = regret: *I 'm sorry to **tell** you your flight has been cancelled.*

STOP

*We **stopped talking** when she came in.*

(Talking is what we were doing. That is what we stopped doing.)

*We **stopped to have** a cup of tea.*

(The to-infinitive describes purpose. It introduces the reason why we stopped.)

GO ON

*go on + gerund = continue doing the same thing: *We **went on talking** all night.**

*go on + to-infinitive = move to something different: *After a talk with the manager, he **went on to work** on the report.**

LIKE / DISLIKE / LOVE / HATE – sometimes there is a difference in meaning and sometimes there isn't: e.g. She hates **sleeping** late = She hates **to sleep** late.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GFUgzLvbwYg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5cNI5H75-5M>

LIKE

*I **like going** for a run before work.* – I enjoy the activity of going for a run before work. I may or may not do it regularly.

*I **like to go** for a run before work.* – Describes a regular activity. I like it because I think it's a good idea. I may or may not enjoy the activity while I am actually doing it.

- Hate + gerund = feel sorry for what one is doing / general experience: *I hate **causing** you so much inconvenience. / I hate **seeing** animals suffer.*

- Hate + to-infinitive = hate what one is about to do / specific preference: *I hate **to disturb** you / I hate **to see** animals suffer because of neglect.*

- would like / would love / would hate + to-infinitive: *I would like **to play** tennis today.*

- would have hated + obj + to-infinitive: *She would have hated him to see how her hands shook.*

- would like + to have done smth. = I regret now that I didn't or couldn't do it: *We'd like **to have gone away**, but we were too busy home.*

- the structure "would love / hate / prefer + to have done smth." is also possible: *Poor old David! I'd hate **to have been** in his position.*

PREFER

*I don't go out much. I **prefer staying** at home in the evenings.*

*I don't go out much. I **prefer to stay** at home in the evenings.*

(The meaning of these two sentences is very similar.)

*I **prefer staying in to going out.*** (We cannot say: *I ~~prefer to stay in to go out.~~*)

- would prefer + to-infinitive (rather) than + inf. without to = refers to a specific occasion: *I'd prefer **to stay** in tonight NOT ~~I'd prefer staying in.~~ I'd prefer **to write** to him (rather) than **call** him.*

- prefer + to-infinitive + rather than + inf. without to - general preference
*He **prefers to paint** the flat on his own **rather than hire** a professional.*

BEGIN / START / CONTINUE

He **began/started/continued shouting.**

He **began/started/continued to shout.**

If we want to refer to someone else, we use a direct object after the verb:

When are you going to **start him** (John, etc.) **working?**

ENCOURAGE / ADVISE / RECOMMEND / ALLOW / PERMIT / FORBID / REQUIRE

These verbs are usually followed by an object [name of a person or a personal pronoun] + to-infinitive: *They **advised us to leave.***

Occasionally they have no object. In that case, they take a gerund: *They **advised leaving.***

Remember: Passive !!!

be advised, be allowed, be encouraged, be permitted, be required + to-inf.: *They aren't allowed **to talk** in class.*

NEED

Need + infinitive: *I **need to get up** early tomorrow.* – It is necessary for me to do it.

Need + gerund has a passive meaning: *The car **needs cleaning.*** – Someone needs to clean the car: it doesn't matter who does it.

WANT

want + to-infinitive = wish: *I **want to stop** smoking.*

want + gerund = smth. needs to be done: *This room **wants tidying up.***

MEAN

mean + to-infinitive = intend to: *She **means to start** a new life.*

mean + gerund = involve: *I don't want to take the job if it **means moving** to Scotland.*

DREAD

dread + to-infinitive = “so try not to”: *I **dread to think** about what has happened.*

dread + gerund = “in general”: *I **dread visiting** the dentist.*

be AFRAID

I'm **afraid to do** smth. = I don't want to do smth. because it's dangerous or the result could be bad: *This part of town is dangerous. People are afraid to walk here at night.*

Remember: We use **afraid to do** for things we do intentionally; we can

choose to do them or not.

I'm **afraid of** smth. **happening** = it is possible that smth. bad will happen (e.g. an accident): *The path was icy, so we walked very carefully. We were afraid of falling.*

Remember: We do not use **afraid of doing** for things we do intentionally.

§ 19. Verbs followed **only** by the gerund

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lgiXHGn94MI>

1. Some verbs are followed **only** by the gerund, NOT by a to-infinitive:

admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, deny, detest, enjoy, explain, fancy, feel like, finish, forgive, can't help, it involves, keep, mention, mind, miss, pardon, postpone, practise, prevent, recall, resent, resist, risk, suggest, understand.

verb + simple '-ing' form

active: *I deny/denied taking it.*

passive: *He resents/resented being accused.*

verb + perfect '-ing' form

active: *I deny/denied having taken it.*

passive: *He resents/resented having been accused.*

2. After the verbs *come* and *go*, we often use the *-ing* form relating to outdoor activities: e.g. *climbing, driving, fishing, riding, sailing, shopping, skiing, walking, water-skiing*:

*Why don't you **come sailing** with us? Let's **go sailing**!* (Not **to sail/for sail(ing)**)

§ 20. The gerund preceded by a direct object or possessive

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oOeEP82DEZQ>

1. These verbs are followed by the gerund on its own or by a direct object (informal) or possessive + the gerund (formal):

appreciate, escape, excuse, forgive, pardon, imagine, fancy, it involves, like, love, hate, detest, dislike, mention, mind, miss, prevent, resent, resist, understand, can't bear, can't face, can't help:

e.g. I can't imagine my mother approving! = I can't imagine my mother's approving!

They resented me winning the prize. = They resented my winning the prize.

2. We use a possessive (*my, John's*) + *-ing* after these verbs:

avoid, consider, defer, delay, postpone, deny, enjoy, risk, suggest:

e.g. I suggested their going in my car.

§ 21. Verb + to-infinitive or the gerund: NO change in meaning

1. We can use the to-infinitive or the gerund **without** a change in meaning after: *attempt, begin, start, commence, continue, cease, bother, can't bear, intend, omit*:

e.g. I can't bear **to see** / **seeing** people suffering.

2. We do not use the gerund after the progressive forms of *begin, start, continue, cease*:

e.g. I'm beginning **to realize** how difficult this is. (Not '~~I'm beginning realizing~~'))

3. Stative verbs like *know* and *understand* cannot be used with an *-ing* form after *begin, continue, cease*:

e.g. I began **to understand** the problem. (Not '~~began understanding~~'))

§ 22. The gerund or the to-infinitive after adjectives, nouns, and common expressions

1. We can use the gerund or the to-infinitive after a great many adjectives and some nouns:

e.g. **To lie** in the sun / **Lying** in the sun is **pleasant**. -> **It's pleasant to lie** / **lying** in the sun.

Note: The **gerund** describes the activity in progress and the **to-infinitive** describes the whole event. But in practice, the use of the two forms is very similar.

2. We use the gerund after common expressions like: *it's no good, it's (not) worth, there's no point (in), what's the point of, it's no use / there's no use, what's the use of, there's nothing worse than, a waste of time / money, to spend / waste (money, time etc), it involves, can't help, can't stand, have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard / difficult time, what about...?, how about...?*

e.g. It's no good **complaining** about it. I waste a lot of time **day-dreaming**.

There's no use you asking me any more questions.

3. **Have + object + ing**

We use this construction to refer:

a) to the results we are aiming at: *I'll have you speaking English in six months*;

b) to consequences which may not be intended: *Don't shout! You'll have the neighbours complaining!*

c) happenings beyond the speaker's control: *We have salesmen calling = There are salesmen calling every day.*

Won't / can't have + object + ing

We use this construction to refer to circumstances we are not prepared to tolerate: *I won't / can't have you speaking like that about your father. = I won't allow you to speak like that about your father.* – Я не дозволю ...

Sometimes, with the perfect tenses, the bare infinitive is possible: *I've never had such a thing happen(ing) to me before.*

THE INFINITIVE

§ 23. Forms of the infinitive

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=87J_vhaeb74

The infinitive is the **base form** of the verb (that is the form without any suffix or inflection) used as a **non-finite verb**.

<i>Forms of the Infinitive</i>	Active Voice	Passive Voice
present / simple	<i>(to) type</i>	<i>(to) be typed</i>
present progressive	<i>(to) be typing</i>	_____
perfect	<i>(to) have typed</i>	<i>(to) have been typed</i>
perfect progressive	<i>(to) have been typing</i>	_____

Note: *perfect infinitive* is often called *past infinitive*; *progressive* is often called *continuous*.

Forms of the infinitive corresponding to verb tenses:

Present Simple / Future Simple → Present Infinitive:

he drives / will drive → *(to) drive*

Present Continuous / Future Continuous → Present Continuous Infinitive:

he is driving / he will be driving → *(to) be driving*

Past Simple / Present Perfect / Past Perfect / Future Perfect → Perfect Infinitive: *he drove / he has driven / he had driven / he will have driven* → *(to) have driven*

Past Continuous / Present Perfect Continuous / Past Perfect Continuous / Future Perfect Continuous → Perfect Continuous Infinitive: *he was driving / he has been driving / he had been driving / he will have been driving* → (to) *have been driving*

The **present infinitive** expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, so it may refer to the present, past or future: *I am glad **to meet** you. I was glad **to see** him. I will be glad **to see** you.*

The **present continuous infinitive** also denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress: *They happened, at the moment, **to be standing** near a pharmacy.*

The **perfect infinitive** denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb: *I am glad **to have seen** you. He is said **to have lived** in New York.*

After such verbs as *to mean, to expect, to intend, to hope* used in the past simple, the perfect infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out: *I meant **to have gone** there. = I had meant **to go** there. = I meant **to go** there, but never did.*

The **perfect continuous infinitive** denotes an action which lasted a certain time before the action of the finite verb: *For about ten days we seemed **to have been working** very hard.*

In sentences with the construction *there is* the infinitive of some verbs can be active or passive without any change in the meaning: *There's no time **to lose** / **to be lost**. There is nothing **to fear** / **to be feared**.*

§ 24. Reference list of verbs followed by infinitives

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPGGN2_jAdo

Verbs with an asterisk (*) can also be followed by gerunds (see the Gerund section of this manual).

A. VERBS FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY AN INFINITIVE			
1. <i>afford</i>	<i>I can't afford to buy it.</i>	25. <i>manage</i>	<i>She managed to finish her work early.</i>
2. <i>agree</i>	<i>They agreed to help us.</i>	26. <i>mean*</i>	<i>I didn't mean to hurt your feelings.</i>
3. <i>appear</i>	<i>She appears to be tired.</i>	27. <i>need *</i>	<i>I need to have your opinion.</i>
4. <i>arrange</i>	<i>I'll arrange to meet you at the airport.</i>	28. <i>offer</i>	<i>They offered to help us.</i>
5. <i>ask</i>	<i>He asked to come with us.</i>	29. <i>plan</i>	<i>I am planning to have a party.</i>
6. <i>can't bear*</i>	<i>I can't bear to wait in long lines.</i>	30. <i>prefer*</i>	<i>Ann prefers to walk to work.</i>

7. <i>beg</i>	He <i>begged to come</i> with us.	31. <i>prepare</i>	We <i>prepared to welcome</i> them.
8. <i>begin*</i>	It <i>began to rain</i> .	32. <i>pretend</i>	He <i>pretends not to understand</i> .
9. <i>care</i>	I <i>don't care to see</i> that show.	33. <i>promise</i>	I <i>promise not to be</i> late.
10. <i>claim</i>	She <i>claims to know</i> a famous movie star.	34. <i>refuse</i>	I <i>refuse to believe</i> his story.
11. <i>consent</i>	She finally <i>consented to marry</i> him.	35. <i>regret*</i>	I <i>regret to tell</i> you that you failed.
12. <i>continue*</i>	He <i>continued to speak</i> .	36. <i>remember*</i>	I <i>remembered to lock</i> the door.
13. <i>decide</i>	I <i>have decided to leave</i> on Monday.	37. <i>seem</i>	That cat <i>seems to be</i> friendly.
14. <i>demand</i>	I <i>demand to know</i> who is responsible.	38. <i>can't stand*</i>	I <i>can't stand to wait</i> in long lines.
15. <i>deserve*</i>	She <i>deserves to win</i> the prize.	39. <i>start*</i>	It <i>started to rain</i> .
16. <i>expect</i>	I <i>expect to enter</i> graduate school in the fall.	40. <i>struggle</i>	I <i>struggled to stay</i> awake.
17. <i>fail</i>	She <i>failed to return</i> the book to the library on time.	41. <i>swear</i>	She <i>swore to tell</i> the truth.
18. <i>forget*</i>	I <i>forgot to mail</i> the letter.	42. <i>threaten</i>	She <i>threatened to tell</i> my parents.
19. <i>hate*</i>	I <i>hate to make</i> silly mistakes.	43. <i>try *</i>	I'm <i>trying to learn</i> English.
20. <i>hesitate</i>	<i>Don't hesitate to ask</i> for my help.	44. <i>volunteer</i>	He <i>volunteered to help</i> us.
21. <i>hope</i>	Jack <i>hopes to arrive</i> next week.	45. <i>wait</i>	I <i>will wait to hear</i> from you.
22. <i>learn</i>	He <i>learned to play</i> the piano.	46. <i>want*</i>	I <i>want to tell</i> you something.
23. <i>like*</i>	I <i>like to go</i> to the movies.	47. <i>wish</i>	She <i>wishes to come</i> with us.
24. <i>love*</i>	I <i>love to go</i> to operas.		
B. VERBS FOLLOWED BY A (PRO)NOUN + AN INFINITIVE			
48. <i>advise*</i>	She <i>advised me to wait</i> until tomorrow.	61. <i>instruct</i>	He <i>instructed them to be</i> careful.
49. <i>allow*</i>	She <i>allowed me to use</i> her car.	62. <i>invite</i>	Harry <i>invited the Johnsons to come</i> to his party.
50. <i>ask</i>	I <i>asked John to help</i> us.	63. <i>need</i>	We <i>needed Chris to help</i> us figure out the solution.
51. <i>beg</i>	They <i>begged us to come</i> .	64. <i>order</i>	The judge <i>ordered me to</i>

			<i>pay a fine.</i>
52. <i>cause</i>	Her laziness <i>caused her to fail.</i>	65. <i>permit</i>	He <i>permitted the children to stay up late.</i>
53. <i>challenge</i>	She <i>challenged me to race her to the corner.</i>	66. <i>persuade</i>	I <i>persuaded him to come for a visit.</i>
54. <i>convince</i>	I couldn't <i>convince him to accept</i> our help.	67. <i>remind</i>	She <i>reminded me to lock</i> the door.
55. <i>dare</i>	He <i>dared me to do better</i> than he had done.	68. <i>require*</i>	Our teacher <i>requires us to be</i> on time.
56. <i>encourage*</i>	He <i>encouraged me to try</i> again.	69. <i>teach</i>	My brother <i>taught me to swim.</i>
57. <i>expect</i>	I <i>expect you to be on</i> time.	70. <i>tell</i>	The doctor <i>told me to take</i> these pills.
58. <i>forbid*</i>	I <i>forbid you to tell</i> him.	71. <i>urge</i>	I <i>urged her to apply for</i> the job.
59. <i>force</i>	They <i>forced him to tell</i> the truth.	72. <i>want</i>	I <i>want you to be</i> happy.
60. <i>hire</i>	She <i>hired a boy to mow</i> the lawn.	73. <i>warn</i>	I <i>warned you not to drive</i> too fast.

Usually an infinitive follows **need**, as in (a) and (b):

- (a) *I **need to borrow** some money.*
 (b) *John **needs to be told** the truth.*

In certain circumstances, a gerund may follow **need**. In this case, the gerund carries a passive meaning. Usually the situations involve fixing or improving something. (c) and (d) have the same meaning:

- (c) *The house **needs painting**.*
 (d) *The house **needs to be painted**.*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o9oDb0EYvk4>

§ 25. The use of the infinitive without the particle *to* (*the bare infinitive*)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TG6ZEJSrMyc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CobIKlKaw3w>

In Modern English the infinitive is chiefly used with the particle *to*. In Old English *to* was a preposition used with the infinitive in the dative case to indicate purpose (*to writenne* meant 'in order to write'). There are cases when the **bare infinitive** is used nowadays:

1. After auxiliary verbs: I don't **understand** you. We will **go** there at once.
2. After modal verbs *can / could, may / might, must, shall, will, should,*

would (in some cases *dare* and *need*): If one cannot **have** what one loves, one must **love** what one has.

3. After verbs denoting perception, such as *to hear*, *to see*, *to feel*, etc. (see §5): *I saw Jack **come** into the office. I felt my heart **jump**.*

Note. The verb *to be* after the verb *to feel* is used with the particle *to*: *I felt this to be very true.*

4. After the verb *to let*: *Let us **be** the best friends in the world!*

5. After the verb *to make* meaning ‘змусити’ and the verb *to have* meaning ‘попросити’; сказати, щоб’: *What makes you **think** so? I had them **take** my baggage.*

6. After the expressions *had better*, *would rather* / *sooner*, *cannot but*, *nothing but*, *cannot choose but*.

e.g. *You **had better take** these pills now.*

*I **would rather not speak** about Jack.*

*I **cannot but think** so. – Я не можу не думати так.*

*There was nothing left for him to do but **watch** and **wait**. – Йому нічого не залишалось робити, як спостерігати й чекати.*

*She does nothing but **eat** from morning till night. – Вона тільки те й робить, що їсть з ранку до ночі.*

*I could not choose but **look** at that picture. – Я не могла не дивитися на картину.*

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

☺ to make suggestions: *Why not **come** and **talk** to her? = Why don't you **come** and **talk** to her?*

☺ to convey the meaning of “it’s not worth the trouble to...” or “I don’t think you should”:

e.g. – *I think you ought to tidy this place up.*

– *Why **bother**?*

Note: **Why** combines with modals to convey a variety of emotions, etc.:

- anger: *Why can't you shut up?*
- irritation / complaint: *Why should I do it?*
- failure to understand: *Why should the boiling point of water be lower at the top of a mountain?*

8. After the verbs **help** and **know**. The use of the infinitive after these verbs is possible and more formal.

After **help**:

- a noun or pronoun object may be omitted: *Mother helped (me) (to) do my homework.*
- the passive infinitive is possible, though rare: *I'm sure this treatment will help him (to) be cured.*
- we usually use **to** after **not**: *How can I help my children not to worry about their exams?*
- in the passive **to** is obligatory: *Millie was helped to overcome her fear of flying.*

After **know**:

- a noun or pronoun object is normally used. **The omission of **to** is only possible with the perfect form of **know****: *I've never known her (to) be late before. I've never known her not (to) be late!*
- in the passive **to** is obligatory: *He was known to have / to have had a quick temper as a boy.*

The particle *to* is often used without the infinitive if it is easily understood from the context: *He couldn't help them even if he wanted to.*

The particle **to** may be separated from the verb by an adverb: this is the so-called **split infinitive**: *She used to secretly admire him. You have to really watch him.*

§ 26. LET, MAKE, HAVE, GET + the infinitive

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tdS-3oOZvVk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xF0votPJOAE>

(1) My father lets me drive his car. (2) I let my friend borrow my bicycle. (3) Let's go to a movie.	FORMS Let + the bare infinitive Let gives the idea that "X" allows "Y" to do something. In (1): My father allows me to drive his car. Let's = Let us means a suggestion.
(a) I made my brother carry my suitcase. (b) I had my brother carry my suitcase. (c) I got my brother to carry my suitcase.	(a) X makes Y do something. (bare infinitive) (b) X has Y do something. (bare infinitive) (c) X gets Y to do something. (infinitive with to)
Causative MAKE (d) Mrs. Lee made her son clean his room. (e) Sad movies make me cry. BUT: Passive: He was made to clean his room.	Make gives the idea that "X" forces "Y" to do something. In (d): Mrs. Lee's son had no choice.

Causative <u>HAVE</u> (f) I had the plumber repair the leak. (g) Jane had the waiter bring her some tea.	Have gives the idea that "X" requests "Y" to do something. In (f): The plumber repaired the leak because I asked him to.
Causative <u>GET</u> (h) The students got the teacher to dismiss class early. (i) Jack got his friends to play soccer with him after school. (j) It took me all morning to get the car going .	Get gives the idea that "X" persuades "Y" to do something. In (h): The students managed to persuade the teacher to let them leave early. In (j): we are talking about a continuous action.
PASSIVE CAUSATIVES (k) I had / got my watch repaired (by someone).	The past participle is used after have and get to give a passive meaning (<i>for more detail see § 8</i>).

§ 27. The functions of the infinitive in the sentence

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xtZ2zW8_Tms 38 min 46 sec.

The infinitive can be used in different syntactic functions. A single infinitive occurs but seldom: in most cases we find an infinitive phrase, i.e. an infinitive with one or several accompanying words.

1. The infinitive as a **subject**: *To speak five languages well is an advantage. To swim is good for health. To eat too much makes one fat.*

Such sentences can sound rather formal. We usually prefer:

- a) impersonal *it*: *It is difficult to keep up a friendship;*
- b) an -ing form: *Keeping up a friendship is difficult.*

2. The infinitive as an **object**: *I forget to tell you an important matter. All of you begin to work!*

The infinitive used as an object can be preceded by the introductory object *it* which is not translated into Ukrainian: *He found it impossible to leave.*

3. The infinitive as a **predicative**: *My desire is to furnish our kitchen in a new style.*

The infinitive can also be used as **part of a predicative**: *The door is hard to lock. Her house was not easy to find.*

4. The infinitive as **part of a compound verbal predicate**.

With modal verbs, modal expressions the infinitive forms part of a compound verbal modal predicate: *We must not leave him by himself any longer. The train was to leave at midnight.*

5. The infinitive as an **attribute**.

In English the infinitive can modify both abstract and class nouns, indefinite pronouns (*somebody, something, anybody, anything*, etc.), ordinal numerals and the adjective *last*: *He was the last to come to our party. This is a dish to put apples in.*

The modified word and the modifier stand in various relations to each other:

a) the modified word denotes the **doer** of the action expressed by the infinitive:

The first man to come was his cousin. The next student to take the exam was Nick.

b) the modified word denotes an **object** acted upon by the infinitive. The infinitive may be both active and passive, but the active form is much more common:

We had a hundred and one things to do (or to be done).

It is a very interesting book to read.

There was nothing to be done about it.

There were important things to be attended to.

c) the modified word denotes the **time** or the **place** of the action expressed by the infinitive:

There were 2 minutes to wait.

I must have room to hang my pictures.

6. The infinitive as an **adverbial**:

(a) of **purpose** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DPmjYD6Qi5I> : I went out to buy bread and milk. *Press Enter to start the installation. The doctor has come to check you up for blood-pressure.*

In this function the infinitive may be preceded by "in order" or "so as": *He went to London in order to study English. In order not to wake up the baby, I tiptoed into the room. I study so as not to fail the exam;*

(b) of **result** – chiefly after adjectives modified by the adverbs *enough* and *too*: *He is too tired to continue the way. It is too late to call him now. I don't know this subject well enough to discuss it with you.*

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result is also found in sentences of the following type: *He was so weak as to be unable to work. He is such a fool as to think that his opinion can influence others.*

(c) of **comparison (manner)** – in most cases with an additional meaning of purpose. In this function it is introduced by the conjunctions *as if, as though*: *She moved her hand towards his lips **as if to stop him**.*

Pay attention to the idiomatic expression **make as if to do smth**: if you *make as if to do* something, you seem as if that is what you are going to do: *He made as if to speak.* – Здавалося, він збирається заговорити.

7. The infinitive as **parenthesis**: *needless to say; so to speak; to be quite frank; to make matters worse; to put it mildly; to say the least; to tell the truth*: *To be quite frank, I didn't want to lend him my books.*

§ 28-29-30. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=glM51bB55o>

§ 28. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction (Complex Object)

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

1. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting **perception**: *to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe, to notice, etc.*: *I saw Jane / her enter the room. I haven't heard anyone call me.*

After verbs of sense perception only the present infinitive active is used. If the meaning is passive, we use the past participle: *I saw the cargo loaded.* (see § 5)

If the action in progress, is expressed the present participle is used: *He saw Jack coming.* (see § 5)

The verb *to see* is followed by a clause and not by the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction when it is not really a verb of sense perception, i.e. when it means '**to understand**': *I **saw** that he did not realize the danger.*

After the verbs **to see** and **to notice** the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is not used with the verb *to be*; a subordinate clause is used in such cases: *I **saw** that he was pale.* (see § 5)

When the verb **to hear** is not a verb of perception, i.e. when it means 'to learn', 'to be told', a clause or a gerund (and not the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction) is used: *I **have heard** that he moved to another flat last month.* (see § 5)

2. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting **mental activity**: *to know, to think, to consider, to believe, to suppose, to expect, to imagine, to find, to feel, to trust, etc.*

e.g. I know you to be the most honest man. Everybody expected Helen / her to marry Jack. I had imagined her to be older than that. They found him

to be charming. She felt it to be her duty to tell the police. You can trust me not to tell anyone.

After verbs of mental activity the perfect infinitive can be used: *They knew him to have lived in London before.*

Note: with the verbs *to think, to consider, to find* the same idea can be expressed without an infinitive: Jack **thought** Mary beautiful. She found the subject rather interesting.

3. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs of **declaring**: *to pronounce, to declare, to report*: The surgeon **pronounced** the wound to be a slight one. She **declared** him to be the most disobedient child in existence.

4. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting **wish** and **intention**: *to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend, to choose* (in the meaning of ‘хотіти’).

e.g. I want you to come with me. I particularly wished those books to be returned immediately. She desired me to follow her. I did not mean you to learn the poem by heart. The writer clearly intends his readers to identify with the main character. We chose Paul Stubbs to be chairperson.

5. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs and expressions denoting **feelings** and **emotions**: *to like, to love, to hate, cannot bear*:

e.g. I would hate anything to happen to him. *I can't bear to see her cry.*

6. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting **order** and **permission**: *to order, to allow, to permit, to let*:

e.g. He ordered a beer and a sandwich to be brought upstairs. She allowed Jack to surf the net till late.

7. The Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction is used after **causative** verbs denoting compulsion: *to make* (‘змусити’), *to cause* (‘надати розпорядження’), *to get* (‘добитись’), *to have* (‘попросити; ‘сказати, щоб’) – see § 26

8. The Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction occurs with the preposition: e.g. *on* or *upon* after the verb *to rely*: *I rely on you to come in time.*

The gerund, however, is also possible here: *I rely on your coming in time.*

§ 29. The Subjective Infinitive Construction (Complex Subject)

The Subjective Infinitive Construction (also called the Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction or Complex Subject) is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case.

The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: one of its parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal predicate.

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

1. With verbs denoting **perception**: *to see, to hear* etc.: *Jack was seen to come in. The waves were heard to dash against the rocks.*

2. With verbs denoting **mental activity**: *to think, to consider, to know* (see also § 25, point 8), *to expect, to believe, to suppose, to find.*

e.g. Franklin was thought to be honest.

Peter is expected to give his boss an answer tomorrow.

Mineral water is believed to be good for liver.

The manuscript is believed to have been written in the 15th century.

Bernard Shaw was known to have been a very witty man.

Her blood was found to contain poison.

3. With the verb *to make*: John was made **to** leave the room.

4. With the verbs *to say, to rumour* and *to report*.

e.g. He is said to know several foreign languages. The player was rumoured to have cheated. The earthquake is reported to have caused much damage.

5. The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with the word-groups *to be likely, to be sure, and to be certain*: Tom is sure to marry Ann. Our efforts are unlikely to help now.

Note the difference between:

He is sure to come.

Він обов'язково прийде.

He is sure of coming.

Він впевнений, що він прийде.

6. The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with the following verbs: ***to seem, to appear; to happen, to chance*** (the latter is literary); ***to prove, to turn out***.

e.g. You seem to know very little about the yesterday's event. We appeared to have met somewhere. In the middle of the lecture Dr. Smith happened to pause and look out of the window. Jack turned out to be a true friend. Her fears proved to be groundless.

§ 30. The *for-to*-Infinitive Construction

The *for-to*-Infinitive Construction is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition *for*.

The construction can have different functions in the sentence. It can be:

1) **a subject** (often with the introductory *it*): It is a shame for people to spend so much money this way. For me to confess I'm wrong is the most difficult thing to do.

2) **a predicative**: That was for him to find out.

3) **a complex object**: He waited for her to speak. He asked for the papers to be brought. She was impatient for him to be gone.

4) **an attribute**: The best thing for you to do is to sleep. There was really nothing for him to do but go away. There's nobody here for him to play with. He had a comfortable house for his children to live in.

5) **an adverbial modifier**:

(a) of **purpose**: He stepped aside for me to pass.

(b) of **result**: The pleasure of accompanying you was too great a temptation for me to resist. He spoke loud enough for you to hear.

§ 31. With the expressions *to be sorry, to be glad* the infinitive is used only if the subject of the sentence represents at the same time the doer of the action expressed by the infinitive: *I am glad (pleased) **to have got** a ticket for the concert.*

In other cases a clause is used with *to be glad* and *to be sorry*: *I am glad **you got** a ticket for the concert.*

THE PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Ex. 1. Write down the infinitive, past simple, past participle and -ing-form of the following verbs:

to be, to agree, to play, to study, to smile, to fly, to lie, to offer, to prefer, to die, to dye, to sew, to travel, to drop, to stir, to argue.

Ex. 2. Rewrite the sentences below using present participle or perfect participle constructions. Fill in the spaces right in your books (see § 4):

a)

1. Because Sam didn't want to hurt her feelings, he didn't tell her the bad news.....
2. Because the little boy believed that no one loved him, he ran away from home.....
3. Because she was not paying attention to where she was going, Rosa stepped into a hole and sprained her ankle.
4. Because I had forgotten to bring a pencil to the examination, I had to borrow one.....
5. Because Chelsea is a vegetarian, she does not eat meat.....
6. Because he has already flunked out of school once, Mike is determined to succeed this time.

b)

1. Before I talked to you, I had never understood that formula.....
2. Because he did not want to spend any more money this month, Larry decided against going to a restaurant for dinner. He made himself a sandwich instead.....
3. After I read the chapter four times, I finally understood the author's theory.....
4. Because I remembered that everyone makes mistakes, I softened my view of his seemingly inexcusable error.....
5. Since he completed his Bachelor's degree, he has had three jobs, each one better than the last.....
6. While I was traveling across the United States, I could not help being impressed by the great differences in terrain.....
7. Before he gained national fame, the union leader had been an electrician in a small town.....
8. Because we were enjoying the cool evening breeze and listening to the sounds of nature, we lost track of time.
9. Because she had never flown in an airplane before, the little girl was surprised and a little frightened when her ears popped.
10. Before he became vice-president of marketing and sales, Peter McKay worked as a sales representative.....

Ex. 3. Change the first sentence to a participle construction if possible:

Model: 1. The children had nothing to do. They were bored. → *Having nothing to do*, the children were bored.

2. I heard that Nadia was in the hospital. I called her family to find out what was wrong.

3. We slowly approached the door to the hospital. The nurse stepped out to greet us.

4. I live a long distance from my work. I have to commute daily by train.

5. Heidi lives a long distance from her work. She has to commute daily by train.

6. Abdul lives a long distance from his work. His car is essential.

7. I did not want to inconvenience my friend by asking her to drive me to the airport. I decided to take a taxi.

8. I was sitting on a large rock at the edge of a mountain stream. I felt at peace with the world.

9. I am a married man. I have many responsibilities.

10. The little boy was trying his best not to cry. He swallowed hard and began to speak.

11. Anna kept one hand on the steering wheel. She opened a can of soda pop with her free hand.

12. Anna kept one hand on the steering wheel. Bob handed her a can of pop to hold in the other hand.

13. I recognized his face, but I had forgotten his name. I just smiled and said, "Hi."

14. Martha was picking strawberries in the garden. A bumblebee stung her.

15. Ann was convinced that she could never learn to play the piano. She stopped taking lessons.

Ex. 4. Join each of the following pairs of sentences using the present participle and state its function:

Model: He walked into the centre of the great empty drawing-room, he stood still. – *Walking* into the centre of the great empty drawing-room, he stood still.

1. He dropped on his knees, he tried to get nearer to that soft troubled face. 2. He hoped Christine would come soon, he returned his attention to Flora and the morning mail. 3. Mr. Carey took the paper with him, he retired to his study. 4. Milly hesitated, she searched for the right words for what was in her mind. 5. She flushed darkly and she took up the picture quickly and turned its back to John. 6. Tom pursed his lips, he considered. 7. She lifted the

telephone, she answered, "Yes?" 8. I paused, I did not quite know how to express myself. 9. He turned away, he strode through the hospital. 10. He relocked the door, he glanced at the envelope. 11. When Stephen thought about these things, he made himself ill. 12. The light from the shaded piano-candle fell on her neck, it left her face rather in shadow. 13. He began to stammer, he gazed at her troubled eyes. 14. He looked up, he caught the amused look in Edward's eyes, and he flushed darkly. 15. Mr. Donner stood, he was looking up and down.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the participle:

Directions: Discuss the meaning of these sentences. Which ones give the meaning of **who / which**? Which ones give the meaning of **because**? Which ones give the meaning of **while**? Do some of the sentences give the idea of both **because** and **while**?

1. _____ on the airplane and watching the clouds pass beneath me, I let my thoughts wander to the new experiences that were in store for me during the next two years of living abroad. (sit)
2. We have an apartment _____ the park. (overlook)
3. _____ a self-supporting widow with three children, she has no choice but to work. (be)
4. _____ on her bed in peace and quiet, she soon forgot her troubles. (lie)
5. _____ already _____ all of his last paycheck, he does not have any money to live on for the rest of the month. (spend)
6. The children _____ that school receive a good education. (attend)
7. _____ the children's energetic play, I felt like an old man even though I am only forty. (watch)
8. _____ ten children of their own, the Smiths may be considered experts on child behavior. (bring up)
9. _____ totally _____ by his proposal of marriage, Carol could not find the words to reply. (surprise)
10. The scientists _____ the causes of cancer are making progress. (research)
11. _____ to my grandparents' house last night, we saw a young woman who was selling flowers. We stopped so that we could buy some for my grandmother. (drive)
12. Do you know the woman _____ toward us? (come)
13. _____ against fatigue, I forced myself to put one foot in front of the other. (struggle)
14. _____ at the correct answers for a good part of the test, I did not expect to get a high score. (guess)
15. The people _____ for the bus in the rain are getting wet. (wait)

16. _____ that I had made a dreadful mistake when I introduced him as George Johnson, I walked over to him and apologized. I know his name is John George. (realize)
17. The fence _____ our house is made of wood. (surround)
18. _____ his fingers loudly on the desk top, he made his impatience and dissatisfaction known. (tap)

Ex. 6. Translate into English using the participle where possible:

A – in place of co-ordinate clauses

1. Син Джона жив сам по собі, намагаючись зовсім не турбувати батька. 2. Потискаючи руку Вільяму, Том кивнув на знак згоди. 3. Стів стояв не рухаючись, спершись на стіл. 4. Як ти можеш спокійно лежати і нічого не робити, думаючи, що ти – центр всесвіту? 5. Мері зайшла до кімнати, обережно несучи каву. 6. Батьки мовчали, чекаючи, аби діти вийшли. 7. Джейн сиділа біля вікна, спостерігаючи за перехожими. 8. Джейн вочевидь розсердилась на слова нареченого, та на те не було ніякої причини.

B – in place of clauses of time

Directions: You may use while, when, since:

1. Увійшовши до класу, вчителька відразу відчула напружену атмосферу. 2. Нелегко заснути, сидячи на дерев'яній лаві старого приміського потягу (a commuter train). 3. Повернувшись до офісу, мій бос одразу перевірів надійність сейфів. 4. Схопивши склянку води, Джон випив її одним ковтком (at one gulp). 5. Алекс любить співати, приймаючи душ. 6. Побачивши Тома, Марія послала йому повітряний поцілунок. 7. Відколи ми приїхали сюди, ми набули багато нових друзів. 8. З часу обрання уряд не зробив нічого путнього. 9. Знявши шар фарби, художник досяг бажаного ефекту.

C – in place of defining relative clauses:

1. Потяг, що прибуває на третю платформу, має запізнення на десять хвилин. 2. Папуга, що сидить на підвіконні, належить нашим сусідам. 3. Поліцейські, які вивчали (investigate) справу пограбування, шукали трьох молодиків з татуюванням у формі метелика на обличчі. 4. Людина, яка слухає гучну музику в навушниках, може погано сприймати те, що діється навколо. 5. Туристи нарешті знайшли дорогу, яка вела до турбази (camp(ing) site). 6. Поглянь! Оце будинок, який належав нам три роки тому, а он той, – який належить нам тепер. 7. Ми приєднались до Джона, що стояв біля входу в театр. 8. Розкажіть мені про новітню теорію, яку зараз розробляють у місцевому дослідницькому центрі. 9. Чи любите ви спостерігати за людьми, котрі ходять туди-сюди вздовж вулиці? 10. Нова об'їзна дорога, яку будують

навколо міста, дозволить зменшити транспортний потік (*reduce traffic congestion*) у його центрі.

Ex. 7. Rewrite the sentences below using present participle constructions or infinitive constructions. Fill in the spaces right in your books:

a) Model: 1. I saw you the other day. You were cycling to work.

I saw you cycling to work the other day.

2. I heard him early this morning. He left the house.

I heard him leave the house early this morning.

3. She stood there and watched him. He drove away.

4. Did you notice me? I was crying.

5. I've often seen you. You've been walking along the beach with your dog.....

6. Have you ever heard him? He plays the saxophone.....

7. I expect to find you when I get back. You'll be working hard.

8. Did you hear me? I arrived.....

9. I looked at the child and felt very sad. She was smiling up at me.

10. We heard them. They were arguing all night.....

11. I can feel my hands. They're shaking.....

12. I watched you and then I left. You went to sleep.....

13. I never really noticed your hair. It was going grey.....

14. I can smell smoke. It's coming in through the windows.....

15. He watches me every weekend. I play football.....

16. I smelt something. It was burning.....

17. I left them. They were doing the washing-up.....

b)

1. I went round to see her. I was hoping for a reconciliation.

2. While he hated the job, he did it for many years.

3. He was wearing only a pair of shorts. He walked out into the darkness...

4. She came in. She looked furious.

5. I had plenty of time to spare. I had a good look round the town.....

6. I had failed one of my exams so I couldn't get into university.....

7. I had been out all day so I was quite happy to stay in for the evening.....

8. The bedrooms that overlook the sea are the best ones in the hotel.....

9. We're wasting time. We're sitting here and doing nothing.....

10. I have changed my job since I last wrote to you.....

11. Before I make a decision, I need to discuss it with my partner.....

12. We had been friends for twenty years and suddenly we had a big argument and haven't seen each other since.

14. Because he loved her so much, he forgave her for everything.....

Ex. 8. Translate into English using *the complex object with the participle or the infinitive* where possible:

1. Хлопчик відчув, що йому по нозі лізе жук / на ногу заліз жук. 2. Я бачила, як ви їхали / проїхали повз наш будинок у своєму авто. 3. Джон помітив, що Мері зайшла у кондитерську. 4. Ми усі бачили, що Том був надто блідий. 5. Думаєш, ми не відчуваємо, що ти ображена? 6. Себастьян виявив, що його друг доїдає останній шматочок торта. 7. Коли Джек побачив, як Том переходить вулицю, він помахав йому рукою. 8. Здається, Ендрю не відчував, що у нього від холоду тремтять руки і клацають зуби. 9. Усі присутні помітили, як Джейн уважно слухала, як її маленький син грає на скрипці. 10. Хлопці не відчули, як щось горить, і тому не бачили, як почалась пожежа. 11. Марлен уважно дивилася на папугу, який спокійно сидів на підвіконні.

Ex. 9. Use the present participle (active or passive) or the infinitive of the verb in brackets after active / passive verbs:

1. He watched McNeil (to cross) _____ the room and (to go) _____ out of the door. 2. She saw his teeth (to gleam) _____ in what must be a smile. 3. "Some stairs here," said Garvin. Hunter saw him (to vanish) _____ down a twist of stone stairs. 4. He lifted his head quickly and saw Annette (to stand) _____ just outside the drawing-room windows. 5. He walked through the drawing-room into the garden. In the last light he saw the flowers (to close up) _____. 6. The noise in the entrance hall continued, and more vehicles could be heard (to arrive) _____ at the door. 7. "Hold the print with these tongs," said Calvin, "and move it in the solution as I told you. Soon you'll see the picture (to appear) _____. It's like magic. I never get tired of seeing the picture (to come) _____." 8. As Rosa watched Jan (to disappear) _____ round a corner fifty yards away down the workroom, she jumped violently to see his face. 9. Calvin departed laughing, and could be heard (to laugh) _____ and (to sneeze) _____ all the way down the stairs. 10. Looking toward the door, he saw Lucy (to come in) _____. 11. The car was seen _____ (disappear). 12. He was watched _____ (enter) the house, built in the 18th century of the local massive stone. 13. He heard the key _____ (be, turn) in the lock. 14. He saw the luggage _____ (be, carry) upstairs.

Ex. 10. Translate into English using the complex subject with the participle or the infinitive:

1. Бачили, як корабель наближається / наблизився до Сіднейської гавані. 2. У цьому будинку тонкі стіни, а тому часто чути, як розмовляють сусіди. 3. – Де Джейн? – Не знаю. Ввечері було чути, як вона переставляє меблі у своїй кімнаті, а потім – ні звуку. 4. – Що з

замком? – Мабуть, зламався, бо чули, як старий Том намагався відчинити його та дарма. 5. Бачили, як рано вранці Джек сів за свій письмовий стіл і встав лише пізно ввечері. 6. Бачили, як Мері зашарілась і ніжно усміхнулась своєму нареченому. 7. Чули, як бос прочистив горло, готуючись до промови перед своїми працівниками. 8. Помітили, як хлопчики вийшли з класу? 9. Чули, як хтось постукав у двері. 10. Бачили, як валять / звалили (to fell) старі дерева у лісі.

THE PAST PARTICIPLE

Ex. 1. Underline the correct participle:

Remember:

Present Participles (verb+ing) describe what somebody or something is. *It was a **fascinating** story. (What kind of story? Fascinating.)*

Past Participles (verb+ed) describe how somebody feels. *We were **fascinated** by his story. (How did we feel about his story? Fascinated)*

On Saturday, I took my children to the circus. I thought I would have a 1) boring/bored time but actually I was quite 2) astonishing/astonished by the 3) amazing/amazed acts. We were 4) stunning/stunned by the acrobats. They balanced on top of each other with incredible ease. We were really 5) impressing/impressed by their performance. The children found the lion-tamer's act 6) exciting/excited. I felt 7) terrifying/terrified when he put his hands into the lion's mouth, but the children were 8) amusing/amused and they clapped loudly. A magician performed many incredible tricks; it was 9) fascinating/ fascinated to watch him make various objects disappear and reappear. The children were more 10) interesting / interested in the elephant act. When the huge animals came into the arena, the audience cheered. The elephants were well-trained and their tricks were 11) entertaining/entertained. Some children from the audience were invited to ride on the elephants' backs. My children were 12) disappointing/disappointed when they were not chosen, but their disappointment faded when the clowns took the centre ring. It was quite a 13) captivating/captivated show. By the time we got home we all felt 14) exhausting/exhausted.

Ex. 2. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. State the function of the past participle:

1. Real life appeared stranger than fiction. That was unexpected. 2. You didn't look so interested. 3. There was a stillness in the small intimate dining-room, broken only by the subdued ticking of a Dutch clock upon the wall. 4. He replaced used ash-trays on the table with fresh, and refilled Dodo's coffee cup, then the others. 5. He entered, puzzled but interested. 6. She always

became impatient when asked to define a word of whose definition she was not sure. 7. Puzzled by the dim light, Sanders turned his attention to the inshore areas. 8. "Tell you what," said Gideon, as if struck with a new idea. 9. You could have passed me by unnoticed. 10. Presently he came to a standstill, with his hands deep plunged into his pockets. 11. She had no photographs of herself taken since her marriage.

Ex. 3. Replace the relative clause by a past participle construction:

1. Alan who was greatly surprised answered, "That's right." 2. She who was astonished, stared at Peter, then looked the other way. 3. He looked back at the large car that was parked at the road side, already ten yards away. 4. One of their drivers who was brought by Gordini came over to me. 5. Arthur had brought two wildly excited friends who were called Tom and Nigger, for Barney and me. 6. One day she found a letter which was slipped under her door. 7. An hour and a half ago they had had a late dinner here, which was delivered from a service restaurant on the apartment block's main floor. 8. John had enormous black eyes which were framed in velvety lashes and eyebrows. 9. Jane who was greatly surprised to see her son here looked up. 10. Eliza who was excited by his words moved along the street.

Ex. 4. Rewrite the sentences below using a past participle construction or *being* + past participle:

1. I was exhausted through lack of sleep and fell asleep at my desk.
Exhausted through lack of sleep, I fell asleep at my desk.
2. Peter was abandoned by his parents at an early age and took to stealing.
3. Although it was written many years ago, the book is still relevant today.
4. Since I was promoted, I've had no time to go out.
5. The boy was taken from his parents at an early age. He had a very difficult life.
6. The money was hidden in the cellar. It was not discovered for many years.
7. He was frequently criticized for his self-centred attitude but was nonetheless very popular.
8. After he was released from prison, Andy could not find a job anywhere.
9. The committee meetings, which were always dominated by the same people, were slow-moving and ineffectual.
10. When he was caught, he confessed everything. (On ...)
11. When it is seen from the outside, the building looks a mess, but it's lovely inside.
12. If we are elected, we will increase the value of pensions.
13. Although he was ridiculed by everybody, he continued to pursue his

bizarre projects.

14. Unless destroyed, this material could have damaging consequences.

15. Jennifer had been shoplifting for many years before she was found out.

Ex. 5. Translate into English:

1. Мері з огидою подивилась на дуже поношений костюм жебрака. 2. Молода жінка здалась зляканою, коли її запитали, де вона живе. 3. Том помітив, що викладач був незадоволений результатами тестів. 4. Хто ця худа жінка з фарбованим волоссям? 5. Якщо тебе попросять, не давай мій номер телефону. 6. Коли прем'єр-міністра запитали про реформи, він лише посміхнувся. 7. Чому конверт, підписаний моїм адвокатом, ще не запечатаний? 8. Якщо нас краще проінформують, ми зможемо зробити більше. 9. Хоча злочинця викрили, його ще не ув'язнили. 10. Якщо цю стару будівлю не знесуть, у новий будинок потраплятиме дуже мало світла. 11. Кейт доведеться немало попрацювати до того, як її оберуть головою правління. 12. Його несподівана відповідь усіх здивувала. 13. Я ще не проглянув журнали, надіслані минулого тижня. 14. Обладнання, замовлене на нашому заводі, буде готове до відправки наступного місяця.

Ex. 6. Read the following sentences with the past participle as part of a complex object and translate them into Ukrainian:

1. He saw his bags put into the trunk of a large car. 2. She saw several participants arrested during the demonstration. 3. We heard her name mentioned during the discussion. 4. He wants it done as soon as possible. 5. We want him elected. 6. I consider this matter closed. 7. He wanted his paper published as soon as possible. 8. He was pleased to hear his words quoted several times in the President's speech. 9. They saw their luggage brought in. 10. I heard the tune played.

Ex. 7. Rewrite the words underlined using *have* or *get* + *object* + *past participle*:

1. There's a photographer over there. Why don't we ask her to take our picture?

Why don't we have/get our picture taken?

2. I've finally decided to arrange for someone to pierce my nose. *I've finally decided to have/get my nose pierced.*

3. There's a leak in the roof. We should arrange for someone to repair it.

4. - What time is it? - I'm afraid someone hasn't repaired my watch yet.

5. Someone is going to redecorate the kitchen for us next month.

6. If I were you, I'd ask someone to fell that tree. It shuts out all the light.

7. I'm having a bit of trouble with my eyes at the moment so someone's going to test them next week.
8. I love someone massaging my shoulders.
9. The dentist hasn't checked my teeth this year.
10. The baby was crying because someone was washing her hair.
11. He looks much younger. I think someone's dyed his hair.
12. I don't know if I've passed the course because the tutors haven't marked all my work yet.
13. That wasps' nest is dangerous. You must ask someone to remove it.

Ex. 8. Translate into English using *have / get + object + past participle* where possible:

1. Не ший костюм сама. Нехай тобі пошиють в ательє. 2. Ти не хочеш зробити манікюр? 3. Я не допущу, щоб мого брата називали занудою. 4. У день весілля їй зробили гарну зачіску. 5. Дуже небагато людей не люблять фотографуватися. 6. Можна відкрити жалюзі? 7. Маленькому хлопчику видалили два зуба. 8. Ви не хочете поміряти тиск? 9. Вчора Том вивихнув ногу. 10. Ми зараз ремонтуємо будинок. 11. Будинок треба перевірити на наявність термітів. 12. Якщо мене попросять, я потурбуюсь, щоб вечерю приготували вчасно. 13. Вочевидь бос хотів, щоб намалювали його портрет і повісили в центральному офісі. 14. Після прийому гостей Джейн помила весь посуд (*сама / з допомогою клінінгової компанії*).

Ex. 9. Translate into English. Use *have / get + object + past participle* where possible:

1. Ми зробили нещодавно ремонт у вітальні. 2. В середу зранку їй зробили масаж обличчя та зачіску. 3. Майкл зламав ногу на тренуванні. 4. Начальник відділу сказав, щоб документи привезли в аеропорт рівно о 10-ій. 5. Цьому хлопчикові вочевидь треба підстригтися. 6. Ви вже пересунули меблі? 7. Йому потрібно в ательє замовити хороший костюм. 8. До того як мені видалили зуб, мені поміряли тиск. 9. Я скажу, щоб Вам принесли обід в офіс. 10. Не робіть цього. Ненавиджу, коли мене зачісують. 11. Можна викликати для нас таксі? 12. Якщо хочете, секретарка скаже, щоб вам підготували доповідь. 13. Нарешті він з великими труднощами дописав твір. 14. Я не допущу, щоб його називали Бейбі. 15. Навіть не думайте підслухати мою розмову з менеджером. Я не допущу, щоб мій голос записували.

Ex. 10. Point out the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction. Translate into Ukrainian:

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

Ex. 11. Point out the Absolute Constructions and state their functions. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. Mrs. Maylie being fatigued, they returned more slowly home.
2. Then Becky sprang away and ran around the desks and benches, with Tom after her, and took refuge in a corner at last, with her little white apron to her face.
3. In the afternoon, with the wind from the south, the big canoes... had come drifting across the waters.
4. The concert over, the lottery... came next.
5. Dinner being over, Bathsheba, for want of a better companion, had asked Liddy to come and sit with her.
6. Now he sat down in an armchair opposite Charlie, sat bolt upright, with his hands on his knees, and looked hard at Charlie.
7. Abraham too looked well, his cheeks filled out, his eyes cheerful.
8. Then, with her heart beating fast, she went up and rang the bell.
9. She sat on the steps, with her bare arms crossed upon her knees.
10. They lived the life of normal suburban children, school and holidays passing in a gentle rhythm.
11. With the watch in her hand she lifted her head and looked directly at

him, her eyes calm and empty as two holes.

12. He stood shamefully, hesitating, the strength of his resolution exhausted in his words.

13. With Lowell closely watching, he slowly removed a paper and spread it carefully on his desk.

14. The door of the opposite parlour being then opened, I heard some voices.

15. Catherine looked at me all the time, her eyes happy.

Ex. 12. Translate into English. Use Absolute Constructions with or without the participle:

1. Джек вибіг з кухні з чашкою гарячої кави в руці. 2. Молода мама сиділа біля сплячої у візочку дитини з цигаркою в роті. Ми були вражені, видовище просто огидне. 3. Том зайшов до кабінету не стукаючи, оскільки двері були відчинені. 4. Мама запропонувала обідати в садку – всі одразу погодились. Коли стіл був накритий, вона поклікала гостей. 5. Увесь вечір Ендрю провів на дивані, тримаючи перед очима велике старе фото. 6. Джек швидко перейшов площу, схиливши голову й не дивлячись ані вправо, ані вліво. 7. Аня припинила грати і стала біля вікна, повернувшись до всіх спиною. 8. Джейн пленталась позаду, тримаючи величезну валізу в руках. 9. Мері слухала своїх друзів з широко відкритими від подиву очима. 10. Після обіду запанувала тиша: Джейн думала про дітей, а вони – про неї. 11. Якщо дозволить погода, ми зможемо завтра посадити дерева.

☺**the present participle + the past participle**☺

Ex. 13. Directions: Join each of the following pairs of sentences, using either a present participle e.g. *knowing*, a past participle e.g. *known*, or a perfect participle e.g. *having known*. Numbers 17, 28, 33, and 36 contain three sentences each. Combine these in the same way.

He got off his horse. He began searching for something on the ground.

Getting off his horse, he began searching . . .

I had seen photographs of the place. I had no desire to go there.

Having seen photographs of the place, I had no desire . . .

The speaker refused to continue. He was infuriated by the interruptions.

Infuriated by the interruptions, the speaker refused. . .

These participle constructions are more common in written English.

1. I knew that he was poor. I offered to pay his fare.

2. We barricaded the windows. We assembled in the hall.
3. She became tired of my complaints about the programme. She turned it off.
4. He found no one at home. He left the house in a bad temper.
5. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere.
6. The criminal removed all traces of his crime. He left the building.
7. He realized that he had missed the last train. He began to walk.
8. He was exhausted by his work. He threw himself on his bed.
9. He had spent all his money. He decided to go home and ask his father for a job.
10. He escaped from prison. He looked for a place where he could get food.
11. She didn't want to hear the story again. She had heard it all before.
12. They found the money. They began quarrelling about how to divide it.
13. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking.
14. I turned on the light. I was astonished at what I saw.
15. We visited the museum. We decided to have lunch in the park.
16. He offered to show us the way home. He thought we were lost.
17. He found his revolver. He loaded it. He sat down facing the door.
18. She asked me to help her. She realized that she couldn't move it alone.
19. He fed the dog. He sat down to his own dinner.
20. He addressed the congregation. He said he was sorry to see how few of them had been able to come.
21. He thought he must have made a mistake somewhere. He went through his calculations again.
22. I have looked through the fashion magazines. I realize that my clothes are hopelessly out of date.
23. The tree had fallen across the road. It had been uprooted by the gale.
24. People were sleeping in the next room. They were wakened by the sound of breaking glass.
25. I knew that the murderer was still at large. I was extremely reluctant to open the door.
26. He stole the silver. He looked for a place to hide it.
27. We were soaked to the skin. We eventually reached the station.
28. I sat in the front row. I used opera glasses. I saw everything beautifully.
29. One evening you will be sitting by the fire. You will remember this day.
30. I didn't like to sit down. I knew that there were ants in the grass.
31. She believed that she could trust him absolutely. She gave him a blank cheque.
32. Slates were ripped off by the gale. They fell on people passing below.
33. The lion found his cage door open. He saw no sign of his keeper. He left the cage and walked slowly towards the zoo entrance.

34. The government once tried to tax people according to the size of their houses. They put a tax on windows.
35. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn't like to go any further without a light.
36. She wore extremely fashionable clothes. She was surrounded by photographers and pressmen. She swept up to the microphone.

Ex. 14. Correct the sentences. Pay attention to misrelated participles. Sometimes only a change of order is required.

1. When leaving a car in this car park the brakes must be left off.
2. Wading across the river, the current swept me off my feet.
3. When filling a tank with petrol naked lights should be extinguished.
4. Running into the room, a rug caught her foot and she fell.
5. Reading the letter a second time, the meaning becomes clearer.
6. When carrying a gun it should never be pointed at anyone.
7. When planting these flowers care must be taken not to damage the roots.
8. Riding in his first race, his horse fell at the last jump.
9. When paying by cheque, a bank card should be shown.
10. Knowing me to be the fool of the family, the news that I had won a scholarship astonished him.
11. Believing that his last hour had come, his hands began to tremble.
12. Passing under a ladder, a pot of paint fell on my head.
13. Reading in bed, my hands often get very cold.
14. Leaving the cinema, it seemed to him that the film had been exceptionally bad.
15. Barking furiously, I led the dog out of the room.
16. Having paid my taxes, the amount left in the bank is hardly worth mentioning.
17. Writing my name in the hotel register, a familiar voice attracted my attention.
18. Tied to a post, the sea was tossing the boat up and down.
19. Misunderstanding the question, the wrong answer was sent in.
20. Shining in the sky, we saw the first star.
21. When driving carelessly it is easy to have an accident.
22. Pinned to the door by a knife, the man saw a notice.
23. Written in large letters they read the words 'No Entry'.
24. While cleaning his gun it went off unexpectedly.
25. Wondering where to go, an advertisement caught my eye.
26. Rushing out of the house, a lorry knocked me over.
27. Getting out of bed, a scorpion bit him.
28. Falling from such a height, we thought he would never survive.

29. When changing a fuse the electricity should first be switched off.
30. Towed behind the car, I saw a trailer with a boat on it.
31. While sitting at the foot of a cliff a stone fell on him.
32. Driving to work, the traffic jams infuriated him.
33. Sitting in the dentist's chair, an idea suddenly occurred to me.
34. Weakened by his last illness, I felt sure that another winter in this country would kill him.

Ex. 15. Translate into English using the participle where possible:

1. Відвідавши свого товариша, учні вирішили піти в кіно. 2. Дівчина, що відповідає на запитання вчителя, є найкращою ученицею в нашому класі. 3. Втікши з в'язниці, злочинець не міг знайти безпечного місця, щоб сховатися від поліції. 4. Зайшовши до кімнати, вона увімкнула світло і взялася писати листа. 5. Хлопець, що живе у твоєму будинку, є моїм нареченим. 6. Ми їхали до Варшави в автобусі, виготовленому на Львівському заводі. 7. Знаючи, що ці люди бідні, жінка пригостила їх обідом. 8. Гості виходили з мого дому, співаючи. 9. Поцілувавши дівчину, хлопець ніжно глянув на неї. 10. Одягнувшись, він швидко поснідав і поспішив на роботу, де на нього чекали незліченні купи документів, які потрібно було переглянути і підписати. 11. У нашій бібліотеці є багато книг, подарованих викладачами Гарвардського університету. 12. Усвідомлюючи, що вона не зможе впоратися з роботою, дівчина попросила свого товариша про допомогу. 13. Погoduвавши свого кота, вона сама сіла обідати. 14. Вони із захопленням дивилися на картину, намальовану в 17 столітті. 15. У нашому місті є багато будинків, реставрованих після війни, оскільки місто було зруйноване на 85 відсотків. 16. Вони швидко йшли, розмовляючи про щось з цікавістю та жвавістю. 17. Вона поклала сплячого малюка на ліжку. 18. Будучи дуже втомленим, я вирішив залишитися вдома. 19. Книжки, що видаються для дітей, як правило, дуже гарно ілюстровані. 20. Я сподіваюся, ви не повторите помилок, зроблених в попередньому диктанті. 21. Почувши кроки в коридорі, я вийшов з кімнати, щоб подивитися, хто прийшов. 22. У цій кімнаті є кілька зламаних стільців. Тому будьте обережні, коли сідатимете на них. 23. Його неочікувана відповідь всіх нас здивувала. 24. Він пішов, сказавши, що незадовго повернеться. 25. Вчитель дуже допоміг мені, переклавши цю статтю німецькою мовою. – Хіба ти не знаєш німецької? - Ні, у школі я вивчав англійську до того, як мене переконали вивчати ще й французьку. 26. Вона була такою сором'язливою, що іноді не приходила на вечірку навіть після того, як її офіційно запросили. 27. Ви не можете написати хорошу наукову

роботу, не прочитавши достатньої кількості праць з обраної вами проблеми дослідження.

THE GERUND

Ex. 1. Supply gerund forms for the words in brackets (see §14):

I The gerund as an uncountable noun in general statements

1. *Dancing* is fun. (dance)
2. _____ tall is an advantage. (be)
3. _____ tall is an advantage. (not be)
4. What I like is _____. (ride)
5. I enjoy _____. (read)
6. _____ makes me tired. (drive)
7. _____ able to drive is a disadvantage. (not be)
8. _____ keeps you fit. (run)
9. I like _____. (cycle)
10. _____ is a difficult profession. (act)

II The gerund as an uncountable noun with 'some', 'a lot of', 'a little', etc.

1. He does a lot of *reading* (read)
2. Did you do any _____? (iron)
3. I did some _____ this morning. (shop)
4. I do very little _____ these days. (swim)
5. There's no _____ my decision. (regret)
6. I heard a lot of _____ last night. (shout)
7. There's more _____ in the streets. (fight)
8. We all enjoy a bit of _____. (sing)
9. We all need a little _____. (encourage)
10. I've done enough _____ for today. (garden)

III The gerund as an uncountable noun after prepositions

1. This is used for *cutting* metal. (cut)
2. What can you do besides _____? (dig)
3. I'm against _____. (box)
4. I'm always hungry after _____. (sleep)
5. Try to work without _____ a noise. (make)
6. What do you know about _____? (compute)
7. I'm not interested in _____. (garden)
8. She's above _____. (argue)
9. Since _____ I've done nothing. (retire)
10. Taste it before _____. (complain)

IV The gerund as an uncountable noun after adjectives and possessives

1. Quick *thinking* saved us. (think)
2. Her quick _____ saved us. (think)
3. Your _____ to help hurt him. (refuse)
4. His _____ doesn't matter. (not know)
5. I like your _____. (violin play)
6. The meat will be fine with slow _____. (cook)
7. We had some tough _____. (train)
8. His _____ woke us up. (shout)
9. Their _____ delighted everyone. (sing)
10. Try deep _____. (breathe)

V The gerund as an uncountable noun after 'no' in prohibitions

1. No *parking* (park)
2. No _____ (camp)
3. No _____ (wait)
4. No _____ (smoke)
5. No _____ (trespass)
6. No _____ (fish)

VI The gerund as a countable noun in the singular and plural

1. He owns *a painting* by Hockney. (paint)
2. He owns several _____ by Hockney. (paint)
3. _____ is priceless. (Leonardo, draw)
4. Are there many _____? (Leonardo, draw)
5. I have _____ of Tosca. (new, record)
6. There was _____ on the door. (bang)
7. There was _____ of bells. (ring)
8. I have three _____ of this. (record)
9. There's _____ on the left. (turn)
10. There are three _____ to the right. (turn)

VII The gerund after 'the', 'this' and 'these'

1. Who does the *cooking* in this house? (cook)
2. Have you done the _____? (shop)
3. The _____ of rubbish is forbidden. (burn)
4. This _____ is hard to read. (write)
5. These _____ are expensive. (draw)
6. I've taken the wrong _____. (turn)
7. The _____ of wine is difficult. (make)
8. Have you heard this _____ of Bach? (record)

9. The _____ of Picasso are wonderful. (paint)
10. These _____ are valuable. (record)

VIII The gerund followed by an object

1. He's good at *repairing* bikes. (repair)
2. _____ fruit is good for you. (eat)
3. _____ a car costs money. (run)
4. I hate _____ the washing-up. (do)
5. He enjoys _____ orders. (give)
6. _____ holes is hard work. (dig)
7. Do you mind _____ places? (change)
8. _____ beds is boring. (make)
9. What do you know about _____ maps? (make)
10. You should avoid _____ rules. (make)

IX Perfect gerund forms, active

1. I'm sorry for *having disturbed* you. (have disturb)
2. I didn't take it. I deny _____ it. (have take)
3. I'm annoyed about _____ all that money. (have lose)
4. I appreciate _____ me. (your have help)
5. I enjoy _____ with you. (have work)

X Perfect gerund forms, passive

1. That explains *his having been fired* from his job. (his have fire)
2. I don't mind _____ above me. (his have promote)
3. I resent _____. (have dismissed)
4. He's surprised at _____. (have find out)
5. She's angry at _____ abroad. (have post)

Ex 2. Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Remember the prepositions and the contexts they are used in (see also §16-17):

Preposition + '-ing'

1. He left without *paying*. (pay)
2. Don't punish him for _____. (shout)
3. Open it by _____. (pull)
4. She succeeded after _____ again. (try)

Adjective + preposition + '-ing'

1. I'm interested in *acting*. (act)
2. We're bored with _____ cards. (play)
3. I'm sorry for _____. (complain)

4. He's fond of _____. (sail)
5. We are keen on _____. (ride)
6. I was afraid of _____ you. (disturb)
7. She's clever at _____. (sew)
8. I'm worried about _____ the train. (miss)
9. I'm surprised at _____ you in. (find)
10. You are very slow at _____. (understand)

Verb + preposition + 'ing'

1. I advise you against *doing* that. (do)
2. She believes in _____ hard. (work)
3. They *accuse him of* _____. (steal)
4. Excuse me for _____ you. (disturb)
5. I must congratulate you on _____. (pass)
6. You can't *blame me for* _____. (try)
7. They insisted on _____. (enter)
8. I prevented them from _____. (enter)
9. Thank you for _____. (help)
10. I apologize for _____. (interrupt)
11. Who'll compensate me for _____ time? (lose)
12. They *charged him with* _____ money. (steal)
13. We aim at _____ in this business. (succeed)
14. I often dream about _____ you again. (see)
15. Everything depends on _____ it right. (get)
16. Begin by _____ nicely. (ask)

Ex. 3. Translate into English (prompt: see the exercises above):

1. Нам набридло грати в хованки. 2. Відкривайте баночку, потягнувши за кільце (pull tab ^{Am.E.} = ring pull ^{Br.E.}) 3. Я хвилююсь, що він не встигне на автобус. 4. Батьки привітали сина зі вступом до університету. 5. Я застерігаю тебе проти паління. 6. Не кричи, спочатку попроси чемно. 7. Я проти того, щоб мене тут утримували в очікуванні. Хто компенсуватиме мені втрату часу? 8. Ви не хочете попросити вибачення за те, що зайшли не постукавши? 9. Том був здивований, що його звинуватили у розповсюдженні пліток. 10. Не карай малюка за те, що він галасує. Усе залежить від того, чи ми розглядаємо це як гру, чи як ганебну поведінку. Я наполягаю, щоб дорослі бачили в цьому перше. 11. Ми прагнемо досягти мети якомога швидше, а ти щось не дуже розумієш це.

Ex. 4. Join the following sentences using the '-ing' form after 'to' as a preposition:

1. I do all my own shopping. I'm used to it. _____
2. I live on my own. I'm accustomed to it _____
3. I don't like to be kept waiting. I object to it _____
4. I'll see you soon. I look forward to it _____
5. He writes begging letters. He's resorted to it _____
6. I'm criticized. I'm resigned to it _____

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition and the gerund:

1. Don't try and discourage me _____ (do) what I want to do.
2. I'd like to enquire _____ (enrol) on one of your evening courses.
3. She seems very excited _____ (start) that new job.
4. Are you thinking _____ (leave) him?
5. I think we're all in agreement _____ (cut) our costs.
6. She lives on her own but she relies _____ the neighbours _____ (help) her.
7. She insisted _____ (pay) the bill.
8. I expect he's very depressed _____ (lose) his job.
9. I think you should apologize _____ (not tell) me the truth.
10. I've never approved _____ young people _____ (stay out) late.
11. Stop talking and get on _____ (write) your essays.
12. Why do you always blame me _____ (start) the arguments?
13. It's lovely here. It's a great improvement _____ (live) in that awful flat.
14. I warned them _____ (buy) that car.
15. They're planning _____ (expand) the company.

Ex. 6. Translate into English (prompt: see the exercises above):

1. Мій знайомий вдався до написання прохальних листів. 2. Він покладається на чужих людей, аби ті допомагали йому. 3. Учасники мітингу припинили шуміти і продовжили ходу центральною вулицею міста. 4. Чому твій батько не схвалює те, що ти береш участь у популярному ТВ-шоу? 5. Ми плануємо розширити виробництво нашого взуття в інших регіонах. 6. Невже ви не думаєте відрадити сина вступати до цього ВУЗу? 7. Мені здається, вам слід попросити вибачення перед ним за те, що не розуміли, як він був засмучений через втрату роботи. 8. Не люблю, коли мені постійно дорікають, що я першим починаю сварки. 9. Дозвольте мені застерегти вас від консультації з цим адвокатом. Він зовсім недосвідчений. 10. Хто з вас не погоджується з правлінням зменшити витрати по обслуговуванню (costs of servicing)? 11. Ми з нетерпінням чекаємо на те, щоб ви

схвалили те, що ми звикли готувати здорову їжу. 12. Я змирився з тим, що мені постійно відмовляють в допомозі.

Ex. 7. Complete the following texts putting the verbs into the gerund or the to-infinitive (see §18):

a) Caroline and Simone, two friends, are talking.

C: Would you like ¹ _____ (go out) for a meal tonight?

S: Yes, that would be nice. I just need ² _____ (wash) my hair first.

C: Shall we go to Perry's?

S: I'd prefer ³ _____ (go) somewhere else. Don't you remember ⁴ _____ (send) the food back last time we went there? It was terrible.

C: Oh yes, I'd forgotten. We decided to stop ⁵ _____ (go) there, didn't we?

S: Yes, we did. So I've got another suggestion. Sally recommended ⁶ _____ (try) that new French restaurant, Chez Victor. She said it was very good. We'll go there, shall we?

C: OK. That's a good idea.

b)

Dear Ms Welters,

Thank you for your application for the diploma in tourism but I regret ⁷ _____ (inform) you that this course is now full. Should you wish to take the course elsewhere, I would advise you ⁸ _____ (apply) to Central College. They started ⁹ _____ (run) a course in tourism a year ago and I would recommend you ¹⁰ _____ (consider) ¹¹ _____ (enrol) on that course rather than ¹² _____ (wait) another year to do a course here. If you would prefer ¹³ _____ (wait) for this course, then I would encourage you ¹⁴ _____ (try) ¹⁵ _____ (find) some work related to tourism so that you can start ¹⁶ _____ (acquire) some relevant experience.

c) Gareth and Vincent, two friends, are talking.

G: Did you remember ¹⁷ _____ (book) the tickets for that concert?

V: Yes, I did, but the problem now is ¹⁸ _____ (get) there. My mother says I'm not allowed ¹⁹ _____ (borrow) the car this weekend, so I don't know what to do. What about your old motorbike?

G: No, I'm afraid it needs ²⁰ _____ (repair). I could try ²¹ _____ (ask) my brother if we can have his car. You never know – he might agree.

V: I doubt it. And the tickets were so expensive. I regret ²² _____ (buy) them now. I'm sure we've just wasted the money.

G: I'm sure we haven't. We just need ²³ _____ (give) the problem some thought.

V: Actually, I remember ²⁴ _____ (walk) there one night. Mind you, it took about two hours, and we did get a lift home.

G: OK, so we could walk if necessary. Just stop ²⁵ _____ (worry) and start ²⁶ _____ (think).

Ex. 8. (see §18):

a) put the verbs in brackets into the -ing form or the infinitive:

1. A: Oh, Mum, this programme's nearly finished. Can't I go on _____ (watch) TV for a while?
B: No, I want you to do your maths homework and then go on _____ (write) your English essay. You haven't even started it yet and it's due in tomorrow.
2. A: Your dress is filthy. It wants _____ (wash).
B: I know. I wanted _____ (take) it to the cleaner's yesterday, but they were closed.
3. A: Don't you hate _____ (not/know) anyone here?
B: Yes, I get very lonely, but I hate _____ (worry) my parents so I tell them I've made lots of friends.
4. A: I'll never forget _____ (visit) Thailand for the first time.
B: Yes, it was such a wonderful holiday. If only I hadn't forgotten _____ (take) my camera.
5. A: Why don't we stop _____ (get) something to eat on the way home?
B: OK, but we should really stop _____ (spend) money on junk food.
6. A: I'm sorry for _____ (spoil) your plans last weekend.
B: That's OK. I was sorry _____ (hear) you weren't feeling very well.
7. A: Jane doesn't know how to work the computer but she's afraid _____ (ask) for help.
B: But isn't she afraid of _____ (get) into trouble if she breaks it?
8. A: Did you remember _____ (tell) Tim about the party?
B: I don't remember _____ (tell) him, but I'm sure I did.
9. A: Do you regret _____ (offer) him the job?
B: Yes, I regret _____ (say) he's not a reliable employee.
10. A: I think I'd prefer _____ (go) on holiday to Greece this year and spend some time visiting ancient sites.
B: Yes, I prefer _____ (do) something interesting to just _____ (sit) on a beach all day. And I'd prefer _____ (go) somewhere warm rather than _____ (stay) in England.
11. A: Did you mean _____ (park) so far away?
B: Yes. Otherwise, it would mean _____ (pay) to get into a car park.
12. A: I've been trying _____ (contact) Mr. Isaacs all morning.
B: Why don't you try _____ (phone) his club?

b) complete the sentences using the infinitive or the -ing form of an appropriate verb:

1. His lawyer advised him _____ the journalist to court.
2. I wouldn't advise _____ that dog – it might bite you.

3. The boss doesn't encourage _____ in the office. He's a non-smoker.
4. Why do you keep _____ me such stupid questions?
5. I would offer _____ you with the housework but I'm rather busy.
6. Students are not allowed _____ during the exam.
7. They don't allow _____ in this park because some boys used to ride around too fast.
8. I really hate _____ caught in the rain.
9. Your childish behaviour is beginning _____ me.
10. She is afraid _____ the lift so she uses the stairs.
11. Remember _____ the cat or she'll starve to death.
12. It's hot in here. Do you mind _____ the window?
13. The bank manager agreed _____ me £5 000.
14. She put off _____ her bags until a few hours before her flight.
15. Our dog Timmy loves _____ with his ball in the garden.
16. She wrote him a note to remind him _____ his laundry at 2 o'clock
17. Steven is exhausted because he isn't used to _____ so much exercise.
18. She looked so funny in her new hat we couldn't help _____.
19. You should practise _____ this tune on the piano until you perfect it.
20. I regret _____ you that your bank account is overdrawn.

c) put the verb into the correct form, -ing or to Sometimes either form is possible:

1. Has it stopped _____ yet? (rain)
2. I don't enjoy _____ too much. (drive)
3. I don't want _____ out tonight. I'm too tired. (go)
4. I can't afford _____ out tonight. I'm short of money. (go)
5. They denied _____ the money. (steal)
6. Our team was unlucky to lose the game. We deserved _____. (win)
7. Why do you keep on _____ me the lies? (tell)
8. Please stop _____ your sister! (tease)
9. I refuse _____ any more questions. (answer)
10. One of the boys admitted _____ the window. (break)
11. The boy's father promised _____ for the window to be repaired. (pay)
12. If the company continues _____ money, the factory may be closed.
(lose)
13. "Does Jane know about the meeting?" "No, I forgot _____ her about it."
(tell)
14. The baby began _____ in the middle of the night. (cry)
15. Julia has been ill, but now she is beginning _____ better. (get)
16. I've enjoyed _____ you. I hope _____ you again soon. (meet, see).

d) use the verb in brackets to write sentences. Use the to-infinitive or the gerund after *afraid* :

1. The streets are unsafe at night. _____.(go out)
2. We walked very carefully along the ice path. _____ (fall)
3. I don't usually carry my passport with me. _____ (lose)
4. I thought she would be angry if I told her what had happened.
_____ (tell)
5. We rushed to the station. _____ (miss)
6. In the middle of the film there was an especially horrifying scene.
_____ (look)
7. The vase was very valuable, so I held it carefully. _____ (drop)
8. I thought the food on my plate didn't look fresh. _____ (eat, get sick)

Ex. 9. Translate into English using the gerund where possible (see §18):

1. Ви пам'ятаєте, як вам допомогли у скрутному становищі? Тепер ви постарайтесь допомогти своїм рятівникам.
2. Дозвольте порадити вам подати заяву на вступ до нашого університету.
3. Завтра мені потрібно встати рано, оскільки моє авто необхідно відчистити від снігу.
4. Скільки ми не переконували батька піти на пенсію, він продовжував працювати.
5. – Чому ти надаєш перевагу бігу перед пішою ходою? – Зараз я б хотів не відповідати на це питання.
6. У наших планах закрити цей завод наступного року.
7. Мені прикро зізнаватися, що моїм улюбленим видом спорту є дивитися футбол по ТВ.
8. Джекові прикро, що він припинив займатися спортом.
9. Куди ти весь час поспішаєш? Чому б не зупинитися на мить, аби зустрітися з батьками, друзями?
10. Вчителі забороняють користування мобільними телефонами на уроках.
11. Джейн подобається мити посуд пізно ввечері, щоб вранці усе під рукою було чистим.
12. Джейн любить засиджуватись допізна.
13. – У кімнаті дуже душно. – А ти спробуй відчинити вікно. – Твоя іронія недоречна, адже температура надворі на 10 градусів вища, ніж тут.
14. Ніхто не любить, щоб йому несправедливо дорікали чим-небудь.
15. Ненавиджу, коли ти кажеш, що пам'ятаєш, як я говорила уві сні.
16. Люблю дарувати дитячі речі.
17. Часто батьки заохочують до навчання грошима.
18. Не забудьте заплатити за комунальні послуги (public utilities).
19. Ніколи не забуду, як мене вперше взяли до цирку.
20. Вибач, я забула зайти в аптеку по дорозі додому.
20. Том жалкував, що так довго залишається на тій самій роботі.
21. Якби ми не вимкнули музику, вони б продовжували танцювати до ранку.
22. Ендрю одержав ступінь з фізики і продовжив навчання на курсі прикладної математики.
23. Я не люблю собак, бо боюсь бути покусаним.
24. Джеймс боявся

розповісти батькам про те, що трапилось. 25. Том продовжує відкладати візит до зубного лікаря.

Ex. 10. Translate into English (see § 19):

1. Наші сусіди дуже уважні до інших. Вони намагаються не шуміти (=уникають створювати шум). 2. Тільки-но уявіть собі жити в країні, де завжди тепло і сонячно! 3. Поліцейські допитували мене впродовж деякого часу і повинен визнати, що я зовсім не одержував задоволення від того, що мене допитують. 4. Ми часто катаємося на водних лижах, коли відпочиваємо на морі. 5. Подивись на стан цих вікон! Їх дійсно вже слід поміняти. 6. Щось мені не хочеться гуляти в таку вітряну погоду. 7. Діти не можуть не бігати й стрибати. Тому я навіть уявити не можу, як це вони спокійно сидять. 8. Чому ви нічого не згадуєте про те, що пропустили десять занять в цьому семестрі? 9. Є люди, які не можуть опиратися ризику. 10. Я не можу зрозуміти те, що він взяв мої гроші. Не можу пригадати, щоб я коли-небудь відмовив йому дати їх.

Ex. 11. Translate into English (see § 20):

1. Жителі міста дуже оцінили б ініціювання мером практики забезпечення громадського транспорту системою Wi-Fi. 2. Місцева влада відклала розгляд цього питання. 3. Чому ти заперечуєш, що тебе обікрали? 4. Я намагаюся уникати звинувачень у тому, що занадто багато говорю. Тому в розмові більше слухаю, ніж говорю. 5. Дозвольте запропонувати вам поїхати до нового будинку відпочинку. Ви зможете належним чином оцінити наше обслуговування клієнтів. 6. Я не можу вибачити їй те, що вона не відповіла на наше запрошення. 7. Вибачте, що ми не встали, коли зайшов ректор. 8. Ви не будете проти того, щоб Джейн потренувалась грати на флейті у сусідній кімнаті? 9. Терпіти не можу, що він свистить, коли я намагаюся зосередитись. 10. Вони не можуть запобігти нашій втечі. 11. Будь ласка, вибачте, що Джим зарано прийшов до вас. 12. Мені дійсно не вистачає того, що ти приносив мені каву у ліжко. 13. Уявіть-но собі, ви зустріли нашого вчителя у Чикаго! 14. Нам не подобалось (resent), що він завжди у центрі уваги.

Ex. 12. Supply the correct forms. Give two forms where both are possible (see § 21):

1. You must begin _____ harder. (work)
2. I was beginning _____ I was wrong. (think)
3. She continued _____ all through the film. (talk)
4. I had just started _____ when the waiter took my plate away! (eat)
5. We intended _____ to the concert, but we were both ill. (go)

6. I'm intending _____ him tomorrow. (see)
7. The conductor raised his baton and the orchestra commenced _____. (play)
8. You omitted _____ me about it. (tell)
9. I'll never begin _____ how he thinks. (understand)
10. Don't bother _____ the door. (lock)

Ex. 13. To do this exercise see § 22

a) use the to-infinitive and the gerund in the following sentences after the nouns and adjectives. Remember them:

1. It's difficult _____ somewhere to live nowadays. (find)
2. It's awkward _____ a friend that you don't like the way she dresses. (tell)
3. It isn't very nice _____ you're useless. (be told)
4. It isn't easy _____ work these days. (find)
5. It was kind of her _____ you like that. (help)
6. It was fun _____ to the north of Scotland. (drive)
7. It was just a piece of luck _____ a restaurant open so late at night. (find)
8. It's a pleasure _____ a surprise party for someone. (arrange)

b) join the following sentences starting with the words in italics. Remember them:

1. Don't complain about it. *It's no good.* _____
2. Don't worry about it. *It's just not worth it.* _____
3. Don't try to persuade him. *There's no point in it.* _____
4. Why apologize? *What's the use of it?* _____
5. I owe a lot of money. *There's nothing worse than that.* _____

c) rewrite the following sentences using (won't) have + object + ing:

1. I won't allow you to stay out late.
2. She wouldn't allow him to tell her when she could go out and who she could go out with.
3. 'I will not allow students to draw on the walls of this college,' the principal said.
4. Now that the epidemic is over, it's lovely that there are rabbits running around in the fields once again.
5. I opened the bonnet of the car and saw that there was water dripping out of the radiator.
6. The way he told the story was so funny. We were literally crying with laughter.

7. I won't allow you to smoke in the bedroom.
8. He's an excellent piano teacher. You will play in about a year.
9. The sergeant was in charge of new recruits. The recruits marched like real soldiers inside a month.
10. The film was so funny that they started laughing right from the first few minutes.

Ex. 14. Use the appropriate form of the infinitive or the gerund of the verb in brackets:

1. John had introduced himself to Philip before (to come) in to see Ketty.
2. I wouldn't like you to think that I am in the habit of (to make) a nuisance of myself.
3. She went on (to read) about how (to stick) plastic flowers on her blouse.
4. The master seized the arms of his chair and grasped them as though (to prevent) himself from (to fall) upon Philip.
5. I remember (to see) her (to come) on board only a few minutes before the boat sailed.
6. Over coffee, he began (to calm) down a little: he made himself useful by (to hand) round the coffee cups.
7. He seemed (to have) some difficulty in (to start).
8. She tried (to stop) (to go out) (to see) people.
9. And with an immense effort of the will, he managed (to stand) there, without (to go) down (to open) the door.
10. Can you (to ask) me after (to hear) me (to play)?
11. Thank you for (to let) me (to talk) to you.
12. Ralph began (to disappear) for days and weeks without (to warn).
13. Without (to speak) they went along, and there was no one (to see) either in front or behind them.
14. I taught in a private school in Kensington, for almost three months, very small children. I didn't know what (to do) with them but I was kept fairly busy (to escort) little boys to the hall and (to tell) the little girls (to use) their handkerchiefs.
15. He took a silk scarf from his neck and gave it over to me (to use) for a handkerchief, since my own was wet with my (to cry).
16. Once more, Simon started (to piece) the toy together, with the old tune inside it, while Jennie and I went (to make) some tea.
17. When she woke, she rubbed her eyes (to gather) her senses together and gradually she remembered (to go) to the theatre on the previous evening.
18. After that they decided (to go) where there was no chance at all of their (to see).

Ex. 15. Translate into English using the gerund:

- a)** 1. Ми знали, що сперечатися з ним марно. 2. Хіба ти не знаєш, що так думати про своїх друзів – погано?! 3. Намагатися зрозуміти хід твоїх думок – марна справа. 4. Я завжди вам казала, що бути у вас в гостях – велике задоволення. 5. Пошук сенсу життя іноді стає сенсом життя.

b) 1. Думаю, у світі немає людей, як люблять, щоб їх обманювали. 2. Джек зупинився, щоб послати SMS, а потім пішов далі. 3. Неля перестала посміхатися і уважно подивилася на мене. 4. Усі діти люблять, коли з ними граються. 5. Том ніжно погладив мою руку і продовжив розповідати свою зворушливу історію. Я знала, що все це неправда, але не могла не слухати. 6. Діти, стійте ось тут під дахом, доки припиниться дощ. 7. Шановні відвідувачі нашого музею! Припиніть шуміти! 8. Коли діти розповіли батькам про свої витівки, ті голосно розсміялися. 8. Том зупинився, щоб привітатися з друзями. 9. Скажіть по правді, невже ви одержуєте задоволення від того, що над вами насміхаються?

c) 1. Майклові добре дається вивчення іноземних мов. 2. Дженніфер набридло стільки часу сидіти одній вдома з маленькими дітьми. 3. Ви не будете проти, якщо я запишу вашу адресу та телефон? 4. Дякую, що відвідали нас. 5. Ми втомились від того, що діти нас не слухають. 6. Дякую, що відповіли на наш дзвінок і тим самим не примусили нас чекати. 7. Давайте займемося прибиранням (to busy oneself with/in = to get busy with). 8. – Чим ви зайняті? – Ми зайняті тим, що думаємо, як же це дітям вдалося так насмітити у кімнаті всього за декілька хвилин. 9. Мері намагалася утриматися від спокуси подзвонити босу і розповісти йому про останню обладку. 10. Напружтесь, будь ласка, щоб пригадати деталі цієї справи. Я добре пам'ятаю, що ви хотіли мені щось розповісти якраз перед тим, як сталася аварія. 11. Ви повинні утримуватися від прийому ліків і, звичайно, алкоголю. 12. Чому Вільям наполягає, аби його у лікарні ніхто не відвідував? 13. Ви думаєте, варто повідомляти їм ці новини негайно? 14. Вибачте, що потурбували. 15. Том був дуже засмучений, що не застав Мері вдома.

d) 1. Джон був щасливий лише від самої думки про те, що незабаром йому дадуть підвищення і він стане керівником відділу. 2. У мене в намірах – в'їхати в нове помешкання до 1-го січня. 3. Чи є надія застати їх зараз вдома? 4. Наші знайомі не скористалися шансом виїхати за кордон. 5. Нам рідко випадає можливість разом провести відпустку. 6. Хто з вас висунув безглузду ідею стрибати зі скелі? 7. У Ніка була неприємна звичка перебивати на півслові.

Ex. 16. Translate into English using the gerund where possible:

a) 1. У нас не було ніякої можливості зв'язатися з Мері. 2. Було б добре знову побачити вас у нас. 3. Ви не проти, якщо я попрацюю на вашому комп'ютері? 4. Дітям набридло дивитися телевізор. 5. Ви не

втомилися стояти? 6. Вона обурюється (resent), коли їй доводиться чекати. 7. Батьки повинні усвідомлювати, що діти не завжди заслуговують покарання за непослух. 8. Не намагайтеся заперечувати, що відкривали сейф. Усі знають, що ваші слова не варті того, аби їм вірити. 9. Нас обурило, що до нас так погано ставляться / поставились. 10. Том, як і Джек, був проти того, щоб ми їх супроводжували. 11. У вас труднощі з перекладом? 12. Ректор залишив аудиторію, не сказавши ні слова. Студенти не могли не подивуватись цьому. 13. Окрім того, що він викладав фізику, він прекрасно малював. 14. Ви зможете пробачити нам те, що ми не попросили у вас вибачення раніше?

b) 15. Мері не хотілося йти за покупками після насиченого робочого дня. 16. Сподіваюсь, ви не проти звернутися з цього питання до керівництва? 17. Вибач мені, що я забув про твій День народження. 18. Знаєте, я б високо оцінив ваш щоденний вчасний прихід на роботу та щоденне виконання вказівок без розпитувань про їх мету. 19. Іноді батьки й уявити не можуть, що їхні діти палять. 20. Вибачте, що зайшли, не попередивши завчасно. 21. Ненавиджу працювати на роботі понад норму. 22. Туристи розраховували на те, що місцеві жителі допоможуть їм знайти вірну дорогу. 23. Немає сенсу думати про те, що колись матимете можливість помститися усім за несправедливе до вас ставлення. 24. Яка користь від того, щоб фарбувати «лежачого поліцейського» (traffic calming) у сірий колір? Не пам'ятаю, щоб хтось робив подібне. 25. Мері не могла більше опиратися тому, щоб до неї ставились, як до маленької дитини. 26. Почувши новий анекдот, усі розсміялися. 27. Давайте подумаємо про відкладення розгляду цього питання.

Ex. 17. Translate the following sentences into English using the gerund where possible:

a) 1. Ви не проти, щоб я зачинив вікно? 2. Мати наполягає на тому, щоб цього разу в кімнаті поприбирав ти. 3. Я проти, щоб ви тут курили. 4. Ми обурені тим, що ви не відповіли на це запитання. 5. Батько пам'ятає, що донька говорила йому про цей випадок кілька днів тому. 6. Батько пам'ятає (= не забув) купити доньці нове авто. 7. Вибачте, що ми не зателефонували вам вчора. 8. Лікар наполягав на тому, щоб Джек залишився вдома ще на кілька днів. 9. Є можливість, що його призначать головним інженером нашого заводу. 10. Немає можливості, що ми побачимо його цього місця.

b) 11. Твої батьки схвалюють те, що ти збираєшся вступати до

медичного університету? 12. Його дружина заперечує те, що ви повідомили їй місце нашої зустрічі. 13. Немає сенсу доводити йому, що він помиляється. 14. Він ніколи не подякує за те, що ти так багато зробив для нього. 15. Немає ніякої користі з того, що ми тут залишимося. 16. Яка користь з того, що студенти ходять на заняття, не виконавши домашнє завдання? 17. – Думаю, немає ніякого сенсу заперечувати те, що ви взяли коштовності. Ми бачили, як ви їх взяли. – Я впевнений, ви бачили як я їх брав, а не взяв. Я буду скаржитися, що ви сказали неправду. 18. Я не можу стерпіти, як страждають інші люди. 19. Алекс забув сказати (to omit), що наступного тижня їде до Києва. 20. Тільки зараз я починаю усвідомлювати важливість обговорюваного питання.

Ex. 18. Translate into English:

1. Я була здивована, що ви виграли матч.
2. Марно казати йому, що він помиляється.
3. Батьки обурені тим, що їхні діти не слухалися їх вчора.
4. Директор фірми наполягав на тому, щоб переговори починали негайно.
5. Водія оштрафували за перевищення швидкості.
6. Як і її батьки, маленька дівчинка заплескала в долоні, не розуміючи навіщо.
7. Він не має права приходити сюди, якщо його не запрошують.
8. Ці квіти потрібно полити. - Який сенс поливати їх зараз, якщо схоже на те, що піде дощ?
9. – Мені дуже прикро повідомляти вам, що немає можливості, що ви побачите головного інженера наступного місяця. – Але в такому разі у нас можуть виникнути труднощі з поставкою товарів до Карпатського та Кавказького регіонів.
- 10.– У вас немає підстав підозрювати мого сусіда у тому, що він вкрав коштовності. – Але ви не можете заперечувати те, що їх знайшли у його будинку.
11. Ви не заперечуєте, щоб квитки на завтрашню прем'єру купили сьогодні? – Ні, адже я давно взяв собі за правило купляти квитки заздалегідь.
- 12.– Я не пам'ятаю, щоб я залишав свої ключі на столі. – Я не можу не попросити тебе намагатися запам'ятати, куди ти ставиш свої речі. Спробуй для цього потренувати пам'ять вивченням віршів. – Мені не подобається, що ти постійно робиш мені зауваження. – Вибач, що я знову не втрималася від повчань (to edify).

Ex. 19. Translate into English:

1. Мені прикро турбувати вас, але я не можу не сказати зараз, що шкодую про те, як погано я поводитись вчора на контрольній з граматики.
2. Марно вчити правила, не запам'ятовуючи приклади.
3. Я пишаюся тим, що була його ученицею, але мені соромно, що я все ще роблю так багато помилок.
4. Викладач наполягав, щоб книги повернули до бібліотеки негайно.
5. Всі з нетерпінням чекали, щоб їх запросили на конференцію.
6. Замість того, щоб готуватись до іспитів, він грав у футбол, не усвідомлюючи, що питання у списку були варті того, щоб вивчити.
7. Який сенс давати вам поради, якщо це не вберігає вас від того, щоб продовжувати помилятися?
8. – Ви не проти того, щоб студентам *зробили флюорографію (to be X-rayed)* негайно?
– Я категорично заперечую, щоб це робили під час мого заняття.
9. – Чому ви заперечуєте, що коштовності вкрав ваш сусід?
– Тому що в той час, коли це трапилось, ми з ним були зайняті рибальством.
10. Ніхто не має права сюди приходити, якщо його не запрошують.

INFINITIVE*

*** for the Reference List of Verbs followed by Infinitives see § 24**

Ex. 1. Comment on the form of the infinitive (see § 23):

1. You know how I hate to interfere in other people's business. 2. He seemed to be weighing something in his mind. 3. I want to know how long we are expected to wait. 4. First I considered myself to be standing high and lean, very fair, with a straight wide mouth. 5. Was the object attached to anything? No wires or anything? I mean, someone couldn't have been having a joke or something? 6. He seemed to have taken his defeat quietly. 7. I rang the bell of the dependable family, and the man answered with remarkable promptness; he seemed to have been waiting for it to ring. 8. He demanded to be taken to see the baby. 9. Well, I think we ought to be starting. 10. I cannot imagine why you should ever have been prevented from seeing the baby. 11. Our task is to master English.

Ex. 2. Rewrite the sentences using the verb in brackets. Mind the tense of the infinitives (see §23):

1. She has lost her job. (seem) → She *seems to have lost* her job.

2. Ann was accepted to work there. (seem) _____
3. He is working hard. (appear) _____
4. They have been watching TV all afternoon. (seem) _____
5. Tom missed the train. (appear) _____
6. They are moving house. (seem) _____
7. She found the solution. (claim) _____
8. It has been raining hard. (appear) _____
9. She is reading a magazine. (pretend) _____
10. Sharon tells lies. (tend) _____

Ex. 3. Fill in the correct form of the infinitive:

1. The weather seems *to have improved* (improve). Let's go out.
2. She appears _____ (work) on her composition for hours.
3. She has decided _____ (accept) my offer.
4. I'm hoping _____ (leave) by then so I won't be able to come with you.
5. This carpet is filthy, it really needs _____ (clean) soon.
6. The waste from the power station is said _____ (pollute) the atmosphere for months.
7. It will be much too hot _____ (wear) a coat.
8. You must have been thirsty _____ (drink) all that water.
9. He appears _____ (injure) as a result of the fight.
10. You're not expected _____ (pay) the whole amount today.
11. The report was supposed _____ (finish) two hours ago.
12. It was very cold earlier on today but it seems _____ (warm up) now.
13. He claims _____ (discover) a cure for the common cold.
14. Can I trust you _____ (keep) this a secret?
15. She seems _____ (work) too hard these days.

Ex. 4. Supply an appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses (see §24):

1. The chair is broken. I need (*fix*) _____ it. The chair needs (*fix*) _____.
2. The baby's diaper is wet. It needs (*change*) _____.
3. What a mess! This room needs (*clean*) _____ up. We need (*clean*) _____ it up before the company arrives.
4. My shirt is wrinkled. It needs (*iron*) _____.
5. There is a hole in our roof. The roof needs (*repair*) _____.
6. I have books and papers all over my desk. I need (*take*) _____ some time to straighten up my desk. It needs (*straighten*) _____ up.
7. The apples on the tree are ripe. They need (*pick*) _____.
8. The dog's been digging in the mud. He needs (*wash*) _____.

Ex. 5. Supply infinitive forms for the verbs. Mind the voice of the infinitives:

1. It is easy (*fool*) _____ by his lies.
2. I expected (*invite*) _____ to the party, but I wasn't.
3. Your compositions are supposed (*write*) _____ in ink.
4. Ms. Thompson is always willing to help if there is a problem in the office, but she doesn't want (*call*) _____ at home unless there is an emergency.
5. Carlos appears (*lose*) _____ some weight. Has he been ill?
6. Don't all of us want (*love*) _____ and (*need*) _____ by other people?
7. We would like (*invite*) _____ to the president's reception at the Pearl Hotel last week, but we weren't.

Ex. 6. Supply infinitive forms for the verbs with the particle *to* where necessary (see §25-26):

1. How dare you ____ interfere with my private concerns?
2. I don't want them ____ think you in the wrong.
3. It was a command from her mother, and there was nothing for her ____ do but ____ obey it.
4. You must ____ take care not ____ offend her.
5. I'd rather not ____ go home that way.
6. "I think we'd better ____ go and ____ get dry," he said.
7. I stood by the door and watched him ____ take the drinks over to Wells.
8. "Do you want ____ write?" — "Of course." — "Then why not ____ write it?"
9. We've never known Mary ____ complain.
10. John was helped ____ cope with the difficult task.
11. Why not ____ make him a doctor like his father?
12. I had not seen Jimmie ____ lose his temper before.
13. Do you think I plan ____ spend the rest of my life in the same situation? I would rather ____ die!
14. She could not help but ____ feel a little choked for breath.
15. Why not ____ come down to my place?
16. Ever since I came into this silly house I have been made ____ look like a fool.
17. He did nothing from morning till night but ____ wander at random.
18. He never let himself ____ be angry.
19. Tom helped me not ____ fall downstairs.
20. You'd better ____ take me back to Oxford.
21. The poor boy was absolutely broken up. It made my heart ____ bleed. I couldn't ____ let him ____ go without a word of comfort.
22. I've got nothing ____ do but ____ talk, talk.
23. I would ____ die sooner than ____ ask him for another penny.
24. Your mother's gone to some friends — they do nothing but ____ play bridge.
25. Conrad had never known her ____ talk so much.
26. Then why not ____ try ____ save yourself?
27. She opened the iron gateway and bade me ____ enter.
28. Mrs. Carey rose ____ help her ____ lay the cloth.
29. I felt my blood ____ freeze.
30. Tommy really does nothing but ____ propose to me.
31. Why not ____ write to her?
32. This exercise will help you ____ relieve stress.

Ex. 7. Translate into English using the infinitive:

a) see ex. 5 above

1. Усі діти хочуть, щоб їх любили. 2. Ми б хотіли, щоб нас запросили на вечірку, але цього не сталося. 3. Том збирався (to mean) замовити піцу, та йому забракло грошей. 4. Здається, Мері вже декілька годин намагається переконати батька дозволити їй вступати до Інституту культури. 5. Ти не вважаєш, що дуже легко бути обманутим його брехнею? 6. Здається, Джон гладшає. Йому краще менше їсти тістечок, а більше займатися спортом. 7. Цей професор заявляє, що знайшов лікування від звичайного нежитю.

b) see ex. 6 above

1. – Діти, чому б вам не допомогти мені по господарству? – Ми краще доробимо уроки. 2. Том відчував, що його подруга має рацію. 3. Цей професор радше звільниться, ніж відмовиться від своїх переконань. 4. Ми не могли не розсміятися, почувши новий анекдот. 5. Злодія застали за крадіжкою коштовностей. Йому нічого не залишалось робити, як визнати свою провину. 6. – Ви виглядаєте стомленим. Вам краще відпочити. – Не можу не погодитися з вами, але я радше закінчу роботу. 7. Прикро, що ти два дні тільки те й робиш, що лежиш на дивані. 8. Мері не могла не здивуватися дивному збігу обставин. 9. Чому б не залишити все так, як є? 10. Ми ніколи не бачили (*know*), як Джон робить уроки. 11. Вихователі допомогли дітям вдягнутися. 12. Дітям допомогли вдягнутися. 13. Як я можу допомогти своїм дітям не хвилюватися так сильно на іспитах? 14. Я ще ніколи не бачив (*know*), щоб вона не спізнювалась!

Ex. 8. (see § 26):

a) complete the sentences with verb phrases:

1. Don't let me _____.
2. The teacher usually lets us _____.
3. Why did you let your roommate _____.
4. You shouldn't let other people _____.
5. A stranger helped the lost child _____.
6. It was very kind of my friend to help me _____.
7. Keep working. Don't let me _____.
8. Could you help me _____.

b) complete the sentences with the words in parentheses:

1. The doctor made the patient (*stay*) _____ in bed.
2. Mrs. Crane had her house (*paint*) _____.
3. The teacher had the class (*write*) _____ a 2000-word research paper.

4. I made my son (*wash*)_____ the windows before he could go outside to play.

5. Kostas got some kids in the neighbourhood (*clean*) _____out his garage.

6. I went to the bank to have a check (*cash*)_____.

7. Tom had a bad headache yesterday, so he got his twin brother, Tim, (*go*) ____ to class for him. The teacher didn't know the difference.

8. When Scott went shopping, he found a jacket that he really liked. After he had the sleeves (*shorten*)_____, it fit him perfectly.

9. My boss made me (*redo*)_____ my report because he wasn't satisfied with it.

10. Alice stopped at the service station to have the tank (*fill*)_____.

11. I got Rosa (*lend*)_____ me some money so I could go to a movie last night.

12. Mr. Fields went to a doctor to have a wart on his nose (*remove*) _____.

13. I spilled some tomato sauce on my suit coat. Now I need to get my suit (*clean*) _____.

14. Peeling onions always makes me (*cry*) _____.

15. Tom Sawyer was supposed to paint the fence, but he didn't want to do it. He was a very clever boy. Somehow he got his friends (*do*) _____ it for him.

16. We had a professional photographer (*take*) _____ pictures of everyone who participated in our wedding.

c) complete the sentences with verb phrases:

1. I got my friend _____.

2. Sometimes parents make their children_____.

3. When I was at the restaurant, I had the waiter_____.

4. Many people take their cars to service stations to get the oil _____.

5. Teachers sometimes have their students_____.

6. I'm more than willing to help you_____.

7. Before I left on my trip, I had the travel agent_____.

8. My cousin's jokes always make me_____.

9. When I was a child, my parents wouldn't let me_____.

10. We finally got our landlady_____.

d) answer the questions in complete sentences using causative verbs:

1. What did your parents make you do when you were a child? What did they let you do? What did they help you do?

2. Imagine that you are in one of the jobs in your field. What can your

boss have you do?

3. Have you persuaded someone to do something recently? What did you get him/her to do?

4. Who has had something fixed recently? What was it? Who fixed it? Where did you go to get it repaired?

5. Where do you usually go to get:

- a. a check cashed?
- b. your clothes dry-cleaned?
- c. your laundry done?
- d. your blood pressure checked?
- e. your hair cut?

Ex. 9. (see §§ 24, 26):

a) use *need*:

1. – Здається, твоя сукня пом'ялась. Її потрібно випрасувати знову. – Для цього мені потрібно мати час. 2. – Ці вазони ось-ось зів'януть. Їх негайно потрібно полити. – Тоді мені потрібно тобі сказати, що поливати їх – твій обов'язок. 3. – Мені потрібно принести трішки води. – Навіщо? – Мій песик грався у багнюці, тож його потрібно помити.

b) use causative verbs *make, have, get*:

1. Викладач примусив Джоану вийти з кімнати, бо його примусили карати студентів за списування негайно. 2. Том сказав водієві, щоб той поставив авто на стоянку. 3. Еллен переконала Марію надрукувати свого листа. 4. Доктор Берн зараз каже студентам писати твір. 5. Поліцейські примусили підозрюваного лягти на землю. 6. Ти сказав, щоб Джек помив посуд? 7. Мама переконала дітей поскладати іграшки у картонну коробку. 8. Хто змусив тебе купляти стільки продуктів? 9. Марія сказала, щоб Ед приніс води. 10. Спробуй ти переконати Джона не ходити допізна катна-де. 11. Чи хто-небудь казав Ендрю розмовляти лише іноземною мовою?

<http://englishstandarts.blogspot.com/2013/02/infinite-worksheet.html>

Ex. 10. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian, using the infinitive from the following list as:

a) **a subject:** *to repair, to hear, to speak, to wait, to search*

1. He went off. _____ for him now was a torture. 2. It was impossible _____ the bicycle. 3. It took us twelve days _____ the island. 4. At this moment, _____ required more effort than she could make. 5. It is such a comfort _____ you say so, doctor.

b) **an object:** *to complete, to air, to pay, to show, to join, to be innocent*

1. He promised _____ us all of the island. 2. I must tell Ellen _____ the drawing-room very well tomorrow. 3. The man pretended _____. 4. He asked me _____ his party. 5. They refused _____ the bill. 6. We are determined _____ the project.

c) **a predicative:** *to go on, to try, to tell, to return, to keep*

1. My next plan was _____ to the house, avoiding Wells if possible. 2. My advice to you is _____ a coach tour. 3. The only thing she could do was _____ the truth. 4. The greatest thing is _____ our heads up. 5. There was no water nearby and the only thing was _____ to find it somewhere.

d) **an attribute:** *to do, to say, to waste, to make, to arrive*

1. There's nothing else _____. 2. They had very little _____. 3. There were no objections _____ that you could put your finger on. 4. He was nearly the last _____. 5. You see I have no time _____.

e) **an adverbial modifier of result:** *to give, to believe, to go, to shut*

1. You're too young _____ the door on life. 2. She was well enough _____ to visit Henry in the sanatorium. 3. It's too good a story _____. 4. The very names of the chapters were enough _____ one a headache.

f) **an adverbial modifier of purpose:** *to spend, to keep, to fetch, to have*

1. Jennie had driven off next day _____ the twins from a swimming-pool near by. 2. "Hallo, Marjie," I said. "Have you come _____ me company?" 3. I arrived on a Saturday afternoon _____ a week there. 4. He invited them to the flat one evening _____ coffee.

g) **parenthesis:** *to put it mildly; to be perfectly frank; to make matters worse; needless to say*

1. _____, I should have spent more time on the report, but I just didn't have it. 2. _____, I think it's a bad idea. 3. She was angry at almost everyone – _____. 4. _____, they don't listen to us when we try to explain things to them.

Ex. 11.

a) **translate into Ukrainian pointing out the infinitive attributes:**

1. There is no time to be lost. 2. No one liked to be the first to move. 3. Davy was never one to promise and not keep his word. 4. There was not a moment to lose. 5. It's a chance not to be missed. 6. We are going to find a place to phone from, and maybe have some refreshment! 7. I have a word to say to my daughter. 8. So you've got nothing to reproach yourself with. 9. There was so much to do. 10. He was quick-witted, unpompous, the easiest man to do business with. 11. He was the first to speak again. 12. I haven't any time to spare. 13. I promise you there's nothing to fear. 14. I won, but it's no victory to be proud of. 15. We came into the cafe looking for a place to eat. 16. He was really someone to admire. 17. I told the driver the address to

drive to. 18. There was no taxi to be seen outside the hotel... 19. I have dreadful news to break to her. 20. She had a long way to go. 21. But I haven't much to be proud of in that respect. 22. One should always have something sensational to read in the train. 23. He isn't the man to make a woman happy.

b) paraphrase the sentences using the infinitive in the function of an adverbial modifier of result:

Model: The storm was so strong *that we couldn't go out*. = The storm was *too strong to go out*.

The text is so short *that it can be translated* in an hour. = The text is short *enough to be translated* in an hour.

1. It was so dark that he couldn't see anything before him.
2. He was so angry; he wouldn't speak to me.
3. You are so experienced; you should know it better.
4. The boy was so short that he couldn't switch on the lights.
5. His English is very poor; he can't make himself understood.
6. I know French so well that I can read French books in the original.

Ex. 12. Translate into English

a) using infinitive attributes:

1. Джон вийшов з лабораторії останнім. 2. Мері першою перервала мовчання, голосно сказавши, що у неї є друзі, які можуть їй допомогти. 3. Мені потрібні ці гроші, бо у мене є діти, про яких я повинна піклуватися. 4. Ось музика, яку варто слухати дітям. 5. Мені потрібно вам дещо сказати. 6. Вибачте, але я на мав часу прочитати цю статтю. 7. Невже тобі немає про що поговорити з дітьми? 8. Я знав що не можна втрачати ні хвилини. 9. Мій батько не така людина, щоб забути про свою обіцянку. 10. Ось уривки з творів, які ти маєш проаналізувати. 11. У мене є хороші новини, які я маю вам розповісти. 12. Я довго боровся за право говорити правду. 13. Дай мені слово зізнаватися у всьому один одному.

b) using the infinitive in the function of an adverbial modifier of result:

1. Ця книга занадто велика, щоб її можна було прочитати за три години. 2. Я був занадто здивований, щоб говорити. 3. Достатньо тепло, щоб провести вечір на свіжому повітрі. 4. Ти не знаєш цього чоловіка настільки добре, щоб вийти за нього заміж. 5. Наші знайомі занадто бідні, щоб дозволити собі відпочинок за кордоном. 6. Кімната була достатньо просторою, щоб поставити там рояль.

Ex. 13. Translate into English, using the infinitive in the function of:

a) a subject

1. Марною справою було намагатися виконати все завдання за один день. 2. Починати читати новий розділ було занадто пізно. 3. Приємно знову вести авто. 4. Моїм обов'язком у дитинстві було готувати сніданок для всієї родини. 5. Марно обговорювати це питання зараз. 6. Легко образити людину, а дуже важко просити вибачення.

b) an object

1. Ми сподівалися застати друзів вдома, там вони вже пішли. 2. Не забудь прийняти ліки від грипу. 3. Давайте запросимо Браунів прийти оглянути нашу нову квартиру. 4. Ніколи не обіцяйте зробити те, чого ніколи не думали робити. 5. Я вирішила дати незнайомцю свій телефон, але не погодилася зустрітися з ним ввечері.

c) an attribute

1. Том був дуже зайнятий, він мав багато що зробити за день. 2. Хтось повинен першим сказати правду про рівень життя у цій країні. 3. У тебе багато речей, які ти маєш спакувати? 4. – Чому ти мовчиш? – Мені немає що казати. Єдине, що мені залишилося зробити, – це піти звідси. 5. Ми не маємо куди поставити ці речі. 6. Я не можу зараз допомогти тобі готувати обід, бо мені потрібно робити уроки. 7. Ти занадто довірлива, а тому перший, хто тобі зустрінеться, може тебе обманути. 8. Можна йти відпочивати, бо вже нема чого більше робити.

d) an adverbial modifier of result

1. Мері була занадто вражена, щоб спокійно говорити про нещодавні події. 2. Мій син достатньо кмітливий, щоб розробити проект самотужки. 3. Здається, вона недостатньо розумна, щоб усвідомлювати всю небезпеку такої поведінки. 4. Ці люди занадто шумні, щоб жити з ними по сусідству. 5. Ендрю достатньо досвідчений, щоб тренувати дітей.

e) an adverbial modifier of purpose

1. Ми прийшли, аби переконатися, що вам не потрібна допомога. 2. Я зазвичай витрачаю чверть години, аби поснідати. 3. Він встав, щоб піти. 4. Ти не можеш знайти мені ще кого-небудь, щоб позичити гроші? 5. – Де Макс? – Він пішов допомогти батькам викопати картоплю.

Ex. 14. Point out the Objective-with-the-Infinitive and the Subjective Infinitive Constructions. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. He didn't mean this to be a long meeting. 2. It was the first time he had ever seen her weep. 3. Never once had she been seen to cry. 4. There was a rumour that at last they were likely to be married. 5. He was said to be one of the most promising of nuclear physicists. 6. Irving proved to be a long,

sallow-faced butler chap, solemn as an undertaker. 7. He is sure to be back soon. 8. I came to get someone to tell me the truth. 9. I'll have Bertha bring you breakfast. 10. The people around did not seem to see her. 11. I have never known Dr. House behave like this. 12. His "office" turned out to be in one of the back streets close by Olympia. 13. Conrad pulled out a chair and made her sit down. 14. He... looked at his watch, rang the bell, and ordered the vehicle to be brought round immediately. 15. Paul felt his heart lift as at a great victory. 16.... people took an oath, a pledge, when they were married, and that was supposed to hold them together. 17. You make me think of spring flowers... 18. At thirteen he began to read books that were said to be evil. 19. She watched him go up the street and enter a door. 20. He appeared to be an ideal home man. 21. Young men of this class never do anything for themselves that they can get other people to do for them. 22. You are sure to be there to-morrow night. 23. She doesn't seem to want to do anything I suggest. 24. Cecily and Gwendolen are perfectly certain to be extremely great friends. 25. He heard the town clock strike twelve. 26. Nearly a year ago, I chanced to tell him our legend of the nun... 27. You can easily get in through a window if the door happens to be locked. 28. I don't like him to be so long alone. 29. He turned out to have no feeling whatsoever for his nephew. 30. From the extreme freshness and purity of her complexion I estimated her age to be sixteen, or less perhaps. 31. This appeared to amuse the policeman. 32. I can't bear any one to be very near me but you. 33. He decided to write her... and ask for an explanation, as well as have her meet him. 34. At any moment he was expecting Erik to pull a gun and rob him.

Ex. 15. Translate into English using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction where possible:

1. Еллен відчула, як хтось торкнувся її плеча. 2. Я терпіти не можу, коли до дітей погано ставляться. 3. Ми не чекали, що ви так швидко підготуєте доповідь. 4. Я відчула, що його слова нещирі. 5. Макс попросив вважати його нашим другом. 6. Ви дозволите мені переписати цей рукопис? 7. Батько хотів, щоб його син став юристом. 8. Я не допущу, щоб дитина залишилася вдома одна. 9. Усі чули, як ректор оголосив тебе переможцем конкурсу. 10. Я ніколи не чула, щоб вона казала правду. 11. Я чула, що вона пліткарка. 12. Джек бачив, як Мері зайшла до зали, сіла в кутку і задумалась. 13. Джек бачив, що Мері не розуміє, про що йдеться, а тому почав все пояснювати знову. 14. Дошч примусив організаторів припинити концерт. 15. Викладач сказав студентам виписати й вивчити нові слова. 16. Ви не відчуваєте, що у вас тремтять руки? 17. Том прокинувся, почувши, що його хтось кличе.

18. Том чув, що влада міста скликає талановиту молодь. 19. Невже ти хочеш, щоб мене звільнили?

Ex. 16. Note the Subjective Infinitive Construction and the verb it is used after. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. He was seen to cross the street and turn round the corner. 2. She was heard to breathe heavily. 3. At any moment the boys were likely to be away. 4. He is said to be one of the best students at our faculty. 5. She was reported to have been very faithful to her friends. She knew everybody she wished to know and everybody was pleased to know her. 6. When he recovered he was allowed to ski every Sunday. 7. Her retirement was rather a tragedy, she was forced to retire before time. 8. He happened to be her brother-in-law. 9. He always appeared to be so helpful on the committees, so considerate. 10. His pockets turned out to contain nothing except a packet of Turkish cigarettes, which he usually smoked. 11. He proved to be their devoted friend. 12. He seemed to know her thoughts. 13. There are always things that are sure to happen to those thinking a lot about them.

Ex. 17. Paraphrase the following sentences using the Subjective Infinitive Construction:

a) 1. He did not expect her to write often, for he knew that letter-writing came difficult to her. 2. She heard him greet his mother. 3. He saw those three return together from the other room and pass back along the far side of the screen. 4. A voice on the stairs behind made us all start. 5. He made the boy take off his boots.

b) 1. It seemed that her dinner party went on too long to her, as it did to you. 2. It seemed that she sensed the purpose of his question. 3. It seemed that he did not notice that I was in outdoor clothes. 4. "It seems that you know a lot of Robinson," Tom Wells observed. 5. It was so wonderful to see you. It seems you need a friend.

c) 1. It appeared that he did not see at all why he should explain his disappearance. 2. "I don't think you should blame yourself." It appeared that the man had not heard. He went on as if in a daze. 3. When she passed by it appeared that they looked at her attentively. 4. It appeared that they were coming down when I left the room.

d) 1. It was likely that he had hidden my journal under his mattress. 2. It was unlikely that she would come across him by accident. 3. It is quite likely that a motor containing two boys has been noticed. 4. It is unlikely that he will come and see us soon. 5. I think, it is likely Peter will make that

mistake.

e) 1. It is believed that John has arrived in London. 2. It is known that Jack is good at painting. 3. It is reported that the spaceship has landed successfully. 4. It is believed he is clever. 5. They say that he is the best teacher at our school.

f) 1. It happened that his father had come. It was raining and he had not been able to play golf, and he and Walter Fane had a long chat. 2. It happened that everybody had taken the problem seriously. 3. It happened that I saw them at the theatre. 4. It happened that I mentioned your brother's name.

Ex. 18. *

a) join two sentences together using CO showing the action in process and its completeness:

1. He watched the footballers. They were playing badly.
2. Strangers occupied the vacant flat. Our friend noticed it.
3. She has got a nice voice. Someone must record it for her.
4. The man was drinking from my cup. I found it.
5. The food was burning. We smelt it.

b) transform CO into CS:

6. We noticed him pointing / point to the monument.
7. We heard the President speaking / speak.
8. She saw the house being broken / broken down
9. Our neighbour heard his wife's name mentioned.
10. We found the documents signed.

c) transform CS into CO introducing necessary elements (subjects):

11. He was heard to make / making noise in the next room.
12. The students were seen smiling / to smile at the Dean.
13. They were found repairing the bicycle.
14. He was seen bored to death.
15. The flowers were seen being planted.
16. The children were heard praised.

* CO = Complex Object = the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction,
CS = Complex Subject = the Subjective Infinitive Construction

Ex. 19. Translate into English using the Subjective Infinitive Construction where possible:

1. Бачили, як Том переходив дорогу на червоне світло. 2. Кажуть, він найбільш досвідчений юрист у нашому місті. / Кажуть, він був найбільш досвідченим юристом... 3. Він напевне добре знає англійську,

адже жив у Лондоні шість років. 4. Чули, що Джейн вийшла з квартири. 5. Чули, що Джейн вийшла заміж за Тома. 6. Здається, Мері раніше за вас зрозуміла суть проблеми і знайшла її рішення. 7. Знають, що прізвище Шевченко належить не тільки футболісту, а й великому українському поету. 8. У новинах кажуть, що після поломки автобуса багато туристів були налаштовані продовжити мандрівку автостопом. 9. Вочевидь, Джеймс стане хорошим лікарем. 10. Ці діти навряд чи поважатимуть своїх батьків. 11. Коли ми зайшли до зали, здалося, що студенти з цікавістю слухають промовця. Потім виявилось, що їх просто примусили робити такий вигляд. 12. Сподіваються, що нові підручники уже надрукували. 13. Здається, Мері дуже змінилася з того часу. 14. Виявилось, що я добре знаю наших нових сусідів. 15. Вважалося, що кінцевий термін завершення проекту буде в понеділок. 16. Ендрю випадково проходив повз наш будинок, тож зайшов до нас. 17. Знають, що твоя мати чудово готує. 18. Відомо, що цей письменник працює зараз над новим романом. 19. Вірогідно, вона була єдиною відповідальною людиною у всьому колективі. 20. Чули, як хлопнули вхідні двері.

Ex. 20. Translate into English using the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction and the Subjective Infinitive Construction where possible:

a) 1. Ми хотіли, щоб ви приєднались до нас на екскурсії. 2. Я не мала на увазі, щоб твій друг допомагав мені. 3. Діти дуже хотіли, щоб їм дочитали казку до кінця. 4. Хтось бачив, як Стефан брав / взяв журнал групи? 5. Ти бачив, як Том зблід? 6. Ти бачив, який Том був блідий? 7. Ти бачиш, що я зайнята? 7. Усі знали, що він – відомий співак. 8. Ми не чекали, що він зупиниться і заговорить з нами. 9. Я ніколи не чув, щоб про нього говорили погано. 10. Бос вважав Мері здатною виконати це важке завдання. 11. Ми не можемо допустити, щоб дитина так пізно лягала спати. 12. Ти сам бачив, що наш кіт повернувся додому? 13. Мері помітила, що помідори достигли. 14. Не дозволяйте дітям гратись на дорозі. 15. Ми б хотіли, щоб контракт підписали негайно. 16. Я б ніколи не бажала бачити, як мої діти сваряться. 17. Хлопцеві сказали спробувати підтягнутися 10 разів.

b) 1. Після того, як діти змогли під час дощу, їх усіх змусили перевдягнутись і випити гарячого чаю. 2. Вірогідно, вони усвідомлювали, що роблять, коли почали фарбувати стіни у червоний колір. 3. Здається, ви зовсім про нас забули. 4. Том виявився досвідченим фахівцем. 5. Передбачалось, що вчителі допоможуть дітям підготувати свято. 6. Зовсім не схоже на те, що ваш колега відчуватиме докори сумління з приводу погано виконаної роботи. 7. Виявилось, що

у холодильнику повно їжі. 8. Сталося так, що мене не було вдома, коли ви заходили. Давайте ще раз домовимось про зустріч. 9. Здавалось, Алекс хотів про щось запитати Кейт, але виявилось, що він був просто зачарований її красою і не міг вимовити жодного слова. 10. Чули, як сусід грає на трубі (blow the trumpet) і голосно співає. 11. Сталося так, що я розповів Джону правду про наші стосунки. 12. Повідомляють, що гості приїдуть за два дні. 13. Сподіваються, вони матимуть гарні враження після відвідування нашого міста. 14. Повідомили, що злочинців вже спіймали. 15. – Кажуть, вашому синові лише чотирнадцять, а він вже навчається в університеті. – Так, вірять, що він стане видатним фізиком. 16. Бачили, як тварин перевозять до нового зоопарку. 17. Помітили, що крига розтанула.

Ex. 21. State the syntactic functions of the *for-to-Infinitive Construction*. Translate into Ukrainian:

1. He waited for me to sit down. 2. The top of this was covered with a thin layer of soil and coarse grass and shaded with young trees. There was not enough soil for them to grow to any height. 3. There was no home for him to go to. 4. Some trouble with the authorities had made it necessary for him to be much abroad. 5. The best thing is for you to do it now. 6. She spread jam for him and cut up the bread and butter into convenient slices for the child to eat. 7. There was room enough for me to sit between them, and no more. 8. On the first occasion it was necessary for him to indicate his requirements to her. 9. It seemed almost a shame for anyone to be as pretty as she was tonight. 10. And it is not for you to make terms. It is for you to accept them. 11. There's nothing for us to do but amuse ourselves. 12. But the pain in James' head asserted itself too cruelly for him to think of anything else for the moment. 13. He cordially extended one forefinger for Erik to shake. 14. There is nothing for you to do but leave at once. 15. There were plenty of papers for him to read. 16. It is impossible for me to write about that time in detail — I can't bear to. 17. He opened the door of his room for her to go out. 18. Buttonwood street, where he spent the first ten years of his life, was a lovely place for a boy to live. 19. She longed for night to come to bring sleep to her. 20. It was really warm for May, and still light enough for him to see his cows in the meadow beyond the river. 21.... the idea is for us to give a special concert at the Festival Hall. 22. My house is always ready for anyone to come into. 23. This isn't the time for us to quarrel. 24. Erik saw that she was impatient for him to be gone. 25. Annie had a hard time when she was coming home from the store because the bag of groceries was too heavy for her to carry.

Ex. 22. Paraphrase the following sentences so as to use *the for-to-Infinitive Construction*:

1. It is time that you should go, John. 2. Mary stood at the door waiting till her cousin came for a walk by the sea. 3. There was nobody who she could speak to. 4. Jack was walking slowly towards us, and we waited till he came up to us in order to ask the way again. 5. Janet sat and waited till they went away. 6. She then sat down in the chair and waited till the kettle boiled. 7. Was it possible that she could forget him? 8. Then she made her way to the kitchen and waited till her daughter made the tea. 9. He waited till she spoke.

Ex. 23. Complete the following sentences using *the for-to-Infinitive Construction*:

1. They waited at the door for (she) _____. 2. It is necessary for (he) _____. 3. There was no reason for (she) _____. 4. It was obligatory for (they) _____. 5. There were no friends for (he) _____. 6. There is nothing for (you) _____. 7. She played the violin for (they) _____. 8. It seemed strange for (they) _____. 9. It is desirable for (Pete) _____. 10. It is advisable for (they) _____.

Ex. 24. Translate the following sentences into English using *the for-to-Infinitive Construction*:

1. Нам необхідно ще раз зібратися, щоб вирішити це питання раз і назавжди. 2. Думаю, йому нелегко згадувати про той інцидент. 3. Ось статті, які ти маєш опрацювати. 4. Налий води у миску, щоб вмити дитину. 5. Потримай двері, щоб ми могли занести меблі. 6. Ми намагалися йти повільніше, щоб діти не відставали. 7. Ось тобі бутерброди, щоб ти міг перекусити, коли зголоднієш. 8. Незважаючи на вашу допомогу, Тому було важко починати все з початку. 9. Щось мені не хочеться гуляти в таку вітряну погоду. Давайте почекаємо, доки вітер стихне. 10. Ви вважаєте, мені доцільно летіти туди літаком? 11. Батькам було нелегко припинити повчати дітей. 12. Саме таку їжу має їсти дитина. 13. Бажано, щоб ви не спізнювалися на лекції. 14. Не питайте мене поради, тільки вам вирішувати, одружуватись, чи ні. 15. Марія подзвонила батькам, щоб ті приїхали до неї, як тільки зможуть. 16. Декан говорив голосно, щоб усі могли його добре чути. 17. Мері чекала, поки чоловік розрахується за таксі. 18. Я не можу запам'ятати усі ці слова (=Для мене запам'ятати усі ці слова неможливо). 19. У спортзалі були усі знаряддя, щоб спортсмени могли успішно тренуватися. 20. Бабуся і дідусь чекали, доки діти повернуться з прогулянки. 21. Алекс купив сир і помідори, щоб дружина приготувала піцу.

GERUND VS INFINITIVE

Ex. 25. Complete the sentences with the correct form, gerund or infinitive, of the words in parentheses:

1. Hassan volunteered (*bring*) _____ some food to the reception.
2. The students practiced (*pronounce*) _____ the "th" sound in the phrase "these thirty-three dirty trees."
3. In the fairy tale, the wolf threatened (*eat*) _____ a girl named Little Red Riding Hood.
4. Susie! How many times do I have to remind you (*hang up*) _____ your coat when you get home from school?
5. The horses struggled (*pull*) _____ the wagon out of the mud.
6. Anita demanded (*know*) _____ why she had been fired.
7. My skin can't tolerate (*be*) _____ in the sun all day. I get sunburned easily.
8. I avoided (*tell*) _____ Mary the truth because I knew she would be angry.
9. Fred Washington claims (*be*) _____ a descendant of George Washington.
10. Mr. Kwan broke the antique vase. I'm sure he didn't mean (*do*) _____ it.
11. I urged Omar (*return*) _____ to school and (*finish*) _____ his education.
12. Mrs. Freeman can't help (*worry*) _____ about her children.
13. Children, I forbid you (*play*) _____ in the street. There's too much traffic.
14. My little cousin is a blabbermouth! He can't resist (*tell*) _____ everyone my secrets!
15. I appreciate your (*take*) _____ the time to help me.
16. I can't afford (*buy*) _____ a new car.
17. Kim managed (*change*) _____ my mind.
18. I think Sam deserves (*have*) _____ another chance.
19. Olga finally admitted (*be*) _____ responsible for the problem.
20. I don't recall ever (*hear*) _____ you mention his name before.
21. Nadia keeps (*promise*) _____ (*visit*) _____ US, but she never does.
22. Margaret challenged me (*race*) _____ her across the pool.
23. Oscar keeps (*hope*) _____ and (*pray*) _____ that things will get better.
24. I finally managed (*persuade*) _____ Yoko (*stay*) _____ in school and (*finish*) _____ her degree.

Ex. 26. Complete the sentences with the correct form(s) of the verbs in parentheses:

1. I like (*go*) to go / going to the zoo.
2. The play wasn't very good. The audience started (*leave*) _____ before it was over.
3. After a brief interruption, the professor continued (*lecture*) _____.
4. The children love (*swim*) _____ in the ocean.

5. I hate (*see*) _____ any living being suffer. I can't bear it.
6. I'm afraid of flying. When a plane begins (*move*) _____ down the runway, my heart starts (*race*) _____. Oh-oh! The plane is beginning (*move*) _____, and my heart is starting (*race*) _____.
7. When I travel, I prefer (*drive*) _____ to (*take*) _____ a plane.
8. I prefer (*drive*) _____ rather than (*take*) _____ a plane.
9. I always remember (*turn*) _____ off all the lights before I leave my house.
10. I can remember (*be*) _____ very proud and happy when I graduated.
11. Did you remember (*give*) _____ Jake my message?
12. I remember (*play*) _____ with dolls when I was a child.
13. What do you remember (*do*) _____ when you were a child?
14. What do you remember (*do*) _____ before you leave for class every day?
15. What did you forget (*do*) _____ before you left for class this morning?
16. I'll never forget (*carry*) _____ my wife over the threshold when we moved into our first home.
17. I can't ever forget (*watch*) _____ our team score the winning goal in the last seconds of the championship game.
18. Don't forget (*do*) _____ your homework tonight!
19. I regret (*inform*) _____ you that your loan application has not been approved.
20. I regret (*listen, not*) _____ to my father's advice. He was right.
21. When a student asks a question, the teacher always tries (*explain*) _____ the problem as clearly as possible.
22. I tried everything, but the baby still wouldn't stop crying. I tried (*hold*) _____ him, but that didn't help. I tried (*feed*) _____ him, but he refused the food and continued to cry. I tried (*burp*) _____ him. I tried (*change*) _____ his diapers. Nothing worked. The baby wouldn't stop crying.

Ex. 27. Supply an appropriate form, gerund or infinitive, of the verbs in parentheses:

1. Mary reminded me (*be, not*) _____ late for the meeting.
2. We went for a walk after we finished (*clean*) _____ up the kitchen.
3. I forgot (*take*) _____ a book back to the library, so I had to pay a fine.
4. When do you expect (*leave*) _____ on your trip?
5. The baby started (*talk*) _____ when she was about eighteen months old.
6. I don't mind (*wait*) _____ for you. Go ahead and finish (*do*) _____ your work.
7. I've decided (*stay*) _____ here over vacation and (*paint*) _____ my room.
8. We discussed (*quit*) _____ our jobs and (*open*) _____ our own business.
9. I'm getting tired. I need (*take*) _____ a break.
10. Sometimes students avoid (*look*) _____ at the teacher if they don't want (*answer*) _____ a question.

11. The club members discussed (*postpone*) _____ the next meeting until March.
12. Most children prefer (*watch*) _____ television to (*listen*) _____ to the radio.
13. My grandfather prefers (*read*) _____.
14. Did Carol agree (*go*) _____ (*camp*) _____ with you?
15. As the storm approached, the birds quit (*sing*) _____.
16. The taxi driver refused (*take*) _____ a check. He wanted the passenger (*pay*) _____ cash.
17. The soldiers were ordered (*stand*) _____ at attention.
18. The travel agent advised us (*wait, not*) _____ until August.

Ex. 28. Supply an appropriate form, gerund or infinitive, of the verbs in parentheses:

1. Keep (*talk*) _____. I'm listening to you.
2. The children promised (*play*) _____ more quietly. They promised (*make, not*) _____ so much noise.
3. Linda offered (*look after*) _____ my cat while I was out of town.
4. You shouldn't put off (*pay*) _____ your bills.
5. Alex's dog loves (*chase*) _____ sticks.
6. Mark mentioned (*go*) _____ to the market later today. I wonder if he's still planning (*go*) _____.
7. Igor suggested (*go*) _____ (*ski*) _____ in the mountains this weekend. How does that sound to you?
8. The doctor ordered Mr. Gray (*smoke, not*) _____.
9. Don't tell me his secret. I prefer (*know, not*) _____.
10. Could you please stop (*whistle*) _____? I'm trying (*concentrate*) _____ on my work.
11. Recently, Jo has been spending most of her time (*do*) _____ research for a book on pioneer women.
12. Nadia finally decided (*quit*) _____ her present job and (*look for*) _____ another one.
13. Did you remember (*turn off*) _____ the stove?
14. Toshi was allowed (*renew*) _____ his student visa.
15. Pat told us (*wait, not*) _____ for her.
16. Mr. Buck warned his daughter (*play, not*) _____ with matches.
17. Would you please remind me (*call*) _____ Gina tomorrow?
18. The little boy had a lot of trouble (*convince*) _____ anyone he had seen a mermaid.
19. Liz encouraged me (*throw away*) _____ my old running shoes with holes in the toes and (*buy*) _____ a new pair.
20. I'm considering (*drop out of*) _____ school, (*hitchhike*) _____ to

New York, and (try) _____ (find) _____ a job.

21. Don't forget (tell) _____ Jane (call) _____ me about (go) _____ (swim) _____ tomorrow.

22. Sally reminded me (ask) _____ you (tell) _____ Bob (remember) _____ (bring) _____ his soccer ball to the picnic.

Ex. 29. Supply an appropriate form for each verb in parentheses. Use passive and past forms of infinitives and gerunds*:

1. I don't enjoy (laugh) _____ at by other people.

2. I'm angry at him for (tell, not) _____ me the truth.

3. It is easy (fool) _____ by his lies.

4. I expected (invite) _____ to the party, but I wasn't.

5. Sometimes adolescents complain about not (understand) _____ by their parents.

6. Jin Won had a narrow escape. He was almost hit by a car. He barely avoided (hit) _____ by a speeding automobile.

7. Jack Welles has a good chance of (elect) _____. I know I'm going to vote for him.

8. Carlos appears (lose) _____ some weight. Has he been ill?

9. You must tell me the truth. I insist on (tell) _____ the truth.

10. Dear Hiroki,

I feel guilty about (write, not) _____ to you sooner, but I've been swamped with work lately.

11. A: You know Jim Frankenstein, don't you?

B: Jim Frankenstein? I don't think so. I don't recall ever (meet) _____ him.

15. Mr. Chance mentioned (injure) _____ in an accident as a child, but he never told us the details.

*The past gerund is used to emphasize that the action of the gerund took place before that of the main verb. However, often there is little difference in meaning between a simple gerund and a past gerund.

Ex. 30. Combine the pairs of sentences. Change *that fact* to a gerund phrase. Use formal English (*Mary's, our*). Discuss informal usage (*Mary, us*):

1. Mary won a scholarship. We are excited about *that fact*.

We are excited about Mary's (Mary) winning a scholarship.

2. He didn't want to go. I couldn't understand *that fact*.

3. You took the time to help us. We greatly appreciate *that fact*.

4. We talked about him behind his back. The boy resented *that fact*.
5. They ran away to get married. *That fact* shocked everyone.
6. You are late to work every morning. I will no longer tolerate *that fact*.
7. Ann borrowed Sally's clothes without asking her first. Sally complained about *that fact*.
8. Helen is here to answer our questions about the company's new insurance plan. We should take advantage of *that fact*.

Ex. 31. Supply an appropriate form for each verb in parentheses:

1. Alice didn't expect (*ask*) _____ to Bill's party.
2. I'm not accustomed to (*drink*) _____ coffee with my meals.
3. I'll help you with your homework as soon as I finish (*wash*) _____ the dishes.
4. She took a deep breath (*relax*) _____ herself before she got up to give her speech.
5. I'm prepared (*answer*) _____ any question that might be asked during my job interview tomorrow.
6. Matthew left without (*tell*) _____ anyone.
7. It's useless. Give up. Enough's enough. Don't keep (*beat*) _____ your head against a brick wall.
8. His (*be, not*) _____ able to come is disappointing.
9. I hope (*award*) _____ a scholarship for the coming semester.
10. We are very pleased (*accept*) _____ your invitation.
11. I have considered (*get*) _____ a part-time job (*help*) _____ pay for my school expenses.
12. It is exciting (*travel*) _____ to faraway places and (*leave*) _____ one's daily routine behind.
13. (*Help*) _____ the disadvantaged children learn how to read was a rewarding experience.
14. He wants (*like*) _____ and (*trust*) _____ by everyone.
15. I can't help (*wonder*) _____ why Larry did such a foolish thing.
16. Mr. Carson is very lucky (*choose*) _____ by the committee as their representative to the meeting in Paris.
17. (*Live*) _____ in a city has certain advantages.
18. Keep on (*do*) _____ whatever you were doing. I didn't mean (*interrupt*) _____ you.
19. It is very kind of you (*take*) _____ care of that problem for me.
20. She opened the window (*let*) _____ in some fresh air.
21. They agreed (*cooperate*) _____ with us to the fullest extent.
22. Jack wastes a lot of time (*hang*) _____ out with his friends on street

corners.

23. Did you remember (*turn*) _____ in your assignment?

24. I don't remember ever (*hear*) _____ that story before.

25. Does your son regret (*leave*) _____ home and (*go*) _____ to a foreign country (*study*) _____?

26. I appreciate your (*ask*) _____ my opinion on the matter.

27. You should stop (*drive*) _____ if you get sleepy. It's dangerous (*drive*) _____ when you're not alert.

28. I have trouble (*fall*) _____ asleep at night.

29. After driving for three hours, we stopped (*get*) _____ something to eat.

30. Please forgive me for (*be, not*) _____ here to help you yesterday.

Ex. 32. Error analysis: gerunds, infinitives, causatives

Directions: Correct the errors.

1. Stop tell me what to do! Let me to make up my own mind.

2. My English is pretty good, but sometimes I have trouble to understand lectures at school.

3. When I entered the room, I found my wife to cry over the broken vase that had belonged to her great-grandmother.

4. Sara is going to spend next year for studying Chinese at a university in Taiwan.

5. I went to the pharmacy for having my prescription to be filled.

6. You shouldn't let children playing with matches.

7. When I got home, Irene was lying in bed think about what a wonderful time she'd had.

8. When Shelley needed a passport photo, she had her picture taking by a professional photographer.

9. I've finally assembled enough information for beginning writing my thesis.

10. Omar is at the park right now. He is sit on a park bench watch the ducks swimming in the pond. The sad expression on his face makes me to feel sorry for him.

Ex. 33. Supply an appropriate form for each verb in parentheses:

1. As he contemplated the meaning of life, Edward stood on the beach (*look*) _____ out over the ocean.

2. It was a hot day, and the work was hard. I could feel sweat (*trickle*) _____ down my back.

3. It is foolish (*ignore*) _____ physical ailments.

4. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him (*drink*) _____.

5. My cousins helped me (*move*) _____ into my new apartment.

6. I was tired, so I just watched them (*play*) _____ volleyball instead of (*join*) _____ them.

7. Many people think Mr. Peel will win the election. He has a good chance of (*elect*) _____.

8. If you hear any news, I want (*tell*) _____ immediately.

9. Let's (*have*) _____ Ron and Maureen (*join*) _____ us for dinner tonight, okay?

10. I was getting sleepy, so I had my friend (*drive*) _____ the car.

11. We sat in his kitchen (*sip*) _____ very hot, strong tea and (*eat*) _____ chunks of hard cheese.

12. Emily stopped her car (*let*) _____ a black cat (*run*) _____ across the street.

13. He's a terrific soccer player! Did you see him (*make*) _____ that goal?

14. We spent the entire class period (*talk*) _____ about the revolution.

15. I don't like (*force*) _____ (*leave*) _____ the room (*study*) _____ whenever my roommate feels like (*have*) _____ a party.

16. Yuko got along very well in France despite not (*be*) _____ able to speak French. She used English a lot.

17. He's at an awkward age. He's old enough (*have*) _____ adult problems but too young (*know*) _____ how (*handle*) _____ them.

18. (*Look*) _____ at the car after the accident made him (*realize*) _____ that he was indeed lucky (*be*) _____ alive.

19. I'm tired. I wouldn't mind just (*stay*) _____ home tonight and (*get*) _____ to bed early.

20. I don't anticipate (*have*) _____ any difficulties (*adjust*) _____ to a different culture when I go abroad.

Ex. 34. Complete the sentence with an appropriate form of the verb in parentheses:

1. My children enjoy (*allow*) _____ to stay up late when there's something special on TV.

2. (*Observe*) _____ the sun (*climb*) _____ above the horizon at dawn makes one (*realize*) _____ the earth is indeed turning.

3. John admitted (*surprise*) _____ by the unexpected birthday party last night. We had a lot of fun (*plan*) _____ it.

4. I don't understand how you got the wrong results. When I look over your notes, your chemistry experiment seems (*perform*) _____ correctly. But something is wrong somewhere.

5. The witness to the murder asked not (*identify*) _____ in the newspaper. She wanted her name kept secret.

6. It is generally considered impolite (*pick*) _____ your teeth at the dinner table.

7. I don't recall (*meet*) _____ Mr. Tanaka before. I'm sure I haven't. I'd like (*introduce*) _____ to him. Would you do the honors?

8. Ed's boss recommended him for the job. Ed was pleased (*consider*) _____ for the job even though he didn't get it.

9. I wasn't tired enough (*sleep*) _____ last night. For a long time, I just lay in bed (*think*) _____ about my career and my future.

10. It is the ancient task of the best artists among us (*force*) _____ us (*use*) _____ our ability (*feel*) _____ and (*share*) _____ emotions.

11. Jeff applied to medical school many months ago. Now he's so concerned about (*accept*) _____ into medical school that he's having a difficult time (*concentrate*) _____ on the courses he's taking this term.

12. It may be impossible (*persuade*) _____ my mother (*give*) _____ up her job even though she's having health problems. We can't even get her (*cut*) _____ down on her working hours. She enjoys (*work*) _____ so much that she refuses (*retire*) _____ and (*take*) _____ it easy. I admire her for (*dedicate*) _____ to her work, but I also want her to take care of her health.

13. Traffic has become too heavy for the Steinbergs (*commute*) _____ easily to their jobs in the city. They're considering (*move*) _____ to an apartment close to their places of work. They don't want (*give*) _____ up their present home, but they need (*live*) _____ in the city (*be*) _____ closer to their work so they can spend more time (*do*) _____ the things they really enjoy (*do*) _____ in their free time.

14. Last week I was sick with the flu. It made me (*feel*) _____ awful. I didn't have enough energy (*get*) _____ out of bed. I just lay there (*feel*) _____ sorry for myself. When my father heard me (*sneeze*) _____ and (*cough*) _____, he opened my bedroom door (*ask*) _____ me if I needed anything. I was really happy (*see*) _____ his kind and caring face, but there wasn't anything he could do to make the flu (*go*) _____ away.

15. Fish don't use their teeth for (*chew*) _____. They use them for (*grab*) _____, (*hold*) _____, or (*tear*) _____. Most fish (*swallow*) _____ their prey whole.

16. I can't seem (*get*) _____ rid of the cockroaches in my apartment. Every night I see them (*run*) _____ all over my kitchen counters. It drives me crazy. I'm considering (*have*) _____ the whole apartment _____ (*spray*) by a professional pest control expert.

17. The employees were unhappy when the new management took over. They weren't accustomed to (*treat*) _____ disrespectfully by the managers of the production departments. By (*threaten*) _____ (*stop*) _____ (*work*) _____, they got the company (*listen*) _____ to their grievances. In the end, a strike was averted.

18. According to some estimates, well over half of the world's population

is functionally illiterate. Imagine *(be)* _____ a parent with a sick child and *(be)* _____ unable to read the directions on a medicine bottle. We all know that it is important for medical directions *(understand)* _____ clearly. Many medical professionals are working today *(bridge)* _____ the literacy gap by *(teach)* _____ health care through pictures.

Ex. 35. Correct the errors:

1. My parents made me to promise to write them once a week.
2. I don't mind to have a roommate.
3. Most students want return home as soon as possible.
4. When I went to shopping last Saturday, I saw a man to drive his car onto the sidewalk.
5. I asked my roommate to let me to use his shoe polish.
6. To learn about another country it is very interesting.
7. I don't enjoy to play card games.
8. I heard a car door to open and closing.
9. I had my friend to lend me his car.
10. I tried very hard to don't make any mistakes.
11. You should visit my country. It is too beautiful.
12. The music director tapped his baton for beginning the rehearsal.
13. Some people prefer to save their money to spend it.
14. The task of find a person who could help us wasn't difficult.
15. All of us needed to went to the cashier's window.
16. I am looking forward to go to swim in the ocean.
17. When your planting a garden, it's important to be known about soils.
18. My mother always make me to be slow down if she think I am driving to fast.
19. One of our fights ended up with me having to sent to the hospital for getting stitches.
20. Please promise not telling anybody my secret.
21. I would appreciate having heard from you soon.
22. Maria has never complained about have a handicap.
23. Lillian deserves to be tell the truth about what happened last night.
24. Barbara always makes me laughing. She has a great sense of humor.
25. Ali no speak Spanish, and Juan not know Arabic. But they communicate well by speak English when they be together.
26. I enjoyed to talk to her on the phone. I look forward to see her next week.
27. During a fire drill, everyone is required leaving the building.
28. Ski in the Alps was a big thrill for me.

29. Don't keep to be asking me the same questions over and over.
30. When I entered the room, I found my young son stand on the kitchen table.

Gerunds, infinitives and present participles

Ex. 36. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms. Note that sometimes a bare infinitive will be required:

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.

20. 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) _____.

21. 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.

22. I've got the loaf; now I'm looking for a bread knife (cut) _____ it with. I saw Paul (sharpen) _____ a pencil with the bread knife a minute ago.

23. We stopped once (buy) _____ petrol and then we stopped again (ask) _____ someone the way.

24. When I caught them (cheat) _____ me, I stopped (buy) _____ petrol there and started (deal) _____ with your garage instead.

25. - 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.

26. Your hair needs (cut) _____. You'd better (have) _____ it done tomorrow—unless you'd like me (have) _____ a go at it for you.

27. I tried (convince) _____ him that I was perfectly capable of (manage) _____ on my own, but he insisted on (help) _____ me.

28. 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.

29. He took to (follow) _____ me about and (criticize) _____ my work till I threatened (hit) _____ him.

30. I have (stay) _____ here; I'm on duty. But you needn't (wait) _____; you're free (go) _____ whenever you like.

31. In *Animal Farm* the old pig urged the animals (rebel) _____ against

man but he warned them (not adopt) _____ man's habits.

32. - 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.

33. 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.

34. If you agree (work) _____ for me I'll see about (get) _____ you a work permit.

35. We'd better (start) _____ early. We don't want (risk) _____ (get) _____ caught in a traffic jam.

36. He suggested (call) _____ a meeting and (let) _____ the workers (decide) _____ the matter themselves.

Ex. 37. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms. Remember that sometimes a bare infinitive is required:

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'll get soaked (walk) _____ to the bus station.

21. 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.

22. Jack suggested (let) _____ one flat and (keep) _____ the other for myself. But Tom advised me (sell) _____ the whole house.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. He succeeded in (untie) _____ himself, (climb) _____ out of the window and (crawl) _____ along a narrow ledge to the window of the next room.

26. -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.

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. I'm delighted (hear) _____ that you can come on Saturday. We are all looking forward to (see) _____ you. Remember (bring) _____ your rubber boots.

31. 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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!

35. Would you mind (write) _____ your address on the back of the cheque and (show) _____ us some proof of your identity?

36. - Let's (swim) _____ across. - I'm not really dressed for (swim) _____. What's wrong with (go) _____ round by the bridge?

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Answer the questions:

§ 1.

1. What is the difference between *finite* and *non-finite* verb forms?
2. What is another name for *non-finite* verb forms?
3. Do all verbs have *non-finite* forms?
4. Name *non-finite* verb forms according to different classifications.

§ 2.

1. What is the participle character?
2. What participle types are there in English?
3. What forms of the *present* and *perfect* participles do you know?

§ 3.

1. Mention 5 spelling rules that concern the –ing form. Give examples.

§ 4. Present / Perfect participle constructions in place of clauses

1. What adverbial clauses can be replaced by present participle constructions?

2. When can present participle constructions be used in place of **coordinate** clauses? What happens to the conjunction **and**?
3. What **time** conjunctions can present participle constructions be used after? What can **on** and **in** mean?
4. Is the present participle *being* used in place of clauses of time? What is the meaning of **being**?
5. What does a *perfect* participle denote?
6. Is it always obligatory to use the perfect participle to show the priority of the action?
7. When do we use **a present participle** in place of a clause of reason?
8. When do we use **a perfect participle** in place of a clause of reason?
9. Do we use any conjunctions with participle constructions in place of clauses of reason?
10. Do we use any conjunctions with participle constructions in place of *conditional* clauses? If yes, what are they?
11. Do we use any conjunctions with participle constructions in place of clauses of *concession*? If yes, what are they?
12. Can participle constructions be used in place of *relative* clauses? What questions do they answer?
13. Can a single participle be used in the function of *parenthesis*? Give examples.
14. Can perfect participles be used in place of defining relative clauses?
15. Translate all the example sentences.

§ 5. The present participle after active verbs (part of a complex object)

1. What verbs is the present participle used after in this case? What aspect of the action is underlined when we use the participle / the bare infinitive?
2. What verbs are never followed by the bare infinitive?
3. Look at the notes on pp. 7-8. When do we usually use the infinitive / the present participle / both of them / a subordinate clause?
4. How are passive meanings expressed?
5. Translate all the example sentences.

§ 6. The present participle after passive verbs *hear, see, notice, watch, observe* (part of a complex subject)

1. What do we call the complex subject (CS) with the participle / the infinitive? What aspect of the action is underlined in either case?

2. Is the infinitive used with **to**?
3. Look at the example sentences in **Note** (*Passive CO / CS*). Have you spotted any difference between CO and CS sentences?
4. Translate all the example sentences.

§ 7. The past participle

1. What part of the sentence should be left out when past participle constructions are used in place of relative clauses?
2. Which adverbial clauses can be substituted for past participle constructions?
3. Which words must be followed by *being* + past participle, NOT by a past participle alone?
4. Translate all the example sentences.

§ 8. The past participle after active verbs (as part of a complex object).

1. Name the groups of verbs the past participle is used after.
2. When do we use the causative *have / get*?
3. What is the difference between *have* and *get*?
4. In what cases can the causative *have / get* be used to say that we did something ourselves? Translate all the example sentences.

§ 9. Give an example of the past participle after passive verbs *hear, see, notice*. Translate it.

§ 10. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction.

1. What do we call the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction?
2. Is the noun or pronoun the subject of the sentence?
3. Which participles can be used in this construction?
4. Which clauses can it replace? Translate all the example sentences.

§ 11. The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction.

1. Which clauses can this construction replace?
2. Why is it called prepositional?
3. Translate the example sentences.

§ 12. Absolute constructions without a participle.

1. What can the second element of these constructions be expressed by?
2. What are the two types of absolute constructions in which we find no participle? Which clauses can each of them replace?
3. What punctuation marks are used to separate these constructions from the rest of the sentence?

4. Translate the example sentences.

§ 13. Misrelated / unrelated participles

1. Complete the sentences: A participle is considered to belong to the noun or pronoun that immediately _____.
2. If there is ____ noun / pronoun in this position, the participle is considered to belong to the _____ of the _____.
3. What participles are called 'misrelated / unrelated'?
4. Translate the example sentences.

THE GERUND

§ 14.

1. What do we call the gerund?
2. What are the forms of the gerund?
3. What are the *nominal* characteristics of the gerund?
4. What are the *verbal* characteristics of the gerund?
5. What does the present gerund active and passive denote?
6. What does the past gerund active and passive denote?
7. Is a prior action always expressed by a perfect gerund?
8. After what verbs is the active gerund used but the meaning is passive?
9. Translate the example sentences.

§ 16. Look through and translate the words and word combinations **the gerund is used after**.

§ 17. Preposition + gerund:

1. Look through the example sentences with *preposition + gerund* pattern.
2. Translate the example sentences.
3. What is the difference between the use of an object pronoun and a possessive adjective after a preposition?

§ 18. Verbs followed by the gerund or the to-infinitive

Look through the verbs in this unit. Try to remember the difference between –ing and –to after the verb if any. Translate the example sentences.

§ 19. Verbs followed only by the gerund

1. Look through and translate the verbs followed only by the gerund in this unit.
2. What do we use after *come* and *go*?

§ 20. The gerund preceded by a direct object or possessive

1. Look through and translate the verbs followed by a direct object **or** possessive + the gerund.
2. What verbs are NOT followed by a direct object + the gerund but by a possessive + the gerund?

§ 21.

1. Look through and translate the verbs followed by the to-infinitive or the gerund **without** a change in meaning.
2. Which verbs in the progressive forms aren't followed by the gerund?
3. Complete the sentence: The verbs *begin*, *continue*, *cease* are _____ followed by the _____ of stative verbs like _____.

§ 22.

1. Do we use the gerund or the to-infinitive after a great many adjectives and some nouns? Look at ex. 13, p. 59 and write out these adjectives and nouns.
2. Look through and translate the common expressions the gerund is used after.
3. When do we use the construction **Have + object + ing?**
4. Explain the meaning and translate the construction **won't / can't have + object + ing**
5. Translate the example sentences.

THE INFINITIVE

§ 23.

1. What do we call the infinitive?
2. What are its forms?
3. What does the progressive aspect show?
4. What is the difference between the present and the perfect infinitive?
5. Complete the sentence: After such verbs as _____ used in the past simple, the _____ shows that the hope or intention was NOT carried out.
6. Translate the example sentences.

§ 24. Reference list of verbs followed by infinitives

1. Look through the verbs in the table.
2. What is the difference between *need + to do* and *need + Ving*?
3. Translate the example sentences.

§ 25. The use of the bare infinitive

1. Look through the cases when the *bare infinitive* is used. Write out those that appeared new to you.
2. When isn't it possible to omit *to* after *help*?

3. When is it possible to omit *to* after *know*? When is *to* obligatory?
4. When is it possible to use *to* without the infinitive?
5. What do we call *the split infinitive*?
6. Translate the example sentences.

§ 26. LET, MAKE, HAVE, GET + the infinitive

1. Look through the table: which of the verbs is followed by the to-Infinitive?
2. What meaning does each verb render?
3. Translate the example sentences.

§ 27. The functions of the infinitive in the sentence

1. Look through the functions of the infinitive. Enumerate them.
2. Which of them seems the easiest / the most difficult to recognize?
3. Translate the example sentences.

§ 28. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction

1. Look through § 5
2. Enumerate the other groups of verbs the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after.
3. Translate the example sentences.

§ 29. The Subjective Infinitive Construction (Complex Subject)

1. Enumerate the groups of verbs the Subjective Infinitive Construction is used after.
2. What does the perfect infinitive show in *Bernard Shaw was known **to have been** a very witty man?*
3. Translate all the example sentences.

§ 30. The for-to-Infinitive Construction

1. Look through the functions of the for-to-Infinitive Construction. Enumerate them.
2. Which of them seems the easiest / the most difficult to recognize?
3. Translate the example sentences.

§ 31.

1. When is it possible to use the infinitive with the expressions *to be sorry*, *to be glad*?
2. Translate the example sentences.

Навчальне видання

Лопатюк Н.І.

VERBALS IN MODERN ENGLISH

навчальний посібник

Папір офсетний. Формат 60x84/16.

Ум. друк. арк. 5,8. Тираж 75 прим. Зам. No 5.

Виготівник: ПБКФ «Технодрук»

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ЧЦ No18 від 17.03.2009 р.
58000, м. Чернівці, вул. І. Франка, 20, оф.18, тел. 099 73 22 544